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## NOTE FOR PUPILS AND TEACHERS

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The organisation of the tests in this book differs from that in the earlier books:

- the Part A and B tests follow the same topic order from section to section, as shown below
- the Part C tests take the form of longer questions based on a problem-solving approach, allowing the topics introduced in Parts A and B to be developed in more depth.

### Parts A, B and C

Each test appears on one page and is divided into three parts (see below). Parts A and B follow the same topic order throughout. Part C comprises longer problem-solving questions. Pupils may sit one test each week, with Parts A, B and C on separate days. Speed with accuracy is important, so a time limit of 10 minutes per part is recommended.

**Part A Questions 1–4: Number:** four operations with positive and negative integers (including remainders, brackets). Numbers in words and figures; powers/index notation. Fractions, decimals, percentages, ratios, mixed numbers. Equivalence; ordering (including negative numbers, symbols  $<$ ,  $>$ ).  
**Questions 5–9: Calculation:** involving fractions, decimals, percentages and ratios. Four operations with decimals (including remainders, brackets). Approximations to significant figures/decimal places; estimations.  
**Questions 10–12: Algebra:** substitutions, simple equations. Squares, square roots, cubes, factors, multiples, primes, sequences.

**Part B Questions 1–2: Money:** four operations, shopping, costing, sharing, ratio. Percentages, profit, loss; buying and selling; interest. Deposits, instalments; sales, discounts; foreign exchange.  
**Questions 3–6: Measurement:** metric units, imperial units, conversions. Time. Compound measures.  
**Questions 7–9: Geometry:** circumference, perimeter, area, volume of simple 2-D/3-D shapes. Angles of 2-D shapes including circles. Symmetry and order. Enlargements and scale factors.  
**Question 10: Approximations**

**Part C Questions 1–12: Longer problem-solving questions:** coordinates: identification, location; reflections, translations, mappings. **Handling data:** graphs, tables, spreadsheets. **Scale drawings:** maps, charts. **Probability. Number puzzles:** number properties (revision); mathematical symbols. **Practical situations:** measures: length, area, money.

## LANGUAGE OF MATHS

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<b>coordinates</b>	letters or numbers that are sometimes used on graphs or maps to help you find the exact position of something
<b>decade</b>	a period of 10 years
<b>decimal places</b>	the number of digits after the decimal point <b>Example</b> write 6.92 to one decimal place (dp). You need to round the number so that there is only one digit after the decimal point, so 6.92 becomes 6.9
<b>imperial measures</b>	before we used centimetres, metres, litres and kilograms (metric measures) everyone in Britain used imperial units for measuring <b>Example</b> feet, yards, miles, pounds, stones, gallons
<b>significant figures</b>	the number of digits needed to write a number that is accurate enough for a specified purpose