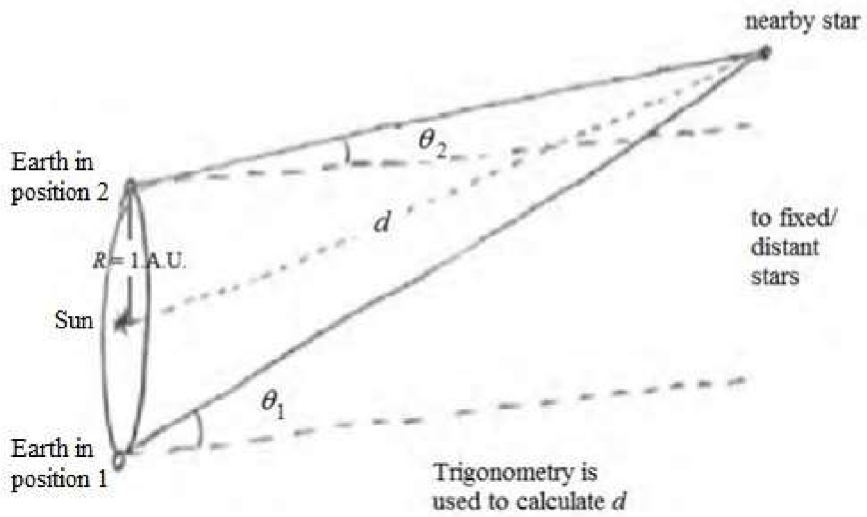
Question Number	Answer		Mark
18(a)(i)	The star is viewed from two positions at 6 month intervals **Or** the star is viewed from opposite ends of the diameter of the Earth's orbit about the Sun	**(1)**	
	The change in angular position of the star against backdrop of distant/fixed stars is measured [Accept "parallax angle" or "angular displacement" for "change in angular position of star"]	**(1)**	
	Trigonometry is used to calculate the distance to the star [Do not accept Pythagoras]	**(1)**	
	The diameter/radius of the Earth's orbit about the Sun must be known	**(1)**	**4**
	Full marks may be obtained from a suitably annotated diagram  [Accept the symmetrical diagram seen in many text books]		
18(a)(ii)	Stars were too far away for changes in angular position to be measured **Or** the parallax angles were too small to be measured [Allow stars are (very) far away and parallax angles are (very) small]	**(1)**	**1**
18(b)(i)	A (stellar) object of known luminosity	**(1)**	**1**
18(b)(ii)	Identify/locate standard candle (in nearby galaxy)	**(1)**	
	Measure intensity of radiation from the standard candle [Do not accept "calculate" for "measure"]	**(1)**	
	Use inverse square law to calculate distance [If response refers to $I = \frac{L}{4\pi d^2}$ it must be clear that L is luminosity and I is intensity]	**(1)**	**3**
	Total for question 18		**9**