Mental Arithmetic & Times Tables: Easy Practice Paper 1 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	C	7 × 8 = 56. It may help to remember 7 × 4 = 28, then double it to get 56.
2	C	6 × 9 = 54. A quick check: 6 × 10 = 60, then take away one 6 to get 54.
3	D	Ask how many 8s make 72. Since 8 × 9 = 72, the answer is 9.
4	D	Ask how many 5s make 45. Since 5 × 9 = 45, the answer is 9.
5	D	Doubling means adding the number to itself: 36 + 36 = 72. Double 30 is 60 and double 6 is 12, and 60 + 12 = 72.
6	C	Halve each part: half of 80 is 40 and half of 4 is 2, so half of 84 is 42.
7	D	Add 30 to 47 to get 77, then take away the extra 2 to get 75.
8	C	Take away 50 from 93 to get 43, then add back the extra 3 to get 46.
9	C	12 × 4 = 48. You can double twice: 12 doubled is 24, and 24 doubled is 48.
10	D	Multiplying by 10 moves every digit one place to the left, so 24 becomes 240.
11	C	This is the same as 42 ÷ 6. Since 6 × 7 = 42, the missing number is 7.
12	C	Seven lots of 8p is 7 × 8 = 56, so the pencils cost 56p.
13	C	5 × 11 = 55. In the 11 times table up to 9, the digit is simply repeated: 11, 22, 33, 44, 55.
14	B	Count up from 65 to 100: 5 more makes 70, then 30 more makes 100. Altogether that is 35.
15	C	Nine boxes of 6 is 9 × 6 = 54 eggs.

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