

EDUQAS GCSE MATHEMATICS

AUTUMN 2024 MARK SCHEME

Component 1: Higher Tier	Mark	Comment
<p>1*(a)</p> <p>$8a + 22$ OR $2(4a + 11)$</p>	<p>B2</p>	<p>B1 for one of the following: $8a + k$ where $k \neq 0$ $ka + 22$ where $k \neq 0$ $15a - 6 - 7a + 28$</p> <p>Mark final answer for B2 only -1 for incorrect further work</p>
<p>1*(b)</p> <p>$5x + 7 + 6x - 9 + 8x - 27 = 180$</p> <p align="right">$19x = 209$ $x = 11$</p> <p>Method to calculate all three angles e.g. $5 \times 11 + 7$ (= 62) $6 \times 11 - 9$ (= 57) $8 \times 11 - 27$ (= 61) OR calculates two angles by substitution and the third by subtracting sum from 180</p> <p>All three angles correctly calculated: 62°, 57°, 61° (so not isosceles)</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>May be seen in stages Allow M1 for $(180-7+9+27) \div (5+6+8)$ Implies M1 Allow $209 \div 19$ FT from $ax = b$ OR 'their 209' \div 'their 19' provided M1 awarded For FT, accept answer written as a correctly simplified, improper fraction (unless it gives a whole number), mixed number or decimal. If answer is only given as a decimal, it must be correct to 1 decimal place – rounded or truncated.</p> <p>If $x \neq 11$ FT 'their x' provided $x \geq 4$ and M1 previously awarded.</p> <p>M1 implied if three angles correctly found (without working shown) from FT of 'their x'</p> <p>CAO</p> <p>If no marks, award: SC2 for $x = 11$, obtained with no working shown or trials used AND angles of 62°, 57°, 61° (so not isosceles) OR SC1 for $x = 11$ obtained with no working shown or trials used.</p>

<p><u>Alternative method – showing that if two angles are equal, angle sum is not 180(°)</u></p> <p>One pair of angles equated e.g. $6x - 9 = 5x + 7$</p> <p>Correct value of x obtained e.g. $x = 16$ AND correct angle sum calculated e.g. $275(°)$</p> <p>Both other pairs of angles equated e.g. $8x - 27 = 5x + 7$ AND $8x - 27 = 6x - 9$</p> <p>Both equations solved correctly $x = 11\frac{1}{3}$ AND $x = 9$ AND correct angle sums calculated e.g. $186\frac{1}{3}(°)$ and $142(°)$</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A2</p>	<p>A1 for one correct value of x and the correct angle sum provided M1 awarded.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="853 757 1369 1211"> <tr> <td>$6x - 9 = 5x + 7$ $x = 16$</td> <td>$5 \times 16 + 7 = 87$ $6 \times 16 - 9 = 87$ $8 \times 16 - 27 = 101$ Total = 275(°)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$8x - 27 = 5x + 7$ $3x = 34$ $x = 11\frac{1}{3}$</td> <td>$5 \times 11\frac{1}{3} + 7 = 63\frac{2}{3}$ $6 \times 11\frac{1}{3} - 9 = 59$ $8 \times 11\frac{1}{3} - 27 = 63\frac{2}{3}$ Total = 186$\frac{1}{3}$(°)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$8x - 27 = 6x - 9$ $2x = 18$ $x = 9$</td> <td>$5 \times 9 + 7 = 52$ $6 \times 9 - 9 = 45$ $8 \times 9 - 27 = 45$ Total = 142(°)</td> </tr> </table>	$6x - 9 = 5x + 7$ $x = 16$	$5 \times 16 + 7 = 87$ $6 \times 16 - 9 = 87$ $8 \times 16 - 27 = 101$ Total = 275(°)	$8x - 27 = 5x + 7$ $3x = 34$ $x = 11\frac{1}{3}$	$5 \times 11\frac{1}{3} + 7 = 63\frac{2}{3}$ $6 \times 11\frac{1}{3} - 9 = 59$ $8 \times 11\frac{1}{3} - 27 = 63\frac{2}{3}$ Total = 186$\frac{1}{3}$(°)	$8x - 27 = 6x - 9$ $2x = 18$ $x = 9$	$5 \times 9 + 7 = 52$ $6 \times 9 - 9 = 45$ $8 \times 9 - 27 = 45$ Total = 142(°)
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	(7)							
<p>2*. (a)</p> <p>($m =$) 2.5</p> <p>($n = 6 \times 2.5 =$) 15</p>	<p>B2</p> <p>B1</p>	<p>Answer space takes precedence.</p> <p>B1 for one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $(p + q) = \binom{2}{6}$ not simplified e.g. $\binom{1}{3}$ $2m = 5$ <p>Strict FT 6 x 'their m' derived or stated – not from incorrect working.</p>						
<p>2. (b)</p> <p>$\binom{-3}{6}$</p>	<p>B1</p>	<p>Accept $\binom{3}{-6}$</p>						
	(4)							

<p>3*(a) Midpoints 5 15 25 35</p> $5 \times 10 + 15 \times 12 + 25 \times 16 + 35 \times 20$ $(50 + 180 + 400 + 420) (= 1050)$ <p style="text-align: right;">$\div 50$</p> <p>21</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>m1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>Only FT for 'their midpoints' provided at least 3 of them are at the bounds or within the groups</p> <p>If midpoints are not stated, award B1 M1 for 50 + 180 + 400 + 420 OR 1050 B1 M0 for 50,180,400 and 420 B0 M1 for the sum of 4 values with 3 correct</p> <p>FT correct evaluation using their midpoints. On FT, allow truncated answers or rounded to nearest whole number or better</p>
<p>3*(b)</p> <p>40 (%)</p>	<p>B2</p>	<p>FT 'their 50' from (a) for B1 and B2 Do not allow 'their 50' = 100</p> <p>B1 for sight of $\frac{12 + \frac{16}{2}}{50} (\times 100)$</p> <p>Allow B1 for 20 out of 'their 50'</p> <p>On FT the percentage must be given correct to the nearest integer or better for the award of B2</p>
(6)		
<p>4.(a)</p> <p>Method to find prime factors with two correct prime factors seen before the second error</p> <p>2, 3, 3, 7, 7</p> <p>$2 \times 3^2 \times 7^2$</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1</p>	<p>Must be a method of 'repeated division'</p> <p>CAO for sight of 5 correct factors – may be indicated in 'tree' or 'ladder'. (Ignore 1s)</p> <p>FT 'their derived primes' provided at least one index form used with at least one square.</p> <p>Do not FT non-primes.</p> <p>Allow (2)(3²)(7²) and 2.3².7² Do not allow 2,3²,7². Inclusion of 1 as a factor gets B0.</p>
<p>4.(b)(i)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">a^2bc^2</p>	<p>B1</p>	
<p>4.(b)(ii)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$a^3b^3c^3$</p>	<p>B1</p>	

4.(c) $p = 3$ $q = 2$ $r = -3$	B2	All three correct B1 for any two correct
	(7)	
5.(a) $-\frac{32}{9a}$	B2	B1 for one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• $\frac{32}{9a}$• $-\frac{32}{ka}$ where $k \neq 0$• $-\frac{k}{9a}$ where $k \neq 0$
5.(b) $6n - 9$	B2	B1 for $6n \pm k$ where $k \neq 0$
5.(c)(i) 89	B1	
5.(c)(ii) $5c + 8d$	B2	Mark the final expression as the answer unless indicated otherwise. B1 for any one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An answer of $kc+8d$ or $5c + kd$ where $k \neq 0$• An answer of $3c + 5d$ (the 6th term)• Sight of $5c + 8d$ (not given as the answer)
	(7)	
6*. (a) 5:1	B2	B1 for one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1500:300 OR 15:3 oe• 1:5 from clear, correct unit conversion If no marks award SC1 for 1:2 (from 150:300 or 15:30)
6*. (b)(i) $\frac{7}{15}$	B1	
6*. (b)(ii) $560 \div (5+3) \times 7$ OR $560 - 560 \div (5+3)$	M2	May be seen in stages M1 for sight of $560 \div (5 + 3)$ or 70
490 (g)	A1	CAO
	(6)	

<p>7*.(a)</p> <p>$\frac{9}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ oe, correctly placed on the tree diagram</p> <p>$\frac{9}{50} \div \frac{9}{10}$ or $\frac{9}{10} \times x = \frac{9}{50}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{5}$ oe</p> <p>$\frac{1}{5}, \frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{5}, \frac{4}{5}$ oe on tennis branches</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1</p>	<p>Allow equivalent decimal probabilities</p> <p>Implies M1</p> <p>FT provided M1 awarded AND 'their $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$' add to 1</p>												
<p>7*.(b)</p> <p>$(\frac{9}{10} \times \frac{4}{5}) + (\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{5})$ oe</p> <p>$\frac{37}{50}$ oe</p>	<p>M2</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>FT 'their $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$' provided they add to 1</p> <p>M1 for sight of $\frac{9}{10} \times \frac{4}{5}$ or $\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{5}$ oe</p>												
(7)														
<p>8.*(a)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="225 1037 679 1216"> <thead> <tr> <th>True</th> <th>False</th> <th>Need more information</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	True	False	Need more information			✓	✓				✓		<p>B2</p>	<p>For all three correct B1 for any two correct</p>
True	False	Need more information												
		✓												
✓														
	✓													
<p>8*.(b) Yes indicated or clearly implied (with indication of one 120° angle) with two 30° angles.</p>	<p>B2</p>	<p>B1 for a clear indication of interior angle of 120°</p>												
<p>8*.(c) $(\frac{10}{7.5} = \frac{12}{9} = \frac{8}{6})$ same scale factor = $\frac{4}{3}$ oe</p> <p>OR $(\frac{7.5}{10} = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{6}{8})$ same scale factor = $\frac{3}{4}$ oe</p>	<p>B2</p>	<p>B1 just for $\frac{10}{7.5} = \frac{12}{9} = \frac{8}{6}$ OR $\frac{7.5}{10} = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{6}{8}$</p> <p>Award no marks if the ratios of less than three pairs of sides compared.</p>												
<p><u>Alternative method 1</u></p> <p>12:10:8 and 9:7:5:6 both simplify to 6:5:4 oe</p> <p>OR both equivalent to 108:90:72 oe</p>	<p>B2</p>	<p>B1 for stating 12:10:8 = 9:7:5:6 without simplifying to 6:5:4</p>												

<p><u>Alternative method 2</u> <i>B2 for any one of the following:</i></p> $7.5 \times \frac{12}{9} = 10 \text{ AND } 6 \times \frac{12}{9} = 8$ $10 \div \frac{12}{9} = 7.5 \text{ AND } 8 \div \frac{12}{9} = 6$ $9 \times \frac{10}{7.5} = 12 \text{ AND } 6 \times \frac{10}{7.5} = 8$ $12 \div \frac{10}{7.5} = 9 \text{ AND } 8 \div \frac{10}{7.5} = 6$ $9 \times \frac{8}{6} = 12 \text{ AND } 7.5 \times \frac{8}{6} = 10$ $12 \div \frac{8}{6} = 9 \text{ AND } 10 \div \frac{8}{6} = 7.5$	<p><i>B2</i></p>	<p><i>B1 for any one of the following:</i></p> $7.5 \times \frac{12}{9} = 10 \text{ OR } 6 \times \frac{12}{9} = 8$ $10 \div \frac{12}{9} = 7.5 \text{ OR } 8 \div \frac{12}{9} = 6$ $9 \times \frac{10}{7.5} = 12 \text{ OR } 6 \times \frac{10}{7.5} = 8$ $12 \div \frac{10}{7.5} = 9 \text{ OR } 8 \div \frac{10}{7.5} = 6$ $9 \times \frac{8}{6} = 12 \text{ OR } 7.5 \times \frac{8}{6} = 10$ $12 \div \frac{8}{6} = 9 \text{ OR } 10 \div \frac{8}{6} = 7.5$
	(6)	
<p>9. (Area of both circles =) $2 \times \pi \times 4^2$</p> <p>(Curved surface area =) $2 \times \pi \times 4 \times h$ oe</p> $(h =) \frac{104\pi - \pi \times 4^2 \times 2}{2 \times \pi \times 4} \left(= \frac{72\pi}{8\pi} \right)$ <p>(h=) 9</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M2</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>May be seen or implied in later work or by sight of 32π</p> <p>May be seen or implied in later work or by sight of $8\pi h$</p> <p>FT 'their 32π' (or 16π) AND 'their 8π' provided both are multiples of π for M2 or M1</p> <p>M1 for $2 \times \pi \times 4^2 + 2 \times \pi \times 4 \times h = 104\pi$ OR M1 for $32\pi + 8\pi h = 104\pi$</p> <p>CAO</p>
	(5)	

<p>10. (a)</p> <p>Upper quartile = 35</p> <p>Left whisker at 12 and right at 40</p> <p>LQ 22, median 29 and UQ 35</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p>	<p>Seen or implied</p> <p>Must be seen in a correct box plot, FT their UQ; if no UQ is stated and it is not at 35 allow this mark provided $29 < UQ < 40$</p>
<p>10.(b)(i)</p> <p>210 (students)</p>	<p>B2</p>	<p>B1 for $280 \div 4 \times 3$ or 0.75×280 or appropriate sight of 75%</p>
<p>10.(b)(ii)</p> <p>Explanation, using both range and IQR with correct values, e.g. All three ranges are 28 AND two IQ ranges are 13, and the other is 20</p>	<p>B3</p>	<p>May be seen by the diagrams.</p> <p>Allow B3 for all three ranges are 28 AND only two of the IQR's are 13 provided no incorrect value given for the 20.</p> <p>Award B2 for one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An answer that would be awarded B3 but the 20 is incorrect. • a correct explanation with errors or omissions in the values given e.g. All three ranges are 27 AND only two IQ ranges are the same. • a correct explanation with no values given e.g. All three ranges are the same AND only two IQ ranges are the same. <p>Award B1 for either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All three ranges are 28 • the IQ ranges are 13, 20 and 13
<p>10. (c)</p> <p>Reference to graph indicating that it shouldn't decrease.</p>	<p>E1</p>	
	<p>(9)</p>	
<p>11.(a)</p> <p>$(45\,000) \times 1.02^8 \times 0.95^3$</p>	<p>B2</p>	<p>B1 for $\times 1.02^8$ OR $\times 0.95^3$</p>
<p>11.(b)</p> <p>B</p>	<p>B1</p>	
	<p>(3)</p>	

12. (a) 9	B2	B1 for $(\sqrt[3]{27})^2$ or $\sqrt[3]{(27^2)}$
12. (b) $1:k^{3/2}$ or $1:(\sqrt{k})^3$ or $1:\sqrt{k^3}$	B1	Allow $k^{3/2}$ oe
12. (c) $5g - 3f = 2wg$ $5g - 2wg = 3f$ or $-3f = 2wg - 5g$ $g(5 - 2w) = 3f$ or $-3f = g(2w - 5)$ $g = \frac{3f}{5-2w}$ or $g = \frac{-3f}{2w-5}$	 B1 B1 B1 B1	FT until 2 nd error, provided equivalent difficulty All marks may be implied by further working Eliminate the fraction Isolation of 'g' terms Factorisation to give single 'g' term
<u>Alternative method</u> $5 - \frac{3f}{g} = 2w$ $5 - 2w = \frac{3f}{g}$ or $-\frac{3f}{g} = 2w - 5$ $g(5 - 2w) = 3f$ or $-3f = g(2w - 5)$ $g = \frac{3f}{5-2w}$ or $g = \frac{-3f}{2w-5}$	 B1 B1 B1 B1	FT until 2 nd error, provided equivalent difficulty All marks may be implied by further working Isolation of 'g' terms Factorisation to give single 'g' term
	(7)	

<p>13.(a)</p> $5(2x + 1) + (4x - 5)(2x + 3) (= 98)$ $10x + 5 + 8x^2 + 12x - 10x - 15 (= 98)$ $8x^2 + 12x - 108 = 0$ $2x^2 + 3x - 27 = 0$	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p>	<p>FT until 2nd error</p> <p>Forming equation</p> <p>Expanding both sets of brackets</p> <p>Collecting all terms on one side</p> <p>CAO without wrong working seen</p>
<p>13.(b)</p> $(2x + 9)(x - 3)$ $(x = -4.5), x = 3$ <p>Perimeter:</p> $2(5 + (2 \times 3 + 1)) - 3$ $+$ $2((2 \times 3 + 3) + 2(4 \times 3 - 5)) - 3$ <p>OR $(7 + 7 + 5 + (5 - 3) + 9 + 9 + 7 + (7 - 3))$</p> <p>OR $14x + 8$ oe</p> <p>50 (m)</p>	<p>B2</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M2</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>B1 for one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $(2x - 9)(x + 3)$ • two brackets that expand to give $2x^2 + 3x - k$ OR $2x^2 + mx - 27$ where m and k are both positive <p>STRICT FT provided at least B1 previously awarded.</p> <p>FT 'their derived positive x value(s)' provided $2 < x < 5$ If two positive values found, both substitutions will need to be performed for M2/M1</p> <p>FT 'their 3' for possible M2 A0 provided at least one mark previously awarded M1 for one arithmetic slip in substitution – if lengths seen. Slip may be repeated. If substituting for two positive values only allow 1 slip for M1</p> <p>OR (if using expression for perimeter) M1 for $14x + k$ or $kx + 8$ provided $k > 0$</p> <p>CAO</p> <p>If no marks awarded, SC2 for an answer of 50 (m) from $x = 3$</p>
<p><u>Alternative method - using the formula for first 3 marks only</u></p> $(x =) \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{(3)^2 - (4 \times 2 \times -27)}}{2 \times 2}$ $= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{225}}{4}$ $(x = -4.5), x = 3$	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>Allow 1 slip in substitution, but must be correct formula</p>
	<p>(10)</p>	

<p>14.(a)</p> <p>Tangent drawn at time 6 seconds</p> <p>$\frac{\text{Difference in } y}{\text{Difference in } x}$ oe</p> <p>Correctly evaluated negative gradient from their tangent</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>m1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>Allow the m1 if two positive values are used.</p> <p>Accept answer written as a correctly simplified, improper fraction (unless it gives a whole number), mixed number or decimal. If answer is only given as a decimal, it must be correct to 1 decimal place – rounded or truncated. Ignore units.</p>
<p>14.(b)</p> <p>17.5 or $\frac{35}{2}$ oe</p>	<p>B2</p>	<p>ISW B1 for $(37 - 2) \div 2$ Ignore units.</p>
<p>14.(c)</p> <p>Line drawn from (7, 40) to (7.8, 0)</p>	<p>B2</p>	<p>B1 for either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a line from (7, 40) through (7.5, 15) sight of 48 seconds (from $40 \div 5/6$)
(7)		
<p>15.(a)</p> <p>No indicated or clearly implied and a correct answer seen (0.204545454 – 0.003 =) 0.201545454... or 0.2015$\dot{4}$ or D</p>	<p>B2</p>	<p>Allow 0.2015$\dot{4}$ without indication that A is incorrect</p> <p>B1 for 0.20154 without indication that A is incorrect</p>
<p>15.(b)</p> <p>Complete method e.g. $x = 0.1234234 \dots$ $1000x = 123.4234$ or $10x = 1.234234 \dots$ $10000x = 1234.234$ AND an attempt to subtract</p> <p>$\frac{1233}{9990}$ or $\frac{411}{3330}$ oe</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$\frac{137}{1110}$</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>Or 10x and 10000x</p> <p>Allow A1 for e.g. $\frac{123.3}{999}$</p> <p>FT from M1A0 provided at least 1 stage of further working required</p>
<p><u>Alternative method for the first mark</u></p> <p>$(0.1 + 0.0234234 \dots =)$ $1/10 + 234/9990$ oe</p>	<p>M1</p>	

15.(c) $2^5 \times 10^{3 \times 5}$ 3.2×10^{16}	M1 A2	Allow M1 for $1.9^5 \times 10^{3 \times 5}$ A1 for 32×10^{15} or correctly converting 'their 32×10^{15} ' to standard form, provided of equivalent difficulty If no marks, award SC1 for an answer of 3.2×10^9 from $32 \times 10^{3+5}$
	(8)	
16. $0.5 \times 14 \times 15 \times 0.6$ 63 (cm ²) $63 \div 7 \times 16$ (π) 144 (π) 12 (cm)	M1 A1 m1 A1 A1	FT 'their 63' FT provided M1m1 awarded.
	(5)	
17.(a) $\frac{35}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}}$ $7\sqrt{5}$ $6\sqrt{5}$	M1 A1 A1	FT 'their $k\sqrt{5}$ '
<i>Alternative method:</i> $\left(\frac{35}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{5}{\sqrt{5}} =\right) \quad \frac{30}{\sqrt{5}}$ $\frac{30}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}}$ $6\sqrt{5}$	B1 M1 A1	FT 'their $\frac{30}{\sqrt{5}}$ '
17.(b) $20 - 5a\sqrt{3} + 8\sqrt{3} - 6a$ $20 - 6a + 40 = 18$ $a = 7$ $-5a + 8 + b = 0$ $b = 27$	M2 m1 A1 m1 A1	M1 for 3 terms correct FT provided M1 awarded FT FT FT
	(9)	

<p>18.(a)</p> $(g^{-1}(x) =) \frac{x-3}{2}$	<p>B2</p>	<p>B1 for $x = \frac{y-3}{2}$</p> <p>If no marks award SC1 for $g^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+3}{2}$ OR $\frac{3-x}{2}$</p>
<p>18.(b)</p> $gh(x) = 2x^2 + 3$ $hg(x) = (2x+3)^2 \text{ or better}$ $2x^2 + 3 = 4x^2 + 12x + 9 - x^2 + 1 \text{ or better}$ $0 = x^2 + 12x + 7$	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M2</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>May be seen in subsequent work</p> <p>M1 for one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $2x^2 + 3 = (2x + 3)^2 - x^2 + 1$ • $4x^2 + 12x + 9$ • $2x^2 + 3 = 4x^2 + 12x + 9 - x^2 + 1$ with one error in the expansion of $(2x + 3)^2$ <p>Convincing collection of terms</p>
	<p>(7)</p>	