	Problems Involving Money L2 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)	6×10.19 (= 61.14)	[1]
	£61.14	[1]
3(c)	10×10.19 (= 101.90)	[1]
	£101.90	[1]
3(d)	3×10.19 (= 30.57)	[1]
	£30.57	[1]
3(e)	20×10.19 (= 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 = × 1.1	[1]
	100 × 1.1 = £110.00	[1]
8(b)	40% increase = × 1.4	[1]
	200 × 1.4 = £280.00	[1]
8(c)	20% increase = × 1.2	[1]
	50 × 1.2 = £60.00	[1]
8(d)	25% increase = × 1.25	[1]
	28 × 1.25 = £35.00	[1]
8(e)	8% increase = × 1.08	[1]
	25 × 1.08 = £27.00	[1]
8(f)	60% increase = × 1.6	[1]
	35 × 1.6 = £56.00	[1]
8(g)	17% increase = × 1.17	[1]
	36 × 1.17 = £42.12	[1]
8(h)	99% increase = × 1.99	[1]
	150 × 1.99 = £298.50	[1]
8(i)	112% increase = × 2.12	[1]
	447 × 2.12 = £947.64	[1]
8(j)	54% increase = × 1.54	[1]
	95 × 1.54 = £146.30	[1]

9(a)	10% discount = × 0.9	[1]
	$100 \times 0.9 = £90.00$	[1]
9(b)	30% discount = × 0.7	[1]
	$200 \times 0.7 = £140.00$	[1]
9(c)	80% discount = × 0.2	[1]
	$90 \times 0.2 = £18.00$	[1]
9(d)	75% discount = × 0.25	[1]
	$32 \times 0.25 = £8.00$	[1]
9(e)	4% discount = × 0.96	[1]
	$75 \times 0.96 = £72.00$	[1]
9(f)	60% discount = × 0.4	[1]
	$85 \times 0.4 = £34.00$	[1]
9(g)	17% discount = × 0.83	[1]
	$57 \times 0.83 = £47.31$	[1]
9(h)	89% discount = × 0.11	[1]
	$555 \times 0.11 = £61.05$	[1]
9(i)	12% discount = × 0.88	[1]
	$47 \times 0.88 = £41.36$	[1]
9(j)	54% discount = × 0.46	[1]
	$925 \times 0.46 = £425.50$	[1]
10(a)	$335000 \times 0.35 = £117250$	[1]
10(b)	$610000 \times 0.83 = £506300$	[1]
	Yes because £506300 is greater than £450000	[1]
10(c)	$450000 \times 0.61 = £274500$	[1]
	$274500 \div 3 = £91500$	[1]

11(a)	$40 \div 100 \times 100 (= 40)$	[1]
	40%	[1]
11(b)	$14 \div 100 \times 100 (= 14)$	[1]
	14%	[1]
11(c)	$37.5 \div 250 \times 100 (= 15)$	[1]
	15%	[1]
11(d)	$7.2 \div 90 \times 100 (= 8)$	[1]
	8%	[1]
11(e)	$126 \div 5040 \times 100 (= 2.5)$	[1]
	2.5%	[1]
11(f)	$5.25 \div 75 \times 100 (= 7)$	[1]
	7%	[1]
11(g)	$24 \div 768 \times 100 (= 3.125)$	[1]
	3.125%	[1]
11(h)	$13.5 \div 9 \times 100 (= 150)$	[1]
	150%	[1]
11(i)	$900 \div 10000 \times 100 (= 9)$	[1]
	9%	[1]
11(j)	$216 \div 144 \times 100 (= 150)$	[1]
	150%	[1]
12(a)	$2500 \div 10000 \times 100 = 25\%$	[1]
	$500 \div 20000 \times 100 = 2.5\%$	[1]
	$7500 \div 15000 \times 100 = 50\%$	[1]
	$1000 \div 50000 \times 100 = 2\%$	[1]
	$6720 \div 12000 \times 100 = 56\%$	[1]
12(b)	$10000 + 20000 + 15000 + 50000 + 12000 = 107000$	[1]
	$2500 + 500 + 7500 + 1000 + 6720 = 18220$	[1]
	$18220 \div 107000 \times 100 = 17\%$	[1]

13(a)	1350 – 1000 (= 350)	[1]
	1000 ÷ 350 × 100 (= 35)	[1]
	35%	[1]
13(b)	1000 – 900 (= 100)	[1]
	100 ÷ 1000 × 100 (= 10)	[1]
	10%	[1]
13(c)	1350 – 900 (= 450)	[1]
	450 ÷ 900 × 100 (= 50)	[1]
	50%	[1]
14(a)	1000 ÷ 250 × 125 (= 500)	[1]
	0.65 × 1000 (= 650)	[1]
	650 – 500 (= 150)	[1]
	150 ÷ 500 × 100 = 30%	[1]
14(b)	0.70 × 1000 (= 700)	[1]
	700 – 500 (= 200)	[1]
	200 ÷ 500 × 100 = 40%	[1]