17	eg $(1000x =)$ 814.814…_ $(x =)$ 0.814… **or** $(10\,000x =)$ 8148.14…_ $(10x =)$ 8.14… **or** $(100\,000x =)$ 81481.4…_ $(100x =)$ 81.4… **or** $(1000\,000x =)$ 814814…_ $(1000x =)$ 814…		2	M1 for 2 **correct** recurring decimals that when subtracted should give a whole number or terminating decimal with intention to subtract. (ie may give 814 or 8140 or 81400 or 814000 etc) eg $(1000x =)$ 814.814…. and $(x =)$ 0.814…. **or** $(10\,000x =)$ 8148.14…. and $(10x =)$ 8.14…. **or** $(100\,000x =)$ 81481.4…. and $(100x =)$ 81.4…. **with intention to subtract.** x is not required to award this mark (If recurring dots not shown in both numbers then showing at least **one** of the numbers to at least **6sf**) **NB** Accept bar notation for dot notation to indicate recurring decimals
	eg $1000x - x = 814.814\ldots - 0.814\ldots = 814$ **and** $\frac{814}{999} = \frac{22}{27}$ **or** $10\,000x - 10x = 8148.14... - 8.14... = 8140$ **and** $\frac{8140}{9990} = \frac{22}{27}$ **or** $100\,000x - 100x = 81481.4... - 81.4... = 81400$ **and** $\frac{81400}{99900} = \frac{22}{27}$	Shown		A1 for completion to $\frac{22}{27}$ dep on M1and must use algebra for this final mark to be awarded **No algebra used gets a maximum of 1 mark**
	Working required			**Total 2 marks**