International GCSE Maths				
Apart from questions where the mark scheme states otherwise, the correct answer, unless clearly obtained from an incorrect method, should be taken to imply a correct method.				
Question	**Working**	**Answer**	**Mark**	**Notes**
1	$\frac{26}{7}, \frac{13}{8}$ oe		3	M1 both fractions expressed as improper fractions, no need for ÷ or × may be equivalent to those given eg $\frac{52}{14}, \frac{26}{16}$ etc. A student could invert $\frac{13}{8}$ and show multiplication - as shown in the 2nd M1, this mark is then implied.
	$\frac{26}{7} \times \frac{8}{13}$ oe or eg $\frac{208}{56} \div \frac{91}{56}$			M1 **or** for both fractions expressed as equivalent fractions with denominators that are a common multiple of 7 and 8 eg $\frac{208}{56} \div \frac{91}{56}$
	eg $\frac{26}{7} \times \frac{8}{13} = \frac{208}{91} = \frac{16}{7} = 2\frac{2}{7}$ **or** $\frac{26}{7} \times \frac{8}{13} = \frac{208}{91} = 2\frac{26}{91} = 2\frac{2}{7}$ **or** $\frac{\cancel{26}^{2}}{7} \times \frac{8}{\cancel{13}^{1}} = \frac{16}{7} = 2\frac{2}{7}$ **or** $\frac{208}{56} \div \frac{91}{56} = \frac{208}{91} = \frac{16}{7} = 2\frac{2}{7}$ **or** correct working to $\frac{16}{7}$ **and** writing $2\frac{2}{7} = \frac{16}{7}$ (usually on the first line of working) *working required*	shown		A1 dep on M2 **NB: use of decimals scores no marks (unless used as a check)**
				Total 3 marks