# Mental Arithmetic & Times Tables: Medium Practice Paper 6 Answers

| Q# | Answer | Explanation |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | C | 6 × 7 = 42, 6 × 9 = 54, 6 × 12 = 72 and 6 × 16 = 96, so those four are all multiples of 6. The six times table goes 66, 72, so 68 is missed out. |
| 2 | A | Five is half of ten, so multiplying by 5 is the same as multiplying by 10 and halving. 18 × 10 = 180 and 180 ÷ 2 = 90, which is what 18 × 5 comes to. |
| 3 | C | Three rulers cost 3 × 45 = 135 pence and two glue sticks cost 2 × 80 = 160 pence. Altogether 135 + 160 = 295 pence, which is £2.95. |
| 4 | C | Thirteen sixes split into ten sixes and three more sixes. He already has 10 × 6 = 60, so he still needs 3 × 6 = 18. Check: 60 + 18 = 78. |
| 5 | C | A quarter means halving twice. Half of 176 is 88, and 88 ÷ 2 = 44. |
| 6 | B | Counting in fourteens gives 14, 28, 42, 56, 70, 84, 98, which is seven of them. Check by dividing: 98 ÷ 14 = 7. |
| 7 | C | Round both numbers to something easy: 39 is close to 40 and 21 is close to 20. Then 40 × 20 = 800. |
| 8 | D | The bracket comes first: 4 + 2 = 6. Then work from left to right: 60 ÷ 6 = 10 and 10 × 3 = 30. |
| 9 | E | Work each one out: 18 × 11 = 198, 25 × 8 = 200, 6 × 32 = 192 and 45 × 4 = 180. The largest is 70 × 3 = 210. |
| 10 | B | Count up from £4.65: 35 pence more makes £5.00, and another £5 makes £10.00. The change is £5.35. |
| 11 | B | The sequence counts in sevens, so the tenth term is ten sevens: 7 × 10 = 70. |
| 12 | A | Multiplying can be done in any order, and 7 × 5 = 35, so 6 × 7 × 5 is indeed the same as 6 × 35. Working it out, 6 × 35 = 210. |
| 13 | D | Each hour holds 60 minutes, so three hours is 3 × 60 = 180 minutes. The half hour adds 30 more, giving 180 + 30 = 210 minutes. |

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| 14 | C | Thirteen boxes hold 6 × 13 = 78 eggs, which leaves 2 eggs still to pack. Those need a box of their own, so 14 boxes are needed. |
| 15 | C | The ? sits in the row for 7 and the column for 6, so it stands for 7 × 6 = 42. |

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