1	$\frac{5\pm\sqrt{15}}{2}$	M1	for using a common denominator eg $\frac{x-1}{(2x-1)(x-1)}+\frac{3(2x-1)}{(2x-1)(x-1)}$ (= 1) **or** $(x-1)+3(2x-1)=(2x-1)(x-1)$	
		M1	for expanding and rearranging to get $2x^2-10x+5$ (= 0)	Note we don't need to see "= 0"; just the LHS is sufficient Accept other forms of the 3 term quadratic, eg $2x^2-10x=-5$
		M1	(dep M1) ft for a method to solve their 3 term quadratic equation eg $\frac{10\pm\sqrt{(-10)^2-4\times2\times5}}{2\times2}$ or $\frac{10\pm\sqrt{60}}{4}$ **or** $2\left[\left(x-\frac{5}{2}\right)^2-\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2\right]+5=0$ oe	Correct use of formula or completing the square
		A1	cao	