

1	385 - 1 =	
		1 mark
2	258 × 1 =	
		1 mark
3	28 ÷ 7 =	
		1 mark
4	4598 + 1000 =	
		1 mark
5	246 × 0 =	
		1 mark
6	9876 + <u>2345</u>	
		1 mark
7	63 × 5 =	
		1 mark

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8	873 + 64 - 102 =	
		1 mark
9	12 × 5 × 2 =	
		1 mark
10	$\frac{1}{7}$ of 21 =	
		1 mark
11	8013 - 394 =	
		1 mark
12	0.06 × 100 =	
		1 mark
13	$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{?}{15}$	
		1 mark
14	4818 ÷ 5 =	
		1 mark



15	98.31 ÷ 10 =	
		1 mark
16	72 × <u>63</u>	
		2 marks
17	35.8 × <u>3</u>	
		1 mark
18	2 <sup>3</sup> + 1 <sup>2</sup> =	
		1 mark
19	95% of 200 =	
		1 mark
20	$2\frac{3}{5} + 1\frac{4}{5} =$	
		1
21	$0.6 = \frac{?}{50}$	1 mark
	5.0 - 50	
		1 mark



22	$0.8 \times 4 =$	
		1 mark
23	$20\% = \frac{?}{20}$	
		1 mark
24	$\frac{7}{8}$ of 64 =	
		1 mark
0.5		
25	$1\frac{1}{4} \times 4 =$	
	· .	
		1 mark
26	42)9875 =	
		2 marks
07	2 4	
27	$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{6} =$	
		1 mark
28	$\frac{1}{3} \div 3 =$	
		1 mark



### Mark scheme

**1.** 384

[1]

**2.** 258

[1]

**3.** 4

[1]

**4.** 5598

[1]

**5.** 0

[1]

**6.** 12221

[1]

**7.** 315

[1]

**8.** 835

[1]

**9.** 120

[1]

**10.** 3

[1]

**11.** 7619

[1]

**12.** 6

[1]

**13.** 5

[1]

**14.** 963r3 or 963.6 or 963 $\frac{3}{5}$  [1]

**15.** 9.831

[1]

**16.** For 2 marks: 4536

[2]

For 1 mark:

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

**17.** 107.4

[1]

**18.** 9 (accept 3<sup>2</sup>)

[1]

**19.** 190

[1]

**20.**  $4\frac{2}{5}$ 

[1]

**21.** 30

[1]

**22.** 3.2

[1]

**23.** 4

[1]

**24.** 56

[1]

**25.** 5

[1]

**26.** For 2 marks:

[2]

235 r5 or 235 $\frac{5}{42}$  or 235.1(19...)

For 1 mark: 235 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)

**27.**  $\frac{7}{12}$ 

[1]

**28.**  $\frac{1}{9}$ 

[1]