The following marks are awarded for each question.

B	Unconditional accuracy mark
M	Method mark – the correct method must be shown but there may be an arithmetic error; the sight of the value given in brackets implies the award of the method mark
A	Accuracy mark – unless the question specifies that working **must** be shown then the sight of the correct answer implies the award of full marks (unless the answer clearly comes from incorrect working)
C	Communication mark
P	Process mark to show correct process for problem solving. Any other process of a similar standard to achieve an accurate result is acceptable to achieve this mark
FT	Incorrect values may be **followed through** from one step to the next **provided** that the correct method is seen in each step and the only errors are arithmetic. This is shown in mark schemes by putting a number in inverted commas
OE	Or equivalent answer mark

Q	Answer	Mark	Comment
1a	8	B1	
1b	5	B1	
1c	8	B1	
3	Fully correct triangle (markers use tracing paper to check)	B3	B3 for fully correct triangle with all arcs seen; B2 for two correct sides; B1 for one correct side

5	Van Y from correct working with 14.5 and 13.5	M1	$324 \div 24$ (= 13.5) or other method of comparison
		M1	$290 \div 20$ (= 14.5) or other method of comparison but must be the compatible with van X units
		A1	
7a	305°	M1	180 + 125 or other fully correct method
		A1	
7b	040°	M1	220−180 or other fully correct method
		A1	
9	3D diagram of solid prism with 'T' shape end	B2	B1 for solid with T shape end but not a prism

11a	A fully correct bisector with correct construction lines	M1	for a correct bisector but with no construction lines or for construction lines and no bisector
		A1	

11b	A fully correct bisector with correct construction lines	M1	for a correct bisector but with no construction lines or for construction lines and no bisector
		A1	
13	Correct region shaded	M1	bisector of *ABC*
		M1	kine draw 1cm from side *DC*
		M1	arc of circle radius 3 cm centred on C drawn
		A1	
		M1	a line 3 cm drawn from end of last line or a line on a bearing of 130°
		M1	a line 3 cm drawn from end of last line and on a bearing of 130° from the point
		A1	

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Question	Topic	Step	Mark
1a	Know the terms face, edge and vertex	1st	1
1b	Know the terms face, edge and vertex	1st	1
1c	Know the terms face, edge and vertex	1st	1
2	Begin to use plans and elevations	4th	3
3	Construct an equilateral triangle	6th	3
4	Express the division of a quantity into a number of parts as a ratio	4th	4
5	Solve problems using constant rates and related formulae	7th	3
6a	Construct diagrams of everyday 2D situations involving rectangles, triangles, and perpendicular and parallel lines	2nd	1
6b	Construct diagrams of everyday 2D situations involving rectangles, triangles, and perpendicular and parallel lines. Use a protractor to draw obtuse angles to the nearest degree	4th	1
6c	Construct diagrams of everyday 2D situations involving rectangles, triangles, and perpendicular and parallel lines	2nd	1
7	Given the bearing of point A from point B, work out the bearing of B from A	6th	4
8	Mark on a diagram the position of point B given its bearing from the point A	7th	2
9	Analyse 3D shapes through 2D representations	6th	2
10	Write ratios in the form 1:m or m:1	8th	1
11a	Construct angles of 60°, 90°, 30°, 45°	7th	2
11b	Use straight edge and compasses to construct the bisector of an angle	6th	2
12	Draw the locus equidistant between 2 points or from a point	7th	3
13	Understand loci about a point, line and corner	7th	4