| \# | Misconception | What should the answer be? | Explain why the answer was wrong |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $5^{2}=10$ |  |  |
| 2 | $2 \div \frac{1}{2}=1$ |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |
| 4 | $x \times x=2 x$ |  |  |
| 5 | The formula for the number pattern <br> $5,7,9,11$ is $n+2$ |  |  |
| 6 | $\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{2}=\frac{2}{5}$ |  |  |
| 7 | $2 \%$ is 0.2 as a decimal |  |  |
| 8 | $3 a+7 b+2 a-4 b=5 a+11 b$ |  |  |
| 9 | $3+-4=-7$ |  |  |
| 10 | $1 \times 0=1$ and $1 \times 1=2$ |  |  |
| 11 | You can't find $1 / 4$ of 10 . It's not a 'real number' |  |  |
| 12 | $(-3)^{2}=-9$ |  |  |
| 13 | The volume of a cuboid is measured in $\mathrm{cm}^{2}$ |  |  |
| 14 | 1 is a prime number |  |  |
| 15 | $0.2 \times 0.4=0.8$ |  |  |
| 16 |  |  |  |
| 17 | $2(x+3)$ is $2 x+3$ |  |  |
| 18 | The LCM (Lowest Common Multiple) of 6 and 8 is 1 . |  |  |

