

Mark Scheme
Practice papers

GCSE Mathematics
Paper 5AM2F_01

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NOTES ON MARKING PRINCIPLES

- 1 All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- 2 Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- 3 All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- 4 Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- 5 Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.
- 6 Mark schemes will indicate within the table where, and which strands of QWC, are being assessed. The strands are as follows:
 - i) *ensure that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate so that meaning is clear*
Comprehension and meaning is clear by using correct notation and labeling conventions.
 - ii) *select and use a form and style of writing appropriate to purpose and to complex subject matter*
Reasoning, explanation or argument is correct and appropriately structured to convey mathematical reasoning.
 - iii) *organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate.*
The mathematical methods and processes used are coherently and clearly organised and the appropriate mathematical vocabulary used.

7 With working

If there is a wrong 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.

If working is crossed out and still legible, then it should be given any appropriate marks, as long as it has not been replaced by alternative work.

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, and discuss each of these situations with your Team Leader.

If there is no answer on the answer line then check the working for an obvious answer.

Any case of suspected misread loses A (and B) marks on that part, but can gain the M marks. Discuss each of these situations with your Team Leader.

If there is a choice of methods shown, then no marks should be awarded, unless the answer on the answer line makes clear the method that has been used.

8 Follow through marks

Follow through marks which involve a single stage calculation can be awarded without working since you can check the answer yourself, 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.

9 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: e.g. incorrect canceling of a fraction that would otherwise be correct

It is not appropriate to ignore subsequent work when the additional work essentially makes the answer incorrect e.g. algebra.

Transcription errors occur when candidates present a correct answer in working, and write it incorrectly on the answer line; mark the correct answer.

10 Probability

Probability answers must be given a fractions, percentages or decimals. 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 answer is given on the answer line using both incorrect and correct notation, award the marks.

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

11 Linear equations

Full marks can be gained if the solution alone is given on the answer line, or otherwise unambiguously indicated 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.

12 Parts of questions

Unless allowed by the mark scheme, the marks allocated to one part of the question CANNOT be awarded in another.

13 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 includes all numbers within the range (e.g 4, 4.1)

Guidance on the use of codes within this mark scheme

M1 – method mark
A1 – accuracy mark
B1 – Working mark
C1 – communication mark
QWC – quality of written communication
oe – or equivalent
cao – correct answer only
ft – follow through
sc – special case
dep – dependent (on a previous mark or conclusion)
indep – independent
isw – ignore subsequent working

Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
1	(a)		4 thousand	1	B1 for 4 thousand or 4000 oe
	(b)		5 hundredths	1	B1 for hundredths or $\frac{1}{100}$ oe or 5 cm
2			3.87	3	M1 for $2 \times 74 + 267 + 198$ oe (=613) M1 for 10 – ‘6.13’ (units must be consistent) A1 cao or M2 for $10 - 0.74 - 0.74 - 2.67 - 1.98$ A1 cao
3	(a)		167	1	B1 cao
	(b)		1.5	1	B1 for 1.5 or 1 ½
	(c)		8mm	3	M1 for 198 – 190 or 19.8 – 19 A1 for 8 or 0.8 B1 for mm or cm ft candidate’s working
4			16 (needs checking when shape drawn properly)	2	M1 for clear attempt to count squares or answer in range 10 – 20 A1 for ans in range 14 – 18 inclusive
5	(a)		5.4	2	M1 for $12 - 3.7 - 2.9$ or $3.7 + 2.9$ or 6.6 A1 5.4 oe
	(b)		Decision (Yes)	4	M1 for 172×6.50 (=1118) oe or 200×35 (=7000) oe M1 for ‘1118’ – ‘70’ (units must be consistent) A1 for 1048 C1 for decision ft from candidate’s value found

Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
6	(a)		unlikely	1	B1 cao
	(b)		even	1	B1 cao
	(c)		impossible	1	B1 cao
7			118	3	M1 for $73 + 96 + 126 + 87 (=382)$ M1 for $500 - '382'$ A1 cao
8	(a)		BC and AD marked	1	B1 cao
	(b)		11.2	2	M1 for 5.6 ± 0.2 or $'5.6' \times 2$ A1 for 12-6-13.4
9	(a)		230	2	M1 for $40 \times 5 + 30$ A1 cao
	(b)		8	3	M1 for $350 - 30 (=320)$ M1 for $'320' \div 40$ A1 cao Alternative method M1 for sight of flow chart with $- 30$ or $\div 40$ seen M1 for use of reverse flowchart A1 cao Alternative method M1 for $350 - 230 (=120)$ M1 for $'120' \div 40$ or 3 seen A1 cao

Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
10	(a)		graph	2	B2 for correct graph from (0,0) to (50,80) (B1 for any 2 correct points on graph or calculated)
	(b)		37.5	2	M1 for correct use of graph (may be implied by straight line from 60 km) or $60 \div 8$ or 7.5 A1 for 37.5 or ft from graph
	(c)		280	2	M1 for correct use of graph and scaling to get to 175 miles (eg. reading at 25 miles and \times by 7) or $175 \div 5 \times 8$ or 35×8 A1 for 280 or ft from graph
*11			Yes	4	M1 for $2 \times 18.50 (=37)$ or $2 \times 14.50 (=29)$ M1 for '37' + '29' A1 for 66 C1 for decision ft from supported working
12	(a)		$\frac{7}{18}$	3	B1 for $\frac{7}{18}$ oe
	(b)		$\frac{15}{18}$		B1 for $\frac{15}{18}$ oe
	(c)		0		B1 cao

Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
13	(a)		2:30pm	1	B1 accept 2:30 or 2:30pm or 14:30 or half past 2
	(bi)		10	2	B1 cao
	(ii)		60		B1 cao
	(c)		38	2	M1 for 19 A1 cao
14			20.42	5	M1 for $138 - 120 (=18)$ or $1085 - 1000 (=85)$ M1 for ' $16.5' \times 18$ or ' $85' \times 10$ M1 for ' $16.5' \times 18 + '85' \times 10 (=11.47)$ oe units must be consistent M1 for $8.95 + '11.47'$ A1 cao
15			50	2	M1 for $-10 + 4 \times 15$ A1 cao

Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
16	(a)		140°	1	B1 for 140 ± 2
	(b)		correct position	2	M1 for C at a distance of 6.5 cm (± 2mm) from A or on a bearing of 050° (± 2°) from A A1 for cross within tolerances
17			56	4	M1 for 180 – 106 (=74) M1 for 180 – 74 – 50 A1 cao C2 for angles on a straight line add up to 180° and angles in a triangle add up to 180° and corresponding angles (C1 for one or two correct reasons) or C2 for exterior angles of a triangle = sum of two interior opposite angles and corresponding angles (C1 for one correct reason)

Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
18	(a)		correct net	3	B3 for a correct net with all dimensions correct (ignore flaps) (B2 for a correct net but wrong dimensions) (B1 for at least 4 faces correct)
	(b)		4	4	M1 for $10 \times 36 (=360)$ M1 for $15 \times 6 (=90)$ M1 for ' $360 \div 90$ ' A1 cao Alternative method M1 for $15 \times 6 (=90)$ M1 for ' $90 \div 36 (=2.5)$ ' M1 for $10 \div 2.5$ ' A1 cao Alternative method M1 for $36 \times 10 (=360)$ M1 for ' $360 \div 15 (=24)$ ' M1 for ' $24 \div 6$ ' A1 cao
19	(a)		225	2	M1 for $100 \times 2 \frac{1}{4}$ oe A1 cao
	*(b)		No	3	M1 for $400 \times \frac{5}{8}$ oe or $300 \div \frac{5}{8}$ oe A1 for 250 miles or 480 km C1 ft for decision with supporting working

Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
20	(ai)		0.8	3	B1 0.8 oe
	(aii)		0.37		M1 for $1 - 0.17 - 0.26 - 0.2$ oe A1 0.37 oe
	(b)		34	2	M1 for 200×0.17 A1 cao
21			5029 cm^2	3	M1 for $\pi \times 40^2$ A1 for 5027 – 5030 B1 (indep) for cm^2
*22			No	4	M1 for $30 \div 6(=5)$ or $24 \div 6 (=4)$ or $15 \div 6(=2.5)$ M1 for '5' \times '4' \times '2' or '5' \times '4' \times '3' A1 for 40 bricks C1 ft for decision with supporting working
23			correct region shaded	4	M2 for both lines drawn $2 \text{ cm} \pm 0.2$ from both fences (M1 for line drawn $2 \text{ cm} \pm 0.2$ from either fence or lines drawn parallel to both fences but wrong distance) M1 for arc of circle drawn any radius centre T within rectangle (condone circle) A1 for correct region within guidelines of overlay

Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
24			720, 1200	4	M1 for $2400 \div 5 \times 4$ oe (=1920) M1 for ' $1920 \div (3 + 5)$ ' (=240) M1 for ' 240×3 ' or ' 240×5 ' A1 for 720 and 1200
25			26 m	4	M1 for $2x + 2(x + 30)$ oe M1 for $2x + 2(x + 30) < 165$ A1 for $x < 26.25$ A1 ft for 26 Alternative scheme M1 for values for length and width where length = width + 30 and perimeter evaluated M1 for a second trial using different values for length and width where length = width + 30 and perimeter evaluated A2 for 26

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