

Mark scheme - Division

Q1. 110 [1]

Q2. 83 [1]

Q3. 70 [1]

Q4. 963r3 or 963.6 or $963\frac{3}{5}$ [1]

Q5. 0.36 [1]

Q6. 110 [1]

Q7. Award **TWO** marks for the correct answer of 42

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

- long division algorithm, e.g.

$$\begin{array}{r} 42 \text{ r}2 \\ 17 \overline{) 714} \\ - \underline{680} \quad (40 \times 17) \\ \quad 36 \quad (\text{error}) \\ - \underline{34} \quad (2 \times 17) \\ \quad \quad 2 \end{array}$$

OR

$$\begin{array}{r} 43 \quad (\text{error}) \\ 17 \overline{) 714} \\ - \underline{680} \quad (40 \times 17) \\ \quad 34 \\ - \underline{34} \quad (2 \times 17) \\ \quad \quad 0 \end{array}$$

- short division algorithm, e.g.

$$17 \overline{) 71^2 4} \begin{array}{l} 41 \\ r7 \end{array} \text{ (error in carrying digit)}$$

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]

Q8. $\frac{2}{9}$

Accept equivalent fractions or an **exact** decimal equivalent, e.g. 0.2 (accept any unambiguous indication of the recurring digits).

Do not accept rounded or truncated decimals.

[1]

Q9. 24

[1]

Q10. For 2 marks: 131

For 1 mark:

Evidence of either a long division method or short division method with only one error (carry figures must be seen in a short division method)

Up to 2

[2]

Q11. Award **TWO** marks for the correct answer of 25

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

$$\begin{array}{r}
 25r2 \\
 29 \overline{)725} \\
 - \frac{580}{145} \quad (20 \times 29) \\
 - \frac{116}{31} \text{ (error) } (4 \times 29) \\
 - \frac{29}{2} \quad (1 \times 29)
 \end{array}$$

OR

$$\begin{array}{r}
 29 \overline{)725} \text{ (error)} \\
 - \frac{58}{145} \quad (2 \times 29) \\
 - \frac{145}{0} \quad (5 \times 29)
 \end{array}$$

- short division algorithm, e.g.

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

$$29 \overline{)72^{14}5} \text{ (error)}$$

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]

Q12. $\frac{1}{12}$

[1]

Q13. $\frac{5}{12}$

[1]

Q14. Award **TWO** marks for the correct answer of 15

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

- long division algorithm, e.g.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 14 \text{ (error)} \\
 43 \overline{) 645} \\
 \underline{- 430} \\
 215 \\
 \underline{- 215} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

OR

$$\begin{array}{r}
 15 \text{ r}28 \\
 43 \overline{) 645} \\
 \underline{- 430} \quad 10 \times 43 \\
 215 \\
 \underline{- 129} \quad 3 \times 43 \\
 114 \text{ (error)} \\
 \underline{- 86} \quad 2 \times 43 \\
 28
 \end{array}$$

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

- short division algorithm, e.g.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \ 5 \text{ r}3 \text{ (error)} \\
 43 \overline{) 64^{21}5}
 \end{array}$$

*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]

Q15. Award **TWO** marks for the correct answer of 38

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

- long division algorithm, e.g.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 38 \text{ r}2 \\
 59 \overline{) 2242} \\
 \underline{- 1770} \quad (30 \times 59) \\
 474 \text{ (error)} \\
 \underline{- 472} \quad (8 \times 59) \\
 2
 \end{array}$$

OR

$$\begin{array}{r}
 35 \text{ (error)} \\
 59 \overline{) 2242} \\
 \underline{- 1770} \quad (30 \times 59) \\
 472 \\
 \underline{- 472} \quad (8 \times 59) \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

- short division algorithm, e.g.

$$59 \overline{) 224 \overset{47}{2}} \quad \begin{array}{l} 3 \ 7 \ r48 \\ \text{(error)} \end{array}$$

*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]