



Mark Scheme (Results)

Spring 2026

PEARSON EDEXCEL GCSE in Mathematics
Foundation 1MA1/3H (Calculator)

Aiming for Grade 7

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 7 on similar questions from either the Summer 2025 or November 2025 exam sittings achieved on average 23.6 marks from these questions.

Grade	9	8	7	6	5	4	3
Mark	28.3	26.4	23.6	19.3	13.5	7.3	3.3

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Spring 2026

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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. $2 \times 6 (=12)$ 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)	Explanation	C1	<p>for explanation,</p> <p>Acceptable examples the 5% is off a different value each year it decreases by 5% of the new value doesn't decrease by same amount each year it is compound depreciation (not simple depreciation) used simple depreciation (not compound depreciation)</p> <p>should have used $P\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n / 19950\left(1 - \frac{5}{100}\right)^4$</p> <p>the answer should be 16249(...) he should multiply (19950) by 0.95^4 it decreases by 18.5% (not 20%) the value of the 5% decreases each year value decreases by less each year need to work it out for each year separately as the number changes it loses 5% of its value at the end of the year</p> <p>Not acceptable examples his answer is correct his answer is wrong</p> <p>should have used $19950\left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)^4$</p> <p>he should multiply by 1.05^4 he should divide by 1.05^4 it does not decrease by 20% $4 \times 5\%$ is incorrect didn't find the multiplier / incorrect multiplier $x \times 0.95^4 = 19950$ he should multiply (19950) by 0.95^5 need to work it out for each year separately</p>	<p>Condone use of word 'interest' for 'depreciation'</p> <p>Accept 'normal' for 'simple' Accept 'composite' for 'compound' Accept 'change' for 'decrease'</p>

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
1 (b)	288 to 290	P1 P1 P1 A1	<p>for use of a correct multiplier, eg 0.95 oe or for a correct process to find the value after one year, eg $19950 - 0.05 \times 19950 (=19950 - 997(.50) = 18952(.50))$ oe</p> <p>for evidence of a compound depreciation process, eg “18952(.50)” – $0.05 \times$ “18952(.50)” (= 18004(.8...)) oe or $19950 \times 0.95^4 (= 16249\dots)$ oe eg $19950 \left(1 - \frac{5}{100}\right)^4 (= 16249\dots)$ or 19950×0.95^t where $t \geq 2$</p> <p>for a complete process, eg “16249...” – 15960 or 15960 – “16249...”</p> <p>for answer in the range 288 to 290 or –290 to –288</p>	<p>May be seen in more than one calculation Accept rounding at intermediate stages Award of this mark implies the first P1</p> <p>If correct answer is seen and then incorrectly rounded award full marks</p>
2	57	M1 M1 A1 C1	<p>for method to find angle BCD eg $BCD = 180 - 80 (= 100)$</p> <p>for method to find angle DOB eg $DOB = 80 \times 2 (= 160)$</p> <p>for $OBC = 57$</p> <p>(dep on M1) for one correct circle theorem appropriate to their method eg The <u>angle</u> at the <u>centre</u> of a circle is <u>twice</u> the <u>angle</u> at the <u>circumference</u> or The <u>angle</u> at the <u>circumference</u> of a circle is <u>half</u> the <u>angle</u> at the <u>centre</u> or <u>Opposite angles</u> of a <u>cyclic quadrilateral</u> add up to 180</p>	<p>Angles may be seen on diagram Method marks can be awarded in either order Correct method can be implied from angles on the diagram if no ambiguity or contradiction. eg Angle $O = 160$ is too ambiguous accept angle $C = 100$</p> <p>Underlined words need to be shown; reasons need to be linked to their method. Accept “\sphericalangle” for “angle” and “\sphericalangles” for “angles” Accept “4-sided shape” for “quadrilateral”</p>

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
3	5	M1 A1	for method to find $f^{-1}(x)$, eg $\frac{x+6}{3}$ oe or for $3x - 6 = 9$ oe or for $f(5) = 3 \times 5 - 6 = 9$ cao	For reference $f(x) = 3x - 6$ and $g(x) = \frac{2x^2}{x^2 + 1}$ Allow f^{-1} and f to be in terms of y ie accept $\frac{y+6}{3}$ and $3y - 6 = 9$
4	81.1	P1 P1 A1	for process to use πd or $2\pi r$, eg $\pi \times 16 (= 16\pi = 50.2(6\dots))$ oe or $\frac{1}{2} \times \pi \times 16 (= 8\pi = 25.1(3\dots))$ oe or $\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 16 (= 4\pi = 12.5(6\dots))$ oe P1 for a complete process, eg “ 8π ” + 20 + 20 + 8 + 8 oe A1 for answer in the range 81 to 81.2	Must use correct value for radius / diameter Do not award this mark if candidate has used area formula Condone addition of the lengths of the dashed lines “ 8π ” + 72 oe If correct answer is seen and then incorrectly rounded award full marks

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
5	1.765	B1 M1 A1	for stating a bound, eg 8.705 or 8.715 or 24.25 or 24.35 for correct use of LB and UB, eg $3 \times [\text{LB of } x] - [\text{UB of } y]$ (dep on all previous marks) for an answer of 1.765 clearly coming from working with correct values eg $3 \times 8.705 - 24.35 = 1.765$	Accept 8.7149 or 8.71499(9..) for 8.715 Accept 24.349 or 24.3499(9...) for 24.35 $8.705 \leq \text{LB of } x < 8.71$ $24.3 < \text{UB of } y \leq 24.35$ If correct answer is seen and then incorrectly rounded award full marks Award 0 marks for a correct answer with no (or incorrect) supportive working
6	$2xy(x^2 + 2y)$	B2 (B1)	for $2xy(x^2 + 2y)$ oe eg $2(x^2 + 2y)xy$ for $2x(x^2y + 2y^2)$ or $2y(x^3 + 2xy)$ or $xy(2x^2 + 4y)$ or for correctly identifying the HCF in the factorisation of the form $2xy(ax^2 \pm \dots)$ or $2xy(\dots \pm by)$ where a and b are integers or $(x^2 + 2y)$ as a factor eg $2x(x^2 + 2y)$... can be numerical or algebraic but not equal to 0 or absent
7	$16m^8$	M1 A1	for an intention to find the cube root and square, eg $\sqrt[3]{64m^{12}}$ or $\sqrt[3]{(64m^{12})^2}$ or $(4m^4)^2$ or $\sqrt[3]{4096m^{24}}$ or for am^8 with $a \neq 16$ or $16m^b$ with $b \neq 8$ cao	Do not condone missing brackets 16 or m^8 imply M1 Allow multiplication sign for M1 Accept $a = 16, b = 8$
8	0.8	B1	for 0.8 or $\frac{4}{5}$ or an equivalent fraction eg $\frac{100}{125}$	Do not accept $\frac{1}{1.25}$

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
9	$\frac{126}{216}$	P1	for process to use the ratio to find a correct probability, eg (P(blue) =) $\frac{5}{6}$ oe or (P(red) =) $\frac{1}{6}$ oe	Accept any equivalent fraction, decimal form, 0.16(6...) or 0.83(3...), or percentage form 16(.6...) % or 83(.3...) % rounded or truncated to at least 2 significant figures for P marks
		P1	for process to find the probability of three counters of the same colour, eg $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \left(= \frac{125}{216} \right)$ oe or $\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} \left(= \frac{1}{216} \right)$ oe or $[p] \times [p] \times [p]$	Where $[p]$ is clearly identified as P(blue) or P(red) and $0 < [p] < 1$
		A1	for $\frac{126}{216}$ oe, eg $\frac{7}{12}$	Accept any equivalent fraction inc $\frac{126x^3}{216x^3}$, decimal form, 0.583(3...) or percentage form 58.3(3...) % rounded or truncated to at least 3 significant figures. But allow 0.58(3...) or 58(.3...) % oe rounded or truncated to at least 2 significant figures from correct working.

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
10	Shown	M1	<p>for one correct product</p> <p>eg $\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} (= \frac{343}{1000})$ oe or $\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} (= \frac{147}{1000})$ oe</p> <p>or $\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} (= \frac{27}{1000})$ oe or $\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} (= \frac{63}{1000})$ oe</p> <p>or $\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} (= \frac{49}{100})$ oe or $\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} (= \frac{9}{100})$ oe</p>	<p>Throughout accept probabilities given as decimals or percentages</p> <p>Condone sampling without replacement for the first method mark only provided it is in the form $\frac{a}{10} \times \frac{b}{9} \times \frac{c}{8}$ where a, b, c are integers and $a < 10$ and $b < 9$ and $c < 8$</p> <p>Condone any labelling, even if incorrect for the method marks ÷</p>
		M1	<p>for $\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} (= \frac{343}{1000})$ oe and $\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} (= \frac{147}{1000})$ oe</p> <p>or $\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} (= \frac{27}{1000})$ oe and $\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} (= \frac{63}{1000})$ oe</p> <p>or $\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} (= \frac{49}{100})$ oe and $\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} (= \frac{147}{1000})$ oe</p> <p>or $\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} (= \frac{9}{100})$ oe and $\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} (= \frac{63}{1000})$ oe</p>	
		M1	<p>for $\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{7}{10}$ oe and $3 \times \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{3}{10}$ oe</p> <p>or $\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{3}{10}$ oe and $3 \times \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{7}{10}$ oe</p> <p>or $\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{7}{10}$ oe and $2 \times \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{3}{10}$ oe</p> <p>or $\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{3}{10}$ oe and $2 \times \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{7}{10}$ oe</p>	

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
		C1	for a complete method and chain of reasoning leading to $\frac{98}{125}$ eg $\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} + 3 \times \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} = \frac{98}{125}$ or $1 - \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} - 3 \times \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} = \frac{98}{125}$ or $\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} + 2 \times \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} = \frac{98}{125}$ or $1 - \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} - 2 \times \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} = \frac{98}{125}$	

