

## Year 5 Maths Solutions

Monday 20<sup>th</sup> April

### Solution - All the Digits

The only three consecutive numbers that can go in the 4-figure number are 4, 5 and 6. 7, 8 and 9 are too big. The sum of any two of these is greater than 9. For example:

$$7 + 8 = 15$$

$$8 + 9 = 17$$

$$9 + 7 = 16$$

0, 1 and 2 cannot go on the first line because:

$$0 \times 3 = 0 \text{ (same number twice)}$$

$$1 \times 3 = 3 \text{ (same number twice)}$$

Therefore the third number must be 9 (5 + 4) because 6 + 5 and 6 + 4 are both too big.

The fourth number in the 4-figure number cannot be 5 as  $5 \times 3 = 15$  (repeat digit 5).

The fourth number also cannot be 6 as then we would get 8 twice, so it must be 4.

So, the last two digits must be 5 then 6 so they're not in order.

This is the answer all four agreed on:

$$\begin{array}{r} \phantom{000} 5 \phantom{00} 6 \phantom{00} 9 \phantom{00} 4 \\ \times \phantom{00000} \phantom{0000} 3 \end{array}$$

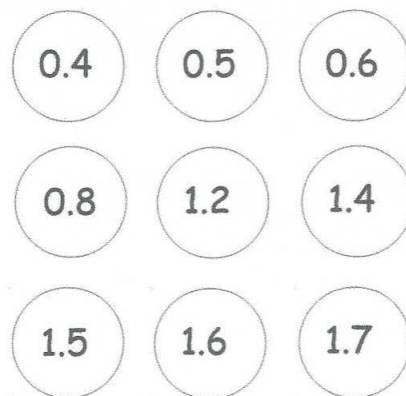
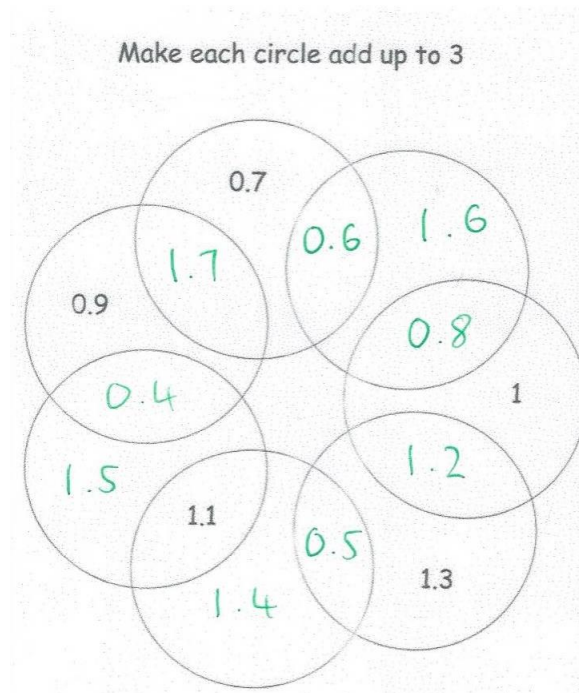
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$$\phantom{00000} 1 \phantom{0000} 7 \phantom{0000} 0 \phantom{0000} 8 \phantom{0000} 2$$

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Tuesday 21<sup>st</sup> April

Solution - Use each of the numbers below once.



Wednesday 22<sup>nd</sup> April

Solution

You have a set of digit cards 0 to 9. Each one is used once and only once.



Use these digit cards to make two two-digit numbers and six one-digit numbers so that each statement is correct.

$$\boxed{6} \times \boxed{4} = 24$$

$$\boxed{2} \times \boxed{18} = 36$$

$$\boxed{9} \times \boxed{7} = 63$$

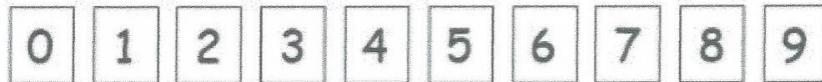
$$\boxed{30} \div \boxed{5} = 6$$

Thursday 23<sup>rd</sup> April

Solution

Thursday 23<sup>rd</sup> April

You have a set of digit cards 0 to 9. Each one is used once and only once.



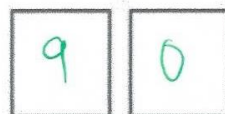
Put the ten digit cards here to make two one-digit numbers and four two-digit numbers so that each statement is correct.



Is a multiple of 8

5	×	1	7	= 85
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3	×	2	8	= 84
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Is a multiple of 9

Friday 24<sup>th</sup> April

## Presents



The presents were  
all different  
prices

The most expensive  
present cost less  
than £16

What could the  
price of each  
present be?

The presents cost  
a total of £40

### Solution

One possible answer is:  
 $£15.31 + £12.00 + £12.69$ .

There will be many others! How many can you find? Is there a pattern?