

Paper: 1MA1/1H				
Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
21			C1	states (angle) $ABC = (\text{angle}) BCD$
Q1			C1	states 2 nd link $AB = CD$
			C1	states 3 rd link with reason: $BC = BC$ (common)
			C1	concludes proof by stating (triangle) $ABC \equiv (\text{triangle}) DCB$ with reason SAS and $AC = BD$

Paper: 1MA1/3H					
Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance	
21 Q2	(a)	Proof	C1	for starting the proof, identifying a pair of relevant equal sides or angles with reasons from $AD = BC$ (opposite sides of a parallelogram are equal) angle $PAD =$ angle QCB (opposite angles of a parallelogram are equal) angle $ADP =$ angle CBQ (given or both 90°)	Congruency conclusion must include a reference to ASA
			C1	(dep C1) for complete identification of all three equal aspects with reasons	
			C1	(dep C2) for conclusion of congruency proof	
	(b)	Explanation	C1	for identifying a pair of equal sides or angles in $APCQ$, with reason, eg $AP = QC$ since triangle ADP is congruent to triangle CBQ	
			C1	(dep C1) for reasoning that $APCQ$ is a parallelogram so opposite sides of a parallelogram are parallel	

Paper: 1MA1/1H				
Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
4 Q3	A & D	B1	cao	

Paper: 1MA1/3H				
Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
20	Proof	C1	for angle $EAC = \text{angle } EDB$ (Base angles of an isosceles triangle are equal) or for explanation that $AB + BC = BC + CD$ using ratio so $AC = DB$ oe or $AE = DE$ (given)	Reasons must be linked to their method.
Q4		C1	for at least 2 correct pairings with reasons	
		C1	for a complete proof including all reasons given and SAS	