B1	Answers to the Non-Calculator Paper	
1	Mark 1 change the mixed fraction and change the divide to multiply $\frac{9}{5} \times \frac{10}{3} = \frac{90}{15}$ Mark 2 consistent answer in the simplest form $\mathbf{6}$	
2	Mark 1 factorise the difference of two squares $(x+y)(x-y)$ Mark 2&3 factorise the trinomial $(x-8)(x+6)$	
3	Mark 1 start to expand (evidence of any 3 correct terms) Mark 2 all terms correct $2x^2 - 10x + x - 5 + 2x^2 + 2$ Mark 2 collect like terms $\mathbf{4x^2 - 9x - 3}$	
4	Mark 1 find the gradient between two points $m = \frac{8}{-2}$ $or -4$ Mark 2 substitute gradient and one point into the equation of the straight line. $9 = -4 \times -5 + c$ or $y - 9 = -4(x+5)$ etc Mark 3 find c and state the equation in the simplest form $c = -11$, $\boldsymbol{y = -4x - 11}$	
5	Mark 1 order the list and identify the median median is $\mathbf{29.5}$ 27 28 28 | 28 29 29 | 30 30 31 | 32 32 33 Mark 2 identify the quartiles $Q_1 = 28$, $Q_2 = 31.5$ Mark 3 state interquartile range $IQR = 31.5 - 28 = \mathbf{3.5}$	
6	Mark 1 know how to rationalise the denominator $\frac{6}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{3}$ Mark 2 state answer in simplest form $\frac{6\sqrt{3}}{3} = \mathbf{2\sqrt{3}}$	
7	Mark 1 know that the new price is $80\% = 22.80$ Mark 2 use a valid strategy to find 10% or 20% etc $20\% = 22.80 \div 4$ $20\% = 5.70$ $\boldsymbol{or}$ $10\% = 22.80 \div 8$, $10\% = 2.85$ Mark 3 calculate answer correctly $\mathbf{£28.50}$	
8	Mark 1 one term correct $3^2 = 9$ or $(p^4)^2 = p^8$ Mark 2 both terms present and correct $\boldsymbol{9p^8}$	
9	Mark 1 multiply through by x^2 $Fx^2 = D - 1$ Mark 2 add 1 $Fx^2 + 1 = D$, $\boldsymbol{D = Fx^2 + 1}$	
10	Mark 1 correct bracket with square $(x-2)^2$ Mark 2 completed square $\boldsymbol{(x-2)^2 - 1}$ Mark 3&4 coordinates of the turning point are $\mathbf{(2, -1)}$ Mark 5 coordinates of the y-intercept. $\mathbf{(0, 3)}$ If you wish you can factorise $y = x^2 - 4x + 3$ to give $y = (x-3)(x-1)$. When this is set equal to zero it gives the roots $x = 3$ and $x = 1$. Thus the x-coordinate of the turning point is $x = 2$ which can be substituted into the equation to give $(2, -1)$	