
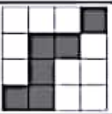
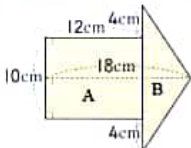


2012 Eye Level MATH Olympiad [Grade5]

No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer
1	13R5	11	30	21	$\frac{4}{7}$	31	16, 4	41	
2	12R1(12.125)	12	17	22	$\frac{2}{3}$	32	136	42	
3	16R13(=16.25)	13	38	23	$7\frac{3}{7}$	33	55	43	9, 8
4	75R32	14	22	24	$1\frac{2}{9}$	34	17	44	45
5	268R17	15	11km 920m	25	$10\frac{7}{60}$	35	9, 55, 55	45	4
6	11R125	16	20kg 200g	26	$1\frac{17}{28}$	36	$\frac{2}{9}$	46	11
7	26	17	1L 753mL	27	$\frac{5}{12}$	37	$1\frac{3}{5}$	47	49
8	15	18	7hr 21min 10sec	28	$\frac{64}{225}$	38	91.02	48	70
9	10	19	1hr 41min 43sec	29	28	39	$\frac{37}{60}$	49	10
10	0	20	$\frac{5}{6}$	30	174	40	72	50	236, 16

【Sol】

29. $(8+6) \times 4 \div 2 = 28 \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}$

30. 

 A: $12 \times 10 = 120 \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}$
 B: $18 \times 6 \div 2 = 54 \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}$
 A+B: $120 + 54 = 174 \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}$

31. $12 \times 7 \div 5 = 84 \div 5 = 16R4$

32. $5428 \div 40 = 135R28$

33. $(15+5) \times 3 - 5 = 55$

34. $3 + 40 \div 5 \times 3 - 10 = 3 + 24 - 10 = 17$

35. $8\text{hr } 25\text{min } 10\text{sec} + 1\text{hr } 30\text{min } 45\text{sec}$
 $= 9\text{hr } 55\text{min } 55\text{sec}$

36. $2\frac{1}{9} - 1\frac{8}{9} = 1\frac{10}{9} - 1\frac{8}{9} = \frac{2}{9}$

37. $2\frac{1}{5} + 1\frac{1}{5} - 1\frac{4}{5} = 2\frac{7}{5} - 1\frac{4}{5} = 1\frac{3}{5}$

38. $153.8 - 62.78 = 91.02$

39. $\frac{4}{15} + \frac{7}{20} = \frac{16}{60} + \frac{21}{60} = \frac{37}{60}$

40. $40 \times 1\frac{4}{5} = 40 \times \frac{9}{5} = 72$



43. $1 \xrightarrow{\times 2} 2 \xrightarrow{\times 2+1} 5$

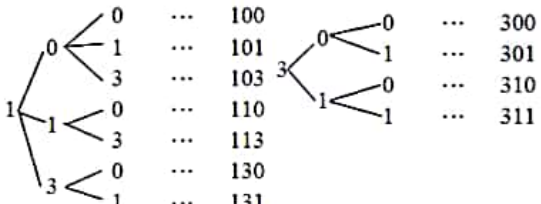
$2 \xrightarrow{\times 2} 4 \xrightarrow{\times 2+1} 9$

$4 \xrightarrow{\times 2} 8 \xrightarrow{\times 2+1} 17$

$7 \xrightarrow{\times 2} 14 \xrightarrow{\times 2+1} 29$

44. 10 (1)
 20, 21 (2) $\rightarrow 1+2+3+4+\dots+9=45$
 30, 31, 32 (3)
 ...
 90, 91, 92, ..., 98 (9)

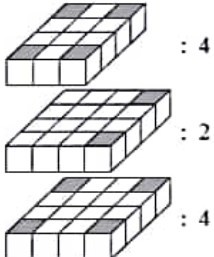
45. $10+9+6=25$, $10+8+7=25$, $9+9+7=25$, $9+8+8=25$

46. 

47.

Figure Number	□	□	□	...	□
Number of *	$2 \times 2 = 4$	$3 \times 3 = 9$	$4 \times 4 = 16$...	$7 \times 7 = 49$

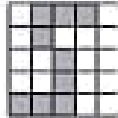
48. 1 person in 1 hour : 7 dolls
 5 persons in 1 hour : 35 dolls
 5 persons in 2 hours : 70 dolls

49.  $\rightarrow 4+2+4=10$

50.

236			
110		126	
42	68	58	
16	26	42	16
10		16	26
6		10	
4			

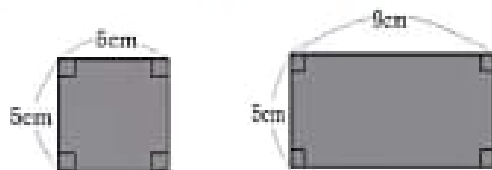
2013 Eye Level MATH Olympiad [Grade5]

No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer
1	12R5	11	47	21	$\frac{4}{5}$	31	11, 5	41	20
2	10R8	12	11	22	$\frac{3}{7}$	32	6, 21	42	6
3	17R6	13	7	23	$5\frac{2}{11}$	33	2	43	8
4	88R48	14	2	24	$1\frac{3}{7}$	34	38	44	38
5	302R6	15	2km 880m	25	$5\frac{8}{9}$	35	9	45	30
6	30R156	16	7kg 790g	26	$2\frac{5}{28}$	36	$46\frac{2}{9}$	46	$4\frac{3}{5}$
7	40	17	11L, 300mL	27	$\frac{5}{12}$	37	$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{5}{10}\right)$	47	
8	27	18	5hr 8min 20sec	28	$1\frac{7}{8}$	38	91.02	48	A=1, B=2, C=120
9	50	19	1hr 34min 35sec	29	14	39	$\frac{19}{40}$	49	18
10	7	20	$\frac{8}{9}$	30	70	40	18	50	7

【Sol】

29. $\square \times 7 \div 2 = 49$, $\square \times 7 = 98$, $\square = 14$

30.



$$\Rightarrow 5 \times 5 + 5 \times 9 = 25 + 45 = 70(\text{cm}^2)$$

31. $82 \div 7 = 11R5$

32. $243 \div 37 = 6R21$

33. $(18 \div 3) - (24 \div 6) = 6 - 4 = 2$

34. $(10 \div 5) \times 3 + 25 \div 7 = 38$

35. $360 \div (20 \times 2) = 360 \div 40 = 9$

36. $23\frac{4}{9} + 22\frac{7}{9} = 45\frac{11}{9} = 46\frac{2}{9}$

37. $1 - \frac{3}{10} - \frac{2}{10} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$

38. $153.8 - 62.78 = 91.02$

39. $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{19}{40}$

40. $7\frac{1}{5} \times 2\frac{1}{2} = 18$

41. There are 20 numbers as below.

505, 515, 525, ..., 595

606, 616, 626, ..., 696

42. Using the pattern we would complete the table.

Figure number	1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of	4	7	12	19	28	39

$\begin{matrix} \curvearrowright & & \curvearrowright & & \curvearrowright & & \curvearrowright & & \curvearrowright \\ +3 & & +5 & & +7 & & +9 & & +11 \end{matrix}$

43.

$$\begin{matrix} 3 \text{ bags of cookies} \\ 4 \text{ cartons of milk} \end{matrix} - \begin{matrix} 2 \text{ bags of cookies} \\ 3 \text{ cartons of milk} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} 1 \text{ bags of cookies} \\ 1 \text{ cartons of milk} \end{matrix}$$

$$\$29 - \$21 = \$8$$

44.



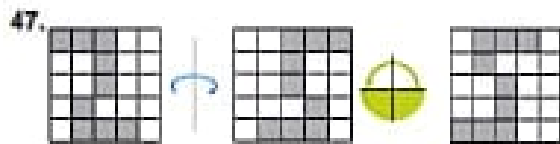
$$\therefore 12 + 26 = 38$$

45. $6 \times 5 = 30$

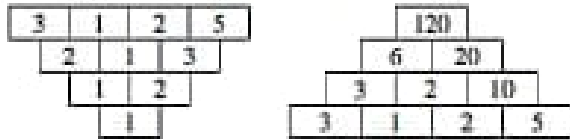
46. condition 1 : $2\frac{1}{3}, 3\frac{1}{2}, 4\frac{3}{5}, 7\frac{1}{4}$

condition 2 : $4\frac{3}{5}, 7\frac{1}{4}$

condition 3 : $4\frac{3}{5}$



48. First, we find the values that belong in the blank spaces from 1st row to 4th row.
Next, we find the values that belong in the blank spaces from 4th row to 7th row.



Therefore, A=1, B=2, C=120

49. $(18 + 12 + 9 + 15) \div 3$
 $= 6 + 4 + 3 + 5 = 18$

50.

	Number of arrows that could hit each ring									
1points	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
3points	0	1	0	2	1	0	3	2	1	0
5points	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	3
Total score	3	5	7	7	9	11	9	11	13	15

The Possible scores : 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15

The number of Possible scores : 7

2014 Eye Level MATH Olympiad [Grade5]

No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer
1	15	11	26	21	11	31	2	41	1
2	15	12	7	22	3	32	92	42	26
3	18	13	12	23	8	33	3	43	27
4	21	14	80	24	8	34	2	44	8
5	9	15	343	25	17	35	32	45	16
6	342	16	852	26	2	36	6	46	315
7	4	17	24	27	1	37	5	47	6
8	26	18	58	28	13	38	24	48	34
9	31	19	85	29	169	39	101	49	5
10	20	20	9	30	56	40	41	50	8

[Sol]

29. $(16-10) \div 13 + 2 = 26 \div 13 + 2 = 169$

30. $(4 + (4 + 8 + 4)) \div 12 + 2 - (8 \div 8) = 120 \div 12 + 2 - 1 = 56$

31. $80 \div 3 = 26R2$

32. $1932 \div 21 = 92$

33. $15 - (24 \div 2) = 15 - 12 = 3$

34. $30 - (6 \div 3) \cdot 9 = 2$

35. $(3\text{hr } 17\text{min } 30\text{sec}) + (3\text{hr } 47\text{min } 50\text{sec})$
 $= 7\text{hr } 5\text{min } 20\text{sec} \Rightarrow 7 + 5 + 20 = 32$

36. $24 \times \frac{1}{2} - \square = 6$
 $12 - \square = 6$
 $\square = 6$

37. $3\frac{1}{3} - 2\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow 5$

38. $2 \overline{) 68} \Rightarrow 2 \overline{) 2412} \Rightarrow 24$
 $3 \overline{) 68} \Rightarrow 3 \overline{) 126} \Rightarrow 42$

39. $\frac{5}{12} + \frac{4}{15} = \frac{25}{60} + \frac{16}{60} = \frac{41}{60} \Rightarrow 101$

40. $3\frac{3}{14} - 1\frac{5}{21} = 3\frac{9}{42} - 1\frac{10}{42} = 1\frac{41}{42} \Rightarrow 41$

41. Complete the table to show the ones place values.

Time multiplied	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ones place value	7	9	3	1	7	9	3	1	7	9	3	1

42. The number of squares increases by 3 when the order increases by 1.

order	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
The number of squares	$3 \times 1 + 2 = 5$	$3 \times 2 + 2 = 8$	$3 \times 3 + 2 = 11$	$3 \times 4 + 2 = 14$	$3 \times 5 + 2 = 17$	$3 \times 6 + 2 = 20$	$3 \times 7 + 2 = 23$	$3 \times 8 + 2 = 26$

43. The 1st Monday is 6th.

Therefore, Monday is 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th.

44. The following shows the place of each animal in the race.



Therefore, Cougar is 8cm ahead of Kangaroo.

45. Make the table as below.

	9	10	11	12	13
	1	2	3	4	5
\times	9	20	33	48	65

Therefore, $\heartsuit = 12$, $\diamondsuit = 4$, and $\heartsuit + \diamondsuit = 16$

46. $5 + 6 + 7 + \dots + 23 + 24 + 25$

The pairs having a sum of 30 are (5, 25), (6, 24), ..., (14, 16).
 There are 10 pairs and 15 alone.
 Therefore, the sum is $30 \times 10 + 15 = 315$.

47. Since the ones places is 2, 3-digit even numbers can be made as below;
 352, 372, 532, 572, 732, 752

48.

$\textcircled{5} \rightarrow \boxed{3}$	$\boxed{3} \rightarrow \triangle 6 \quad (= 3 \times 2)$
$\textcircled{8} \rightarrow \boxed{4}$	$\boxed{4} \rightarrow \triangle 12 \quad (= 4 \times 3)$
$\textcircled{4} \rightarrow \boxed{A}$	$\boxed{5} \rightarrow \triangle 20 \quad (= 5 \times 4)$
$\textcircled{10} \rightarrow \boxed{5}$	$\square = (\square - 1) \rightarrow \triangle$

even $\rightarrow (\text{even}) + 2$
 odd $\rightarrow ((\text{odd} + 1) + 2)$

$\boxed{4} \rightarrow \triangle B \quad (= 4 \times 3 = 12)$
$\boxed{A} \rightarrow \triangle 2 \quad (= 2 \times 1)$
$\boxed{5} \rightarrow \triangle C \quad (= 5 \times 4 = 20)$

$\therefore A + B + C = 2 + 12 + 20 = 34$

49.

$\textcircled{3}$	$\textcircled{9}$	$\textcircled{7}$	9 goes between 3 and 7.
\textcircled{B}		\textcircled{D}	$B + C = 16 \Rightarrow (B, C) = (6, 10)$ or $(10, 6)$
\textcircled{C}	\textcircled{A}	\textcircled{E}	$D + E = 12 \Rightarrow (D, E) = (4, 8)$ or $(8, 4)$

Then, available number A is 5.

50. We can calculate step by step as below.

$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 50 \\ \hline 10 & 32 \\ \hline A & 14 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	\rightarrow	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 50 \\ \hline 10 & 32 \\ \hline 4 & 14 & 10 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	\rightarrow	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 50 \\ \hline 10 & 32 \\ \hline 4 & 14 & 10 \\ \hline 10 & 4 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$
---	---------------	--	---------------	---

Since $A=4$, $B=4$, the value of $A+B$ is $4+4=16$

2015 Eye Level MATH Olympiad [Grade5]

No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer
1	16	11	15	21	11	31	2	41	①
2	13	12	17	22	7	32	17	42	26
3	19	13	14	23	5	33	43	43	3
4	21	14	70	24	11	34	82	44	10
5	8	15	624	25	17	35	82	45	6
6	272	16	934	26	21	36	9	46	6
7	4	17	9	27	3	37	8	47	4
8	34	18	57	28	21	38	7	48	9
9	55	19	71	29	70	39	26	49	②
10	13	20	9	30	144	40	2	50	4

[Sol]

29. $(5 \times 10) + (9 - 5) \times (10 - 5)$
 $= 50 + 4 \times 5$
 $= 50 + 20$
 $= 70$

30. $(20 \times 20) - (8 \times 8) \times 4$
 $= 400 - 256$
 $= 144$

31. $67 \div 5 = 13 \text{ R } 2$

32. $323 \div 19 = 17$

33. $5 \times (3 + 2) + 3 \times (3 + 3)$
 $= 5 \times 5 + 3 \times 6$
 $= 25 + 18$
 $= 43$

34. $(17 + 5) \times 4 - 6 = 22 \times 4 - 6$
 $= 88 - 6$
 $= 82$

35.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5\text{hr } 36\text{min } 42\text{sec} \\ + 4\text{hr } 54\text{min } 59\text{sec} \\ \hline 10\text{hr } 31\text{min } 41\text{sec} \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow 10 + 31 + 41 = 82$

36. $\frac{79}{7} = 11 \frac{2}{7} < 11 \frac{4}{7} < 12 \frac{5}{7} = \frac{89}{7}$

$\Rightarrow 2 + 7 = 9$

37. $2 - 1 \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow 5 + 3 = 8$

38. $7 \overline{) \begin{array}{r} 42 \\ 6 \\ \hline 35 \\ 5 \\ \hline 14 \\ 2 \end{array}} \Rightarrow 7$

39. $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{5}{15} + \frac{6}{15} = \frac{11}{15}$

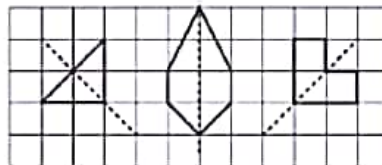
$\Rightarrow 15 + 11 = 26$

40. $12 \frac{9}{13} \div 11 = \frac{165}{13} \times \frac{1}{11} = \frac{15}{13} = 1 \frac{2}{13}$

$\Rightarrow 2$

42. The second Sunday is 10th
 The second Tuesday is 12th
 The fourth Tuesday is $(12+7+7)$ th = 26th

43.



44. $\begin{array}{lll} (5-1=4) & (6-2=4) & (7-3=4) \\ (5 \times 1=5) & (6 \times 2=5) & (7 \times 3=21) \\ (8-4=4) & (9-5=4) & (10-6=4) \\ (8 \times 4=32) & (9 \times 5=45) & (10 \times 6=60) \end{array}$

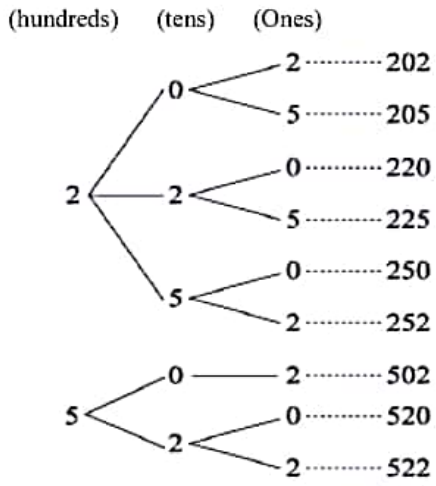
45.

Times multiplied	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ones place value	8	4	2	6	8	4	2	6

46.



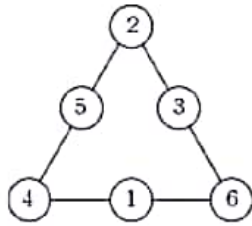
48.



50.

$$2 + 3 + 6 = 11$$
$$2 + \text{○} + \text{●} = 11 \quad \text{○} + \text{●} = 9$$
$$6 + \text{○} + \text{●} = 11 \quad \text{○} + \text{●} = 5$$

(5 + 4 = 9)
(1 + 4 = 5)



2016 Eye Level MATH Olympiad [Grade5]

No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer
1	18	11	33	21	8	31	13	41	11
2	14	12	1	22	2	32	10	42	②
3	38	13	29	23	2	33	20	43	5
4	77	14	857	24	7	34	500	44	7
5	36	15	232	25	17	35	98	45	30
6	87	16	427	26	4	36	13	46	14
7	7	17	73	27	1	37	16	47	11
8	24	18	33	28	54	38	29	48	22
9	38	19	76	29	5	39	59	49	21
10	5	20	15	30	32	40	1	50	42

[Sol]

29. $(10 + 6) \times \square \div 2 = 40$
 $16 \times \square = 80$
 $\square = 5$

30. $(12 \times 7) - (3 \times 2 + 2) - ((9 + 5) \times 7 + 2)$
 $= 84 - 3 - 49$
 $= 32$

31. $78 \div 6 = 13$

32. $888 \div 96 = 9 \text{ R } 24$

33. $65 - (7 \times 6 + 3)$
 $= 65 - 45$
 $= 20$

34. $2000 - (2000 \div 8) \times 6$
 $= 2000 - 250 \times 6$
 $= 500$

35.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\text{hr } 13\text{min } 40\text{sec} \\ - 1\text{hr } 20\text{min } 55\text{sec} \\ \hline 1\text{hr } 52\text{min } 45\text{sec} \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow 1 + 52 + 45 = 98$

36. $\frac{83}{7} = 11\frac{6}{7} < 12 < 12\frac{3}{7}$
 $\Rightarrow 7 + 6 = 13$

37. $3\frac{4}{9} + 1\frac{4}{9} - 1\frac{1}{9} = 3\frac{7}{9}$
 $\Rightarrow 7 + 9 = 16$

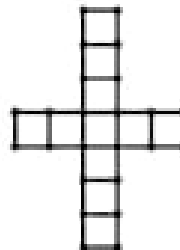
38. $7.52 - 7.23 = 0.29 \Rightarrow 29$

39. $\frac{5}{9} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{20}{36} + \frac{3}{36} = \frac{23}{36}$
 $\Rightarrow 36 + 23 = 59$

40. $\left(2\frac{4}{7} \times \frac{2}{5}\right) \times 7 = \frac{18}{7} \times \frac{2}{5} \times 7 = \frac{36}{5} = 7\frac{1}{5}$

$\rightarrow 1$

41. The picture at looks like this:



Therefore, you have 11 squares.

43. The following relationships hold:

$\bigcirc \triangle \triangle = \triangle \star \star$

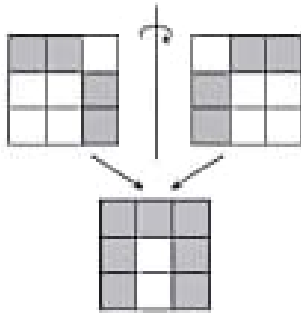
$\bigcirc \triangle \triangle \triangle = \triangle \triangle \star \star$

$= \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc$

Hence, $\bigcirc \bigcirc = \triangle \triangle \triangle$

Therefore, $\bigcirc \bigcirc \triangle \triangle = \triangle \triangle \triangle \triangle \triangle$

44. Draw the pictures:



Therefore, colored squares are 7.

45. The rule is as follows:

- $1 \Rightarrow 1 (1 \times 2 - 1)$ $1 \Rightarrow 3 (1 \times 3)$
 $4 \Rightarrow 7 (4 \times 2 - 1)$ $3 \Rightarrow 9 (3 \times 3)$
 $5 \Rightarrow 9 (5 \times 2 - 1)$ $7 \Rightarrow 21 (7 \times 3)$
 $8 \Rightarrow 15 (8 \times 2 - 1)$ $15 \Rightarrow 45 (15 \times 3)$
 $2 \Rightarrow 3 (2 \times 2 - 1) (A=3)$ $9 \Rightarrow B (9 \times 3) (B=27)$

Therefore $A + B = 3 + 27 = 30$.

46. You get each number this way.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \textcircled{1} \\
 \star \overline{) 5 \square} \\
 \star \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \Rightarrow
 \begin{array}{r}
 1 \\
 \star \overline{) 5 \square} \\
 \star \\
 \hline
 1 \square \\
 1 2 \\
 \hline
 1
 \end{array}
 \Rightarrow
 \begin{array}{r}
 1 \square \\
 4 \overline{) 5 \square} \\
 4 \\
 \hline
 1 3 \\
 1 2 \\
 \hline
 1
 \end{array}$$

$[\textcircled{1} = 1]$ $[\star = 4]$ $[\square = 3]$

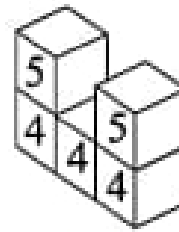
Therefore 2-digit number $\textcircled{1}\star$ is 14.

47. When you use $\textcircled{\circ}$ for each student, the runners look like this:



Therefore, 11 students are running.

48. Write the number of painted areas on each block:



Therefore, painted areas are $5 + 5 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 22$.

49. Inspect numbers where the digit in the 'tens' place is 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

- 120, 121 (2 numbers)
 130, 131, 132 (3 numbers)
 140, 141, 142, 143 (4 numbers)
 150, 151, 152, 153, 154 (5 numbers)
 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165 (6 numbers)
 170 (1 numbers)

Therefore, there are 21 numbers.

50. In the second row $a + (a + b) = 37$,

in the second column $(a + b) + b = 41$,
therefore $b = a + 4$.

In the second row
 $a + a + b = a + a + (a + 4) = (a + a + a) + 4 = 37$,
therefore $a = 11$.

And $b = a + 4 = 11 + 4 = 15$.

In the first column

$$a + a + c = 11 + 11 + c = 38,$$

hence $c = 16$.

Therefore, $A = a + b + c = 11 + 15 + 16 = 42$.

2017 Eye Level MATH Olympiad [Grade5]

No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer
1	14	11	27	21	16	31	7	41	100
2	16	12	48	22	9	32	23	42	23
3	23	13	3	23	1	33	2	43	5
4	18	14	973	24	13	34	16	44	6
5	53	15	238	25	1	35	19	45	5
6	111	16	641	26	2	36	176	46	6
7	8	17	93	27	1	37	2	47	6
8	40	18	33	28	27	38	19	48	7
9	31	19	70	29	6	39	6	49	10
10	20	20	7	30	56	40	20	50	5