Mark Scheme (Results)

Spring 2026

PEARSON EDEXCEL GCSE in Mathematics
Foundation 1MA1/2H (Calculator)

Aiming for Grade 6

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 6 on similar questions from either the Summer 2025 or November 2025 exam sittings achieved on average 25.0 marks from these questions**.**

Grade	**9**	**8**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**
Mark	31.0	29.2	27.6	25.0	20.9	14.5	8.4

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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 × 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" × 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] × 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	1.4	M1 A1	for a correct first step eg $\frac{14-x}{3}\times 3 = 3x \times 3$ **or** $\frac{14}{3} - \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}x = 3x + \frac{1}{3}x$ oe oe, eg $\frac{14}{10}$	For M mark, step must be carried out not just intention shown. For example if you see $\frac{14-x}{3} = 3x$ $\times 3$ $\times 3$ Only award M1 when you see $14 - x = kx$ where $k > 3$
2	60.3	M1 A1	for a correct trig statement, eg $\tan x = \frac{7}{4}$ 60.2 to 60.42	Other methods are possible but only award this mark at the point of an equation with x as the only unknown

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
3	370	P1	for finding the mean of list **A**, eg (276 + 400 + 157 + 139) ÷ 4 (= 243) **OR** an expression for the mean of list **B**, eg $(530+500+270+x+440+320)\div 6\left(=\frac{2060+x}{6}\right)$ oe	
		P1	for beginning to work with ratio, eg "243" ÷ 3 (= 81) **or** [A] ÷ 3 **or** $"243"\times 5\ (=1215)$ **or** $[\text{A}]\times 5$ **OR** $"\left(\frac{2060+x}{6}\right)"\times 3$ **or** $[\text{B}]\times 3$ **or** $"\left(\frac{2060+x}{6}\right)"\div 5$ **or** $[\text{B}]\div 5$	[A] is what they believe to be the mean of **A** [B] must be clearly their mean of **B** and be an expression including *x*
		P1	for completing the work with ratio, eg "81" × 5 (= 405) **or** $[\text{A}]\div 3\times 5$ **or** $[\text{B}]\times 3\div 5$ or $"\left(\frac{2060+x}{6}\right)"\times\frac{3}{5}$ **OR** forms a suitable equation, eg $"243"\times 5=3\times"\left(\frac{2060+x}{6}\right)"$ **or** $[\text{A}]\times 5=3\times"\left(\frac{2060+x}{6}\right)"$	
		P1	for working with mean of list **B**, eg "405" ×6 (= 2430) **or** $[\text{A}]\div 3\times 5\times 6$ **OR** for process to remove brackets and denominator, eg $"243"\times 5\times 2="2060+x"$ **or** $[\text{A}]\times 5\times 2="2060+x"$ or $2060+x="405"\times 6$	
		A1	cao	

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
4	0.53	P1	for process to begin to use ratio to find probability of black pen or green pen, eg $0.27 \div 3 \left(= 0.09\right)$	May work in decimals or equivalent fractions or percentages throughout
		P1	for process to use ratio to find probability of black pen or green pen, eg $"0.09" \times 5 \left(= 0.45\right)$ **or** $"0.09" \times 2 \left(= 0.18\right)$ **OR** for process to find combined probability of black, green and red pens, eg $"0.09" \times \left(5 + 2 + 3\right) \left(= 0.9\right)$	
		P1	for process to find combined probability of a pink or orange pen, eg $1 - 0.27 - "0.45" - "0.18" \left(= 0.1\right)$ **or** $1 - "0.9" \left(= 0.1\right)$ **OR** ([pink or orange] =) 1 – 0.27 – [black] – [green] oe	[black] and [green] must be clearly identified as the probabilities for black and green and cannot be 0.27 where 0 < [black] < 1 and 0 < [green] < 1 **and** 0 < [pink or orange] < 1 May be implied by P(pink) + P(orange) = 0.1, may be seen in table
		P1	for process to find the probability of a pink pen, eg $"0.1" \div \left(4 + 1\right) \times 4 \left(= 0.08\right)$ **OR** (dep on prev P1) [pink or orange] ÷ 5 × 4	[pink or orange] must have come from a previous correct process where 0 < [pink or orange] < 1
		A1	for 0.53 oe	

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
5	$2\times2\times2\times2\times 3\times5\times5\times7$	M1	for beginning to work with prime factors, eg $(A=)\,2\times3\times5$ **or** $(B=)\,2^3\times5\times7$ **or** $(A=)\,2,3,5$ **or** $(B=)\,2,2,2,5,7$ **or** for a complete method to find prime factors for $2\times15\times8\times5\times7$ oe Could be shown on a complete factor tree with no more than one arithmetic error or by division by prime factors with no more than one error **or** for $2,2,2,2,3,5,5,7$	Condone the inclusion of 1 for this mark only Factor tree for $2\times15\times8\times5\times7$ may be shown as a factor tree for 30×280 or 8400
		A1	for $2\times2\times2\times2\times3\times5\times5\times7$ oe provided in prime factor form SCB1 for an answer of $2\times5\times31$	Accept $2^4\times3\times5^2\times7$ Prime factors may be written in any order
6 (a)	25, 65, 195, 250, 280, 300	B1	cao	
(b)	Graph drawn	M1	for 5 or 6 of their points plotted correctly from a CF table	Ignore any histograms
		A1	for a fully correct graph SCB1 for 5 or 6 of their points plotted not at end but consistently within each interval and joined provided no gradient is negative	Ignore to the left of the first point and right of the last point. Accept a smooth curve or line segments.
(c)	21 to 27	M1	for reading taken from the CF axis at point from a weight of 18 **or** ft their graph	CF graph must have no negative gradient to award ft
		M1	for a complete method eg $((300-225)\div300)\times100$ or $((300-[\text{CF}])\div300)\times100$ **or** ft their graph	[CF] must be what they believe to be the CF for a weight of 18
		A1	for answer in the range 21% to 27% **or** ft their graph	A correct answer in range with no supportive working scores 0 marks

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
7	211	M1	for method to find one area, eg $\pi \times \left(\frac{8}{2}\right)^2 \ (=50.2...)$ **or** $\pi \times \left(\frac{8}{2}\right) \times 12.8 \ (=160.8...)$	allow use of 3.14 or better for π Implied by 16π **or** 51.2π **or** $\frac{256}{5}\pi$ Condone area of base embedded in an incorrect calculation, eg $\pi \times \left(\frac{8}{2}\right)^2 \times 12.8$ for this mark only
		M1	for full method to find total surface area, eg $\pi \times \left(\frac{8}{2}\right)^2 + \pi \times \left(\frac{8}{2}\right) \times 12.8$	Implied by 67.2π **or** $\frac{336}{5}\pi$
		A1	for answer in range 211 to 211.2 SCB2 for an answer in the range 522.7 to 523 if no marks awarded	Implied by 166.4π **or** $\frac{832}{5}\pi$
8	25	P1	for working with density eg 8 ×1500 (= 12 000) **or** [density] ×1500	P marks can be awarded in either order [density] is 8×10^n Condone 8×1500×300 for this mark only
		P1	for a conversion, eg "12 000" ÷ 1000 (= 12) **or** $\frac{8}{1000} \ (=0.008)$ **or** 300 × 1000 (= 300 000) **or** [mass] ÷ 1000	P marks can be awarded in either order [mass] must be what they believe to be mass following a calculation that uses 8 and 1500 but not 300
		A1	cao	

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
9	Description	C1	identifies a mistake in the working **Acceptable examples** He should have added 6 to 5 (and 12) He only added 6 to 12 He should do the same thing to both sides He should add 6 to both sides then divide by 4 on both sides It should be $11 < 4x < 18$ **Not acceptable examples** He has solved it wrong The answer should be $2.75 < x < 4.5$ He should divide by 4 first He has done it correctly He has to add the −6 to the 5	
10	$5n^2 + 3n - 12$	M1	for correct start to a method to find the nth term, eg equal 2nd differences imply a term in n^2 **or** gives the sequence 5, 20, 45, 80, 125, … or gives a quadratic expression which includes the term $5n^2$ **OR** states $2a = 10$ **or** $3a + b = 18$	Need to see constant second difference found and n^2 A quadratic expression of the form $5n^2 + bn + c$ can be awarded the first mark $a = 5$ **or** $b = 3$ implies M1
		M1	for working with $5n^2$, eg $5n^2$ and sequence −9, −6, −3, , … **OR** states $2a = 10$ **and** $3a + b = 18$	$5n^2 + 3n$ implies M2 $a = 5$ **and** $b = 3$ implies M2
		A1	for $5n^2 + 3n - 12$	

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