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# Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2019

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE  
Mathematics B (4MB1)  
Paper 01R

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## General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme.  
Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

- **Types of mark**
  - M marks: method marks
  - A marks: accuracy marks
  - B marks: unconditional accuracy marks (independent of M marks)
- **Abbreviations**
  - cao – correct answer only
  - ft – follow through
  - isw – ignore subsequent working
  - SC - special case
  - oe – or equivalent (and appropriate)
  - dep – dependent
  - indep – independent
  - awrt – answer which rounds to
  - eeoo – each error or omission
- **No working**

If no working is shown then correct answers normally score full marks

If no working is shown then incorrect (even though nearly correct) answers score no marks.
- **With working**

If there is a wrong 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.

If it is clear from the working that the “correct” answer has been obtained from incorrect working, award 0 marks.

If a candidate misreads a number from the question. Eg. Uses 252 instead of 255; method marks may be awarded provided the question has not been simplified. Examiners should send any instance of a suspected misread to review.

If there is a choice of methods shown, then no marks should be awarded, unless the answer on the answer line makes clear the method that has been used.

If there is no answer on the answer line then check the working for an obvious answer.

- **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: eg. Incorrect cancelling of a fraction that would otherwise be correct.

It is not appropriate to ignore subsequent work when the additional work essentially makes the answer incorrect eg algebra.

Transcription errors occur when candidates present a correct answer in working, and write it incorrectly on the answer line; mark the correct answer.

- **Parts of questions**

Unless allowed by the mark scheme, the marks allocated to one part of the question CANNOT be awarded in another part.

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
<b>1</b>	$\frac{15}{300} \times 100$ oe	5	2	M1 A1
<b>2</b> (a)		6	1	B1
(b)		2	1	B1
<b>3</b>	$180 + 57$ or $360 - (180 - 57)$ oe	237	2	M1 A1
<b>4</b>		$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ -3 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$	2	B2 fully correct. Award B1 for 2 or 3 correct entries.
<b>5</b>	$\frac{9}{4} \times \frac{8}{3}$ oe e.g. $\frac{27}{12} \times \frac{32}{12}$	6	2	M1 for correct improper fractions with intention to multiply A1 dep on M1 – M1 only for $\frac{9}{4} \times \frac{8}{3} = 6$
<b>6</b>		$14x + 3x^{-2}$	2	B2 oe B1 for $14x$ or $+ 3x^{-2}$ oe
<b>7(i)</b>		16, -4	2	B1, B1 accept $2^4, -2^2$
<b>(ii)</b>		Correct explanation	1	B1 eg divided the previous term by -4 or +/- alternates and it goes down by $2^2$ each time – must see either ‘divide/multiply’ (oe)

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
8	$4 \times 11.5 (=46)$ or $3 \times 9 (=27)$  $(4 \times 11.5 + 3 \times 9) \div 7$	10.4	3	M1  M1 (“46” + “27”) $\div 7$ A1
9	$-2x - 4x \geq -20 - 17$ oe  $x \leq \frac{37}{6}$ or $x \leq “-37” \div “6”$	6	3	M1 for collecting terms in $x$ and number terms on either side of a correct inequality – allow one slip M1 – must be of the form $x \leq$ positive value  A1 dep on accurate working
10	$x + x + 135 = 180$ ( $x = 22.5$ ) oe $360 \div “22.5”$  M2 for $\frac{180(n-2)}{n} - \frac{360}{n} = 135$ (M1 for a single slip)	16	3	M1    M2 for $2 \times (360 \div 45)$ M1 A1 <b>SC B1</b> for $\frac{180(n-2)}{n} = 135$ leading to $n = 8$ or $x + 135 = 180$ then $360 / 45 = 8$
11	$9 \div (3 + 5 + 7) (=0.6)$ or $7 \div (3 + 5 + 7)$ “0.6” $\times 7$ or “0.4666...” $\times 9$	4.2	3	M1    M2 for $\frac{7}{15} \times 9$ <b>or</b> M1 for a correct M1    15 method to find one of the smaller pieces (1.8, 3) A1

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
12 (a)		0.000 000 96	1	B1
(b)		$2.5 \times 10^{205}$	2	M1 for $0.25 \times 10^{206}$ or $2.5 \times 10^n$ where $n \neq 205$ A1
13	$\sqrt{121 \times 5} - \sqrt{16 \times 5}$ or $605 = 11 \times 11 \times 5$ and $80 = 4 \times 4 \times 5$ or $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5$ $11\sqrt{5} - 4\sqrt{5}$ ( $=7\sqrt{5}$ )  <b>SC B1</b> $\sqrt{605} - \sqrt{80} = 11\sqrt{5} - 4\sqrt{5} = 7\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{245}$	$\sqrt{245}$	3	M1  M1dep A1dep on first M1 [allow $n = 245$ ]
14	$5x^2 + 9x - 7 (=0)$  $\frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{9^2 - 4 \times 5 \times -7}}{2 \times 5}$	0.587, -2.39	3	M1 for correctly rearranging  B1 NB: this is an independent B mark and can be earned from previous incorrect working for correct substitution into formula  A1 dep on M1

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
15	<p>arc of circle centred on <math>C</math>, radius 5.5 cm</p> <p>Arcs on <math>AD</math> and <math>AB</math> equal distance from <math>A</math> and used to form arc for bisector</p> <p>Bisector of <math>BAD</math> drawn through correct intersecting arcs</p> <p><b>SC B3</b> if no arc drawn centred on <math>C</math> but <math>P</math> located correctly by drawing line from <math>C</math> to the bisector of <math>BAD</math></p>	$P$ correctly located	4	<p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 dep on M3 being awarded</p>
16	$t = \frac{k}{a^2}$ $14 = \frac{k}{5^2} \text{ or } k = 350$ $224 = \frac{350}{a^2}$	1.25	4	<p>M1</p> <p>M1 assumes previous M1</p> <p>M1 or <math>5 \times \frac{1}{4}</math></p> <p>A1 oe</p>

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
<b>17</b>	$10^3 : 3^3$ (1000 : 27) <b>or</b> $20^3 : 6^3$ (8000 : 216) oe $1459.5 \div (1000 - 27) (=1.5)$ <b>or</b> $1459.5 \div (8000 - 216) (=0.1875)$ oe  “1.5” $\times 27$ <b>or</b> $0.1875 \times 216$ oe	40.5	4	M1 correct ratio for volume  M1 correct calculation for SF needed to find volume of <b>B</b> <b>or</b> M2 for $1000x - 27x = 1459.5$ or $\frac{8000v_B}{216} - v_B = 1459.5$ or $\left(\frac{6}{20}\right)^3 = \frac{v_B}{v_B + 1459.5}$ M1 A1
<b>18</b> (a)		2,3,4,6,8,9,10, 12,14,15	1	B1 – no repeated values
(b)(i)		6,12	1	B1
(ii)		13	1	B1ft from (b)(i)
(c)		1,3,5,7,9,11, 13,15	1	B1
<b>19</b>	e.g. $30x + 6y = 51$ $30x + 6y = 51$ $(+)30x - 6y = 78$ $(-)30x - 6y = 78$ $60x = 129$ $12y = -27$  e.g. $10 \times 2.15 + 2y = 17$	$x = 2.15,$ $y = -2.25$	4	M1 first stage of method to eliminate one variable – allow one error only in multiplication – with intention to add or subtract as appropriate  A1 for $x = 2.15$ or $y = -2.25$  M1 (dep on M1) method to find second variable.  A1 for both 2.15oe and $-2.25$ oe dep on at least M1

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes				
20	$\overline{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} -12 \\ y-2 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow 169 = (y-2)^2 + 144$ $y-2 = \pm 5$ $2+5 (=7)$ or $2-5 (= -3)$	7 or -3	4	M1 oe eg $\sqrt{13^2 - (7 - -5)^2}$  M1 A1, A1 allow (-5, 7) and (-5, -3) – one value find geometrically scores 3 marks				
21	$m = \frac{38 - -22}{3a - -a} (= \frac{60}{4a} = \frac{15}{a})$  $-22 = \frac{15}{a} \times -a + a$ or $38 = \frac{15}{a} \times 3a + a$ oe	$a = -7,$ $m = -\frac{15}{7}$	4	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>M1 correct substitution for gradient</td> <td>M2 for  <math>-66 = -3ma + 3a</math>  <math>\underline{38 = 3ma + a}</math>  <math>-28 = 4a</math>  Allow one slip</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M1 correct substitution of gradient into formula</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> A1  A1	M1 correct substitution for gradient	M2 for $-66 = -3ma + 3a$ $\underline{38 = 3ma + a}$ $-28 = 4a$ Allow one slip	M1 correct substitution of gradient into formula	
M1 correct substitution for gradient	M2 for $-66 = -3ma + 3a$ $\underline{38 = 3ma + a}$ $-28 = 4a$ Allow one slip							
M1 correct substitution of gradient into formula								
22		Shows proof	4	M1 $BC = DC$ (given $C$ is midpoint of $BD$ ) M1 $ACB = ECD$ (opposite angle) or $BAC = CED$ (alternate angles) or $ABC = EDC$ (alternate angles) M1 States 3 <sup>rd</sup> link – one of equal angles not already mentioned A1 Concludes proof by stating $ABC$ and $EDC$ are congruent due to ASA				

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
23	slant height = $136 \div 8 (=17)$ height = $\sqrt{17^2 - 8^2} (=15)$ volume = $\frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 8^2 \times 15 (=1005.3\dots)$ <b>or</b> $k = \frac{1}{3} \times 8^2 \times 15$	320	4	M1 M1 dependent on first M mark M1 dependent on first two M marks  A1

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
24	$3 - \frac{x+1}{(2x-1)(x+5)} - \frac{(2x-1)^2}{(2x-1)(x+5)} = 1 \text{ oe}$ $2 = \frac{4x^2 - 3x + 2}{(2x-1)(x+5)} \text{ oe}$ $2(2x^2 + 9x - 5) = 4x^2 - 3x + 2$	$\frac{4}{7}$	4	<p>M1 for use of a correct common denominator (no need to collect terms)</p> <p>M1 or <math>2(2x - 1)(x + 5) = x + 1 + (2x - 1)^2</math> – dependent on previous M mark</p> <p>M1 – dependent on both previous M marks</p> <p>A1 oe allow 0.57 or better (0.5714....)</p>
25	$\frac{w}{20} \times \frac{w-1}{19} = \frac{1}{19} \text{ oe}$ $w(w-1) = 20 \text{ oe}$ $g = 8 \quad w = 5$ $\frac{8}{20} \times \frac{5}{19} + \frac{5}{20} \times \frac{8}{19}$	$\frac{80}{380}$	5	<p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 or <math>2 \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{8}{19}</math></p> <p>A1 oe allow 0.21 or better (0.21052...)</p>

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
26 (a)		$20 < m \leq 25$	1	B1
(b)				M1 for 25.5 or between 25 <sup>th</sup> and 26 <sup>th</sup>
(c)		$15 < m \leq 20$	2	A1
	$(2.5 \times 4 + 7.5 \times 5 + 12.5 \times 11 + 17.5 \times 8 + 22.5 \times 22) \div 50$ $(10 + 37.5 + 137.5 + 140 + 495) \div 50$			M1 for $xf$ calculated for at least 4 class intervals where $x$ is a consistent number in the range for at least 5 values
		16.4	3	M1 for $xf$ calculated using the correct mid-values and dividing total by 50 A1
27	$0.5(2x - 5)(x + 5) \times \sin 30^\circ = 15.75$ $2x^2 + 5x - 88 = 0$ $(2x - 11)(x + 8) (=0)$ or correct use of quadratic formula $x = 5.5$ $AC = \sqrt{6^2 + 10.5^2 - 2 \times 6 \times 10.5 \times \cos 30^\circ}$			M1 M1 M1 independent of previous M marks M1 and rejecting $x = -8$ M1 A1
		6.09	6	

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
28 (a)		$5x^2y(3x - 4y)$	2	B2 B1 for 2 of 5, $x^2$ or $y$ factorised with correct contents of brackets for this factor, e.g. $5x^2(3xy - 4y^2)$ , $5y(3x^3 - 4x^2y)$ , $x^2y(15x - 20y)$ , $5xy(3x^2 - 4xy)$
(b)	$9x^4$	$\frac{x}{2}$ oe	3	M1 for correct numerator A2 fully correct, A1 for numerator of $x$ <b>or</b> denominator of 2 <b>or</b> coefficient of $\frac{1}{2}$ or 0.5
(c)	$2 \times 2^3 + 3 \times 2^2 + k \times 2 - 6 (=0)$	-11	2	M1 A1