

1	385 - 1 =	
		1 mark
2	16 ÷ 1 =	
		1 mark
3	8391 - 1000 =	
		1 mark
		Tillark
4	4567 + <u>2451</u>	
	· <u>- 10.</u>	
		1 mark
5	$\frac{2}{7} + \frac{3}{7} =$	
		1 mark
6	476 + 19 – 371 =	
		1 mark
7	24 × 7 =	
		1 mark



8	9 × 12 =	
		1 mark
9	11 × 4 × 2 =	
		1 mark
10	67.91 × 100 =	
		1 mark
4.4	1932 – 851 =	
11	1932 - 631 -	
		1 mark
		Tillark
12	$0.25 = \frac{?}{4}$	
		1 mark
13	0.02 = ? %	
		1 mark
14	5.55 ÷ 10 =	
		1 mark



15	$\frac{2}{3}$ of 24 =	1 mark
16	12.5 + <u>87.6</u>	
		1 mark
17	281.4 × <u>3</u>	
		1 mark
18	0.08 × 9 =	
		1 mark
19	2416 ÷ 8 =	
		1 mark
20	$\frac{1}{9}$ of 549 =	
		1 mark
21	35 × <u>81</u>	
		2 marks



22	$\frac{2}{5} = \frac{12}{?}$	
		1 mark
23	$1^3 + 7^2 =$	
		1 mark
24	$\frac{2}{5}$ × 20 =	
		1 mark
25	72% of 2000 =	
		1 mark
26	27)6849 =	
		2 marks
27	$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{7} =$	
		1 mark
28	$\frac{1}{3} \div 2 =$	
		1 mark



Mark scheme

1. 384 [1]

[1]

2. 16 [1]

3. 7391 [1]

4. 7018 [1]

5 7 5.

[1]

6. 124 [1]

7. 168 [1]

8. 108

[1]

9. 88 [1]

10. 6791

[1]

11. 1081

1

[1]

[1]

13. 2

12.

[1]

14. 0.555 [1]

15. 16

[1]

16. 100.1 [1]

17. 844.2 [1]

18. 0.72 [1]

19. 302 [1]

- 20. 61
- 21. For 2 marks: 2835

For 1 mark:

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

22. 30 [1]

23. 50 [1]

[2]

8 24.

[1]

25. 1440

- [1] [2]
- 26. For 2 marks:
 - 253 r18 or 253 $\frac{2}{3}$ or 253 $\frac{18}{27}$

or 253.7 or 253.6(66...)

For 1 mark: 253 or 254 or 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)

15 27. 28

[1]

28.

[1]