15	(a)	eg $\frac{2(4x+5)-3(3-2x)}{6}(=13)$ oe or $\frac{2(4x+5)}{6}-\frac{3(3-2x)}{6}(=13)$ $2(4x + 5) -3(3 – 2x) = 13 × 3 × 2$ oe		4	M1	Writing fractions over a common denominator or removing denominator If the student has removed the denominator at this stage then a correct method must be shown or implied	Allow one error in removal of brackets
		eg $8x + 10 – 9 + 6x = 78$ oe eg $14x + 1 = 78$			M1ft	ft dep on previous M1 removing brackets and fractions correctly in an equation	
		eg $8x + 6x = 78 – 10 + 9$ oe eg $14x = 77$			M1ft	ft dep on previous M1 terms in x on one side and number terms the other	
			5.5		A1	oe eg $\frac{11}{2}$ **dep on M2**	
	(b)	$(2y + 5)(y − 6)$ or $\frac{--7\pm\sqrt{(-7)^2-4\times2\times-30}}{2\times2}$ $2\left[\left(y-\frac{7}{4}\right)^2-\frac{49}{16}\right]-30(=0)$ oe		3	M1	A correct method to solve the quadratic - allow factorisation that gives 2 out of 3 terms correct when expanded or use of quadratic formula – if using formula, allow one sign error and allow if simplified as far as $\frac{7\pm\sqrt{49+240}}{4}$ or use of completing the square with one sign error as far as shown	
		$(y =) 6, (y =) −2.5$			A1	Correct critical values **dep on M1**	
			$-2.5 \leq y \leq 6$		A1	oe eg $y \geqslant -2.5$ (and) $y \leqslant 6$ or $[–2.5, 6]$ (do not penalise change of variable eg y to x) **dep on M1**	
							Total 7 marks