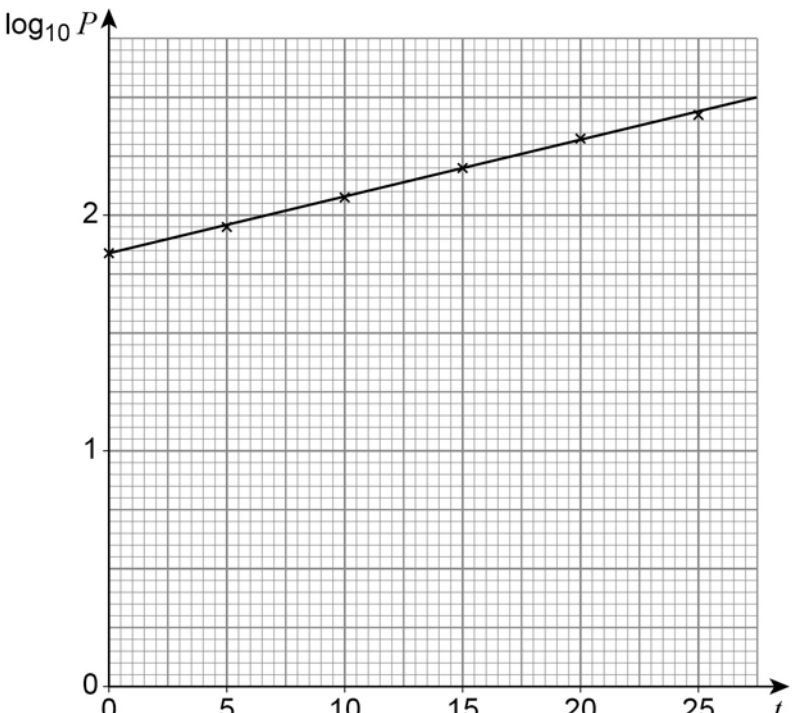


Q	Marking instructions	AO	Marks	Typical solution
9(a)	Takes \log_{10} of both sides to obtain $\log_{10} P = \log_{10} (A \times 10^{kt})$ Or States that $A = 10^c$	1.1a	M1	$\log_{10} P = \log_{10} (A \times 10^{kt})$ $\log_{10} P = \log_{10} A + \log_{10} 10^{kt}$ $\log_{10} P = \log_{10} A + kt$
	Obtains $\log_{10} P = \log_{10} A + \log_{10} 10^{kt}$ Or $P = 10^{kt+c}$	1.1b	A1	
	Completes rigorous argument to show $\log_{10} P = \log_{10} A + kt$ Or $\log_{10} P = kt + c$	2.1	R1	
	Subtotal		3	

Q	Marking instructions	AO	Marks	Typical solution														
9(b)(i)	Completes table.	1.1b	B1	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>t</th> <th>0</th> <th>5</th> <th>10</th> <th>15</th> <th>20</th> <th>25</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$\log_{10} P$</td> <td>1.88</td> <td>1.97</td> <td>2.08</td> <td>2.19</td> <td>2.31</td> <td>2.41</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	t	0	5	10	15	20	25	$\log_{10} P$	1.88	1.97	2.08	2.19	2.31	2.41
t	0	5	10	15	20	25												
$\log_{10} P$	1.88	1.97	2.08	2.19	2.31	2.41												
	Subtotal		1															

Q	Marking instructions	AO	Marks	Typical solution														
9(b)(ii)	Plots at least four points correctly. Allow +/- one small square	1.1a	M1	 <p>The graph displays a linear relationship between $\log_{10} P$ and t. The data points are as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="652 155 1454 880"> <thead> <tr> <th>t</th> <th>$\log_{10} P$</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>1.8</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>1.95</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>2.1</td></tr> <tr><td>15</td><td>2.25</td></tr> <tr><td>20</td><td>2.4</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>2.55</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	t	$\log_{10} P$	0	1.8	5	1.95	10	2.1	15	2.25	20	2.4	25	2.55
	t	$\log_{10} P$																
0	1.8																	
5	1.95																	
10	2.1																	
15	2.25																	
20	2.4																	
25	2.55																	
Draws a ruled line of best fit from $t=0$ to $t=25$ or better CSO	1.1b	A1																
	Subtotal		2															

Q	Marking instructions	AO	Marks	Typical solution
9(c)(i)	Calculates the gradient of the graph either using the line of best fit or two points from the table of values	1.1a	M1	$k = \frac{2.41 - 1.88}{25}$ $= 0.0212$ ≈ 0.02
	Obtains a value of k which rounds to 0.02	1.1b	R1	
Subtotal			2	

Q	Marking instructions	AO	Marks	Typical solution
9(c)(ii)	Infers the value of A Uses 75 from data or uses $10^{\text{their intercept}}$	2.2b	B1F	$A=75$
Subtotal			1	

Q	Marking instructions	AO	Marks	Typical solution
9(d)	Substitutes $t = 50$ into their model of the form $P = A \times 10^{0.02t}$ PI by 750	3.4	M1	$P = 75 \times 10^{0.02 \times 50}$ 750 million tonnes
	Obtains the value for the number of tonnes of annual global production of plastics. Follow through their $70 < A < 90$	3.2a	A1F	
Subtotal			2	

Q	Marking instructions	AO	Marks	Typical solution
9(e)	Forms an equation or inequality using their model of the form $P = A \times 10^{0.02t}$ and $P = 8000$	3.4	M1	$8000 = 75 \times 10^{0.02 \times t}$ $t = 101.401$ 2082
	Obtains $t=101.4$ AWFW [97.44, 102.90]	1.1b	A1F	
	Interprets their answer as a year by calculating their (integer part of t)+1980+1, provided their $t > 50$	3.2a	A1F	
Subtotal			3	

Q	Marking instructions	AO	Marks	Typical solution
9(f)	<p>Gives a reason in context why the model for the production of plastics will be inappropriate.</p> <p>Eg It is not appropriate to extrapolate the future global production of plastics from the date provided.</p> <p>The global production of plastics may decrease in the future.</p>	3.5b	E1	The world will produce less plastics to be more environmentally friendly.
	Subtotal		1	

	Question Total		15	
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