

# Mark Scheme (Results)

November 2016

Pearson Edexcel GCSE  
In Mathematics B (2MB01)  
Foundation (Non-Calculator) Unit 2

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## NOTES ON MARKING PRINCIPLES

- 1 All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- 2 Mark schemes should be applied positively.
- 3 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. Note that in some cases a correct answer alone will not score marks unless supported by working; these situations are made clear in the mark scheme. Examiners should be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- 4 Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- 5 Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.
- 6 Mark schemes will award marks for the quality of written communication (QWC).  
The strands are as follows:
  - i) ensure that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate so that meaning is clear  
Comprehension and meaning is clear by using correct notation and labelling conventions.
  - ii) select and use a form and style of writing appropriate to purpose and to complex subject matter  
Reasoning, explanation or argument is correct and appropriately structured to convey mathematical reasoning.
  - iii) organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate.  
The mathematical methods and processes used are coherently and clearly organised and the appropriate mathematical vocabulary used.

**7 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If working is crossed out and still legible, then it should be given any appropriate marks, as long as it has not been replaced by alternative work.

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, and discuss each of these situations with your Team Leader.

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

Partial answers shown (usually indicated in the ms by brackets) can be awarded the method mark associated with it (implied).

Any case of suspected misread loses A (and B) marks on that part, but can gain the M marks; transcription errors may also gain some credit. Send any such responses to review for the Team Leader to consider.

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.

**8 Follow through marks**

Follow through marks which involve a single stage calculation can be awarded without working since you can check the answer yourself, 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.

**9 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: e.g. 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 e.g. algebra.

**10 Probability**

Probability answers must be given a fractions, percentages or decimals. 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 answer is given on the answer line using both incorrect and correct notation, award the marks.

If a probability fraction is given then cancelled incorrectly, ignore the incorrectly cancelled answer.

**11 Linear equations**

Full marks can be gained if the solution alone is given on the answer line, or otherwise unambiguously indicated 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).

**12 Parts of questions**

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

**13 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 includes all numbers within the range (e.g 4, 4.1)

**Guidance on the use of codes within this mark scheme**

M1 – method mark  
A1 – accuracy mark  
B1 – Working mark  
C1 – communication mark  
QWC – quality of written communication  
oe – or equivalent  
cao – correct answer only  
ft – follow through  
sc – special case  
dep – dependent (on a previous mark or conclusion)  
indep – independent  
isw – ignore subsequent working

## 5MB2F November 2016

| Question | Working | Answer             | Mark | Notes  | Type |
|----------|---------|--------------------|------|--|------|
| 1        | (a)     | 9 squares shaded   | 1    | B1 cao   | C    |
|          | (b)     | $\frac{75}{100}$   | 1    | B1 for $\frac{75}{100}$ oe eg $\frac{3}{4}$  | C    |
|          | (c)     | 4                  | 1    | B1 cao   | C    |
|          | (d)     | $\frac{3}{8}$      | 1    | B1 cao   | C    |
| 2        | (a)     | 19                 | 1    | B1 cao   | C    |
|          | (b)     | 31                 | 1    | B1 cao   | C    |
|          | (c)     | Reason given       | 1    | B1 for correct reason eg:<br>80 is even<br>Terms of the sequence are odd<br>Terms end 1, 3, 5, 7, 9<br>Shows 79 and 83 or 79 or 83 with term to term difference of 4 given | E    |
| 3        | (a)     | 6                  | 1    | B1 cao   | C    |
|          | (b)     | -9                 | 1    | B1 cao   | C    |
| 4        | (a)     | 6.90               | 3    | M1 for $13.60 + 13.60 (=27.20)$<br>M1 for “27.20” – 20.30 or 6.9<br>A1 for 6.90  | E    |
|          | (b)     | 26                 | 1    | B1 cao   | C    |
|          | (c)     | 5.23 pm            | 1    | B1   | C    |
| 5        |         | 2.9 kg<br>or 2900g | 2    | M1 for $3.4 - 0.5$ or $3400 - 500$<br>or 2.9 or 2900<br>A1 for 2.9 kg or 2900 g<br>(units must be correct)   | G    |

5MB2F November 2016

| Question | Working  | Answer                   | Mark | Notes  | Type |
|----------|----------|--------------------------|------|--|------|
| 6        | (a)      | sector                   | 1    | B1   | C    |
|          | (b)(i)   | prism                    | 3    | B1 for prism   | C    |
|          | (b)(ii)  | 5                        |      | B1 cao   | C    |
|          | (b)(iii) | 6                        |      | B1 cao   | C    |
| 7        | (a)      | 965                      | 1    | B1 cao   | C    |
|          | (b)      | 596                      | 1    | B1 cao   | C    |
| *8       |          | 23 Norwich<br>27 Ipswich | 3    | M1 for 30 – 12 and 20+7 <b>or</b><br>20 – 5 and 30+7 <b>or</b> 30 – 12 and 20 + 12 <b>or</b><br>20 – 5 and 30 + 5<br><b>or</b> 30 – 12 and 20 – 5 <b>or</b> 30 + 5 and 20 + 12<br><b>or</b> 30 – 12 + 5 <b>or</b> 20 – 5 + 12<br><b>or</b> 12 – 5 (= 7)<br>M1 for 30 – 12 + 5 <b>and</b> 20 – 5 + 12<br>C1 for Norwich 23 and Ipswich 27 | E    |
| 9        | (a)(i)   | (2, -4)                  | 2    | B1 cao   | C    |
|          | (a)(ii)  | Point plotted            |      | B1 for point plotted at (-2,3)   | C    |
|          | (b)      | y = x drawn              | 1    | B1 for correct line  | G    |
| 10       | (a)      | E                        | 1    | B1 cao   | C    |
|          | (b)      | 1                        | 1    | B1 cao   | C    |
|          | (c)      | B, E                     | 1    | B1 cao   | C    |
| 11       |          | 36 cm <sup>2</sup>       | 5    | M1 for 8 +8 + 8 (= 24)<br>M1 for finding square side length (“24” ÷ 4)<br>M1 for squaring side length<br>(“24” ÷ 4) × (“24” ÷ 4)<br>A1 for 36 cao<br>B1 for cm <sup>2</sup>  | E    |

## 5MB2F November 2016

| Question | Working                                  | Answer | Mark | Notes  | Type |
|----------|--|--------|------|--|------|
| *12      | $180 - (68 + 68) = 44$<br>$44 + 44 = 88$ | 88°    | 4    | <p>M1 for <math>180 - (68 + 68) (= 44)</math><br/> M1 dep for completing method to find angle y<br/> <math>44 + 44</math> or <math>180 - (180 - 44 - 44)</math><br/> A1 for <math>y = 88</math><br/> C1 for fully correct appropriate reasons for complete method used.</p> <p>Base <u>angles</u> of <u>isosceles</u> triangle are <u>equal</u></p> <p><u>Angles</u> in a <u>triangle</u> add up to <u>180°</u></p> <p><u>Exterior angle</u> of a triangle <u>equals</u> sum of the <u>interior opposite angles</u></p> <p><b>or</b><br/> <u>Angles</u> on a straight <u>line</u> add up to <u>180°</u></p> <p>NOTE – If angles or working is incorrectly assigned either in working or on diagram, award M0</p> | E    |
| 13 (a)   |  | 9      | 1    | B1 cao   | C    |
| (b)      |  | 12     | 1    | B1 cao   | C    |



5MB2F November 2016

| Question | Working   | Answer         | Mark | Notes   | Type |
|----------|---|----------------|------|---|------|
| 14       | 6, 10, 14, 18<br>8, 13, 18  | 18             | 3    | M1 for listing at least 3 multiples of 4 and at least 3 multiples of 5<br>M1 for adding 2 to multiples of 4 <b>and</b> adding 3 to multiples of 5<br>A1 for 18 cao  | E    |
| *15      | $120 \div 8 \times 5$<br>$80 + 75 = 155$<br>$155 > 150$<br><br>OR<br>$150 - 80 = 70$<br>$70 \div 5 \times 8$<br>$112 < 120$ | No with reason | 3    | M1 for method to convert 120 km to miles<br>$120 \div 8 \times 5 (=75)$<br>M1 for $80 + '75' (=155)$<br>C1 for No with correct total distances in miles<br><br>OR<br>M1 for $150 - 80 = 70$<br>M1 for complete method to convert 70 miles to km $70 \div 5 \times 8 (=112)$<br>C1 for No with correct values for distance driven in France and mileage remaining. | E    |
| 16       | (a) $7a + 4a - 8b$  | $11a - 8b$     | 2    | M1 for $4a - 8b$<br>A1 for $11a - 8b$   | G    |
|          | (b)   | $n^{11}$       | 1    | B1 cao  | C    |
|          | (c)   | $5(x + 2)$     | 1    | B1 cao  | C    |

5MB2F November 2016

| Question | Working  | Answer | Mark | Notes   | Type |
|----------|--|--------|------|---|------|
| 17       |  | 74     | 4    | M1 for $200 - \frac{10}{100} \times 200 (=180)$<br>M1 for “180” $\div (1 + 2 + 7) (= 18)$<br>M1 for “18” $\times (1 + 2) + 20$<br>A1 cao<br>OR<br>M1 for $200 - \frac{10}{100} \times 200 (=180)$<br>M1 for $\frac{70}{100} \times 180 (=126)$<br>M1 for $180 - '126' + 20$<br>A1 cao   | E    |
| 18       | $4 \times 3 = 12$<br>$2 \times 10 = 20$<br>$(12 + 20 + 20) \times 1.5$<br><br>$8 \times 10 \times 1.5 = 120$<br>$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 7 \times 1.5 = 21$<br>$120 - 21 - 21$ | 78     | 4    | M1 for method to find area of parallelogram or 2 triangles<br>M1 for method to find whole cross sectional area<br>M1 for complete method to find volume<br>A1 cao<br><br>OR<br>M1 for method to find volume of enclosing cuboid or volume of a single cuboid.<br>M1 for method to find volume of triangular prism(s) of method to find parallelogram prism<br>M1 for complete method to find volume of prism.<br>A1 cao | E    |

