

BEST VALUE OF MONEY

Pearson Edexcel - Friday 6 November 2015 - Paper 2 (Calculator) Higher Tier

1.

*8			125ml	4	M1 for a complete method to find the cost per ml/ or the number of ml/ per £1 for one tube or for a method that results in at least 2 values that can be used to compare 2 tubes M1 for a complete method to find all three equivalent figures A1 3 correct figures suitable for comparison C1(dep on M2) for stating the correct tube size from their calculations
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Pearson Edexcel - Monday 8 June 2015 - Paper 2 (Calculator) Higher Tier

2.

*6			Large box	4	M1 for a complete method to find the cost per sachet or the number of sachets per £1 for one size of box M1 for a complete method to find all three comparable figures A1 for 0.47(08. .), 0.46, 0.45 or 2.12(3...), 2.17(..), 2.22 (2..) oe C1(dep on M2) for a comparison of their answers leading to a correct deduction OR M1 for 3 multiples of each of 12, 20 and 35 or a common multiple of 12, 20 and 35, eg 420 or multipliers to compare the same number of sachets from each box, eg $\times \frac{35}{12}$ and $\times \frac{35}{20}$ M1 for a complete method to find three comparable costs A1 for three correct costs, eg 197.75 and 193.20 and 189.00 C1(dep on M2) for a comparison of their answers leading to a correct deduction
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Pearson Edexcel - Monday 9 June 2014 - Paper 1 (Non-Calculator) Higher Tier

3.

*10		$1.18 \div 4 = 0.295$ $(118 \div 4 = 29.5)$ $1.74 \div 6 = 0.29$ $(174 \div 6 = 29)$ $1.18 \div 2 = 0.59$ $1.74 \div 3 = 0.58$ $1.74 \times 4 = 6.96$ $1.18 \times 6 = 7.08$ $1.74 \times 2 = 3.48$ $1.18 \times 3 = 3.54$ $1.18 \div 2 \times 3 = 1.77$ $1.74 \div 3 \times 2 = 1.16$ $4 \div 1.18 = 3.3(\dots)$ $6 \div 1.74 = 3.4(\dots)$	6 pints	3	M1 for division of price by quantity for both bottles or division of quantity by price for both bottles or complete method to find price of same quantity of milk A1 for two correct values that could be used for a comparison C1 ft (dep on M1) for comparison of their values with a correct conclusion.
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Pearson Edexcel - Friday 8 November 2013 - Paper 2 (Calculator) Higher Tier

4.

*7		Small with correct figures for comparison	4	<p>M1 for one calculation eg $6.5 \div 30 (=0.216\dots)$ or $8.95 \div 40 (=0.22375)$ or $10.99 \div 50 (=0.2198)$ M1 for all three calculations eg $6.5 \div 30 (=0.216\dots)$ and $8.95 \div 40 (=0.22375)$ and $10.99 \div 50 (=0.2198)$ A1 for 0.216(6...) and 0.223(75) and 0.219(8...); can be rounded or truncated as long as they remain different C1 (dep on M1) for conclusion fit from three comparable figures [could use different figures relating to 30, 40, 50]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>M1 for one calculation eg $6.5 \times 20 (=130)$ or $8.95 \times 15 (=134.25)$ or $10.99 \times 12 (=131.88)$ M1 for three calculations eg $6.5 \times 20 (=130)$ and $8.95 \times 15 (=134.25)$ and $10.99 \times 12 (=131.88)$ A1 for 130 and 134(.25) and 131(.88); can be rounded or truncated as long as they remain different C1 (dep on M1) for conclusion fit from three comparable figures eg cost of 600 plants or comparing small and medium and small and large e.g. 120 plants and 150 plants separately]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>M1 for one calculation e.g. $30 \div 6.5 (=4.615\dots)$ or $40 \div 8.95 (=4.469\dots)$ or $50 \div 10.99 (=4.549\dots)$ M1 for three calculations e.g. $30 \div 6.5 (=4.615\dots)$ and $40 \div 8.95 (=4.469\dots)$ and $50 \div 10.99 (=4.549\dots)$ A1 for 4.6(15...) and 4.4(69...) and 4.5(49...) can be rounded or truncated as long as they remain different C1 (dep on M1) for conclusion fit from three comparable figures [or any other calculations leading to comparable figures]</p>
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Pearson Edexcel - Tuesday 10 November 2009 - Paper 4 (Calculator) Higher Tier

5.

8		$1.72 \div 2 (=0.86)$ $7.65 \div 9 (=0.85)$	Large box with reasons	3	<p>M1 for $1.72 \div 2 (=0.86)$ M1 for $7.65 \div 9 (=0.85)$ A1 for large box or 9 kg with correct calculations OR M1 for $2 \div 1.72 (=1.162\dots)$ M1 for $9 \div 7.65 (=1.176\dots)$ A1 for large box or 9 kg with correct calculations OR M2 for $7.65 \times 2 \div 9 (=1.70)$ or for $1.72 \div 2 \times 9 (=7.74)$ A1 for large box or 9 kg with correct calculations OR M1 for $1.72 \times 9 (=15.48)$ M1 for $7.65 \times 2 (=15.30)$ A1 for large box or 9 kg with correct calculations</p> <p>NOTE: Accept equivalent methods for comparison</p>
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AQA GCSE – Wednesday 25 May 2017 – Paper 1 (Non - Calculator) Higher Tier

6.

18	Alternative method 1 – price for 8 bottles	
	<p>Any two (including at least one combination) of</p> <p>Single shops</p> <p>Method to work out cost using one shop</p> <p>Shop A</p> $3 \times 1 + 5 \times 0.5$ or 5.5 or $4 \times 1 + 4 \times 0.5$ or 6 or <p>Shop B</p> $4 \times 1 + 4 \times 0.5$ or 6 or $5 \times 1 + 3 \times 0.5$ or 6.5 or <p>Shop C</p> 8×0.7 or 5.6 <p>Combinations</p> <p>Method to work out cost using two shops</p> <p>A and B</p> $(1 + 2 \times 0.5) + (2 \times 1 + 3 \times 0.5)$ or 5.5 or <p>B and C</p> $(2 \times 1 + 3 \times 0.5) + (3 \times 0.7)$ or 5.6 or <p>A and C</p> $(2 \times 1 + 4 \times 0.5) + (2 \times 0.7)$ or 5.4 or $(1 \times 1 + 2 \times 0.5) + (5 \times 0.7)$ or 5.5	M2
	<p>6 bottles from A and 2 bottles from C with M2 awarded</p>	<p>oe</p> <p>Values may be in £ throughout</p> <p>M1 for any one single shop or combination</p>
	A1	<p>Condone 2 from A and 2 from C with M2 awarded</p> <p>SC2 6 bottles from A and 2 bottles from C with M1M0 awarded</p> <p>SC1 6 bottles from A and 2 bottles from C with M0M0 awarded</p>

18 cont	Alternative method 2 – best average cost per bottle		
	A is $\frac{2}{3}$ or B is 0.7 or C is 0.7	M1	Accept 0.66 or 66(p) or better truncation or rounding or 0.67 or 67(p)
	A is $\frac{2}{3}$ and B is 0.7 and C is 0.7	M1	
	6 bottles from A and 2 bottles from C with M2 awarded	A1	Condone 2 from A and 2 from C with M2 awarded SC2 6 bottles from A and 2 bottles from C with M1M0 awarded SC1 6 bottles from A and 2 bottles from C with M0M0 awarded
	Additional Guidance		
	In both methods, if a price or variable is chosen, values would be the respective multiples of that price or variable		
	For SC2, the M1 may have been awarded for the correct method or price for a different selection of 8 bottles or for the 6 from A and 2 from C eg only working is 6 from A and 2 from C and £5.40		SC2
	Calculations or total costs may not be labelled, but shops may be implied by prices		
An incorrect evaluation of the total cost of 6 from A and 2 from C leads to a maximum of M1M1A0 Ignore other incorrect evaluations which do not affect the award of marks			

AQA GSCE – Sample Paper 2 (Calculator) Higher Tier

7.

21	Alternative method 1		
	1.2 or 0.85	M1	
	$1 \div 0.85$ or 1.1(7...) or 1.18	M1	
	1.1(7...) or 1.18 and 1.2 and (Option) A	A1	
	Alternative method 2		
	1.2 or 0.85	M1	
	$1 \div 1.2$ or 0.83(...)	M1	
	0.83(...) and 0.85 and (Option) A	A1	
	Alternative method 3		
	450×1.2 or 540 or $x \times 0.85$ or $0.85x$	M1	x is the usual cost of the box and may be a numerical value
	$x \div$ their 540 or their $0.85x \div 450$	M1dep	
	$0.00185(\dots)x$ and $0.00188(\dots)x$ and (Option) A	A1	oe
	Alternative method 4		
	450×1.2 or 540 or $x \times 0.85$ or $0.85x$	M1	x is the usual cost of the box and may be a numerical value
their $540 \div x$ or $450 \div$ their $0.85x$	M1dep		
$\frac{540}{x}$ and $\frac{529(\dots)}{x}$ and (Option) A	A1	oe	

Alternative method 5 on next page

21	Alternative method 5		
	$\frac{1}{6}$ (free for A)	M1	oe fraction or decimal or percentage
	$\frac{3}{18}$ (free for A) and $\frac{3}{20}$ (free for B)	M1	oe pairs of fractions or pairs of decimal or pairs of percentages
	$\frac{3}{18}$ (free for A) and $\frac{3}{20}$ (free for B) and (Option) A	A1	