



GCSE MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2024

GCSE
MATHEMATICS – COMPONENT 1
(FOUNDATION TIER)
C300U10-1

About this marking scheme

The purpose of this marking scheme is to provide teachers, learners, and other interested parties, with an understanding of the assessment criteria used to assess this specific assessment.

This marking scheme reflects the criteria by which this assessment was marked in a live series and was finalised following detailed discussion at an examiners' conference. A team of qualified examiners were trained specifically in the application of this marking scheme. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners. It may not be possible, or appropriate, to capture every variation that a candidate may present in their responses within this marking scheme. However, during the training conference, examiners were guided in using their professional judgement to credit alternative valid responses as instructed by the document, and through reviewing exemplar responses.

Without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers, learners and other users, may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that this marking scheme is used alongside other guidance, such as published exemplar materials or Guidance for Teaching. This marking scheme is final and will not be changed, unless in the event that a clear error is identified, as it reflects the criteria used to assess candidate responses during the live series.

EDUQAS GCSE MATHEMATICS

SUMMER 2024 MARK SCHEME

	(9-1) Mathematics onent 1: Foundation Tier	Mark	Comment
1.(a)	0.2 OR $\frac{2}{10}$ oe	B1	Accept two tenth(s). Allow tenth(s) but not 0·1.
1.(b)	33 000	B1	
1.(c)	64	B1	
1.(d)	21	B1	
1.(e)	0-61	B1	
1.(f)	-7·5 -7 3·2 5	B1	
1.(g)	–4 is less than <i>x</i> .	B1	Accept x is greater than -4. Allow equivalent wording to less/greater than.
		(7)	
2.(a)	5	B1	Allow '5 out of 10'.
2.(b)	0	B1	Allow 'none' or '0 out of 10'.
2.(c)	1	B1	Allow '1 out of 10'. If no marks in (a),(b) and (c), award SC1 in (c) for answers of 5/10, 0/10 and 1/10 oe.
		(3)	
3.(a)	6(%)	B1	
3.(b)	20 ÷ 5 × 3 oe =12	M1 A1	May be seen in stages. Mark final answer. Award M1A0 for a final answer of $\frac{12}{20}$.
3.(c)	50 ÷ 10 × 7 oe =35	M1 A1	May be seen in stages. Mark final answer. A0 for 35%.
		(5)	

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4.(a) (Money left =)		May be seen in stages.
$180 - 40 - (2 \times 15 + 3 \times 10 + 2 \times 12 + 3 \times 7)$ (180 - 40 - (30 + 30 + 24 + 21))	М3	Award M2 and a possible A1 for a calculation that would be awarded M3 except for:
OR		• an error in, or omission of, one of the calculations 2 × 15, 3 × 10, 2 × 12, 3 × 7
180 – 40 – (2 × (15 + 12) + 3 × (10 + 7))		OR the omission of the 40
(180 – 40 – 54 – 51) (180 – 145)		M2 (A0) for one of the following
(100 - 140)		• (40 +) 2 × 15 + 3 × 10 + 2 × 12 + 3 × 7 • (40 +) + 30 + 30 + 24 + 21 (= 40 + 105)
		 (40 +) 2 × (15 + 12) + 3 × (10 + 7) (40 +) + 54 + 51 (= 40 + 105)
		 Appropriate sight of 105 or 145
		M1 for any one of the following (which may be embedded in a further (possibly incorrect) calculation):
		• (Tickets) 2 × 15 + 3 × 10 (= 30 + 30 = £60)
		 (Lunch) 2 × 12 + 3 × 7 (= 24 + 21 = £45) (Adults) 2 × (15 + 12) (= 2 × 27 = £54)
		• (Children) $3 \times (10 + 7)$ (= 3×17 = £51)
		• 180 – one of 30, 24 or 21
(£)35	A1	FT only from M2 as identified above
4.(b) 650 000 ÷ 10 oe	M1	
= 65 000	A1	Mark final answer.
	(6)	A0 for 65 000%.
5.(a)		
4+y	B1	
5.(b)		
24	B1 (2)	
6.(a)	(2)	
Point correctly plotted at (5, -2)	B1	Award unlabelled if unambiguous. B0 if labelled incorrectly.
6.(b) Point correctly plotted.	B1	Strict FT for 'their B' provided not in first
(1, -2)(5, 4)		quadrant.
(0, -1) (6, 3) (0, 3) or (6, -1)		Award unlabelled if unambiguous. Allow incorrect labelling provided the points
	 	form a right-angled triangle.
6.(c) (3, 1)	B2	Strict FT for 'their B' provided not in first
		quadrant. B1 for either of the following:
		one correct coordinate,
		a clear indication of the correct position of the midpoint of AB.
		If no marks, award SC1 for either:
		reversed coordinates - (1, 3) or on FT the correct coordinates of their midpoint for
		• the correct coordinates of their midpoint for 'their B' in the first quadrant, provided 'their B' is not (1, p) or (q, 4).
	(4)	

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7.(a) B	B1	
7.(b)(i)	B1	Allow any unambiguous indication.
7.(b)(ii)	B1	B0 for '1 out of 6' oe.
7.(c) 2:3	B1	
8.(a)	(4)	
8.(b) Any two terms with a difference of 5 <i>f</i> e.g. 6 <i>f</i> and (1) <i>f</i>	B1 B1	Allow 5f and 0(f) OR 0(f) and –5f B0 if either space is blank.
8.(c)(i) $(x =) 8$	B1	Allow B1 for embedded answers provided not contradicted. e.g. B1 for $6 \times 8 = 48$. B0 for $6 \times 8 = 48$.
8.(c)(ii) (a =) 160	B1	Allow B1 for embedded answers provided not contradicted.
8.(d) (150 – 20) ÷ 15	M2	May be seen in stages. M2 may be implied by one of the following: 130 ÷ 15 20 + 15 × 8 = 140 20 + 15 × 8 AND 20 + 15 × 9 150 - 20 = 130 with 8 × 15 = 120 M1 for one of the following: 20 + 15 × n where $n > 1$ (see M0) 20 + 15 + 15 + 150 - 20 - 15 - 15 (with at least two 15's seen) 150 - 20 ÷ 15 (= 148.666) M0 for either: 20 + 15 × n = 35 n e.g. multiples of 35 is M0. 150 - 35 150 - 20 - 15
8 (days)	A1	CAO
	(7)	An answer of 8·6(6) or 8 r 10 implies M2 A0. Award M0 A0 for an unsupported answer of 9.
	/	<u>.</u>

9.(a)	D4	
Answer in the range 11·0 to 11·2 (acres)	B1	
9.(b) A clear method shown e.g. 2 × 13 acres = 2 × 5·25 hectares 14 acres + 12 acres = 5·65 + 4·85 hectares	M1	Allow $\pm~0.05$ in their readings for the M1 if the method is clear.
Answer in the range 10·4 to 10·6 (hectares)	A1	
	(3)	
 10. No indicated or unambiguously implied, with convincing reason e.g. she can buy 25 not 24. 25 is not double 12. 	B2	B1 for any one of the following: 12 (candles) cost £36 she can buy 12 candles (for £38). 24 (candles) cost £36 25 (candles) cost £37.50 she can buy 25 candles (for £38).
	(2)	
11.(a) 73 (minutes)	B2	ISW if 73 minutes seen and spoilt (e.g. converting to hours and minutes). B1 for one of the following: 1 hour 13 minutes 1:13 1:13 working to calculate the difference between 19:48 and 21:01 in minutes e.g. 12 + 60 + 1 OR 60 + 13 B0 for 113 (minutes) or 1 hour 53 minutes from 21.01 – 19.48 = 1.53.
11.(b) 4 (minutes)	ВЗ	B2 for correct arrival time at the event (19:49 or 7:49) B1 for selecting the correct train (18:43 or 6:43). Allow if unambiguously seen in table. May be implied by an answer of '8 minutes early' or appropriate sight of 19:37 or 7:37. If no marks, award SC1 for a final answer of 37 minutes (from the use of 19:18 train).
	(5)	
12.(a) 1 : 4 : 2	B2	B1 for sight of 4:16:8 or 2:8:4 oe

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12.(b) Correct explanation e.g. 'she hasn't considered one length was in m and the other length was in cm'.	E1	Accept 'it should be 20 : 3'. Allow 'they have different units' 'they should be in the same units' 'it should be 100 : 15' 'it should be 1 : 0.15' 'she has not converted from metres to cm' '1 m = 100 cm' '2 m = 200 cm' 'cm and m are different things' 'the conversion between m and cm is not correct' Accept equivalent wording. Do not allow 'she has just simplified the numbers'.
		Do not ignore contradictory comments or incorrect working.
	(3)	
13.(a)	B2	 B1 for one of the following: sight of the line y = 2 only. reflection in the line x = 2 the correct three points plotted but not joined B0 if more than one triangle drawn or reflection in an axis.
13.(b)	B2	B1 for one correct quadrant.
	(4)	
14.(a) 52 × 2.5 oe	M1	May be seen in stages.
130 (miles)	A1	
14.(b) 3 × 200 000 ÷ 100 ÷ 1000 oe	M2	May be seen in stages. M1 for sight of any one of the following: • 3 × 200 000 (cm) • 600 000 • 1 cm represents 2 km • 3 × 2000 (m) Allow this M1 for use of incorrect units. e.g. 3 × 200 = 600 (m)
6 (km)	A1	CAO
	(5)	

	1	
15.(a)	B1	
a (3 + 7b)	ВΙ	
15.(b) $y + 4 = 5w \text{ OR } -5w = -4 - y \text{ OR } \underline{y} = \underline{5w} - \underline{4} \\ 5 & 5 & 5$	B1	May be implied by a correct answer with no incorrect working seen.
$\frac{y+4}{5} = w \text{ OR } w = \frac{-4-y}{-5} \text{ OR } w = \frac{y}{5} + \frac{4}{5}$	B1	FT only from $5w = \pm y \pm 4$, stated or implied. Mark final answer.
		If no marks, allow B1B0 for any one of the following final answers: • $w = (y + 4) \div 5$ (calculation not an expression) • $w = y + 4 \div 5$ • $y + 4$ (' $w =$ ' missing)
	(3)	
16.		
AĈB = 60(°) or ABC = 60(°) or BAC = 60(°) AND AĈD = 120(°) AND ADC = 30(°)	B2	Angles may be seen on diagram. B1 for any two of the three angles 30(°), 120(°) and 60(°)
A correctly labelled and explained solution	E2	E2 and E1 dependent on B2 being awarded.
AĈB = 60(°) equilateral triangle		Accept AĈB = 60(°) as all angles (in ABC) are equal/60°
$A\widehat{C}D = 120(^{\circ})$ angles on a straight line $A\widehat{D}C = 30(^{\circ})$ angles in an isosceles triangle (so $x = 150^{\circ}$)		Accept ADC = 30(°) as two angles (in ACD) are equal'
OR starting with the 150(°)		
ADC = 30(°) angles on a straight line ACD = 120(°) angles in an isosceles triangle ACB = 60(°) so ABC is an equilateral triangle		
OR working from both side		
$A\hat{C}B = 60(^{\circ})$ as an equilateral triangle $A\hat{D}C = 30(^{\circ})$ angles on a straight line $A\hat{C}D = 120(^{\circ})$ angles in an isosceles triangle AND 120 + 60 = 180 angles on a straight line		E1 for either:
		 full explanations but incorrect labelling e.g. C = 120(°) or BDC = 120(°) correct labelling but one explanation missing or incorrect
	(4)	
17.(a) 40	B1	

	M1	Or equivalent full method.
$=\frac{17}{20}$ OR 0.85	A1	CAO. Mark final answer.
$\frac{17.(b)(ii)}{\frac{5\times3}{6\times10}} = \frac{15}{60}$	M1	Or equivalent full method.
$=\frac{1}{4}$ OR 0.25	A1	CAO. Mark final answer.
	(5)	
18. Correct but unsimplified equations e.g. $12 + 2x + 3 + 12 + 2x + 3 = 40$ $2 (12 + 2x + 3) = 40$ or $12 + 2x + 3 = 20$	M1	
OR (AB =) (40 – 2 × 12) ÷ 2		
Correct simplified equations e.g. $4x + 30 = 40$ or $2x + 15 = 20$ or $4x + 6 = 16$ or $2x + 3 = 8$ or better	A1	May be seen on the diagram or implied in
OR (AB =) 8 (cm)		further calculation(s) e.g. $x = (8 - 3) \div 2$. Allow the A1 for (AB =) 8 even if spoilt by e.g. $x = 8$ or $x = 4$.
$(x =) (16 - 6) \div 4$ or $(x =) (8 - 3) \div 2$	m1	FT from M1 A0 only.
(x =) 2.5	A1	CAO
	(4)	
Five numbers which satisfy all three conditions. 2, 3, 3, 5, 7 or 2, 2, 3, 6, 7 or 3, 3, 3, 3, 8	В3	May be seen in any order. Five numbers must be given, otherwise B0. Check the conditions carefully if the numbers are not listed in ascending order. B1 for a range = 5. B1 for a total = 20. B1 for a median = 3. Penalise -1 the use of 0, negative or non-integer values.
	(3)	
20. 2 × 2 × 18 or 2 × 3 x 12 or 2 × 4 × 9 or 2 × 6 × 6 or 3 × 3 × 8 or 3 × 4 × 6	B2	May be seen in any order. Accept any clear representation of correct dimensions.
		B1 for (volume of cubes = 64 + 8 =) 72
	(2)	
$21.(a)$ 2×100 or 2×99 or 2.1×100 40 40	M1	May be seen in stages. Award M1 only for 2.13 x 100 40
5 or 4·95 or 5·25	A1	Must follow their calculation.
		Award M0 A0 for an unsupported 5.

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21.(b)(i) 2652	B1	
21.(b)(ii) 0·78	B1	
	(4)	
	(-)	
Method to find prime factors with two correct prime factors seen from the set $\{3, 3, 5, 5, 11\}$ before the second error. $3, 3, 5, 5, 11$ $3^2 \times 5^2 \times 11$	M1 A1 B1	Note: 2475 = 3 x 825 or 5 x 495 or 11 x 225 or 15 x 165 or 25 x 99 C.A.O. Ignore 1s. Primes may only be seen in factor tree. FT 'their derived primes' provided at least one index form used with at least one square. Do not FT non-primes. Allow (3²)(5²)(11) and 3².5².11 Do not allow 3²,5²,11.
		Inclusion of 1 as a factor gets B0.
22.(b)		
2 ³ x 5 ² x 7 ²	B2	B1 for sight of • 8 x 5 ² x 7 ² • 8 x 25 x 49
	(5)	
23*.(a)		
An appropriately worded question	B2	Question must include 'each month',
e.g. How much do you spend each month on gym membership? AND An appropriate set of response boxes e.g. $c=£0, £0 < c \le £10, £10 < c \le £20, c > £20$ less than £10, £10-£20, more than £20		 There must be a minimum of 3 response boxes which: do not overlap cover all amounts including £0 and no upper limit with the exception of allowing a consistent £1 gap e.g. £0 £1 to £10, £11 to £20, £21 or more Note: If inequalities are used then allow e.g. 5, 5 - 10, 11 - 15, > 15 OR 5 >, 5 - 10, 11 - 15, 15 < OR 0 ≤ 10, 11 ≤ 20, 21 ≤ 30, ≥ 31 where the inequalities are in the correct directions and the groups are clear. Treat as one error incorrect use e.g. 0≥10, 11 ≥ 20, 21 ≥ 30, 31 ≥ B1 for one of the following: an appropriately worded question with no more than 'one identified error' from above response boxes. a question that does not include 'per month' but with no errors in the response boxes.

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23(b)(i)		
Appropriate explanation e.g. 'The mean is affected by the few people who spent a long time (in the leisure centre).' 'The mean can be significantly affected by outliers or skew' 'It would be more accurate to use the mode' 'Most people spent less than 7 hours (in the leisure centre).' 'The modal time (or median time) is 0 – 4 hours.'	E1	Do not accept: 'The mean is not the best average.'
23(b)(ii)		
Appropriate reason e.g. 'Not enough people asked.' 'Many responding 0-4 hours probably didn't go to the leisure centre'	E1	Do not accept: 'Some people spend longer than 24 hours' 'He only asked in one area' 'Only collected data for one week' 'They may spend different amounts of hours each week'
	(4)	
24*.		
30x = 40x - 80 or better	В3	B2 for $30x = 40(x - 2)$ OR $\frac{30x}{x - 2} = 40$
		B1 for sight of one of the following: • 30x • 40(x - 2) • 30 = k/x and 40 = k/(x+2)
x = 8	B1	
(Capacity =) 240 (litres)	B1	An answer of 240 (litres) implies the previous B1
		If B2 awarded and x ≠ 8 award a further SC2 for a correctly evaluated answer to 30 × 'their positive 8'.
	(5)	
25*.(a)		
$\frac{11}{21}$	B1	
25.(b)		
5 parts = (£)45 OR 1 part = (£)9 OR 11 parts – 2x3 parts = 45 oe OR $^{11}/_{21}$ – 45 = $^{6}/_{21}$	B1	May be implied by M1
45 ÷ 5 x 7 oe OR 9 x 7	M1	FT an arithmetic error in 'their 11 – 2x3' for M1 A0
(£)63	A1	
	(4)	

[1	1
26*.				
				A table method altering all 3 values in the
36				same ratio at the same time is M0
× <u>6</u> o	е		M1	M marks may be seen in either order
9			IVII	M marks may be seen in either order
				e.g. <u>Printers</u> <u>Booklets</u> <u>Time</u> 9 n 24
				9 11 24
	× 1		N/1	ET from MO proviously swarded
	× <u>1</u> 2		M1	FT from M0 previously awarded
				Must be from use of 36
				e.g. if this calculation is performed first
				Printers Booklets Time
				6 0.5n 18
				0 0.011
12 (minutes))		A1	CAO
			/ / /	6/10
Alternative r	method 1		-	
	then booklets			Note: the number of booklets may be an
	LICH DOONIELS			assumed number
Printers	Booklets	Time		
6	n	36		
× 1.5	× 1.5		M1	
9	1.5n	36	1711	
	÷ 3	÷ 3	M1	FT 9 and 'their 36'
9	½ n	12	A1	CAO
	L			
Alternative r	t then printers			Note: the number of booklets may be an
BOOKIELS III'S	i illeli pillileis			assumed number
Printers	Booklets	Time		assumed number
6	n	36		
÷ 2	÷ 2	30	M1	
3	½ n	36	IVII	
× 3	/211	÷ 3	M1	FT ½ n and 'their 3'
9	½ n	12	A1	CAO
Alternative r	·	<u> </u>	- <u>-</u>	
(using 1 prin				Note: the number of booklets may be an
(asing i pili	1.01)			assumed number
Printers	Booklets	Time		
6	n	36		
÷ 6	"	× 6		
1	n	216		
× 9	.,	÷ 9	M1	Two steps needed for M1
9	n	24		
	÷ 2	÷ 2	M1	FT 9 and 'their 24'
9	½ n	12	A1	CAO
Alternative r	•	· — . —	-	
			1	.
I IIISIDA 1 Drir	nter)			I Note: the number of booklets may be an
(using 1 prin	nter)			Note: the number of booklets may be an assumed number
		Time		Note: the number of booklets may be an assumed number
Printers	Booklets	Time 36		
Printers 6		36		
Printers	Booklets n	36 × 6		
Printers 6 ÷ 6	Booklets n	36 × 6 216	N/1	assumed number
Printers 6 ÷ 6	Booklets n n + 2	36 × 6 216 ÷ 2	M1	
Printers 6 + 6 1	Booklets n	36 × 6 216 ÷ 2 108		Two steps needed for M1
Printers 6	Booklets n n ÷ 2 ½ n	36 × 6 216 ÷ 2 108 ÷ 9	M1	Two steps needed for M1 FT ½ n and 'their 108'
Printers 6 + 6 1	Booklets n n + 2	36 × 6 216 ÷ 2 108		Two steps needed for M1

27*.(a)		
(£)72	B2	B1 for 54 ÷ 3 x 4 OR 54 ÷ 0·75 oe
27.(b) (i)		
0.67	B1	
27.(b) (ii)		
1.06 ³	B1	
28*.	(4)	
28 .		
3a + 4b = 2(.)70. AND 2a + 3b = 1(.)95	B1	Both equations given, a & b may be other letters, words are accepted.
		FT provided at least one equation is correct and consistent place value, with equivalent level of difficulty.
Method to eliminate one variable e.g. equal coefficients with intention to subtract	M1	Allow 1 error in one term, not one with equal coefficients
OR rearranges one equation and substitutes into the other		
First variable correct	A1	C.A.O. Accept in £ or p apple = 30p or banana = 45p
Method to calculate second variable	m1	FT their '1st variable' provided M1 previously awarded.
Second variable found	A1	FT Accept in £ or p (provided > 0)
(£)2.10 or 210(p)	A1	FT 'their a and b' provided B1 M1 m1 previously awarded and both greater than 0. If units are given they must be correct.
		No marks for trial and improvement. No marks for an unsupported answer.
Alternative method (for candidates who do not find the values of both variables)		
3a + 4b = 2(.)70. AND 2a + 3b = 1(.)95	B1	Both equations given, a & b may be other letters, words are accepted.
(£)2.10 or 210(p)	SC5	Award SC5 for a complete algebraic method , with <u>no errors</u> , leading to a final answer of (£)2.10 or 210(p). Method may include adding/subtracting/scaling/substituting into equations.
	(6)	

29*.(a)		
4.3 x 10 ¹¹	B2	B1 for sight of the correct value not in standard form e.g. 0.43 x 10 ¹² or 430 000 000 000
29.(b) 7.9 x 10 ⁵	B2	Be aware of correct answer from incorrect work. Award B0. B1 for the correct value not in standard form e.g. 79 x 10 ⁴ or 790 000
		If no marks, award SC1 for 760000 + 30000 seen with a slip in the addition but their answer correctly converted into standard form
	(4)	

C300U10-1 EDUQAS GCSE Mathematics – Component 1 FT MS S24/MLS