HONG KONG ATTAINMENT TEST
香港學科測驗
Mathematics 數學
Primary 6 六年級
Mock Paper of the Latest Question Types
最新題型增值卷

題號	學習重點	範疇
1	多位數(5 上)	數
2	整數乘法(4 上)	
3	整數除法(4 上)	
4	整數四則混合計算(4 下)	
5	公倍數(4 上)	
6	異分母分數加法(5 上)	
7	同分母分數減法(4 下)	
8	分數四則混合計算(5 下)	
9	分數除法(5 下)	
10	小數的認識(4 下)	
11	小數四則混合計算(6 上)	
12	小數除法(6 上)， 小數乘法(5 下)	
13	分數和小數的互化及比較(6 上)	
14	百分數、小數和分數的大小比較(6 上)	
15	百分數的應用(6 上)	
16	圖形的拼砌(4 上)	圖形與空間
17	對稱(6 上)	
18	圖形的分割(4 上)	
19	立體圖形的特性(5 下)	
20	圓的認識(5 下)	
21	周界(4 下)	度量
22	圓周(6 下)	

題號	學習重點	範疇
23	面積(4 下)	度量
24	不規則立體的體積(6 上)	
25	速率(6 下)	
26	速率(6 下)	
27	象形圖(2 下)， 分數除法(5 下)	數據處理
28	複合棒形圖(5 上)	
29	折線圖(6 上)， 平均數(6 上)	
30	簡易方程(6 下)	代數
31(a)	代數式(5 上)	代數
31(b)	簡易方程(6 下)	
32(a)	棒形圖(4 上)， 平均數(6 上)	數據處理
32(b)	棒形圖(4 下)	
33(a)	梯形的面積(5 上)	度量
33(b)	三角形的面積(5 上)	
34(a)	百分數的應用(6 下)	數
34(b)	乘加混合計算(3 下)	
34(c)	百分數的應用(6 下)	
35(a)	整數除法(4 上)	
35(b)	公倍數(4 上)	
35(c)	八個方向(4 上)	圖形與空間
36(a)	摺紙圖樣(5 下)	
36(b)	體積(5 下)	度量
36(c)	分數除法(5 下)	數

Time allowed for the test: 50 minutes
測驗時間：50 分鐘

Instructions:

1. This test contains two sections:
   Section A: Questions 1-30
   Section B: Questions 31-36
2. Answer ALL questions.
3. Write your answers on the answer sheet.
4. Write your name, class and class number on the answer sheet.
5. You may do your rough work in the blank space of this test booklet and there is no need to rub it out after the test.
6. You can use a pencil or a black/blue ball pen to answer the questions.
7. The use of calculator is not allowed.

學生須知：

1. 本測驗卷共有兩部分：
   甲部：第 1 至第 30 題
   乙部：第 31 至第 36 題
2. 全部題目均須作答。
3. 把答案寫在答題紙上。
4. 在答題紙上填寫學生姓名、班別及學號。
5. 學生可利用本測驗卷的空白部分做算草，測驗完畢後無須將算草擦去。
6. 學生可以用鉛筆或黑/藍色圓珠筆作答。
7. 不准使用計算機。

Note:
Not all diagrams are drawn to scale.

SECTION A (60 marks)
Choose the correct answer. You only need to write down the letter preceding the selected answer.

注意：
部分附圖不依比例繪畫。

甲部 (60 分)
選出正確的答案。學生只須填上所選答案前的英文字母。

1. The actual number of private cars in City X is 147 853. When corrected to the nearest thousand, both the numbers of private cars in City X and City Y are the same. Which of the following numbers may be the actual number of private cars in City Y?

A. 146 962
B. 147 843
C. 148 617
D. 151 402

Corrected 147 853 to the nearest thousand is 148 000.
Corrected to the nearest thousand
A. 147 000
B. 148 000
C. 149 000
D. 151 000

1. X 城實際的私家車數目是 147 853。當取近似值至千位，X 城和 Y 城的私家車數目一樣。下列哪一個數可能是 Y 城實際的私家車數目？

A. 146 962
B. 147 843
C. 148 617
D. 151 402

147 853 取近似值至千位是 148 000。
取近似值至千位
A. 147 000
B. 148 000
C. 149 000
D. 151 000

2. The pharmacy needed to distribute 24 boxes of masks. If each box had 8 packs of masks and each pack had 20 masks, how many masks did the pharmacy distribute in total?

A. 160
B. 480
C. 3480
D. 3840

There are:
20×8×24
= 3840(masks)

2. 藥店須派發 24 盒口罩。如果每盒口罩有 8 包，每包口罩有 20 個，藥店共派發口罩多少個？

A. 160
B. 480
C. 3480
D. 3840

共派發口罩：
20×8×24
= 3840(個)

3. 4 6 ☆ is a 3-digit number. When it is divided by 25, the remainder is 13. Which of the following is ☆?

A. 1
B. 3
C. 5
D. 7

A. 461÷25 = 18…11
B. 463÷25 = 18…13
C. 465÷25 = 18…15
D. 467÷25 = 18…17

3. 4 6 ☆ 是一個三位數。當它除以 25，餘數是 13，下列哪個是 ☆？

A. 1
B. 3
C. 5
D. 7

4. A box of 16 ballpoint pens sells for $240. The average price of each ballpoint pen is more expensive than that of each pencil by $5. To buy four dozen pencils, how much should be paid?

A. $720
B. $640
C. $480
D. $360

The average price of each pencil is:
240÷16－5 = $10
There are:
10×12×4
= $480

4. 一盒原子筆有 16 枝，售價是 $240。每枝原子筆的平均售價較每枝鉛筆的貴$5。買四打鉛筆須付多少？

A. $720
B. $640
C. $480
D. $360

每枝鉛筆的平均售價是：
240÷16－5 = $10
須付：
10×12×4
= $480

5. The fifth common multiple of two numbers is 180. Which of the following groups of numbers may be these two numbers?

A. 3，12

B. 4，9

C. 5，36

D. 6，30

The L.C.M. of the two numbers is:
180÷5 = 36
A. The L.C.M. of 3 and12 is 12.
B. The L.C.M. of 4 and 9 is 36.
C. The L.C.M. of 5 and 36 is 180.
D. The L.C.M. of 6 and 30 is 30.

5. 兩個數的第五個公倍數是 180。以下哪一組數可能是這兩個數？

A. 3，12

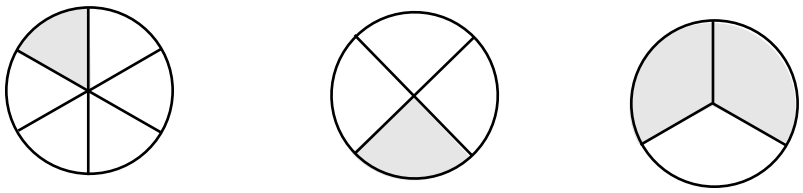
B. 4，9

C. 5，36

D. 6，30

兩個數的最小公倍數是：
180÷5 = 36
A. 3 和 12 的最小公倍數是 12。
B. 4 和 9 的最小公倍數是 36。
C. 5 和 36 的最小公倍數是 180。
D. 6 和 30 的最小公倍數是 30。

6. If each ○ represents 1, what is the result of adding up all the numbers represented by the shaded parts of the following figures?



A. $1\frac{11}{12}$

B. $1\frac{1}{12}$

C. $\frac{19}{24}$

D. $\frac{4}{13}$

$\frac{1}{6}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{2}{3} = 1\frac{1}{12}$

6. 如果每個 ○ 代表 1，下列各圖形的陰影部分代表的值相加後的結果是多少？

A. $1\frac{11}{12}$

B. $1\frac{1}{12}$

C. $\frac{19}{24}$

D. $\frac{4}{13}$

7. If $\frac{◆}{9}-\frac{2○}{9}=0$, then $◆-2○=?$

A. 0

B. 1

C. 4

D. 8

$\frac{◆}{9}-\frac{2○}{9}=\frac{◆-2○}{9}=0$，$0=\frac{0}{9}$

$\frac{◆-2○}{9}=\frac{0}{9}$

So $◆-2○=0$

7. 如果$\frac{◆}{9}-\frac{2○}{9}=0$，那麼，$◆-2○=?$

A. 0

B. 1

C. 4

D. 8

$\frac{◆}{9}-\frac{2○}{9}=\frac{◆-2○}{9}=0$，$0=\frac{0}{9}$

$\frac{◆-2○}{9}=\frac{0}{9}$

所以$◆-2○=0$

8. Yesterday, 585 people participated in the inter-school sports meeting and $\frac{4}{15}$ of them were teachers. If $\frac{7}{12}$ of the teachers were male, how many teachers were female?

A. 65

B. 91

C. 130

D. 182

There was:

$585\times\frac{4}{15}\times(1-\frac{7}{12})$

$=65$

8. 昨天有 585 人參加校際運動會，其中$\frac{4}{15}$是老師。如果$\frac{7}{12}$是男老師，女老師有多少人？

A. 65

B. 91

C. 130

D. 182

女老師有：

$585\times\frac{4}{15}\times(1-\frac{7}{12})$

$=65$(人)

9. Each sealed tank can hold $2\frac{3}{5}$L of honey. How many sealed tanks can be fully filled if there are 130L of honey?

A. 338

B. 75

C. 50

D. 25

The number of sealed tanks can be fully filled is:

$130\div2\frac{3}{5}$

$=50$

9. 每個密封罐可以盛載$2\frac{3}{5}$升蜂蜜。如果有 130 升蜂蜜，可以盛滿密封罐多少個？

A. 338

B. 75

C. 50

D. 25

可以盛滿密封罐：

$130\div2\frac{3}{5}$

$=50$ (個)

10. The correct solution of an equation was 1624.753, but Susan wrongly exchanged the thousandth digit and the hundredth digit. Which of the following numbers was the solution Susan found?

A. 6124.753

B. 1624.735

C. 1624.573

D. 1524.763

In the number 1624.753, the thousandth digit is '3' and the hundredth digit is '5'. So the solution Susan found was 1624.735.

10. 某方程的正確解是 1624.753，但是姍姍卻誤把千分位和百分位的數字互換了。以下哪一個是姍姍得到的解？

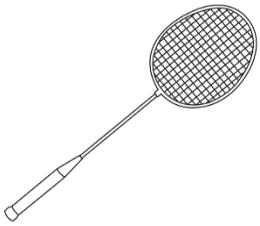
A. 6124.753

B. 1624.735

C. 1624.573

D. 1524.763

在 1624.753 這個數中，千分位數字是「3」，百分位數字是「5」。所以姍姍得到的解是：1624.735



Each 每支 $98.9

Each 每個 $6.8

11. There are 1 badminton racket and 3 badmintons in a combination set, the price is $110. If the same number of badminton racket and badminton are bought, how much can be saved by buying the combination set?

A. $9.3

B. $10.3

C. $25.8

D. $193.5

It can be saved:
98.9＋6.8×3－110
= $9.3

11. 組合套裝內有 1 支羽毛球拍和 3 個羽毛球，售價是$110。如果買相同數量的羽毛球拍和羽毛球，買組合套裝可以節省多少？

A. $9.3

B. $10.3

C. $25.8

D. $193.5

可以節省：
98.9＋6.8×3－110
= $9.3

Price List of Silk rope

繩子售價表

Package 包裝	Length(meter) 長度(米)	Price 售價
Small 小卷	50	$9.8
Medium 中卷	100	$14
Large 大卷	200	$24.5

12. According to the above table, how many meters of silk rope can Mr Chan buy for $49 at most?

A. 250 meters

B. 300 meters

C. 400 meters

D. 450 meters

Find the maximum number of coils that can be purchased for each type of rope:
Small: 49÷9.8 = 5
Medium: 49÷14 = 3…7
Large: 49÷24.5 = 2
Find the maximum length of rope he can buy:
Small: 50×5 = 250(meters)
Medium: 100×3 = 300(meters)
Large: 200×2 = 400(meters)

12. 根據上表，陳先生用$49 最多可以買多少米繩子？

A. 250 米

B. 300 米

C. 400 米

D. 450 米

先求出最多可購買各款繩子的卷數：
小卷：49÷9.8 = 5(卷)
中卷：49÷14 = 3(卷)…$7
大卷：49÷24.5 = 2(卷)
再求最多可買繩子的長度：
小卷：50×5 = 250(米)
中卷：100×3 = 300(米)
大卷：200×2 = 400(米)

13. Eric exercised for $2\frac{3}{5}$ hours. Jack exercised less than Eric but not less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours. Which of the following could be Jack's exercised time?

A. 2.75 hours

B. 2.6 hours

C. 2.3 hours

D. 2.1 hours

$2\frac{3}{5} = 2.6$，$2\frac{1}{4} = 2.25$
A. $2.75 > 2.6$
C. $2.25 < 2.3 < 2.6$
D. $2.1 < 2.25$

13. 家豪運動了 $2\frac{3}{5}$ 小時。偉杰的運動時間比家豪的少，但又不少於 $2\frac{1}{4}$ 小時。以下哪一個可能是偉杰的運動時間？

A. 2.75 小時

B. 2.6 小時

C. 2.3 小時

D. 2.1 小時

14. Arrange the following three numbers from the largest to the smallest:

$2\frac{1}{8}$、$2\frac{7}{10}$、205%

$2\frac{1}{8}=2.125$，$2\frac{7}{10}=2.7$，

205% = 2.05

2.7 > 2.125 > 2.05

A. $2\frac{7}{10}>2\frac{1}{8}>205\%$

B. $2\frac{7}{10}>205\%>2\frac{1}{8}$

C. $2\frac{1}{8}>2\frac{7}{10}>205\%$

D. $2\frac{1}{8}>205\%>2\frac{7}{10}$

14. 把以下三個數由大至小排列：

$2\frac{1}{8}$、$2\frac{7}{10}$、205%

A. $2\frac{7}{10}>2\frac{1}{8}>205\%$

B. $2\frac{7}{10}>205\%>2\frac{1}{8}$

C. $2\frac{1}{8}>2\frac{7}{10}>205\%$

D. $2\frac{1}{8}>205\%>2\frac{7}{10}$

15. There are 80 employees in the company, 10 of them live in Tuen Mun and 20% of the remaining employees live in Mong Kok. What was the percentage of employees live in Mong Kok to all employees in the company?

A. 16%

B. 17.5%

C. 20%

D. 20%

The percentage was:

$\frac{80-10}{80}\times100\%\times20\%$

= 17.5%

15. 公司有 80 名員工，其中 10 名員工是住屯門區的，餘下的 20%是住旺角區的。住旺角區的員工佔全部員工的百分之幾？

A. 16%

B. 17.5%

C. 18%

D. 20%

住旺角區的員工佔全部員工的：

$\frac{80-10}{80}\times100\%\times20\%$

= 17.5%

16. Which of the following descriptions about isosceles triangles is incorrect?

A. A rhombus can be formed by fitting two isosceles triangles of the same size.

B. A trapezium can be formed by fitting three isosceles triangles of the same size.

C. A triangle can be formed by fitting four isosceles triangles of the same size.

D. A parallelogram can be formed by fitting five isosceles triangles of the same size.

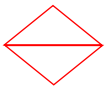
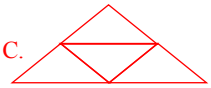
16. 下列哪一項有關等腰三角形的描述是錯誤的？

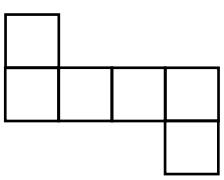
A. 兩個大小相同的等腰三角形可以拼出一個菱形。

B. 三個大小相同的等腰三角形可以拼出一個梯形。

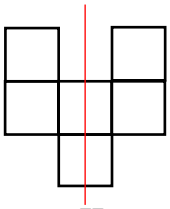
C. 四個大小相同的等腰三角形可以拼出一個三角形。

D. 五個大小相同的等腰三角形可以拼出一個平行四邊形。

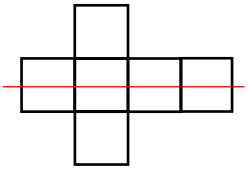
A.  B.  C. 



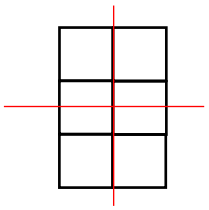
I



II



III



IV

17. Each of above shapes is formed by fitting six squares of the same size. Which shapes have only one axis of symmetry?

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. II and IV

D. III and IV

17. 以上每個圖形都由六個大小相同的正方形拼砌而成。哪些圖形只有一條對稱軸？

A. I 及 II

B. II 及 III

C. II 及 IV

D. III 及 IV

18. Anne drew a straight line on a rectangle paper and two trapeziums were obtained. Which descriptions in the following must be correct?

I. There are two right angles in each of the trapeziums.

II. The perimeter of two trapeziums were equal.

III. There was an obtuse angle in each of the trapeziums.

A. I and II only

B. I and III only

C. II and III only

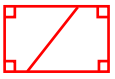
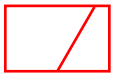
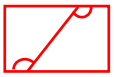
D. I, II and III

18. 佳敏在一張長方形的紙上畫了一條直線，得出兩個梯形。下列哪些描述必定正確？

I. 兩個梯形各有兩隻直角。

II. 兩個梯形的周界相等。

III. 兩個梯形各有一隻鈍角。

I.  II.  III. 

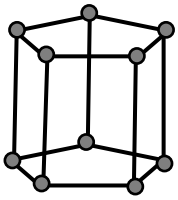
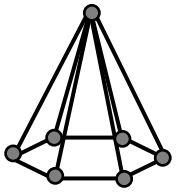
A. 只有 I 及 II

B. 只有 I 及 III

C. 只有 II 及 III

D. I，II 及 III

19. By using all plastic sticks and plastic beads of the following two 3-D shapes, how many pentagonal pyramids can be formed at most?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

A pentagonal pyramid has 10 edges and 6 vertices.
There are 27 plastic sticks and 17 plastic beads.
27÷10 = 2...7
17÷6 = 2...5
2 pentagonal pyramids can be formed at most.

19. 用以下兩個立體圖形的所有膠棒和膠珠，最多可以組成多少個五角錐？

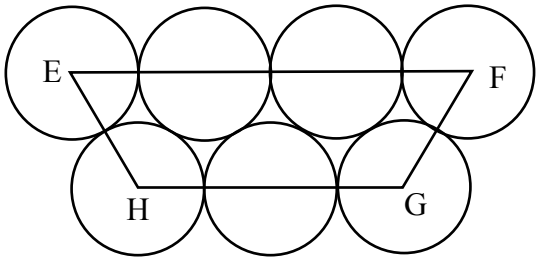
A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

五角錐有 10 條稜和 6 個頂點。
共有 27 枝膠棒和 17 粒膠珠。
27÷10 = 2(個)…7(枝)
17÷6 = 2(個)…5(粒)
最多可組成 2 個五角錐。



20. The above figure is formed by seven circles of the same size and one trapezium. E, F, G and H are centres. If the diameter of each ciecle is 4cm, what is the perimeter of the trapezium?

A. 56cm

B. 28cm

C. 14cm

D. 12cm

The perimeter of the trapezium is equal to the length of 14 radii.
The perimeter of the trapezium is
$4 \div 2 \times 14$
$= 28(cm)$

20. 上圖由七個大小相同的圓和一個梯形組成。E、F、G 和 H 是圓心。如果每個圓的直徑是 4cm，梯形的周界是多少？

A. 56cm

B. 28cm

C. 14cm

D. 12cm

梯形的周界等於 14 條半徑的長度。
梯形的周界是
$4 \div 2 \times 14$
$= 28(cm)$

Figure 1
圖一

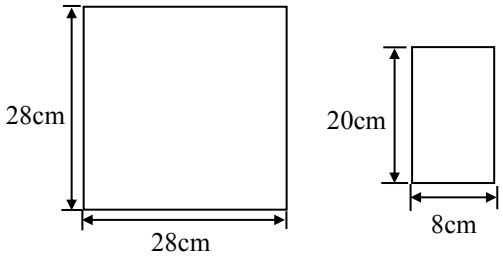
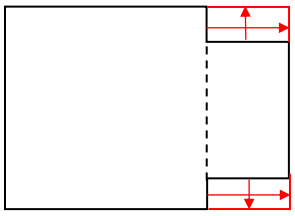


Figure 2
圖二



21. Figure 2 is formed by fitting the square and the rectangle shown in Figure 1. What is its perimeter?

A. 168cm

B. 142cm

C. 136cm

D. 128cm

Its perimeter is:
$(28 + 8 + 28) \times 2$
$= 128(cm)$

21. 圖二是由圖一所示的正方形和長方形拼砌而成，它的周界是多少？

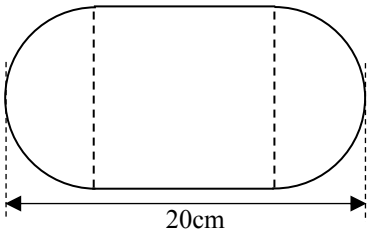
A. 168cm

B. 142cm

C. 136cm

D. 128cm

它的周界是：
$(28 + 8 + 28) \times 2$
$= 128(cm)$



22. A mouse mat is formed by two semi-circles and a square, as shown above. If the mouse mat is 20cm long, what is its perimeter? (Take π as 3.14)

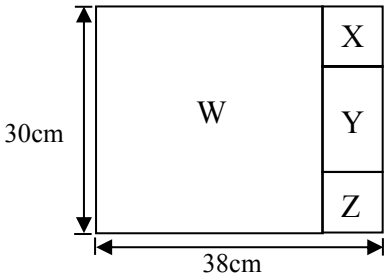
A. 35.7cm
B. 51.4cm
C. 62.8cm
D. 102.8cm

The diameter of the semi-circle is equal to the length of the side of the square.
The radius of the semi-circle is:
20÷4 = 5(cm)
Its perimeter is:
5×2×3.14÷2×2+10×2
= 51.4(cm)

22. 一張滑鼠墊由兩個半圓和一個正方形組成，如上圖所示。如果該滑鼠墊長 20cm，它的周界是多少？(取 π 為 3.14)

A. 35.7cm
B. 51.4cm
C. 62.8cm
D. 102.8cm

半圓的直徑和正方形的邊長相等。
半圓的半徑是：
20÷4 = 5(cm)
它的周界是
5×2×3.14÷2×2＋10×2
= 51.4(cm)



23. In the above figure, W, X and Z are squares. Find the area of Y.

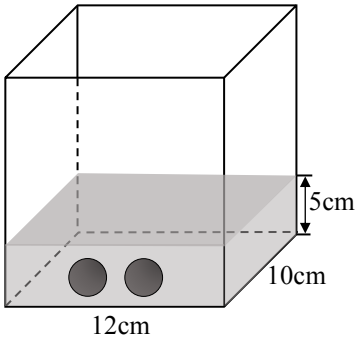
A. 1140cm^2
B. 570cm^2
C. 176cm^2
D. 112cm^2

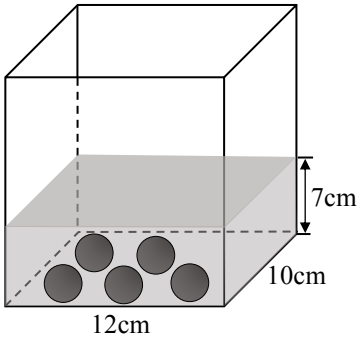
The sides of X and Z are:
38－30 = 8(cm)
The area of Y is:
(30－8－8)×8
= 112(cm^2)

23. 在上圖，W，X 和 Z 是正方形。求 Y 的面積。

A. 1140cm^2
B. 570cm^2
C. 176cm^2
D. 112cm^2

X 和 Z 的邊長是：
38－30 = 8(cm)
Y 的面積是
(30－8－8)×8
= 112(cm^2)





24. According to the above figures, what is the volume of one ● ?

A. $300cm^3$

B. $168cm^3$

C. $80cm^3$

D. $40cm^3$

When adding (5－2) more ●, the water level rose by (7－5)cm.
The volume of one ● is:
$12\times10\times(7-5)\div(5-2)$
$= 80(cm^3)$

24. 根據上圖，一個 ● 的體積是多少？

A. $300cm^3$

B. $168cm^3$

C. $80cm^3$

D. $40cm^3$

增加(5－2)個 ● 後，水位上升了(7－5)cm。
一個 ● 的體積是
$12\times10\times(7-5)\div(5-2)$
$= 80(cm^3)$

25. Truck M takes 20 minutes to travel 18km and Truck N takes 40 minutes to travel 44km. Which truck has the slower average speed? What is the difference between their average speeds?

A. Truck M, 12km/h

B. Truck M, 2km/h

C. Truck N, 12km/h

D. Truck N, 2km/h

The average speed of truck M is: $18\div\frac{20}{60} = 54(km/h)$
The average speed of truck N is: $44\div\frac{40}{60} = 66(km/h)$
The difference is: $66-54 = 12(km/h)$

25. M 貨車行駛 18km 需要 20 分鐘，N 貨車行駛 44km 需要 40 分鐘。哪一輛貨車的平均速率更慢？它們的平均速率相差多少？

A. M 貨車，12km/h

B. M 貨車，2km/h

C. N 貨車，12km/h

D. N 貨車，2km/h

M 貨車的平均速率是：$18\div\frac{20}{60} = 54(km/h)$
N 貨車的平均速率是：$44\div\frac{40}{60} = 66(km/h)$
它們的平均速率相差：$66-54 = 12(km/h)$

26. A 75km bicycle race was held in City Z. A participant started at 08:45 and rode at an average speed of 50km/h. When did he arrive at the finishing point?

A. 07:05 He rode: 75÷50 = 1.5(hours)
1.5 hours = 1 hour and 30 minutes
One hour after 08:45 is 09:45;
B. 09:45 30 minutes after 09:45 is 10:15.

C. 10:15

D. 10:25

26. Z 城舉行 75km 自行車比賽。某參賽者在 08:45 出發，以 50km/h 的平均速率騎行，他在什麼時間到達終點？

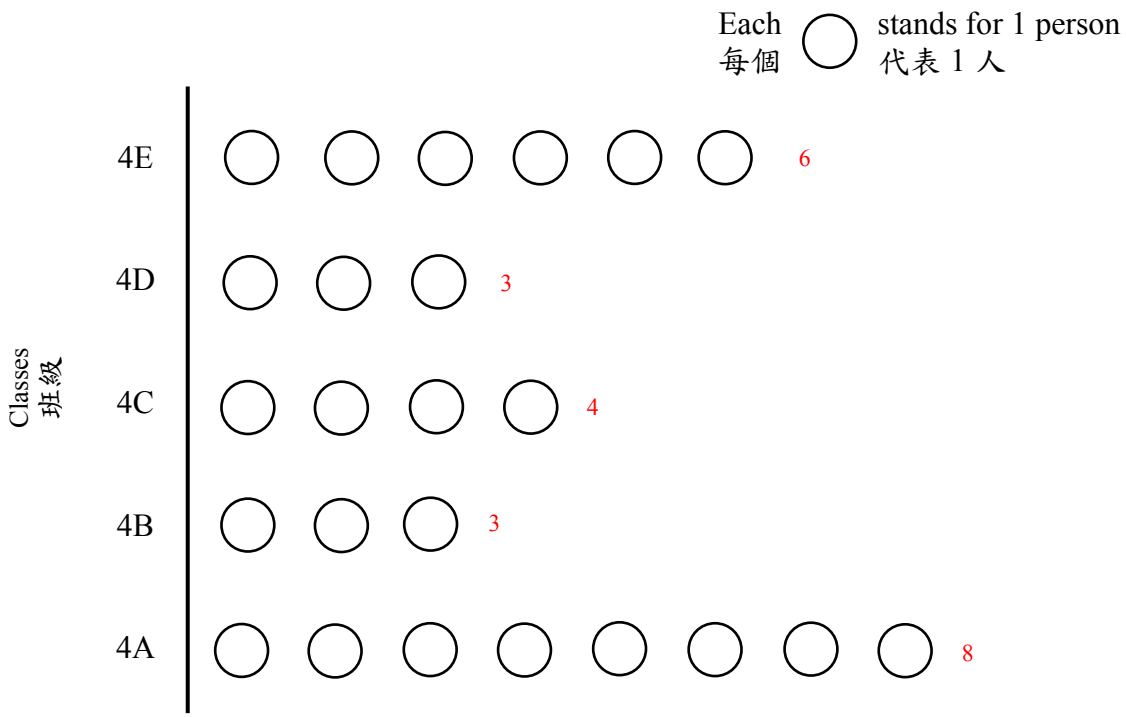
A. 07:05 他騎行了：75÷50 = 1.5(小時)
1.5 小時 = 1 小時 30 分鐘
B. 09:45 08:45 的 1 小時後是 09:45；
09:45 的 30 分鐘後是 10:15.

C. 10:15

D. 10:25

Number of Newspaper Subscribers in Primary Six

4 年級學生訂閱報紙的人數



27. According to the above graph, what was the fraction of the number of newspaper subscribers in 4A and 4C to the total newspaper subscribers?

A. $\frac{1}{3}$

B. $\frac{7}{24}$

C. $\frac{5}{12}$

D. $\frac{1}{2}$

The fraction is: $\frac{8+4}{8+3+4+3+6} = \frac{1}{2}$

27. 根據上圖，4A 和 4C 班的訂閱報紙的人數共佔總訂閱人數的幾分之幾？

A. $\frac{1}{3}$

B. $\frac{7}{24}$

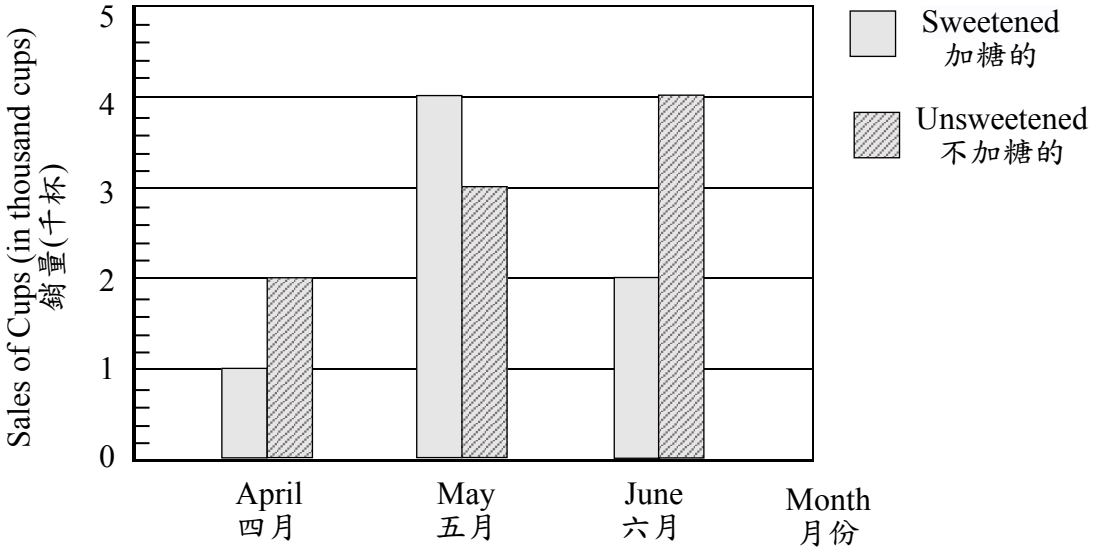
C. $\frac{5}{12}$

D. $\frac{1}{2}$

共佔總訂閱人數的：$\frac{8+4}{8+3+4+3+6} = \frac{1}{2}$

Sales of Lemon Tea in a Drink Shop in the Second Season

飲品店第二季的檸檬茶銷量



28. According to the above graph, which descriptions in the following is correct?

I. The total sales of sweetened lemon tea is 8000 cups.

II. The difference of the sales of lemon tea between May and June is 1000 cups.

III. The sales of unsweetened lemon tea in April is half of the total sales in April.

A. I and II only

B. I and III only

C. II and III only

D. I, II and III only

I. The total sales is:
$2000+3000+4000=9000$(cups)

II. The difference is:
$(4000+3000)-(2000+4000)$
$=1000$(cups)

III. The fraction is:
$\frac{1000}{1000+2000}=\frac{1}{3}$

28. 根據上圖，下列哪些描述是正確的？

I. 不加糖的檸檬茶總銷量是9000杯。

I. 不加糖的檸檬茶總銷量是：
$2000+3000+4000=9000$(杯)

II. 五月和六月的檸檬茶銷量相差1000杯。

II. 五月和六月的檸檬茶銷量相差：
$(4000+3000)-(2000+4000)=1000$(杯)

III. 四月加糖的檸檬茶銷量佔四月總銷量的$\frac{1}{2}$。

III. 四月加糖的檸檬茶銷量佔四月總銷量的：
$\frac{1000}{1000+2000}=\frac{1}{3}$

A. 只有 I 及 II

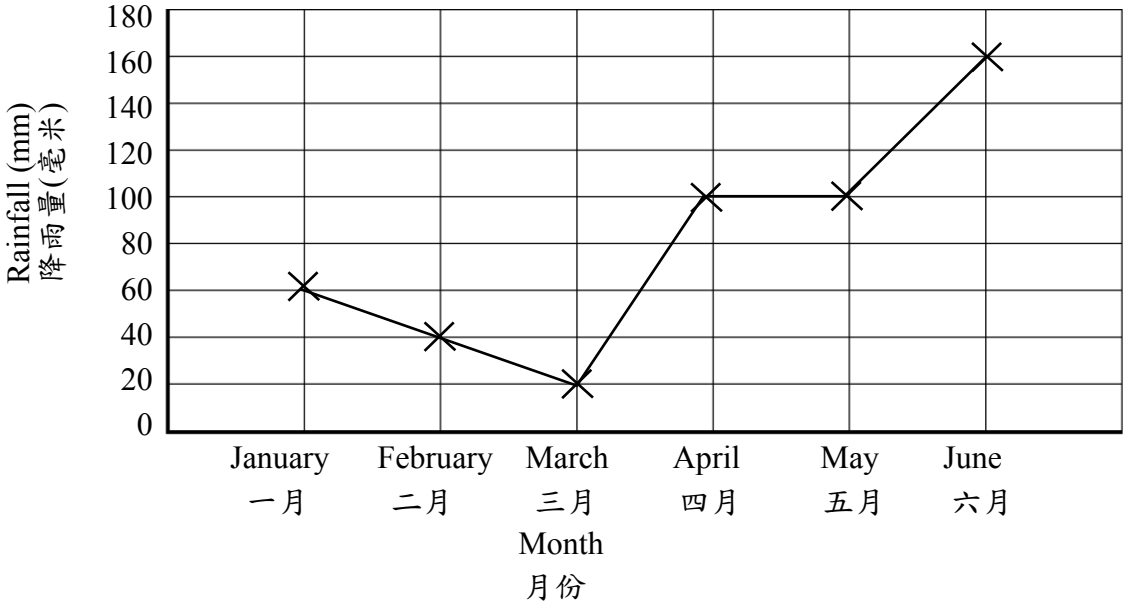
B. 只有 I 及 III

C. 只有 II 及 III

D. I，II 及 III

Rainfall of City F in the First Half Year

上半年 F 城的降雨量



29. According to the above graph, What was the average monthly rainfall of City F in the first half year?

A. 75mm

B. 78mm

C. 80mm

D. 82mm

The average monthly rainfall of City F in the first half year is:
(60＋40＋20＋100＋100＋160)÷6
= 80(mm)

29. 根據上圖，上半年 F 城每月的平均降雨量是多少？

A. 75 毫米

B. 78 毫米

C. 80 毫米

D. 82 毫米

上半年 F 城每月的平均降雨量是：
(60＋40＋20＋100＋100＋160)÷6
= 80(毫米)

30. If $\frac{2n}{5} = 6$, what is the value of $n+7$?

A. 8

B. 15

C. 22

D. 24

$\frac{2n}{5} = 6$

$\frac{2n}{5} \times \frac{5}{2} = 6 \times \frac{5}{2}$

$n = 15$

$n+7 = 15+7 = 22$

30. 如果$\frac{2n}{5} = 6$，那麼 $n+7$ 的值是多少？

A. 8

B. 15

C. 22

D. 24

End of Section A

甲部完

SECTION B (40 marks)

Working steps must be shown in answering questions in this section, unless specified otherwise.

乙部（40 分）

除特別指明外，在回答本部分的問題時，須列出計算步驟。

31. The following table shows the scores of two students in the two rounds of the math competition.

31. 下表顯示兩名學生在兩個回合數學競賽中的分數。

Scores of two students in the two rounds of the math competition

兩名學生在兩個回合數學競賽中的分數

	James 嘉豪	Karen 文俊
Round I 第一回合	w	48
Round II 第二回合	25	44

(a) What was the total score of James? (Give the answer only and express the answer in terms of w)

$(w+25)$

[2 marks]

(a) 嘉豪的總分數是多少？(只須寫出答案，答案以 w 表示)

$(w+25)$

[2 分]

(b) If 2 times of the total score of James was equal to the total score of Karen, what was the score of James in Round I? (Use equation to solve the problem and show your working steps)

$(w+25)\times 2 = 48+44$

$w = 21$

The score of James in Round I was 21.

[4 marks]

(b) 如果嘉豪的總分數的 2 倍跟文俊的總分數相同，嘉豪第一回合的分數是多少？(須用方程列式計算，並展示步驟)

[4 分]

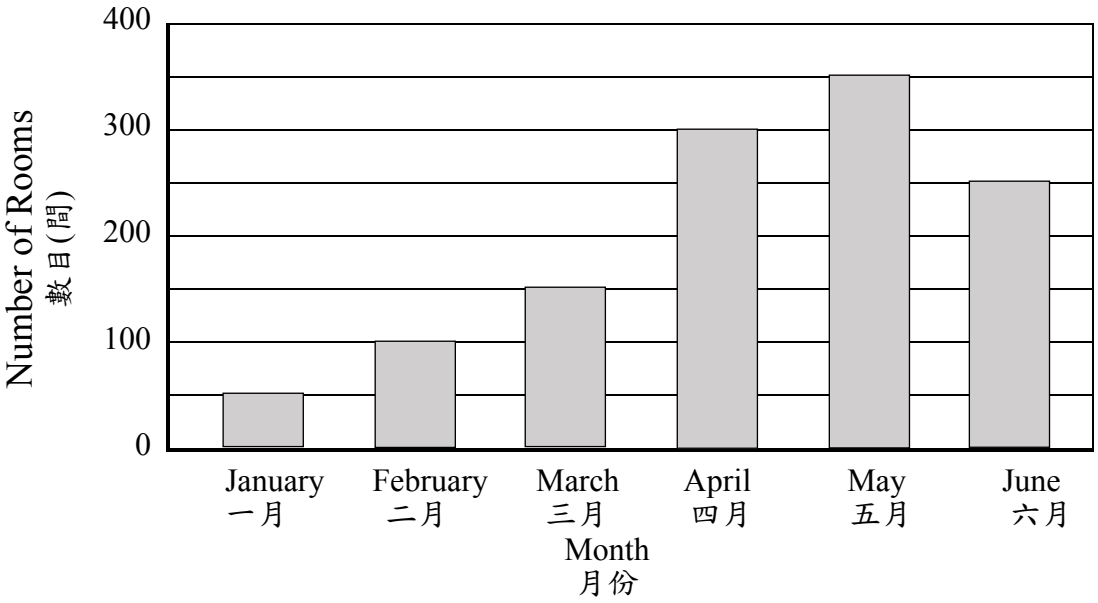
$(w+25)\times 2 = 48+44$

$w = 21$

嘉豪第一回合的分數是 21 分。

Number of Rooms Booked in a Hotel in the Past Six Months

某酒店過去六個月預訂的房間數目



32. (a) According to the above graph, from January to June, how many Rooms were booked in the hotel monthly on average? [4 marks]

The number is
(50＋100＋150＋300＋350＋250)÷6
= 200

(b) When the difference between the number of rooms booked in the hotel in two consecutive months was greater than 100, it indicated that there was a significant change in the number of tourists. According to the above graph, which two consecutive months had a significant change in the number of tourists? Explain by using the data. [2 marks]

The number of rooms booked in March is 150, the number of rooms booked in April is 300, 300－150 = 150, 150＞100
March，April

32. (a) 根據上圖，由一月至六月，該酒店平均每月預定的房間數目是多少間？ [4 分]

平均每月預定的房間數目是
(50＋100＋150＋300＋350＋250)÷6
= 200(間)

(b) 當兩個相連月份預定的房間數目相差大於 100 間，則表示旅客數量有明顯的變化。根據上圖，試用數據解釋在哪兩個相連月份的旅客數量有明顯變化。 [2 分]

三月預訂房間的數目是 150 間，四月預訂房間的數目是 300 間，300－150 = 150，150＞100
三，四

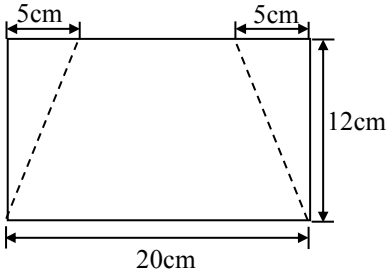


Figure 1

圖一

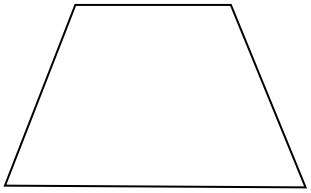


Figure 2

圖二

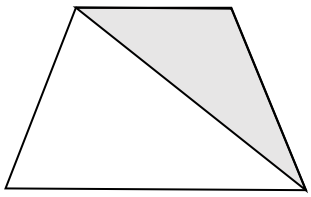
33. Sammi is designing a logo for a shop. After she cuts along the dotted line in Figure 1 to remove two triangles, a trapezium is obtained as shown in Figure 2.

(a) What is the area of the trapezium? (Give the answer only) [2 marks]

180
The area of the trapezium is:
$(20-5-5+20)\times12\div2 = 180(cm^2)$

(b) Sammi used the trapezium of Figure 2 to design two logos for the shop as shown below. She believes that the areas of the shaded parts in the two designs are the same. Do you agree? Explain. [4 marks]

The shaded parts are triangles with a base of $(20-5-5)$cm and a height of 12cm.
Both the areas are: $(20-5-5)\times12\div2 = 60(cm^2)$
(Accept any other reasonable explanation)
agree



Design 1

設計一

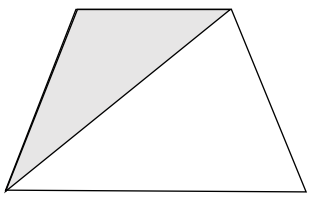
33. 思敏正在設計一個店鋪標誌。她沿着圖一的虛線剪去兩個三角形後，得出圖二所示的梯形。

(a) 梯形的面積是多少？(只須寫出答案) [2 分]

180
梯形的面積是：
$(20-5-5+20)\times12\div2 = 180(cm^2)$

(b) 下圖顯示思敏利用圖二梯形所設計的兩個店鋪標誌。她認為兩個設計的陰影部分的面積一樣。你同意嗎？試解釋。 [4 分]

陰影部分都是底為$(20-5-5)$cm、高為12cm的三角形，
面積都是：$(20-5-5)\times12\div2 = 60(cm^2)$
(其他合理解釋也可接受)
同意



Design 2

設計二

34. The following table shows the ticket prices of Happy Land.

34. 下表顯示迪迪樂園門票的售價。

	Regular Day 普通日	Peak Day 特定日
Adult 成人	$280	$480
Child (aged 12 or below) 小童(12 歲或以下)	$210	$360

(a) What is the percentage of the price for a child to that of an adult on the regular day? (Give the answer only) [2 marks]

75
The percentage is:
$\frac{210}{280}\times 100\% = 75\%$

(b) Mr and Mrs Lee went to the Happy Land with 3 daughters aged below 12 on a regular day. How much did they pay altogether for the tickets? (Give the answer only) [2 marks]

1190
They paid:
$280\times 2+210\times 3 = \$1190$

(c) Ms Wong went to the Happy Land with 3 adults and 2 children together on a peak day. She bought the tickets at membership rates and could pay 10% less. How much did she pay in total? [4 marks]

She paid
$(480\times 4+360\times 2)\times(1-10\%)$
$= \$2376$

(a) 在普通日，小童票的售價是成人票的百分之幾？(只須寫出答案) [2 分]

75
小童票的售價是成人票的：
$\frac{210}{280}\times 100\% = 75\%$

(b) 李先生和李太太帶同 3 名小於 12 歲的女兒在普通日到迪迪樂園遊玩。他們購買門票共付款多少？(只須寫出答案) [2 分]

1190
他們共付款：
$280\times 2+210\times 3 = \$1190$

(c) 王小姐帶同 3 名成人和 2 名小童在特定日到迪迪樂園遊玩。她以會員價購買門票，可減免 10%的費用。她共付了多少？ [4 分]

她共付了
$(480\times 4+360\times 2)\times(1-10\%)$
$= \$2376$

35. A customer was rewarded a lucky bag for every spending of $60 in the Star Mall.

(a) Eric spent $285 in the Star Mall. How many lucky bags did he get at most? (Give the answer only) [2 marks]

4
285÷60 = 4⋯45
He got 4 lucky bags at most.

(b) One of the serial numbers of Eric's lucky bags was a 2-digit number. The 2-digit number was a multiple of 14 and divisible by 10. What was the serial number of that lucky bag? (Give the answer only) [2 marks]

70
The multiples of 14 are 14, 28, 42, 56, 70, 84, 98, 112.....
An integer whose units digit is 0 is divisible by 10.

35. 顧客在星星商場內每$60 消費可以獲得一個福袋。

(a) 浩信在星星商場消費了$285。他最多可以獲得多少個福袋？(只須寫出答案) [2 分]

4
285÷60 = 4(個)⋯$45
他最多可以獲得 4 個福袋。

(b) 浩信的其中一個福袋的編號是一個兩位數。該兩位數是 14 的倍數，並能被 10 整除。該福袋的編號是什麼？(只須寫出答案) [2 分]

70
14 的倍數有：14，28，42，56，70，84，98，112⋯⋯
個位數字為 0 的整數能被 10 整除。

(c) According to the above floor plan of the mall, the Hair Salon was in the southwest of the Clothing Shop. If Eric wanted to go to the Accessory Shop from the Clothing Shop, in which direction should he go? (Give the answer only) [2 marks]

Southeast

(c) 根據以上商場的平面圖，髮廊在服裝店的西南方。如果浩信想從服裝店走到飾品店，他應該向哪個方向走？(只須寫出答案) [2 分]

東南

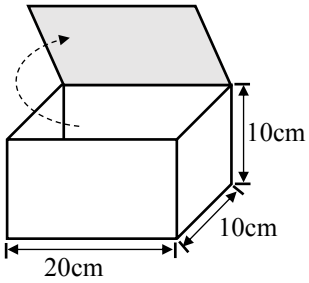


Figure 1

圖一

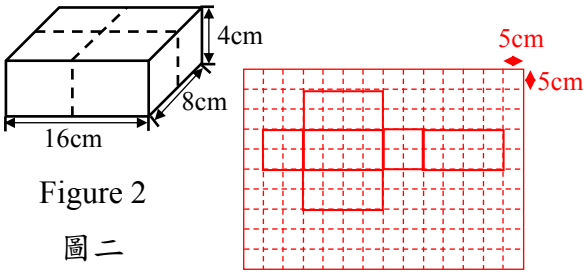


Figure 2

圖二

(Accept any other correct answer)
(其他正確答案也可接受)

36. (a) Mother bought a cuboid taro cake and put it into the cuboid paper box shown in Figure 1. Complete the net of this paper box on the answer sheet. [2 marks]

(b) Mother divided the taro cake into 4 portions evenly along the dotted lines as shown in Figure 2. What was the volume of each portion of taro cake? [4 marks]

The volume of each portion of taro cake was:
$16 \times 8 \times 4 \div 4$
$= 128(cm^3)$

(c) The weight of the whole taro cake was 900g.The weight of taro and shrimp weigh 380g and 160g respectively. What was the fraction of the total weight of taro and shrimp to that of the whole taro cake? (Give the answer only) [2 marks]

$\frac{3}{5}$

The fraction was:
$\frac{380+160}{900} = \frac{3}{5}$

36. (a) 媽媽買了一塊長方體的芋頭糕，並把它放入圖一的長方體紙盒內。在答案紙上完成這個紙盒的摺紙圖樣。 [2 分]

(b) 媽媽沿着虛線把芋頭糕平均分成 4 份，如圖二所示。每份芋頭糕的體積是多少？ [4 分]

每份芋頭糕的體積是：
$16 \times 8 \times 4 \div 4$
$= 128(cm^3)$

(c) 整塊芋頭糕的重量是 900g，芋頭和蝦米的重量分別是 380g 和 160g。芋頭和蝦米的總重量佔整塊芋頭糕的幾分之幾？
(只須寫出答案) [2 分]

$\frac{3}{5}$

佔整塊芋頭糕的：
$\frac{380+160}{900} = \frac{3}{5}$

End of Test Paper

測驗卷完