19	$y = x - 3$	$x = y + 3$		6	B1 for correct rearrangement of linear equation
	eg $3x^2 - (x-3)^2 + x(x-3) = 9$	eg $3(3+y)^2 - y^2 + y(3+y) = 9$			M1 substitution of their linear equation into quadratic in x or y alone(even if B0 scored)
	eg $3x^2 + 3x - 18\ (= 0)$ **or** $x^2 + x - 6\ (= 0)$	eg $3y^2 + 21y + 18\ (= 0)$ **or** $y^2 + 7y + 6\ (= 0)$			M1ft from their substitution (dep on previous M1) for a complete correct method to get a 3-term or 2-term quadratic expression in the form $ax^2 + bx\ (+ c)\ (= 0)$ [allow $ax^2 + bx = c$]
	eg $(x-2)(x+3)\ (= 0)$ $x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4\times1\times-6}}{2\times1}$ eg $\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 6$	eg $(y+1)(y+6)\ (= 0)$ $y = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{7^2 - 4\times1\times6}}{2\times1}$ eg $\left(y - \frac{7}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 = -6$			M1 (dep on M1) for a complete method to solve their 3-term or 2- term quadratic equation ($ax^2 + bx\ (+ c) = 0$) – correct factorisation or substitution into formula or completing square (allow one sign error and some simplification – allow as far as $\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+24}}{2}$ or $\frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{49-24}}{2}$) or for seeing $x = 2$, $x = -3$ **or** $y = -1$, $y = -6$
	$x = -3$, $x = 2$ **and** $y = -1$, $y = -6$ or one correct midpoint coordinate ie $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ **or** $y = -\frac{7}{2}$				A1 (dep on M2) for $x = 2$, $x = -3$ **and** $y = -1$, $y = -6$ **or** one correct midpoint ie $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ or $y = -\frac{7}{2}$
	Working required		$\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{7}{2}\right)$		A1 (dep on M2) oe
					Total 6 marks