C1	Answers to the Non-Calculator Paper	
1	Mark 1 change mixed fraction and start to multiply $\frac{7}{5}\times\frac{3}{14}=\frac{21}{70}$ Mark 2 consistent answer in the simplest form $\mathbf{\frac{3}{10}}$	
2	Mark 1 start to expand (evidence of any 3 correct terms) $5x^3-2x^2+x\ or\ -15x^2+6x-3$ Mark 2 complete expansion $5x^3-2x^2+x\ -15x^2+6x-3$ Mark 3 collect terms $\mathbf{5x^3-17x^2+7x-3}$	
3	Mark 1 remove the bracket $2-x-1>11$ Mark 2 solve $\mathbf{-10>x\ \ or\ x<\ -10}$	
4	Mark 1 common factor $3(x^2+3x-4)$ Mark 2 factorise fully $3(x+4)(x-1)$ Mark 3 set factorised form equal to zero $3(x+4)(x-1)$ Mark 4 find two solutions $\mathbf{x=\ -4\ and\ x=1}$ Lose one mark if 3 solutions are given $x=0, x=-4\ \&\ x=1\ \ or\ x=3, x=-4\ \&\ x=1$	
5	Mark 1 axis of symmetry $\mathbf{x=2}$, (not 2) Mark 2 x coordinate of turning point $(2,\dots)$ Mark 3 y coordinate of turning point $\mathbf{(2,-5)}$ Mark 4 state nature of turning point **minimum**	
6	Mark 1 valid common denominator $\frac{\dots}{x(x+1)}$ Mark 2 find correct numerators $\frac{4(x+1)+2x}{x(x+1)}$ Mark 3 make r the subject $\mathbf{\frac{6x+4}{x(x+1)}}$	
7	Mark 1 b is $\mathbf{2}$ Mark 2 c is $\mathbf{3}$	
8	Mark 1 simplify $\sqrt{2}\times\sqrt{18}=\sqrt{36}=6$ Mark 2 simplify $\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{18}=\sqrt{2}+3\sqrt{2}=4\sqrt{2}$ Mark 3 Use answers from (a) and (b) and rationalise the denominator $\frac{\sqrt{2}\times\sqrt{18}}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{18}}=\frac{6}{4\sqrt{2}}$, $\frac{6}{4\sqrt{2}}\times\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}=\frac{6\sqrt{2}}{4\times2}$ Mark 4 simplify $\frac{6\sqrt{2}}{8}=\mathbf{\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}}$	
9	Mark 1 Rearrange the equation $3y=-x+12,\ y=-\frac{1}{3}x+4$ Mark 2 state gradient $\mathbf{m=-\frac{1}{3}}$, $(not\ m=-\frac{1}{3}x)$ Mark 3 know how to find the x-intercept $y=0,\ x+0=12$ Mark 4 State coordinates $\mathbf{(12,0)}$ If you find the y-intercept $(0,4)$ you can get mark 4, but not mark 3	

10	Mark 1 use $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ to replace $1 - \sin^2 x$ Mark 2 simplify	$\frac{\cos^3 x}{1-\sin^2 x} = \frac{\cos^3 x}{\cos^2 x}$ $\frac{\cos^3 x}{\cos^2 x} = \boldsymbol{\cos x}$	