

1	894 - 1 =	
		1
		1 mark
2	27 × 0 =	
		1 mark
3	25 × 1 =	
		1 mark
4	469 - 100 =	
		1 mark
5	56 ÷ 8 =	
		1 mark
6	$\frac{1}{6}$ of 24 =	
	6	
		1 mark
7	53 689 + 8014 =	
		1 mark



8	6 × 5 × 4 =	
		1 mark
9	$2\frac{1}{5} + 3\frac{2}{5} =$	
	5 5	
		1 mark
10	2468 + 92 + 276 =	
		1 mark
11	$0.47 = \frac{?}{100}$	
	100	
		1 mark
12	5494	
12	- <u>2516</u>	
		1 mark
12	20.61 × 10 =	
13	20.01 % 10 =	
		1 mark
		TIIIaik
14	5) 248 =	
		1 mark



15	319 × 6 =	
		1 mark
16	$4^3 =$	
		1 mark
17	$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{?}{24}$	
	$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{24}$	
		1 mark
40	400/ -4.000	THUK
18	12% of 800 =	
		1 mark
19	98.4 ÷ 100 =	
		1 mark
20	$\frac{6}{7}$ of 42 =	
	7	
		1 mark
21	284	
21	× <u>47</u>	
		2 marks
		Ziliaiks



22	34.9 × <u>5</u>	1 mark
23	34.8 - 9.76 =	
		1 mark
24	21)2751 =	
		2 marks
25	$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} =$	
	3^2	1 mark
26	$30\% = \frac{?}{20}$	
	20	1 mark
27	$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{5} =$	
	3 5	
		1 mark
28	$\frac{1}{3} \div 4 =$	
		1 mark



Mark scheme

1. 893

[1]

2. 0

[1]

3. 25

[1]

4. 369

[1]

5. 7

[1]

6. 4

[1]

- **7.** 61 703
- [1]

8. 120

[1]

9. $5\frac{3}{5}$

[1]

10. 2836

[1]

11. 47

[1]

12. 2978

[1]

13. 206.1

- [1]
- **14.** 49.6 or $49\frac{3}{5}$ or 49 r3
- [1]

15. 1914

[1]

16. 64

[1]

17. 6

[1]

18. 96

[1]

19. 0.984

[1]

20. 36

- [1]
- **21.** For 2 marks: 13 348
- [2]

For 1 mark:

An error in one row, then added correctly, **or** an error in the addition

22. 174.5

[1]

23. 25.04

- [1]
- **24.** For 2 marks: 131
- [2]

For 1 mark: Evidence of either a long division method or short division method with only one error (carry figures must be seen in a short division method)

25. $\frac{1}{6}$

[1]

26. 6

[1]

27. $\frac{14}{15}$

[1]

28. $\frac{1}{12}$

[1]