## PiXL Pre Public Examination, May 2017, 2F, Edexcel Style Mark Scheme

| Qn | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | 1.7424 | 1 | B1 | cao |
| 2 |  | 56.6 | 1 | B1 | cao |
| 3 |  | $\frac{5}{16}$ | 2 | M1 A1 | for $\frac{30}{96}$ oe cao |
| 4 |  | 26 | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { M1 } \\ & \text { A1 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { for } 39 \div 3 \times 2 \\ & \text { cao } \end{aligned}$ |
| 5 |  | \$90 | 2 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { M1 } \\ \text { A1 } \end{array}$ | for complete method using graph eg $£ 20=\$ 30$ cao |
| 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 360-(108+138+60)=54^{\circ} \\ & 108 \div 18=6 \\ & 138 \div 6=23 \\ & 60 \div 6=10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 54^{\circ} \\ 23 \\ 10 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 4 | A1 M1 A1 A1 | for Orange $54^{\circ}$ <br> for $108 \div 18$ <br> for 23 <br> for 10 |
| 7 | $\begin{aligned} & 650 \div 30=21.66 \ldots \\ & 895 \div 40=22.375 \\ & 1099 \div 50=21.98 \end{aligned}$ | Small tray of 30 plants is better value for money + differences | 4 | P1 M2 C1 | for starting process to find cost of any 1 plant eg. 650 $\div 30$. <br> for any 2 of $21.66,22.375$ or 21.98 seen for correct conclusion from a comparison of correct appropriate figures. |


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| $\begin{array}{rr} \hline 8 & \text { (a) } \\ & \text { (b) } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{20}{30} \times 60=40 \mathrm{~min} \\ & 1840+40 \mathrm{~min}=1920 \end{aligned}$ <br> Or $20 \div \frac{50}{60}=24 \mathrm{mph}$ |  |  |  |  | 70 mins <br> yes with correct comparative figures | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | B1 <br> M1 <br> M1 <br> C1 | Cao <br> for method to calculate journey time travelling at 30 mph , eg. $\frac{20}{30}(=0.66 \ldots)$ or 40 (mins) <br> (dep) for method to work out arrival time at home, (consistent units) eg. $1840+$ "40 mins" ( $=1920$ ) <br> for yes with comparison of 40 minutes with 50 minutes or stating arrival time home as 19:20 |
| 9 (a) <br>  (b) | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \times 7=35 \\ & 9-(8 \times 4)=-23 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ -23 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { B1 } \\ \text { M1 } \\ \text { A1 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cao } \\ & \text { for } 9-(8 \times 4) \\ & \text { cao } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 10 (a) <br>  (b) <br>  (c) <br>  (d) | $\begin{aligned} & 5 n+8=80 \\ & 5 n=72 \\ & n=72 \div 5 \\ & n=14.4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 38, 43 <br> Added 5; +5 73 <br> All numbers end in 8 or 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { B2 } \\ \text { B1 } \\ \text { B1 } \\ \text { B1 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | for 38 \& 43 <br> for +5 or $5 n+8$ <br> cao <br> 78,83 are in the sequence or solution to $5 n+8=80$ $\mathrm{n}=14.4$ is not an integer, so 80 is not a term. |
| 11 | $\begin{aligned} & 48.72 \div 21=2.32 \\ & 2.32 \times 53=122.96 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | £122.96 | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M1 } \\ & \text { M1 } \\ & \text { A1 } \end{aligned}$ | for $48.72 \div 21$ or $48.72 \times 53$ seen (dep) $2.32 \times 53$ or $2582.16 \div 21$ cao |
| 12 | B | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{Fb} \\ \hline \mathbf{1 4} \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline 22 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | T <br> 8 <br> 9 <br> 17 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{R} \\ \hline \mathbf{2} \\ \hline 12 \\ \hline \mathbf{1 4} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 24 <br> 29 <br> 53 | 14 | 4 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { M1 } \\ \text { M1 } \\ \text { M1 } \\ \text { A1 } \end{array}$ | for calculation of total girls $53-24=29$ for total boys that chose football $22-8=14$ for total girls that chose running $24-(14+8)=2$ for $12+2=14$ |


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| $13 \quad \text { (a) }$ <br> (b) | $\begin{aligned} & 270-120=150 \\ & 150 \div 15=10 \\ & \\ & 36 \times 5=180 \\ & 120+(15 \times 5)=195 \end{aligned}$ | 10hrs <br> Quickmove is cheaper to hire by £15 | 4 | P1 M A1 A1 M A1 C1 | for beginning process eg. $270-120$ <br> for $150 \div 15$ <br> cao <br> for $36 \times 5=180$ <br> for $120+(15 \times 5)$ <br> for 195 <br> for correct conclusion from a comparison of correct costs. |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \hline 14 & \begin{array}{l} \text { (a) } \\ \text { (b) } \end{array} \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 80<l \leq 100 \\ \text { Frequency } \\ \text { polygon drawn } \\ \text { correctly } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | B1 B2 B1 | cao <br> for fully correct frequency polygon - points plotted at the midpoint. <br> for all points plotted accurately but not joined with straight line segments |
| $15 \quad \text { (a) }$ <br> (b) | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 50-36=14 \\ & 14 \div 2=7 \\ & 16+7+7=30 \mathrm{~cm} \\ & 30 \times 50=1500 \\ & 16 \times 36=576 \\ & 1500-576=924 \mathrm{~cm}^{2} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30 \mathrm{~cm} \\ 924 \mathrm{~cm}^{2} \end{gathered}$ | $2$ | A1 <br> P1 <br> M <br> A1 | for $50-36=10$ therefore $14 \div 2=7$ <br> cao <br> for starting process to solve problem eg. $30 \times 50$ for $1500-576=924$ cao |
| 16 (a) <br> (b) <br> (c) | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{5+9}{n}=\frac{7}{10} \\ & 140=7 n \\ & n=20 \\ & 20-9-5=6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | unlikely impossible <br> 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | B1 | cao <br> cao <br> for $\frac{5+9}{n}=\frac{7}{10}$ or any fraction equivalent to $\frac{3}{10}$ or $\frac{7}{10}$ cao |


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| $\begin{array}{ll} 17 & \text { (a) } \\ & \text { (b) } \\ & \text { (c) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { A \& D } \\ & \text { B \& F } \\ & 26 \mathrm{~cm}^{2} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { B1 } \\ \text { B1 } \\ \text { B1 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { cao } \\ & \text { cao } \\ & \text { cao } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 18 | $\begin{aligned} & 12.5 \div 5=2.5 \\ & 13 \times 2.5=32.5 \\ & 12.5+20+32.5=65 \end{aligned}$ | 65 cm | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{P} 1 \\ & \mathrm{M} 1 \\ & \mathrm{~A} 1 \end{aligned}$ | for beginning process to find scale factor eg. $12.5 \div 5$ for finding length of missing side cao |
| 19 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 x+4=5 x+2 \\ & 4-2=5 x-3 x \\ & 2=2 x \\ & x=1 \\ & 3 x+4=x+16 \\ & 2 x=12 \\ & x=6 \\ & 5 x+2=x+16 \\ & 4 x=14 \\ & x=3.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1, 6 \& 3.5 | 5 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { P1 } \\ \text { A1 } \\ \text { M1 } \\ \text { A1 } \\ \text { A1 } \end{array}$ | ```for beginning process to solve problem eg. \(3 x+4=\) \(2 x+10\) for \(x=1\) for \(2 x=8\) \(x=6\) for \(x=3.5\)``` |
| 20 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \times 8=160 \text { or } 23 \times 9=207 \\ & 207-160 \end{aligned}$ | 47 | 2 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { M1 } \\ \text { A1 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160 \text { or } 207 \\ & \text { cao } \end{aligned}$ |
| 21 | $x+20$ $\begin{aligned} & 2(x)+2(x+20)=4 x+40 \\ & 4 x+40<300 \\ & 4 x<260 \\ & x<65 \end{aligned}$ | 64m | 4 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { B1 } \\ \text { M1 } \\ \text { A1 } \\ \text { B1 } \end{array}$ | for finding length as an expression for solving equation $x<65$ <br> cao |
| $\begin{array}{ll} 22 & \text { (a) } \\ & \text { (b) } \\ & \text { (c) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | Plotted accurately Positive 5.42pm - 5.46 pm | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | B1 B1 B1 | cao cao line of best fit drawn |


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|  |  |  |  | M1 between $30 \mathrm{~min}-34 \mathrm{~min}$ <br> A1 $5.42 \mathrm{pm}-5.46 \mathrm{pm}$ |
| 23 |  | A \& 3 <br> B \& 4 <br> C \& 2 <br> D \& 1 | 2 | B2 for all correct <br> B1 for two correct |
| 24 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \times 2=7 \\ & 7-1=6 \\ & 2 \times 2=4 \\ & 4-8=-4 \end{aligned}$ | $(6,-4)$ | 2 | M1 for complete method <br> A1 cao |

