

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

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8	2045 - 812 =	
		1 mark
9	11 ² =	
		1 mark
		1 mark
10	3.6 ÷ 10 =	
		1 mark
44	12 × 5 × 6 =	
11	12 x 3 x 0 =	
		1 mark
12	2. ?	
	$0.1 = \frac{?}{100}$	
		1 mark
13	2185 × 7 =	
		1
		1 mark
14	8628 ÷ 4 =	
		1 mark



_		
15	15% of 250 =	
		1 mark
16	$\frac{1}{6}$ of 720 =	
	6	
		1 mark
17	2 12	
	$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{12}{?}$	
		1 mark
18	125.9 × <u>4</u>	
		1 mark
19	$\frac{1}{5} \times 70 =$	
	5	
		1 mark
20	5.09 + 27.4 =	
20	0.00 / 2771=	
		1 mark
21	34.8 × 1000 =	
		1 mark



22	$0.7 \times 5 =$	
		1
		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	?	
	$65\% = \frac{?}{20}$	
		1 mark
27	o 3 o 45	
	$3\frac{3}{8}-1\frac{5}{8}=$	
		1 mark
28	3 1	
	$\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{4} =$	
		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:

3	3326		
×	29		
29934			
66520			
96	454		

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

- **25.** For 2 marks: 235
- [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)

26. 13

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