		1
1	92 ÷ 1 =	
		1 mark
	000 4	
2	369 + 1 =	
		1 mark
3	456 × 0 =	
		1 mark
4	6 × 7 =	
		1 mark
5	2845 + 728 =	
5		
		1 mark
6	507 - 10 =	
		1 mark
		THURK
7	716 ÷ 4 =	
		1 mark

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			1 mark	
2195 <u>3</u>				
= <u>12</u> ?			1 mark	
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8	11 × 5 × 2 =	
		1 mark
9	345 + 678 - 123 =	
		1 mark
10	$34\% = \frac{?}{100}$	
		1 mark
11	8034	
	- <u>4219</u>	
		1 mark
12	$0.4 = \frac{?}{100}$	
		1 mark
13	4.6 × 100 =	
		1 mark
14	2195 × <u>3</u>	
	* <u></u>	
		1 mark
15	$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{12}{2}$	
		1 mark

16	$3\frac{5}{6}-1\frac{1}{6}=$	
		1 mark
17	35% of 60 =	
		1 mark
18	6.7 ÷ 100 =	
		1 mark
19	$\frac{1}{5}$ of 325 =	
		1 mark
20	16.4 + 7.18 =	
		1 mark
21	$3^3 - 3^2 =$	
		1 mark

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22	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} =$	
		1 mark
23	0.4 × 6 =	
		1 mark
24	24)672 =	
		2 marks
25	$\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{3} =$	
		1 mark
26	2195 × <u>38</u>	
		2 marks
27	$\frac{5}{6} \div 2 =$	
		1 mark
28	$1\frac{2}{3} \times 4 =$	
		1 mark

Mark scheme

1.	92	[1]	19.	65		
2.	370	[1]	20.	23.58	[1]	
3.	0	[1]	21.	18	[1]	
4.	42	[1]	22.	$\frac{1}{4}$	[1]	
5.	3573	[1]				
6.	497	[1]	23.	2.4	[1]	
7.	179	[1]	24.	For 2 marks: 28[2]For 1 mark: Evidence of either long division method or short division method with only one error (carry figures must be seen in a short division method		
8.	110	[1]				
9.	900	[1]				
10.	34	[1]	25.	$\frac{4}{9}$	[1]	
11.	3815	[1]		-		
12.	40	[1]	26.	For 2 marks: 83 410 For 1 mark:	[2]	
13.	460	[1]		2195 <u>× 38</u>		
14.	6585	[1]		17560 65860		
15.	16	[1]		<u>83410</u>		
16.	$2\frac{4}{6}$ or $2\frac{2}{3}$	[1]		An error in one row, then added correctly, or an error in the addition		
17.	21	[1]	27.	5 12	[1]	
18.	0.067	[1]	28.	$6\frac{2}{3}$	[1]	