Mark Scheme (Results)

Spring 2026

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

Aiming for Grade 9

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 9 on similar questions from either the Summer 2025 or November 2025 exam sittings achieved on average 28.9 marks from these questions**.**

Grade	**9**	**8**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**
Mark	28.9	20.3	12.4	7.0	3.8	1.7	3.8

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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	$\left(-\frac{2}{5}, \frac{41}{5}\right)$	P1	for a correct first step, eg $5\left(x^2+\frac{4}{5}x\right)+....$ **or** $5\left(x^2+\frac{4}{5}x+....\right)$	Where … can be number(s) or nothing, but not a term in x
		P1	(dep P1) for a correct first step to complete the square, eg $5\left(x+\frac{2}{5}\right)^2$ .... **or** $5\left[\left(x+\frac{2}{5}\right)^2....\right]$ **or** $5\left[\left(x+\frac{2}{5}\right)^2-\frac{4}{25}\right]+9$ or an x coordinate of $-\frac{2}{5}$ oe	Condone omission of 5 outside the bracket
		P1	for a correct process to complete the square, eg $5\left(x+\frac{2}{5}\right)^2+\frac{41}{5}$ oe **or** $5\left[\left(x+\frac{2}{5}\right)^2+\frac{41}{25}\right]$ oe or substitutes their value of x into the equation to find y	
		A1	oe	
2	Reflection in $y = x$	M2	for triangle **C** drawn at (2, 1), (5, 1), (2, 2)	Award M marks for triangles in the correct position without labels as long as there is no ambiguity. Accept just the vertices marked.
		(M1	for triangle **B** drawn at (2, −3), (5, −3), (2, −4) **or** for reflecting their triangle **B** in the line $y = -1$)	
		A1	for reflection in $y = x$	

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
3	Yes and reason	C1	for a suitable explanation, eg yes, that is outside of the range of the data **Acceptable examples** Yes, it is extrapolation She is correct because the graph starts at 20 mph Yes, as the first point is above 10 mph Yes, following the line of best fit it would be negative Yes, there is no data close to this Yes, there are no points near that number Yes, there is no data shown around 10 mph / at 10 mph **Not acceptable examples** Yes, the line of best fit ends at 20 mph Yes, there is not enough information Yes, there is no data before 10 mph so you can't find an estimate Yes, because estimates are not reliable No, …	

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
4	Proof	M1	for writing expressions for two consecutive even numbers, eg $2n$ and $2n + 2$ or $2n - 2$ and $2n$ or $2n + 2$ and $2n + 4$ oe (assuming n is any integer)	For both M marks accept use of linear expressions with a difference of 2, eg n and $n + 2$ or $n + 1$ and $n + 3$
		M1	(dep M1) for correctly expanding the squares of both expressions, eg $(2n + 2)^2 = 4n^2 + 4n + 4n + 4$ and $(2n)^2 = 4n^2$ or $(2n)^2 = 4n^2$ and $(2n - 2)^2 = 4n^2 - 4n - 4n + 4$ or $(2n + 4)^2 = 4n^2 + 8n + 8n + 16$ and $(2n + 2)^2 = 4n^2 + 4n + 4n + 4$ **or** for a correct expression using the difference of two squares eg $(2n + 2 + 2n)(2n + 2 - 2n)$ oe or $(2n + 2n - 2)(2n - (2n - 2))$ oe	Expressions need not be simplified for this mark
		C1	for a complete proof without any errors leading to eg $4(2n + 1)$ or $4(2n - 1)$ or to a statement that eg $8n + 4$ is a multiple of 4 because $8n$ and 4 are both multiples of 4	$4n^2 + 8n + 4 - 4n^2 = 8n + 4$ $4n^2 - (4n^2 - 8n + 4) = 8n - 4$ Accept eg $(2n)^2 - (2n + 2)^2$ $= 4n^2 - (4n^2 + 4n + 4n + 4)$ $= -8n - 4$ $= 4(-2n - 1)$ A proof using eg n and $n + 2$ must include a statement that n is even for the C mark to be awarded and a proof using eg $n + 1$ and $n + 3$ must include a statement that n is odd

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
5	Shown	M1	for method to finding gh(x), eg gh(x) = $1 - 3(2x^2 - 1)$	$= 1 - 6x^2 + 3$ $= 4 - 6x^2$
		M1	for method to find hg(x), eg hg(x) = $2(1 - 3x)^2 - 1$	$= 2(1 - 3x - 3x + 9x^2) - 1$ $= 2 - 12x + 18x^2 - 1$ $= 1 - 12x + 18x^2$
		M1	(dep M2) for method to find 3gh(x) + hg(x) eg $3(1 - 3(2x^2 - 1)) + 2(1 - 3x)^2 - 1$ (= 0)	Expressions for gh(x) and hg(x) may have been incorrectly expanded and simplified
		M1	for expanding all brackets as far as at least $3 - 18x^2 + 9 + 2 - 12x + 18x^2 - 1$ (= 0)	Need not be fully simplified but must be correct
		C1	for reducing to a linear equation eg $13 - 12x = 0$ and stating that this gives just one solution or stating $x = \frac{13}{12}$ oe	
6	Rotation 90° (anticlockwise) about (– 1, 0)	B2	for rotation 90° (anticlockwise) about (– 1, 0)	Accept 270 ° clockwise Award no marks if more than one transformation is given
		(B1	for any 2 of the 3 aspects)	

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
7	$\frac{97}{120}$	P1	for a correct probability for taking a white counter from bag **B**, eg $\frac{10}{12}$ oe **or** $\frac{9}{12}$ oe	
		P1	for one correct product, eg P(ww) = $\frac{7}{10}\times\frac{10}{12}\left(=\frac{70}{120}\right)$ **or** P(rw) = $\frac{3}{10}\times\frac{9}{12}\left(=\frac{27}{120}\right)$	
		P1	for a complete process, eg $\frac{7}{10}\times\frac{10}{12}+\frac{3}{10}\times\frac{9}{12}$	
		A1	oe	

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
8	No (supported)	P1	for P(OO) = $\frac{5}{9}\times\frac{4}{8}$ (= $\frac{20}{72}$) **or** P(OE) = $\frac{5}{9}\times\frac{4}{8}$ (= $\frac{20}{72}$) **or** P(EO) = $\frac{4}{9}\times\frac{5}{8}$ (= $\frac{20}{72}$) **or** P(EE) = $\frac{4}{9}\times\frac{3}{8}$ (= $\frac{12}{72}$)	Accept equivalent probabilities throughout
		P1	for P(OO) = $\frac{5}{9}\times\frac{4}{8}$ (= $\frac{20}{72}$) **and** P(EE) = $\frac{4}{9}\times\frac{3}{8}$ (= $\frac{12}{72}$) **OR** for P(OE) = $\frac{5}{9}\times\frac{4}{8}$ (= $\frac{20}{72}$) **and** P(EO) = $\frac{4}{9}\times\frac{5}{8}$ (= $\frac{20}{72}$) **and** P(EE) = $\frac{4}{9}\times\frac{3}{8}$ (= $\frac{12}{72}$)	
		P1	for a process to find probability of sum being even, eg P(OO) + P(EE) = $\frac{5}{9}\times\frac{4}{8}$ + $\frac{4}{9}\times\frac{3}{8}$ (= $\frac{32}{72}$)	Sample space diagram or listing: Award P3 for P(sum even) = $\frac{32}{72}$ or P(product even) = $\frac{52}{72}$, P4 for both
		P1	for a process to work with probability of product being even, eg P(EO) + P(OE) + P(EE) = $\frac{4}{9}\times\frac{5}{8}$ + $\frac{5}{9}\times\frac{4}{8}$ + $\frac{4}{9}\times\frac{3}{8}$ (= $\frac{52}{72}$) or 1 – P(OO) = 1 – $\frac{5}{9}\times\frac{4}{8}$ (= $\frac{52}{72}$)	
		C1	for No supported by correct probabilities, eg $\frac{32}{72}$ **and** $\frac{52}{72}$ SC B2 for $\frac{41}{81}$ **and** $\frac{56}{81}$ **and** No SC B1 for $\frac{41}{81}$ **and** $\frac{56}{81}$ with no decision or incorrect decision	

Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
9	(180, 1.5)	B1	for $p = 120$	
		M1	for dealing correctly with either the vertical or horizontal movement, eg ([p] + 60, y) **or** (x, −0.5 + 2)	[p] is their value of p
		A1	cao	
10	Proof	C1	for identifying one pair of equal sides or equal angles with a correct reason from $AB = CD$ (opposite sides of a parallelogram are equal) angle FCD = angle EAB (alternate angles are equal) angle AEB = angle CFD (given or both 90°)	Reasons need to be linked to their statement(s) Underlined word needs to be shown
		C1	for identifying a second pair of equal sides or angles from the list above with a correct reason	
		C1	for a complete proof including all reasons given **and** AAS	Proof could lead to *ASA* if angle ABE = angle CDF stated and justified
11	Proof	M1	for identifying angle A as common **or** for angle AED = angle ACB or angle ADE = angle ABC with appropriate reason(s) eg corresponding angles are equal or co-interior angles add up to 180 and angles on a straight line add up to 180	
		C1	for completing the proof by identifying a second pair of equal angles with appropriate reason(s) **and** a statement that the angles in each triangle are the same	Statement can be implied by identifying a third pair of equal angles (no reason needed)

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