Mental Arithmetic & Times Tables: Easy Practice Paper 3 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	C	12 × 6 = 72. You can split it up: 10 × 6 = 60 and 2 × 6 = 12, and 60 + 12 = 72.
2	C	5 × 9 = 45. Multiples of 5 always end in 0 or 5.
3	C	Ask how many 9s make 63. Since 9 × 7 = 63, the answer is 7.
4	C	Ask how many 8s make 80. Since 8 × 10 = 80, the answer is 10.
5	D	Double 20 is 40 and double 7 is 14, so double 27 is 40 + 14 = 54.
6	C	Half of 70 is 35, because 35 + 35 = 70.
7	C	Add 30 to 56 to get 86, then take away the extra 1 to get 85.
8	C	Take 40 from 74 to get 34, then add back the extra 2 to get 36.
9	C	4 × 8 = 32. You can double twice: 8 doubled is 16, and 16 doubled is 32.
10	D	Multiplying by 100 moves every digit two places to the left, so 6 becomes 600.
11	C	This is the same as 72 ÷ 9. Since 9 × 8 = 72, the missing number is 8.
12	D	Five boxes of 12 is 5 × 12 = 60 crayons.
13	D	3 × 12 = 36. You can split it up: 3 × 10 = 30 and 3 × 2 = 6, and 30 + 6 = 36.
14	C	45 and 55 are a number bond to 100, because 45 + 55 = 100.
15	C	90p − 45p = 45p, because 45 is exactly half of 90.

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