

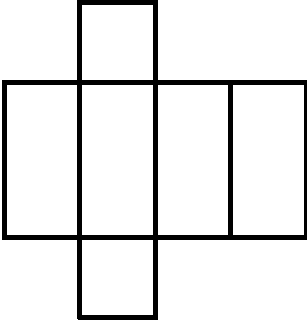
Model Solutions & Marking Notes

Note: The model solutions for each question are not intended to be exhaustive – there may be other correct solutions. Any Examiner unsure of the validity of the approach adopted by a particular candidate to a particular question should contact his / her Advising Examiner.

| Q1 | Model Solution – 15 Marks | Marking Notes |
|----|---------------------------|--|
| | 4 1 2 0 | Scale 15D (0, 4, 8, 12, 15) Accept correct answer without work <i>Low Partial Credit</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 part correct • Draws an axis of symmetry • Some relevant statement about axial symmetry <i>Mid Partial Credit</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 parts correct <i>High Partial Credit</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 parts correct • Draws correct axes of symmetry for first three parts |

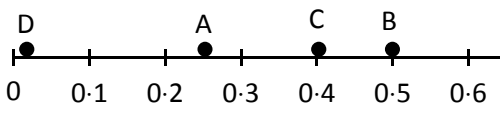
| Q2 | Model Solution – 45 Marks | Marking Notes |
|-------------|---|---|
| (a), (b) | <p>(a)</p> $\begin{aligned} & \text{Length} \times \text{Breadth} \\ &= 50 \times 25 \\ &= 1250 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$ <p>(b)</p> $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times (\text{Length} + \text{Breadth}) \\ &= 2 \times (50 + 25) \\ &= 2 \times 75 = 150 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$ | <p>Scale 15D (0, 4, 8, 12, 15)</p> <p><i>Low Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formula for area or perimeter • One calculation relevant to either part • Finds perimeter in (a) • Finds area in (b) <p><i>Mid Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) correct • Finds perimeter in (a) and area in (b) • Work of merit in (a) and (b) <p><i>High Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) correct, and work of merit in (b) • (b) correct <p><i>Full Credit –1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a * for no or incorrect units, the first time it occurs |
| (c) | <p><i>Method 1:</i></p> $\begin{aligned} & (20 \times 25) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 25\right) \\ &= 500 + 250 \\ &= 750 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><i>Method 2:</i></p> <p>Total rectangle: $25 \times 50 = 1250$</p> <p>Unshaded: $(10 \times 25) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 25\right)$</p> $= 250 + 250 = 500$ <p>Answer: $1250 - 500 = 750 \text{ m}^2$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><i>Method 3:</i></p> <p>Extend rectangle by 10 m at the RHS.</p> <p>Then answer $= \frac{1}{2} \times 60 \times 25 = 750 \text{ m}^2$</p> | <p>Scale 15D (0, 4, 8, 12, 15)</p> <p>Accept correct answer with no units</p> <p><i>Low Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some work of merit, for example: Splits into rectangle(s) and triangle, or correct relevant formula <p><i>Mid Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finds one relevant area <p><i>High Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finds two relevant areas • $60 \times 25 = 1500$ <p><i>Full Credit –1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a * if the area of the unshaded region <i>EBCF</i> is found, with supporting work. |

| Q2 | Model Solution – 45 Marks | Marking Notes |
|---------------------|--|--|
| (d) (i), (ii) | <p>(i) $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ $\Rightarrow c^2 = 20^2 + 25^2$ $\Rightarrow c^2 = 400 + 625$ $\Rightarrow c^2 = 1025$ $\Rightarrow c = \sqrt{1025} = 32 \text{ m}$ [nearest m]</p> <p>(ii) $40 + 25 + 20 + 32$ $= 117 \text{ m}$</p> | <p>Scale 15D (0, 4, 8, 12, 15)</p> <p><i>Low Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work of merit in (i), for example: Theorem of Pythagoras stated correctly, or indicates 20^2 or 25^2 • Work of merit in (ii), for example: Adds two relevant numbers <p><i>Mid Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $c^2 = 20^2 + 25^2$ • (ii) correct • Work of merit in both (i) and (ii) <p><i>High Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (i) correct • (ii) correct and work of merit in (i) <p><i>Full Credit -1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a * for incorrect or no rounding. • Apply a * for no or incorrect units, if a * was not applied for these in (a) or (b). |

| Q3 | Model Solution – 40 Marks | Marking Notes |
|-----|---|---|
| (a) | $l \times b \times h$ $= 3 \times 3 \times 5$ $= 45 \text{ cm}^3$ | <p>Scale 5C (0, 2, 3, 5) Accept correct answer without work.</p> <p><i>Low Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct formula • Finds area of one or more surfaces <p><i>High Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $3 \times 3 \times 5$ <p><i>Full Credit –1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a * for no or incorrect units |
| (b) |  <p><i>or any other valid net.</i></p> | <p>Scale 20D (0, 5, 10, 15, 20)</p> <p><i>Low Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 correct face, anywhere on grid • Sketch of net of any cuboid with at least 5 correct faces <p><i>Mid Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct net of cube with sides of 3 cm • 4 correct faces anywhere on grid • 2 or 3 correct faces in correct positions relative to the given face <p><i>High Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 correct faces in correct positions • Correct net with excess faces <p><i>Full Credit –1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a * to a correct net without using the given face. |

| Q3 | Model Solution – 40 Marks | Marking Notes |
|-----|---|---|
| (c) | $\pi r^2 h$ $= (\pi)(1.2)^2(4)$ $= 18 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ [nearest cm}^3\text{]}$ | <p>Scale 15D (0, 4, 8, 12, 15)</p> <p>Accept correct answer with no units</p> <p>Consider solution as requiring 4 steps:</p> <p>Step 1: Correct formula</p> <p>Step 2: Substitution of r and h into formula</p> <p>Step 3: Calculates r^2</p> <p>Step 4: Evaluates answer</p> <p><i>Low Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 step correct • Product of 2 relevant numbers • Uses $2\pi rh$ formula and substitutes for r and h • Uses $A = \pi r^2$ and substitutes correctly for r <p><i>Mid Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 steps correct • Uses $2\pi rh$ formula and finishes correctly • $A = 1.44\pi$ <p><i>High Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 steps correct • Uses $A = \pi r^2$ and finishes correctly. <p><i>Full Credit –1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a * for incorrect rounding |

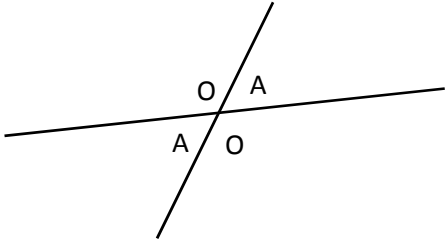
| Q4 | Model Solution – 30 Marks | | | | Marking Notes |
|---------|---|--|------------------|--------------------|---|
| (a)(i) | Grey 90° | Black 120° | White 150° | | <p>Scale 5C (0, 2, 3, 5)</p> <p>Accept correct answer without unit (degrees)</p> <p>A tolerance of 3° applies</p> <p><i>Low Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 angle correct • 3 angles sum to 360° <p><i>High Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 angles correct • 1 angle measured correctly and all 3 angles summing to 360° |
| (a)(ii) | $\frac{90}{360} \times 60 = \frac{1}{4} \times 60 = 15$ times | | | | <p>Scale 5C (0, 2, 3, 5)</p> <p>Accept correct answer without work.</p> <p><i>Low Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some work of merit, e.g. indicates 360° <p><i>High Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One correct relevant calculation, for example $\frac{360}{90} = 4$ <p><i>Full credit -1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimates for either White or Black |
| (b)(i) | B C D | $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{1}{50}$ | 50% 40% 2% | 0.5 0.4 0.02 | <p>Scale 10D (0, 3, 5, 8, 10)</p> <p>Accept percentage without % sign (i.e. 50)</p> <p><i>Low Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work of merit in 1 part <p><i>Mid Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 parts correct <p><i>High Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 parts correct <p><i>Full Credit –1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a * if the fraction is not given in its simplest form |

| Q4 | Model Solution – 30 Marks | Marking Notes |
|---------|---|--|
| (b)(ii) |  | <p>Scale 10D (0, 3, 5, 8, 10)</p> <p><i>Low Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 correct <p><i>Mid Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 correct <p><i>High Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 correct • Points marked correctly but not labelled . |

| Q5 | Model Solution – 35 Marks | Marking Notes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|---------------|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| (a)(i) | <table border="1"><tr><td>4</td><td>7</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>5</td><td>9</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p>Key: <table border="1"><tr><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr></table> = 56 [kg]</p> | 4 | 7 | 9 | 9 | | | | 5 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 9 | | | | | 5 | 6 | <p>Scale 10D (0, 3, 5, 8, 10)</p> <p>Accept diagram with unordered entries.</p> <p>Accept the key without units.</p> <p>Consider solution as comprising 16 entries: 15 entries on the diagram, plus the key.</p> <p><i>Low Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1 correct entry <p><i>Mid partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6 correct entries• All entries correct but rewrites the stem for each number <p><i>High Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 11 correct entries <p><i>Full Credit –1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply a * if just 1 entry in the diagram is omitted or incorrect. (If the key is missing, award at most <i>High Partial Credit</i>.) |
| 4 | 7 | 9 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 5 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Q5 | Model Solution – 35 Marks | Marking Notes |
|-------------------|---|--|
| (a)(ii), (iii) | <p>(ii) Median = $\frac{15+1}{2} = 8$ th entry \Rightarrow Median = 65 kg</p> <p>(iii) $79 - 47 = 32$ kg</p> | <p>Scale 10C (0, 4, 7, 10) Accept correct answer without work</p> <p><i>Low Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows understanding of median, for example: mentions “8th” or “middle” Shows understanding of range, for example: highlights max or min values Finds mean or mode correctly <p><i>High Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) or (iii) correct Work of merit in both (ii) and (iii) (as covered under LPC above) <p><i>Full Credit –1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply a * if range given from “47 to 79 “ |
| (b)(i) | $\frac{927}{15} = \frac{309}{5}$ kg or 61.8 kg | <p>Scale 5B (0, 2, 5) Accept correct answer without work</p> <p><i>Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divides 927 by incorrect value Attempts to add original values |
| (b)(ii), (iii) | <p>(ii) $\frac{309}{5} - 1 = \frac{304}{5}$ kg or $61.8 - 1 = 60.8$ kg</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> $\frac{46+48+48+49+\cdots+74+78}{15}$ $= \frac{912}{15}$ $= \frac{304}{5} \text{ kg or } 60.8 \text{ kg}$ <p>(iii) $927 - 15 = 912$ kg</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> $60.8 \times 15 = 912 \text{ kg}$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> $46 + 48 + 48 + 49 + \cdots + 74 + 78$ $= 912 \text{ kg}$ | <p>Scale 10C (0, 4, 7, 10) Accept correct answers without work</p> <p><i>Low Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work of merit, for example: Subtracts 1 from any of the original weights, or shows understanding of mean <p><i>High Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) or (iii) correct |

| Q6 | Model Solution – 20 Marks | Marking Notes |
|-----------------|---|---|
| (a) | Any relevant question giving numerical data | Scale 5A (0, 5) <i>Full Credit –1</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply a * if the question is not about apps or social media |
| (b)(i), (ii) | <div> <div>(i)</div> <div> <div>8, B</div> <div>16, B</div> <div>32, B</div> </div> <div> <div>8, W</div> <div>16, W</div> <div>32, W</div> </div> <div> <div>8, S</div> <div>16, S</div> <div>32, S</div> </div> </div> <div> (ii) $3 \times 3 \times 2 = 18$ options OR <i>Lists all of the possibilities and counts them to get 18</i> </div> | Scale 15D (0, 4, 8, 12, 15) Accept correct answer without work <i>Low Partial Credit</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 correct entry in (i) 3 entries in (i) with one aspect correct (memory size or colour) Work of merit in (ii) <i>Mid Partial Credit</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 correct entries in (i) All 7 entries in (i) with one aspect correct 3 correct possibilities listed in (ii) <i>High Partial Credit</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) or (ii) correct <i>Full Credit –1</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply a * if just 1 entry in (i) is omitted or incorrect. Apply a * if all possibilities are listed but not counted or counted incorrectly. |

| Q7 | Model Solution – 15 Marks | Marking Notes |
|-----------------|--|--|
| (a)(i), (ii) | <p><i>Either A and either O, as below.</i></p>  | <p>Scale 5B (0, 2, 5)</p> <p><i>Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 letter correct • 1 or 2 letters correct but with 1 or 2 incorrect |
| (b) | $ \angle f = 45^\circ$ $ \angle g = 25^\circ$ $ \angle h = 45 + 25 = 70^\circ$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> $ \angle h = 180 - (180 - (45 + 25))$ $= 180 - (110)$ $= 70^\circ$ | <p>Scale 10C (0, 4, 7, 10)</p> <p><i>Low Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>f</i> or <i>g</i> correct • Work of merit towards <i>h</i>, for example: some relevant calculation, or indicates 180° <p><i>High Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>h</i> correct • <i>f</i> and <i>g</i> correct • <i>f</i> or <i>g</i> correct, and work of merit towards <i>h</i> |

| Q8 | Model Solution – 30 Marks | Marking Notes |
|-----|---|---|
| (a) | <p><i>Answer:</i> Isosceles</p> <p><i>Reason:</i> 2 of the angles are the same</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The 3 angles aren't equal, but the 3 angles aren't all different</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>or any other valid reason</i></p> | <p>Scale 5B (0, 2, 5)</p> <p><i>Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answer correct • Shows understanding of one given type of triangle. • Incorrect answer but correct reason. |
| (b) | $ \angle O = 180 - (2 \times 55)$ $= 180 - 110$ $= 70^\circ$ | <p>Scale 10C (0, 4, 7, 10)</p> <p>Accept correct answer without work</p> <p>Accept correct answer without units (degrees)</p> <p><i>Low Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work of merit, for example: Some relevant calculation, or indicates 180° <p><i>High Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some relevant calculation involving 180° |
| (c) | <p>"Triangles that have the same size angles"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>"Triangles whose sides are in proportion"</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>or any other valid explanation</i></p> | <p>Scale 5B (0, 2, 5)</p> <p><i>Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work of merit e.g. the two triangles are isosceles. |
| (d) | $ BC = 2 \times 1.3 = 2.6 \text{ m}$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> $\frac{ BC }{1.3} = \frac{2}{1}$ $\therefore BC = 2 \times 1.3 = 2.6 \text{ m}$ | <p>Scale 10C (0, 4, 7, 10)</p> <p>Accept correct answer without work</p> <p><i>Low Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some work of merit, for example: indicates 2 or $\frac{1}{2}$ <p><i>High Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equates relevant ratios |

| Q9 | Model Solution – 40 Marks | Marking Notes |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| (a)(i) | $B = (3, 1)$ $H = (8, 5)$ | <p>Scale 5C (0, 2, 3, 5)</p> <p><i>Low Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 ordinate correct <p><i>High Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B or H correct • Correct co-ordinates but reversed <p><i>Full Credit –1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a * if B and H are swapped, but otherwise correct |
| (a) (ii), (iii) | <p>(ii) B joined to H with a line segment</p> <p>(iii) Perpendicular bisector of [BH] constructed on diagram, with construction lines shown</p> | <p>Scale 15D (0, 4, 8, 12, 15)</p> <p><i>Low Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (ii) correct • Work of merit in (iii), for example: arc drawn with centre at B or H <p><i>Mid Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (ii) correct and work of merit in (iii) • Significant work of merit in (iii), for example: Arcs drawn with centres at both B and H, or perpendicular bisector drawn, with no construction lines <p><i>High Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (ii) correct and significant work of merit in (iii) • (iii) correct |

| Q9 | Model Solution – 40 Marks | Marking Notes |
|---------------------|---|---|
| (a) (iv), (b) | (a)(iv) $\left(\frac{3+8}{2}, \frac{1+5}{2}\right)$ $= \left(\frac{11}{2}, \frac{6}{2}\right)$ $= \left(5\frac{1}{2}, 3\right)$ (b) $\sqrt{(3-8)^2 + (6-4)^2}$ $= \sqrt{(-5)^2 + (2)^2}$ $= \sqrt{25 + 4}$ $= \sqrt{29} \text{ cm}$ | Scale 15D (0, 4, 8, 12, 15) Accept correct answer without units in (b). In (a)(iv), accept correct answer without work. In (a)(iv) accept a tolerance of ± 0.2 In (b), correct answer without work is considered substantial work (not correct). <i>Low Partial Credit</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work of merit in one part, for example: Correct formula; or rise or run identified; or distance measured from diagram (allow a tolerance of ± 0.2) <i>Mid Partial Credit</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work of merit relevant to both parts Substantial work in 1 part, for example: In (a)(iv): correctly fills in formula, or one co-ordinate correct, or co-ordinates reversed but otherwise correct; In (b): correctly fills in formula, or fills formula incorrectly but finishes correctly, or correct answer without work. <i>High Partial Credit</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 part correct Substantial work in 1 part and work of merit in the other part. |
| (c) | $180 \div 4 = 45 \text{ km}$ | Scale 5B (0, 2, 5) Accept correct answer without work. Accept correct answer without units. <i>Partial Credit</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\frac{180}{4}$ or $180 \div 4$ or $\frac{4}{180}$ |

| Q10 | Model Solution – 15 Marks | Marking Notes |
|-----|---|---|
| (a) | <p>Answer: (0, 8)</p> <p>Justification:</p> $(0,8): y = 3x + 8$ $8 = 3(0) + 8$ $8 = 8 \text{ True}$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>States <i>Line cuts y-axis at (0,8)</i></p> <p><i>or any other valid justification, for example: diagram, or shows that the other 2 points are not on the line</i></p> | <p>Scale 5C (0, 2, 3, 5)</p> <p><i>Low Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answer correct • Substitution of any given values into equation <p><i>High Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct answer and some correct substitution into equation • Coordinates reversed with justification • Correct justification with incorrect box ticked |
| (b) | <p><i>Method 1:</i></p> $2x + 7 = 5x - 11$ $2x - 5x = -11 - 7$ $-3x = -18$ $x = 6$ $y = 2(6) + 7$ $y = 12 + 7$ $y = 19$ <p>Point = (6, 19)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><i>Method 2:</i></p> $-y = -2x - 7$ $\underline{y = 5x - 11}$ $0 = 3x - 18$ $18 = 3x$ $6 = x$ $y = 2(6) + 7$ $y = 12 + 7$ $y = 19$ <p>Point = (6, 19)</p> | <p>Scale 10D (0, 3, 5, 8, 10)</p> <p>Accept correct answer without work.</p> <p><i>Low Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets up equation in Method 1 • Matches co-efficient of x or multiplies one of the given equations by -1 in Method 2. • Any correct transposition <p><i>Mid Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct transpositions in Method 1 • Eliminates one variable in Method 2 <p><i>High Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solves for one variable |

| Q11 | Model Solution – 15 Marks | Marking Notes |
|---------------------|--|--|
| (a), (b), (c) | <p>(a) $\frac{x}{3}$</p> <p>(b) $\sin 65^\circ = 0.906 \dots$ $= 0.9$ [1 D.P]</p> <p>(c) $\frac{x}{3} = 0.9$ $\Rightarrow x = 3 \times 0.9 = 2.7$ units</p> | <p>Scale 15D (0, 4, 8, 12, 15)</p> <p>Accept correct answer without units in (c)</p> <p><i>Low Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work of merit in any part , for example: uses x or 3 in making fraction • Labels 1 side of triangle correctly • States correct relevant trigonometric ratio <p><i>Mid Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 part correct • Work of merit in 2 parts <p><i>High Partial Credit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 parts correct <p><i>Full Credit 1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a * for calculator in the incorrect mode • Apply a * in (b) for incorrect or no rounding. |