

1	92 ÷ 1 =	
		1 mark
2	369 + 1 =	
		1 mark
3	456 × 0 =	
		1 mark
4	6 × 7 =	
		1 mark
5	2845 + 728 =	
		1 mark
6	507 - 10 =	
		1 mark
7	716 ÷ 4 =	
		1 mark



8	11 × 5 × 2 =	
		1 mark
9	345 + 678 - 123 =	
		1 mark
10	$34\% = \frac{?}{100}$	
	100	
		1 mark
11	8034	
	- <u>4219</u>	
		1 mark
40	24 ?	Tillark
12	$0.4 = \frac{?}{100}$	
		1 mark
	4.0 400	1 IIIark
13	4.6 × 100 =	
		1 mark
14	2195 × <u>3</u>	
		1 mark
15	$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{12}{?}$	
		1 mark



16	$3\frac{5}{6}-1\frac{1}{6}=$	
		1 mark
17	35% of 60 =	
		1 mark
18	6.7 ÷ 100 =	
		1 mark
19	$\frac{1}{5}$ of 325 =	
	5	
		1 mark
20	16.4 + 7.18 =	
		1 mark
21	$3^3 - 3^2 =$	
		1 mark
		1 mark



22	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} =$	
		1 mark
23	$0.4 \times 6 =$	
		1 mark
24	24)672 =	
		2 marks
25	$\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{3} =$	
	9 3	
	2405	1 mark
26	2195 × <u>38</u>	
		2 marks
27	$\frac{5}{6} \div 2 =$	
		1 mark
28	$1\frac{2}{3}\times 4 =$	
	3	1 mark



### Mark scheme

**1.** 92

[1]

**2.** 370

[1]

**3.** 0

[1]

**4.** 42

[1]

**5.** 3573

[1]

**6.** 497

[1]

**7.** 179

[1]

**8.** 110

[1]

**9.** 900

[1]

**10.** 34

[1]

**11.** 3815

[1]

**12.** 40

[1]

**13.** 460

[1]

**14.** 6585

[1]

**15.** 16

- [1]
- 16.  $2\frac{4}{6}$  or  $2\frac{2}{3}$
- [1]

**17.** 21

[1]

**18.** 0.067

[1]

- **19.** 65
- **20.** 23.58

[1]

**21.** 18

[1]

**22.**  $\frac{1}{4}$ 

[1]

**23.** 2.4

- [1]
- **24.** For 2 marks: 28
- [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.  $\frac{4}{9}$ 

- [1]
- **26.** For 2 marks: 83 410
- [2]

For 1 mark:

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

**27.**  $\frac{5}{12}$ 

[1]

28.  $6\frac{2}{5}$ 

[1]