

1. m stands for a whole number greater than 10 and less than 20

n stands for a whole number greater than 2 and less than 10

What is the **smallest** number that $m \times n$ could be?



1 mark

What is the **largest** number that $m - n$ could be?



1 mark

2. k stands for a whole number.

$k + 7$ is greater than 100

$k - 7$ is less than 90

Find **all** the numbers that k could be.



2 marks

3. The rule for this sequence of numbers is 'add 3 each time'.

1 4 7 10 13 16 ...

The sequence continues in the same way.

Mary says,

'No matter how far you go there will never be a multiple of 3 in the sequence'.

Is she correct?

Circle Yes or No.

 **Yes / No**

Explain how you know.



.....

.....

.....

1 mark

4. **p** and **q** each stand for whole numbers.

$$\mathbf{p + q = 1000}$$

p is 150 **greater** than **q**.

Calculate the numbers **p** and **q**.



Show
your **method**.
You may get
a mark.

p = **q** =

2 marks

5. n stands for a number.

Complete this table of values.



n	$5n - 2$
20	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	38

2 marks

6. n stands for number.

Match the equivalent expressions.

One has been done for you.



<input type="text" value="n plus 5"/>	<input type="text" value="n<sup>2</sup>"/>
<input type="text" value="2 less than n"/>	<input type="text" value="2 - n"/>
<input type="text" value="n plus n"/>	<input type="text" value="n + 5"/>
	<input type="text" value="2n"/>
	<input type="text" value="n - 2"/>
	<input type="text" value="n + 2"/>

A line connects the box "n plus 5" to the box "n + 5".

2 marks