

Q1.

Join each box to the correct number.

One has been done for you.

6×5	30
half of 98	32
double 4×4	44
	49

1 mark

Q2.

Write in the missing number.

$$\boxed{} \times 4 = 96$$

1 mark

Q3.

Write in the **missing** number.

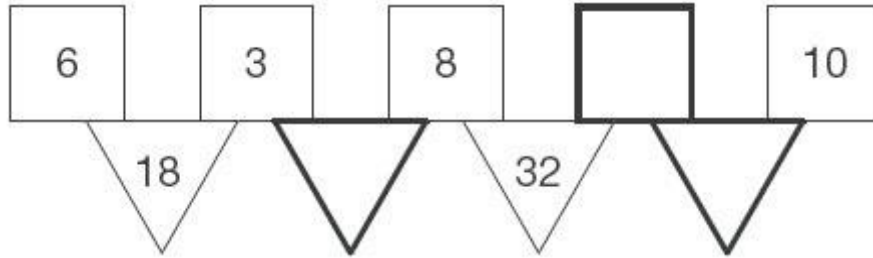
$$12 \times \boxed{} = 36$$

1 mark

Q4.

Here is a multiplication.

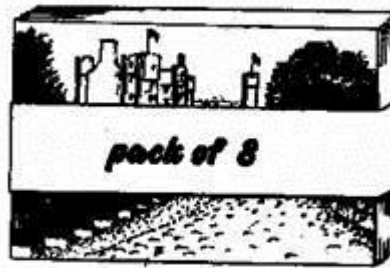
$$6 \times 10 = 60$$



2 marks

Q7.

A shop sells postcards in **packs of 6** and **packs of 8**



Alan bought **4 packs of 8 cards**.

How many cards did he get?

1 mark

Shereen bought some **packs of 6 cards**.

Altogether she has **30 cards**.

How many **packs of 6** did she buy?

1 mark

Q8.

I am thinking of a number that is not zero.

I **multiply** my number by **5**

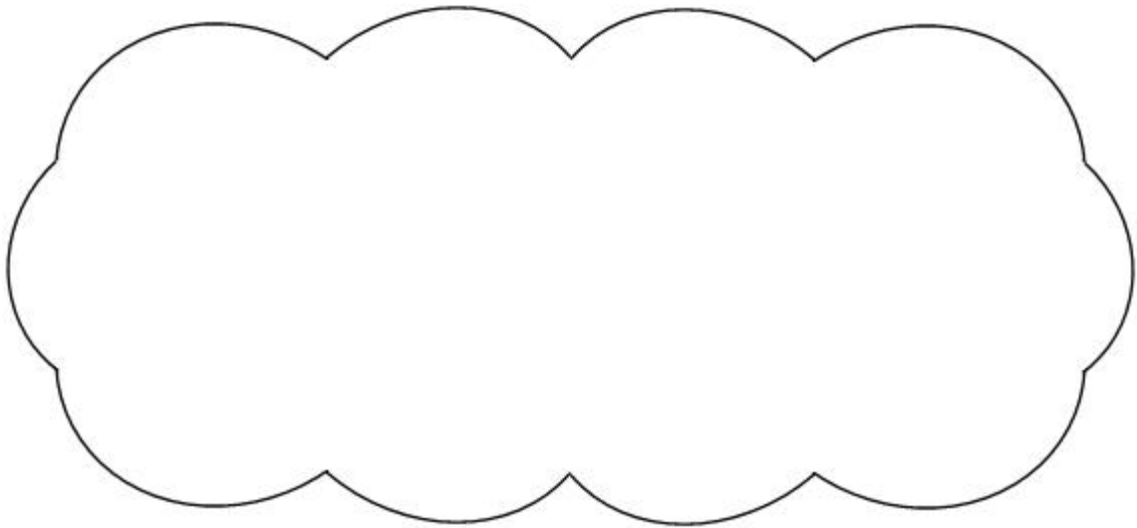
Tick (✓) the statement below that is true.

The answer must be positive.

The answer must be negative.

The answer could be positive or negative.

Explain how you know.



1 mark

Q9.

Write the missing numbers.

(a) $20 \times 4 = \square$

(b) $48 \div \square = 24$

2 marks

Q10.

Rob has some number cards.



He holds up a card.

He says,

'If I multiply the number on this card by 5, the answer is 35'.

What is the number on the card?

1 mark

He holds up a different card.

He says,

'If I divide the number on this card by 6, the answer is 4'.

What is the number on the card?

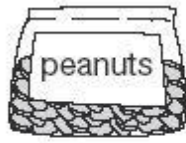
1 mark

Q11.

A shop sells food for birds.



£3.79 for a bag



£1.35 for a bag



£8.95 each

Lara has £10 to spend on peanuts.

How many bags of peanuts can she get for £10?

1 mark

Amir has £20

He wants to buy a bird-feeder and 4 bags of bird seed.

How much **more** money does he need?

Show your method																				
																£				

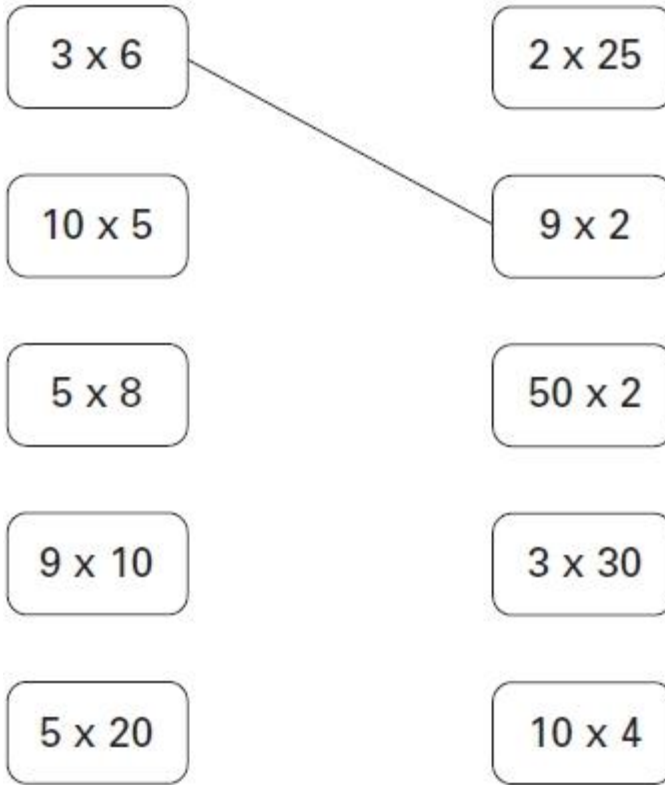
2 marks

Q12.

Each card on the left matches one on the right.

Draw lines to match the cards which are **equal** in value.

One has been done for you.

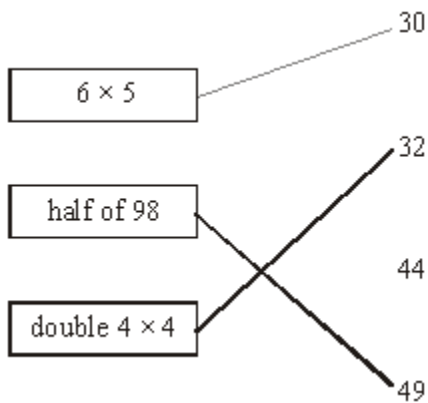


2 mark

Mark schemes

Q1.

Two lines drawn as shown:



Do not award the mark if additional incorrect lines are drawn.

Lines need not touch the boxes or numbers, provided the intention is clear.

[1]

Q2.

24

[1]

Q3.

3

[1]

Q4.

$$60 \div 10 = 6$$

OR

$$60 \div 6 = 10$$

OR

$$6 = 60 \div 10$$

OR

$$10 = 60 \div 6$$

Award the mark if more than one correct answer is given.

[1]

Q5.

Award **TWO** marks for the correct answer of £2.45

Accept £2.45p **OR** £2 45

If the answer is incorrect, award **ONE** mark for evidence of appropriate working, eg

$$35 \times 7 = \text{wrong answer}$$

OR

$$30 \times 7 = 210$$

$$5 \times 7 = 35$$

$$210 + 35 = \text{wrong answer}$$

OR

award **ONE** mark for £245 OR £245p OR £24.5 as evidence of appropriate working.

*An answer must be given for the award of **ONE** mark.*

Up to 2

[2]

Examples of responses

Bashir's working out shows his intention to calculate 35p multiplied by 7. To simplify the calculation he has broken it down into three separate multiplications then added the three answers together. Although he made an error in calculating two lots then three lots of 35p, his method is complete and correct since he gave an answer. Bashir can be awarded the mark. Adam has also used multiplication but has applied a vertical algorithm. However, he has made an error in place value by omitting the zero from 7×30 and calculating this as 21. His method is, therefore, not correct. Adam cannot be awarded the mark.

Bashir

$$\begin{array}{l} 7 \times 35p = \\ 2 \times 35p = 60p \\ 3 \times 35p = 70p \\ 2 \times 35p = 60p \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 60 + 60 = 1.20p \\ 1.20p + 70p = \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$$

1.90p

1 mark

Adam

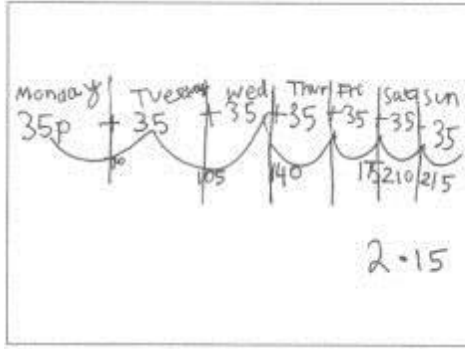
$$\begin{array}{r} H \text{ t u} \\ 35 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

0 marks

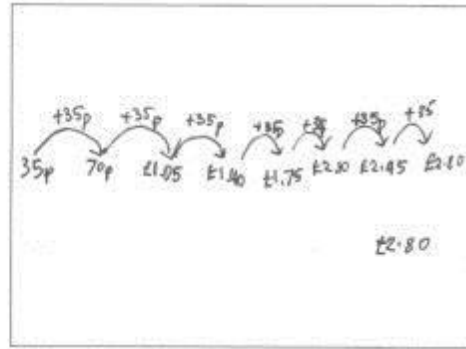
Jay has shown in her repeated addition method that she recognised the need to calculate seven lots of 35p. She made an error in the final addition by adding 35p to 210p incorrectly but has correctly converted her answer of 215p to £2.15. Her method is complete and correct. Jay can be awarded the mark. Bob's working shows that he understood that he needed to count on 35p seven times but he made an error starting at 35p instead of at 0p and ended up calculating (allowing for a later error) eight lots of 35p. His method is not correct. Bob cannot be awarded the mark.

Jay

Bob



1 mark

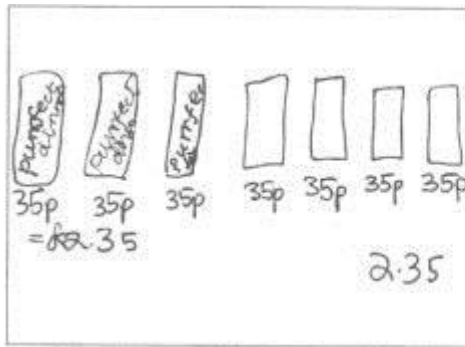


0 marks

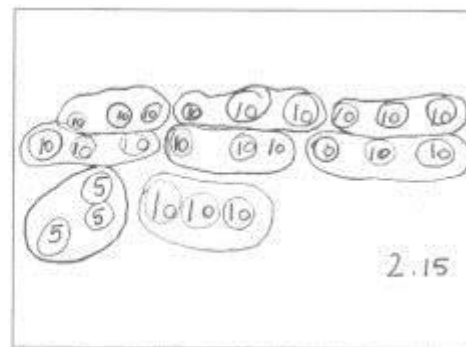
Carol has drawn seven tins of cat food and written 35p below each one. We can assume from her answer of £2.35 that she added 35p seven times. Although she made an error in this calculation, her method is complete and correct. Carol can be awarded the mark. It is likely that Tony also recognised the need to add seven lots of 35p since his working shows his attempt to partition the 35p amounts into groups of 10p and 5p. He has successfully recorded seven lots of 30p but has only recorded three lots of 5p. His method is not complete or correct. Tony cannot be awarded the mark.

Carol

Tony



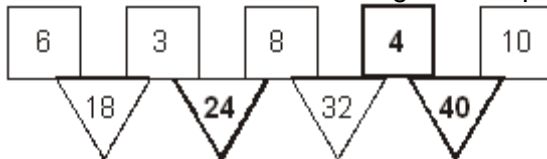
1 mark



0 marks

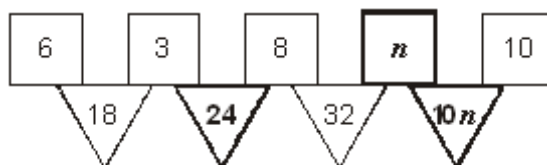
Q6.

Award **TWO** marks for the diagram completed as shown:



If the answer is incorrect, award **ONE** mark for two numbers correct

OR



where n is any number.

Up to 2

[2]

Q7.

(a) 32

1

(b) 5

1

[2]**Q8.**

Indicates the answer could be positive or negative and gives a correct explanation, eg

- A positive multiplied by -5 gives a negative answer, but a negative multiplied by -5 gives a positive answer
- Positive numbers will become negative, negative numbers will become positive
- If the number is 10 the answer will be -50 , which is negative, but if the number is -10 , the answer is 50, ie positive

*Accept minimally acceptable explanation**eg*

- 10 becomes negative, but -10 becomes positive
- $+ve \rightarrow -ve$
 $-ve \rightarrow +ve$
- $-5 \times -3 = 15$, $-5 \times 3 = -15$

Do not accept incomplete explanation*eg*

- $-5 \times 3 = -15$
- The original number could be positive or negative so the answer could be positive or negative

*! Makes an incorrect decision, or no decision made, but explanation clearly correct**Condone provided the explanation is more than minimal*

U1

[1]**Q9.**(a) $20 \times 4 = 80$

1

(b) $48 \div 2 = 24$

1

[2]**Q10.**

(a) 7

1

(b) 24

1

[2]**Q11.**

(a) 7

Accept 7 r 55p.
Do not accept 7 r 55

1

- (b) Award **TWO** marks for the correct answer of £4.11

If the answer is incorrect, award **ONE** mark for evidence of appropriate method, eg

$$4 \times 3.79 = 15.16$$

$$8.95 + 15.16 = 24.11$$

$$24.11 - 20$$

Accept for **ONE** mark £411 **OR** £411p as evidence of appropriate method.

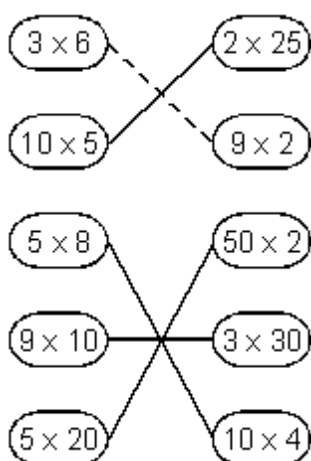
Answer need not be obtained for the award of **ONE** mark.

Up to 2

[3]

Q12.

Award TWO marks for the diagram completed correctly as shown.



If the answer is incorrect, award **ONE** mark for at least two lines correctly drawn.

Lines need not touch the boxes, provided the intention is clear.

Do not accept two or more lines emanating from the same left-hand box.

Up to 2

[2]