	Gradients of straight lines Mark Scheme	
1(a)	$\dfrac{Change\ in\ y}{Change\ in\ x} = \dfrac{3}{2}$	[1]
1(b)	$\dfrac{Change\ in\ y}{Change\ in\ x} = -\dfrac{2}{3}$	[1]
1(c)	$\dfrac{Change\ in\ y}{Change\ in\ x} = 1$	[1]
1(d)	$\dfrac{Change\ in\ y}{Change\ in\ x} = -4$	[1]
2(a)	E	[1] Greatest positive gradient
2(b)	G	[1] Smallest positive gradient
2(c)	H	[1] Greatest negative gradient
2(d)	F	[1] Smallest negative gradient
3(a)	$\dfrac{Change\ in\ y}{Change\ in\ x} = \dfrac{4}{3}$	[1] Gradient of A
3(b)	$\dfrac{Change\ in\ y}{Change\ in\ x} = 0$	[1] Gradient of B (no change in y with regards to x so the gradient is zero)
4(a)	$\dfrac{Change\ in\ y}{Change\ in\ x} = \dfrac{4}{3}$	[1] Gradient of X
	$\dfrac{Change\ in\ y}{Change\ in\ x} = \dfrac{7}{2}$	[1] Gradient of Y
5(a)	$\dfrac{change\ in\ y}{change\ in\ x} = \dfrac{7-5}{8-1}$	[1] Gradient between two points
	$= \dfrac{2}{7}$	[1] Answer
5(b)	$\dfrac{change\ in\ y}{change\ in\ x} = \dfrac{-2-6}{7-3} = \dfrac{-8}{4}$	[1] Gradient between two points
	$= -2$	[1] Answer
6	$A(x,y) \rightarrow B(3x,4y)$	[1] Relation between two points
	$gradient = \dfrac{change\ in\ y}{change\ in\ x} = \dfrac{4y-y}{3x-x} = \dfrac{3y}{2x}$	[1] Answer

END