

Q1. Mr and Mrs Jones are planning a holiday to the Majestic Hotel in the Cape Verde Islands.

The table gives information about the prices of holidays to the Majestic Hotel.

MAJESTIC HOTEL, Cape Verde Islands		
Departures	Price per adult	
	7 nights	14 nights
1 Jan – 8 Jan	£ 694	£ 825
9 Jan – 28 Jan	£ 679	£ 804
29 Jan – 5 Feb	£ 687	£ 815
6 Feb – 18 Feb	£ 769	£ 835
19 Feb – 8 Mar	£ 714	£ 817
9 Mar – 31 Mar	£ 685	£ 805
1 Apr – 9 Apr	£ 788	£ 862
10 Apr – 30 Apr	£ 748	£ 802

Price per child: 95% of adult price for 7 nights or 85% of adult price for 14 nights.

Mr and Mrs Jones are thinking about going on holiday

on 20 February for 7 nights
or on 10 April for 14 nights.

Mr and Mrs Jones have 2 children.

Compare the costs of these two holidays for the Jones family.

(Total 5 marks)

- Q2.** Margaret is in Switzerland.
The local supermarket sells boxes of Reblochon cheese.



Each box of Reblochon cheese costs 3.10 Swiss francs.
It weighs 160 g.

In England, a box of Reblochon cheese costs £13.55 per kg.

The exchange rate is £1 = 1.65 Swiss francs.

Work out whether Reblochon cheese is better value for money in Switzerland or in England.

(Total 4 marks)

M1.

Working	Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
$714 \times 2 = 1428$ $714 \times 0.95 = 678.30$ $678.30 \times 2 = 1356.60$ $1428 + 1356.60 = 2784.60$ $802 \times 2 = 1604$ $802 \times 0.85 = 681.70$ $681.70 \times 2 = 1363.40$ $1604 + 1363.40 = 2967.40$	Comparison	5	<p>B1 for identifying 714 and 802</p> <p>M1 for $\frac{95}{100} \times '714'$ oe or $\frac{85}{100} \times '802'$ oe</p> <p>M1 for $2 \times$ 'adult' + $2 \times$ 'child' oe for at least one holiday</p> <p>A1 for 2784.6(0) and 2967.4(0) or 2785 and 2967</p> <p>C1 for comparing the costs of their two holidays for 2 adults and 2 children and clearly indicating which is cheaper. Conclusion must clearly follow from working. QWC: Decision and justification should be clear with working clearly presented and attributable. (allow full marks for a candidate who has calculated the cost per day for each holiday (397.8(0) and 211.95(7..)) and compares these costs accordingly.)</p>
			Total for Question: 5 marks

M2.

Working	Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
$13.55 \times 1.65 = 22.3575$ $3.10 \div 160 \times 1000 = 19.375$ OR $13.55 \times 1.65 = 22.3575$ $22.3575 \div 1000 \times 160 = 3.5772$ OR $3.10 \div 1.65 = 1.8787\dots$ $1.8787\dots \div 160 \times 1000$ per kg	Switzerland, with correct explanation	4	<p>M1 for a correct method to obtain two comparable weights</p> <p>e.g. cost of 1kg in Switzerland, $\div 160 \times 1000, \times 6.25$ (cost of 1 kg in England given)</p> <p>or cost of 160g in England, $\div 1000 \times 160$ (cost of 160g in Switzerland given)</p> <p>or cost per gram in each country, $\div 160$ and $\div 1000$</p> <p>or cost of 800g in each country</p>

OR $1355 \div 1000 = 1.355 \text{ p/g}$ $3.10 \div 1.65 = 187.87\dots\text{p}$ $187.87\dots \div 160 =$ $1.1742\dots\text{p/g}$ OR $3.10 \div 160 = 0.019375 \text{ SF/g}$ $13.55 \times 1.65 \div 1000 =$ 0.0223575 SF/g		M1 for converting £ to Swiss francs or Swiss francs to £ (other than £1=1.65 SFr) A1 for two correct values (using same units) for comparison C1 for Country identified from a clear attempt to use comparable weights and prices. QWC: Decision must be stated, with calculations clearly attributable
Total for Question: 4 marks		

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Foundation

As with Q2 (d) some candidates showed little understanding of an appropriate amount for the cost of a holiday, including one of $\text{£}714 \times 95 \times 95 (= \text{£ } 6443850)$ per child. The instruction to 'compare' seems to have confused most since they only found the difference between the prices and made no other comment. Candidates who gained four marks for the prices often did not complete their answer for the fifth mark. The majority of candidates attempted this question. Only one or two managed to gain full marks and the majority gained one mark for recognising 714 and 802. The vast majority of candidates could not work out the percentages, and attempted to use the chunking and combining method which led them to make errors, which meant they could not gain the method mark, though most did attempt to produce a costing for two adults and two children. Again for a calculator paper the candidates did not appear to use one for this question. A lot of the candidates did multiply their adult and children's prices by two and add but again they did not make the comparison required for the final C1 mark.

Higher

This question discriminated well between candidates. Most candidates earned some credit for their response to the question and just under a quarter of candidates scored full marks. Candidates usually selected the correct prices from the table. It is surprising that, at the higher tier, in a paper where the use of a calculator is expected, the majority of candidates used a "build up" method to work out percentages rather than using a "multiplier method". Many of these candidates failed to obtain the mark for working out an appropriate percentage because they were unable to evaluate the percentage correctly and did not explain their method in sufficient detail to convince examiners. Other candidates read "of" as "off" and subtracted 95% and 85% from the adult prices to obtain the price per child. Candidates did not always work out the costs of the holiday for all four members of the family, some being content just to compare the costs for adults only or for 2 adults and 1 child. A significant number of candidates who successfully found the correct total cost of each holiday did not compare their answers and so could not be awarded the mark available for quality of written communication. Calculating the difference in prices without saying which is cheaper was not accepted as a comparison. Some candidates gave a valid comparison based on a "best buy" basis of the cost per day for each holiday. Rounding errors led to some candidates losing marks.

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Foundation

Generally very poor responses, many were left blank. Often the ones that had written something had copied from the question into the answer space or had a choice of country with no evidence. Only a handful of candidates gained full marks for this question, a few did gain three marks for the correct values for comparison but then did not make one. A lot of the candidates thought that there were 100g in a kg, which made comparable amounts difficult to find. Few candidates scored marks for weight comparisons. Quite a few of the candidates attempted a

conversion between £s and Swiss Francs, however, errors were made because they did not use a calculator. Even the candidates who used calculators tended to round off answers mid way through their calculations. Often the currency conversion was the only working in this question that gained any marks.

Higher

This question differentiated well. The more able candidates were able to deal with the different currencies and weights without hesitation and produce succinct and logical arguments together with a clear statement in conclusion. These candidates had often found the cost in either Pounds or Swiss francs of 1 kg of cheese in Switzerland. Many other candidates were able to obtain a full solution after trying various strategies or some credit for either converting between pounds and Swiss francs or for finding the cost of comparable weights in England and Switzerland. A minority of candidates tried to find the cost per gram of cheese or the number of grams per penny/Swiss franc. These candidates were less successful.