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1MA1 Nov 2026 Paper 3 Best Guess Paper

Foundation Mark Scheme

————————————- Disclaimer ————————————-

This practice paper has been designed using a careful analysis of historical exam trends to identify topics highly likely to appear in the 1MA1 3F paper. It is an excellent revision tool specifically structured for students targeting a Grade 5. The paper establishes essential foundational skills in the opening questions before focusing heavily on the critical Grade 4 and 5 crossover topics required to secure top marks.
While the topics covered here are highly relevant, there is absolutely no guarantee they will appear in the actual exam. Despite claims frequently seen on social media, it is impossible to perfectly "predict" an exam paper—such statements are typically sales tactics. The most effective preparation strategy will always be a comprehensive revision of the entire mathematics specification.

The best way to prepare for the exams is to revise all topics
You can find a link to this paper and more completely free resources at www.mygrade9mathstutor.com

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Walkthrough playlist
Paper 3F video solutions

Work through the paper, then check your answers using the mark scheme and worked solutions.
Practise with the linked worksheets and use the individual video links on the paper resource page.

Foundation Paper 3F · Mark Scheme

GCSE Mathematics 1MA1 · November 2026 · Target 4/5 · 27 questions · 80 marks

M: method mark · **A**: accuracy mark · **B**: independent mark.
Equivalent valid methods are accepted. Accuracy marks require the associated method, shown or implied. Partial credit is described in the guidance. This is an independent practice-paper scheme, not an official Pearson scheme.

Question 1 · 1 marks

Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
1	450 ÷ 100 = 4.5	**4.5 m**	**1**	**B1** — Correct answer.

Question 2 · 1 marks

Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
2	36 ÷ 4 = 9	**9**	**1**	**B1** — Correct answer.

Question 3 · 1 marks

Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
3	35/100 = 7/20	**7/20**	**1**	**B1** — Correct fraction in simplest form.

Question 4 · 1 marks

Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
4	3.5 × 3.5 = 12.25	**12.25**	**1**	**B1** — Correct answer.

Question 5 · 1 marks

Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
5	Order from most negative to most positive.	**–7, –5, –2, 0, 1, 3, 8**	**1**	**B1** — All seven integers in ascending order.

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Question 6 · 3 marks

Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
6(a)	Compare 0.078, 0.670, 0.700, 0.706, 0.760.	**0.078, 0.67, 0.7, 0.706, 0.76**	**1**	**B1** — All five decimals in ascending order.
6(b)	0.62 × 100	**62%**	**1**	**B1** — Correct percentage.
6(c)	3/5 = 0.6; other simplified denominators have factors other than 2 or 5.	**3/5**	**1**	**B1** — Correct fraction selected.

Question 7 · 3 marks

Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
7	2 × £3.25 + £2.60 + 3 × £1.75 = £14.35 £20 – £14.35	**£5.65**	**3**	**M1** — Multiply quantities by prices; at least two item totals correct. **M1** — Add all item costs, or subtract the three item totals from £20. **A1** — Correct change of £5.65.

Question 8 · 3 marks

Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
8(a)	Common difference = 4; first term 3 = 4 × 1 – 1.	**4n – 1**	**2**	**M1** — Use 4n from the common difference. **A1** — Correct expression 4n – 1.
8(b)	4n – 1 = 87 gives 4n = 88, so n = 22.	**87 is the 22nd term.**	**1**	**B1** — Show n = 22, a positive integer, or calculate 4 × 22 – 1 = 87.

Question 9 · 3 marks

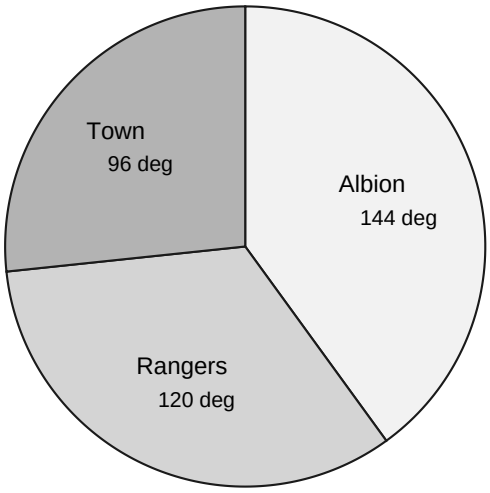
Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
9	Large jar: £7.35 × 0.8 = £5.88 Regular: £2.25 per 100 g Large: £1.68 per 100 g	**Large jar**	**3**	**M1** — Apply the 20% discount to obtain £5.88. **M1** — Compare both prices for the same mass, or both masses for the same cost. **A1** — Large jar, supported by correct comparable calculations.

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Question 10 · 3 marks

Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
10	Total = 90 360° ÷ 90 = 4° per goal Albion: 144°; Rangers: 120°; Town: 96°	**Accurate, labelled pie chart**	**3**	**M1** — Use frequency ÷ 90 × 360, or find 4° per goal. **A1** — At least two correctly drawn sectors (allow ±2°); method may be implied. **A1** — All three sectors correctly drawn and labelled, with angles 144°, 120°, 96°.



Sector angles:

Albion: 144 degrees

Rangers: 120 degrees

Town: 96 degrees

Question 11 · 2 marks

Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
11	4c = t – d	**c = (t – d)/4**	**2**	**M1** — For correctly isolating the 4c term. **A1** — For c = (t – d)/4 or equivalent.

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Question 12 · 3 marks

Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
12	$(3.6 \times 10^{22}) \div (4.5 \times 10^{-6}) = 0.8 \times 10^{28} = 8 \times 10^{27}$.	**8×10^{27}**	**3**	**M1** — Correct division of the two standard form numbers, including correct calculator entry. **A1** — A value equivalent to 8×10^{27}, not necessarily in standard form. **A1** — Correct answer in standard form. Award all 3 marks for 8×10^{27} alone.

Question 13 · 2 marks

Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
13	$5040 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7$.	**$2^4 \times 3^2 \times 5 \times 7$**	**2**	**M1** — A correct complete prime factorisation, or a valid factor tree. **A1** — Correct product of powers of prime factors.

Question 14 · 3 marks

Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
14	$(10 + q)/2 = 11$, so $q = 12$ Mode = 19, so $r = 19$ $19 - p = 16$, so $p = 3$	**$p = 3$** **$q = 12$** **$r = 19$**	**3**	**B1** — For $q = 12$. **B1** — For $r = 19$. **B1** — For $p = 3$.

Question 15 · 3 marks

Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
15	Midpoints: 2.5, 7.5, 12.5, 17.5, 22.5 $\Sigma fx = 15 + 105 + 225 + 140 + 90 = 575$ $575 \div 50 = 11.5$	**11.5 kg**	**3**	**M1** — For finding the class midpoints. **M1** — For calculating $\Sigma fx = 575$. **A1** — For 11.5, correct answer only.

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Question 16 · 3 marks

Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
16	135 km = 135000 m 1 h 30 min = 5400 s 135000 ÷ 5400	**25 m/s**	**3**	**M1** — Convert both distance and time into the required units. **M1** — Divide distance by time. **A1** — Correct speed.

Question 17 · 4 marks

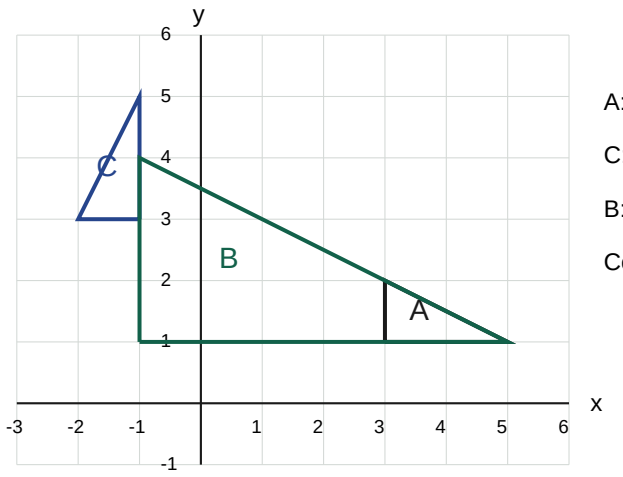
Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
17	54 ÷ 0.45 = 120 counters P(blue or yellow) = 0.4 120 × 0.4 = 48 48 × 3/8 = 18	**18 blue counters**	**4**	**M1** — Find the total of 120 counters. **M1** — Find remaining probability 0.4 or remaining count 48. **M1** — Use blue fraction 3/8 of the remaining counters. **A1** — 18 blue counters.

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Question 18 · 4 marks

Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
18(a)	90° anticlockwise about (0, 0): (x, y) → (–y, x)	**C has vertices (–1, 3), (–1, 5), (–2, 3)**	**2**	**B2** — For the correctly rotated triangle, labelled C.
18(b)	Centre (5, 1), scale factor 3: (x, y) → (5 + 3(x – 5), 1 + 3(y – 1))	**B has vertices (–1, 1), (–1, 4), (5, 1)**	**2**	**B2** — For the correctly enlarged triangle, labelled B.



A: original triangle

C: 90 deg anticlockwise

B: enlargement, factor 3

Centre: (5, 1)

Question 19 · 7 marks

Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
19(a)	$x^2 + 7x – 4x – 28$	**$x^2 + 3x – 28$**	**2**	**M1** — Multiply out the two brackets. **A1** — Correct simplified quadratic.
19(b)	Highest common factor: $6cw^2$	**$6cw^2(3c^4 + 5w)$**	**2**	**M1** — Identify the highest common factor. **A1** — Correct fully factorised form.
19(c)	$7x – 2 = 4(3x + 1)$ $7x – 2 = 12x + 4$ $–5x = 6$	**$x = –1.2$**	**3**	**M1** — Multiply both sides by 4 and expand. **M1** — Collect variable and constant terms. **A1** — –1.2 or –6/5.

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Question 20 · 5 marks

Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
20	600 × 1.15 = 690 euros 3 + 2 = 5 parts 690 × 2/5 = 276 euros 276 ÷ 1.18 = 233.898…	**£233.90**	**5**	**M1** — Convert £600 to €690. **M1** — Use saving fraction 2/(3+2) = 2/5. **M1** — Obtain savings of €276. **M1** — Divide savings by the new exchange rate 1.18. **A1** — Correct final amount to the nearest penny.

Question 21 · 3 marks

Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
21	One wall needs 4 × 9 = 36 worker-hours Five walls need 180 worker-hours 180 ÷ 6	**30 hours**	**3**	**M1** — Find 36 worker-hours for one wall, or an equivalent proportional method. **M1** — Account for both five walls and six workers. **A1** — Correct time; assume all workers work at the same constant rate.

Question 22 · 4 marks

Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
22	Global Savings: 3500 × 1.035 × 1.015 = £3676.84 Local Trust: 3500 × 1.045 × 1.0075 = £3684.93	**Local Trust**	**4**	**M1** — Use successive multipliers 1.035 and 1.015 for Global Savings. **A1** — £3676.84, or unrounded £3676.8375. **M1** — Use successive multipliers 1.045 and 1.0075 for Local Trust. **A1** — £3684.93 (or £3684.93125) and choose Local Trust by comparing the totals.

Question 23 · 2 marks

Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
23	Use y = mx + c, with m = 3 and c = –5.	**y = 3x – 5**	**2**	**B1** — Correct gradient term 3x in an equation of the form y = 3x + c. **B1** — Correct y-intercept –5 in an equation of the form y = mx – 5. Award both marks for y = 3x – 5 or an equivalent equation.

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Question 24 · 3 marks

Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
24	Multiply by 3 and 2: 9x + 6y = 48; 8x − 6y = 54. Add: 17x = 102, so x = 6. Substitute: 18 + 2y = 16, so y = −1.	**x = 6, y = −1**	**3**	**M1** — Correctly scale both equations to eliminate one unknown. **A1** — One correct unknown from a valid method. **A1** — Both x = 6 and y = −1.

Question 25 · 5 marks

Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
25	Large semicircle: $(1/2)\pi \times 5^2$ Small semicircle: $(1/2)\pi \times 3^2$ Patio area = 12.5π − 4.5π = 8π Cost = 8π × 24 ≈ £603.19	**Yes: £603.19 is less than £1200**	**5**	**M1** — For finding the area of either semicircle. **M1** — For subtracting the semicircle areas. **A1** — For the correct patio area, 8π m^2 (approximately 25.13 m^2). **M1** — For multiplying their area by £24 per m^2. **A1** — For Yes with cost approximately £603.19 supporting the conclusion.

Question 26 · 3 marks

Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
26	$V = \pi r^2 h = \pi \times 4.5^2 \times 10$ V = 636.172…	**636 cm^3**	**3**	**M1** — Use the cylinder volume formula with correct values. **M1** — Correct numerical evaluation, before rounding. **A1** — 636 cm^3 to 3 significant figures.

Question 27 · 4 marks

Q / part	Working / method	Answer	Marks	Marking guidance
27(a)	Scale factor = 18 ÷ 6 = 3 15 ÷ 3 = 5	**DF = 5 cm**	**2**	**M1** — For finding the linear scale factor of 3. **A1** — For 5, correct answer only.
27(b)	8 × 3 = 24	**BC = 24 cm**	**2**	**M1** — For multiplying the corresponding side by the scale factor. **A1** — For 24, correct answer only.