

<b>1</b>	a	$150 \div 6 \times 14$ oe		2	M1
			350		A1
	b	$630 \div 90 \times 6$ oe		2	M1
			42		A1
	c	$162 \div (2 + 7) \times 2$ oe		2	M1
			36		A1
<b>Total 6 marks</b>					

<b>2</b>		$28 \times 5 (= 140)$ <b>OR</b> $26.5 \times 2 (= 53)$			M1 or 87
		$(28 \times 5 - 26.5 \times 2) \div (5 - 2)$		29	M1 for a complete method
					A1
<b>Total 3 marks</b>					

<b>3</b>		$5.25 \div 3 (= 1.75)$		4	M1
		$[9.75 - (2 \times '1.75')] \div 5 (= 1.25)$			M1
		$(5 \times '1.75') + (3 \times '1.25')$ $(= 8.75 + 3.75)$			M1
			12.5(0)		A1
<b>Total 4 marks</b>					

<b>4</b>	(a)	$(60 \div 24) \times 100$ or $\frac{100}{24} \times 60$		2	M1 Complete method accept $4.16 \times 60$
			250		A1 cao

<b>5</b>		$5.75 \div 5 (= 1.15)$		3	M1 for finding the cost of one chocolate bar
		e.g. $(7.85 - 2 \times '1.15') \div 3$			M1 (dep on M1) for a complete method to find the cost of one packet of sweets
			1.85		A1 cao
<b>Total 3 marks</b>					

<b>6</b>		$0.85 \times 1000 (= 850)$ or $360 \div 1000 (= 0.36)$		4	M1 for a correct conversion of kg to g or g to kg
		$360 \div 15 (= 24)$ or $'0.36' \div 15 (= 0.024)$ or $'850' \div 38 (= 22.368\dots)$ or $0.85 \div 38 (= 0.022368\dots)$ or $'850' \div 360 (= \frac{85}{36} = 2.3(6\dots))$ or $(\frac{38}{15}) \times 2 \frac{8}{15} (= 2.5\dots)$			M1 oe
		$360 \div 15 (= 24)$ and $'850' \div 38 (= 22.368\dots)$ or $'0.36' \div 15 (= 0.024)$ and $0.85 \div 38 (= 0.022368\dots)$ or $360 \div 15 (= 24)$ and $'850' \div 24 (= 35.4\dots)$ or $'0.36' \div 15 (= 0.024)$ and $0.85 \div '0.024' (= 35.4\dots)$ or $'850' \div 360 (= \frac{85}{36} = 2.3(6\dots))$ and $'2.3(6\dots)' \times 15 (= 35.4)$ or $(\frac{38}{15}) \times 2 \frac{8}{15} (= 2.5\dots)$ and $'2 \frac{8}{15}' \times '0.36' (= 0.912)$ or $(\frac{38}{15}) \times 2 \frac{8}{15} (= 2.5\dots)$ and $'2 \frac{8}{15}' \times 360 (= 912)$ or $360 \div 15 (= 24)$ and $'24' \times 38 (= 912)$ or $'0.36' \div 15 (= 0.024)$ and $'0.024' \times 38 (= 0.912)$			M1 calculations that compare the same amounts e.g. How much flour is needed for recipe and how much Johann has for each cake  or  Working out how many cakes Johann can make with his flour to compare with 38 cakes or Working out how much flour is needed to enable comparison with given figure of 0.85 kg
		No and correct figures seen		A1 No or statement that clearly states that there is not enough flour to make 38 cakes and correct figures - figures may be rounded in working and produce slightly different results which are acceptable eg $'2.3(6\dots)' \times$ 15 allow 34 – 36 Must compare 912 with 850 or implied by 62 seen	
<b>Total 4 marks</b>					

<b>6</b> <b>ALT</b>	$0.85 \times 1000 (= 850)$		4	M1
	E.g. $15 + 15 (= 30)$ or $15 \div 2 (= 7.5)$ or 8)			M1
	E.g. $15 + 15 + 7(.5) (= 37(.5))$ or $15 + 15 + 8 (= 38)$			M1
		No and 37(.5) or 38 seen		A1 oe No and 37(.5) or 38 seen
<b>Total 4 marks</b>				

<b>6</b> <b>ALT</b>	$0.85 \times 1000 (= 850)$		4	M1																	
	$360 \div 15 (= 24)$			M1																	
	E.g. for a build up method <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr><td>(360)</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>(360)</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>(24)</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>(24)</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>(24)</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>(24)</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>(24)</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>(24)</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>(864)</td><td>36</td></tr> </table>	(360)	15	(360)	15	(24)	1	(24)	1	(24)	1	(24)	1	(24)	1	(24)	1	(864)	36		M1
(360)	15																				
(360)	15																				
(24)	1																				
(24)	1																				
(24)	1																				
(24)	1																				
(24)	1																				
(24)	1																				
(864)	36																				
		No and 36 seen		A1 oe No and 36 seen																	
<b>Total 4 marks</b>																					

<b>7</b>	(c)	$3 \times 1000 (= 3000)$ or $225 \div 1000 (= 0.225)$	4	M1
		“3000” $\div$ 225 (= 13.3...) oe or $3 \div 0.225 (= 13.3...)$ oe		M1
		“3000” $-$ (“13” $\times$ 225) or $[3 - (13 \times “0.225”)] \times 1000$		M1 for a complete method
			75	A1