# Year 6 Core Arithmetic Test 3

mark
mark
mark
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8	6 × 5 × 4 =	
		1 mark
		THURK
9	$2\frac{1}{5} + 3\frac{2}{5} =$	
		1 mark
10	2468 + 92 + 276 =	
		1 mark
11	?	
	$0.47 = \frac{?}{100}$	
		1 mark
12	5494 - <u>2516</u>	
		1 mark
13	20.61 × 10 =	
		1 mark
14	E 248 -	
14	5)248 =	
		1 mark

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

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26

27

28

 $30\% = \frac{?}{20}$ 

 $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{5} =$ 

 $\frac{1}{3} \div 4 =$ 

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22	34.9 × <u>5</u>				
23	34.8 - 9.76 =				
24	21)2751 =				
25	$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} =$				

1 mark

1 mark

2 marks

1 mark

1 mark

1 mark

1 mark

#### Mark scheme

1.	893	[1]	19.	0.984	[1]	
2.	0	[1]	20.	36	[1]	
3.	25	[1]	21.	For 2 marks: 13 348	[2]	
4.	369	[1]		For 1 mark: 284		
5.	7	[1]		<u>× 47</u> 1988		
6.	4	[1]		<u>11360</u> 13 348		
7.	61 703	[1]		An error in one row, then added correctly, <b>or</b> an error in the addition		
8.	120	[1]	22.	174.5	[1]	
9.	$5\frac{3}{5}$	[1]	23.	25.04	[1]	
10.	2836	[1]	24.	For 2 marks: 131 [2] For 1 mark: Evidence of either a		
11.	47	[1]		long division method or short division method with only one error (carry figures must be seen in a short division method)		
12.	2978	[1]				
13.	206.1	[1]	25.	$\frac{1}{6}$	[1]	
14.	49.6 or $49\frac{3}{5}$ or 49 r3	[1]	26.	6	[1]	
15.	1914	[1]	27.	14 15	[1]	
16.	64	[1]	20	<u>1</u> 12	[4]	
17.	6	[1]	20.	12	[1]	
18.	96	[1]				