

1	894 - 1 =	
		1 mark
2	27 × 0 =	
		1 mark
3	25 × 1 =	
		1 mark
4	469 - 100 =	
		1 mark
5	56 ÷ 8 =	
		1 mark
6	1 of 24 –	
	$\frac{1}{6}$ of 24 =	
		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) <del>248</del> =	
		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	$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{5} =$	
		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]