1) Work out 
$$3\frac{1}{2} \div 1\frac{2}{3}$$



2) A price is reduced from £500 to £340. Calculate the percentage change.

3) Expand and simplify (x + 1)(x - 2)(x + 3)

4) Expand and simplify  $(4x - 3)^2$ 

5) What is the 50<sup>th</sup> term of this sequence: 3, 9, 15, 21, ... ?





Write an inequality to show the range of values that *x* could take.

2) Factorise  $2x^2 + 7x + 6$ 

- 3) Work out  $4 \times 10^3 \times 7 \times 10^2$ , giving the answer in standard form
- 4) Find the *y*-intercept of the line 2y 3x = 10



5) Solve  $\frac{x}{3} + 5 = x + 1$ 

1) Work out 
$$2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{2}{5}$$



2) A price is increased from £250 to £340. Calculate the percentage change.

3) Expand and simplify (x-2)(x-5)(x+1)

4) Expand and simplify  $(3x - 7)^2$ 

5) What is the 20<sup>th</sup> term of this sequence: 10, 17, 24, 31, ... ?

1) *x* is given as 50 to 2 significant figures.



Write an inequality to show the range of values that *x* could take.

2) Factorise  $3x^2 + 7x - 6$ 

- 3) Work out  $3 \times 10^{-3} \times 6 \times 10^{-2}$ , giving the answer in standard form
- 4) Find the *y*-intercept of the line 2y = 6x + 5



5) Solve  $\frac{x}{2} + 5 = 3x - 10$ 

1) Work out 
$$1\frac{4}{5} \div 1\frac{1}{5}$$



2) A price is decreased from £400 to £340. Calculate the percentage change.

3) Expand and simplify (x - 4)(x - 5)(x - 3)

4) Expand and simplify  $(10x - 1)^2$ 

5) What is the 30<sup>th</sup> term of this sequence: 13, 24, 35, 46, ... ?

1) x is given as 2.0 to 1 decimal place.



Write an inequality to show the range of values that *x* could take.

2) Factorise  $5x^2 - 18x - 8$ 

- 3) Work out  $4 \times 10^8 \times 3 \times 10^{-2}$ , giving the answer in standard form
- 4) Find the *y*-intercept of the line 2y + 3x = 5



5) Solve  $\frac{x+1}{2} - 1 = x - 4$