Qn		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
1	(a)		-12 -8 2 5 10	1	B1 cao
	(b)		1.085 1.508 1.58	1	B1 cao
			1.805		
2			27	1	B1 oe
			100		
3			2600	1	B1 cao
4			parallelogram	1	B1 for a parallelogram drawn with parallel sides
5			1	2	M1 for method to find halfway number, eg $(-6+8) \div 2$ or a number
					line with evidence of finding halfway value
					Alcao
6		$(4\times 60) + (\tfrac{1}{2}\times 60)$	270		M1 for $(4 \times 60) + (\frac{1}{2} \times 60)$
					A1 cao
7	(a)		17	3	C1 for starting to interpret information, e.g. inserts 17 on diagram
			40, 20		C1 for 20 and 40 on the diagram
			31, 9, 3		C1 for communicating all information correctly
	(b)		$\frac{3}{20}$	2	M1 ft for $\frac{a}{20}$ with $a < 20$ or $\frac{3}{b}$ with $b > 3$
					A1 ft from (a) oe

Practice Tests Set 7 – Paper 1F mark scheme – Spring 2018

Qn		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes	
8	(a)	5 : 10 000 or 0.005 : 10	1:2000	2	M1 ignore any units shown	
					A1 cao	
	(b)	$\frac{96}{\times 5}$	48	2	M1	
		10			A1 cao	
		or $\frac{1}{"2000"} \times 96(\times 1000)$ oe				
9	(a)	320 : 500	16:25	2	M1	
					A1 or any correct unsimplified ratio	
	(b)	$640 \div (7+9) \times 9 \text{ or } 40 \times 9$	360	2	M1	
					A1 SCB1 for 280	
10	(a)		Correct diagram	3	B1 13 and 20 in correct positions	
		French Spanish			M1 43 – 20 (= 23) or 60 – 43 – 13 (= 4)	
					A1 correct diagram	
	(b)		$\frac{4}{60}$	1	B1 $\frac{4}{60}$ oe or ft Venn diagram for $\frac{"4"}{60}$	
11	(i)		9.2 cm	3	B1 for answer in the range 9.0 to 9.4 cm inclusive	
11	(i) (ii)		midnoint at 4.6 cm	5	B1 for midpoint shown within 4.5 to 4.7 inclusive	
			inapoint at 4.0 cm		Brior maponit shown within 4.5 to 4.7 metusive	
	(;;;)		Dernendicular		P1 for perpendicular drawn anywhere on the line PO so that the angle is	
	(111)		rerpendicular		between 88 and 02 degrees	
					between 88 and 92 degrees	

Qn		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes	
12			No, with	3	P1 for the start of a correct process, e.g. two of x , $2x$ and $2x+7$ or a	
			supporting		fully correct trial, e.g. $5 + 10 + 17 = 32$	
			evidence		for setting up an equation in x. eg. $x + 2x + 2x + 7 = 57$ or a correct trial	
					P1 totalling 57, e.g. $10 + 20 + 27 = 57$ (dep on P2) for at least one	
					correct result and for a correct deduction from their answers found,	
					e.g. Caroline has 20	
					C1 Thus it is impossible for all to have 20 since 60 books would be	
					needed.	
13	(a)		White = 36	5	P1 for process to start to solve the problem, e.g. $600 \div 60$, or 6×1.8	
			Green = 6		P1 for a complete process to find the total number of tiles $(= 60)$	
			Blue = 18		P1 for $\frac{3}{5} \times 60$ (= 36)	
					P1 for (60 – 36) ÷ 4	
					A1 cao	
	(b)		Correct statement	1	C1 e.g. Fewer tiles may be needed	

Qn		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes		
14	(a)(i)		Fixed charge	1	C1 for correct interpretation e.g. the starting price		
	(ii)		The cost per	1	C1 for correct interpretation		
			minute		e.g. how much the price increases every minute		
	(b)		y = 1.5x + 0.5	3	M1 for an attempt to calculate the gradient, with 2 correct values used,		
					e.g. $7.5 \div 5$, or y-intercept found		
					M1 for gradient of 1.5 in an equation or $1.5x + 0.5$		
					A1 for the correct equation		
15		$\sqrt{5^2 - 4^2} = 3$	44	5	P2 for $\sqrt{5^2 - 4^2}$ or for a height of 3		
		$4 \times 8 = 32$			(P1 for $5^2 - 4^2$)		
		$32 + \frac{1}{2}(3 \times 8)$			P1 for process to find one area		
					P1 for a complete process to find the total area		
					A1 cao		
16	(a)		16	2	M1 for $360 \div 45$ oe or 2×8 or Roach identified as 6 or Bream		
					identified as 8		
					A1 cao		
	(b)		No	1	B1 for 'No' and correct explanation, e.g. the pie charts only show that		
					the proportions OR explains that she could be correct if the total number		
					of fish is the same in each chart OR explains that we don't know if she		
					is correct because the total number of fish is not known.		

Qn		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
17			Shape with	1	B1 for correct shape in correct position
			vertices at $(-1, 3)$,		
			(0, 6), (2, 6), (1, 3)		
18		$x = 2.5 \times 6$	15	1	B1 cao
19			95, 69, 19	5	P1 for two of x, 5x and $5x - 23$ (where x is the smallest angle)
					P1 (dep) for equation summing their three angles to 180,
					e.g. $x + 5x + 5x - 29 = 180$
					P1 (dep P1) for correct process to simplify their algebraic expression,
					e.g. 11 <i>x</i> – 29 (=180)
					P1 for correct process to solve their equation of the form $ax + b = 180$
					P1 for three correct angles (order irrelevant)
20	(a)(i)		7 ¹²	1	B1
	(ii)		4 ¹⁴	1	B1
	(b)	$5^n \times 5^3 - 5^{10}$ or $5^n - 5$ or	7	2	M1 for a correct equation in <i>n</i> , e.g. $n + 3 = 10$ or $n + 3 - 6 = 4$
		$5 \times 5 = 5$ or $\frac{5^6}{5^6} = 5$ or			A1 cao
		$\frac{5^n}{5^3} = 5^4$ or $5^{n+3} = 5^{4+6}$			
21			21	2	M1 3 or 7 identified as a common factor
					A1 cao

Qn		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes	
22		525 ÷ 3	875	2	M1	
					A1 cao	
23	23 3+5+7 or 15		42	3	M1 15 may be denominator of fraction or coefficient in an equation	
					such as $15x = 90$	
		$90 \div (3 + 5 + 7)$ or $90 \div 15$			M1 dep	
		or 6 or $\frac{7}{15}$ oe				
					A1 cao (oe)	
24	(i)		3x + 7	2	M1 for $x + x + 3 + x + 4$	
					A1 cao	
	(ii)		21	3	M1 for $3x = 54$	
					M1 for $x = 18$	
					A1 cao	
25	(a)		$7.5 imes 10^4$	1	B1 cao	
	(b)		$7.5 imes 10^{-8}$	2	M1 for 7.5 $7.5 \times 10^4 \times 10^{-12}$	
					A1 cao	
26			$2^3 \times 3^2 \times 5$	3	M1 for a correct start to a factor tree (2 correct branches)	
					M1 for a fully correct tree or correct factors as a list	
					A1 for $2^3 \times 3^2 \times 5$ oe	

	5	4	3	2	1
Paper 1F	66	52	38	24	10
Paper 2F	49	39	29	19	10
Paper 3F	45	36	27	18	10
Total	160	127	94	61	30

Suggested grade boundaries