

1MA1 Practice papers Set 4: Paper 3H (Regular) mark scheme – Version 1.0					
Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
1.			50	3	<p>M1 for $625 \div 250 (= 2.5)$ or $360 \div 120 (= 3)$ or $1000 \div 300 (= 3\frac{1}{3})$</p> <p>M1 for correct method to calculate the number of cookies for one ingredient, e.g. $625 \div 250$ or 2.5 oe and $20 \times "2.5"$</p> <p>A1 cao</p>
2.		$0.65 \times 80 = 52$ $\frac{5}{8} \times 80 = 50$ $52 - 50$	2	4	<p>M1 for method to calculate the time Celina sings</p> <p>M1 for method to calculate the time Zoe sings</p> <p>M1(dep on at least M1) for finding the difference between two times</p> <p>A1 cao</p>
3.			80	4	<p>B1 for $EBF = 50$ or $ABE = 50$</p> <p>M1 for angles given that can lead to $x = 80$ as the next step e.g. $EBF = 50$ and $ABE = 50$ e.g. $EBF = 50$ and $BFG = 100$ e.g. $EBF = 50$ and $BFE = 80$ e.g. $EBF = 50$ and $DEB = 130$ and $ABE = 50$</p> <p>A1 cao</p> <p>C1 for stating correct reasons appropriate to their method shown</p>

1MA1 Practice papers Set 4: Paper 3H (Regular) mark scheme – Version 1.0					
Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
4.	(a)		$c^8 k^{20}$	1	B1
	(b)	$12x^2 - 3x + 20x - 5$	$12x^2 + 17x - 5$	2	B2 for fully correct (B1 for 3 out of 4 terms correct in working including signs OR 4 terms correct, ignore signs. In a grid the 20x need not be signed)
	(c)	$(x - 5)(x + 2) = 0$	5 and -2	3	M1 for $(x \pm 5)(x \pm 2)$ A1 for $(x - 5)(x + 2) (= 0)$ B1 ft (dep on M1) for $x = 5$ and -2
5.			508	5	M1 for correct use of Pythagoras theorem, e.g. $12^2 + x^2 = 16^2$ or $16^2 - 12^2$ M1 for $\sqrt{16^2 - 12^2}$ (= 10.583...) M1 for area = $\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times \sqrt{16^2 - 12^2}$ (= 63.498...) M1 for volume = $8 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times \sqrt{16^2 - 12^2}$ or $8 \times \text{“63.498”}$ A1 for answer in range 507.8 to 508

1MA1 Practice papers Set 4: Paper 3H (Regular) mark scheme – Version 1.0					
Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
6.		$3p^2 = y + 4$	$p = \sqrt{\frac{y+4}{3}}$	3	M1 for clear intention to add 4 to both sides or divide all terms by 3 (with at least 3 terms)
		$p^2 = \frac{y+4}{3}$			M1 for clear intention to find the square root from $p^2 = (\text{expression in } y)$ A1 for $p = \sqrt{\frac{y+4}{3}}$ (oe) (accept \pm a correct root)
7.			68	3	M1 for $30 \times 60 (= 1800)$ or $20 \times 56 (= 1120)$ M1 for $(“1800” - “1120”) \div 10$ A1 cao
8.	(i)	$160 - 90 = 70;$ $180 - 90 - 70$	20	3	M1 for $180 - 90 - (160 - 90)$ or $180 - 90 - 70$ or $180 - 160$ (oe)
	(ii)	or $180 - 160$ Geometric reasoning			A1 cao B1 for <u>angles</u> in a <u>triangle</u> add up to <u>180°</u> or <u>alternate angles</u> are equal

1MA1 Practice papers Set 4: Paper 3H (Regular) mark scheme – Version 1.0					
Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
9.	(a)		0.8 on 1 st branch 0.3 and 0.05 on 2 nd branches	2	B1 0.8 oe on 1st branch B1 0.3 and 0.05 (oe) on 2nd branches
	(b)	0.2×0.3	0.06	2	M1 $0.2 \times '0.3'$ A1 0.06 ft from '0.3' in the tree diagram
10.		$425 \div 17 = 25$ Flour : $8 \times 25 = 200\text{g}$ Butter : $4 \times 25 = 100\text{g}$ Jam : $5 \times 25 = 125\text{g}$ Total weight for 200 rolls: $= \text{total grams} \times 200 \div 1000$ Flour: $200 \times 0.2 = 40\text{ kg}$ Butter : $100 \times 0.2 = 20\text{ kg}$ Jam : $125 \times 0.2 = 25\text{ kg}$ Total cost = $40 \times 40\text{p}$ $+ 20 \times £2.50 + 25 \times £1$ $= £16 + £50 + £25$	91	6	M1 for $425 \div '8+4+5'$ or 25 seen M1 for two of $8 \times 25 (=200,)$ $4 \times 25 (=100)$, $5 \times 25 (=125)$ M1 for two of ' 200 ' $\times 200 (= 40\ 000)$, ' 100 ' $\times 200 (= 20\ 000)$ ' 125 ' $\times 200 (= 25\ 000)$ M1 for converting g to kg (at least two ingredients) $(= 40, 20, 25)$ M1 for ' 40 ' $\times 40\text{p}$ + ' 20 ' $\times £2.50$ + ' 25 ' $\times £1$ $(= £16 + £50 + £25)$ A1 for 91 or 91.00

1MA1 Practice papers Set 4: Paper 3H (Regular) mark scheme – Version 1.0					
Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
11.	(a)	100 – 67	33	2	M1 for use of graph at 50 years or sight of 66, 67, 68 A1 for 32,33,34
	(b)	Median = 44 – 44.5 LQ = 32 – 33, UQ = 51.5 – 52	Box plot drawn	4	B4 for fully correct box plot (B3 for 4 correct values plotted including box and tails) (B2 for 3 correct values plotted including box and tails or 5 correct values plotted and no box and tails) (B1 for 2 correct values plotted including box and tails or for a correct median or quartile)
	(c)		comparison	2	B2(ft) for at least two of : Comparison of a measure of location, e.g. median age of male teachers is less than median age of female teachers Comparison of spread, e.g. IQR for male teachers is greater than IQR for female teachers or the ranges are the same Comparison of skewness, e.g. the age distribution of female teachers is more negatively skewed than the age distribution of male teachers (B1 ft for one of them)

1MA1 Practice papers Set 4: Paper 3H (Regular) mark scheme – Version 1.0					
Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes	
12.					
	$\frac{100}{360} \times \pi \times 6.8 \times 2$	25.5	3	M1 for $\frac{100}{360} \times \pi \times 6.8 \times 2$ (=11.86..) M1 for “11.86” + 2×6.8 (oe) A1 for answer in the range 25.4 – 25.6	
13.	(a)	11	1	B1	
	(b) $y = 2x + 5$ $y - 5 = 2x$	$x = 2y + 5$ $x - 5 = 2y$	2	M1 for a correct first stage – subtract 5 from both sides or divide all terms by 2 A1 for $\frac{x-5}{2}$ (oe)	
	(c)	-16	1	B1 cao	
	(d)(i) $(2x + 5)^2 - 25$ $4x^2 + 10x + 10x + 25$ oe	$4x^2 + 20x$	5	M1 B1 for correct expansion of $(2x + 5)^2$ A1 for a correct fully or partially factorised expression	
	(d)(ii) $4x(x + 5) (=0)$ or $x(4x + 20) (=0)$ or $2x(2x + 10) (=0)$ or $x(x + 5) (=0)$	$x = 0, x = -5$		M1 for, e.g., $\frac{-20 \pm \sqrt{20^2 - 4 \times 4 \times 0}}{2 \times 4}$ A1 for both solutions	

1MA1 Practice papers Set 4: Paper 3H (Regular) mark scheme – Version 1.0					
Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes	
14.	<p>d: UB = 54.5 (or 54.499), LB = 53.5</p> <p>C: UB = 170.5 (or 170.499), LB = 169.5</p> <p>$170.5 \div 53.5$ $169.5 \div 54.5$</p>	<p>3.19 3.11..</p>	4	<p>B1 for any one correct bound quoted</p> <p>M1 for $170.5 \div 53.5$ or $169.5 \div 54.5$</p> <p>A1 for UB = answer in range 3.18 to 3.19 from correct working</p> <p>A1 for LB = 3.11.. from correct working</p>	
15.	$\frac{3(x+1)}{6} + \frac{2(x+3)}{6} =$ $\frac{3x+3+2x+6}{6}$	$\frac{5x+9}{6}$	3	<p>M1 Use of common denominator of 6 (or any other multiple of 6) and at least one numerator correct, e.g. $\frac{3(x+1)}{6}$ or $\frac{2(x+3)}{6}$</p> <p>M1 $\frac{3(x+1)}{6} + \frac{2(x+3)}{6}$ (oe)</p> <p>A1 cao</p>	
16.			4	<p>M1 for angle $MX Y = \text{angle } NY X$</p> <p>Reason = 'base angles of an isosceles triangle are equal' (oe)</p> <p>M1 for $MX = NY$</p> <p>Reason = 'M and N divide the equal sides XZ and YZ in equal parts' (oe)</p> <p>C1 for either reason quoted above or 'XY is common'</p> <p>C1 for All reasons correct and SAS seen</p>	

1MA1 Practice papers Set 4: Paper 3H (Regular) mark scheme – Version 1.0

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
17.	$x + 1 : 3 : x - 1$ $(\times 10)$ $10x + 10 : 30 : 10x - 10$ $10x + 10 + 30 + 10x - 10$ $= 60$ $20x = 30$ $x = 1.5$	1.5	5	<p>M2 for $10 \times (x + 1)$ and $10 \times (x - 1)$</p> <p>(M1 for $x + 1 + 3 + x - 1$ or $2x + 3$ oe or $x + 1 + x - 1 = 30$ or $x = 15$)</p> <p>M1 for '$10x + 10$' + 30 + '$10x - 10$' = 60 or '$10x + 10$' + '$10x - 10$' = 30 oe</p> <p>M1 for an attempt to reduce the form $ax = b$ (condone one error)</p> <p>A1 cao</p>
18.	$4n^2 + 12n + 3^2 - (4n^2 - 12n + 3^2)$ $= 4n^2 + 12n + 9 - 4n^2 + 12n - 9$ $= 24n$ $= 8 \times 3n$	Proof	3	<p>M1 for 3 out of 4 terms correct in expansion of either $(2n + 3)^2$ or $(2n - 3)^2$</p> <p>A1 for $24n$ from correct expansion of both brackets</p> <p>A1 (dep on A1) for $24n$ is a multiple of 8 or $24n = 8 \times 3n$ or $24n \div 8 = 3n$</p>

National performance data from Results Plus

	Original source of questions						Mean score of students achieving grade:						
Qn	Spec	Paper	Session YYMM	Qn	Topic	Max score	ALL	A*	A	B	C	D	E
1	2MB01	2H	1411	Q03	Ratio	3	2.10	2.50	2.33	2.35	2.21	1.50	1.00
2	1MA0	2H	1511	Q05	Fractions, percentages and decimals	4	2.40	3.92	3.78	3.54	2.97	2.14	0.97
3	2MB01	2H	1406	Q07	Angles and parallel lines	4	2.25	3.45	3.10	2.70	1.96	1.08	0.52
4	1380	2H	1106	Q18	Solve quadratic equations	6	2.66	5.75	4.51	2.55	1.11	0.35	0.10
5	5AM2	2H	1506	Q13	Pythagoras in 2D	5	2.61	4.72	3.88	2.52	1.11	0.28	0.08
6	1MA0	2H	1306	Q18	Rearranging equations	3	1.01	2.73	2.28	1.43	0.44	0.07	0.01
7	2MB01	1H	1406	Q11	Mean, median, mode	3	1.21	2.88	2.39	1.68	0.76	0.22	0.06
8	5AM2	2F	1206	Q13	Angles	3	1.39				2.12	1.40	0.91
9	5AM2	2F	1106	Q20	Probability tree diagrams	4	0.59				1.00	1.22	0.50
10	5AM2	2H	1211	Q12	Ratio	6	3.10	5.55	4.34	3.38	2.40	1.87	0.43
11	5AM1	1H	1111	Q17	Cumulative frequency diagrams	8	4.59	7.33	6.15	4.50	2.95	1.85	0.00
12	5MM2	2H	1106	Q22	Area of a circle	3	0.82	2.59	2.00	0.81	0.13	0.02	0.00
13	4MA0	1H	1401	Q20	Functions	9	4.76	7.89	5.68	3.42	1.41	0.47	0.25
14	1MA0	2H	1306	Q23	Bounds	4	0.83	3.66	2.49	0.85	0.13	0.01	0.00
15	1MA0	2H	1211	Q20	Simplify algebraic expressions	3	0.49	2.36	1.79	0.84	0.19	0.03	0.00
16	5MM2	2H	1506	Q23	Congruence and similarity	4	1.09	2.86	1.80	0.61	0.15	0.03	0.10
17	5MM2	2H	1111	Q16	Ratio	5	1.14	3.17	2.11	1.01	0.34	0.25	0.00
18	1MA0	2H	1206	Q21	Algebraic proof	3	0.29	1.78	0.49	0.14	0.04	0.02	0.00
						80							