Mark Scheme (Results)

Spring 2026

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

Aiming for Grade 8

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 8 on similar questions from either the Summer 2025 or November 2025 exam sittings achieved on average 27.3 marks from these questions**.**

Grade	**9**	**8**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**
Mark	32.0	27.3	20.7	14.5	9.5	5.6	3.3

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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	46	P1	for process to set up a correct equation for the full or partial perimeter of the large square, eg $4\times(2x+x-4)=74$ **or** $12x-16=74$ **or** $2x+x-4=74\div4$ **or** $3x-4=18.5$ **or** $2\times(2x+x-4)=74\div2$ **or** $6x-8=37$	
		P1	for process to isolate terms in x in a correct equation, eg $12x=90$ **or** $3x=22.5$ **or** $6x=45$	For this mark to be awarded, step must be carried out, not just intention shown. For example if you see $12x-16=74$ $+16\quad+16$ Only award P1 when you see $12x=k$ where $k>74$
		P1	for a complete process to solve for x in a correct equation, eg $x=\frac{90}{12}\ (=7.5)$	May be implied by 15 or 3.5 correctly placed on diagram providing not contradicted
		P1	for full process to find perimeter of shaded shape, eg $4\times((2\times"7.5")-("7.5"-4))$ oe **or** $74-8\times("7.5"-4)$ or $4\times((2\times[x])-([x]-4))$ oe **or** $74-8\times([x]-4)$ or $4\times([\text{length}]-[\text{width}])$ **OR** for a correct expression for the perimeter of the shaded square, eg $4\times(2x-(x-4))$ **or** $4\times(x+4)$ **or** $74-8\times(x-4)$	[x] must be clearly identified and $x>4$ [length] and [width] must clearly identified as the length and width of the rectangle **and** sum to $74\div4$
		A1	cao	

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
2	$y \geq -3$ $x \geq 0$ $y \leq 0.5x + 3$ and $y \leq 8 - 2x$	M1	for $y \geq -3$ oe **or** $x \geq 0$	Accept = or any inequality for all method marks
		M1	for $y \leq 0.5x + 3$ oe	
		M1	for $y \leq 8 - 2x$ oe	
		A1	$y \geq -3$ oe, $x \geq 0$, $y \leq 0.5x + 3$ oe and $y \leq 8 - 2x$ oe	Accept strict inequalities

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
3 (a)	histogram drawn	B3	for fully correct histogram, eg relative heights 1.1, 2.8, 2.4, 1.7, 1.2	
		(B2	for 4 correct bars **or** for frequency ÷ class interval for all five frequencies **and** 2 correct bars of different widths)	
		(B1	for 2 correct bars **or** for frequency ÷ class interval for at least 3 frequencies)	
(b)	38	M1	for a method to find number of people in one bar of the interval, eg $\frac{1}{4}\times 56\ (=14)$ **or** $\frac{2}{5}\times 60\ (=24)$ **or** $5\times 2.8\ (=14)$ **or** $10\times 2.4\ (=24)$ **or** ft their histogram	
		M1	for complete method, eg $\frac{1}{4}\times 56+\frac{2}{5}\times 60$ **or** $5\times 2.8+10\times 2.4$ **or** ft their histogram	
		A1	cao	

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
4	Explanation	C1	for valid explanation identifying mistake, **Acceptable examples** It's on the wrong side of circle She shaded inside the circle (but should be outside) Shaded where *P* can't be She shaded/drew less than 2cm She shaded at most 2 cm *P* should be outside (or on) the circle *P* should be anywhere outside the 2cm radius She shaded around point *C* not (at least) 2cm from point *C* Nadia should have shaded away from the circle **Not acceptable examples** Shading is wrong or she shaded it incorrectly Region is in the wrong place Doesn't fit inside the circle She shaded all the points between *C* and where all the points *P* could be The question says at least 2cm and not only 2cm away She shaded in too close She shaded a circle not a square or should've drawn/shaded a square	

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
5	25.64	P1	for identifying that angle $ABC = 90°$ **or** angle $OCB = 38°$ **or** $ABO = 52°$	
		P1	for process to find size of angle *AOB*, eg $180 - (180 - 38 - 38)\ (= 76)$ **or** $180 - 52 - 52\ (= 76)$	
		P1	for process to find area of sector, eg $\frac{"76"}{360} \times \pi \times 12^2\ (= 95.50...)$ **or** $\frac{[AOB]}{360} \times \pi \times 12^2$	Implied by $\frac{152}{5}\pi$ [*AOB*] must be clearly identified and not 38 or 52 Condone use of $r = 6$
		P1	for process to find area of triangle *AOB*, eg $\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 12 \times \sin"76"\ (= 69.86...)$ **or** $\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 12 \times \sin[AOB]$	[*AOB*] must be clearly identified and not 38 or 52 Condone use of $r = 6$
		A1	for answer in range 25.5 to 25.7	
6	Circle radius 5 centre (0, –2) and (0, 3) and (0, –7) labelled	B3	for a correct sketch of a circle with centre (0, –2) **and** intercepts (0, 3) and (0, –7) labelled	Allow freehand circles Ignore intersections with *x* axis for all marks
		(B2	for a sketch of a circle with two of the 3 points indicated, or for a sketch of a circle with correct centre **and** radius of 5 labelled or stated)	Accepts points marked with correct *y*-coordinate, eg −2 on *y*-axis for centre
		(B1	for a sketch of a circle with the correct centre **or** states correct centre **and** radius, but does not sketch)	

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
7 (a)	Drawn	B3	for a fully correct box plot	See diagram at end of scheme Min = 21 LQ = 31 Med = 35 UQ = 42 Max = 80
		(B2	for 3 or 4 correctly plotted values including box and whiskers/tails)	
		(B1	for 2 correctly plotted values including box or whiskers/tails or 5 correct values plotted or clearly identified and no box or whiskers/tails)	
(b)	16	B1	cao	
(c)	Explanation	C1	**Acceptable examples** Not true as the median could be the average of two ages No, the median is not always one of the numbers in the data Because there is an even amount of numbers, there must be 2 in the middle that have a mean of 35 She could be correct if the middle two numbers are both 35 **Not acceptable examples** Yes… No more are between 31-35 than 35-42 No as there is an even number at least two must be 35 No the median is just the average We can't tell from the graph Because there is an even amount of numbers Not true as we do not know the exact ages of all data.	Figures need not be stated, but if they are, they must be correct

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
8	73	P1	for process to work with cosine eg $\left(DB^2 =\right)12^2 + 9^2 - 2\times12\times9\times\cos 60\ (=117)$	
		P1	for a correct order of operations to find DB, eg $\sqrt{225 - 216\times\cos 60}$ **or** $\sqrt{"117"}\ (=10.8...)$	$\sqrt{117} = 3\sqrt{13}$ Can be implied by correct use in subsequent calculations
		P1	for working with sine rule and 60° eg $\frac{\sin CBD}{9} = \frac{\sin 60}{[DB]}$ **or** $\sin CBD = 0.720...$ **or** $CBD = 46.10...$	3rd and 4th P1 can be awarded in any order [*DB*] must be clearly identified but may not be correct, but cannot be 6 or 9 or 12
		P1	for working with sine rule and 125° eg $\frac{\sin ABD}{6} = \frac{\sin 125}{[DB]}$ **or** $\sin ABD = 0.454...$ **or** $ABD = 27.02...$	*CBD* and *ABD* may be given as a variable, award marks unless contradicted
		A1	for answer within the range 72.5 to 73.5	

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