

**1MA1 Practice papers Set 2: Paper 1H (Regular) mark scheme – Version 1.0**

Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
1.		$(7 \times 2 + 2 \times 5) \times 200 =$ 4800  4800 × 8	38 400 g	5	M1 for $7 \times 2$ or $2 \times 5$ or $7 \times 7$ or $5 \times 5$ or $2 \times 2$  M1 for ' $7 \times 2$ ' + ' $2 \times 5$ ' (or equivalent) or ' $7 \times 7$ ' – ' $5 \times 5$ '  M1(dep on first M) for ' $24$ ' × 200 or ' $0.0024$ ' × 2  M1 for ' $4800$ ' × 8 or ' $0.0048$ ' × 8 000 000 or ' $0.0048$ ' × 8000  A1 for 38 400g or 38.4kg  (SC B3 for any answer including digits 384)
2.	(a)		13:30	M1	$90 \div 1.5 (= 60)$
				M1	$240 \div 60 (= 4 \text{ hours})$
				A1	
	(b)		Assumption and effect	C1	e.g. assumed constant speed – if not constant than could arrive earlier or later Assumed no stops – if stop then will arrive later

**1MA1 Practice Papers: Set 2 Regular (1H) mark scheme – Version 1.0**

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3.	$4000 - \left(\frac{10}{100} \cdot 4000\right) =$ $3600$ $3600 - \left(\frac{10}{100} \cdot 3600\right)$	3240	3	<p>M1 for <math>4000 - \frac{10}{100}</math> or <math>0.9 \times 4000</math> (or equivalent)                      or 3600 or 400 or 3200 or 800 seen</p> <p>M1 (dep) 10 "3600" – <math>\frac{10}{100} \cdot</math> "3600" or "3600" <math>\times</math> 0.9 (or equivalent)                      A1 cao</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p>M2 for <math>29.04000 \times 0.9^2</math></p> <p>(M1 for <math>4000 \times 0.9^3</math>)</p> <p>A1 cao</p> <p>[SC: B2 for an answer of £4840, with or without working]</p>

1MA1 Practice papers Set 2: Paper 1H (Regular) mark scheme – Version 1.0

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4.		25	4	<p>M1 for <math>600 \div 4 (=150)</math></p> <p>M1 for <math>4500 \div "150" (=30)</math></p> <p>M1 for <math>750 \div "30"</math></p> <p>A1 for 25 with supporting working</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>M1 for <math>4500 \div 750 (=6)</math> or <math>750 \div 4500 (= \frac{1}{6})</math></p> <p>M1 for <math>600 \div 4 (=150)</math> or <math>600 \div "6" (=100)</math> or <math>600 \times \frac{1}{6} (=100)</math></p> <p>M1 for <math>"150" \div "6"</math> or <math>"100" \div 4</math> or <math>150 \times \frac{1}{6}</math></p> <p>A1 for 25 with supporting working</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>M1 for <math>4500 \div 750 (=6)</math> or <math>750 \div 4500 (= \frac{1}{6})</math></p> <p>M1 for <math>\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{6} (= \frac{1}{24})</math></p> <p>M1 for <math>\frac{1}{24} \cdot 600</math></p> <p>A1 for 25 with supporting working</p>

**1MA1 Practice papers Set 2: Paper 1H (Regular) mark scheme – Version 1.0**

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<b>5.</b>		48	5	M1 for $8 - 2 (= 6)$ M1 (indep) for $x^2 + 8^2$ (provided $x \leq 8$ ) M1 (dep on previous M1) for $\sqrt{(x^2 + 8)}$ or $\sqrt{100}$ M1 (dep on M2) for $4 \times 2 + 4 \times "10"$ A1 cao
<b>6.</b>	$0.38 \times 10^{-1}, 3800 \times 10^{-4},$ $0.038 \times 10^2, 380$	Correct order	2	M1 changing any one correctly or at least 3 in the correct order (ignoring one) or reverse order A1 for correct order (accept any form)
<b>7.</b>	$6 + 3 = n + 5$ OR $64 \times 8 = 32 \times 2^n$	4	2	M1 for $6 + 3 - n = 5$ (or equivalent) or $(64 \times 8) \div 2^n = 32$ (or equivalent) or $2^{6+3}$ (or equivalent) seen A1 cao
<b>8.</b>	$-3 \leq y < 2.5$	$-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2$	3	M1 for dividing a list of integers by 2 or for $y \geq -3$ and/or $y < \frac{5}{2}$ seen or implied A2 for all integers correct (A1 for 5 correct with no more than one extra)

**1MA1 Practice papers Set 2: Paper 1H (Regular) mark scheme – Version 1.0**

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9.	<p>HCF: The numbers must be <math>3n</math> and <math>3m</math> where <math>n</math> and <math>m</math> are co-prime and at most one is a multiple of 3</p> <p>LCM: Factors of 36 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36</p>	9, 12	2	<p>B2 cao</p> <p>(B1 for two numbers with HCF of 3 or LCM of 36)</p>
10.		<p>Vertices at (3, 2), (3, 4) and (4, 2)</p>	3	<p>M1 for centre (2, 0) marked</p> <p>M1 for all sides <math>\times \frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>A1 cao</p> <p>SC B2 for correct enlargement from (2, 0), scale factor <math>\neq 0.5</math> or for correct enlargement from (0, 2), scale factor = 0.5</p>

**1MA1 Practice papers Set 2: Paper 1H (Regular) mark scheme – Version 1.0**

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11.	(a) <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>15</td> <td>25</td> <td>36</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fd</td> <td>3</td> <td>5</td> <td>3.6</td> <td>1.2</td> </tr> </table>	F	15	25	36	24	Fd	3	5	3.6	1.2	Correct histogram	3	B3 for fully correct histogram (overlay)  (B2 for 3 correct blocks)  (B1 for 2 correct blocks of different widths)  SC : B1 for correct key, eg. 1 cm <sup>2</sup> = 5 (cars) <b>or</b> correct values for (freq ÷ class interval) for at least 3 frequencies (3, 5, 3.6, 1.2)
	F	15	25	36	24									
Fd	3	5	3.6	1.2										
(b)	$\frac{3}{4} \times 24$	18	2	M1 for $\frac{3}{4} \times 24 (= 18)$ (or equivalent)  <b>or</b> $\frac{1}{4} \times 24 (= 6)$ (or equivalent)  A1 cao  <b>OR</b>  M1 ft histogram for 15 × "1.2" <b>or</b> 5 × "1.2"  A1 ft										

1MA1 Practice papers Set 2: Paper 1H (Regular) mark scheme – Version 1.0

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12.	(a)	$\frac{(x+4)(x-1)}{(2x-3)(x-1)}$	3	M1 for $(x+4)(x-1)$ M1 for $(2x-3)(x-1)$ A1 cao
	(b)	$\frac{4(x-2)}{(x+2)(x-2)} + \frac{3(x+2)}{(x+2)(x-2)}$	3	M1 for denominator $(x+2)(x-2)$ (or equivalent) <b>or</b> $x^2 - 4$ M1 for $\frac{4(x-2)}{(x+2)(x-2)}$ (or equivalent) <b>or</b> $\frac{3(x+2)}{(x+2)(x-2)}$ (or equivalent) (NB. The denominator must be $(x+2)(x-2)$ <b>or</b> $x^2 - 4$ <b>or</b> another suitable common denominator) A1 for $\frac{7x-2}{(x+2)(x-2)}$ <b>or</b> $\frac{7x-2}{x^2-4}$ SC: If no marks awarded then award B1 for $\frac{4(x-2)}{x^2-2} + \frac{3(x+2)}{x^2-2}$ (or equivalent)
13.		$75\pi$	3	M1 for $(4 \times \pi \times 5^2) \div 2$ (or equivalent) M1 for $\pi \times 5^2$ (or equivalent) A1 for $75\pi$ (accept 235.5)

1MA1 Practice papers Set 2: Paper 1H (Regular) mark scheme – Version 1.0

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14.	$\frac{8}{20} \times \frac{12}{19} + \frac{12}{20} \times \frac{8}{19}$  $\frac{8}{20} \times \frac{12}{20} + \frac{12}{20} \times \frac{8}{20} =$ $= \frac{192}{400} (= 0.48)$  OR $1 - \left( \frac{8}{20} \times \frac{7}{20} + \frac{12}{20} \times \frac{11}{20} \right)$ $= \frac{212}{400} (= 0.53)$	$\frac{192}{380}$	4	B1 for $\frac{8}{19}$ or $\frac{12}{19}$  M1 for $\frac{8}{20} \times \frac{12}{19}$ or $\frac{12}{20} \times \frac{8}{19}$  M1 for $\frac{8}{20} \times \frac{12}{19} + \frac{12}{20} \times \frac{8}{19}$ or $2 \times \frac{8}{20} \times \frac{12}{19}$  A1 for $\frac{192}{380}$ (or equivalent)  <b>With replacement</b>  M1 for $\frac{8}{20} \times \frac{12}{20}$ or $\frac{12}{20} \times \frac{8}{20}$  M1 for $\frac{8}{20} \times \frac{12}{20} + \frac{12}{20} \times \frac{8}{20}$ or $2 \times \frac{8}{20} \times \frac{12}{20}$  OR M1 for $\frac{8}{20} \times \frac{7}{20} + \frac{12}{20} \times \frac{11}{20}$  M1 for $1 - \frac{188}{400}$



**1MA1 Practice papers Set 2: Paper 1H (Regular) mark scheme – Version 1.0**

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15.			Correct proof	4	<p>M1 expands <math>(n - 1)^2</math> with at least three out of four terms correct  <b>or</b> <math>n^2 - n - n + 1</math> <b>or</b> <math>n^2 - 2n + 1</math></p> <p>M1 <math>n^2 - 1 + n^2 - n - n + 1</math> <b>or</b> <math>2n^2 - 2n</math></p> <p>A1 <math>2(n^2 - n)</math> <b>or</b> <math>2n(n - 1)</math></p> <p>C1 (dep on M1) for conclusion  <math>2 \times '(n^2 - n)'</math> <b>or</b> <math>2 \times n \times '(n - 1)'</math> is always even</p> <p>OR</p> <p>M1 factorises <math>n^2 - 1</math> correctly <math>(n - 1)(n + 1)</math></p> <p>M1 <math>(n - 1)(n + 1 + n - 1)</math></p> <p>A1 <math>2n(n - 1)</math></p> <p>C1 (dep on M1) for conclusion  <math>2 \times '(n^2 - n)'</math> <b>or</b> <math>2 \times n \times '(n - 1)'</math> is always even</p>

1MA1 Practice papers Set 2: Paper 1H (Regular) mark scheme – Version 1.0

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
16.	<p>(a) <math>AB = AC</math> (equilateral triangle)</p> <p><math>AD</math> is common</p> <p><math>ADC = ADB</math> (<math>= 90^\circ</math> given)</p> <p><math>ADBADC\Delta \equiv \Delta</math> (RHS)</p> <p>OR</p> <p><math>DAC = DAB</math> (since <math>ACD = ABD</math> and <math>ADC = ADB</math>)</p> <p><math>AB = AC</math> (equilateral triangle)</p> <p><math>AD</math> is common</p> <p><math>ADBADC\Delta \equiv \Delta</math> (SAS)</p> <p>OR</p> <p><math>DAC = DAB</math> (since <math>ACD = ABD</math> and <math>ADC = ADB</math>)</p> <p><math>AD</math> is common</p> <p><math>ACD = ABD</math> (equilateral triangle) <math>ADBADC\Delta \equiv \Delta</math> (AAS)</p>	Proof	3	<p>M1 for any three correct statements (which do not have to be justified) that together lead to a congruence proof (ignore irrelevant statements)</p> <p>A1 for a full justification of these statements</p> <p>A1 for RHS, SAS, AAS, ASA or SSS as appropriate</p> <p>NB The two A marks are independent</p>

1MA1 Practice papers Set 2: Paper 1H (Regular) mark scheme – Version 1.0

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16.	(b)	$BD = DC$ (congruent $\Delta$ s) $BC = AB$ (equilateral $\Delta$ s) Hence $BD = \frac{1}{2}AB$	Proof	2	B1 for $BD = DC$ and $BC = AB$ B1 for justification of these statements and completion of proof
17.	(a)	$\frac{6}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}}$	$\frac{6\sqrt{5}}{5}$	2	M1 $\frac{6}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}}$ A1 cao
	(b)	$2\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{10} \sqrt{5} +$ $2\sqrt{20} + \sqrt{10} \sqrt{20}$ $2\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{50} +$ $2\sqrt{20} + \sqrt{200}$ $2\sqrt{5} + 5\sqrt{2} +$ $4\sqrt{5} + 10\sqrt{2}$	$6\sqrt{5} + 15\sqrt{2}$	4	M1 for 3 of no more than 4 correct terms of expansion, (may be shown in a table or without + signs) $2\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{10} \sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{20} + \sqrt{10} \sqrt{20}$ (or equivalent) M1 or $\sqrt{50}$ or $\sqrt{(10 \times 5)}$ or $\sqrt{200}$ or $\sqrt{(20 \times 10)}$ M1 $5\sqrt{2}$ or $10\sqrt{2}$ or $4\sqrt{5}$ A1 cao

1MA1 Practice papers Set 2: Paper 1H (Regular) mark scheme – Version 1.0

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18.	(a)		Circle, centre $O$ , radius 3	2	M1 for a complete circle centre $(0, 0)$ A1 for a correct circle within guidelines
	(b)		$x = 2.6, y = -1.6$ or $x = -1.6, y = 2.6$	3	M1 for $x + y = 1$ drawn M1 (dep) ft from (a) for attempt to find coordinates for any one point of intersection with a curve or circle A1 for $x = 2.6, y = -1.6$ <b>and</b> $x = -1.6, y = 2.6$ , all $\pm 0.1$
19.	(a)	$P = \frac{k}{V} : 5 = \frac{k}{8}; k = 40$	$P = \frac{40}{V}$	3	M1 for $P \propto \frac{1}{V}$ <b>or</b> $P = \frac{k}{V}$ , $k$ algebraic M1 for subs $P = 5$ and $V = 8$ into $P = \frac{k}{V}$ A1 for $P = \frac{40}{V}$
	(b)	$P = \frac{40}{2}$	20	1	B1 ft on $k$ for $P = \frac{k}{V}$
20.	(i)		$(3, -1)$	3	B1 cao
	(ii)		$(1.5, -4)$		B1 for $(1.5, -4)$ accept 1.5 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{2}$ for $x$ coordinate
	(iii)		$(-3, -4)$		B1 cao

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21.			$3y + 2x = 16$	4	<p>M1 for method to find gradient of <math>AB</math>, e.g. <math>\frac{6-0}{1--3} \left( = \frac{3}{2} \right)</math></p> <p>M1 for method to find gradient of line, e.g. <math>-1 \div \frac{3}{2} \left( = -\frac{2}{3} \right)</math></p> <p>M1 for method to find <math>y</math> intercept, e.g. <math>2 = -\frac{2}{3} \times 5 + c</math> or <math>c = \frac{16}{3}</math></p> <p>A1</p>

National performance data taken from Results Plus

Qu No	Spec	Paper	Session	Qu	Topic	Max score	Mean % all	ALL	A*	A	B	C	D	E
1	1380	1F	1106	Q29	Compound measures	5	10	0.52				1.25	0.58	0.27
2				NEW	Speed	4	No data available							
3	1380	1H	1006	Q19	Compound interest	3	70	2.09	2.90	2.65	2.20	1.59	0.96	0.58
4	1MA0	1H	1411	Q14	Ratio	4	31	1.23	3.63	3.20	2.46	1.34	0.65	0.24
5	1MA0	1H	1511	Q13	Derive expressions	3	8	0.23	2.42	1.67	0.87	0.22	0.08	0.05
6	1MA0	1H	1211	Q20	Standard form	2	60	1.20	1.91	1.80	1.61	1.20	0.73	0.46
7	5MM1	1H	1211	Q18	Index laws	2	70	1.40	1.81	1.90	1.57	1.20	1.20	0.00
8	1387	5H	711	Q14	Solve inequalities	3	63	1.89	2.83	2.47	1.73	0.76		
9	5MM1	1H	1211	Q11	HCF and LCM	2	39	0.77	1.81	1.00	0.62	0.49	0.33	0.00
10	5MM1	1H	1211	Q22	Enlargement	3	52	1.56	2.81	2.42	1.70	0.57	0.00	0.00
11	1MA0	1H	1206	Q22	Histograms and grouped frequency	5	27	1.34	4.31	2.98	1.36	0.39	0.09	0.02
12	1MA0	1H	1206	Q23	Simplify algebraic expressions	6	17	1.03	4.84	2.39	0.70	0.12	0.03	0.01
13	1MA0	1H	1303	Q23	Surface area	3	17	0.50	2.05	1.21	0.68	0.33	0.12	0.03
14	5MM1	1H	1211	Q21	Selection with or without replacement	4	34	1.36	3.38	2.90	1.25	0.45	0.13	0.00
15	5MM1	1H	1306	Q23	Algebraic proof	4	20	0.79	3.00	1.30	0.36	0.04	0.00	0.00
16	1380	1H	906	Q24	Geometric proof	5	11	0.53	2.25	0.97	0.26	0.07	0.02	0.01
17	5MM1	1H	1111	Q22	Surds	6	32	1.89	5.25	3.44	1.54	0.20	0.07	0.00
18	1380	1H	1011	Q28	Graphs of circles	5	12	0.60	3.57	1.24	0.38	0.11	0.03	0.02
19	1380	1H	1011	Q26	Direct and inverse proportion	4	15	0.58	3.33	1.52	0.35	0.05	0.01	0.01
20	1MA0	1H	1411	Q25	Transformation of functions	3	6	0.17	2.01	1.15	0.39	0.09	0.03	0.01
21				NEW		4	No data available							
						<b>80</b>								