International GCSE Maths				
Apart from questions 2, 6, 10, 13a, 18ai (where the mark scheme states otherwise) the correct answer, unless clearly obtained by an incorrect method, should be taken to imply a correct method				
Q	**Working**	**Answer**	**Mark**	**Notes**
1	e.g. $36 \div (2 + 6)$ $(= 4.5)$ **or** $36 \div \frac{2+6}{3+2+6} (= 49.5)$ oe **or** Asha = £9 **OR** Julie = £27			M1
	e.g. $3 \times$ "4.5" **or** $"49.5" \times \frac{3}{3+2+6}$ **or** $"9" \times \frac{3}{2}$ **or** $"27" \times \frac{3}{6}$			M1 or an answer of $\frac{27}{2}$
		13.5(0)	3	A1 SCB1 for 36/5 × 6 (=43.2) or 36/9 × 2 (=8)
				Total 3 marks

2	e.g. $\frac{16}{5}$ **and** $\frac{21}{8}$ oe			M1	both fractions expressed as improper fractions
	e.g. $\frac{\cancel{16}^{2}}{5} \times \frac{21}{\cancel{8}^{1}}$ **OR** $\frac{336}{40}$ oe			M1	correct cancelling **OR** multiplication of numerators and denominators without cancelling
	e.g. $\frac{16}{5} \times \frac{21}{8} = \frac{336}{40} = \frac{42}{5} = 8\frac{2}{5}$ **or** $\frac{16}{5} \times \frac{21}{8} = \frac{336}{40} = 8\frac{16}{40} = 8\frac{2}{5}$ **or** $\frac{\cancel{16}^{2}}{5} \times \frac{21}{\cancel{8}^{1}} = \frac{42}{5} = 8\frac{2}{5}$ **or** candidate clearly shows that in the question, the result of $8\frac{2}{5} = \frac{42}{5}$ and that their answer becomes $\frac{42}{5}$	shown	3	A1	Dep on M2 for conclusion to $8\frac{2}{5}$ from correct working – either sight of the result of the multiplication e.g. $\frac{336}{40}$ must be seen or correct cancelling prior to the multiplication to $\frac{42}{5}$ NB: use of decimals scores no marks
					Total 3 marks