**GCSE Mathematics (1MA1)**

**Themed papers – Angles**

**Compiled from student-friendly mark schemes**

**Please note that this mark scheme is not the one used by examiners for making scripts. It is intended more as a guide to good practice, indicating where marks are given for correct answers. As such, it doesn’t show follow-through marks (marks that are awarded despite errors being made) or special cases.**

**It should also be noted that for many questions, there may be alternative methods of finding correct solutions that are not shown here – they will be covered in the formal mark scheme.**

**NOTES ON MARKING PRINCIPLES**

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| **Guidance on the use of codes within this mark scheme** |
| M1 – method mark. This mark is generally given for an appropriate method in the context of the question. This mark is given for showing your working and may be awarded even if working is incorrect.P1 – process mark. This mark is generally given for setting up an appropriate process to find a solution in the context of the question.A1 – accuracy mark. This mark is generally given for a correct answer following correct working.B1 – working mark. This mark is usually given when working and the answer cannot easily be separated.C1 – communication mark. This mark is given for explaining your answer or giving a conclusion in context supported by your working.Some questions require all working to be shown; in such questions, no marks will be given for an answer with no working (even if it is a correct answer). |

**Question 1 (Total 5 marks)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Part** | **Working or answer an examiner might expect to see** | **Mark** | **Notes** |
|  | Sum of interior angles of a pentagon = (5 – 2) × 180  | P1 | This mark is given for a process to find the total of the interior angles of a pentagon |
| 540 | A1 | This mark is give for the correct total of the interior angles of a pentagon |
| 540 – 90 – 115 – 125 = 210 | P1 | This mark is given for a process to find the sum of the angles *ABC* and *BCD* |
| *BCD* = 2 × *ABC**BCD* : *ABC* = 140 : 70 | P1 | This mark is given for a process to find the ratio between angle *BCD* and angle *ABC* |
| *BCD* = 140 | A1 | This mark is given for the correct answer only |

**Question 2 (Total 4 marks)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Part** | **Working or answer an examiner might expect to see** | **Mark** | **Notes** |
|  | (6 – 2) × 180 = 720 | M1 | This mark is given for a method to find the sum of the interior angles of a hexagon |
| Letting the angles *AFE* and *BCD* = *x* and the angles *FED* and *CDE* = 2*x*, then720 – 117 – 117 = 6*x* | M1 | This mark is given for a method to find the missing angles of the hexagon |
| *x* =  = 81 | M1 | This mark is given for a method to find the value of *x* |
| Thus angle *CDE* = 2*x* = 162 | C1 | This mark is given for the correct answer only following from correct working |

**Question 3 (Total 4 marks)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Part** | **Working or answer an examiner might expect to see** | **Mark** | **Notes** |
|  | *ACB* = 180 – 75 – 51 = 54 | M1 | This mark is given for a method to find the angle *ACB* |
| *ACD* =  = 18 *DCB* =  × 2 = 36  | M1 | This mark is given for a method to find the size of angles *ACD* and *DCB* |
| *BDC* = 180 – 51 – 36 | M1 | This mark is given for a method to find the angle *BDC* |
| *BDC* = 93 | A1 | This mark is given for the correct answer only |

**Question 4 (Total 4 marks)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Part** | **Working or answer an examiner might expect to see** | **Mark** | **Notes** |
|  | *ABE* = 70°Co-interior angles add up to 180 | M1 | This mark is given for finding the size of angle *ABE* |
| *EBG* = 75°, *BEG* = 45°Angles on a straight line add up to 180 | M1 | This mark is given for finding the size of angles *EBG* and *BEG* |
| *x* = 60Angles in a triangle add up to 180 | A1 | This mark is given for the correct answer only |
|  | C1 | This mark is given for a full set of reasons given with working |

**Question 5 (Total 5 marks)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Part** | **Working or answer an examiner might expect to see** | **Mark** | **Notes** |
|  | *ABE* = 180° – 142° = 38°  | M1 | This mark is given for a method to find one angle |
| Angles on a straight line add up to 180° | C1 | This communication mark is given for a correct statement allied to the calculation made |
| *BAE* = 71° | M1 | This mark is given for a method to find further angle(s) |
| Base angles of an isosceles triangle are equal Angles in a triangle add up to 180° | C1 | This communication mark is given for a correct statement allied to the calculation made |
| *BAE* = *AED* = *x* = 71°Alternate angles are equal | A1 | This mark is given for the correct answer only with a correct supporting statement |

 NB: There are other ways to arrive at the solution for this question.

**Performance data:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Q** | **Taken from** | **Total Marks available** | **TOPIC** | **Spec Ref** | **AO** | **% Mean marks** | **Edexcel mean averagesMarks of candidates who achieved grade:** |
| **Q** | **Series** | **Paper** | **ALL** | **9** | **8** | **7** | **6** | **5** | **4** | **3** | **2** | **1** | **U** |
| 1 | 8 | June 2018 | 3H | 5 | Geometry | G3, A21, R6 | 3 | 67 | 3.36 | 4.91 | 4.70 | 4.27 | 3.65 | 2.82 | 1.73 | 0.68 | - | - | 0.22 |
| 2 | 5 | June 2019 | 3H | 4 | Geometry | G3 | 2 | 56 | 2.22 | 3.69 | 3.26 | 2.77 | 2.23 | 1.61 | 0.96 | 0.42 | - | - | 0.19 |
| 3 | 5 | Nov 2019 | 1H | 4 | Ratio | R5, G3 | 3 | 43 | 1.71 | 4.00 | 3.65 | 3.29 | 3.09 | 2.42 | 1.14 | 0.59 | - | - | 0.25 |
| 4 | 3 | Nov 2018 | 2H | 4 | Geometry | G3, G4 | 2 | 32 | 1.28 | 3.80 | 3.06 | 2.96 | 2.30 | 2.00 | 1.01 | 0.33 | - | - | 0.12 |
| 5 | 2 | Mock Set 2 | 1H | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  |  |  |  | **22** |  |  |  |  | **8.57** | **16.4** | **14.67** | **13.29** | **11.27** | **8.85** | **4.84** | **2.02** | **-** | **-** | **0.78** |