

Problems Involving Money L1 Mark Scheme		
1(a)	200p	[1]
1(b)	129p	[1]
1(c)	109p	[1]
1(d)	24p	[1]
1(e)	3168p	[1]
1(f)	950p	[1]
1(g)	344p	[1]
1(h)	112999p	[1]
1(i)	1287p	[1]
1(j)	7195p	[1]
2(a)	£0.54	[1]
2(b)	£1.12	[1]
2(c)	£0.99	[1]
2(d)	£0.03	[1]
2(e)	£35.51	[1]
2(f)	£0.66	[1]
2(g)	£40.00	[1]
2(h)	£1.08	[1]
2(i)	£2.36	[1]
2(j)	£9.71	[1]
3(a)	£10.19	[1]
3(b)	$6 \times 10.19 (= 61.14)$	[1]
	£61.14	[1]
3(c)	$10 \times 10.19 (= 101.90)$	[1]
	£101.90	[1]
3(d)	$3 \times 10.19 (= 30.57)$	[1]
	£30.57	[1]
3(e)	$20 \times 10.19 (= 203.80)$	[1]
	£203.80	[1]

4(a)	$5040 \div 20 (= 252)$	[1]
	252 hr	[1]
4(b)	$5040 \div 24 (= 210)$	[1]
	210 hr	[1]
4(c)	$5040 \div 28 (= 180)$	[1]
	180 hr	[1]
4(d)	$5040 \div 36 (= 140)$	[1]
	140 hr	[1]
5(a)	$92.70 \div 9 (= 10.30)$	[1]
	£10.30	[1]
5(b)	$65.40 \div 6 (= 10.90)$	[1]
	Yes	[1] ft their values
5(c)	$11.00 \times 8 (= 88.00)$	[1]
	£88.00	[1]
5(d)	$1133.00 \div 11.00$	[1]
	103 hr	[1]
6(a)	$2 \times 30 (= 60)$	[1]
	£0.60 or 60p	[1]
6(b)	$45 \times 5 (= 225)$	[1]
	£2.25 or 225p	[1]
6(c)	$450 \times 2 (= 900)$ and $200 \times 5 (= 1000)$	[1]
	$900 + 1000 (= 1900)$	[1]
	1900p = £19.00	[1]
	Yes	[1]

7(a)	$15000 \times 8 (= 120000)$	[1]
	£120000	[1]
7(b)	$500 \times 30 (= 15000)$	[1]
	£15000	[1]
7(c)	$15000 + 35000 + 3000 (= 53000)$	[1] Allow ecf from part (b)
	£53000	[1] Allow ecf from part (b)
7(d)	$200 + 50 + 44 + 5 + 1 (= 300)$	[1]
	300	[1]
7(e)	$2.10 \times 300 \times 20 (= 12600)$	[1] Allow ecf from part (d)
	£12600	[1] Allow ecf from part (d)
7(f)	$8 \times 20 \times (200 \times 10.49 + 50 \times 18.00 + 44 \times 22) (= 634560)$	[1]
	£634560	[1]
	$5 \times 4000 (= 20000)$	[1]
	$634560 + 20000 + 10000 = £664560$	[1]
7(g)	$664560 + 120000 + 53000 + 12600 + 8000 (= 858160)$	[1] Allow ecf from all previous parts
	£858160	[1] Allow ecf from all previous parts

8(a)	10% increase = $\times 1.1$	[1]
	$100 \times 1.1 = \text{£}110.00$	[1]
8(b)	40% increase = $\times 1.4$	[1]
	$200 \times 1.4 = \text{£}280.00$	[1]
8(c)	20% increase = $\times 1.2$	[1]
	$50 \times 1.2 = \text{£}60.00$	[1]
8(d)	25% increase = $\times 1.25$	[1]
	$28 \times 1.25 = \text{£}35.00$	[1]
8(e)	5% increase = $\times 1.05$	[1]
	$25 \times 1.05 = \text{£}26.25$	[1]
8(f)	60% increase = $\times 1.6$	[1]
	$35 \times 1.6 = \text{£}56.00$	[1]
8(g)	15% increase = $\times 1.15$	[1]
	$36 \times 1.15 = \text{£}41.40$	[1]
8(h)	95% increase = $\times 1.95$	[1]
	$150 \times 1.95 = \text{£}292.50$	[1]
8(i)	110% increase = $\times 2.10$	[1]
	$447 \times 2.10 = \text{£}938.70$	[1]
8(j)	55% increase = $\times 1.55$	[1]
	$95 \times 1.55 = \text{£}147.25$	[1]

9(a)	10% discount = $\times 0.9$	[1]
	$100 \times 0.9 = \text{£}90.00$	[1]
9(b)	30% discount = $\times 0.7$	[1]
	$200 \times 0.7 = \text{£}140.00$	[1]
9(c)	80% discount = $\times 0.2$	[1]
	$90 \times 0.2 = \text{£}18.00$	[1]
9(d)	75% discount = $\times 0.25$	[1]
	$32 \times 0.25 = \text{£}8.00$	[1]
9(e)	5% discount = $\times 0.95$	[1]
	$75 \times 0.95 = \text{£}71.25$	[1]
9(f)	60% discount = $\times 0.4$	[1]
	$85 \times 0.4 = \text{£}34.00$	[1]
9(g)	15% discount = $\times 0.85$	[1]
	$57 \times 0.85 = \text{£}48.45$	[1]
9(h)	90% discount = $\times 0.1$	[1]
	$555 \times 0.1 = \text{£}55.50$	[1]
9(i)	20% discount = $\times 0.8$	[1]
	$47 \times 0.8 = \text{£}37.60$	[1]
9(j)	55% discount = $\times 0.45$	[1]
	$925 \times 0.45 = \text{£}416.25$	[1]
10(a)	$335000 \times 0.35 = \text{£}117250$	[1]
10(b)	$610000 \times 0.85 = \text{£}518500$	[1]
	Yes because $\text{£}518500$ is greater than $\text{£}450000$	[1]
10(c)	$450000 \times 0.60 = \text{£}270000$	[1]
	$270000 \div 3 = \text{£}90000$	[1]