

1	894 - 1 =	
		1 mark
		1 mark
2	27 × 0 =	
		1 mark
		1 mark
3	25 × 1 =	
		1 mark
		THURK
4	469 - 100 =	
		1 mark
_	FO . 0	
5	56 ÷ 8 =	
		1 mark
6	1	
0	$\frac{1}{6}$ of 24 =	
		1 mark
7	53 689 + 8014 =	
7	JJ 003 T 0014 =	
		1 mark



8	$6 \times 5 \times 4 =$	
		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 - 3516	
	- <u>2516</u>	
		1 mark
13	20.61 × 10 =	
		1 mark
14	5) <del>248</del> =	
		1 mark



15	319 × 6 =	
		1 mark
16	$4^3 =$	
		1 mark
17	$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{?}{24}$	
	4 - 24	
		1 mark
		IIIIaik
18	12% of 800 =	
		1 mark
19	98.4 ÷ 100 =	
		1 mark
20	$\frac{6}{7}$ of 42 =	
	7 01 72 2	
		1
		1 mark
21	284 × <u>47</u>	
		2 marks



22	34.9 × <u>5</u>	
		1 mark
23	34.8 - 9.76 =	
		1 mark
24	21)2751 =	
		2 marks
25	11	2 IIIdi KS
	$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} =$	
		1 mark
26	$30\% = \frac{?}{20}$	
		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]