

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

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Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
1.		4.2	3	M1 $1500 \div (100 \times 100)$ (= 0.15) M1 $28 \times "0.15"$ A1
2.	(i)	24 50 75	4	M1 for listing at least three multiples for any two of 25, 12, 8 M1 for listing at least three multiples for all of 25, 12, 8 A1 for 24, 50, 75 cao OR M1 for prime factorisation for any two of 25, 12, 8, eg in a factor tree M1 for prime factorisation for all of 25, 12, 8 or $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$ A1 cao (SC B2 for $24k, 50k, 75k$)
	(ii)	600		B1 for 600 (or ft $600k$)

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3.	$8.4^2 + 8.4^2$ $\sqrt{70.56 + 70.56} = \sqrt{141.12}$	11.9 cm	3	M1 $8.4^2 + 8.4^2$ (or equivalent) M1 $\sqrt{70.56 + 70.56}$ or $\sqrt{141.12}$ A1 11.85 – 11.9
4.	$\frac{3}{4} \times 120 = 90,$ $\frac{1}{4} \times 120 = 30$ $\frac{2}{3} \times 90 = 60,$ $\frac{20}{100} \times 30 = 6$ 60 : 6	10 : 1	5	M1 for $\frac{3}{4} \times 120$ (or equivalent) or 90 or $\frac{1}{4} \times 120$ (or equivalent) or 30 M2 (indep) for $(1 - \frac{1}{3}) \times '90'$ (or equivalent) (or 60) AND $\frac{100 - 80}{100 \times 30}$ (or equivalent) (or 6) (M1 (indep) for $(1 - \frac{1}{3}) \times '90'$ (or equivalent) or 60 OR $\frac{100 - 80}{100 \times 30}$ (or equivalent) or 6 OR both $\frac{1}{3} \times 90 (= 30)$ and $\frac{80}{100} \times 30 (= 24)$ M1 (dep on at least M2) for '60' : '6' or 1 to 10 or 6 to 60 (or equivalent) or reversed ratio 6:60

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				A1 10:1 cao
5.	$\pi(6)^2 - \pi(5)^2$ $= 113(.09\dots) - 78.5(39\dots)$ $= 34.55751919$	34.6	3	M1 for $\pi(6)^2$ (or equivalent) or $\pi(5)^2$ (or equivalent) or 113... or 78.5... M1 for $\pi(6)^2 - \pi(5)^2$ (or equivalent) A1 for 34.5 - 34.6
6.	$a = \text{cost (p) of an apple}$ $p = \text{cost (p) of a pear}$ $3a + 4p = 184$ $5a + 2p = 176$ $7a = 2 \times 176 - 184 = 168$	24, 28	4	B1 $3a + 4p = 184$ and $5a + 2p = 176$ (or equivalent) M1 correct process to eliminate a or p M1(dep on M1) substitute found value of a or p to find other variable A1 cao
7.	$\tan x = 14 \div 7.5 = 1.8666\dots$ $\tan^{-1} 1.8666\dots$	62	3	M1 for $\tan x = 14 \div 7.5 (= 1.86666\dots)$ M1 for $\tan^{-1} (14 \div 7.5)$ A1 for answer in the range 61.7 to 62

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8.		360	6	<p>M1 for $3x + 1 + 3x + 1 + x + 3x - 2$ (or equivalent) ($= 10x$) or $4x - 5 + 4x - 5 + 2x - 3 + 2x - 3$ (or equivalent) ($= 12x - 16$)</p> <p>M1 for equating perimeters, e.g. $10x = 12x - 16$ or $2x = 16$</p> <p>A1 for $(x =) 8$</p> <p>M1 (dep M1) for $3 \times "8" - 2 (=22)$ or $4 \times "8" - 2 (=30)$ (or equivalent), provided "x" > 0</p> <p>M1 for $0.5 \times 24 \times ("8" + "22")$ (or equivalent), provided "x" > 0</p> <p>A1 for 360</p>

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9.		$x = 130$ + correct reasons	4	<p>M1 for angle $BFG = 65$ may be seen on diagram</p> <p>M1 (dep) for correct method to calculate x, eg $(x=) 65 + 65 (=130)$ or $(x=) 180 - (180 - 2 \times 65) (=130)$</p> <p>C2 for $x = 130$ and full appropriate reasons related to method shown</p> <p>(C1 (dep on M1) for any one appropriate reason related to method shown)</p> <p>eg <u>alternate angles</u>; <u>base angles</u> in an <u>isosceles triangle</u> are <u>equal</u>; <u>angles</u> in a <u>triangle</u> add up to <u>180°</u>; <u>angles</u> on a <u>straight line</u> add up to <u>180°</u>; <u>exterior angle</u> of triangle = <u>sum</u> of <u>two interior opposite angles</u>; <u>co-interior angles</u> add up to <u>180°</u> (<u>allied angles</u>)</p> <p>NB Any reasons stated must be used</p>
10.	$5 \times (360 \div 12) (= 150)$ $(AB^2 =) 10^2 + 7^2 - 2 \times 10 \times 7 \times \cos ("150")$ $(AB^2 =)$	16.4	4	<p>M1 Angle AOB.</p> <p>M1 Accept the use of the cosine rule with any angle but sides (10 and 7) must be in correct places.</p> <p>A1 (awrt) 270</p>

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	149 – 140 cos (“150”) ($AB^2 =$) 270.24...			A1 (awrt) 16.4
11.		correct graph No with supporting figures	2 2	<p>M1 for 5 or 6 or 7 points plotted correctly at the ends of the intervals</p> <p>A1 cao for correct graph with points joined by curve or straight line segments</p> <p>M1 for $0.1 \times 200 (=20)$ or $0.9 \times 200 (= 180)$ or sight of 180 used on cf axis or $200 - 186 (=14)$</p> <p>A1 ft for correct decision with 20 and “9” or 20 and 14 or “age” from reading graph at 180</p> <p>OR</p> <p>M1 for method to find percentage of workers who are over 65, e.g. $\frac{200 - \text{“191”}}{200} \times 100 (= 4.5\%)$ or method to find percentage of workers who are over 60 (from table),</p> <p>e.g. $\frac{200 - 186}{200} \times 100 (= 7\%)$ or $\frac{200 - 190}{200} \times 100 (= 5\%)$</p> <p>A1 ft for correct decision with “4.5”% or 7% or 5%</p>

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12.	e.g. $70\% = 17920$ $1\% = \frac{17920}{70} (= 256)$ $100\% = \frac{17920}{70} \times 100$	25600	3	M1 $100\% - 30\%$, or 70% or $1 - 0.3$ or 0.7 M1 for $\frac{17920}{70} \times 100$ or $\frac{17920}{0.7}$ A1 cao
13.		$\frac{17}{40}$	3	M1 $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{5}{8}$ or $\frac{12}{40}$ or $\frac{5}{40}$ M1 $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{5}{8}$ A1 $\frac{17}{40}$ (or equivalent)

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14.	<p>(a) $\frac{1}{2}(3x + 1 + 5x + 3)(2x + 3) = \frac{1}{2}(8x + 4)(2x + 3)$</p> <p>So, $(4x + 2)(2x + 3) - 46 = 0$</p> <p>$8x^2 + 16x + 6 - 46 = 0$</p> <p>$8x^2 + 16x - 40 = 0$</p> <p>$x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0$</p>	Proof	3	<p>M1 for correct method to find area of trapezium</p> <p>M1 (dep) for expanding all brackets to get a correct expression for the area</p> <p>C1 for complete correct proof</p>
	<p>(b) $x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4(1)(-5)}}{2 \times 1}$</p> <p>$= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{24}}{2}$</p> <p>OR</p> <p>$(x + 1)^2 - 1^2 - 5$</p>	1.45, -3.45	3	<p>M1 for $\frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4(1)(-5)}}{2 \times 1}$ condone one sign error in substitution</p> <p>M1 for $\frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{24}}{2}$</p> <p>A1 for 1.44 to 1.45 (and -3.44 to -3.45)</p> <p>OR</p>

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	$= (x + 1)^2 - 6$ $x + 1 = \pm \sqrt{6}$			M1 for $(x + 1)^2 - 1^2 - 5$ (or equivalent) M1 for $x + 1 = (\pm)\sqrt{6}$ A1 for 1.44 to 1.45 (and -3.44 to -3.45)
15.	(a)	$y = f(x - 5)$	1	B1 cao
	(b)	(4, 3)	2	B2 cao (B1 for one coord. correct (in correct position) or (3,4).)
16.	$x = 0.0151515\dots$ $1000x = 15.151515\dots$ $10x = 0.151515\dots$ $990x = 15$ $x = \frac{15}{990} = \frac{1}{66}$ OR $100x = 1.51515\dots$ $x = 0.01515\dots 99x = 1.5$	Proof	3	M1 for $(x =) 0.0151515(\dots)$ or $1000x = 15.151515(\dots)$ or $00x = 1.51515(\dots)$ or $10x = 0.151515(\dots)$ M1 for two recurring decimals the difference of which is a rational number C1 (dep on M2 scored) for completing the proof by subtracting and cancelling to give a correct fraction

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	$x = \frac{1.5}{99}$ $= \frac{15}{990} = \frac{1}{66}$			
17.	$P = \frac{k}{x^2}$ $6 = \frac{k}{5^2} \quad (k = 150)$ $P = \frac{150}{8^2}$	2.34	3	M1 for $P = \frac{k}{x^2}$ or $P \propto \frac{1}{x^2}$ M1 for $6 = \frac{k}{5^2}$ or $(k =) 150$ seen or $6 \times 5^2 = P \times 8^2$ A1 2.34
18.		11	3	M1 for tangent drawn at $t = 2$ M1 (dep) for $\frac{\text{diff } y}{\text{diff } x}$ ft from tangent A1 for answer in range 9 – 14
19.		Yes, average speed could have been as high as 80.622...	5	B1 for 4535 or 4534.999... or 202.5 M1 for 4535 ((or equivalent)) $\div 202.5$

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					M1 for $\times 3600$ and $\div 1000$ A1 for 80.622... C1 (dep on first M1) for correct conclusion from their calculations
20.			$2n^2 + 5n$	3	M1 for correct deduction from differences, e.g. 2nd difference of 4 implies $2n^2$ M1 for use of first differences A1
21.			$\sqrt{10}$	5	M1 method to find $g^{-1}(x)$ A1 $g^{-1}(x) = \frac{3x}{4+x}$ M1 $3x = (2x+5)(4+x)$ M1 correct expansion of brackets A1

Practice Papers Set 2 2H: National performance data from Results Plus

Qu No	Source of questions				Topic	Max score	Mean % all	ALL	Mean score of students achieving grade:						
	Spec	Paper	Session YMM	Qu					A*	A	B	C	D	E	
1				NEW	Compound measures	3									
2	5AM1	1H	1506	Q13	Factors, multiples, primes	4	63	2.51	3.68	3.26	2.58	1.71	0.81	0.36	
3	5MM2	2F	1206	Q27	Pythagoras in 2D	3	11	0.34				1.21	0.34	0.08	
4	5MM2	2H	1111	Q06	Ratio	5	60	3.02	4.53	3.91	3.32	2.15	1.26	1.33	
5	1380	2H	1106	Q05	Area of a circle	3	59	1.78	2.97	2.77	2.03	0.92	0.24	0.07	
6	5AM1	1H	1406	Q11	Simultaneous equations	4	71	2.83	3.93	3.83	3.26	1.94	0.67	0.13	
7	5MM2	2H	1306	Q15	Trigonometry	3	56	1.68	2.94	2.65	1.80	0.81	0.16	0.00	
8	5AM1	1H	1506	Q14	Solve linear equations	6	54	3.23	5.74	4.93	3.24	1.20	0.37	0.21	
9	1MA0	1H	1411	Q08	Angles	4	24	0.95	3.31	2.82	2.05	1.02	0.42	0.13	
10	4MA0	2H	1401	Q17	Sine and cosine rule	4	49	1.96	3.63	2.48	0.96	0.22	0.01	0.00	
11	1MA0	1H	1411	Q16	Cumulative frequency diagrams	4	47	1.88	3.76	3.40	2.88	2.07	1.39	0.89	
12	5MM2	2H	1111	Q11	Reverse percentages	3	48	1.43	2.86	2.57	1.47	0.77	0.08	0.00	
13	5AM2	2H	1311	Q21	Selection with or without replacement	3	44	1.32	2.74	2.06	1.47	0.59	0.22	0.00	
14	5MM2	2H	1406	Q26	Solve quadratic equations	6	42	2.54	5.73	4.65	2.27	0.63	0.12	0.03	
15	1380	2H	1006	Q27	Transformation of functions	3	29	0.88	2.22	1.28	0.68	0.46	0.29	0.20	
16	5MM2	2H	1306	Q20	Recurring decimals	3	25	0.75	2.16	1.19	0.53	0.18	0.05	0.02	
17	5MM2	2H	1111	Q23	Direct and indirect proportion	3	20	0.60	2.72	1.37	0.25	0.07	0.00	0.00	
18	5AM2	2H	1111	Q23	Gradients as rate of change	3	14	0.43	3.00	1.14	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	
19	1MA0	2H	1411	Q23	Compound measures	5	4	0.19	3.30	1.57	0.38	0.03	0.00	0.00	
20				NEW	Quadratic sequences	3									
21				NEW	Functions	5									
						80									