1	734 × 1 =	
		1 mark
2	834 - 10 =	
2		
		1 mark
3	919 + 1 =	
		1 mark
4	35 ÷ 7 =	
		1 mark
5	961 × 0 =	
		1 mark
6	3816 + 345 =	
		1 mark
7	7 × 5 × 6 =	
		1 mark
		Indik

	969 · 7	
8	868 ÷ 7 =	
		1 mark
9	1	
	$\frac{1}{8}$ of 32 =	
		1 mark
10	9372	
	- <u>7511</u>	
		1 mark
11	876 + 543 - 198 =	
		1 mark
12	55% of 400 =	
		1 mark
13	45.9 × 100 =	
-13		
		1 mark
14	3456 × <u>5</u>	
		1 mark

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15	$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{?}{100}$	
		1 mark
16	82.7 × 6 =	
		1 mark
17	$4^3 - 2^2 =$	
		1 mark
18	2.89 ÷ 100 =	
		1 mark
19	$\frac{5}{6}$ of 72 =	
		1 mark
20	63.82 + 217.7 =	
		1 mark
21	720 ÷ 42 =	
		2 marks

22	$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} =$	
		1 mark
23	$0.1 = \frac{?}{50}$	
		1 mark
24	2825 × <u>26</u>	
		2 marks
25	$96\% = \frac{?}{25}$	
		1 mark
26	$3\frac{1}{3} + 1\frac{2}{9} =$	
		1 mark
27	$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{7} =$	
		1 mark
28	$2\frac{3}{4} \times 3 =$	
		1 mark

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Mark scheme

1.	734	[1]	20.	281.52	[1]	
2.	824	[1]	21.	For 2 marks:	[2]	
3.	920	[1]		17 r6 or $17\frac{6}{42}$ or $17\frac{1}{7}$ or 17.1(42)		
4.	5	[1]		For 1 mark:		
5.	0	[1]		17 or evidence of either a long division method or sho	rt	
6.	4161	[1]		division method with only one error (carry figures must be seen in a short division method)		
7.	210	[1]		1		
8.	124	[1]	22.	8	[1]	
9.	4	[1]	23.	5	[1]	
10.	1861	[1]	24.	For 2 marks: 73 450	[2]	
11.	1221	[1]		For 1 mark.		
12.	220	[1]		2825 × <u>26</u> 16 950		
13.	4590	[1]		<u>56 500</u> 73 450		
14.	17 280	[1]		An error in one row, then added correctly, or an error in the addition		
15.	80	[1]	25.	24	[1]	
16.	496.2	[1]	26	$4\frac{5}{9}$		
17.	60	[1]			[1]	
18.	0.0289	[1]	27.	16 21	[1]	
19.	60	[1]	28.	8 1 4	[1]	