| A1 | Answers to the Non-Calculator Paper | |
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| 1 | Mark 1 common denominator $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{7} = \frac{14}{21} + \frac{12}{21}$ | |
| | Mark 2 answer $2\frac{5}{21} or \frac{47}{21}$ | |
| 2 | Mark 1 start to expand (evidence of any 3 correct terms) $6x^2 + 20x \text{ or } -15x - 50$ | |
| | Mark 2 fourth term correct and collect like terms $6x^2 + 5x - 50$ | |
| 3 | Mark 1 Multiply out bracket $3 + 2 - 2x > 15$ Nark 2 All was a state of the stat | |
| | Mark 2 Collect like terms ($ax > b$) $-2x > 10$ or $-10 > 2x$ Mark 3 solve for x $x < -5$ or $-5 > x$ | |
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| 4 | Mark 1 find common factor $5(x^2 - 4)$ | |
| | Mark 2 Factorise difference of two squares $5(x+2)(x-2)$ | |
| 5 | Mark 1 Know that angle TPQ is a right angle $\angle PQT = 90^{\circ} - 35^{\circ} = 55^{\circ}$ | |
| | Mark 2 Know that angle QTV is a right angle $\angle QTR = 90^\circ - 70^\circ = 20^\circ, \angle TQR = 70^\circ$ | |
| | Mark 3 calculate the size of PQR $\angle PQR = 55^{\circ} + 70^{\circ} = 125^{\circ}$ | |
| 6 | Mark 1 form an equation $24x + 6y = 60$ Mark 2 form a second equation $20x + 10y = 40$ | |
| | Mark 3 show scaling for the simultaneous equations $120r + 30v - 300$ | |
| | 60x + 30y = 120 | |
| | | |
| | Mark 4 follow a valid strategy to find values for y and for $x = 60x = 180$, $x = 3$, $y = -2$ | |
| | Mark 5 Both values correct for this simultaneous equation $x = 3, y = -2$ | |
| | Mark 6 Calculate Tomas' score $17 \times 3 + 13 \times -2 = 25$ | |
| 7 | Mark 1 answer $\tan 135^\circ = -1$ | |
| 8 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | Mark 1 start to evaluate $9_2 = \sqrt{9} = 3$ | |
| | Mark 2 complete $9_2 = (\sqrt{9}) = 3^3 = 27$ | |
| 9 | Mark 1 value for a $a = 5$ | |
| | Mark 2 value for b $b = 4$ | |
| 10 | Mark 1 substitute $x = 0$ into the line or rearrange $0 + 2y = 26$, $y = 12$ | |
| 10 | Mark 1 substitute $x = 0$ into the line of rearrange $0 + 3y = 30$, $y = 12$ $2y = 4x + 26$, $y = -\frac{4}{2}x + 12$ | |
| | $3y = -4x + 30, \ y = -\frac{3}{3}x + 12$ | |
| | Mark 3 Know that this line has the equation $y = 8$ | |
| | and substitute into the original line $4x + 3(8) = 36$. | |
| | Mark 4 State coordinates of C $4x = 12, x = 3$ C(3,8) | |
| | | |
| 11 | Mark 1 find the midpoint $t = 4$ | |
| | Mark 2 find the turning point $h = (4 + 4)(12 - 4) = 64, (4, 64)$ | |
| | Mark 5 Clearly state answer Maximum height is 64 metres. The turning point (4.64) is not enough evidence for the last mark | |
| 1 | The tarming point (7,07) is not chough evidence for the last mark. | 1 |