## Polygons <br> Mark Scheme 2

| Level | IGCSE |
| :--- | :--- |
| Subject | Maths |
| Exam Board | Edexcel |
| Topic | Shape, Space and Measures |
| Sub Topic | Polygons |
| Booklet | Mark Scheme 2 |


| Time Allowed: | $\mathbf{4 2}$ minutes |
| :--- | :--- |
| Score: | /35 |
| Percentage: | $/ 100$ |

Grade Boundaries:

| A* | A | B | C | D | E | U |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $>85 \%$ | $75 \%$ | $70 \%$ | $60 \%$ | $55 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $<50 \%$ |


| Ques | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1}$ a | 1 <br> 2 <br> $(14+20) \times 8$ or <br> $8 \times 14+\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 8$ |  | M1 for a complete method |  |
|  |  | 136 |  | A1 |
|  |  |  | 4 | M1 |
| b | $20-14(=6)$ |  |  | M1 dep on previous M1 |
|  | $' 6^{\prime 2}+8^{2}$ or $36+64$ or 100 |  |  | M1 dep on previous M1 |
|  | $\sqrt{\left(6^{\prime 2}+8^{2}\right)}$ | 10 |  | A1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total 6 marks |  |


| 2 (a) | $\begin{aligned} & 360 \div 15 \text { or } \\ & \frac{(n-2) 180}{n}=180-15 \mathrm{oe} \end{aligned}$ |  | 2 | M1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 24 |  | A1 |
| (b) | $3 \times 180 / 5$ or ( $180-360 \div 5$ ) (=108) |  | 3 | M1 must be no contradiction on diagram or in working |
|  | $360-3 \times 108$ " |  |  | M1 dep |
|  |  | 36 |  | A1 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Alternative for (b): } \\ & 360 / 5(=72) \end{aligned}$ |  |  | M1 must be no contradiction on diagram or in working |
|  | (180-"72"×2) |  |  | M1 dep |
|  |  | 36 |  | A1 |


| 3. <br> (a) | $\text { angle } M R Q(\text { or } R M Q)=x \text { or } \frac{180-y}{2}$ | $180-2 x$ | 2 | M1 <br> A1 | could be marked on diagram or for a correct equation in $x$ and $y$ $\text { oe eg } 2(90-x), 2(180-x)-180$ etc |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (b) | $(6-2) \times 180 \text { oe }(=720)$ $\begin{aligned} & " 720 \text { " }-(90+115+144+87),[720-436] \text { or } 284 \\ & " 284 \text { " } \div 2 \end{aligned}$ | 142 | 4 | M1 <br> M1dep <br> M1dep <br> A1 | $\text { or }(180-360 \div 6) \times 6$ |
|  | Alternative |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 180-90(=90), 180-115(=65), 180-144(=36), \\ & 180-87(=93) \\ & 360-(" 90 "+" 65 "+\cdots 36 "+" 93 "),[360-284](=76) \\ & 180-(" 76 " \div 2) \end{aligned}$ | 142 | 4 | M1 <br> M1dep <br> M1dep <br> A1 | A correct method to find each of the exterior angles at A,C,D \& Eangles could be seen on diagram. A correct method to find the total of the remaining exterior angles A correct method to find $k$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total 6 marks |


| 4. | $180-\frac{360}{10} \text { or } \frac{(10-2) \times 180}{10} \text { or } 144 \mathrm{oe}$ | 108 | 4 | M1 | Unless inconsistently labelled |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\frac{180-' 144 '}{2} \text { or } 18$ |  |  | M1 | Or M2 for $144-(180-144)$ |
|  | ${ }^{\prime} 144{ }^{\prime}-2 \times 18$ ' |  |  | M1 |  |
|  |  |  |  | A1 |  |
|  | Alternative |  |  |  |  |
|  | Pentagon approach - drawing in a pentagon or a statement recognising that the required angle is one of a regular pentagon |  | 4 | M1 | May be implied by further work |
|  | $180-\frac{360}{5} \text { or } \frac{(5-2) \times 180}{5}$ |  |  | M2 | (M1 for exterior angle of pentagon as long as not seen as interior angle or given as answer) |
|  |  | 108 |  | A1 | dep on M1 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total 4 marks |


| Q | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5. | 360 or $180-$$(8-2) \times 180$ <br> 8 <br> 8 |  |  | 2 | | M1 |
| :--- |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 6. (a) \& \& 63 \& 1 \& B1 \& \\
\hline (b) \& \& 50 \& 1 \& B1 \& \\
\hline (c) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Eg \((6-2) \times 180\) or \(4 \times 180\) or 720 oe \\
\(\operatorname{Eg} 3 x+x+164+139+97+156=720\) or \(4 x+556=720\) oe or \(\frac{" 720 "-(164+139+97+156)}{4}\) or \(\frac{720 "-556}{4}\) or \(\frac{164}{4}\) oe
\end{tabular} \& 41 \& 3 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
M1 \\
M1 \\
A1
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
For complete method to find the total of interior angles or 720 Dep \\
For a correct equation using their 720 or \\
For a complete numerical method
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \& Alternative Method
\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \operatorname{Eg} 180-156+180-139+180-164+180-97+180-x+ \\
\& 180-3 x=360 \text { or } \\
\& 24+41+16+83+180-x+180-3 x=360 \text { or } \\
\& 1080-556-4 x=360
\end{aligned}
\] \& 41 \& 3 \& M2

A1 \& For an equation coming from the correct method relating to the sum of exterior angles. <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& Total 5 marks <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| 7. | a | $360-2 \times 111-90$ | 48 | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M1 } \\ & \text { A1 } \end{aligned}$ | A complete method to find angle $A B C$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | b | 111-90 | 21 | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M1 } \\ & \text { A1 } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | c | $\begin{aligned} & 540-90-90-111-111 \\ & \text { or } 180-2 \times \text { ' } 21 \text { ' } \\ & \text { or } 2 \times(180-111) \\ & \text { or } 360-111=249 \\ & \text { oe } 180-(360-' 21 \text { ' }-249-48) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 138 | 3 | M2 <br> A1 | For a fully correct method to find angle $y$ or M1 if using pentagon for $(5-2) \times 180(=540)$ or for an isosceles triangle drawn with $y$ at apex or for showing use of parallel lines on diagram |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total 7 marks |

