

Paper 1MA1: 1H			
Question	Working	Answer	Notes
1			
a		$y(y + 27)$	B1
b		t^6	B1
c		w^5	B1
2			
	$16 \div 4$ $\frac{1 \times 4}{2} = 2$ or $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2 \times 4}{2} = 4$ or $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1 \times 4}{2} + \frac{2 \times 4}{2} = 6$ or $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$ $16 - 6 = 10$ or $1 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	P1 Using side lengths of 4 P1 Method to find fraction or area for one unshaded triangle P1 Method to complete fraction or area for total unshaded region P1 Method to find total fraction or area for shaded region A1 for $\frac{5}{8}$ or 0.625

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3 a	$\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{5} \times 30 \times 5 = 5$ $\left(\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{5}\right) \times 30 \times 2$ $30 - 5 = 20$	5	P1	for identifying correct process to find probabilities for winning scores. May include use of tree diagram or sample space
b		Explanation	P1 P1 A1	for correct process to find prize money for completing correct process to find profit
4		No with reasoning	C1 M1 M1 A1 C1	for appropriate comment to interpret result eg probability so only likelihood not certainty, other than 30 may play, £5 is small difference. Derive $AC=9$ cm and identify as hypotenuse $4^2 + 7^2$ for using eg $AC = \sqrt{4^2 + 7^2}$ or 65 and 81 for concluding explanation that ABC is not a right-angled triangle with evidence.
5		500g	P1 P1 A1 B1	$\frac{1}{8} \times 160 (=20)$ $20' \times 25$ 500 (or 0.5) Correct units g (or kg)

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6 a		$7\frac{1}{2}$	M1 $\frac{9}{4} \times \frac{10}{3}$ oe M1 $\frac{90}{12}$ oe A1 $7\frac{1}{2}$
b		$5\frac{1}{4} + 6\frac{2}{3}$ or $5\frac{2}{3} + 6\frac{1}{4}$	B1 $5\frac{1}{4} + 6\frac{2}{3}$ or $5\frac{2}{3} + 6\frac{1}{4}$
7	$\frac{90}{2} \times 3 = 135$ $\frac{84}{60} \times 100 = 140$	Combination with reason	P1 Links either $\frac{2}{3}$ with 90 and 60% with 84 P1 Process to find original price of microwave oven eg $\frac{90}{2} \times 3 (=135)$ P1 Process to find original price of combination oven eg $\frac{84}{60} \times 100 (=140)$ A1 Correct original prices £135 and £140 with interpretation of results to conclude that combination oven had greater normal price.
8		4 - 4.5	B1 Rounds appropriately using two of 5, 2 or 7 M1 $\sqrt{19}$ A1 4 - 4.5

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9	$x \times 2x \times 3x =$	Reasoning to reach $x \leq 5$	<p>M1 Starts reasoning to find volume in terms of x</p> <p>M1 Gives inequality $6x^3 \leq 900$ or substitutes 5 and 6 into $6x^3$</p> <p>M1 Completes reasoning to show $x \leq 5$</p>
10		9	<p>M1 Finds constant $36 \times 1.5 (=54)$ or $\frac{6}{1.5}=4$</p> <p>M1 $54 \div 6$ or $36 \div 4$</p> <p>A1 9 cao</p>
11	$\frac{4}{3 \times 2} \pi x^3 + \frac{4}{3} \pi x^3 = 2 \pi x^3$ $(2x)^2 \pi h = 4x^2 \pi h$ $4x^2 \pi h = 2 \pi x^3$	$h = \frac{x}{2}$	<p>P1 Process to find volume of cone or hemisphere</p> <p>P1 Process to total volume of solid</p> <p>P1 Process to find volume of cylinder</p> <p>P1 Equates 2 volumes</p> <p>A1 Reaches $h = \frac{x}{2}$</p>
12		Complete proof	<p>M1 Begins proof $BAE = ACD$ and $ABE = EDC$</p> <p>M1 $AB = DC$ because opposite sides of a parallelogram are equal</p> <p>C1 Completes proof with all reasons eg alternate angles are equal and reference to ASA</p>

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13		more than	<p>C1 Makes reference to different numbers of girls and boys</p> <p>C1 Completes reasoning eg there are more (boys) with 80% than (girls) with 70% or correct mean $(700+1200)\div 25 = 76$</p>
14		Completes reasoning	<p>M1 Expansion of $(4 - \sqrt{3})(4 + \sqrt{3})$ with at least 3 terms out of 4 correct or $4^2 - \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}$</p> <p>C1 for $\sqrt{13}$ from correct working</p>
15		200	B1 200 or 2×10^2
a		3	B1 12 and $\frac{1}{4}$
b			A1 3 cao
c		-2	<p>M1 $81 = 3^4$ or $\frac{1}{81} = 3^{-4}$</p> <p>A1 cao</p>
16		Events independent	C1 Statement that events are independent

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17		$3 \pm \sqrt{17}$	<p>M1 For $(x-3)^2 - 9 - 8 (=0)$ or $(x =) \frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4(1)(-8)}}{2(1)}$ allow sign error for b</p> <p>M1 For $x - 3 = \pm \sqrt{17}$ or $x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{68}}{2}$</p> <p>A1 cao</p>
18		48	<p>P1 Identifies that $16 \div 8 = 2$ so $PL=2NP$</p> <p>P1 Process to find area of LMN $8 \times (2+1)^2 (=72)$</p> <p>P1 Completes process to find area of LQM '72' - 16 - 8</p> <p>A1 48 cao</p>
19 i		18	<p>M1 Uses frequency density for under 80 bar eg $7 \div 10$</p> <p>M1 Completes method to find over 105 minutes frequency eg 1.2×15 or $\frac{3}{4} \times (1.2 \times 20)$</p> <p>A1 18 cao</p>
ii		Reasoning	<p>C1 Correct explanation about grouped data so actual values between 100 and 120 unknown</p>

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20		3x	<p>M1 Factorising numerator and denominator of first fraction $\frac{3(x+2)}{(x-5)(x+2)} (= \frac{3}{(x-5)})$</p> <p>M1 Factorising denominator of second fraction $\frac{x+5}{x(x+5)(x-5)} (= \frac{1}{x(x-5)})$</p> <p>M1 Multiplication by reciprocal $\frac{3(x+2)}{(x-5)(x+2)} \times \frac{x(x+5)(x-5)}{x(x+5)(x-5)}$</p> <p>A1 Completing algebra to reach 3x</p>
21		$x < -3, x > 6$	<p>M1 Rearrange to $x^2 - 3x - 18 > 0$</p> <p>M1 Correct method to solve $x^2 - 3x - 18 = 0$</p> <p>M1 Establish critical values -3 and 6</p> <p>A1 $x < -3, x > 6$</p>
22		60	<p>P1 process to start problem eg draw diagram and find gradient of OA ($= 3$)</p> <p>P1 process to find equation of tangent with $m = -1/3$,</p> <p>P1 process to find x-axis intercept of tangent</p> <p>P1 process to find area of triangle</p> <p>A1 cao</p>