| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **4** | (a)(i) | | 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 | 1 | B1 | in any order with no repeats |
| | (a)(ii) | | 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 | 1 | B1 | in any order with no repeats |
| | (b) | eg<br>1. 2 (**or** 3 **or** 2 and 3) is in both sets oe<br>2. *A* and *B* have 2 (**or** 3 **or** 2 and 3) oe<br>3. 2 (**or** 3 **or** 2 and 3) is common oe<br>4. 2 (**or** 3 **or** 2 and 3) is in the intersection oe<br>5. $A \cap B = \{2,3\}$ oe or $A \cap B = \{2\}$ oe or $A \cap B = \{3\}$ oe<br>6. They share 2 (**or** 3 **or** 2 and 3)oe<br>7. As 2 and/or 3 are factors of 6 and also prime numbers oe<br><br>Allow sector for set<br>This is not an exhaustive list | 2 (**or** 3 **or** 2 and 3) is a member of *A* and *B* | 1 | B1 | for identifying the element 2 **or** 3 **or** 2 and 3 with a correct explanation to show they know the meaning of intersection and empty set<br><br>If students mention a number that is common, it must be correct |
| | (c) | | 1, 5, 6, 7 | 2 | B2<br><br>(B1 | for 1, 5, 6, 7<br><br>for three correct values with no more than one incorrect or for four correct values with no more than one incorrect) |
| | | | | | | **Total 5 marks** |