## Devonport High School for Boys 11+ Mathematics Familiarisation Paper

\* June 2024

## **Answers**

1 A	2	D	3	В	4	В	5	Е	6	С	7	Α		
													_	
8 <b>D</b>	9	В	10	В	П	С	12	В	13	С	14	Ε		
													_	
15 <b>E</b>	16	С	17	Α	18	В	19	Α	20	Ε	21	D		
													_	
22 <b>B</b>	23	D	24	С	25	В	26	Α	27	Е	28	C		
													_	
29 <b>C</b>	30	Е	31	D	32	Α	33	В	34	D	35	В		
	•			•				•		•			-	
36 <b>E</b>	37	В	38	С	39	В	40	Α	41	Ε	42	В	43	С

## **Notes**

I  $\triangle$  £156.20-15.65. Write out as sum or take the 0.65 first giving £155.55 then take the £15 giving £140.55

- 2 **D** 14-7=7
- 3 **B** 24 x 16. Use written multiplication method to get 384
- 4 B Box plus 2 boxes makes 3 boxes, so 3 boxes equal 27 meaning box must be 9
- 5 E 300 /14 give 21 remainder 6 meaning 22 buses are needed
- 6 C Outside angles 60 so inside 120. Or sum is 720 so each is 720/6
- 7 A It is 7 more
- 8 D Mode is the one which appears most often in the list
- 9 **B** The 6 is in the tens column
- 10 **B** If one quarter of a number is 5 then the number must be  $4 \times 5 = 20$ ; therefore 1/10 of the number is 2
- II  $\bf C$  Use repeated subtraction so 7 times. Alternatively could guess 7 and use 7x137=959 and work from there
- 12 **B** -14 to -33 is a drop of 19; check with -33 to -52; also 19
- 13 **C** Split into 2 rectangles; 2x11 and 2x6 or 6x4 and 5x2. Or large rectangle  $11 \times 6$  take small rectangle  $5 \times 2$
- 14 **E** 500g is  $60 \times 10$ g so sugar is  $60 \times 5.5$ g = 330g

- **E** A line of symmetry; B 3 lines of symmetry; C1 line of symmetry; D 2 lines of symmetry; E 0 lines of symmetry
- **C** 23+35 = 58
- 17 A Converting all to mm 420, 400, 147, 351, 330 so A is largest
- **B** 991 to 864 is a drop of 127, 737-127 = 610; 610-127=483
- 19 A Has to be in the Dark haired circle and in the Blue-eyed circle
- 20 E Needs to be a volume unit, a litre is too big so millilitres is appropriate
- 21 D 180 49 = 131
- **B** Brackets first 4.1+1.07=5.17, then 5.17x8=41.36 (can double, double and double again for x8)
- **D** IIx27=297p £5-£2.97=£2.03
- **C** 5/60 = 1/12
- **B** 21 not a multiple of 2; 84 works; 40, 36 & 44 not multiples of 7
- 26 A Left side  $8\times6-9=39$ . Right side  $6\times5+?=30+?$  So ?=9 to make sides equal
- 27 E Digits in size order 9870
- **C** 12×60=720; 720×60=43 200
- **C** 1/7 of 63 = 63/7=9; so 3/7 of 63 is  $3\times9=27$
- **E** 05:34 -> 06:00 is 26minutes. 06:00 ->21:00 is 15h=900minutes; 21:00->21:15 is 15 minutes Total 26+900+15=941minutes
- **D** Six boys mean 5 means total =  $6 \times 5 = 30$ . 4+5+6+6+3=24 so last boy must be 6
- 32 A I is not a prime number and so is in the wrong place
- **B** 10% of 50,000 is 5000. 30% will be 15000. 5% will be 2500 so 35% is 17500. 50000-17500=£32,500
- **D** 22.82/5=4.564 so nearest 4.565 short division
- **B** 100 = 6 + 12t; so 94 = 12t; t = 7 remainder 10 so 7 tickets. Alternatively use trial and improvement
- **E** £7.92/36 = £0.22
- 37 B Total number of cards with one D taken = 1+2+4+4+2+2=15. Probability of F is then 2/15

38 C 12 hours in the day so each hour the hour hand moves through 360/12=30; in 5.5h it will rotate through 165

39 **B** 28/35 = 4/5 (divide top and bottom by 7). Cancelling down 40/50 also gives 4/5

40 A Could find 10%=145 and 1%=14.5 then 6% =145-4x14.5=87

41 **E** 450mg=0.45g; 120x0.45=54g so jar weighs 180.5g-54g=126.5g

42 **B** p34 represents half the pages in the book so 68 total

43 **C** Step up of 0.95. from  $I^{st}$  to  $50^{th}$  there are 49 steps so  $49 \times 0.95 + 1.15 = 47.7$ 

## Approximate equivalent percentage

Score	%	Score	%	Score	%	Score	%
1	2	12	28	23	53	34	79
2	5	13	30	24	56	35	81
3	7	14	33	25	58	36	84
4	9	15	35	26	60	37	86
5	12	16	37	27	63	38	88
6	14	17	40	28	65	39	91
7	16	18	42	29	67	40	93
8	19	19	44	30	70	41	95
9	21	20	47	31	72	42	98
10	23	21	49	32	74	43	100
11	26	22	51	33	77		