Marking instructions for each question

| Qu | Generic scheme | Illustrative scheme | Max mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Ans: $7 \frac{3}{5}$ <br> -1 start simplification and know how to divide fractions <br> - ${ }^{2}$ consistent answer in simplest form | $\begin{aligned} & \bullet \frac{19}{8} \times \frac{16}{5} \\ & \bullet 2 \frac{3}{5} \text { or } \frac{38}{5} \end{aligned}$ | 2 |
| 2 | Ans: $x>-5$ <br> - 1 expand bracket <br> -2 collect like terms <br> - ${ }^{3}$ solve for $x$ | -1 $11-2-6 x<39$ <br> $\bullet^{2}-6 x<30$ or $-30<6 x$ <br> -3 $x>-5$ or $-5<x$ | 3 |
| 3 | Ans: $7 \sqrt{2}$ <br> -1 add vectors correctly <br> $\bullet{ }^{2}$ know how to find magnitude <br> - ${ }^{3}$ find magnitude as a surd in its simplest form | $\begin{aligned} & \cdot\left(\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ -1 \\ -4 \end{array}\right) \\ & \cdot{ }^{2} \sqrt{9^{2}+(-1)^{2}+(-4)^{2}} \\ & \cdot 7 \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$ | 3 |
| 4 | Ans: $a=5$ <br> - 1 know to substitute $(-3,45)$ into $y=a x^{2}$ <br> -2 solve equation for $a$ | -1 $45=a(-3)^{2}$ or equivalent <br> - $2 a=5$ | 2 |
| 5 | Ans: two real and distinct roots <br> -1 find discriminant <br> -2 state nature of roots | -1 $53 \quad\left[5^{2}-4 \times 7 \times(-1)\right]$ <br> -2 two real and distinct roots | 2 |


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| 6 | (a) | Ans: $W=20 A+40$ <br> -1 gradient <br> -2 substitute gradient and a point into $y-b=m(x-a)$ or $y=m x+c$ <br> - ${ }^{3}$ state equation in terms of $W$ and $A$ and in simplest form (remove any brackets and collect constants) | -1 $\frac{240}{12}$ or equivalent <br> -2 $y-100=\frac{240}{12}(x-3)$ <br> or $y-340=\frac{240}{12}(x-15)$ <br> or $100=\frac{240}{12} \times 3+c$ <br> or $340=\frac{240}{12} \times 15+c$ <br> - ${ }^{3} W=20 A+40$ or equivalent | 3 |
| 6 | (b) | Ans: $20 \times 12+40=280 \mathrm{~kg}$ <br> -1 calculate weight using equation from part (a) | - $120 \times 12+40=280 \mathrm{~kg}$ stated explicitly | 1 |
| 7 | (a) | Ans: median $=19 \cdot 5$, SIQR $=4 \cdot 5$ <br> -1 find median <br> - 2 find quartiles <br> -3 calculate semi-interquartile range | ${ }^{1} 19.5$ <br> -2 17 and 26 <br> -3 4.5 | 3 |
| 7 | (b) | Ans: valid comments <br> -1 compare medians <br> -2 compare semi-interquartile ranges | -1 On average the second round's scores are higher <br> -2 The second round's scores are more consistent. | 2 |


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| 8 | (a) | Ans: $5 a+3 c=158.25$ <br> - ${ }^{1}$ construct equation | -1 $5 a+3 c=158 \cdot 25$ | 1 |
| 8 | (b) | Ans: $3 a+2 c=98$ <br> -1 construct equation | -1 $3 a+2 c=98$ | 1 |
| 8 | (c) | Ans: Adult ticket costs $£ 22.50$ Child ticket costs $£ 15 \cdot 25$ <br> - 1 evidence of scaling <br> - 2 follow a valid strategy through to produce values for $a$ and $c$ <br> - ${ }^{3}$ calculate correct values for $a$ and $c$ <br> - ${ }^{4}$ communicate answers in money | $\begin{aligned} 10 a+6 c & =316 \cdot 50 \\ 9 a+6 c & =294 \end{aligned}$ <br> ${ }^{2}$ values for $a$ and $c$ <br> -3 $a=22 \cdot 5$ and $c=15 \cdot 25$ <br> -4 Adult $£ 22 \cdot 50$ Child $£ 15.25$ | 4 |
| 9 |  | Ans: 600000 <br> - ${ }^{1}$ know that $80 \%=480000$ <br> -2 begin valid strategy <br> -3 answer | - $180 \%=480000$ <br> - ${ }^{2} 10 \%=60000$ or equivalent <br> -3 600000 | 3 |
| 10 |  | Ans: $\frac{2 \sqrt{5}}{5}$ <br> -1 correct substitution <br> -2 correct answer | $\begin{aligned} & \bullet \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ & \bullet 2 \frac{2 \sqrt{5}}{5} \end{aligned}$ | 2 |


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| 11 | (a) | Ans: $\mathbf{b}-\mathbf{a}$ <br> -1 correct answer | -1 $^{1} \mathbf{b}-\mathbf{a}$ or $-\mathbf{a}+\mathbf{b}$ | 1 |
| 11 | (b) | Ans: 2(b-a) <br> -1 correct answer | ${ }^{1} 2(\mathbf{b}-\mathbf{a})$ or $2(-\mathbf{a}+\mathbf{b})$ | 1 |
| 12 |  | Ans: $a=4, b=3$ <br> -1 ${ }^{1}$ state the value of $a$ <br> ${ }^{\bullet}$ ² state the value of $b$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} \bullet & 4 \\ \bullet & 3 \end{array}\right.$ | 2 |
| 13 | (a) | Ans: $(x-4)^{2}+3$ <br> -1 correct bracket with square <br> -2 complete process | - ${ }^{1}(x-4)^{2}$ <br> - ${ }^{2}(x-4)^{2}+3$ | 2 |
| 13 | (b) | Ans: <br> -1 coordinates of turning point correct <br> -2 sketch parabola with minimum turning point consistent with •1 <br> -3 $y$-intercept correct | -1 $(4,3)$ <br> -2 parabola with minimum turning point consistent with •1 <br> $\bullet^{3}(0,19)$ | 3 |


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| 14 |  | Ans: $\frac{x-22}{(x+2)(x-4)}$ <br> -1 correct denominator <br> -2 correct numerator <br> $\bullet^{3}$ remove brackets and collect like terms in numerator | -1 $(x+2)(x-4)$ <br> -2 $4(x-4)-3(x+2)$ <br> -3 $\frac{x-22}{(x+2)(x-4)}$ | 3 |
| 15 |  | Ans: $\sin ^{2} x^{\circ}$ <br> - 1 identify correct trigonometric identity to be used <br> -2 use correct trigonometric identity to simplify expression | - $\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ or $\frac{\sin ^{2} x}{\cos ^{2} x}$ <br> - $\frac{\sin ^{2} x}{\cos ^{2} x} \times \cos ^{2} x=\sin ^{2} x$ | 2 |
| 16 | (a) | Ans: $r-5$ <br> -1 state expression | -1 $r-5$ | 1 |
| 16 | (b) | Ans: $10 \cdot 6$ <br> -1 correct use of Pythagoras' Theorem <br> -2 expand bracket <br> -3 solve equation | - $r^{2}=(r-5)^{2}+9^{2}$ <br> - ${ }^{2} r^{2}=r^{2}-10 r+25+81$ <br> - ${ }^{3} r=10 \cdot 6$ | 3 |

[END OF SPECIMEN MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]

