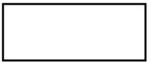


1 mark

2

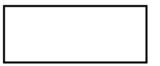
1 mark

8 × 33 =



1 mark

1,034 + 586 =



1 mark

5 120 ÷ 12 =



1 mark

6

1 mark

| 7 | 2 | × | 45 | = |
|---|---|---|----|---|
| | _ | | | |



1 mark

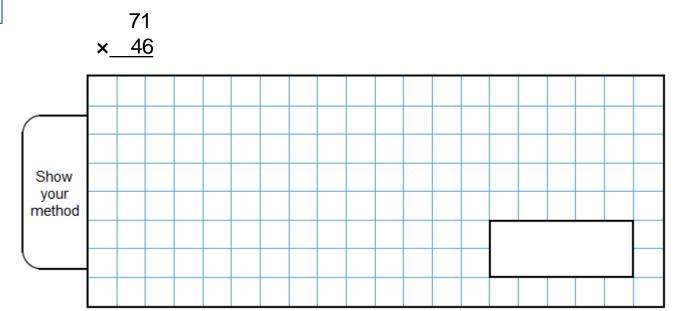


1 mark



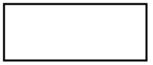
1 mark

10



2 marks

$$2\frac{1}{5} + 3\frac{2}{5} =$$

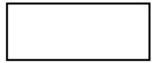


1 mark



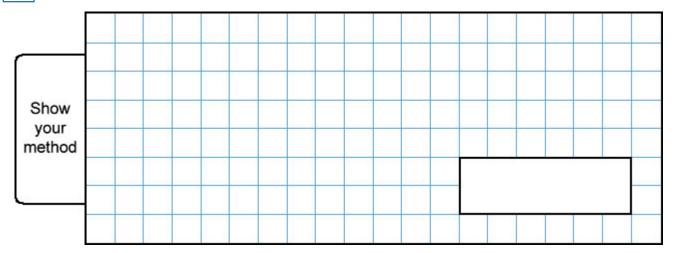
1 mark

13
$$\frac{8}{9} - \frac{1}{4} =$$



1 mark





2 marks

Mark schemes

1 60 [1]

2 4,921 [1]

3 264 [1]

4 1620 [1]

5 10 [1]

6 22 **Do not** accept -22

7 90 [1]

8 600 [1]

9 110,457

[1]

10

Award **TWO** marks for the correct answer of 3,266

If the answer is incorrect, award **ONE** mark for the formal method of long multiplication with no more than **ONE** arithmetical error,

e.g.

OR

Working must be carried through to reach a final answer for the award of **ONE** mark.

Do not award any marks if the error is in the place value, e.g. the omission of the zero when multiplying by tens:

Up to 2m

11

$$5\frac{3}{5}$$

180

[1]

[2]

12

[1]

13 $\frac{2}{3}$

Accept equivalent fractions or an **exact** decimal equivalent, e.g. 0.638 (accept any unambiguous indication of the recurring digits).

Do not accept rounded or truncated decimals.

[1]

Award TWO marks for the correct answer of 24

If the answer is incorrect, award **ONE** mark for the formal methods of division with no more than **ONE** arithmetic error, i.e.

• long division algorithm, e.g.

OR

short division algorithm, e.g.

Working must be carried through to reach a final answer for the award of **ONE** mark.

Short division methods **must** be supported by evidence of appropriate carrying figures to indicate the use of a division algorithm, and be a complete method. The carrying figure **must** be less than the divisor.

Up to 2m

[2]