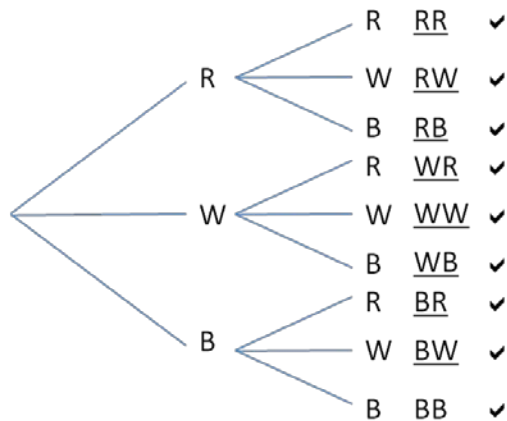


Marks: 45

1.  $\frac{8}{24} \checkmark = \frac{1}{3} \checkmark$  (2)
2. Yes  $\checkmark$  as the first token is replaced, keeping the total number of tokens and the number of red tokens the same.  $\checkmark \checkmark$  (3)



3. (9)
4.  $\frac{1}{9} \checkmark \checkmark$  (2)
5.  $\frac{1}{9} \times 100 \checkmark = 11\% \checkmark$  (2)
6.  $100 - 11 \checkmark = 89\% \checkmark$  (2)
7. No  $\checkmark$  as the chances of winning are so much lower than winning.  $\checkmark \checkmark$  (3)
8.  $400 \times 5 \checkmark = R2\ 000 \checkmark$  (2)
9.  $0,11 \checkmark \times 400 \checkmark = 44 \text{ people} \checkmark$  (3)
10.  $44 \times 10 \checkmark = R440 \checkmark$  (2)
- 11.
- a.  $\frac{2}{9} \checkmark \checkmark$  ( $\checkmark$  denominator and  $\checkmark$  numerator) (2)
- b.  $\frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3} \checkmark \checkmark$  (2)
- c.  $\frac{4}{9} \checkmark \checkmark$  (2)
- d.  $\frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3} \checkmark \checkmark$  (2)
- e.  $0 \checkmark \checkmark$  (2)
12. The game can be adjusted by making it an equal chance of winning and losing  $\checkmark$  so you could have only 2 colours  $\checkmark$  and have an option of winning with either two of the same and one specific colour first  $\checkmark$  or you can have more colours but have a scenario with a 50% (or close to 50%) chance of winning.  $\checkmark$  (any answer that shows understanding of fair game play with an example) (5)