Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Spring 2026

Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

AIMING FOR GRADE 9

35 marks (35 minutes)

Paper reference **1MA1/1H**

Mathematics

PAPER 1 (Non-Calculator)

Higher Tier

You must have: Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, pair of compasses, pen, HB or B pencil, eraser, Formulae Sheet (enclosed). Tracing paper may be used.

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  – *there may be more space than you need.*
- You must **show all your working.**
- Diagrams are **NOT** accurately drawn, unless otherwise indicated.
- **Calculators may not be used.**

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 35. There are 10 questions.
- Questions have been broadly arranged in an ascending order of mean difficulty, as found by students achieving Grade 9 in the Summer and November 2025 examinations.
- Questions marked with an asterisk (*) also appear on the Foundation Tier paper.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Answer all questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

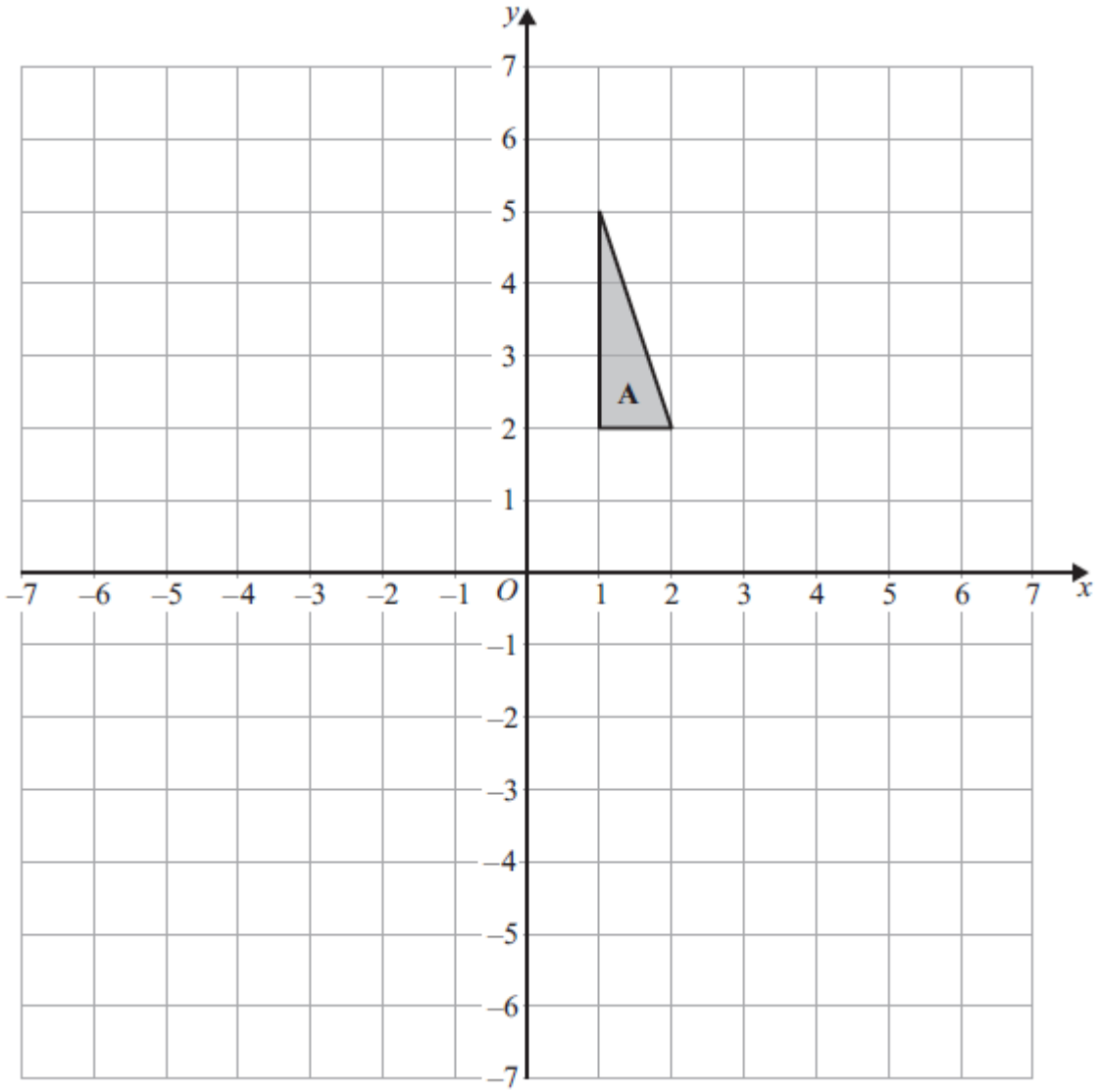
You must write down all the stages in your working.

1 Find the coordinates of the turning point of the graph of $y = 5x^2 + 4x + 9$

(..... , ...)

(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)

2



Shape **A** is rotated 90° clockwise about the point (−1, −1) to give shape **B**.

Shape **B** is reflected in the line $y = -1$ to give shape **C**.

Describe fully the single transformation that maps shape **A** onto shape **C**.

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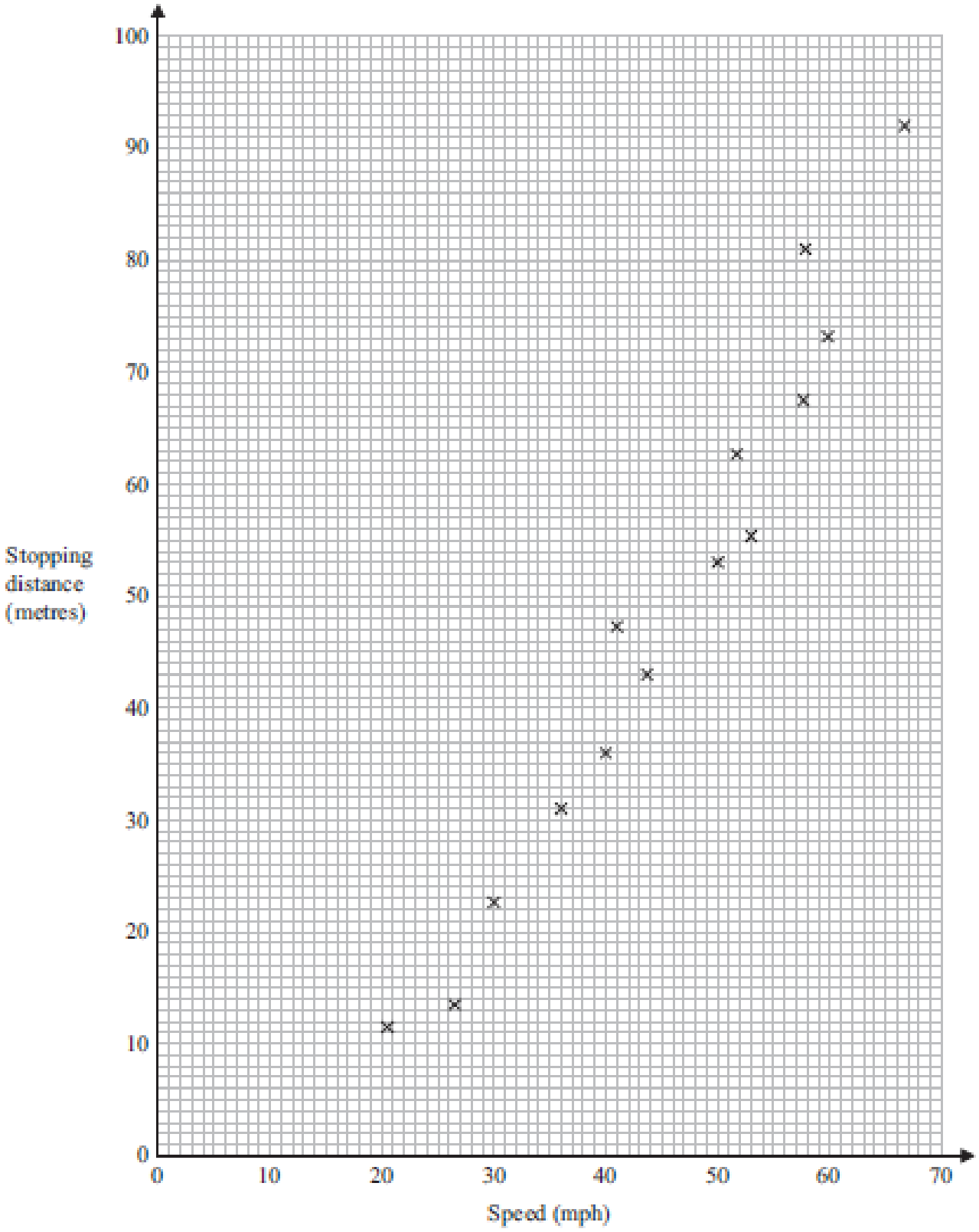
(Total for Question 2 is 3 marks)

*** 3** The scatter graph shows the stopping distances for some cars travelling at different speeds.



Sanar says,

"It would not be sensible to use the scatter graph to estimate the stopping distance of a car travelling at a speed of 10 mph, because the estimate would not be reliable."

Is Sanar correct?
You must give a reason for your answer.

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

4 Prove that the difference in the squares of two consecutive even numbers is always a multiple of 4

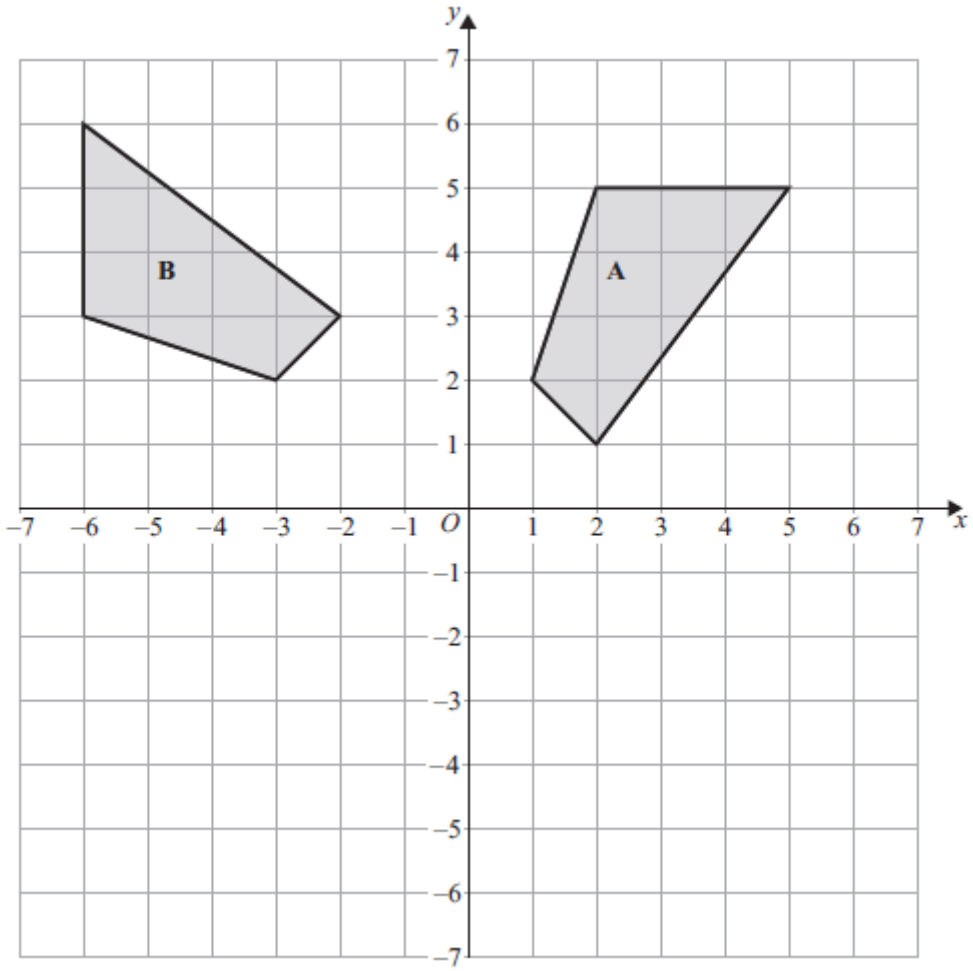
(Total for Question 4 is 3 marks)

5 $g(x) = 1 - 3x$ $h(x) = 2x^2 - 1$

Show that $3gh(x) + hg(x) = 0$ has just one solution for x.

(Total for Question 5 is 5 marks)

6



Describe fully the single transformation that maps shape **A** onto shape **B**.

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 6 is 2 marks)

7 In bag **A**,

number of white counters : number of red counters = 7 : 3

In bag **B**, there are 9 white counters and 2 red counters.
In bag **C**, there are 11 white counters and 4 red counters.

Faisal takes at random a counter from bag **A** and puts the counter in bag **B**.
He then takes at random a counter from bag **B** and puts the counter in bag **C**.

Find the probability that there is now an even number of white counters in bag **C**.

.....

(Total for Question 7 is 4 marks)

8 There are nine balls labelled 1 to 9 in a box.

Lee will take at random two balls from the box.

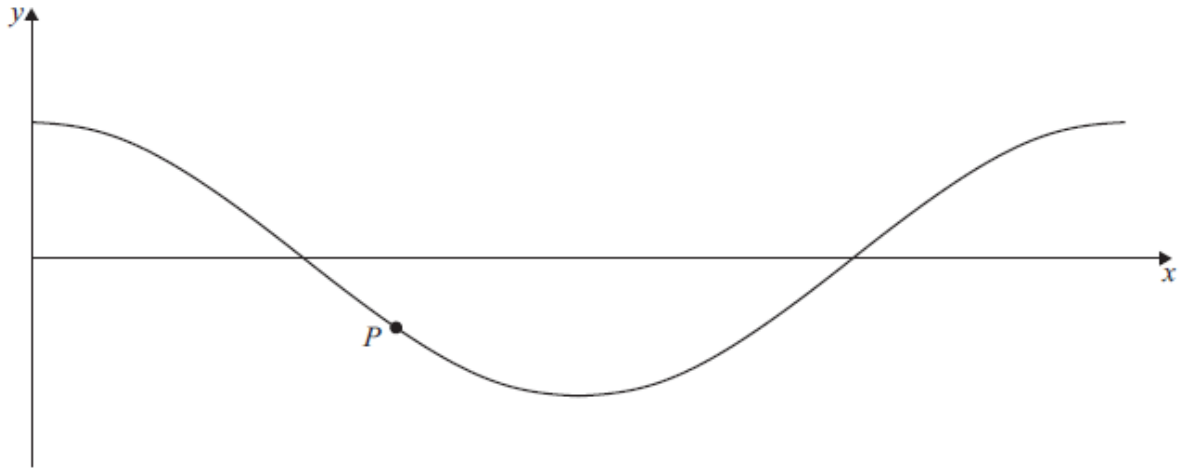
Lee says,

> "The probability that the sum of the numbers on the two balls will be an even number is greater than the probability that the product of the numbers will be an even number."

Is Lee correct?
You must show how you get your answer.

(Total for Question 8 is 5 marks)

9 Here is a sketch of the graph of $y = \cos x°$



Point P, shown on the graph, has a y coordinate of -0.5

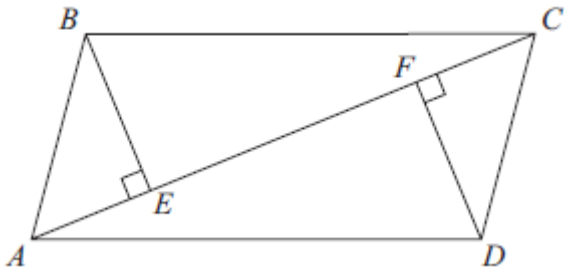
The graph of $y = \cos x°$ is transformed to give the graph of $y = \cos (x – 60)° + 2$
The transformation maps point P to point Q.

Work out the exact coordinates of point Q.

(..... , ...)

(Total for Question 9 is 3 marks)

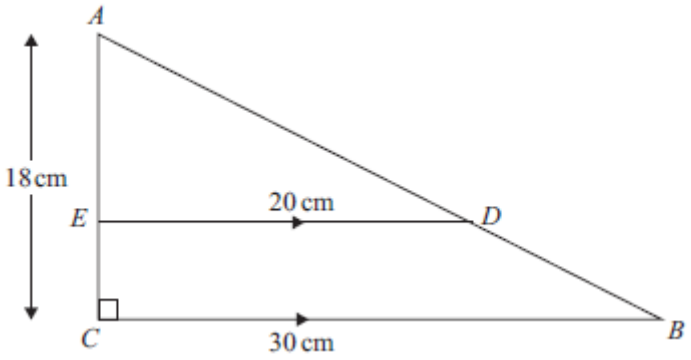
10 *ABCD* is a parallelogram.
AEFC is a straight line.



Prove that triangle *ABE* and triangle *CDF* are congruent.

(Total for Question 10 is 3 marks)

11 *ABC* is a right-angled triangle.



AEC and *ADB* are straight lines.

ED is parallel to *CB.*

Prove that triangle *ABC* is similar to triangle *ADE*.

(Total for Question 11 is 2 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 35 MARKS