Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
4	Factorised form: $(x+n)(x-n)(2x-1)$ oe	**B1**	
	Multiplies out correctly	**M1**	**FT** *their* factorised form provided of equivalent difficulty
	Correct expanded form in terms of n: $2x^3-x^2-2n^2x+n^2$	**A1**	
	Uses (*their* n^2) $=4$ in *their* expression	**M1**	
	$2x^3-x^2-8x+4$	**A1**	If **A0A0** then **SC1** for $(x+n)(x-n)(x-0.5)$ giving $n^2=8$ leading to $x^3-\frac{1}{2}x^2-8x+4$
			Alternative method: **B1** for factorised form: $(x+n)(x-n)(2x-1)$
			M1 for *their* $n^2=4$
			A1 for $n=2$
			M1 for multiplying out $(x+their\,2)(x-their\,2)(2x-1)$
			A1 for $2x^3-x^2-8x+4$ If **A0A0** then **SC1** for $(x+n)(x-n)(x-0.5)$ giving $n^2=8$ leading to $x^3-\frac{1}{2}x^2-8x+4$
5(a)	Finds coordinates of mid-point (8, –2)	**B1**	
	$m_{AB}=\frac{3+7}{4-12}\left[=-\frac{5}{4}\right]$ oe soi	**B1**	
	$m_L=\frac{-1}{-5/4}$ oe	**M1**	
	$y+2=\frac{4}{5}(x-8)$ oe isw	**A1**	