

8300

GCSE MATHEMATICS

Foundation and Higher tier – Questions by Topic – Mark Scheme

Ratio, proportion and rates of change

Value for money

v1.0

Glossary for Mark Schemes

GCSE examinations are marked in such a way as to award positive achievement wherever possible. Thus, for GCSE Mathematics papers, marks are awarded under various categories.

If a student uses a method which is not explicitly covered by the mark scheme the same principles of marking should be applied. Credit should be given to any valid methods. Examiners should seek advice from their senior examiner if in any doubt

M	Method marks are awarded for a correct method which could lead to a correct answer.
A	Accuracy marks are awarded when following on from a correct method. It is not necessary to always see the method. This can be implied
B	Marks awarded independent of method.
ft	Follow through marks. Marks awarded for correct working following a mistake in an earlier step.
SC	Special case. Marks awarded within the scheme for a common misinterpretation which has some mathematical worth.
M dep	A method mark dependent on a previous method mark being awarded.
B dep	A mark that can only be awarded if a previous independent mark has been awarded.
oe	Or equivalent. Accept answers that are equivalent. e.g. accept 0.5 as well as $\frac{1}{2}$
[a, b]	Accept values between a and b inclusive.
3.14...	Allow answers which begin 3.14 e.g. 3.14, 3.142, 3.1416
Use of brackets	It is not necessary to see the bracketed work to award the marks.

Examiners should consistently apply the following principles

Diagrams

Diagrams that have working on them should be treated like normal responses. If a diagram has been written on but the correct response is within the answer space, the work within the answer space should be marked. Working on diagrams that contradicts work within the answer space is not to be considered as choice but as working, and is not, therefore, penalised.

Responses which appear to come from incorrect methods

Whenever there is doubt as to whether a student has used an incorrect method to obtain an answer, as a general principle, the benefit of doubt must be given to the student. In cases where there is no doubt that the answer has come from incorrect working then the student should be penalised.

Questions which ask students to show working

Instructions on marking will be given but usually marks are not awarded to students who show no working.

Questions which do not ask students to show working

As a general principle, a correct response is awarded full marks.

Misread or miscopy

Students often copy values from a question incorrectly. If the examiner thinks that the student has made a genuine misread, then only the accuracy marks (A or B marks), up to a maximum of 2 marks are penalised. The method marks can still be awarded.

Further work

Once the correct answer has been seen, further working may be ignored unless it goes on to contradict the correct answer.

Choice

When a choice of answers and/or methods is given, mark each attempt. If both methods are valid then M marks can be awarded but any incorrect answer or method would result in marks being lost.

Work not replaced

Erased or crossed out work that is still legible should be marked.

Work replaced

Erased or crossed out work that has been replaced is not awarded marks.

Premature approximation

Rounding off too early can lead to inaccuracy in the final answer. This should be penalised by 1 mark unless instructed otherwise.

Q1.

$$4 \times (0).34 (= 1.36) \text{ or oe}$$
$$3.09 \div 3 (= 1.03)$$

M1

$$3.4(0) - \text{their } 1.36 (= 2.04)$$
$$\text{oe } 0.6 \times 3.4(0)$$

M1

$$3.09 - \text{their } 1.03 (= 2.06)$$
$$\text{oe } \frac{2}{3} \times 3.09 (= 2.06)$$

M1

(£) 2.04 (SS) and (£) 2.06 (CC) oe

A1

Super Snacks

Strand (iii)

Correct decision based on their figures with at least two method marks awarded

Q1ft

[5]

Q2.

$$66 \times 15 \text{ or } 990$$
$$\text{or } 66 \div 3 (\times 2) \text{ or } 22 \text{ or } 44$$
$$\text{or } 15 \div 3 (\times 2) \text{ or } 5 \text{ or } 10$$
$$\text{oe}$$

M1

$$\text{their } 990 \div 3 (\times 2)$$
$$\text{or their } 22 \times 15 \text{ or } 330$$
$$\text{or } (66 - \text{their } 22) \times 15$$
$$\text{or their } 44 \times 15$$
$$\text{or } (15 - \text{their } 5) \times 66 \text{ or their } 10 \times 66$$
$$\text{or } 660$$
$$\text{oe}$$

M1dep

$$75 \times 1000 \text{ or } 75\,000$$
$$\text{or } 75 \div 100 \times 20 \text{ or } 15$$
$$\text{or } 75 \div 100 \times 80 \text{ or } 60$$
$$\text{oe } 0.75 \times 1000 \text{ or } 750$$
$$\text{or } 0.75 \div 100 \times 20 \text{ or } 0.15$$
$$\text{or } 0.75 \div 100 \times 80 \text{ or } 0.6(0)$$

M1

$$\text{their } 75\,000 \times 0.8 \div 100$$
$$\text{or } (75 - \text{their } 15) \times 1000 \div 100$$
$$\text{or their } 60 \times 1000 \div 100$$
$$\text{or } 600$$

$$\text{oe their } 750 \times 0.8$$
$$\text{or } (0.75 - \text{their } 0.15) \times 1000$$
$$\text{or their } 0.6(0) \times 1000$$

M1dep

660 and 600 and (Company) B

Strand (iii)

Q1

[5]

Q3.

0.8×1550 or 1240

oe

M1

$1950 \div 3 \times 2$ or 1300

oe

M1

their 1300 – $0.05 \times$ their 1300

or $0.95 \times$ their 1300

or 1235

their 1300 can be their 1240 if greater than 1250

M1

1240 and 1235

as final values

A1

(Car) B

Strand (iii)

ft for correct decision based on their values, with at least M2 scored and one correct final value

SC2 1368 and 1200

or 1162.5(0) and 1202.5(0)

SC1 1368 or 1162.5(0) or 1202.5(0)

Q1ft

Additional Guidance

Car A = 1240 and Car B = 1300 with correct decision of Car A

M1M1M0A0Q1ft

[5]

Q4.

$2.20 + 0.5 + 0.6$ or 3.3

oe Allow mix of units

M1

their 3.3 – 0.8

oe Allow mix of units

M1

2.50

ft three items added and offer subtracted if M0M1 awarded

A1ft

Alternative method

$2.20 - 0.8$ or 1.4

oe Allow mix of units

M1

their $1.4 + 0.5 + 0.6$

oe Allow mix of units

M1

2.50

ft offer subtracted and three items added if M1M0 awarded

A1ft

[3]

Q5.

$$70 \times 40 \text{ or } 2800$$

(Nisha)

M1

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \hline \text{their } 2800 - 100 \times \text{their } 2800 \\ \text{or } 2800 - 140 \text{ or } 2660 \end{array}$$

oe

(Nisha)

M1dep

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \hline 70 \div 5 \text{ or } 5 \times 70 \text{ or } 14 \\ 4 \\ \hline \text{or } 5 \times 70 \text{ or } 56 \end{array}$$

oe

(Dipen)

M1

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{their } 14 \times 4 \times 40 \text{ or } 56 \times 40 \\ \text{or } 70 \times 40 - \text{their } 14 \times 40 \\ \text{or their } 2800 - \text{their } 14 \times 40 \\ \text{or } 2240 \end{array}$$

oe

dependent on 3rd method mark

(Dipen)

M1dep

$$2660 \text{ and } 2240$$

A1

$$420 \text{ and No}$$

Strand (iii)

correct comparison for their values, with at least one correct value

Q1ft

Additional Guidance

2800 – 140 implies minimum **first** and **second** Method marks

2800 – 560 implies minimum **third** and **fourth** Method marks

[6]

Q6.

(a) $5.99 \div 8$ or $599 \div 8$

Condone $6 \div 8$ or $600 \div 8$

M1

74.875 (p) or 74 (p) or 75 (p)

Accept £ 0.74 or £ 0.75 or £ 0.74875

Allow any correct rounding or truncation giving an answer to 2 or more s.f.

A1

(b) $3.99 \div 6$

or $399 \div 6$ oe

Scaling method used with £ 6

6

or $\frac{6}{8} \times 5.99$

eg 8 cost £ 6, 4 cost £ 3, 2 cost £ 1.50 6 cost £ 4.50

or $6 \times$ their 75

£3.99 + their £1.50

£5.99 – their £1.50

or $6 \times$ their 0.75

M1

(£) 0.665 or 66(.5) (p) or 67 (p)

6 pack is better value

or 4.4925 or 450p or £4.50

7p, 8p or 9p cheaper per battery

and better value (Yes)

£5.49 or £4.49

Comparison must be with consistent units

ft their (a)

A1ft

Alternative method

$8 \div 5.99$ or $8 \div 599$

May be seen in (a)

and $6 \div 3.99$ or $6 \div 399$

6 costs £2 less (so extras are £1 each)

Compares cost of 24 batteries

£5.99 $\times$ 3 and £3.99 $\times$ 4

M1

1.3(3) and 1.5(0)

£1 compared with 75p

and 6 batteries better value (Yes)

£17.97 and £15.96

and 6 batteries better value

A1ft

[4]

Q7.

$$0.2 \times 40 \text{ or } \frac{20}{100} \times 40 \text{ or } 8 \text{ oe}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{80}{100} \times 40$$

$$40 \div 50 (= 0.8) \text{ and } 0.8 \times 0.2 \text{ or } 0.8 \times 0.8$$

M1

32

$$0.16$$

A1

$$50 \div \text{their } 32 \text{ or } 80 \div 55 \text{ oe}$$

$$1.5(6...) \text{ or } 1.4(5...)$$

$$0.8 - 0.16 \text{ or } 0.64$$

$$\text{or their } 32 \div 50 \text{ or } 55 \div 80$$

$$\text{or } 50 \div 40 = 1.25 \text{ and } 1.25 \div 0.8$$

$$\text{or } 0.64 \text{ or } 0.68(75) \text{ or } 0.69$$

M1

$$50 \div \text{their } 32 \text{ and } 80 \div 55$$

Attempt to match equal quantities or equal prices

$$\text{or their } 32 \div 50 \text{ and } 55 \div 80$$

$$0.8 - 0.16 \text{ and } 55 \div 80$$

$$\text{or their } 32 \div 50 \times 80$$

$$1.25 \div 0.8 \text{ and } 80 \div 55$$

$$\text{or } 55 \div 80 \times 50$$

M1dep

$$1.5(6...) \text{ and } 1.4(5...)$$

ml per £

$$0.64 \text{ and } 0.68(75) \text{ or } 0.69$$

£ per ml

$$51(.2)$$

80 ml of small bottle

$$34(.375)$$

50 ml of large bottle

A1

Correct conclusion

(Small bottle (50 ml) if correct)

Strand (iii)

ft from their working

Dependent on 2nd and 3rd method marks

Q1ft

Alternative Method

0.2×40 or $\frac{20}{100} \times 40$ or 8 oe
 $40 \times 8 (= 320)$ and 320×0.2 or 320×0.8

or $\frac{80}{100} \times 40$

M1

32

64

A1

their 32×8 or 55×5 oe
or 256 or 275

$320 - 64$ or 256

M1

their 32×8 and 55×5

Attempt to match equal quantities or equal prices

M1dep

256 and 275

A1

Correct conclusion

Strand (iii)

ft from their working

Dependent on 2nd and 3rd method marks

Q1ft

[6]

Q8.

78×5 or 1.99×2 oe

Attempt at a sensible scale for one of the bottles (e.g multiple of 5 for 78p or multiple of 2 for £1.99 or one from list below)

M1

78×5 (390) and 1.99×2 (3.98) oe
or $78 \div 60$ (1.3) and $199 \div 150$ (1.326)

Attempt to compare equal quantities (any units)

or $78 \div 4$ (19.5) and $199 \div 10$ (19.9)
or $60 \div 78$ (0.769) and $150 \div 199$ (0.7537)

Note: May use 600 and 1500 (ml)

or 78×2.5 (195)
or $199 \div 2.5$ (79.6)

M1dep

e.g. (£) 3.90 and (£) 3.98 oe

Correct values for their comparison

Money units can be in p or £

Capacity units must be consistent

A1

Small

Strand (iii)

Correct conclusion from correct values

Must compare equal quantities

Q1

[4]

Q9.

Alternative method 1

$$\frac{15}{100} \times 49.8(0)$$

or 7.47

49.8(0) ÷ 5

or 9.96

oe

0.85 seen

M1

49.8(0) – their 7.47

or 42.33

$$\frac{15}{100} \times \text{their } 9.96$$

or 1.49(4)

oe

49.8(0) × 0.85

or 42.33

M1dep

their 42.33 ÷ 5

or their 9.96 – their 1.49

or 8.466 or 8.46 or 8.47

M1dep

8.466 or 8.46 or 8.47

and 5 litres

Strand (iii)

ft only for M1M1M0

Q1ft

Alternative method 2

$$\frac{15}{100} \times 49.8(0)$$

or 7.47

49.8(0) ÷ 5

or 9.96

oe

8.75 × 5 or 43.75

or 1 ÷ 8.75 or 0.114... or 0.11

M1

49.8(0) – their 7.47

or 42.33

$$\frac{15}{100} \times \text{their } 9.96$$

or 1.49(4)

oe

M1dep

49.8(0) – their 7.47

or 42.33

and 43.75

8.75 + their 1.49(4)

or 10.24(4)

1 ÷ 8.75 or 0.114... or 0.11

and 5 ÷ their 42.33 or 0.118... or 0.12

M1dep

42.33 and 43.75

and 5 litres

9.96 and 10.24(4)

and 5 litres

0.114... and 0.118... and 5 litres

or 0.11 and 0.12 and 5 litres

Strand (iii)

ft only for M1M1M0

Q1ft**Additional Guidance**

Allow £49.80 or £42.33 or large can or second can or B for Q mark

Do not accept £50 for £49.80 unless recovered

[4]

Q10.

Packs of 6/Packs of 2

1.38×3

oe

$4.17 \div 3$

M1

4.14

oe

1.39

A1

2 pack identified

*Strand (iii)**ft their values provided method mark has been awarded***Q1ft****Alternative Method 1** Scaling (multiples of 6)

1.38×6 **and** 4.17×2

oe

M1

8.28 **and** 8.34

oe

A1

2 pack identified

*Strand (iii)**ft their values provided method mark has been awarded***Q1ft****Alternative Method 2** Price per roll

$1.38 \div 2$ **and** $4.17 \div 6$

oe

M1

0.69 **and** 0.695

oe

Accept 0.69 **and** $0.7(0)$ **A1**

2 pack identified

*Strand (iii)**ft their values provided method mark has been awarded***Q1ft****Alternative Method 3** Rolls per £

$2 \div 1.38$ **and** $6 \div 4.17$

M1

$1.44...$ **and** $1.43...$

A1

2 pack identified

*Strand (iii)**ft their values provided method mark has been awarded***Q1ft**

Alternative Method 4 Comparing proportions

4.17 ÷ 1.38 and 6 ÷ 2

*1.38 ÷ 4.17 and 2 ÷ 6***M1**

3.02 and 3

*0.330... or 0.331 and 0.333...***A1**

2 pack identified

*Strand (iii)**ft their values provided method mark has been awarded***Q1ft****Additional Guidance**

Ignore any units throughout, e.g. 0.69p and 0.695p

Students can scale up to any multiple of 6, e.g. 12, 18, 24, etc.

Scale up to 18:

1.38 × 9 and 4.17 × 3

M1

12.42 and 12.51

A1

2 pack identified

Q1

Scale up to 24:

1.38 × 12 and 4.17 × 4

M1

16.56 and 16.68

A1

2 pack identified

Q1

Alternative method 5:

1.38 × 2 = 2.76 and 4.17 – 2.76

M1

1.41

A1

2 pack identified

Q1

The Q mark can be awarded if the candidate has scored M1 and has made a correct comparison from their two values

Pack of 2 identified with no correct working scores no marks**[3]**

Q11.

Alternative method 1

$3.25 \div 25$ or 0.13

oe

or $325 \div 25$ or 13

cost of a chocolate in a single box

or

$5 \div (2 \times 25)$ or $5 \div 50$ or 0.1(0)

or $500 \div (2 \times 25)$ or $500 \div 50$ or 10

cost of a chocolate from special offer

M1

$3.25 \div 25 - 5 \div (2 \times 25)$

oe

or their 0.13 – their 0.1(0) or 0.03

their 0.13 and their 0.1(0) must come from correct methods

or

$325 \div 25 - 500 \div (2 \times 25)$

or their 13 – their 10

their 13 and their 10 must come from correct methods

M1dep

3

condone £0.03 on answer line

A1

Alternative method 2

$2 \times 3.25 - 5$ or 6.5(0) – 5 or 1.5(0)

or

$2 \times 325 - 500$ or 650 – 500 or 150

difference in cost of two boxes

M1

their 1.5(0) $\div (2 \times 25)$ or 0.03

oe $1.5(0) \div 50$

or

their 150 $\div (2 \times 25)$

oe $150 \div 50$

M1dep

3

condone £0.03 on answer line

A1

Alternative method 3

$3.25 - 5 \div 2$ or $3.25 - 2.5(0)$

or 0.75

or $325 - 500 \div 2$ or $325 - 250$

or 75

difference in cost of one box

M1

their 0.75 $\div 25$ or 0.03

or

their 75 $\div 25$

M1dep

3

condone £0.03 on answer line

A1

[3]

Q12.**Alternative method 1 of 6 – cost per hour**

$3.6(0) \div 8$ or $(0).45$

or $2.94 \div 6$ or $(0).49$

$360 \div 8$ or 45

or $294 \div 6$ or 49

M1

Their $(0).45 \div 5$ or $(0).09$

or their $(0).49 \div 5.5$ or $(0).08(9\dots)$

Their $45 \div 5$ or 9

or their $49 \div 5.5$ or 8.(9...)

M1dep

Their $(0).45 \div 5$

and their $(0).49 \div 5.5$

Their $45 \div 5$

and *their $49 \div 5.5$*

M1dep

$(\pounds)0.09$ and $(\pounds)0.08(9\dots)$

9(p) and 8.(9...) (p)

A1

Brand B

ft correct decision for their values with M3 scored

A1ft**Alternative method 2 of 6 – cost per hour from price of pack**

8×5 or 40

or 6×5.5 or 33

M1

$3.6(0) \div$ their 40 or $(0).09$

or $2.94 \div$ their 33 or $(0).08(9\dots)$

$360 \div$ their 40 or 9

or $294 \div$ their 33 or 8.(9...)

M1dep

$3.6(0) \div$ their 40

and $2.94 \div$ their 33

$360 \div$ their 40

and *$294 \div$ their 33*

M1dep

$(\pounds)0.09$ and $(\pounds)0.08(9\dots)$

9(p) and 8.(9...) (p)

A1

Brand B

ft correct decision for their values with M3 scored

A1ft

Alternative method 3 of 6 – number of hours per unit cost from number of batteries

3.6(0) ÷ 8 or (0).45

or 2.94 ÷ 6 or (0).49

360 ÷ 8 or 45

or 294 ÷ 6 or 49

M1

5 ÷ their (0).45 or 11.1(...)

or 5.5 ÷ their (0).49 or 11.2(...)

5 ÷ their 45 or (0).111(...)

or 5.5 ÷ their 49 or (0).112(...)

M1dep

5 ÷ their (0).45

and 5.5 ÷ their (0).49

5 ÷ their 45

and *5.5 ÷ their 49*

M1dep

11.1(...) (hours) and 11.2(...) (hours)

(0).111(...) (hours) and (0).112(...) (hours)

A1

Brand B

ft correct decision for their values with M3 scored

A1ft

Alternative method 4 of 6 – common number of batteries

Scaling towards a cost for a common number of batteries (e.g. 24 batteries)

e.g. $8 \times 3 \times 5$ or 120 **and** $6 \times 4 \times 5.5$ or 132

M1

e.g. 3×3.60 or 10.8(0) **and** 4×2.94 or 11.76

e.g. 3×360 or 1080 and 4×294 or 1176

M1

e.g. their 10.8(0) ÷ their 120 or (0).09

and their 11.76 ÷ their 132 or (0).08(9...)

e.g. their 1080 ÷ their 120 or 9

and *their 1176 ÷ their 132 or 8.(9...)*

Dependent on M1M1

M1dep

(£)0.09 and (£)0.08(9...)

9(p) and 8.(9...) (p)

A1

Brand B

ft correct decision for their values with M3 scored

A1ft

Alternative method 5 of 6 – number of hours per unit cost from batteries per unit cost

$8 \div 3.6(0)$ or $2.2(\dots)$ or $6 \div 2.94$ or $2.04(\dots)$

$8 \div 360$ or $0.022(\dots)$ or $6 \div 294$ or $0.0204(\dots)$

M1

their $2.2(\dots) \times 5$ or $11.1(\dots)$ or their $2.04(\dots) \times 5.5$ or $11.2(\dots)$

their $0.022(\dots) \times 5$ or $0.111(\dots)$ or their $0.0204(\dots) \times 5.5$ or $0.112(\dots)$

M1dep

their $2.2(\dots) \times 5$ **and** their $2.04(\dots) \times 5.5$

*their $0.022(\dots) \times 5$ **and** their $0.0204(\dots) \times 5.5$*

M1dep

$11.1(\dots)$ (hours) and $11.2(\dots)$ (hours)

(0).111(\dots) (hours) and (0).112(\dots) (hours)

A1

Brand B

ft correct decision for their values with M3 scored

A1ft

Alternative method 6 of 6 – cost for common number of battery hours

$3.6(0) \div 8$ or $(0).45$ or $2.94 \div 6$ or $(0).49$

$360 \div 8$ or 45 or $294 \div 6$ or 49

M1

Scaling towards a common number of battery hours (e.g. 55 hours)

e.g. their $(0).45 \times 11$ or their $(0).49 \times 10$

e.g. their 45×11 or their 49×10

M1dep

e.g. their $(0).45 \times 11$ **and** their $(0).49 \times 10$

*e.g. their 45×11 **and** their 49×10*

M1dep

e.g. (£)4.95 and (£)4.9(0)

e.g. 495(p) and 490(p)

A1

Brand B

ft correct decision for their values with M3 scored

A1ft

Additional Guidance

For the first A mark the values must not be rounded to the same value
A1ft can be awarded after A0 for the same value for the correct decision
e.g. 0.09 and 0.09 with decision 'both the same'

M3A0A1ft

$8 \times 5 = 40$ and $40 \div 3.6(0)$ **and** $6 \times 5.5 = 33$ and $33 \div 2.94$ is equivalent to $8 \div 3.6(0) \times 5$ and $6 \div 2.94 \times 5.5$ on Alt 5

M3

$8 \times 5 = 40$ and $40 \div 3.6(0)$ is equivalent to $8 \div 3.6(0) \times 5$ on Alt method 5

M2

$6 \times 5.5 = 33$ and $33 \div 2.94$ is equivalent to $6 \div 2.94 \times 5.5$ on Alt method 5

M2

$(0).45 \div 5$

M1M1

$(0).45 \div 5$ and $(0).49 \div 5.5$

M1M1M1

$(0).45 \div 5$ and $(0).415 \div 5.5$ 0.415 is not from a correct method

M1M1M0

In Alt method 4

M1M1 can be awarded in either order

In Alt method 5

their 2.2(...) must be correct or from correct method

their 2.04(...) must be correct or from correct method

Accept misread of 4 batteries (A) or 3 batteries (B) for up to M3A0A1ft

Accept working with minutes

eg in Alt method 3

for 2nd M1dep accept

$300 \div 45 = 6.6(\dots)$ or 6.7

or $330 \div 49 = 6.7(\dots)$

for 3rd M1dep accept

$300 \div 45$

and $330 \div 49$

for first A mark must see 6.6(...) or 6.67 **and** 6.7(...)

or 6.7 **and** 6.73(...)

[5]

Q13.

Alternative method 1

1.2 or 0.85

M1

$1 \div 0.85$ or $1.1(7\dots)$ or 1.18

M1

$1.1(7\dots)$ or 1.18 and 1.2 and (Option) A

A1

Alternative method 2

1.2 or 0.85

M1

$1 \div 1.2$ or $0.83(\dots)$

M1

$0.83(\dots)$ and 0.85 and (Option) A

A1

Alternative method 3

450×1.2 or 540

or

$x \times 0.85$ or $0.85x$

x is the usual cost of the box and may be a numerical value

M1

$x \div \text{their } 540$ or $\text{their } 0.85x \div 450$

M1dep

$0.00185(\dots)x$ and $0.00188(\dots)x$ and (Option) A

oe

A1

Alternative method 4

450×1.2 or 540

or

$x \times 0.85$ or $0.85x$

x is the usual cost of the box and may be a numerical value

M1

$\text{their } 540 \div x$ or $450 \div \text{their } 0.85x$

M1dep

$\frac{540}{x}$ and $\frac{529.(\dots)}{x}$ and (Option) A

oe

A1

Alternative method 5

$\frac{1}{6}$ (free for A)

oe fraction or decimal or percentage

M1

$\frac{3}{18}$ (free for A) and $\frac{3}{20}$ (free for B)

oe pairs of fractions or pairs of decimal or pairs of percentages

M1

$\frac{3}{18}$ (free for A) and $\frac{3}{20}$ (free for B) and (Option) A

A1

[3 marks]