Qu	Scheme	Mark	AO
5. (a)(i)	Require $R = 3$ and $G = 4$ so probability is $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3}$	M1	2.1
	$=\frac{1}{4}$ or <u>0.25</u>	A1	1.1b
(ii)	[<i>R</i> must be 2 and <i>G</i> = 1 so $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3}$] = $\frac{1}{6}$	A1	1.1b
(b)	P(X = 50) = 0.25 must mean $R = 3$ and $G = 4so 3m + 4n = 50$	(3) M1 A1	3.1a 1.1b
	$P(X=20) = \frac{1}{6} \implies R=2, G=1$ so $2m+n=20$	A1	2.1
	Solving: $3m + 4(20 - 2m) = 50$ (o.e.)	M1	1.1b
	m = 6 and $n = 8$	Al	3.2a
		(5)	
		(8 marks	5)
	Notes		
(a)(i)	M1 for sight of $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3}$ as a single product BUT allow e.g. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{4}$ to score M1		
	However if the products are later added e.g. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3}$ it is M0		
	May be implied by one correct answer to (i) or (ii)		
	A 1 for $\frac{1}{1}$ or 0.25 or exact equivalent (allow 25%)		
	$\frac{1}{4}$		
(ii)	A1 for $\frac{1}{2}$ or exact equivalent		
	6		
(b)	For the 1st 4 montrs condense incorrect taballing a g. D for w or C for w if i	tontion is	alaam
(U)	For the 1 st 4 marks condone incorrect labelling e.g. <i>R</i> for <i>m</i> or <i>G</i> for <i>n</i> if intention is clear 1 st M1 for identifying either set of cases ($R = 2$, $G = 1$, $X = 20$) or ($R = 3$, $G = 4$, $X = 50$)		
	Allow 1 st M1 for $P(X = 20) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{2}$ or $P(X = 50) = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ NOT just P(X = 20) =	¹ etc
	or $\frac{1}{2}m + \frac{2}{2}n - 20$ or $\frac{3}{2}m + \frac{1}{2}n - 50$ and might score 2^{nd} M1 (answer is $m - 64, n - 6)$		
	$\frac{1}{2}m + \frac{2}{3}m + \frac{1}{3}m - \frac{1}{3}m + \frac{1}{3}m $		
	$\underbrace{\text{or}}_{\overline{4}} \overline{m} + \frac{1}{3}n = \frac{1}{6} \text{or}_{\overline{4}} \overline{m} + \frac{1}{3}n = \frac{1}{4} \text{and might score } 2^{-\infty} \text{ ivi} \text{ (answer is } m = \frac{1}{15}, n = \frac{1}{20} \text{)}$		
	<u>or</u> $2m + n = \frac{1}{6}$ or $3m + 4n = \frac{1}{4}$ and might score 2^{110} M1 (answer is $m = \frac{1}{12}$, $n = 0$)		
	or $2m + n = 50$ and $3m + 4n = 20$ and might score $2^{n\alpha}$ M1 (answer is m	= 36, n =	-22)
	1^{st} A1 for one correct equation 2^{nd} A1 for both correct equations and no incorrect equations unloss they attem	ant to colu	a tha
	2 A1 for both correct equations and no incorrect equations, unless they atten correct 2 equations only	ipt to solv	e the
	2^{nd} M1 for attempt to solve their two linear equations in <i>m</i> and <i>n</i> (reduce to an	equation i	n one
	variable, condone one sign error). May be implied by $m = 6$ and $n = 8$.	1	
Calc	If they use one of the 4 sets of equations for 1 st M1 and use a calculator	r to write d	lown
	the answer, we will allow this mark for sight of the correct answers to	those equa	tions
	as given above.		
	3^{rd} A1 $m = 6$ and $n = 8$ only (no incorrect labelling here)		
	Correct answer by trial can score 5/5 if no incorrect working seen.		