

1	$894 - 1 =$		 1 mark
2	$27 \times 0 =$		 1 mark
3	$25 \times 1 =$		 1 mark
4	$469 - 100 =$		 1 mark
5	$56 \div 8 =$		 1 mark
6	$\frac{1}{6}$ of 24 =		 1 mark
7	$53\,689 + 8014 =$		 1 mark

8	$6 \times 5 \times 4 =$		 1 mark
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	$\begin{array}{r} 5494 \\ - 2516 \\ \hline \end{array}$		 1 mark
13	$20.61 \times 10 =$		 1 mark
14	$5 \overline{)248} =$		 1 mark

15	$319 \times 6 =$		 1 mark
16	$4^3 =$		 1 mark
17	$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{?}{24}$		 1 mark
18	12% of 800 =		 1 mark
19	$98.4 \div 100 =$		 1 mark
20	$\frac{6}{7}$ of 42 =		 1 mark
21	$\begin{array}{r} 284 \\ \times \underline{47} \\ \hline \end{array}$		 2 marks

22	$\begin{array}{r} 34.9 \\ \times \quad 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$		 1 mark
23	$34.8 - 9.76 =$		 1 mark
24	$21 \overline{)2751} =$		 2 marks
25	$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} =$		 1 mark
26	$30\% = \frac{?}{20}$		 1 mark
27	$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{5} =$		 1 mark
28	$\frac{1}{3} \div 4 =$		 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:	
5.	7	[1]		$\begin{array}{r} 284 \\ \times 47 \\ \hline 1988 \\ 11360 \\ \hline 13\,348 \end{array}$	
6.	4	[1]		An error in one row, then added correctly, or an error in the addition	
7.	61 703	[1]	22.	174.5	[1]
8.	120	[1]	23.	25.04	[1]
9.	$5\frac{3}{5}$	[1]	24.	For 2 marks: 131	[2]
10.	2836	[1]		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)	
11.	47	[1]	25.	$\frac{1}{6}$	[1]
12.	2978	[1]	26.	6	[1]
13.	206.1	[1]	27.	$\frac{14}{15}$	[1]
14.	49.6 or $49\frac{3}{5}$ or 49 r3	[1]	28.	$\frac{1}{12}$	[1]
15.	1914	[1]			
16.	64	[1]			
17.	6	[1]			
18.	96	[1]			