1			shown	M1	for (angle *BCA*) = 180 – 117 (= 63)
				M1	for (angle *CAB*) = 180 – "63" – 54 (= 63) or (angle *CAB*) = 117 – 54 (= 63)
				C2	for statement, eg. isosceles since angle *BCA* = angle *CAB* = 63 with fully correct reasons, from: <u>angles</u> on a straight <u>line</u> add up to 180º <u>angles</u> in a <u>triangle</u> add up to 180º <u>exterior angle</u> of a <u>triangle</u> is equal to sum of interior opposite angles
				[C1	for angle *BCA* = 63 and angle *CAB* = 63 and one of the above reasons]
					OR
				M1	for $\frac{(180-54)}{2}$ (= 63)
				M1	for identification of **two** angles in triangle *ABC* being "63"
				C2	for statement, eg. isosceles since angle *BCA* = angle *CAB* = 63 **and** <u>angles</u> on a straight <u>line</u> add up to <u>180º</u> **and** fully correct reasons: base angles of an <u>isosceles triangle</u> are equal and <u>angles</u> in a <u>triangle</u> add up to 180º

2	(a)	Correct evaluation	C1	for explanation eg *x* is not a base angle or states *x* = 54°	
	(b)	Correct or corrected reasoning given	C1	eg (because) alternate angles are equal, or Allied angles / Co-interior angles add up to 180 or they are not corresponding (they are alternate) **OR** selects correct reason used by William	

3		26	M1	for *ADB* = 64 or *ABD* = 52	May be shown on the diagram
			M1	for complete method, eg (180 – 64 – 64) ÷ 2 oe	Correct method can be implied from angles on the diagram if no ambiguity or contradiction.
			A1	for 26	
			C1	(dep on first M1) for two correct reasons appropriate to their method from base <u>angles</u> of <u>isosceles triangle</u> are equal sum of <u>angles</u> in a <u>triangle</u> = 180 sum of <u>angles</u> on a straight <u>line</u> = 180 the <u>exterior angle</u> of a triangle is <u>equal</u> to the sum of the <u>interior opposite angles</u>	Underlined words need to be shown; reasons need to be linked to their method; any reasons not linked, do not credit. There should be no incorrect reasons given.