

Q1

1

Divide cost of each option by the number of kilograms of potatoes to find cost per kilogram.

$$\text{farm shop: } 9 \div 12.5 = \text{£}0.72 \text{ per kg}$$

$$\text{supermarket: } 1.83 \div 2.5 = \text{£}0.732 \text{ per kg}$$

[3]

1 mark for dividing to find one price per kg. 1 mark for dividing to find both prices per kg. 1 mark for both answers correct.

Interpret your results in the context of the question.

The farm shop is the better value, because the price per kg of potatoes is lower. [1]

You could also get full marks by dividing 'the other way round' to find the number of kg per pound for each option.

I.e., farm shop = $12.5 \div 9 = 1.388\dots$ kg per £, and supermarket = $2.5 \div 1.83 = 1.366\dots$ kg per £.

So farm shop is the better value because you get the most kg per pound.

(Any other reasonable method allowing for a correct comparison will also get full marks.)

Q2

2

Divide cost of each option by the number of pints to find cost per pint.

It might be easier to convert the prices to 118 p and 174 p first, before dividing.

$$4 \text{ pints: } 118 \div 4 = 29.5 \text{ p per pint}$$

$$6 \text{ pints: } 174 \div 6 = 29 \text{ p per pint}$$

[2]

1 mark for dividing to find both prices per pint. 1 mark for both answers correct.

Interpret your results in the context of the question.

The 6 pint bottle is the best value, because the price per pint is lower. [1]

Any other reasonable method allowing for a correct comparison will also get full marks.

Q3

3

£1 is 25.82 koruna. So £200 is equivalent to 200×25.82 koruna.

$$200 \times 25.82 = 5164 \text{ koruna}$$

[1]

Divide by 100 to see how many hundreds of koruna that is equal to.

$$5164 \div 100 = 51.64$$

[1]

But she can only get 100 koruna notes, and £200 is not enough for 52 of those (5200 koruna).

So round **down**.

51 [1]

Q4

4

£1 is HK\$12.30. So HK\$3179.55 is equivalent to $3179.55 \div 12.30$ £s.

$$3179.55 \div 12.30 = \text{£}258.50$$

[1]

Subtract that from the London price to find out how much he saved.

$$285 - 258.50 = \text{£}26.50$$

[1]

£26.50 cheaper [1]

You can also answer this and get full marks by comparing both prices in HK\$.
I.e., £285 = $285 \times 12.30 = \text{HK\$}3505.50$. So it's $3505.50 - 3179.55 = \text{HK\$}325.95$ cheaper.

Q5

5

£1 is 1.16 euros. So 5 euros is equivalent to $5 \div 1.16$ £s.

$$5 \div 1.16 = 4.3103... = \text{£}4.31 \text{ (nearest penny)}$$

[1]

Subtract the price in England from that to find the difference.

$$4.31 - 2.50 = \text{£}1.81$$

[1]

£1.81 [1]

You can also answer this and get full marks by comparing both prices in euros.
I.e., £2.50 = $2.50 \times 1.16 = 2.90$ euros. So it's $5 - 2.90 = 2.10$ euros cheaper.

Q6

6

£1 is 1.34 euros. So 31 euros is equivalent to $31 \div 1.34$ euros.

$$31 \div 1.34 = 23.1343... = \text{£}23.13 \text{ (nearest penny)}$$

[2]

1 mark for dividing to find the price in £. 1 mark for the correct answer.

Make a comparison in the context of the question.

The wallet is only £23.13 in France, which is slightly cheaper than the £23.50 London price. [1]

You can also answer this and get full marks by comparing both prices in euros.
I.e., £23.50 = $23.50 \times 1.34 = 31.49$ euros. That is slightly more expensive than the 31 euro price in France.

Q7

7a

£1 is 3.5601 lira. So £550 is equivalent to 550×3.5601 lira.

$$550 \div 3.5601 = 1958.055$$

[]

Round to the nearest lira.

1958 lira []

7b

In the approximation, each 'lot' of 7 lira is equal to £2.
Divide 210 by 7 to find how many lots of 7 lira there are.
Then multiply by 2 to find the approximation in pounds.

$$210 \div 7 = 30$$

$$30 \times 2 = 60$$

£60 [2]

1 mark for a correct method to find the approximate cost in £. 1 mark for all calculations in the method correct.

7c

In your answer, use the facts that he doesn't have a calculator, and that £2 = 7 lira is the same as £1 = 3.50 lira.

It is a sensible start, because with his approximation he can do the calculations in his head. Also £2 = 7 lira is the same as £1 = 3.50 lira, so his approximation is quite close to the actual exchange rate. []

Q8-9

8

Every \$1.0697 can be changed into €1.
Divide to find how many times \$1.0697 goes into \$500.

$$\$500 \div \$1.0697 = 467.4207\dots$$

[]

Round euros to 2 decimal places.

€467.42 []

Rounding to 3sf is also acceptable: \$467

9

We need to work out how many times 0.0154 goes in to 64.

$$\frac{64}{0.0154} = 4155.844\ 155\dots$$

[]

4160 rupees []

Q10-11

10

€1 = \$1.091 means that \$1 = € $\frac{1}{1.091}$

Convert \$6 into euros (by multiplying by $\frac{1}{1.091}$)

$$6 \times \frac{1}{1.091} = 5.4995\dots$$

[]

Round your answer to 2 decimal places for euros

€5.50 []

11

Work out \$1 in € euros (by dividing by 1.635)

$$\text{\$1} = \text{€} \frac{1}{1.635}$$

Find \$1962 in euros (by multiplying by $\frac{1}{1.635}$)

$$1962 \times \frac{1}{1.635}$$

[]

€1200 []

Q12

12

The answer is required in rupees so we need to convert the charge in US Dollars to rupees.
We need to find how many times 0.0153 goes into 35.

$$35 \div 0.0153 = 2287.581 \dots$$

[]

Now find the difference between this and the amount the dressmaker charges in rupees.

$$2300 - 2287.581 \dots = 12.418 \dots$$

12.42 rupees []