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Rewarding Learning

## Key skills application of number Adult numeracy Level 1 Test Paper

## YOU NEED

- This test paper
- An answer sheet
- A ruler marked in mm and cm

You may NOT use a calculator
You may use a bilingual dictionary
You may write on this paper if it helps you to work things out
Do NOT open this paper until you are told to do so by the supervisor
THERE ARE 40 QUESTIONS IN THIS TEST
Total marks available: 40
Try to answer ALL the questions
you have 1 HOUR 15 MINUTES TO FINISH THE TEST

## INSTRUCTIONS

- Make sure your personal details are entered correctly on the answer sheet
- Read each question carefully
- Follow the instructions on how to complete the answer sheet
- At the end of the test, hand the test paper, your answer sheet and all notes to the supervisor


## REMEMBER: YOU HAVE 1 HOUR 15 MINUTES TO FINISH THE TEST

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CENTRES

- This paper must not be photocopied


## Questions 1 to 4 are about employment programmes for young people.

1 Nationally, 340000 young people who have taken part in employment programmes have found work.

In words this is
A thirty-four thousand
B three hundred and forty thousand
C three million and forty thousand
D thirty-four million

2 Youth unemployment in a particular area has fallen by $70 \%$ in the last five years.

What is $70 \%$ as a fraction?
A $\frac{1}{70}$
B $\frac{7}{100}$
C $\frac{1}{7}$
D $\frac{7}{10}$
3 A full-time Youth Worker earns $£ 15000$ a year for 35 hours a week.
A job advert is for a part-time Youth Worker for only 20 hours a week. Which calculation gives the earnings for the part-time worker?

A $15000 \times 20 \div 35$
B $15000 \times 20 \times 35$
C $15000 \div 20 \times 35$
D $15000 \div 20 \div 35$

4 The Youth Worker's clerk earns $£ 12532$ a year. She divides this by 12 using a calculator to find the monthly pay. The calculator display shows her answer in pounds


What is the monthly pay to two decimal places?
A £1044.00
B £1044.30
C £1044.33
D £1044.34

## Please go on to the next page

Questions 5 to 10 are about a trainee working in the post room of a company.

5 The table shows the cost of posting letters.
Postage costs

| Weight up to | First Class | Second Class |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 350 g | $£ 1.15$ | 91 p |
| 400 g | $£ 1.37$ | $£ 1.10$ |
| 450 g | $£ 1.56$ | $£ 1.25$ |
| 500 g | $£ 1.74$ | $£ 1.42$ |

What is the cost of posting a second class letter weighing 480g?
A £1.25
B $£ 1.42$
C $£ 1.56$
D £1.74

6 The trainee weighs a parcel.
The diagram shows the reading on the weighing scale.


How much does the parcel weigh?
A 3.7 kg
B 3.75 kg
C 3.8 kg
D 4.25 kg

7 She checks the postage rate on some overseas items at the Post Office.
She pays to post an airmail letter to India costing $£ 1.42$ and three packets to France costing $£ 1.20$ each.
Which calculation finds her change from $£ 10.00$ ?
A $£ 10.00+£ 1.42-£ 1.20 \times 3$
B $£ 10.00+£ 1.42+£ 1.20 \times 3$
C $£ 10.00-£ 1.42-£ 1.20 \times 3$
D $£ 10.00-£ 1.42+£ 1.20 \times 3$

8 The table shows the weights of seven parcels for posting.

## weight of parcel

| 8 kg | 1 kg | 3 kg | 4 kg | 7 kg | 3 kg | 2 kg |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

What is the average (mean) weight of the parcels?
A 3 kg
B 4 kg
C 6kg
D 7kg

9 The total amount spent by the company on postage last month was $£ 362.78$ To the nearest pound this is

A $£ 362.00$
B £362.70
C £362.80
D £363.00

10 The company is in Bradford.
The Post Office publishes the percentage of correctly addressed post for each town.

| Town | Percentage of correctly <br> addressed post |
| :--- | :---: |
| Bolton | $95 \%$ |
| Bradford | $93 \%$ |
| Dartford | $96 \%$ |
| Norwich | $92 \%$ |
| Slough | $90 \%$ |



Chart c
Correctly addressed post

| Town | Post |
| :---: | :---: |
| Bolton | ММММ® |
| Bradford | ММММ® |
| Dartford | ММММ® |
| Norwich | ММММ® |
| Slough | ММММম |

$$
\nabla=20 \%
$$

Chart b
Correctly addressed post


Chart d
Correctly addressed post


Which chart shows these percentages most accurately?
A Chart a
B Chart b
C Chart c
D Chart d

Questions 11 to 16 are about friends playing a board game.
Players try to make toy money by buying 'property' cards and charging other players rent if they land on the 'property' owned.

11 The table shows the rent for two 'properties' in the game: Fleet Street and Trafalgar Square.
The amount of rent depends on the number of houses on the 'property'.

|  | Fleet Street | Trafalgar Square |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Rent with 0 houses | $£ 18$ | $£ 20$ |
| Rent with 1 house | $£ 90$ | $£ 100$ |
| Rent with 2 houses | $£ 250$ | $£ 300$ |
| Rent with 3 houses | $£ 700$ | $£ 750$ |
| Rent with 4 houses | $£ 875$ | $£ 925$ |
| Rent with HOTEL | $£ 1050$ | $£ 1100$ |

What is the rent for Fleet Street with three houses?
A $£ 250$
B $£ 700$
C $£ 750$
D $£ 875$

12 A player pays $£ 175$ rent for landing on Park Lane with one house.
She pays with a $£ 500$ note.
How much change should she receive?
A £275
B $£ 325$
C £425
D £475

13 A player wants to buy some houses to increase the rent he can charge. New houses cost £150 each.
What is the maximum number of houses he can afford to buy with £975?
A 4
B 5
C 6
D 7
14 Sometimes players have to take a 'Chance' card.
The game has a pack of sixteen 'Chance' cards.
Four of the 'Chance' cards pay out money.
What fraction of 'Chance' cards pay out money?
A $\frac{4}{11}$
B $\frac{4}{9}$
C $\frac{1}{3}$
D $\frac{1}{4}$

15 One player is short of money and borrows $£ 160$ Later he repays the loan plus 10\% interest.
What is $10 \%$ of $£ 160$ ?
A $£ 1.00$
B $£ 1.60$
C $£ 10.00$
D £16.00

16 The table shows the cost of buying a 'property' card.

| Property | Bond St | Euston <br> Rd | Liverpool <br> St Station | Mayfair | Oxford <br> St | Piccadilly | Whitechapel <br> $R d$ | Whitehall |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Card value | $£ 320$ | $£ 100$ | $£ 200$ | $£ 400$ | $£ 300$ | $£ 280$ | $£ 60$ | $£ 140$ |

What is the range of 'property' card values?
A £180
B £225
C £340
D £400

Questions 17 to 22 are about a family planning a short holiday including a day out at the National Exhibition Centre (NEC), Birmingham.

17 The chart shows the distances in miles from different cities to Birmingham.

| London |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 120 | Birmingham |  |  |  |  |  |
| 120 | 88 | Bristol |  |  |  |  |
| 78 | 208 | 206 | Dover |  |  |  |
| 412 | 296 | 379 | 499 | Glasgow |  |  |
| 204 | 89 | 172 | 291 | 218 | Manchester |  |
| 241 | 203 | 125 | 287 | 494 | 286 | Plymouth |

The family lives in Manchester.
What is the distance from Manchester to Birmingham according to the chart?

A 88 miles
B 89 miles
C 203 miles
D 218 miles

18 One member of the family hires a wheelchair.
The cost of hiring a wheelchair is $£ 2.50$ per day and a single insurance payment of £5

Which calculation finds the cost for three days?
A $£ 5.00+£ 2.50 \times 3$
B $£ 5.00-£ 2.50 \times 3$
C $£ 5.00-£ 2.50 \div 3$
D $£ 5.00+£ 2.50 \div 3$

19 At the NEC, day tickets for adults cost $£ 13.50$ each.
Day tickets for children cost $£ 8.50$ each.
What is the total cost of day tickets for two adults and a child?
A £40.50
B $£ 35.50$
C $£ 34.50$
D $£ 24.50$

20 Their map of the NEC gives the distances from the car parks to the site exits in fractions of a mile.

Which is the correct order, largest to smallest?
A $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile, $\frac{1}{3}$ mile, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile
B $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, $\frac{1}{3}$ mile
C $\frac{2}{3}$ mile, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, $\frac{1}{3}$ mile
D $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile, $\frac{1}{3}$ mile, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile

21 The distance on a map from the NEC to their hotel is 60 millimetres.
The scale on the map is 10 millimetres to 4 kilometres.
How far is the NEC from their hotel?
A 6 kilometres
B 15 kilometres
C 24 kilometres
D 60 kilometres

22 The next day the family leaves the hotel at 0730 to visit a friend. The car journey should take two-and-a-quarter hours.


Clock b



Which clock shows the time they should arrive?
A Clock a
B Clock b
C Clock c
D Clock d

## Questions 23 to 27 are about a gardener.

23 The table shows the cost of different sized bags of compost at a garden centre.

| Size of bag | Cost |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10 litres | $£ 1.98$ |
| 20 litres | $£ 2.48$ |

The gardener needs 40 litres of compost.
Which calculation shows the amount of money saved by buying two bags of 20 litres instead of four bags of 10 litres?

A $(4 \times £ 1.98)-(2 \times £ 2.48)$
B $(4 \times £ 1.98)+(2 \times £ 2.48)$
C $(2 \times £ 2.48)-(4 \times £ 1.98)$
D $(2 \times £ 2.48)+(4 \times £ 1.98)$

24 The gardener mixes soil, peat and sand to make seed compost.
He mixes 2 parts of soil with 1 part of peat and 1 part of sand.
How much peat does he use to make 32 litres of compost?
A 4 litres
B 8 litres
C 16 litres
D 24 litres

25 A raised rectangular flower bed is 3 metres long and 1 metre wide.


How much compost is needed to fill it to a depth of 0.5 metres?
A $1.5 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$
B $3.0 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$
C $4.5 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$
D $8.0 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$

## Please go on to the next page

26 Seeds need a temperature between $13^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to grow.
The gardener checks the temperature of the greenhouse.


What temperature does the thermometer show?
A $14^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
B $\quad 17^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
C $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
D $26^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

27 The table shows the midday temperature recorded for six days.

|  | Day 1 | Day 2 | Day 3 | Day 4 | Day 5 | Day 6 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Temperature | $17^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $13^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $12^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $14^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $13^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

What is the average (mean) midday temperature?
A $17^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
B $14^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
C $\quad 13^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
D $\quad 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## Please go on to the next page

## Questions 28 to 33 are about a carpet store.

28 An assistant in the store works out the area of a room for a customer. The diagram shows the room.


What is the area of this rectangular room?
A $7.5 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$
B $11.5 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$
C $14.0 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$
D $15.0 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$

29 The assistant calculates the area of another room as $8.825 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$
What is $8.825 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ to the nearest square metre?
A $8 m^{2}$
B $8.8 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$
C $8.9 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$
D $9 m^{2}$

30 Underlay goes under a carpet.
One type of underlay has a marked price of $£ 4.50$ a square metre.

## This underlay

 $\frac{1}{3}$ off marked priceWhat is $\frac{1}{3}$ of $£ 4.50$ ?
A £1.33
B $£ 1.35$
C £1.50
D £3.00

31 Another customer shows the assistant a plan with a scale of 2 centimetres: 1 metre.

On the plan a new room is 9 centimetres long.
How long is the new room?
A $\quad 2.0 \mathrm{~m}$
B 4.5 m
C 9.0 m
D 18.0 m

32 The customer orders 32 square metres of carpet costing $£ 7.99$ a square metre.

How much does the carpet cost?
A £183.77
B $£ 232.58$
C $£ 248.01$
D £255.68

33 The store sells foam-backed and non foam-backed carpets.
The ratio of sales is usually 3 foam-backed carpets : 2 non foam-backed carpets.

Out of 30 carpet sales, how many are likely to be foam-backed?
A 10
B 12
C 15
D 18

## Questions 34 to 40 are about caring for a baby.

34 A portion of apple cereal gives a baby $20 \%$ of the vitamin B1 needed each day.
$20 \%$ is the same as
A $\frac{1}{20}$
B $\frac{1}{5}$
C $\frac{1}{4}$
D $\frac{1}{2}$

35 A carer buys the following items
baby milk powder $£ 5.57$
cereal £2.19
juice $£ 1.35$
sterilising fluid for bottles 97p
What is the total cost of these items?
A £8.88
B $£ 9.11$
C £10.08
D $£ 18.81$

36 A standard cereal packet weighs 120 g .


What is $25 \%$ of 120 g?
A 15 g
B 24 g
C 259
D 30g

37 A supermarket sells tins of baby food.

## Baby Food 8 tins for $£ 2.00$

The carer buys 8 tins.
What is the average cost of each of these tins?
A $24 p$
B $25 p$
C 40p
D 50p

38 Milk powder is measured out in scoops per baby feeding bottle.
One scoop of milk powder weighs 4.4 units.
The weight could be
A 4.4 ml
B 4.4 mm
C $\quad 4.4 \mathrm{~kg}$
D 4.4 g

39 In a kitchen cupboard there are some jars of baby food.
The carer sorts the jars into sweet and savoury.

| savoury | savoury | sweet | sweet | savoury | sweet | sweet | savoury | savoury | sweet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| sweet | sweet | savoury | savoury | savoury | sweet | savoury | savoury | sweet | savoury |
| sweet | sweet | sweet | savoury | savoury | savoury | sweet | savoury | savoury |  |

Which tally chart is correct?

## Chart a

| Sweet | HH | HH | III |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Savoury | HH | HH | HH |  |

Chart b

| Sweet | HH | HH | HH |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Savoury | HH | HH | HH | HH |

Chart c

| Sweet | HH | HH | IIII |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Savoury | HH | HH | HH |

Chart d

| Sweet | HH | HH | HH |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Savoury | HH | HH | III |

A Chart a
B Chart b
C Chart c
D Chart d

40 The graph shows the national average weight of babies in their first year.


What is missing from the graph?
A a label on the $x$ axis
B a label on the $y$ axis
C a key
D a title

## End of test

