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NOTE FOR PUPILS AND TEACHERS

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

coordinates	letters or numbers that are sometimes used on graphs or maps to help you find the exact position of something
decade	a period of 10 years
decimal places	the number of digits after the decimal point Example 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
imperial measures	before we used centimetres, metres, litres and kilograms (metric measures) everyone in Britain used imperial units for measuring Example feet, yards, miles, pounds, stones, gallons
significant figures	the number of digits needed to write a number that is accurate enough for a specified purpose