International GCSE Maths				
Apart from questions 1, 8, 10, 11d, 12c, 14, 15ab, 17 (where the mark scheme states otherwise) the correct answer, unless clearly obtained by an incorrect method, should be taken to imply a correct method				
Question	**Working**	**Answer**	**Mark**	**Notes**
1	e.g. $\frac{16}{5}$ **and** $\frac{11}{6}$ or $\frac{96}{30}$ **and** $\frac{55}{30}$		3	M1 for two correct improper fractions
	e.g. $\frac{\cancel{16}^{8}}{5}\times\frac{11}{\cancel{6}^{3}}$ **or** $\frac{176}{30}$ **or** $\frac{5280}{900}$ oe			M1 correct cancelling or multiplication of numerators and denominators without cancelling
	e.g. $\frac{16}{5}\times\frac{11}{6}=\frac{176}{30}=\frac{88}{15}=5\frac{13}{15}$ **or** $\frac{16}{5}\times\frac{11}{6}=\frac{176}{30}=5\frac{26}{30}=5\frac{13}{15}$ **or** $\frac{\cancel{16}^{8}}{5}\times\frac{11}{\cancel{6}^{3}}=\frac{88}{15}=5\frac{13}{15}$ **or** $\frac{96}{30}\times\frac{55}{30}=\frac{5280}{900}=\frac{88}{15}=5\frac{13}{15}$ NB: a student can show initially that $5\frac{13}{15}=\frac{88}{15}$ and they need to show that LHS = $\frac{88}{15}$	shown		A1 Dep on M2 for conclusion to $5\frac{13}{15}$ from correct working – either sight of the result of the multiplication e.g. $\frac{176}{30}$ must be seen and equated to $\frac{88}{15}$ or $5\frac{26}{30}$ **or** correct cancelling prior to the multiplication to $\frac{88}{15}$ NB: use of decimals scores no marks
				Total 3 marks