8	(a)		$3c^2(6cd^2-7)$	2	B2	fully correct **or** B1 for a correct partial factorisation with at least two terms outside the bracket ie $3c(6c^2d^2-7c)$ or $c^2\left(18cd^2-21\right)$ **or** the fully correct factor outside the bracket with two terms inside the bracket and at most one mistake $3c^2(.....)$
	(b) (i)	eg $(y\pm6)(y\pm3)$ or $y(y+3)-6(y+3)$ or $y(y-6)+3(y-6)$		2	M1	or $(y+a)(y+b)$ where $ab=-18$ **or** $a+b=-3$ or factorisation which expands to give 2 out of 3 correct terms
		[allow use of x rather than y]	$(y-6)(y+3)$		A1	
	(ii)		$6, -3$	1	B1	ft must come from their factors in (b)(i)
						Total 5 marks

8(b) As we have always done, (ii) must ft from (i)

If they do nothing in (i) and then factorise and give the solutions in (ii) can we give marks retrospectively – yes, as long as nothing in (i) – this could gain M1A1B1 (correct factorisation and correct solutions) or M1A0B1 (factorisation worthy of the method mark, but not correct and ft solutions from incorrect factorisation) or M0A0B1 (incorrect factorisation that is worthy of no marks and then answers which ft from their incorrect factorisation)

What do we do if they give the incorrect factorisation in (i) and then start again in (ii), showing the correct factors and give the correct answers from their factorisation in (ii) as answers? Award M0A0 in (i) and then B1 in (ii)

What do we do if nothing is done in (i) and then we see they have used the quadratic formula and got the answers from this in (ii)? No marks at all M0A0B0

What do we do if the student has got the correct factorisation in (i) and the correct answers in (ii) but also has the quadratic formula shown in (ii)? We award M1A1B1 – assuming that the quadratic formula is a check

What if they factorise and solve in part (i) with nothing in (ii)

M1A1B1 if fully correct or M1A0B1(allowable factorisation) or M0A0B1 (ft from incorrect factorisation that is not allowable)

What if they factorise in (i) and give the correct answers for (ii) in (i) and then a different answer for the solution in (ii)

Award M1A1 in (i) and B0 in (ii)
What if they factorise correctly and then expand and give the original expression on the answer line – award full marks; the student knows how to factorise and is checking and gives their check as the answer.

9	$\frac{1}{2}\times 7\times h = 42$ oe or $(h=)\frac{42\times 2}{7}$ (= 12) oe or $3.5^2 + h^2 = y^2$ or $h = \sqrt{y^2 - 3.5^2}$ oe		4	M1	A correct equation involving the height or a correct expression for height – could be in terms of *y*
	$y^2 = \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 + ("12")^2$ oe or $\frac{1}{2}\times 7\times "\sqrt{y^2 - 3.5^2}" = 42$ oe			M1	(indep) use of *their* height (any found value that they have called 'height')
	$y = \sqrt{\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 + ("12")^2}$ oe			M1	**all values must come from a correct method**
	Correct answer scores full marks (unless from obvious incorrect working)	12.5		A1	oe eg $\frac{25}{2}$
					Total 4 marks