

1	540 - 1 =	
		1 mark
2	342 + 56 =	
		1 mark
3	16 × 0 =	
		1 mark
4	34 + 56 + 72 =	
		1 mark
5	1357 ÷ 1 =	
		1 mark
6	3 × 7 =	
		1 mark
7	2923 + 100 =	
		1 mark



8	2045 - 812 =	
		1 mark
9	11 <sup>2</sup> =	
		1 mark
10	3.6 ÷ 10 =	
		1 mark
11	12 × 5 × 6 =	
		1 mark
12	$0.1 = \frac{?}{100}$	
	100	
		1 mark
13	2185 × 7 =	
		1 mark
14	8628 ÷ 4 =	
		1 mark



15	15% of 250 =	
		1 mark
40	1	
16	$\frac{1}{6}$ of 720 =	
		1 mark
17	$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{12}{?}$	
		1 mark
		1 mark
18	125.9 × <u>4</u>	
	···	
		1 mark
19	$\frac{1}{5} \times 70 =$	
	5	
		1 mark
20	5.09 + 27.4 =	
		1 mark
21	34.8 × 1000 =	
		1 mark



22	0.7 × 5 =	
		1 mark
23	$\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{2} =$	
	8 2	1 mark
24	3326 × <u>29</u>	
		2 marks
25	34)7990 =	
		2 marks
26	$65\% = \frac{?}{20}$	
	20	1 mark
27	$3\frac{3}{8}-1\frac{5}{8}=$	
	8 8	1 mark
28	$\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{4} =$	
	J 4	1 mark



## Mark scheme

**1.** 539

[1]

**2.** 398

[1]

**3.** 0

[1]

**4.** 162

[1]

**5.** 1357

[1]

**6.** 21

[1]

**7.** 3023

[1]

**8.** 1233

[1]

**9.** 121

[1]

**10.** 0.36

[1]

**11.** 360

[1]

**12.** 10

[1]

- **13.** 15 295
- [1]

**14.** 2157

[1]

**15.** 37.5

[1]

**16.** 120

[1]

**17.** 18

[1]

**18.** 503.6

[1]

**19.** 14

[1]

**20.** 32.49

[1]

**21.** 34 800

[1]

**22.** 3.5

[1]

23.  $\frac{1}{16}$ 

[1]

[2]

- **24.** For 2 marks: 96 454
  - For 1 mark:

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

**25.** For 2 marks: 235

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)

**26.** 13

[1]

[2]

- 27.  $1\frac{6}{8}$  or  $1\frac{3}{4}$
- [1]
- 28.  $\frac{17}{20}$  or equivalent

[1]