**Level 1**

Hint: When users use hint, take out 2 incorrect options

Easy Addition

3+5

* 6
* 7
* **8**
* 9

4+8

* 9
* 10
* 11
* **12**

11+5

* 12
* 14
* **16**
* 18

1+6

* 5
* **7**
* 8
* 9

8+9

* 12
* 15
* 16
* **17**

Easy Subtraction

9-7

* **2**
* 3
* 4

11-3

* 4
* 6
* **8**

8-4

* 2
* 3
* **4**

10-4

* 5
* **6**
* 7

Easy Multiplication

2 × 7 =

* 12
* **14**
* 16
* 18

3 × 8 =

* 22
* **24**
* 26
* 28

5 × 6 =

* 25
* **30**
* 35
* 32

7 × 9 =

* 54
* 56
* **63**
* 72

Easy Division

100 ÷ 10 =

* **10**
* 8
* 6
* 4

54 ÷ 6 =

* 6
* 7
* 8
* **9**

72 ÷ 9 =

* 6
* 7
* **8**
* 9

42 ÷ 7 =

* 5
* **6**
* 7
* 8

**Level 2**

Hint: When users use hint, take out 2 incorrect options

87/3

* 27
* **29**
* 31
* 33

504/4

* 120
* 122
* 124
* **126**

1248/8

* 164
* **156**
* 182
* 174

95\*9

* 825
* 835
* 845
* **855**

99\*30

* 297
* **2970**
* 2870
* 3070

25\*15

* 125
* **375**
* 395
* 385

**Level 3**

Hint: When users use hint, take out 2 incorrect options

(96+24)-105

* **15**
* 25
* 20
* 10

26+(10\*6)

* 76
* **86**
* 58
* 92

(105/5)+59

* 90
* 70
* 75
* **80**

154/(21-19)

* 69
* **77**
* 83
* 82

(6\*8)/4

* 10
* **12**
* 14
* 16

(6\*3)-(10/5)

* 18
* **16**
* 14
* 12

**Level 4**

Solve 16+14÷2+3\*5−11

* **27**
* 75
* 23
* 79

Explanation:

16+14÷2+3\*5−11 = 16+(14÷2)+(3\*5)−11 = 16+(7)+(15)-11 = 27

Solve (11−5)\*(63−59+6)÷12

* **5**
* 4
* 6
* 7

Explanation:

(11−5)\*(63−59+6)÷12 = (6)\*(10)÷12 = 60÷12 = 5

Solve: (7/21)\*(3/7)

* **1/7**
* 21/146
* 10/21
* 21/7

Explanation:

(7/21)\*(3/7) = (1/3)\*(3/7) = 1/7

Solve for x.

2x−6=14

* x= 8
* x= 4
* **x= 10**
* x= 20

Explanation:

First, add 6 to both sides so that the term with "x" is on its own.

2x=20

Now, divide both sides by 2.

x=10

5x+10=20

* **x=2**
* x=3
* x=4
* x=5

Explanation:

First, subtract 10 to both sides so that the term with "x" is on its own.

5x=10

Now, divide both sides by 5.

x=2

10x−6=4

* x= 0
* **x= 1**
* x= 2
* x= -1

Explanation:

First, add 6 to both sides so that the term with "x" is on its own.

10x=10

Now, divide both sides by 10.

x=1

**Level 5**

Captain buys a 100g bar of chocolate. He eats ⅗ of his bar. How many grams of chocolate are left?

* 20g
* 30g
* **40g**
* 50g

Explanation:

The portion left = a whole bar - how much he ate.

So, 100 - 100\*(⅗) = 100 - 60 = 40

The side of a regular pentagon is 7cm. What is the perimeter?

* 28cm
* **35cm**
* 42cm
* 49cm

Hint: pentagon has 5 sides.

Explanation:

The formula to find the perimeter of a regular pentagon is P = 5a, where 'a' is the length of the side.

P = 5\*7 = 35

In a jar , there are some candies. Jack takes half the candies. Jane takes a fourth of the candies. There are 3 candies left. How many candies were in the jar at the start?

* **12**
* 11
* 10
* 9

Explanation:

Let x be the number of candies at the start.

Jack takes ½ x candies

Jane takes ¼ x candies

So, x - ½ x - ¼ x = 3.

¼ x = 3.

Then, x = 12

Fin had $60 in lunch money for school. Everyday he spends $3.50 for food and drinks. What is the expression that shows how much money will he have after each day, where D is the days, and T is the total amount of money left?

* T=60+3.50D
* D=60−3.50T
* **T=60−3.50D**
* D−60=3.50T

Explanation:

Tim starts off with $60, and spends $3.50 everyday.

This means that he will have $56.50 after day 1, $53 after day 2, and so forth.

Only one equation satisfies this scenario. The rest are irrelevant.

T=60−3.50D

Jimmy is a mechanic who charges a $50 flat fee for every customer. He also charges his customers $40 for every 10 minutes that he spends with him. If Mrs. Collins had an appointment that lasted 30 minutes, how much did she have to pay Jimmy?

* $120
* **$170**
* $90
* $200

Hint: Cost=$40(number of 10 minute intervals)+50

Explanation: Cost=40(3)+50=120+50=170

Tim is ordering uniforms for the soccer team. He knows how many people are on the team and how many uniforms come in each box. Which equation can be used to solve for how many boxes (b) Tim should order?

* b = number of students - number of uniforms per box
* b = number of boxes x number of uniforms per box
* b = number of boxes ÷ number of uniforms per box
* **b = number of students ÷ number of uniforms per box**

Explanation:

The total number of uniforms needed equals the number of students divided by the number of uniforms per box.