14 (a)	$(3y)(2y + 5) = 6y^2 + 15y$ $(3y)(y + 7) = 3y^2 + 21y$ $(2y + 5)(y + 7) = 2y^2 + 14y + 5y + 35$ $(=2y^2 + 19y + 35)$		3	M1	An expansion with only one error. Do not award this mark for $6y^2 + 15y + 3y^2 + 21y$	M2 for 3 (out of a maximum of 4) of $6y^3+42y^2+15y^2+105y$ (M1 for 2 correct out of a maximum of 4)
	$(6y^2 + 15y)(y + 7) = 6y^3 +42y^2 +15y^2 + 105y$ $(3y^2 +21y)(2y + 5) = 6y^3 +15y^2 +42y^2 + 105y$ $3y(2y^2 + 19y + 35) = 6y^3 + 57y^2 + 105y$			M1	ft dep on M1 allow one further error	
	working required	$6y^3 + 57y^2 + 105y$		A1	cao (terms may be in any order but must be simplified) dep on M1 accept $a = 6$, $b = 57$, $c = 105$	

14 (b)	eg $\frac{4(2x+3)+5(6x-5)}{20}(=1.63)$ oe or $\frac{40x+60}{100}(+)\frac{150x-125}{100}\left(=\frac{163}{100}\right)$ oe $4(2x + 3) + 5(6x – 5) = 1.63 \times 5 \times 4$ oe		4	M1	Writing fractions over a common denominator(can be 2 fractions) or for a method to remove the denominator by multiplying each term by eg 20 or 100 etc (if expanded numerator, allow one error) or $20(2x+3)+25(6x-5)=163$ (could all be written over 100)
	eg $8x + 12 + 30x – 25 = 32.6$ or $40x + 60 + 150x – 125 = 163$ or $\frac{190x-65}{100}=\frac{163}{100}$ or $\frac{38x-13}{20}=\frac{163}{100}$ oe			M1	Removing brackets and fractions on the LHS in an equation with no more than one error from expanding on the numerator or an equation with terms on numerator of fraction simplified with no more than one error from expanding on the numerator
	$8x + 30x = 32.6 – 12 + 25$ or oe eg $38x = 45.6$ or $190x = 228$			M1	Terms in x on one side and number terms the other in a correct equation.
	working required	1.2		A1	oe dep on M1
					Total 7 marks