Marking Scheme

PaperSetter Sample School

Mathematics: Whole Numbers, Fractions, Decimals…

GRADE 5 — 2026

Q1.

A. Right angle — exactly 90° is a right angle, the corner of a square. Acute is below it and obtuse above.

Q2.

A. 6 — a cuboid has 6 rectangular faces in three opposite pairs. B is its number of vertices and C its number of edges. Faces, edges and vertices are the three counts most easily swapped for one another.

Q3.

A. $y = 23$ — add 9 to both sides to undo the subtraction: $y = 14 + 9 = 23$. B subtracts instead.

Q4.

A. 180° — the three angles of any triangle always total 180°. B is the total for a quadrilateral.

Q5.

A. 9 — count in groups: 3 edges round each triangular end and 3 joining them, so $3 + 3 + 3 = 9$. B is the number of vertices.

Q6.

A. $m = 40$ — the m is divided by 5, so undo it by multiplying both sides by 5: $m = 8 \times 5 = 40$. B adds 5 instead.

Q7.

A. Parallel — parallel lines stay the same distance apart forever. Perpendicular and intersecting lines both cross.

Q8.

A. 1 curved surface — a sphere is curved everywhere, so it has no flat face at all and no edges or vertices either.

Q9.

A. $x = 4$ — undo the operations in reverse: subtract 3 to get $2x = 8$, then divide by 2. B stops after subtracting.

Q10.

A. 45° — angles on a straight line add up to 180°, so $x = 180 - 60 - 75 = 45$.

Q11.

A. 8 — a cube has a corner at each end of its four upright edges: $4 + 4 = 8$. B is its number of faces and C its number of edges. Faces, edges and vertices are the three counts most easily swapped for one another.

Q12.

A. 18 — 'increased by 12 gives 30' is $x + 12 = 30$, so $x = 30 - 12 = 18$. B adds instead of subtracting.

Q13.

D. 65° — angles on a straight line total 180°, so the other is $180 - 115 = 65$. C is $360 - 115$, using the full turn instead of the straight line.

Q14.

A. 4 — a tetrahedron is made of 4 triangles: a base and three sides. B counts only the sides and forgets the base.

Q15.

A. 27 — 'twice a number is 54' is $2n = 54$, so $n = 54 \div 2 = 27$. B doubles instead of halving.

Q16.

C. 12 — four edges round the top, four round the bottom and four uprights. A is its number of faces and D its number of vertices. Faces, edges and vertices are the three counts most easily swapped for one another.

Q17.

A. $k = 4$ — subtract 2 to get $5k = 20$, then divide by 5. C stops at 20 without dividing.

Q18.

A. 8 — 'five less than three times a number' is $3x - 5$, so $3x - 5 = 19$. Then $3x = 24$ and $x = 8$. Writing the expression the right way round is the whole difficulty here.