

Answer Guide — Hollow Harvest Day (A1): Worked Solutions

Teacher answer guide for the summative assessment "Hollow Harvest Day: Numbers & Operations" (A1). Full worked solutions and explanations for all 10 questions across place value, four-digit addition and subtraction, multiplication/division facts, money and change, and number sentences, each illustrated with an animated SVG showing the concept and solution together. Maps answers to the marking criteria. For teacher use.



Teacher answer guide for **Hollow Harvest Day** (A1). Each question gives the expected answer, the working, what to look for when marking, and an animation that builds the solution. On-screen the diagrams animate; in print they show the finished state.

For the teacher. Marks map to four criteria: Place value & number sense (25%, Part A), Addition & subtraction (30%, Part B), Multiplication, division & money (30%, Parts C–D), Number sentences & reasoning (15%, Part E). Accept any correct method; reward working that shows clear thinking even when the final answer slips.

Part A — Place value

1. Write 14 605 in words.

Answer: fourteen thousand, six hundred and five.

2. Partition 14 605.

Answer: 1 ten-thousand, 4 thousands, 6 hundreds, 0 tens, 5 ones (= 10 000 + 4 000 + 600 + 0 + 5).

ten-thous

thousands

hundreds

tens

ones



fourteen thousand, six hundred and five

Look for: the place-holder 0 in the tens column kept in both the words and the partition.
Common slip: writing 14 000 605 by spelling each part literally.

3. Order 3 400, 14 605, 3 040, 9 870 smallest to largest.

Answer: 3 040, 3 400, 9 870, 14 605.

smallest → largest: 3 040, 3 400, 9 870, 14 605



3 040



3 400



9 870



14 605

Why: compare the biggest place first. 3 040 and 3 400 share the thousands digit, so the hundreds decide ($0 < 4$).

Part B — Adding & subtracting

4. $2\,350 + 1\,875$.

Answer: 4 225.

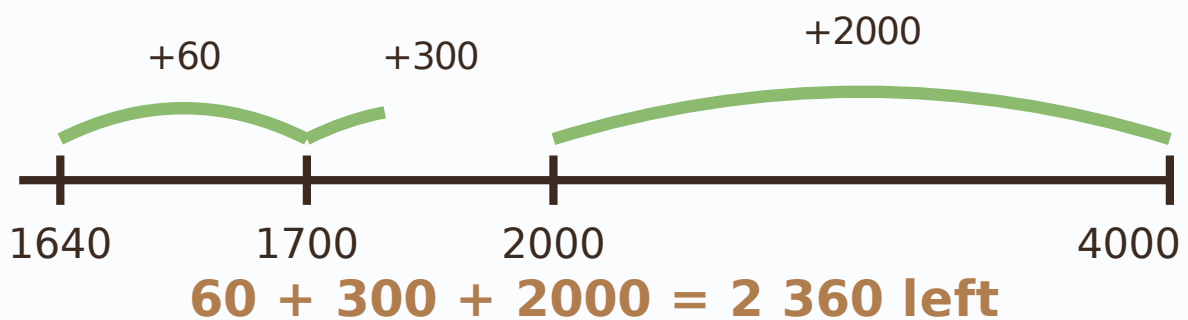
$$2\ 000 + 1\ 000 = 3\ 000$$

$$300 + 800 = 1\ 100$$

Look for: carrying handled correctly ($300 + 800$ makes an extra thousand; $50 + 75$ makes an extra hundred). A column algorithm reaching 4 225 is equally valid.

5. $4\ 000 - 1\ 640$.

Answer: 2 360 left.

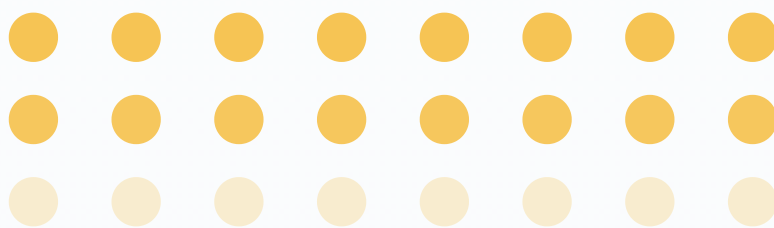


Why: counting on from 1 640 to 4 000 avoids borrowing across zeros. Check by adding back: $1\ 640 + 2\ 360 = 4\ 000$.

Part C — Groups & sharing

6. 7×8 .

Answer: 56.



$$= 56$$

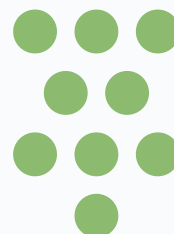
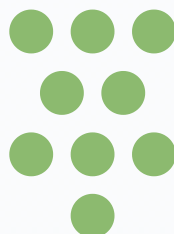
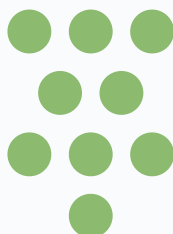
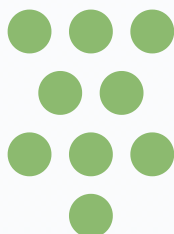
7 rows of 8 (5 shown) — $7 \times 8 = 56$

Strategy hint: a student who forgets can double $7 \times 4 = 28$ to get $7 \times 8 = 56$.

7. 36 shared equally among 4.

Answer: 9 each ($36 \div 4 = 9$, because $4 \times 9 = 36$).

36 shared into 4 groups



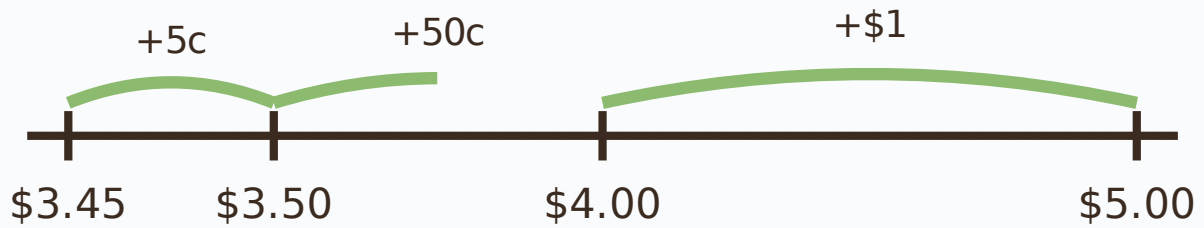
each group = 9, so $36 \div 4 = 9$

Look for: a link to the times tables ($4 \times 9 = 36$) or equal groups drawn/described — not just the bare answer.

Part D — The bush stall (money)

8. Change from \$5 for a \$3.45 cake.

Answer: \$1.55.



$$5c + 50c + \$1 = \$1.55 \text{ change}$$

Why: counting up from the price to \$5 is reliable. \$3.45 is already a multiple of 5c, so no rounding is needed here.

Part E — Missing numbers

9. $25 + \square = 40$.

Answer: $\square = 15$.

$$25 + \square = 40$$

Why: use the inverse — subtraction undoes addition. Check: $25 + 15 = 40$.

10. A different number sentence equal to $12 + 8$.

Answer: $12 + 8 = 20$, so any sentence also equal to 20 — e.g. $15 + 5$, $10 + 10$, $25 - 5$, or 4×5 .

Look for: understanding that the equals sign means "the same as". Any expression evaluating to 20 is correct, not only additions.

"Every bit of thinking they showed helps the whole Hollow — mark for the reasoning, not just the number. Good trying all round!" — Biscuit