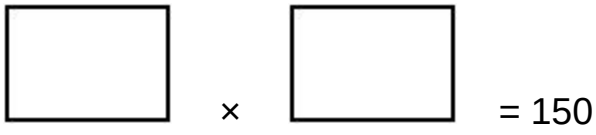
Q1.

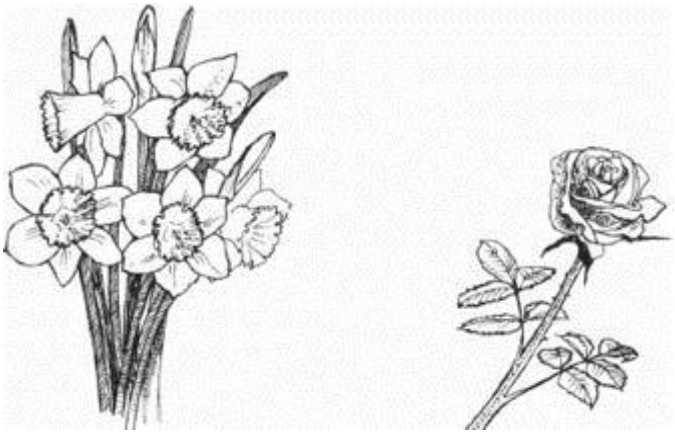
Write what the missing numbers could be.



1 mark

Q2.

A shop sells flowers.



Daffodils
99p for a bunch

Roses
40p each

John buys 3 bunches of daffodils.

How much does he pay altogether?

1 mark

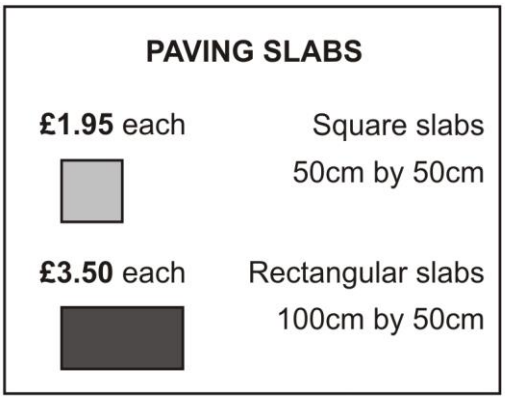
Karpal has **£4.00** to spend on **roses**.

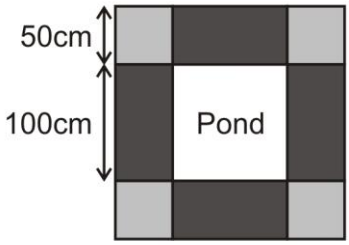
How many **roses** can she buy for **£4.00**?

1 mark

Q3.

Mr Singh buys paving slabs to go around his pond.





He buys 4 rectangular slabs and 4 square slabs.

What is the total cost of the slabs he buys?

Show your method

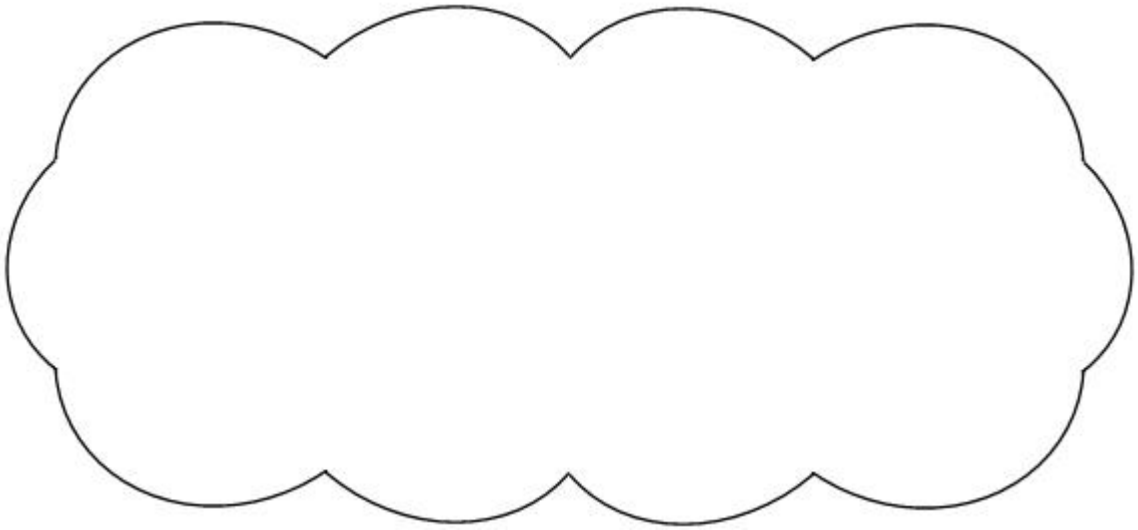
£

2 marks

Mr Singh says,

'It would cost more to use square slabs all the way round'.

Explain why he is correct.



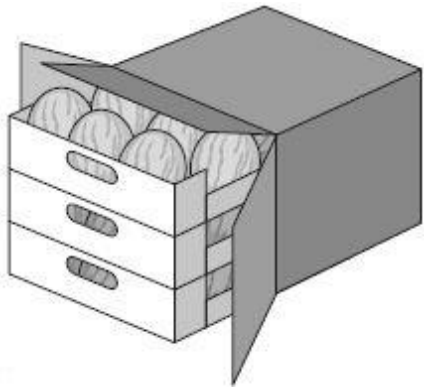
1 mark

Q4.

A box contains trays of melons.

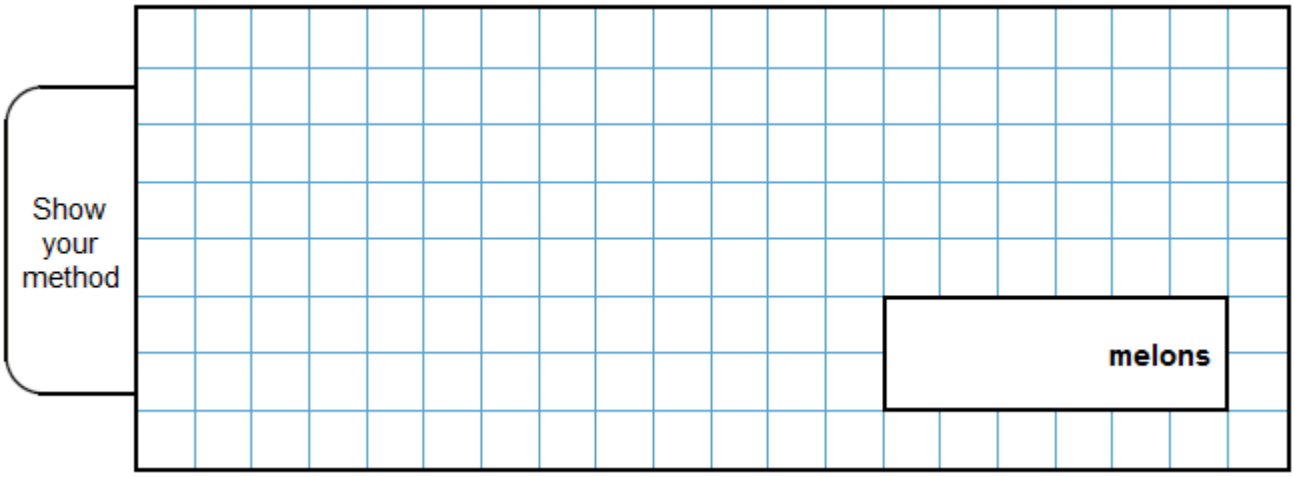
There are 15 melons in a tray.

There are 3 trays in a box.



A supermarket sells **40** boxes of melons.

How many melons does the supermarket sell?



2 marks

Q5.

Circle two numbers that multiply together to equal **1 million**.

200 2,000 5,000 50,000

1 mark

Q6.

Fill in the three missing whole numbers in this calculation.

Each number is less than 10

$\square \times \square \times \square = 105$

1 mark

Q7.

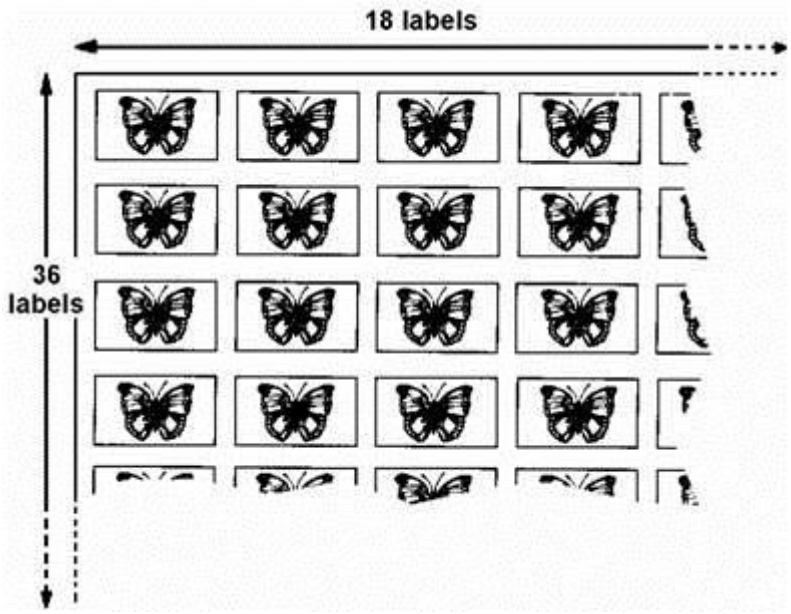
Write the missing number to make this calculation correct.

11 × ☐ = 1111

1 mark

Q8.

A shop sells sheets of sticky labels.
On each sheet there are **36 rows** and **18 columns** of labels.



How many labels are there altogether on **45 sheets**?

Show your method

2 mark

Q1.

Any two numbers which multiplied together give 150, eg

10 × 15
30 × 5
25 × 6
150 × 1
7.5 × 20

[1]

Q2.

(a) £2.97

*Accept £2.97p **OR** £2 97 **OR** 297p **OR** £2 97p **OR** 2.97 **OR** 297*
***Do not accept** £297p **OR** £297 **OR** 2.97p*

1

(b) 10

***No** mark is awarded if any units are shown, eg 10p*

1

[2]

Q3.

(a) Award **TWO** marks for the correct answer of £21.80

*Accept £21.80p **OR** £21 80*

If the answer is incorrect, award **ONE** mark for evidence of appropriate working, eg

3.50 × 4 = 14.00

1.95 × 4 = 7.80

14.00 + 7.80 = wrong answer

*Accept for **ONE** mark £2180p **OR** £2180 **OR** £21.8 as evidence of appropriate working.*

*Calculation must be performed for the award of **ONE** mark.*

Up to 2

(b) An explanation which recognises that each square slab costs more than half a rectangular slab or equivalent, eg

- 'Half of £3.50 is £1.75, which is less than £1.95';
- 'Two square slabs cost more than one rectangular slab';
- 'Because 12 squares cost £23.40';
- 'Because it would cost £1.60 more'.

***Do not** accept vague or arbitrary explanations, eg*

- *'Because he would need more slabs';*

- *'Because square slabs are cheaper than rectangular slabs';*
- *'Because it costs more';*
- *'He is right because the square slabs are £1.95 each and the rectangular slabs are £3.50 each'.*

1

[3]

Q4.

Award **TWO** marks for the correct answer of 1800

If the answer is incorrect, award **ONE** mark for evidence of appropriate complete method with no more than one arithmetic error, e.g.

- 40 × 15 = 500 *(error)*
  500 × 3 = 1500

  Do not *accept sight of a correct multiplication, e.g. 40 × 15 × 3, for* ***ONE*** *mark unless part of the calculation is evaluated correctly.*

  Misreads are ***not*** *allowed.*

If no answer is given, the first part of the calculation must be evaluated correctly for the award of **ONE** mark, e.g.

- 15 × 3 = 45
  45 × 40 =

OR

- 40 × 15 = 600
  600 × 3 =

OR

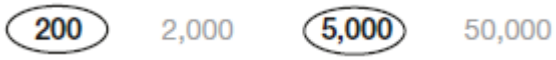
- 40 × 3 = 120
  120 × 15 =

Up to 2m

[2]

Q5.

Numbers circled as shown:



Accept alternative unambiguous positive indications, e.g. numbers ticked or underlined.

[1]

Q6.

3 **AND** 5 **AND** 7

Numbers may be given in any order.

[1]

Q7.

101

[1]

Q8.

Award **TWO** marks for a correct answer of 29160

If the answer is incorrect, award **ONE** mark for evidence of an appropriate method, eg

18 × 36 × 45

Calculation need not be performed for the award of the mark.

Up to 2

[2]