SEQUENCES (NTH TERM)

Pearson Edexcel - Tuesday 19 May 2020 - Paper 1 (Non-Calculator) Foundation Tier

1.

20	$3n - 2$	B2 (B1	for $3n - 2$ oe for $3n + k$ where $k \neq -2$ or is absent unambiguously shown)	Accept a different variable, eg. $3x - 2$ $n = 3n - 2$ gets B1 only $n + 3$ gets NO marks

Pearson Edexcel - Monday 8 June 2020 - Paper 3 (Calculator) Foundation Tier

2.

12	(a)(i)	20, 15	B1	cao	Working may be seen near the sequence
	(ii)	11	B1	cao	Working may be seen near the sequence
	(b)	39	B1	cao	

Pearson Edexcel - Thursday 6 June 2019 - Paper 2 (Calculator) Foundation Tier

3.

28	(a)	24, 39	B1	cao	
	(b)	$8a$	M1 A1	for a complete method to find the next 2 terms, eg. $a + 2a$ (= $3a$) **and** $2a$ + "$3a$" (= $5a$) $8a$ oe	SC: B1 for 3, 5, 8 seen if M0 scored

Pearson Edexcel - Tuesday 11 June 2019 - Paper 3 (Calculator) Foundation Tier

4.

13	(a)	example	C1	example given eg 40, 80, etc.	
	(b)	No with reason	C1	for No with reason **Acceptable examples** 80 and 88 are both in the sequence 80 is in the sequence and 85 is 5 more 24, 32, ….. 80, 88, …. 85 is not in the 8 times table 85 is an odd number $8n+16=85$ so n is not a whole number. **Not acceptable examples** adding 8 each time will not lead to 85 (insufficient) it goes past 85 Yes …..	No can be implied from their statement

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5.

9 (a)	Explanation	C2 (C1	full explanation eg explains that both 19 and 22 are terms in the sequence **or** solves $3n + 4 = 21$ to find $n = 17/3$ oe **Acceptable examples** 19 is in the sequence and 19 + 3 is more than 21 The 5th term is 19 and the 6th term is 22 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22 17 is not in the 3 times table Because 21 is in the 3 times table and the sequence is plus 4 for substituting to find a term in the sequence **or** forming an equation eg $3n + 4 = 21$ **or** for a partial explanation or an explanation with some ambiguity) **Acceptable examples** The closest number is 22 $3 \times 6 = 18$, $18 + 4$ is higher than 21 19 is in the sequence so 21 can't be in the sequence. Starting at 7 and adding 3 each time won't lead to 21 It's the 3 times table plus 4 21 is in the 3 times table **Not acceptable examples** Adding 4 each time won't lead to 21 It doesn't end up at 21, it goes past it	7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, ...
9 (b)	terms given explanation	B1 C1	states two terms eg 7,11 **or** 8,16 **or** 5, 7 explanation eg add one more each time, doubling **Acceptable examples** Add 3 and add 4 The difference goes up by one each time It doubles +1, +2, +1, +2 or indicates +1, +2 repeats itself **Not acceptable examples** It goes up by 1 each time It doubles so $2n$ +1, +2, +3, +4 so $2n + 1$	May be indicated on the sequence with no contradictory statement made

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6.

26	$6n - 1$	M1 A1	for $6n + k$, where $k \neq -1$ or missing oe	Accept a different variable for M1 only Note $n = 6n - 1$ gets M1 only

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7.

4 (a)(i) (ii) (b)	30 Explanation 65	B1 C1 B1	cao for explanation, eg increase by 7, add 7, states $7n - 5$ cao	

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8.

5		47	B1	cao

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9.

18	(a)		$3n + 1$	M1 A1	for a method to deduce the nth term, eg. $3n + k$, where k is an integer or k is omitted or for $n = 3n + 1$ for $3n + 1$ oe (accept n replaced by another letter)
	(b)		No (supported)	C1 C1	for using (their expression in (a)) = 90 or shows that 88 or 91 is in the sequence for an answer of "No" and a convincing argument eg. pattern number 30 has 91 counters or $(90 - 1) \div 3$ (= 29.66…) or shows that the next term after 88 is 91 Note: no ft from (a)

Pearson Edexcel – Specimen 2 - Paper 1 (Non-Calculator) Foundation Tier

10.

24	(a)		72	B1	cao
	(b)		65	B1	cao

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11.

11	(a)		rule stated	C1	for rule stated, eg number doubles
	(b)		32	B1	cao
	(c)		22, 29	B1	cao

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12.

21		$4n - 7$	M1 A1	method to deduce nth term e.g. $4n + k$ for $4n - 7$ oe

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13.

13	(a)		drawing	C1	drawing of pattern number 4
	(b)		42	C1 C1	shows a process of working towards pattern number 20 cao
	(c)		$n + 2$	C1 C1	begins process of stating algebraic expression eg n $n + 2$ oe

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14.

13		– 4 and –10	M1 for repeated subtraction of 6 oe A1 – 4 A1 –10

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15.

3		39	B1

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16.

12	(a)		18	M1 A1	Evidence of interpretation of pattern, eg. further diagrams drawn or numerical sequence for numbers of triangles 6, 8, 10 etc
	(b)		No with reason	C1	No with reason eg. No , pattern number 6 will have 7 squares; always one more square than pattern number

OCR November 09 November 2020- Morning (Calculator) Foundation Tier

17.

2	**a**		25	**1**		
	b	**i**	12	**1**		
		ii	8	**1**		

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18.

4	**(a)**	**(i)**	23	**1**	
		(ii)	Add 5	**1**	Need direction and quantity May be on diagram See appendix
	(b)		The terms in the sequence end with 3 or 8	**1**	See appendix

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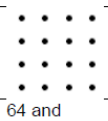
19.

9	**a**			**1**	Four rows of four dots roughly in a square pattern	
	b		64 and 8 rows of 8 oe	**2**	**B1** for 64 **M1** for 8 × 8 oe seen or The differences increase by 2 oe with at least 49 + 15 shown	Ignore any drawings oe = 8^2 or 8 + 8 + ...8 (eight times) or 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64 seen or the pattern number squared Do not accept *Square numbers* alone as a justification but accept It is the 8^{th} square number for M1
	c		14 cao	**1**		Do not accept $\sqrt{196}$ alone or 14^2

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20.

26			$33 - 5n$ oe	**2**	**M1** for $-5n + k$ oe or for $mn + 33$ oe ($m \neq 0$)	condone use of other variable condone $n = 33 - 5n$ for 1 mark

OCR Thursday 8 November 2018 – Morning (Non-Calculator) Foundation Tier

21.

14	(a)		19 31	1		
	(b)		2 10 12	2	B1 for 12 as third term or B1 *their* 1st term + *their* 2nd terms = *their* third term.	E.g. -2, 12, 10

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22.

2	(a)		32	1		
	(b)		Times by 2 oe	1		see exemplars

OCR Tuesday 12 June 2018– Morning (Calculator) Foundation Tier

23.

14	(a)		22	1		Condone extra correct terms beyond 22
	(b)		$4n + 2$ oe	2	B1 for $4n$	oe may be a form of $6 + 4(n - 1)$
	(c)		The numbers are even oe or 511 is odd oe or n is [a] decimal	1	Even must clearly refer to the terms Odd must refer to 511 (or "it")	See Appendix Only after *their* $4n + 2 = 511$ solved to a decimal (may be 127.25)
	(d)		510	3	B2 for (127 or 514) as answer OR M1 for *their* $4n + 2 = 511$ or better soi 127.25 M1 for *their* 127.25 (rot) correctly substituted in *their* $4n + 2$ OR M2 for trials using *their* $4n + 2$ leading to 509 < integer terms < 513 or M1 for two correct trials using *their* $4n + 2$ If 0 scored SC1 for 128 as answer	FT for method only if their (b) is of form $an + b$ where $a \neq 0$ and $b \neq 0$ **Look back to 14b** Rounded or truncated A trial is substituting a value for n in *their* $4n + 2$ (allow adding *their* 4 after first calculation) May be 22, 26, 30... 506, 510, 514 May be 22, 26, 30... but with errors

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24.

16	a	i	13	1		Ignore subsequent terms
		ii	128	1		Ignore subsequent terms
	b		$18 - 3n$ **oe**	2	M1 for $-3n + k$ **oe** or for $mn + 18$ **oe** ($m \neq 0$)	For 2 or M1, condone eg $n = 18 - 3n$ For 2 or M1, condone use of *other* variable instead of n

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25.

12	(a)		18	M1 A1	Evidence of interpretation of pattern, eg. further diagrams drawn or numerical sequence for numbers of triangles 6, 8, 10 etc
	(b)		No with reason	C1	No with reason eg. No , pattern number 6 will have 7 squares; always one more square than pattern number

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26.

25	(a)		$4n+2$	M1 A1	start to deduce nth term from information given eg $4n+k$ where $k\neq 2$ cao
	(b)		No (supported)	M1 C1	start to method that could lead to a deduction eg uses inverse operations for a convincing argument eg 34 is 107 so NO; (108−5)÷3 is not an integer

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27.

20	(a)	8, 13, 21,	34	B1	cao
	(b)	$a,b,a+b,a+2b,2a+3b$	Shown	M1 C1	Method to show by adding pairs of successive terms $a+2b,2a+3b$ shown
	(c)	$3a+5b=29$ $a+b=7$ $3a+3b=21$ $b=4$, $a=3$	$a=3$ $b=4$	P1 P1 A1	Process to set up two equations Process to solve equations

OCR Thursday 8 June 2017 – Morning (Non - Calculator) Foundation Tier

28.

11	**a**		18, 29	**1**		Ignore subsequent terms
	b		7	**2**	**M1** for the term before 31 is 19 **soi**	Condone 7, 12, 19,... for 2 marks. M0 if a 19 is **just** seen as the difference
	c		First term is $y - x$ Fourth term is $x + y$ Fifth term is $y + x + y$ or $2y + x$ oe	**1** **1** **1FT**	 **FT** *their Fourth term* + y	Condone their correct expressions equated to different variables eg $2y + x = n$ etc *Their Fourth term* an expression in x and/or y

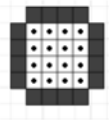
OCR Tuesday 13 June 2017 – Morning (Calculator) Foundation Tier

29.

10	**(a)**	**(i)**	15 11	**1**		
		(ii)	38 193	**1**		
	(b)		$4n + 1$ oe	**2**	**B1** for $4n + k$ k may be 0	Accept $n4$ (if clear this is not n^4) and $n \times 4$ and $4 \times n$ oe $5 + (n - 1) \times 4$ scores 2 marks Condone x =… and n^{th} = … for **2** marks Condone $n = 4n + 1$ for **1** mark

OCR Sample Question Paper 1 – Morning/Afternoon (Calculator) Foundation Tier

30.

12	**(a)**			**2** 1 AO2.1a 1 AO2.3b	**B1** 4×4 dotted squares correct **B1** 4 blocks of 4 black squares correct	
	(b)		64	**2** 1 AO1.3a 1 AO2.1a	**M1** 8×8 or 8^2 or 8 squared	
	(c)		$4n$	**2** 1 AO1.3a 1 AO2.3a	**M1** 4 8 12 seen	
	(d)		Completely correct proof including reasoning	**6** 2 AO2.2 4 AO2.4b	**B1** "blacks always even" **+ B1** reason **B1** "dotteds alternate odd and even" **+ B1** reason **B1** even + even = even **B1** odd + even = odd If zero scored **B1** shows true for patterns 1, 2 and 3 **B1** shows true for at least two more patterns	Accept "because $\times$ 4" or "4 is even" Accept any reason that has explanatory value

OCR Sample Question Paper 2 – Morning/Afternoon (Non - Calculator) Foundation Tier

31.

17	**(a)**		10, 16, 26	**1** 1 AO1.3a		
	(b)		8, 13, 21	**2** 1 AO1.3a 1 AO3.1a	**M1** for one correct subtraction of two boxes	
	(c)		$a + b$, $a + 2b$, $2a + 3b$	**2** 2 AO1.3a	**M1** for two expressions correct	
	(d)		15, 21, 36	**3** 1 AO1.3a 2 AO2.1a	**M1** for *their* '$2a + 3b$' = 57 **M1** for substituting $a = 6$ into *their* final expression and solving for b	

OCR Sample Question Paper 3 – Morning/Afternoon (Calculator) Foundation Tier

32.

8	**(a)**		$\frac{21-5}{3}$ is not an integer	**2** **1 AO1.3a** **1 AO2.4a**	**M1** for $\frac{21-5}{3}$ Or **M1** for 20 and 23 seen	

	(b)	**(i)**	Any valid rule Correct next two terms **FT** *their* rule	**1** **1** **1 AO1.3a** **1 AO2.1a**		For example, 'Add one more to the difference each time' 7 11 'Doubling' 8 16
		(ii)	Any valid rule Correct next two terms **FT** *their* rule	**1** **1** **1 AO1.3a** **1 AO2.1a**		For example, 'Add one more to the difference each time' 7 11 'Doubling' 8 16 Answer must be different to part **(b)(i)**

AQA Tuesday 19 May 2020 – Morning (Non-Calculator) Foundation Tier

33.

<table>
<tr><th>Q</th><th>Answer</th><th>Mark</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="11">21(a)</td><td>First term 2
and
Third term 8</td><td>B2</td><td>B1 one correct
or First term 2^1
or Third term 2^3
or First term –2 and Third term –8
or $4x^2 = 16$ (any letter) oe equation
or $ar = 4$ and $ar^3 = 16$</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Additional Guidance</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">If answer lines are blank, mark progression first and then working lines</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Correct answer for 1st term or 3rd term in the progression, but incorrect numerical term on answer line</td><td>B0 for that term</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Correct answer for 1st term or 3rd term in the progression, with non-contradictory algebraic term on answer line</td><td>B1 for that term</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Correct answers for 1st term and 3rd term in the progression, with non-contradictory algebraic terms on answer lines</td><td>B2</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">First term 2
Third term 2^3</td><td>B1</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">First term –2
Third term 10</td><td>B0</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">$4x = \frac{16}{x}$ (any letter)</td><td>B1</td></tr>
</table>

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
21(b)	**Alternative method 1**		
	3rd term = $9p$	M1	oe implied by a total of $15p$
	$p + 5p$ + their 3rd term = 90 or $15p = 90$	M1	oe their 3rd term must be a linear expression in terms of p 90 ÷ 15 implies M1M1
	6	A1ft	ft their 3rd term, which must be a linear expression in p, or their equation in the form sum of 3 linear terms in $p = 90$ allow ft answers rounded to 1dp or better
	Alternative method 2		
	90 ÷ 3 or 30	M1	oe
	$5p$ = their 30	M1dep	oe
	6	A1	
	Additional Guidance		
	For A1ft, if not an integer, the answer must be given as a decimal, fully simplified fraction or fully simplified mixed number Once awarded, ignore further incorrect conversions eg $p + 5p + 25p = 90$, $31p = 90$, $p = \frac{90}{31}$, $p = 3$ (ignore conversion)		M0M1A1ft
	Their 3rd term may first appear in their addition, eg $p + 5p + 10p = 90$ implies that $10p$ is their 3rd term		M0M1
	(3rd term $5p + 4$), $p + 5p + 5p + 4 = 90$, $p = 7.8$		M0M1A1ft
	(3rd term $10p$), $p + 5p + 10p = 90$, $p = 5.625$		M0M1A1ft
	Sum $15p$ and/or answer 6 may come from incorrect 3rd term, eg eg1 (3rd term $10p$), $p + 5p + 10p = 15p$, $(15p = 90)$, $p = 6$ receives 2nd mark only; they have an incorrect 3rd term and an incorrect total for their 3 terms, but their answer is correct for their total, so equating to 90 is implied even if not seen		M0M1A0ft
	eg2 (3rd term $10p$), p, $5p$, $10p$, $15p = 90$, $p = 6$		M0M0A0ft
	If their 3rd term has an algebraic coefficient the 2nd mark can be awarded for a correct equation, but A1 cannot be awarded eg (3rd term np), $p + 5p + np = 90$		M0M1A0

AQA Thursday 4 June 2020 – Morning (Calculator) Foundation Tier

34.

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
4	14	B1	

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35.

28	$10n + 1$ or $1 + 10n$	B2	B1 $10n$ (...)
	Additional Guidance		
	Ignore LHS of formula given eg $Tn = 10n + 1$		B2
	Condone $n = 10n + 1$ or nth term $= 10n + 1$		B2
	Allow other variables eg $10x + 1$		B2
	Allow a multiplication sign eg $10 \times n + 1$ or $n \times 10 + 1$		B2
	$n10$ ...		B1
	$n10 + 1$		B1
	$10n + 1n$		B0
	Choice eg $10n + 1$ and $1n + 10$		B0

AQA Thursday 11 June 2019 – Morning (Calculator) Foundation Tier

36.

12	15	B1	

AQA Tuesday 6 November 2018 – Morning (Non-Calculator) Foundation Tier

37.

14	13	B1	

AQA Thursday 8 November 2018 – Morning (Calculator) Foundation Tier

38.

21	$4n + 3$	B1	
	Additional Guidance		

AQA Monday 12 November 2018 – Morning (Calculator) Foundation Tier

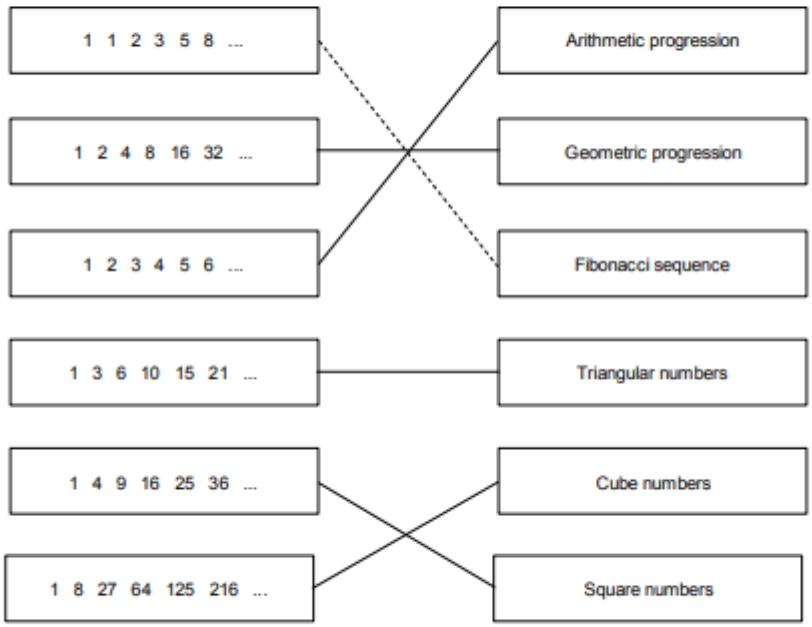
39.

14(a)	–8	B1	
	0	B1ft	ft their –8
	Additional Guidance		
	Mark answer line first If either part of answer line is blank look for terms in working		
	–20 and –6		B0B1ft
	–20 and –16		B0B0ft

14(b)	÷ 5 then + 1	M1	implied by 2nd term 25 or correct first term for their 25
	6	A1	
	Additional Guidance		
	6, 25 with no working seen or on dotted lines		M1A1
	2nd term 23 and 1st term 5.6 is the correct first term for their 25		M1A0
	25 with no incorrect working		M1

AQA Thursday 7 June 2018 – Morning (Calculator) Foundation Tier

40.

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="5">23</td><td>All 5 correct</td><td>B4</td><td>B3 for 4 correct
B2 for 3 correct
B1 for 1 or 2 correct</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Additional Guidance</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"> 
</td><td>B4</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Two connections from a LH box is choice so is incorrect for that box</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Connections do not have to be straight lines</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

AQA Tuesday 12 June 2018 – Morning (Calculator) Foundation Tier

41.

22(a)	(10 + 6) ÷ 2 or 8 as fourth term	M1	oe
	(their fourth term + 6) ÷ 2 or 7 as fifth term	M1	oe
	8 and 7 and 7.5	A1	
	Additional Guidance		
	8, 7, 7.5 with no working seen or on dotted lines		M1M1A1
	The fourth or fifth term must come from a correct method		
	14, 10, 12		M0M1
	14, 10, 18 without seeing correct method (14, 10, 18 is from using the pattern +8, –4)		M0M0

22(b)	**Alternative method 1**		
	9.5 × 2 or 19 or 19 ÷ 2 (= 9.5)	M1	oe
	their 19 – 4	M1dep	
	15	A1	
	Alternative method 2		
	9.5 – 4 or 5.5	M1	
	their 5.5 + 9.5	M1dep	
	15	A1	
	Alternative method 3		
	$\frac{x+4}{2}$ = 9.5	M1	oe
	x + 4 = 19	M1dep	
	15	A1	
	Alternative method 4		
	9.5 – 4 ÷ 2 or 7.5 or 4 ÷ 2 + 7.5 = 9.5	M1	
	their 7.5 × 2	M1dep	
	15	A1	
	Additional Guidance		
	If answer line blank look for clear indication of second term on dotted line		
	4 + 15 = 19, 19 ÷ 2 = 9.5 with incorrect answer or blank answer line		M1M1A0
	2 + 7.5 = 9.5 followed by 7.5 + 7.5		M1M1

AQA Tuesday 12 June 2018 – Morning (Calculator) Foundation Tier

42.

	55 and 91	B3	B2 for (7), 19, 31, 43, 55, 67, 79, 91 or 55 identified with 0 or 1 incorrect answer or 91 identified with 0 or 1 incorrect answer or 55 and 91 identified with 1 incorrect answer B1 at least 2 correct two-digit numbers from the sequence seen
	Additional Guidance		
29	The correct sequence is (7), 19, 31, 43, 55, 67, 79, 91 Ignore continuation of sequence beyond 91		
	Ignore further working unless contradictory		
	55 and 91 identified and 5th and 8th terms stated (ignore fw)		B3
	55 and 91 identified and answer 2 (or there are 2) (ignore fw)		B3
	55 identified and 5th stated (ignore fw)		B2
	Condone 5 or 5th as final answer provided there is a clear link to 55 eg $12 \times 5 = 60 - 5 = 55$ $55 \div 11 = 5$ 5 on answer line		B2
	Condone 8 or 8th as final answer provided there is a clear link to 91 eg $12 \times 8 = 96 - 5 = 91$ 8 on answer line		B2

AQA Thursday 2 November 2017 – Morning (Non-Calculator) Foundation Tier

43.

17a	3 or 35 or 291 seen or 8 × their 3 + 11	M1	
	35 chosen	A1	
	Additional Guidance		

17b	Subtract 11 and divide by 8	B1	accept – or ÷ for words subtract and divide but not / for divide
	Additional Guidance		
	Do not accept use of algebra eg $(x - 11)/8$		B0

AQA Monday 6 November 2017 – Morning (Calculator) Foundation Tier

44.

28	3 6 9 … or 23 + 12 or $1.5n^2$…	M1	
	35	A1	
	Additional Guidance		
	Answer line blank with 35 as next term in sequence		M1A1
	Answer line has attempt at term to term rule or nth term but 35 seen		M1A0
	35 seen on dotted line in sequence but a different answer given eg 50		M1A0

AQA Thursday 8 June 2017– Morning (Calculator) Foundation Tier

45.

	13 20 27 and Add 7 or 15 27 39 and Add 12 or 20 15 10 and Subtract 5 or 27 20 13 and Subtract 7 or 39 27 15 and Subtract 12	B2	oe rule B1 one correct arithmetic progression (using numbers from the list) with no or incorrect rule ie 13 20 27 or 15 27 39 or 20 15 10 or 27 20 13 or 39 27 15
	Additional Guidance		
15	Accept the expression for the nth term as the rule 13 20 27 and $7n + 6$ or eg $\times 7 + 6$ or 15 27 39 and $12n + 3$ or 20 15 10 and $25 - 5n$ or 27 20 13 and $34 - 7n$ or 39 27 15 and $51 - 12n$		B2
	Ignore incorrect expression for the nth term alongside a correct rule eg 13 20 27 and Add 7 so $n + 7$		B2
	13 20 27 and +7 or 7 more or going up in 7s		B2
	20 15 10 and five times table (scores for the arithmetic progression)		B1
	13 20 27 and $n + 7$ (scores for the arithmetic progression)		B1
	Using number(s) not on the list		B0
	10 15 20 and Add 5		B0

AQA Sample Paper 1– Morning (Non-Calculator) Foundation Tier

46.

27	Lists at least three terms from first sequence between 20 and 40	M1	eg 21, 23, 25, ...
	Lists at least three terms from second sequence between 20 and 40	M1	eg 20, 23, 26,...
	23 29 35	A1	SC2 for any two correct with at most one incorrect SC1 for any one correct with at most two incorrect

AQA Sample Paper 2– Morning (Calculator) Foundation Tier

47.

20	1 2 4 8	B1	

AQA Sample Paper 3– Morning (Calculator) Foundation Tier

48.

11(a)	6, 9, 12, 15 or difference of 3 or $3n$ or $2n$ seen	M1	
	$(n +)\ 2n + 3$ or $3n + 3$ or $3(n + 1)$ or $3 \times 100 + 3$	M1dep	oe
	303	A1	
11(b)	$\times 2$ $+3$	B1	