14 (a)	$(5 - x)(2x + 3) = 10x + 15 - 2x^2 - 3x$ $(= -2x^2+7x+15)$ or $(5 - x)(x + 4) = 5x + 20 - x^2 - 4x$ $(= -x^2 + x + 20)$ or $(2x + 3)(x + 4) = 2x^2 + 8x + 3x + 12$ $(=2x^2+11x+12)$		3	M1	multiplying 2 factors only but do not award if they multiply eg $(5 - x)(2x + 3)$ **and** $(5 - x)(x + 4)$ as their method allow one error
	$(-2x^2+7x+15)(x+4)= -2x^3 -8x^2 + 7x^2 + 28x + 15x + 60$ or $(-x^2+x+20)(2x+3)= -2x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x^2 + 3x + 40x + 60$ or $(2x^2+11x+12)(5-x)= 10x^2 - 2x^3 + 55x - 11x^2 + 60 - 12x$			M1	(dep)ft for expanding by the third factor, allow one further error
		$-2x^3 - x^2 + 43x + 60$		A1	Dep on M1
	ALTERNATIVE				
	$10x^2 + 15x + 40x + 60 - 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 8x^2 - 12x$		3	M2	for a complete expansion with 8 terms present, at least 4 of which must be correct (M1 for 4 correct terms from any number of terms)
		$-2x^3 - x^2 + 43x + 60$		A1	

(b)	$g+7=\frac{c+3}{4+c}$ or $g(4+c)=c+3-7(4+c)$ or $g=\frac{c+3}{4+c}-\frac{7(4+c)}{4+c}\left(=\frac{c+3-28-7c)}{4+c}\right)$		4	M1	Adding 7 to both sides as a first step or removing fraction correctly
	eg $4g + gc + 28 + 7c = c + 3$ or $4g + gc = c + 3 – 28 – 7c$ oe			M1	removing fraction and expanding all brackets in an equation with no more than one error
	eg $gc + 7c – c = 3 – 28 − 4g$ or $28 – 3 + 4g = c – 7c − gc$			M1ft	ft dep on previous M1 - terms in c on one side and other terms on the other side in an equation
		$c=\frac{-(4g+25)}{g+6}$		A1	oe eg $c=\frac{25+4g}{-6-g}$ or $c=\frac{3-28-4g}{g+7-1}$ oe [if c = is missing allow full marks if seen in working otherwise 3 marks] (SCB2 for an answer of $c=\frac{-4-4g}{g-1}$ oe or $c=\frac{31-4g}{g-8}$ oe SCB1 in working for $4g + cg = c + 3 – 7$ oe or $4g+cg-28-7c=c+3$ oe
					Total 7 marks