

# GCSE MATHEMATICS 8300/1H

Higher Tier Paper 1 Non-Calculator

Mark scheme

November 2023

Version: 1.0 Final



Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

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# **Glossary for Mark Schemes**

GCSE examinations are marked in such a way as to award positive achievement wherever possible. Thus, for GCSE Mathematics papers, marks are awarded under various categories.

If a student uses a method which is not explicitly covered by the mark scheme the same principles of marking should be applied. Credit should be given to any valid methods. Examiners should seek advice from their senior examiner if in any doubt.

М	Method marks are awarded for a correct method which could lead to a correct answer.
Α	Accuracy marks are awarded when following on from a correct method. It is not necessary to always see the method. This can be implied.
В	Marks awarded independent of method.
ft	Follow through marks. Marks awarded for correct working following a mistake in an earlier step.
SC	Special case. Marks awarded for a common misinterpretation which has some mathematical worth.
M dep	A method mark dependent on a previous method mark being awarded.
B dep	A mark that can only be awarded if a previous independent mark has been awarded.
oe	Or equivalent. Accept answers that are equivalent.
	eg accept 0.5 as well as $\frac{1}{2}$
[a, b]	Accept values between a and b inclusive.
[a, b)	Accept values a
3.14	Accept answers which begin 3.14 eg 3.14, 3.142, 3.1416
Use of brackets	It is not necessary to see the bracketed work to award the marks.

Examiners should consistently apply the following principles.

# **Diagrams**

Diagrams that have working on them should be treated like normal responses. If a diagram has been written on but the correct response is within the answer space, the work within the answer space should be marked. Working on diagrams that contradicts work within the answer space is not to be considered as choice but as working, and is not, therefore, penalised.

# Responses which appear to come from incorrect methods

Whenever there is doubt as to whether a student has used an incorrect method to obtain an answer, as a general principle, the benefit of doubt must be given to the student. In cases where there is no doubt that the answer has come from incorrect working then the student should be penalised.

#### Questions which ask students to show working

Instructions on marking will be given but usually marks are not awarded to students who show no working.

# Questions which do not ask students to show working

As a general principle, a correct response is awarded full marks.

#### Misread or miscopy

Students often copy values from a question incorrectly. If the examiner thinks that the student has made a genuine misread, then only the accuracy marks (A or B marks), up to a maximum of 2 marks are penalised. The method marks can still be awarded.

#### **Further work**

Once the correct answer has been seen, further working may be ignored unless it goes on to contradict the correct answer.

#### Choice

When a choice of answers and/or methods is given, mark each attempt. If both methods are valid then M marks can be awarded but any incorrect answer or method would result in marks being lost.

## Work not replaced

Erased or crossed out work that is still legible should be marked.

# Work replaced

Erased or crossed out work that has been replaced is not awarded marks.

#### **Premature approximation**

Rounding off too early can lead to inaccuracy in the final answer. This should be penalised by 1 mark unless instructed otherwise.

#### Continental notation

Accept a comma used instead of a decimal point (for example, in measurements or currency), provided that it is clear to the examiner that the student intended it to be a decimal point.

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
1	100	B1	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
2	60	B1	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
3	1, –2	B1	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
4	a + 3 or $3 + a$	B1	

Q	Answer	Mark	Commer	nt
	$(8^2 \times 8 =) 8^3$ or $(8^9 \div 8^5 =) 8^4$ or 512 or $4096or8^2 \times 8 \div 8^9 \times 8^5$	M1		
	$(8^3 \text{ or } 512) \div (8^4 \text{ or } 4096)$		oe in the form $8^n \div 8^{(n+1)}$	)
	or 8 <sup>(2+1-9+5)</sup> or	M1dep	oe where index sums to	-1
5	$8^8 \times 8^{-9}$ or		oe in the form $8^n \times 8^{(-n-1)}$	)
	$8^{-1}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$		oe fraction	
	(0).125	A1		
	Ad	ditional G	uidance	
	(0).125 and either $8^{-1}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ on the answer line			M1M1A1
	(0).125 in working and $8^{-1}$ on the answer line			M1M1A0
	If a student attempts numerical and in mark	ndex work	ing award the higher	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comme	nt
	Valid description	B1	eg as downloads increase, downloads are about $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ many \text{ as CDs} \end{bmatrix}$ CDs are about $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4} \end{bmatrix}$ a downloads	$\left[\frac{1}{3}, 2\right]$ times as
	Ade	ditional G	Guidance	
6a	Ignore 'Positive correlation'			
	Condone references to causality			
	eg an increase in downloads causes	an increa	ase in CDs sold	B1
	As one goes up the other goes up / B	oth go up	at a similar rate	B1
They both go up  Downloads are always more than CDs				В0
				В0
	They are in direct proportion			В0
	The relationship is linear			В0

Q	Answer	Mark	Comment		
	Alternative method 1 – reading from the graph				
	2.5(0) × 9000 or 22 500 or [5300, 5500]	M1	oe 2.5(0) may be 2 or 3 [5300, 5500] may be 5000		
	2.5(0) × 9000 + 3 × [5300, 5500] or 22 500 + [15 900, 16 500]	M1dep	oe 2.5(0) may be 2 or 3 [5300, 5500] may be 5000		
	[38400, 39000]	A1ft	ft 2 or 3 for 2.5(0) and/or 5000 for [5300, 5500]		
	Alternative method 2 – using a mu	ultiplier			
6b	2.5(0) × 9000 or 22500 or 9000 × [0.5, 0.75]	M1	oe 2.5(0) may be 2 or 3		
	2.5(0) × 9000 + 3 × 9000 × [0.5, 0.75]	M1dep	oe 2.5(0) may be 2 or 3		
	[36 000, 42 750] with 9000 × [0.5, 0.75] seen	A1ft	ft 2 or 3 for 2.5(0)		
	Additional Guidance				
	Check graph for working				
	Working may be in pence, units not required for up to M2 Final answer in pence must have units to award A1				

Q	Answer	Mark	Comment	
	Correct method to find 1%, 2%, 5%, 10%, 100% or 840% of the number	M1		
7	Fully correct method	M1dep		
'	600	A1		
	Additional Guidance			
	Up to M2 may be awarded for multipl	e attempt	s if no answer chosen	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments		
	Alternative method 1: using algebra				
	$\frac{1}{2} \times k \times 12 \text{ or } 6k$ or $2 \times k + 3 \times m \text{ or } 2k + 3m$	M1	oe correct expression for either area eg $2(k-3)+3(m+2)$ or $k(m+2)-m(k-3)$		
	$\frac{1}{2} \times k \times 12 = 2 \times k + 3 \times m$ or $4k = 3m$	M1dep	oe equation		
	3:4	A1	oe ratio		
8	Alternative method 2: substituting a value for k				
	Substitutes a value for $k$ and gives correct method or value for area of triangle or correct area in $m$ for L-shape	M1	eg $k=5$ and area of triangle is 30 or $k=5$ and area of L-shape is $10+3m$		
	Correct equation connecting the two areas or correct value of <i>m</i> for their <i>k</i>	M1dep	eg $k = 5$ and $30 = 10 + 3m$ or $k = 6$ and $m = 8$		
	3:4	A1	oe ratio		

Q	Answer	Mark	Comme	nt
	(x =) [2.25, 2.75]		B1 $(x =) [2.25, 2.75]$ or	(x =) [9.25, 9.75]
	and		or	
	(x =) [9.25, 9.75]		one or both values ident given in correct notation	
		B2	eg (2.5, 0) and/or (9.5	, 0)
			or $2.5 < x < 9.5$	
			or	
9			2.5 and/or 9.5 written of working	on the graph or in
	Additional Guidance			
	$x = \operatorname{can}\operatorname{be}x \approx$			
	[2.25, 2.75] and/or [9.25, 9.75] with one extra value			B1
	[2.25, 2.75] and/or [9.25, 9.75] with	more thar	one extra value	В0
	Answer from use of formula or compl	eting the	square	В0

Q	Answer	Mark	Comment	
	$(\pi \times) \left(\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}\right)^2$	M1	oe condone missing brackets	
	$\frac{17}{4}(\pi)$ or $4\frac{1}{4}(\pi)$ or $4.25(\pi)$	A1	oe fraction, mixed number or decimal	
	$(\pi \times) 5^2$ or $(\pi \times) 25$ or $\frac{60}{360} \text{ used}$	M1	oe	
	$\frac{25}{6}(\pi)$ or $4\frac{1}{6}(\pi)$ or $4.1(6)(\pi)$ or $4.17(\pi)$	A1	oe fraction, mixed number or decimal	
10	A with values in comparable form or $ A \text{ by } \frac{1}{12}(\pi) \text{ or } A \text{ by } 0.08(3)(\pi) $	A1	eg values $\frac{51}{12}(\pi) \text{ and } \frac{50}{12}(\pi)$ $4\frac{1}{4}(\pi) \text{ and } 4\frac{1}{6}(\pi)$ $4.2(5)(\pi) \text{ and } 4.1(6)(\pi)$ $4.2(5)(\pi) \text{ and } 4.17(\pi)$ accept 'circle' for A allow comparison of fraction or decimal parts only if integer parts shown as equal	
	Accept consistent use of a numerical value of π throughout.  The value can be 3 or 3.1 or 3.14 or 3.142 or better			

Q	Answer	Mark	Comment	
	(x+6)(x-4)	B2	either order B1 $(x+a)(x+b)$ where $ab=-24$ or $a+b=2$	
11	Ade	Guidance		
	Condone a multiplication sign between the brackets  Condone missing final bracket			
	Ignore an attempt to solve $(x + 6)(x -$			

Q	Answer	Mark	Comment
12(a)	2000	B1	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comment
12(b)	0.5 or $\frac{2 \times 10^3}{5 \times 10^{-1}}$ or $\frac{\text{their } 2000}{5 \times 10^{-1}}$ or $0.4 \times 10^{3 - (-1)}$ or $0.4 \times 10^4$	M1	oe their 2000 from part (a)
	4000 or 4 × 10 <sup>3</sup>	A1ft	ft 2 × their 2000 in part (a)

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
	10x + 5d or $10x = cx$ or $5d = 30$	M1	
	10x = cx and $5d = 30$		
	or		
13	c = 10	M1dep	
	or		
	d=6		
	c = 10 $d = 6$	A1	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
14	$7x = 2x + 20$ or $\frac{x-20}{x} = \frac{2}{7}$ or $\frac{x+20}{x} = \frac{7}{2}$ or $20 \div (7-2)$ or $20 \div 5$ or $4$	M1	oe any letter
	$7 \times 20 \div (7-2)$ or 28 or $2 \times 20 \div (7-2)$ or 8 or $(7+2) \times 20 \div (7-2)$	M1dep	oe hours for History hours for French total hours
	36	A1	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
15(a)	16	B1	

Q	Answer	Mark	Commer	nts
	Average			
	Indicates that the statement is correct and uses the median to support their decision	B2	eg Yes, as median is lo B1 median is lower in 2 incorrect decision or median (for 2019) is	019 with no or
	Consistency			
	Indicates that the statement is correct and uses the IQR to support their decision or states that both quartiles were 1 minute greater in 2020	B2	eg IQRs are equal, so s B1 IQR is the same with decision or IQR (for 2019) is 6 or IQR (for 2020) is 6	
	Add	ditional G	Guidance	
	Average			
	For B2 or B1, ignore reference to the LQ or UQ			
15(b)	Condone 22.30 for the median			
13(5)	For B2 or B1, if using 'average' for 'm			
	Incorrect value for the 2019 median of eg It's correct, the 2019 median was	B1		
	Reference to IQR	B1max		
	Median is 22.5, so true			B2
	Correct, the median is 1.5 lower in 2019 / Yes, it was 1.5 seconds faster			B2
	Consistency			
	Allow calculation seen to imply IQR eg (2019) $26-20=6$			
	Ignore reference to the range in 2019			
	Reference to median	B1max		
	26 - 20 = 27 - 21 so this is true			B2
	6 not accompanied by a calculation o	r referenc	ce to IQR	В0
	6 stated to be the range			В0

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments	
	2x + x + 15 + 8 = 80 or 3x + 23 = 80 or 80 - 15 - 8 or $57or\frac{x + 8}{80} or \frac{x + 8}{3x + 23}$	M1	oe implied by $\frac{57}{80}$	
16(a)	$(x =) \frac{80 - 15 - 8}{3}$ or $\frac{57}{3}$ or 19 or 27	M1dep	oe implied by $\frac{19}{80}$	
	$\frac{27}{80}$ or 0.3375 or 33.75%	A1	oe fraction, decimal or percentage	
	Additional Guidance			
	Ignore incorrect conversion after corr	ect answe	er seen	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments	
16(b)	$\frac{8}{23}$ or 0.3478 or 34.78% or 0.348 or 34.8%	B1	oe fraction, decimal or percentage	
	Additional Guidance			
	Ignore incorrect conversion after corr	ect answe	er seen	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
	$2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5$ or $6 \leqslant 3x \leqslant 15$ or $x = 5$ or $3x = 15$	M1	may be in two parts implied by $(y =) 27$ or $(x =) 2, 3, 4, 5$ or $(3x =) 6, 9, 12, 15$
17	$y-3 \times 5 < 12$ or $y < 12 + 3 \times 5$ or $y < 27$ or $y-3 \times 5 \le 11$ or $y \le 11 + 3 \times 5$ or $y \le 26$	M1dep	oe may be seen in a double-sided inequality eg condone $18 < y < 27$ using $\leq$ or $=$
	26 A		SC1 17
	Additional Guidance		
	SC1 is for the use of 2 instead of 5		
	All inequalities may be reversed, eg	2 ≤ <i>x</i> ≤ 5	may be $5 \geqslant x \geqslant 2$

Q	Answer	Mark	Commer	nts	
	Rotation about (1, 0)				
	90° anticlockwise		oe description of rotation	١	
	or	B1	condone 90° counter-clo	ockwise	
	270° clockwise		eg quarter turn anticlock	wise	
	Translation				
	(-2)		oe description of transla	tion	
18(a)	$\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$	B1	eg 2 left and 6 down		
10(0)			condone missing bracke	ets	
			SC1 B0B0 and point (-	1, 4) identified	
	Additional Guidance				
	Condone missing degrees sign				
	(-2, -6)			В0	
	Compound transformation			B0 for that part	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
	(4, 4) and (7, 7)		condone (5, 5) and (10, 10)
18(b)	or	B1	either order
	(1, 1) and (6, 6)		

	Alternative method 1				
	$(0.4 =) \frac{4}{9}$ or $10x - x = 4$ or $9x = 4$	M1	oe eg $100x - x = 44$ or $99x = 44$ or $100x - 10x = 40$ or $90x = 40$ any letter		
	$\frac{7}{9} \div 10 \text{ or } \frac{7}{90}$ or $10y - y = 0.7 \text{ or } 9y = 0.7$	M1	oe eg $100y - y = 7.7$ or $99y = 7.7$ or $100y - 10y = 7$ or $90y = 7$ any letter		
	<del>47</del> <del>90</del>	A1	oe single fraction		
19	Alternative method 2				
	0.52	M1	oe		
	10x - x = 4.7 or $9x = 4.7$	M1dep	oe eg $100x - x = 51.7$ or $99x = 51.7$ or $100x - 10x = 47$ or $90x = 47$ any letter		
	47 90	A1	oe single fraction		
	Additional Guidance				
	For M marks, allow fractions with decimal numerator or denominator				
	eg in alt 1, $\frac{0.7}{9}$ scores M1 and in alt 2, $\frac{4.7}{9}$ scores M2				

Q	Answer	Mark	Commer	nts
	(x =) 60  or  (3x =) 180 or (y =) 45  or  (2y =) 90	M1	implied by sin 60 or tar must be selected and no	
20	$3 \times 60 - 2 \times 45$ or $180 - 90$ or $(w =) 90$ or $\cos 90$	M1dep		
	0 with M2 awarded	A1		
	Additional Guidance			
	0 with no working			M0M0A0
	Condone degrees sign on answer with correct working			M1M1A1

Q	Answer	Mark	Commer	nts
	$2(4x)^2 + 9$	M1	oe	
	$32x^2 + 9$	M1dep	dep on 2nd M1 may be implied by 4th m	nark
	8x + 9	M1	may be implied by 4th m	nark
	$32x^2 - 8x = 0$ or $32x^2 = 8x$ oe equation with bracks $M1$ rearranges their $f^{-1}(x) = 0$ correctly collect terms			
	0 and $\frac{1}{4}$			
	Additional Guidance			
21	With no terms to collect in their equata	tion the 4t	h mark cannot be	
	$8x + 9 = 8x^2 + 36$			M0M0M1
	$0 = 8x^2 - 8x + 27$			M1A0
	$8x - 9 = 8x^2 + 36$			момомо
	$0 = 8x^2 - 8x + 45$			M1A0
	$8x + 9 = 2(4x)^2 + 9$			M1M0M1
	$8x + 9 = 16x^2 + 9$			
	$8x = 16x^2$			M1A0
	$8x + 9 = 4x(2x^2 + 9)$			M0M0M1
	$0 = 8x^3 + 28x - 9$			M1A0

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments	
	Alternative method 1			
	$\frac{180}{9+3}$ or 15		oe eg $180 \times \frac{1}{3+1}$ or $180 \div 4$	
	or $3 \times \frac{180}{9+3}$ or 45	M1	size of angle $c$	
	or 180			
	$9 \times \frac{180}{9+3}$ or 135		size of angle <i>a</i>	
	$5 \times \frac{180}{9+3}$ or or $5 \times 15$ or $75$		oe size of angle $\boldsymbol{b}$	
	$7 \times \frac{180}{9+3}$	M1dep		
22	or $(3+5+9) \times \frac{180}{9+3}$ or 255			
	105	A1		
	Alternative method 2			
	a:b:c:d=9:5:3:7 or $b:d=5:7$	M1	oe implied by $d = 7$	
	$\frac{7}{9+5+3+7} \times 360 \text{ or } \frac{7}{24} \times 360$		oe allow numerator to be 5	
	$\frac{7}{5+7} \times 180 \text{ or } \frac{7}{12} \times 180$	M1dep		
	or 7 × 15			
	105	A1		

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
	Alternative method 1		
	$\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{20}} \times \frac{\sqrt{20}}{\sqrt{20}}$	M1	oe eg $\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{10}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{10}}$
	$\frac{7\sqrt{60}}{20}$	M1dep	oe single rationalised fraction
	$\frac{7\sqrt{15}}{10}$ or $\frac{14\sqrt{15}}{20}$	A1	oe in the form $\frac{x\sqrt{15}}{y}$ where $x$ and $y$ are integers
23	Alternative method 2		
	$\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{5}}$	M1	
	$\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}}$		oe rationalisation
	2√5 √5	M1dep	$eg \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}}$
	$\frac{7\sqrt{15}}{10}$ or $\frac{14\sqrt{15}}{20}$	A1	oe in the form $\frac{x\sqrt{15}}{y}$ where $x$ and $y$ are
			integers

Mark scheme and Additional Guidance continue on the next page

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments		
	Alternative method 3				
	$\frac{7}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$ or $\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{2}$		ое		
	or	M1			
	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{10}} \times \frac{\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{10}}$ or $\frac{\sqrt{30}}{10}$				
	$\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{30}}{10}$ or $\frac{7\sqrt{60}}{20}$	M1dep	oe rationalised		
	$\frac{7\sqrt{15}}{10}$ or $\frac{14\sqrt{15}}{20}$	A1	oe in the form $\frac{x\sqrt{15}}{y}$ where $x$ and $y$ are		
			integers		
	Alternative method 4				
23 cont	$\frac{7}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{10}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}}$	M1	oe		
	$\frac{7\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{10}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{10}}$		oe one term or product of two terms with numerator $7\sqrt{15}$		
	or				
	$\frac{7}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{50}}$	M1dep			
	or				
	$\frac{7\sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{100}}$				
	$\frac{7\sqrt{15}}{10}$ or $\frac{14\sqrt{15}}{20}$	A1	oe in the form $\frac{x\sqrt{15}}{y}$ where $x$ and $y$ are		
			integers		

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
24	$\frac{1}{2}$	B1	oe

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
25	$r^{2} = \frac{8}{9}$ or $\sqrt{\frac{8}{9}}  \text{or}  \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{9}}  \text{or}  \frac{\sqrt{8}}{3}  \text{or}  \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$ or $\left(\sqrt{\frac{8}{9}}\right)^{3}  \text{or}  \frac{8\sqrt{8}}{27}$	M1	oe eg $\left(\frac{8}{9}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ allow $\pm \sqrt{\frac{8}{9}}$ etc
	$\frac{16\sqrt{2}}{27}$	A1	oe in the form $\frac{c\sqrt{2}}{d}$ where $c$ and $d$ are integers

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
<b>26</b> (a)		M1	oe eg $\sqrt[4]{\frac{81}{16}}$ condone missing brackets
	$\frac{3}{2}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 1.5	A1	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
26(b)	$(7^{2m})^{2.5}$ or $49^{2.5m}$ or $(7^2)^{2.5m}$	M1	oe with base changed to 7 and/or brackets removed
( )	$7^{5m}$	A1	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
27	-4 < x < 4  or  4 > x > -4	B1	condone the inequality in two parts eg $x > -4$ and $x < 4$

Q	Answer	Mark	Commen	its
	$(\overrightarrow{XR} =) \frac{3}{2}(2\mathbf{a} + 4\mathbf{b}) \text{ or } 3\mathbf{a} + 6\mathbf{b}$ or $(\overrightarrow{QR} =) \frac{5}{2}(2\mathbf{a} + 4\mathbf{b}) \text{ or } 5\mathbf{a} + 10\mathbf{b}$	M1	oe may be on diagram	
28	$(\overrightarrow{PS} =) -5\mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{a} + 4\mathbf{b}$ $+ \frac{3}{2}(2\mathbf{a} + 4\mathbf{b}) + \mathbf{a} - 8\mathbf{b}$ or $(\overrightarrow{PS} =) -5\mathbf{a} + \frac{5}{2}(2\mathbf{a} + 4\mathbf{b}) + \mathbf{a} - 8\mathbf{b}$ or $(\overrightarrow{PS} =) \mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{b}$	M1dep	oe may be on diagram	
	$(\overrightarrow{PS} =) \mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{b}$ and indication why <i>PS</i> is parallel to <i>QR</i>	A1	eg $2(\mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{b}) = 2\mathbf{a} + 4\mathbf{b}$ or $5\mathbf{a} + 10\mathbf{b} = 5(\mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{b})$ or $\mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{b}$ and $\overrightarrow{QR}$ is a r	
	Additional Guidance			
	Some or all vectors may be reversed and the final mark can be from using a negative constant			
	$eg \overrightarrow{RX} = -3\mathbf{a} - 6\mathbf{b}$			M1
	$\overrightarrow{PS} = \mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{b}$			M1
	$-3(\mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{b}) = -3\mathbf{a} - 6\mathbf{b}$			A1

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
29(a)	$y = \cos x$ passes through (180°, -1)	B1	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
29(b)	None of the graphs pass through (270°, 1)	B1	