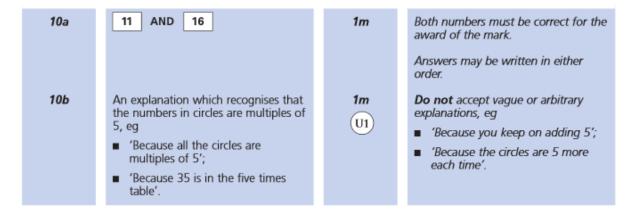
Number Sequences - Answers

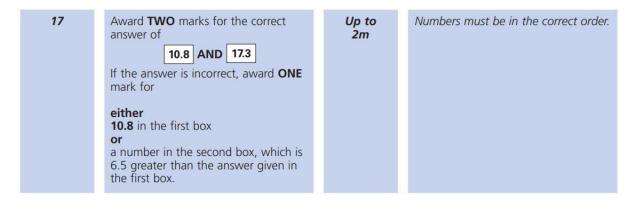
Key Stage 2: 2003 Paper A

1.

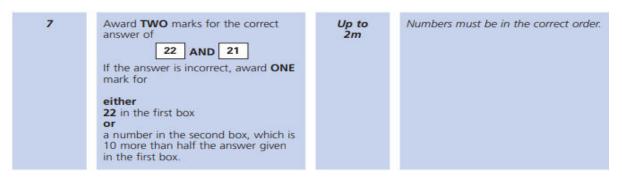


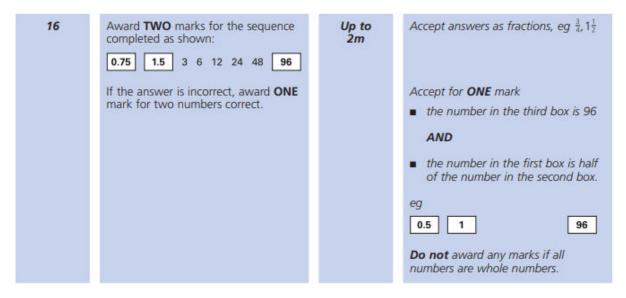
Key Stage 2: 2003 Paper A

2.

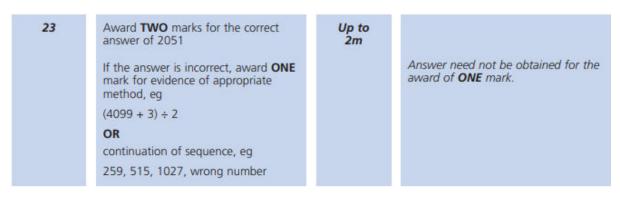


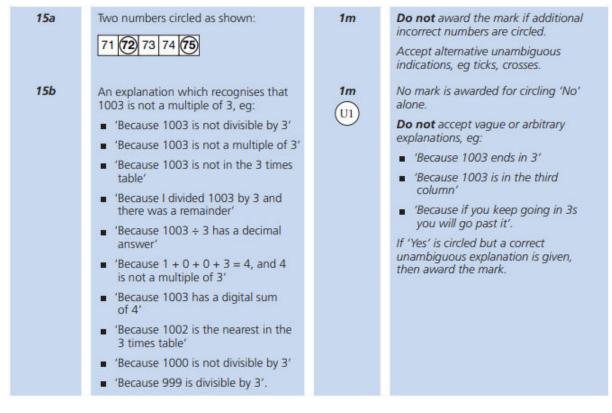
Key Stage 2: 2003 Paper B





Key Stage 2: 2004 Paper B





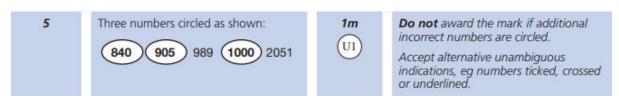
Key Stage 2: 2006 Paper B

1.

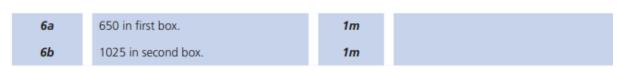


Key Stage 2: 2007 Paper A

1.

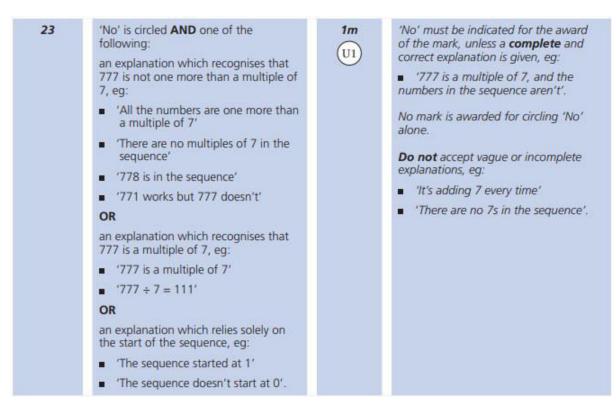


Key Stage 2: 2008 Paper A



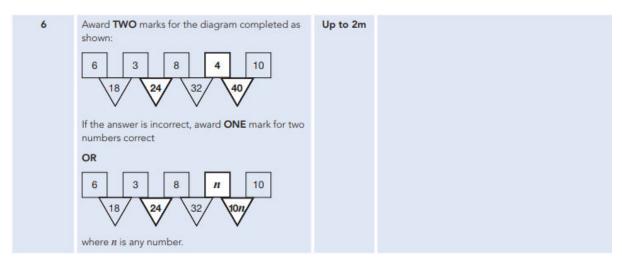
Key Stage 2: 2008 Paper A

2.



Key Stage 2: 2010 Paper A

1.



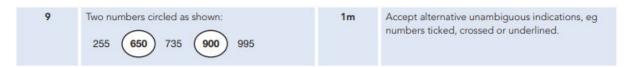
Key Stage 2: 2010 Paper A

18a	-75 in the first box	1m	Do not accept 75–
18b	-200 in the second box	1m	Do not accept 200-
			Accept a number 125 less than the answer to 18a, provided the answer to 18a is negative.



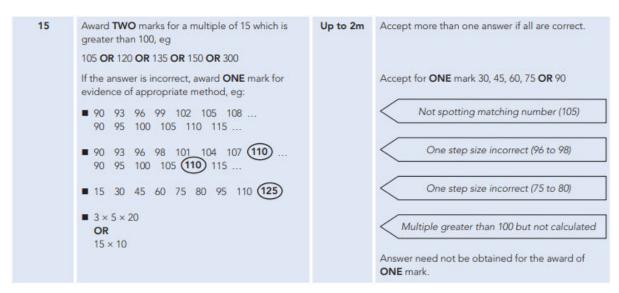
Key Stage 2: 2011 Paper A

1.



Key Stage 2: 2011 Paper B

1.



Key Stage 2: 2012 Paper A L6



Key Stage 2: 2013 Paper A L6

1.

6a	302	1m	
6b	49	2m or	
	Shows or implies a correct first step of algebraic manipulation that either reduces the number of terms or collects variables on one side of the equation and numbers on the other, eg: • $2s = 100 - 2$ • $s = 98 \div 2$ OR Shows or implies a complete correct method, eg: • $(100 - 2) \div 2$	1m	Correct embedded solutions Award 1m for a response which shows 49 as the embedded solution to their working

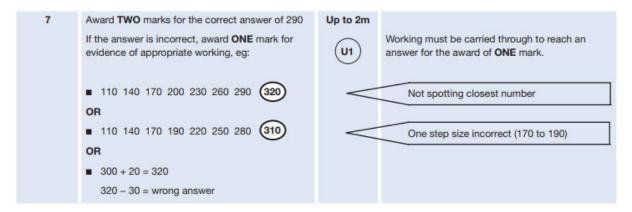
Key Stage 2: 2014 Paper A

1.

2a	570 in the first box.	1m
2b	730 in the last box	1m

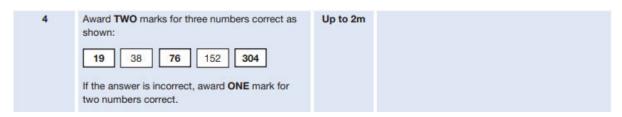
Key Stage 2: 2014 Paper B

8a	Two numbers from the sequence that total 96, eg:	1m	Numbers may be given in either order.
	43 AND 53		Accept negative numbers, eg -7 AND 103
	OR		
	23 AND 73		
8b	An explanation that recognises that adding three numbers ending in 3 will produce a number ending in a 9 eg: They all end in 3 so adding three will give a number ending in 9'	1m U1	Do not accept vague or incomplete explanations eg: 'All the numbers end in three' 'It only works with two numbers'
	 'If you add three numbers in the sequence you will always get a number ending in 9' 		■ '3 odds add to make an even'
	■ 'All the numbers are odd and 96 is even'		



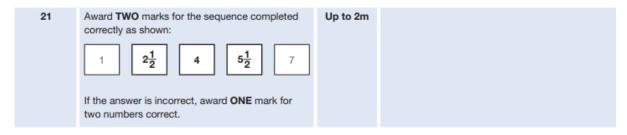
Key Stage 2: 2015 Paper B

1.

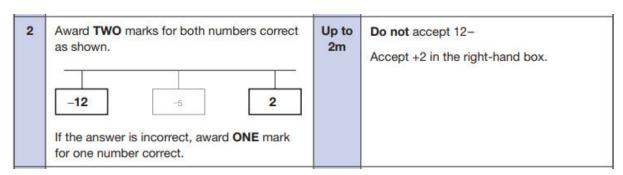


Key Stage 2: 2015 Paper B

2.



Key Stage 2: 2016 Paper 3 Reasoning - Sample



1	Award as show		mark	s for r	numbe	ers in o	order	Up to 2m
	68	82	96	110	124	138	152	
	If the ar					ard ON	IE mark	

Key Stage 2: 2017 Paper 3 Reasoning

1.

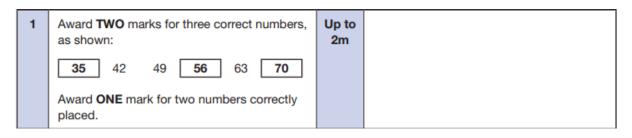
21a	$\frac{3}{8}$ written in the first box	1m	Accept equivalent fractions or an exact decimal equivalent, e.g. 0.375
21b	$2\frac{7}{8}$ OR $\frac{23}{8}$ written in the last box	1m	Accept equivalent fractions or an exact decimal equivalent, e.g. 2.875

Key Stage 2: 2018 Paper 2 Reasoning

1.

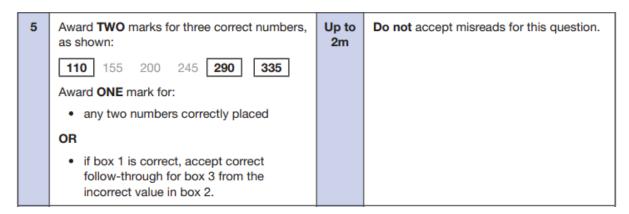
Key Stage 2: 2018 Paper 2 Reasoning

9	Explanation that recognises that the sequence does not always increase by four, with clear reference to the data, e.g. • The difference between 1996 and 1999 is three years, not four so it is not always every four years • It would be 2000 if it was every 4 years • It should have ended in 2016 OR Explanation that demonstrates that the sequence does not always increase by 4, but does not reference specific years from the data, e.g.	1m	 Do not accept vague or incomplete explanations, e.g. It does not always increase by four It should be 2000 The difference can be 3, 4 or 5 years at different times. Do not accept explanations which include incorrect mathematics or incorrect information that is relevant to the explanation, e.g. 1992 + 4 = 1996 + 3 = 1999
	 The cricket world cup was sometimes 3 years apart instead of 4 years apart Not all of the years have 4 years difference between. 		



Key Stage 2: 2019 Paper 2 Reasoning

1.



Key Stage 2: 2019 Paper 2 Reasoning

8a	11 written in the first box, as shown:	1m
	11 25 53	
8b	109 written in the last box, as shown:	1m
	25 53 109	