



Mark Scheme (Results)

Spring 2026

PEARSON EDEXCEL GCSE in Mathematics
Foundation 1MA1/1H (Non-calculator)

Aiming for Grade 5

The following table shows the marks scored on average at certain grades on similar questions from live exams.

For example: A student who achieved a Grade 5 on similar questions from either the Summer 2025 or November 2025 exam sittings achieved on average 24.3 marks from these questions.

Grade	9	8	7	6	5	4	3
Mark	29.3	28.4	27.4	26.0	24.3	20.7	15.9

Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications are awarded by Pearson, the UK's largest awarding body. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at www.edexcel.com or www.btec.co.uk. Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at www.edexcel.com/contactus

Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Pearson aspires to be the world's leading learning company. Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: www.pearson.com/uk

Spring 2026

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd

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. $2 \times 6 (=12)$ 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” \times 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] \times 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

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
1 (a)	0.4	P1	for $1 - 0.3 - 0.1 (= 0.6)$ or $0.3 + 0.1 + 2x + x = 1$	Award this mark for any two probabilities that sum to 0.6 Allow P1P1A0 for $P(\text{green}) = 0.4$ Award P1P1A0 for 0.4 with incorrect subsequent working eg $\frac{0.4}{0.6}$ If no answer on answer line then check table A0 for $\frac{0.4}{1}$
		P1	for “0.6” $\div 3 (= 0.2)$ or $3x = \text{“0.6”}$ or for “0.6” $\div 3 \times 2$	
		A1	for 0.4 oe	
(b)	150	M1	for complete method to find the total number of counters eg $45 \div 0.3$ or $45 \div 3 \times 10$ oe or $45 + 45 \div 3 + 45 \div 3 \times 4 + 45 \div 3 \times 2 (= 45 + 15 + 60 + 30)$	ft their table
		A1	cao	
2 (a)	(2), -2, (-4), -4, -2, 2	B2	for all 4 values correct	Accept a freehand curve drawn that is not made of line segments Curve must not have a horizontal segment between (-1, -4) and (0, -4) Ignore anything drawn outside the required range
		(B1)	for 2 or 3 correct values)	
(b)	Graph drawn	B2	for a fully correct graph	
		(B1)	ft (dep on B1 in (a)) for plotting at least 5 of the points from their table correctly)	

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
3 (a)	Positive	B1	for positive	Ignore any description of a relationship and any reference to strength of correlation Must be a straight line and stay within overlay.
(b)	60 - 70	B2 (B1)	for an answer in the range 60 to 70 for drawing a suitable line of best fit or for marking a point (55, y) where y is in the range 60 to 70 or for a line drawn up from $x = 55$ and stopping in the range 60 to 70)	
4 (a)	$3x + 44$	M1	for method to expand one bracket or collect like terms eg $5 \times x + 5 \times 6 (= 5x + 30)$ or $2 \times 7 - 2 \times x (= 14 - 2x)$ or $5 \times x - 2 \times x (= 5x - 2x)$ or $5 \times 6 + 2 \times 7 (= 30 + 14)$	May be implied by $3x$ or 44
(b)	$3y(3y - 5)$	A1 B2 (B1)	cao cao for a correct partial factorisation, eg $3(3y^2 - 5y)$ or $y(9y - 15)$ or for $3y(ay + b)$ where a and b are non-zero integers or for correct factorisation spoilt)	
(c)	1	B1	cao	

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
5	6	M1 A1	for a complete factor tree for 54 or 120 with no more than one arithmetic error or for listing at least 4 correct factors (with no more than 1 incorrect) of 54 or 120, could be in factor pairs or for the prime factors of 54 (2, 3, 3, 3) or 120 (2, 2, 2, 3, 5) cao SCB1 for an answer of 2 or 3 or 2×3 if M0 scored	Condone the inclusion of 1 for this mark Factors of 54: 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18, 27, 54 Factors of 120: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, 40, 60, 120 Prime factors may be seen in a diagram eg a Venn diagram
6	140	M1 A1	for $4 \times 7 \times 5$ only cao	
7	Box plot	M1 M1 A1	for a method to find LQ, eg $29 - 15 (= 14)$ or for a method to find the greatest age, eg $7 + 25 (= 32)$ for a box plot showing a box and whisker(s) and at least 2 correctly plotted values from 7, "14", 22, 29, "32" for a fully correct box plot	May be implied by one of these values being correctly plotted Box can be any height Accept ends that are marked (eg line, cross, dot) or defined by the ends of the whiskers if clear

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
8 (a)	4.5	P1	for a process to find the number of dark chocolates, eg $280 \times \frac{1}{7}$ oe (= 40)	
		P1	for a process to find one part of the ratio for milk chocolates to white chocolates eg $(280 - \text{"40"}) \div (1 + 3)$ (= 60)	
		P1	for a process to find the number of white chocolates, eg $\text{"60"} \times 3$ (= 180) or $280 - \text{"40"} - \text{"60"}$ (= 180)	Condone milk, white incorrectly labelled
		P1	for a ratio of white chocolates : dark chocolates eg $\text{"180"} : \text{"40"}$ oe or for a process to find the value of n eg $\text{"180"} \div \text{"40"}$	Labels not required for this mark, but if seen must be correct Must be a 2-part ratio Allow $\text{"40"} : \text{"180"}$ if labelled as dark chocolate : white chocolate oe
		A1	(dep P3) for 4.5 oe	A correct answer with no supportive working gets 0 marks Condone answer of 4.5 : 1
(b)	No with reason	C1	for No with reason Acceptable examples No, the number of dark chocolates and white chocolates has not changed No, the ratio of $n:1$ only involved white and dark chocolates No, eating milk chocolates doesn't change the rest No, the ratio of dark to white chocolates doesn't change Not acceptable examples Yes,... No, it doesn't matter how many milk chocolates are eaten No, the number of white chocolates doesn't change No, the number of dark chocolates doesn't change	Reason must refer to or imply both dark and white chocolates

