



## **DELEGATE BOOKLET TASKS**

**(F2F)**

**SAMs Paper 2F Q23 / Paper 4H Q8**

Kwon invests HK\$40 000 for 3 years at 2% per year compound interest.

Work out the value of the investment at the end of 3 years.

**AO1 Numbers and Algebra**

**1.6 Percentages**

**Marking**

**G** use compound interest and depreciation.

**M1**  $0.02 \times 40\,000 (=800)$  or  $1.02 \times 40\,000 (=40800)$  or 2400

**M1** for method to find interest for year 2 **and** year 3

“40800”  $\times 0.02 (=816)$  and “41616”  $\times 0.02 (=832.32)$  **OR** 2448.32

(**M2** for  $40\,000 \times 1.02^3$ )

**A1** 42448.32

Student attempt

8. Kwo invests HK\$40 000 for 3 years at 2% per year compound interest.  
Work out the value of the investment at the end of 3 years.

$$40000 \times 3 = 120000$$

$$2\% \times 120000 = 2400$$

$$40,000 + 2400 = 42,400$$

HK\$.....42,400.....

(Total for Question 8 is 3 marks)

Student attempt

8. Kwo invests HK\$40 000 for 3 years at 2% per year compound interest.  
Work out the value of the investment at the end of 3 years.

$$40000 \times 1.2 \times 1.2 \times 1.2 = 69120$$

HK\$.....69120.....

(Total for Question 8 is 3 marks)

Student attempt



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8. Kwo invests HK\$40 000 for 3 years at 2% per year compound interest.  
Work out the value of the investment at the end of 3 years.

$$\frac{40000}{100} = ? \times 2 = 1 \text{ year} \quad 800$$

↓

$$40000 + 800$$

↓

$$\frac{40800}{100} \times 2 = 2 \text{ year} = 816$$

↓

$$\frac{41616}{100} \times 2 = 832.32$$

HK\$.....832.32

(Total for Question 8 is 3 marks)

## SAMs Paper 1F Q21a / Paper 3H

### Q6a

Factorise fully  $18e^3f + 45e^2f^4$

### Marking

**M1** Any correct partially factorised expression

**A1** for  $9e^2f(2e + 5f^3)$

### AO1 Numbers and Algebra

2.2 Algebraic manipulation **B** Take out common factors

Student attempt

5. (a) Factorise fully  $18e^3f + 45e^2f^4$

$$6e^2f \cdot 3e$$

$$3e^2f(6e + 15f^3)$$

$$3ef(6e^2 + 15ef^3)$$

(2)

5. (a) Factorise fully  $18e^3f + 45e^2f^4$

$$3e^2f(6e + 15f^3)$$

$$3e^2f(6e + 15f^3)$$



# Pearson Edexcel

5. (a) Factorise fully  $18e^2f + 45e^3f^4$

$9e^2f(2e + 5f^3)$

$9e^2f(2e + 5f^3)$

(2)

SAMs Paper 1F q21b / Paper 3H q6b

Solve  $x^2 - 4x - 12 = 0$

Show clear algebraic working.

(3)

## AO1 Numbers and Algebra

**2.7 Quadratic equations** **A** solve quadratic equations by factorisation (limited to  $x^2 + bx + c = 0$ )

### Marking

**M1**  $(x \pm 6)(x \pm 2)$  or correct substitution into quadratic formula (allow one sign error)

**M1**  $(x - 6)(x + 2)$  or  $\frac{4 \pm \sqrt{64}}{2}$

**A1** 6, -2 dependent on at least M1

Student attempt



# Pearson Edexcel

- (b) Solve  $x^2 - 4x - 12 = 0$   
Show clear algebraic working.

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 - 4x &= 0 + 12 \\x^2 - x &= \frac{12}{4} \\x - x &= \sqrt{\frac{12}{4}} \\x &= \sqrt{\frac{12}{4}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{12}{4}} \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

(Total for Question 5 is 5 marks)

Student attempt

- (b) Solve  $x^2 - 4x - 12 = 0$   
Show clear algebraic working.

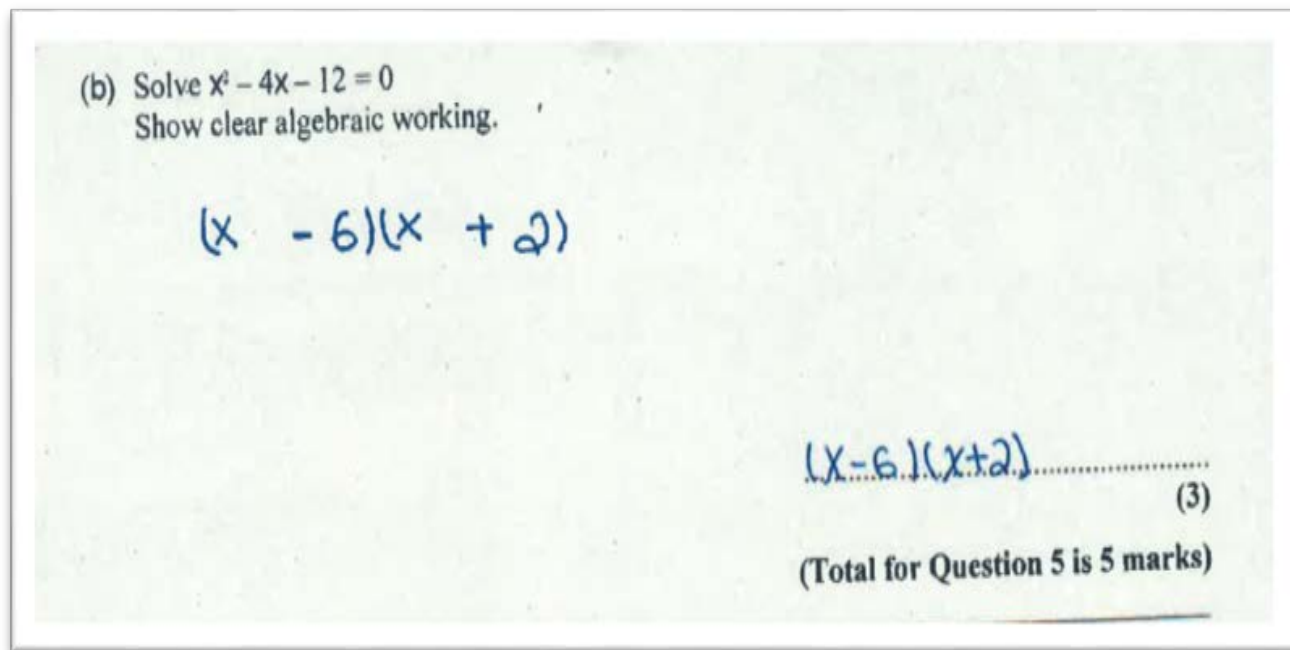
$$a = 1 \quad b = -4 \quad c = -12$$

$$\begin{aligned}&\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\&\frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4(1)(-12)}}{2} \\&\frac{4 \pm \sqrt{-32}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

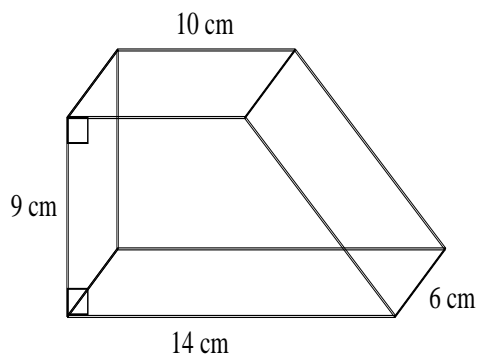
$$\dots\dots\dots (3)$$

(Total for Question 5 is 5 marks)

Student attempt



**SAMs Paper 2F q18 / Paper 4H q3**



The diagram shows a solid prism.  
The cross section of the prism is a trapezium.  
The prism is made from wood with density  $0.7 \text{ g/cm}^3$   
Work out the mass of the prism.

**AO2 Shape, space and measure****4.4 Measures G** use compound measure such as speed, *density* and pressure**Marking****M1** for area of cross section  $0.5 \times (10 + 14) \times 9$  oe (= 108)**M1** volume of prism (dep on previous M1) “108”  $\times 6$  (= 648)**M1** “648”  $\times 0.7$  (independent)**A1** 453.6 (accept 454)



# Pearson Edexcel

Student attempt

4.

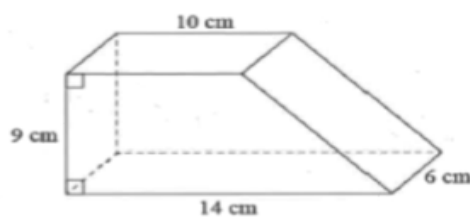


Diagram NOT  
accurately drawn

The diagram shows a solid prism.  
The cross section of the prism is a trapezium.

The prism is made from wood with density  $0.7 \text{ g/cm}^3$

Work out the mass of the prism.

$$\text{mass} = \text{density} \times \text{volume}$$

$$= 0.7 \times 100$$

$$= 75.6$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(a+b)h$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(10+14)h$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(24)h$$

$$= 100$$

75.6

.....g  
(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

## Student attempt

Work out the mass of the prism.

$$\text{volume} = \text{area of cross section} \times \text{length}$$

$$\text{mass} = d \times v$$

$$d = 0.7$$

$$v = 90 + \frac{45}{2}$$

$$90 + 22.5$$

$$= 112.5 \times 14 = \underline{\underline{1575 \text{ cm}^3}} \times \underline{\underline{0.7 \text{ g/cm}^3}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{1102.5}} \text{ g}$$

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

Student attempt

$$\frac{1}{2}(a+b)h = 108$$

$$0.5(10+14)9$$

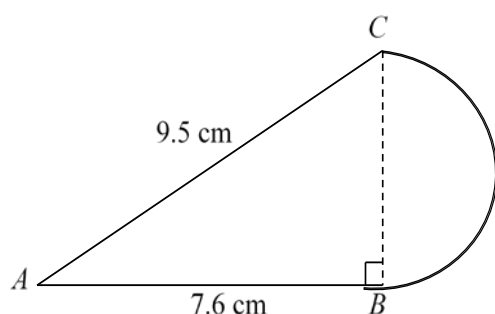
$$\text{density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$$

$$108 \div 0.7 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$154.9 \text{ g}$$

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

SAMs Paper 1F q25 / Paper 3H q10



The diagram shows a shape made from triangle  $ABC$  and a semicircle with diameter  $BC$ . Triangle  $ABC$  is right-angled at  $B$ .  $AB = 7.6$  cm and  $AC = 9.5$  cm. Calculate the area of the shape. Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

**AO2 Shape, space and measure**

**4.9** mensuration of 2D shapes **E** ...find perimeters and areas of semicircles.

**Marking**

**M1**  $\sqrt{9.5^2 - 7.6^2}$  oe

**A1** (BC =) 5.7

**M1** dep on first M1 for  $0.5 \times 7.6 \times '5.7'$  or 21.6(6) or 21.7 oe

**M1**  $0.5 \times \pi \times ('5.7' \div 2)$  or 12.7(587...) or 12.8

**A1** 34.4



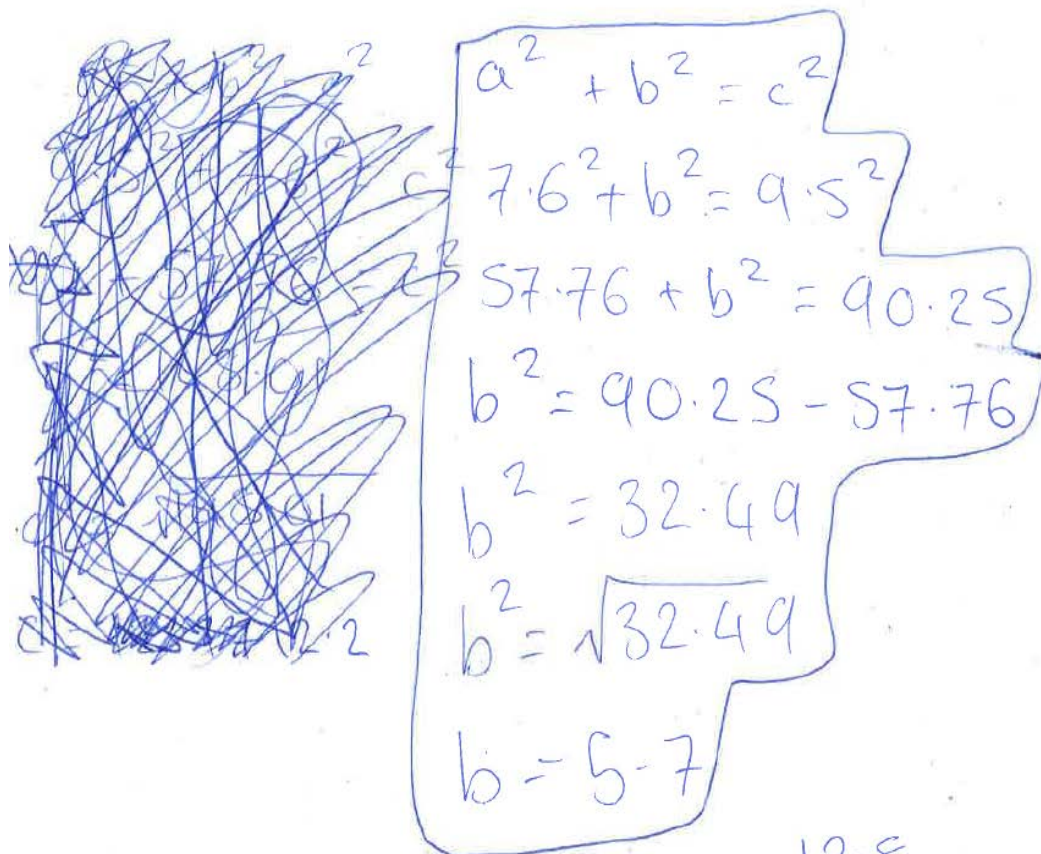
# Pearson Edexcel

Student attempt

$AB = 7.6$  cm and  $AC = 9.5$  cm.

Calculate the area of the shape.

Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.



$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $7.6^2 + b^2 = 9.5^2$   
 $57.76 + b^2 = 90.25$   
 $b^2 = 90.25 - 57.76$   
 $b^2 = 32.49$   
 $b = \sqrt{32.49}$   
 $b = 5.7$

12.8.....cm<sup>2</sup>

(Total for Question 10 is 5 marks)



# Pearson Edexcel

Student attempt

Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

Pythag. equ.  $\rightarrow a^2 = b^2 + c^2$

$$c^2 - b^2 = a^2$$
$$\sqrt{c^2 - b^2} = a$$
$$\sqrt{9.5^2 - 7.6^2} = a$$
$$a = 5.7 \text{ cm}$$
$$BC = 5.7 \text{ cm}$$
$$\frac{5.7}{2} = 2.85$$
$$\pi r^2$$
$$\pi \times (2.85)^2 = 25.517586$$

Area of Semi circle = 25.517586

$$\text{Area of triangle} = \frac{5.7 \times 7.6}{2} = 21.66$$
$$21.66 + 25.517586$$

47.2.....cm<sup>2</sup>

(Total for Question 10 is 5 marks)



# Pearson Edexcel

Student attempt

$AB = 7.6$  cm and  $AC = 9.5$  cm.

Calculate the area of the shape.

Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

$$\begin{aligned} 9.5^2 - 7.6^2 &= 12 \\ 90.25 - 57.76 &= 32.49 \\ \sqrt{32.49} &= \boxed{5.7} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of circle} &= \pi r^2 \\ &= 5.7^2 \pi = 102.0703953 \\ &\approx \boxed{102} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of triangle} &= \frac{1}{2} b \times h \\ &= \frac{1}{2} 5.7 \times 9.5 = 27.075 + 56.3 \\ &= 83.375 \approx \boxed{83.4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &83.4 + 102 = 185.4 \\ &\approx \boxed{185} \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

(Total for Question 10 is 5 marks)

## SAMs Paper 4H q24

Show that  $\frac{\sqrt{12}-1}{2-\sqrt{3}}$  can be written as  $4+3\sqrt{3}$

Show your working clearly.

### **AO1 Numbers and the number system**

**1.4** Powers and roots    **B** manipulating surds, including rationalising a denominator

#### **Marking**

**M1** method to rationalise  $\frac{(\sqrt{12}-1)(2+\sqrt{3})}{(2-\sqrt{3})(2+\sqrt{3})}$

**M1** correct expansion of brackets  $\frac{2\sqrt{12}-2+\sqrt{12}\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{3}}{4-3}$

**B1**  $\sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$  (may be seen before expansion)

**A1** answer from fully correct working with all steps seen

Student attempt

10. Show that  $\frac{\sqrt{12}-1}{2-\sqrt{3}}$  can be written as  $4+3\sqrt{3}$

Show your working clearly.

$$\frac{\sqrt{12}-1}{2-\sqrt{3}} = 4+3\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{12}-1 = 4+3\sqrt{3} \times (2-\sqrt{3})$$

$$\sqrt{12}-1 = 8-4\sqrt{3}+6\sqrt{3}-9$$

$$\sqrt{12} = -1+2\sqrt{3}$$

$$2\sqrt{3} = -1+2\sqrt{3}$$

$$2\sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

Left side = right side

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{12}-1}{2-\sqrt{3}} \text{ can be written as } 4+3\sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sqrt{12}-1}{2-\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{3}-1}{2-\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{6-1}{2-1} = \frac{5}{1} = 5 \end{aligned}$$

(Total for Question 10 is 4 marks)

Student attempt

10. Show that  $\frac{\sqrt{12}-1}{2-\sqrt{3}}$  can be written as  $4+3\sqrt{3}$

Show your working clearly.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\sqrt{12}-1}{2-\sqrt{3}} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{12}-1 \times (2+\sqrt{3})}{2-\sqrt{3} \times (2+\sqrt{3})} \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{36} - 2 - \sqrt{3}}{2^2 - 3} \\
 & \quad \rightarrow \frac{2\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{36} - 2 + \sqrt{3}}{1} \\
 &= 2\sqrt{4 \times 3} + \sqrt{36} - 2 + \sqrt{3} \\
 &= 2\sqrt{4 \times 3} + 6 - 2 + \sqrt{3} \\
 &= 4\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} + 4 \\
 &= 3\sqrt{3} + 4 \\
 &= 4 + 3\sqrt{3} //
 \end{aligned}$$

(Total for Question 10 is 4 marks)

Student attempt



# Pearson Edexcel

10. Show that  $\frac{\sqrt{12}-1}{2-\sqrt{3}}$  can be written as  $4+3\sqrt{3}$

Show your working clearly.

$$\frac{\sqrt{12}-1}{2-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{4 \times 3}-1}{2-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}-1}{2-\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4-\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\cancel{(2\sqrt{3}-1)(2+\sqrt{3})} = \cancel{4\sqrt{3}-2+2\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \underline{3\sqrt{3}} \quad (2\sqrt{3}-1)(2+\sqrt{3})$$

$$(2-\sqrt{3})(2+\sqrt{3}) \quad \cancel{4} = 4\sqrt{3}-2+6-\sqrt{3}$$

$$= 4 - \cancel{2\sqrt{3}} + \cancel{2\sqrt{3}} - \sqrt{3}$$

$$= 4 - \sqrt{3}$$

(Total for Question 10 is 4 marks)

**1MA0 June 2014 Paper 2H Q21b**

**Prove** algebraically that

$(2n + 1)^2 - (2n + 1)$  is an even number for all positive integer values of  $n$ .

**AO1 Number and algebra**

**2.2** Algebraic manipulation **E** use algebra to support and construct proofs

**Marking**

**M1** for 3 out of 4 terms correct in the expansion of  $(2n + 1)^2$  **or**  $(2n + 1)((2n+1)^2 - 1)$

**A1**  $4n^2 + 2n$  or equivalent expression in factorised form

**A1** for convincing statement using  $2n(2n + 1)$  **or**  $2(2n^2 + n)$  **or**  $4n^2 + 2n$





Student attempt

i. Prove algebraically that

$$(2n+1)^2 - (2n+1) \text{ is an even number}$$

for all positive integer values of  $n$ .

$$\begin{aligned}(2n+1)^2 &= (2n+1)(2n+1) \\ &= 4n^2 + 2n + 2n + 1 \\ &= 4n^2 + 4n + 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}4n^2 + 4n + 1 - (2n + 1) \\ 4n^2 + 4n + 1 - 2n - 1 \\ = \underline{4n^2 + 2n}\end{aligned}$$

any integer will give a positive value  
if multiplied by 4 or 2  
therefore  $4n^2 + 2n$  will always give an  
even number if  $n$  is a positive integer

(Total for Question 6 is 5 marks)



Student attempt

6. Prove algebraically that

$$(2n+1)^2 - (2n+1) \text{ is an even number}$$

for all positive integer values of  $n$ .

$2n+1 = \text{always an odd number}$

$$(2n+1)^2 = 4n^2 + 4n + 1 \quad (2n+1)^2 = \text{always an odd number}$$

$$\cancel{4n^2 + 4n + 1} =$$

$$n > 0$$

$$\therefore (2n+1)^2 - (2n+1)$$

$$= 4n^2 + 4n + 1 - 2n - 1$$

$$= 4n^2 + 2n \rightarrow \text{always an even number}$$

when  $n=1$

$$(2 \times 1 + 1)^2 - (2 \times 1 + 1)$$

$$= (3)^2 - 3$$

$$= 9 - 3$$

$$= 6 \rightarrow \text{even}$$

when  $n=2$

$$(2 \times 2 + 1)^2 - (2 \times 2 + 1)$$

$$= (5)^2 - 5$$

$$= 25 - 5$$

$$= 20 \rightarrow \text{even}$$

(Total for Question 6 is 5 marks)



Student attempt

6. Prove algebraically that

$(2n+1)^2 - (2n+1)$  is an even number

for all positive integer values of  $n$ .

even number  $s = 2n(n+1)$

$$\hookrightarrow (2n+1)(2n+1) = 4n^2 + 4n + 1$$

$$4n^2 + 4n + 1 - (2n + 1)$$

$$= 4n^2 + 2n$$

$$\cancel{2n} \quad \underline{\underline{2n(n+1)}}$$

(Total for Question 6 is 5 marks)



**SAMs Paper 4H q22**

- (a) Write  $2x^2 - 8x + 9$  in the form  $a(x + b)^2 + c$
- (b) Hence, or otherwise, explain why the graph of the curve with equation  $y = 2x^2 - 8x + 9 = 0$  does not intersect the  $x$ -axis.

2.7 Quadratic equations	<b>B</b> solve quadratic equations by using the quadratic formula or completing the square.
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Marking
<p>(a) <b>M1</b> <math>2(x^2 - 4x) + 9</math> or <math>2(x^2 - 4x + 9/2)</math></p> <p><b>M1</b> <math>2((x - 2)^2 - 2^2) + 9</math></p> <p><b>A1</b> <math>2(x - 2)^2 + 1</math></p> <p>(b) <b>B1</b> Explanation e.g. because minimum is at (2, 1)</p>





Student attempt

8. (a) Write  $2x^2 - 8x + 9$  in the form  $a(x + b)^2 + c$

$$2x^2 - 8x + 9$$

$$a(x+b)^2 + c$$

$$2(x^2 - 4x + \frac{9}{2})$$

$$(x-2)^2$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4$$

$$-4 + \frac{9}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2(x-2)^2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a(x+b)^2 + c$$

$$2(x-2)^2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

(3)

- (b) Hence, or otherwise, explain why the graph of the curve with equation  $y = 2x^2 - 8x + 9 = 0$  does not intersect the x-axis.

It does not intersect the x as it is a reciprocal curve.  $\frac{1}{x}$

(1)

(Total for Question 8 is 4 marks)



# Pearson

## Edexcel

Student attempt

8. (a) Write  $2x^2 - 8x + 9$  in the form  $a(x + b)^2 + c$

$$2x^2 - 8x + 9 = 2(x^2 - 4x) + 9$$

$$x^2 - 4x \Rightarrow (x-2)(x-2) \text{ or } = (x-2)^2$$

$$= x^2 - 4x + \underline{4} + 2 = +8$$

$$9 = 4 + c$$

$$c = 9 - 4$$

$$c = \underline{5}$$

$$2x^2 - 8x + 9 = 2(x-2)^2 + 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{2(x-2)^2 + 1}} \quad (3)$$

- (b) Hence, or otherwise, explain why the graph of the curve with equation  $y = 2x^2 - 8x + 9 = 0$  does not intersect the x-axis.

As it has a y translation of +1, this means the graph is moved upwards by 1 from where it would intersect the x axis. (1)

(Total for Question 8 is 4 marks)

Student attempt

8. (a) Write  $2x^2 - 8x + 9$  in the form  $a(x + b)^2 + c$

$$2 [x^2 - 4x] + 9$$

$$2 [(x - 2)^2 - 4] + 9$$

$$2(x - 2)^2 - 8 + 9$$

$$2(x - 2)^2 + 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{2(x - 2)^2 + 1}} \quad (3)$$

- (b) Hence, or otherwise, explain why the graph of the curve with equation  $y = 2x^2 - 8x + 9 = 0$  does not intersect the x-axis.

Minimum point on the graph is (2, 1)

(1)

(Total for Question 8 is 4 marks)

**SAMs Paper 3H q23**

The 4th term of an arithmetic series is 17

The 10th term of the same arithmetic series is 35

Find the sum of the first 50 terms of this arithmetic series.

(5)

3.1 Sequences	<b>A</b> Understand and use common difference ( $d$ ) and first term ( $a$ ) in an arithmetic sequence
	<b>B</b> Know and use $n$ th term $= a + (n - 1)d$
	<b>C</b> Find the sum of the first $n$ terms of an arithmetic series ( $s_n$ )

Marking
<b>M1</b> for $a + 3d = 17$ <b>and</b> $a + 9d = 35$ <b>or</b> $35 - 17 = 6d$ <b>A1</b> $d = 3$ <b>A1</b> $a = 8$ (ft from $d = 3$ ) <b>M1</b> for $50/2(2 \times '8' + (50 - 1) \times '3')$ oe <b>A1</b> 4075



Student attempt



# Pearson Edexcel

1. The 4th term of an arithmetic series is 17.  
The 10th term of the same arithmetic series is 35.

Find the sum of the first 50 terms of this arithmetic series.

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$$

$$S_{50} = 25 [2a + 49d]$$

$$S_n = a + (n-1)d$$

$$S_4 = a + 3d$$

$$17 = a + 3d$$

$$S_5 = a + 4d$$

$$35 = a + 4d$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 35 = a + 4d \\ - 17 = a + 3d \end{array}$$

$$18 = d$$

$$d = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} a = 17 - 9 \\ = 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} S_{50} = 25 [16 + 147] \\ = 4075 \end{array}$$

(Total for Question 9 is 5 marks)



Student attempt

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccccc} 17\frac{1}{2} & 34\frac{1}{3} & 85 & -17\frac{1}{6} & & & & & & & & \\ n_1 & n_2 & n_3 & n_4 & n_5 & n_6 & n_7 & n_8 & n_9 & n_{10} & & \end{array}$$

9. The 4th term of an arithmetic series is 17.  
The 10th term of the same arithmetic series is 35.

Find the sum of the first 50 terms of this arithmetic series.

$$n_4 = 17 \quad n_{10} = 35$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$$

$$S_n = 25 \left[ 17 + (49) \times \frac{17}{6} \right]$$

$$= \underline{\underline{3895.83}}$$

$$\approx \underline{\underline{3900}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= 50 \\ d &= \frac{35-17}{6} = \frac{17}{6} \\ a &= 8.5 \end{aligned}$$

(Total for Question 9 is 5 marks)

Student attempt

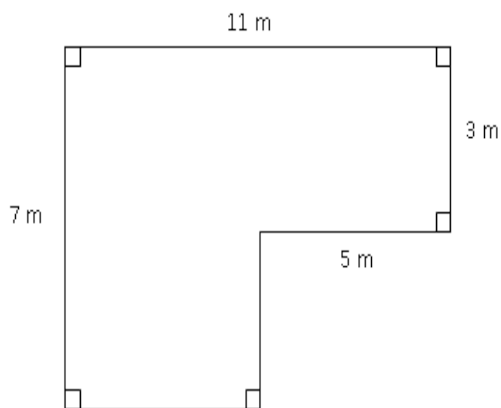
9. The 4th term of an arithmetic series is 17.  
The 10th term of the same arithmetic series is 35.  
Find the sum of the first 50 terms of this arithmetic series.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{array}{l}
 4 \rightarrow n=4 = 17 \\
 10 \rightarrow n=10 = 35
 \end{array} \\
 & 35 - 17 = 18 \div 6 = 3 \\
 & \therefore d = 3 \\
 & \begin{array}{l}
 n = 50, \quad d = 3, \quad n = 50 \\
 S = \frac{n}{2} \times [2a + (n-1)d] \\
 S = \frac{50}{2} \times [2 \times 5 + (50-1) \times 3] \\
 S = 25 \times [10 + 147] \\
 S = 3925
 \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

$3, 6, 9, \dots, d=3$   
 $3 \times 4 = 12$   
 $17 - 12 = 5$   
 $\therefore a = 5$

(Total for Question 9 is 5 marks)

## Problem solving



The diagram shows the floor plan of a room in Kate's house.

Kate is going to cover the floor with tiles. She is going to buy some packs of tiles.

The tiles in each pack of tiles cover  $2 \text{ m}^2$  of floor. Each pack of tiles costs £24.80

Work out how much it will cost Kate to buy the packs of tiles she needs.

See if you can design a basic mark scheme for this question – worth 5 marks

## Problem solving

$a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  and  $d$  are 4 integers written in order of size, starting with the smallest integer.

The mean of  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  and  $d$  is 15

The sum of  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  is 39

(a) Find the value of  $d$ . (2)

Given also that the range of  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  and  $d$  is 10

(b) Work out the median of  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  and  $d$ . (2)

Suggest a mark scheme for this question – what would you need to think about in part (b)?

