Comparison of key skills specifications 2000/2002 with 2004 standardsX015461July 2004Issue 1

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2019

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9 – 1)

In Mathematics (1MA1)

Foundation (Calculator) Paper 3F

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**General marking guidance**

These notes offer general guidance, but the specific notes for examiners appertaining to individual questions take precedence.

**1** All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the last candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the first.

Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded; exemplification/indicative content will not be exhaustive. When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate’s response, the response should be sent to review.

**2** All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded; mark schemes should be applied positively. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate’s response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme. If there is a wrong answer (or no answer) indicated on the answer line always check the working in the body of the script (and on any diagrams), and award any marks appropriate from the mark scheme.

**Questions where working is not required**: In general, the correct answer should be given full marks.

**Questions that specifically require working**: In general, candidates who do not show working on this type of question will get no marks – full details will be given in the mark scheme for each individual question.

**3 Crossed out work**

This should be marked **unless** the candidate has replaced it with

an alternative response.

**4 Choice of method**

If there is a choice of methods shown, mark the method that leads to the answer given on the answer line.

If no answer appears on the answer line, mark both methods **then award the lower number of marks.**

**5** **Incorrect method**

If it is clear from the working that the “correct” answer has been obtained from incorrect working, award 0 marks. Send the response to review for your Team Leader to check.

**6** **Follow through marks**

Follow through marks which involve a single stage calculation can be awarded without working as you can check the answer, but if ambiguous do not award.

Follow through marks which involve more than one stage of calculation can only be awarded on sight of the relevant working, even if it appears obvious that there is only one way you could get the answer given.

**7** **Ignoring subsequent work**

It is appropriate to ignore subsequent work when the additional work does not change the answer in a way that is inappropriate for the question or its context. (eg. an incorrectly cancelled fraction when the unsimplified fraction would gain full marks).

It is not appropriate to ignore subsequent work when the additional work essentially makes the answer incorrect (eg. incorrect algebraic simplification).

**8** **Probability**

Probability answers must be given as a fraction, percentage or decimal. If a candidate gives a decimal equivalent to a probability, this should be written to at least 2 decimal places (unless tenths).

Incorrect notation should lose the accuracy marks, but be awarded any implied method marks.

If a probability fraction is given then cancelled incorrectly, ignore the incorrectly cancelled answer.

**9** **Linear equations**

Unless indicated otherwise in the mark scheme, full marks can be gained if the solution alone is given on the answer line, or otherwise unambiguously identified in working (without contradiction elsewhere). Where the correct solution only is shown substituted, but not identified as the solution, the accuracy mark is lost but any method marks can be awarded (embedded answers).

**10 Range of answers**

Unless otherwise stated, when an answer is given as a range (e.g 3.5 – 4.2) then this is inclusive of the end points (e.g 3.5, 4.2) and all numbers within the range.

**11 Number in brackets after a calculation**

Where there is a number in brackets after a calculation E.g. 2 × 6 (=12) then the mark can be awarded **either** for the correct method, implied by the calculation **or** for the correct answer to the calculation.

**12 Use of inverted commas**

Some numbers in the mark scheme will appear inside inverted commas E.g. “12” × 50 ; the number in inverted commas cannot be any number – it must come from a correct method or process but the candidate may make an arithmetic error in their working.

**13 Word in square brackets**

Where a word is used in square brackets E.g. [area] × 1.5 : the value used for [area] does **not** have to come from a correct method or process but is the value that the candidate believes is the area. If there are any constraints on the value that can be used, details will be given in the mark scheme.

**14 Misread**

If a candidate misreads a number from the question. Eg. uses 252 instead of 255; method or process marks may be awarded provided the question has not been simplified. Examiners should send any instance of a suspected misread to review.

|  |
| --- |
| **Guidance on the use of abbreviations within this mark scheme** |
| **M** method mark awarded for a correct method or partial method  **P** process mark awarded for a correct process as part of a problem solving question  **A** accuracy mark (awarded after a correct method or process; if no method or process is seen then full marks for the question are implied but see individual mark schemes for more details)  **C** communication mark awarded for a fully correct statement(s)  with no contradiction or ambiguity  **B** unconditional accuracy mark (no method needed)  **oe** or equivalent  **cao** correct answer only  **ft** follow through (when appropriate as per mark scheme)  **sc** special case  **dep** dependent (on a previous mark)  **indep** independent  **awrt** answer which rounds to  **isw** ignore subsequent working |

| **Paper: 1MA1/3F** | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question** | | **Answer** | **Mark** | **Mark scheme** | **Additional guidance** |
| 1 |  | 500 | B1 | cao |  |
| 2 |  | 48 or 56 | B1 | for 48 or 56 | Accept either or both. Do not award the mark if other numbers are shown with either. |
| 3 |  | 1500 | B1 | cao |  |
| 4 |  | 9, 27 | B1 | cao | Do not award the mark if other numbers are shown. |
| 5 |  |  | B1 | or any other equivalent fraction. |  |
| 6 |  | 16 | M1 | for a complete method to find 20% of 80 eg 80 × 0.2 oe |  |
|  |  |  | A1 | cao  SC B1 for an answer of 64 or 96 |  |
| 7 |  | 6 | M1 | for interpreting the table to find the number of green counters  (26 + 7 (= 33)) or the number of red counters (16 + 11 (= 27))  or the difference in circles (26 ‒ 16 (=10)) or squares (11 ‒ 7 (=4)) | 33 ‒ 27 = 6  10 ‒ 4 = 6 |
|  |  |  | A1 | cao |  |
| 8 |  | 39 | M1 | for finding one quarter of 52, eg 52 ÷ 4 (= 13)  **OR** for finding the fraction to be filled, eg   oe | Accept equivalent decimals or percentages |
|  |  |  | M1 | for a complete method eg 52 − “13” or “13” × 3  **OR** for |  |
|  |  |  | A1 | cao |  |
| 9 |  | 11*e* + 5*f* | M1 | for either 11*e* or 5*f* |  |
|  |  |  | A1 | for 11*e* + 5*f* |  |
| 10 |  |  | M1 | for a start in the method  eg 35 + 50 + 75 (= 160) **or** 400 – 35 – 50 – 75 (= 240) or  oe |  |
|  |  |  | M1 | for eg  or  or  **or** for an unsimplified answer eg  oe or as 60% oe |  |
|  |  |  | A1 | cao |  |
| 11 | (a) | 241.56 | P1 | for difference for 1 parcel eg 35.38 – 15.25 (= 20.13)  **OR**  for total cost for 12 parcels by either service  eg 35.38 × 12 (= 424.56) **or** 15.25 × 12 (= 183) |  |
|  |  |  | P1 | for a complete process eg “20.13” × 12 **or** “424.56” – “183” |  |
|  |  |  | A1 | cao |  |
|  | (b) | Explanation | C1 | for explanation  **Acceptable examples**  both figures rounded down (refers to both figures)  20 is less than 21 and 15 is less than 15.25  **Not acceptable examples**  both figures rounded (up); rounded down  either 20 is less than 21 or 15 is less than 15.25 (refers to just one figure)  the cost is 320.25 (more than 300); multiplying with bigger numbers |  |

| **Paper: 1MA1/3F** | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question** | | **Answer** | **Mark** | **Mark scheme** | **Additional guidance** |
| 12 |  |  | M1 | for  where *n* is an integer < 25 |  |
|  |  |  | A1 | for | Or equivalent fraction |
| 13 | (a) | example | C1 | example given eg 40, 80, etc. |  |
|  | (b) | No with reason | C1 | for No with reason  **Acceptable examples**  80 and 88 are both in the sequence  80 is in the sequence and 85 is 5 more  24, 32, ….. 80, 88, ….  85 is not in the 8 times table  85 is an odd number  8*n*+16=85 so *n* is not a whole number.  **Not acceptable examples**  adding 8 each time will not lead to 85 (insufficient)  it goes past 85  Yes ….. | No can be implied from their statement |
| 14 |  | 2.4774(011…) | M1 | for 8.77 or 3.54 or 2.477 or 2.47 or 2.48 or |  |
|  |  |  | A1 | for 2.4774(011…) | If the answer has been rounded to less than 4 dp but the figure is shown in working to 4 dp or more, award full marks. Ignore any incorrect digits after the 4th decimal place. |

| **Paper: 1MA1/3F** | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question** | | **Answer** | **Mark** | **Mark scheme** | **Additional guidance** |
| 15 | (a) | 330 | M1 | for 4 × 70 + 50 oe | May be seen as sum of four 70s and a 50  *n* × (70 + 50) or ambiguous working gets  0 marks | |
|  |  |  | A1 | cao |  | |
|  | (b) | 9 | M1 | for use of inverse operations eg (680 ‒ 50) ÷ 70  **OR** rearranges an equation to solve eg 70*x* + 50 = 680 rearranged to isolate *x* term.  **OR** ft (a) eg ((680 ‒ “330”) ÷ 70) + 4 | Need not have brackets; can be written in an incorrect order if the intention is clear  A correct but embedded answer gets 1 mark | |
|  |  |  | A1 | cao or ft their (a) |  | |
| 16 |  | 32 | P1 | for a process to work out the missing length eg 6 – 4 (=2)  **or** for a process to work out the length of the base eg 4 + 6 (= 10)  **OR**  for finding total perimeter of 2 rectangles, eg 2(6 + 4 + 6+ 4) (= 40)  **OR**  for writing at least 5 figures correctly on the diagram | May be seen on the diagram | |
|  |  |  | P1 | for a process to work out the perimeter  eg 4 + “2” + 6 + 4 + 6 + 4 + 6  **or** 20 + 20 – 2 × 4  **or** 16 + 14 + “2” | May be seen in different forms | |
|  |  |  | A1 | cao  SC B1 for 30 |  | |
| 17 |  | 9 | M1 | for a method to find the scaling factor eg “10.8” ÷ “1.8” (= 6) or “1.8” ÷ 1.5 (=1.2) or 1.5 ÷ “1.8” (=0.833..)  **or** a sf given from 5.5 to 6.5 or from 1.06 to 1.4 or from 0.75 to 0.94  eg used with 1.5 | Could be shown on the diagram by appropriate working eg 6 steps  Allow 10.6 to 11.0 and 1.6 to 2.0 for their measured lengths. | |
|  |  |  | A1 | accept an answer in the range 8 to 10 |  | |
| 18 | (a) | 2 | B1 | cao |  | |
|  | (b) | 81 | M1 | for working with values from the table eg (0 × 4), (1 × 3), … with at least 3 products shown correct  **or**  (0 +), 3, 14, 15, 24, 25 with at least 3 correct | Check working space or next to the table.  Zero points may not be seen so accept without  0 × 4, 0 | |
|  |  |  | A1 | cao  SC B1 for 85 |  | |
| 19 |  |  | M1 | for correct first step to rearrange eg *y* −4 = 2*x* + 4 – 4  or  or ambiguously shown eg *x* = *y* ‒ 4 ÷ 2  or answer given as | May be seen in different equivalent forms but must be carried out, not just intention seen.  Could be shown as a flow diagram but must have correct inverse operations | |
|  |  |  | A1 | oe |  | |
| 20 |  | 105 | M1 | for evidence of understanding the angle properties of a square or equilateral triangle,  eg stating angle *DBC* = 60 or angle *EBD* = 45 or angle *BAE* = 90 | Accept on the diagram with no contradiction in working, or no contradiction or ambiguity on the diagram; 90 can be shown as a right angle | |
|  |  |  | A1 | cao | Could be shown on the diagram or in working, but do not accept contradiction or ambiguity. | |
| 21 |  | 78 | P1 | for process to find the number of rand, eg 850 × 18.53 (= 15750.5)  **OR** for process to find number of £, eg 200 ÷ 18.53 (= 10.79 …) |  | |
|  |  |  | P1 | (dep P1) for process to find the number of rand notes,  eg “15750.5” ÷ 200 (= 78.7...)  **OR** 850 ÷ “10.79..” (= 78.7...) |  | |
|  |  |  | A1 | cao |  | |
| 22 |  | 79.76 | P1 | process to find number of gallons eg 560 ÷ 34.5 (=16.23…)  OR  finding the miles per litre eg 34.5 ÷ 4.55 (=7.582…) | For P marks allow use of truncated/rounded values | |
|  |  |  | P1 | process to convert from gallons to litres eg “16.23” × 4.55 (=73.855….)  OR  to work out the cost per gallon eg 4.55 × 1.08 (=4.914)  OR  finding the number of litres eg 560 ÷ “7.582….” (=73.859…) |  | |
|  |  |  | P1 | (dep P2) for a complete process to work out the cost using the operations (560 ÷ 34.5) × 4.55 × 1.08  eg “73.855…” × 1.08 (=79.763…) or “4.914” × “16.23…” (=79.763…) or “73.859…” × 1.08 (=79.763....) |  | |
|  |  |  | A1 | for 79.69 to 79.79 | To 2 dp but accept 79.7 | |
| 23 |  | 612 | P1 | Alan: for 100 − 32 – 40 (= 28)  or for finding “28”% of 400 eg 400 × 0.28 (=112) |  | |
|  |  |  | P1 | Beryl: for  or for finding  (=300) |  | |
|  |  |  | P1 | Charlie: for starting to use the ratio 3 : 4 eg 150 ÷ 3 (=50) |  | |
|  |  |  | P1 | for complete ratio process eg  (=200) |  | |
|  |  |  | A1 | cao | Answers only (without working) award 0 marks. | |
| **Paper: 1MA1/3F** | | | | | |
| **Question** | | **Answer** | **Mark** | **Mark scheme** | **Additional guidance** |
| 24 | (a) | 6,9 | M1 | for 6, 9 in the intersection only | Ignore all entries except the region you are marking for each method mark |
|  |  | 1,5,8  2  3, 4,7 | M1 | for 1, 5, 8 in set *A* only  or 2 in set *B* only  or 3, 4, 7 in set  only | 6 9  2  1, 5, 8    3, 4, 7 |
|  |  |  | C1 | for all numbers correctly placed in the Venn Diagram |
|  | (b) |  | M1 | ft for identification of 2 or 9 or ft diagram | Need not be written in correct form at this stage eg could be a ratio 2 : 9  Repeated digits in the diagram should be counted as 2 elements |
|  |  |  | A1 | oe or ft diagram | Accept any equivalent fraction, decimal form 0.22(22..) or percentage form 22(.22…)% |
| 25 |  | 12272.70  12272.71 or 12272.72 | M1 | for evidence of using a correct first step  eg 200000 × 0.015 (= 3000) or 200000 × 1.015 (= 203000) |  |
|  |  |  | M1 | for evidence of a compound interest method  eg 203000 × 0.015 (= 3045) or 203000 × 1.015 (= 206045)  **or** 206045 × 0.015 (= 3090.675) or 206045 × 1.015 (= 209135.675)  **or** 209135.675 × 0.015 (= 3137.035...)  or 209135.675 × 1.015 ( 212272.710...)  **or** 200000 × 1.015t, *t* ≥ 2 | values may be rounded or truncated to 2 dp |
|  |  |  | A1 | for 12272.7(0) or 12272.71 or 12272.72  SC B2 for 212272.7(0) or 212272.71 or 212272.72 |  |

| **Paper: 1MA1/3F** | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question** | | **Answer** | **Mark** | **Mark scheme** | **Additional guidance** |
| 26 | (a) | 40 < *h* ≤ 50 | B1 | accept 40 – 50 oe |  |
|  | (b) | polygon  drawn | B2 | for fully correct polygon with points plotted at the midpoints | Joining must be with line segments |
|  |  | (15,7), (25,13)  (35,14), (45,12)  (55,16), (65,18) | (B1 | for points plotted correctly but not joined by straight lines  **or** joining points at correct heights consistently within intervals including plotting at end values  **or** correct frequency polygon with one point incorrect  **or** correct frequency polygon with first and last points joined directly) | for example, at 10, 20, 30,…or at 20, 30, 40,…  Ignore any histogram drawn and any part of frequency polygon outside range of first and last points plotted |

| **Paper: 1MA1/3F** | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question** | | **Answer** | **Mark** | **Mark scheme** | **Additional guidance** |
| 27 |  | statement | B2 | Two different statements  **Acceptable**  eg should be joined with straight lines (not curve)/should use a ruler  1st (quarter) not shown/plotted/labelled/not all quarters labelled  does not show all 4 seasons  9.5 missing from vertical axes/not linear  vertical (number) axis does not start at 0/the *y* axis starts at 6  the graph does not begin at 0, it starts at 6  it is not clear what 2, 3, 4 on the *x*-axis mean  the scale of years doesn’t make sense  there is lack of clarity about what the numbers on the *x* axis represent  graph is curved line  **Not acceptable**  eg no value plotted for 2 in 2016  it does not start at 0 (no reference to vertical axis)/missing 0  they should not have connected the dots like that  the numbers on the *x* axis are repeated  the numbers along the *x* axis 2, 3, 4  the years on the *x* axis have not been written properly  does not follow a sequence  it needs a discontinuity wiggle on the axis  no title | Ignore additional statements provided no contradiction |
|  |  | statement | (B1 | One statement eg from those above.) |  |

| **Paper: 1MA1/3F** | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question** | | **Answer** | **Mark** | **Mark scheme** | **Additional guidance** |
| 28 |  | 162  supported | M1 | for method to find sum of the interior angles of a hexagon  eg (6 – 2) × 180 (= 720) oe  **OR**  for method to find sum of the interior angles of a pentagon,  eg (5 – 2) × 180 (= 540)  **OR**  for method to find angle *AFC* or *BCF*, eg (360 – 2 × 117) ÷ 2 (= 63)  **OR**  for dropping a perpendicular from *A* or *B* to *ED* with 90° marked on *ED* and 27° at the top | Must be a complete process that would lead to a figure of 720 if evaluated correctly.  For a pentagon there must be an indication that they have divided the hexagon into two halves.  63 may be shown on the diagram for angle *AFC* or angle *BCF* |
|  |  |  | M1 | for method to use ratio 2 : 1  eg marks as 2*x* and *x* or as *x* and *x* on diagram  **OR**  for ([angle sum of hexagon] – 2 × 117) ÷ 6 (= 81) oe  **or** ([angle sum of hexagon] ÷ 2 – 117) ÷ 3 (= 81) oe  **or** 117 + 117 + 2*x +* 2*x + x + x =* [angle sum of hexagon] oe  **OR**  eg ([angle sum of pentagon] 117 180) ÷ 3 (= 81) oe  **or** 117 + 180 + 2*x + x =* [angle sum of pentagon] oe | Ratio must be used correctly if awarded for diagram  Award provided [angle sum of hexagon] is greater than 700 or [angle sum of pentagon] is greater than 500  Algebraic route needs to show both sides of the equation.  LHS of equation may be simplified. |
|  |  |  | M1 | for finding angle *FED* = 81 or for finding angle *CDE* = 81  **OR**  for complete process to find angle *AFE*  eg ([angle sum of hexagon] – 2 × 117) ÷ 6 × 2 oe  **OR**  ([angle sum of pentagon] 117 180) ÷ 3 × 2 oe | This may be shown by solving a correct equation to find the value of *x*. |
|  |  |  | C1 | for accurate working leading to angle *AFE* = 162 | Award marks for 162 on the diagram with working and not contradicted by the answer line. Award 0 marks for 162 without working. |
| 29 |  | No  Supported | P1 | for finding the area of a circle eg π × 0.82 (= 2.01...) | Must be area of circle and not part of a volume, eg *πr*²*h*  May be seen as 2*πr*² |
|  |  |  | P1 | for finding the curved surface area eg 2π × 0.8 × 1.8 (= 9.047…) | May be seen from 2*πrh* or from *πdh* |
|  |  |  | P1 | for use of the coverage information with an area  eg “2.01…” ÷ 5 (= 0.402…) or “4.02…” ÷ 5 (= 0.804…)  or “9.047…” ÷ 5 (= 1.8095…) or “11.058” ÷ 5 (= 2.2116..)  or “13.069…” ÷ 5 (= 2.6138…)  **OR**  for process to find total coverage for comparison  eg 5 × 7 (= 35) | Accept numbers without working written to no less than 2dp  Do not award if a volume has been used as part of the calculation.  An independent mark for 5 × 7 |
|  |  |  | P1 | (dep P1) for finding total surface area for 3 tanks  eg [total surface area] × 3 (= 39.2…)  **OR**  for complete process to find the number of tins needed for total area of 3 tanks eg “13.069”....× 3 ÷ 5 (= 7.84..…)  **OR**  for complete process to find coverage needed from each tin  eg “13.069”...× 3 ÷ 7 (= 5.6...) | [total surface area] must come from the addition of two attempts at area, but not from volume. |
|  |  |  | C1 | for conclusion “No” supported by accurate figures  eg 8 tins **or** 7.84 ( > 7) **or** 39.2 > 35 **or** 5.6 (>5) | Clear statement that there is **not** enough paint supported by correct figures for comparison.  NB: 2.6 3 = 9 tins needed is inaccurate  8 or 7.84 tins is sufficient without restating the 7,  5.6 m2 is sufficient without restating the 5  but 39.2 and 35 are needed for comparison.  A statement of “No, 8 tins” alone gets 0 marks without supporting working. |
| 30 |  | *x =* 1, *y* = –2 | M1 | for a correct method to eliminate either *x* or *y* or method leading to substitution (condone one arithmetic error) |  |
|  |  |  | M1 | (dep M1) for substituting found value in one of the equations  **OR** correct method after starting again (condone one arithmetic error) |  |
|  |  |  | A1 | cao |  |

**Modifications to the mark scheme for Modified Large Print (MLP) papers: 1MA1 3F**

Only mark scheme amendments are shown where the enlargement or modification of the paper requires a change in the mark scheme.

The following tolerances should be accepted on marking MLP papers, unless otherwise stated below:

Angles: ±5º

Measurements of length: ±5 mm

| **PAPER: 1MA1/3F** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question** | | **Modification** | **Mark scheme notes** |
| 4 |  | Wording added ‘eight’. | Standard mark scheme |
| 7 |  | Table turned vertical. | Standard mark scheme |
| 8 |  | Diagram enlarged. Labels moved above the gauge. Shading changed to dotty shading. | Standard mark scheme |
| 9 |  | Braille only: *e* changed to *s*, *f* changed to *t*. | Standard mark scheme, but see note for Braille |
| 16 |  | Diagrams enlarged, labelled as Diagram 1 and Diagram 2.  Wording added ‘Diagram 1 shows a rectangle with length 6 cm and width 4 cm.’  Wording changed to ‘Below Diagram 1, Diagram 2 shows a 6-sided shape made from two  of these rectangles.’ | Standard mark scheme |
| 17 |  | Diagram enlarged and simplified. | Standard mark scheme |
| 20 |  | Diagram enlarged. | Standard mark scheme |
| 23 |  | Information moved to Diagram Book | Standard mark scheme |

| **PAPER: 1MA1/3F** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question** | | **Modification** | **Mark scheme notes** |
| 24 |  | Diagram enlarged. Wording added ‘It shows an incomplete Venn diagram.’  Ovals made circular. Regions labelled ‘Set A’ and ‘Set B’ on the diagram.  Braille only – spaces labelled (i) to (iv). | Standard mark scheme |
| 26 |  | Frequency column widened.  The first two numbers in the table changed to 8 and 12  In part (b) diagram enlarged. Right axis labelled. Scale changed.  Axes labels moved to the left of the horizontal axis and above the vertical axis. | Standard mark scheme but the first two points plotted in (b) should be at (15,8) and (25,12) |
| 27 |  | Diagram enlarged. Crosses changed to solid dots.  Axes labels moved to the left of the horizontal axis and above the vertical axis. | Standard mark scheme |
| 28 |  | Wording added ‘*ABCDEF*’. Diagram enlarged.  Angle moved outside of the angle arc and the angle arc made smaller. | Standard mark scheme |
| 29 |  | Diagram enlarged and labelled as Diagram1. Inside the cylinder labelled as ‘Tank’.  Diagram of the circular face added and labelled as Diagram 2.  Wording added ‘Diagram 1 shows a tank.’  Wording changed to ‘Each tank is in the shape of a cylinder with both a top and a bottom as shown in Diagram 2’.  Model of Diagram 1 provided for Braille candidates only. | Standard mark scheme |

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