Question	Scheme	Marks
1(a)	Remainder is $f(2)=2\times2^3-7\times2^2+5\times2+4=..$	M1
	$=2$	A1
		(2)
(b)	$2x^2$ "$-3x-1$" $x-2\overline{)2x^3-7x^2+5x+4}$ $2x^3-4x^2$ "$-3x^2$"$+5x+4$ $-3x^2+6x$ $-x+4$ $-x+2$ 2	M1
	(Quotient is) $2x^2-3x-1$	A1
		(2)
		(4 marks)

(a) Note that part (a) demands that the remainder theorem must be used.

M1: Attempts f (2). Score for an attempt to substitute x= 2 into the expression and proceed to a value.

See the main mark scheme. Condone slips.

E.g. $f(2)=2\times2^3+7\times2^2+5\times2+4=..$ or $f(2)=64-28+10+4=..$

Allow as evidence $f(2)=2$ for both marks but $f(2)=6$ for example, without sight of any intermediate working would be M0. Attempting to get the remainder via division alone is M0

A1: Correct answer following M1.

It must be the answer to part (a), their first answer or identified as R =, f (2) = o.e.

(b) Work done in part (a) can be scored in part (b).

M1: Attempts long division of f(x) by $x-2$

Look for a full attempt at division (including synthetic division) reaching at least a 3-term quadratic of the form $2x^2+ax+b$ and a constant remainder

The remainder may be 0 and may be implied.

For a full attempt at division look for the terms in x^3, x^2 and x to be fully 'cancelled out' as seen below and is acceptable even though the remainder has not been reached