

P6 Numeracy activities – Monday 27th April – Friday 1st May

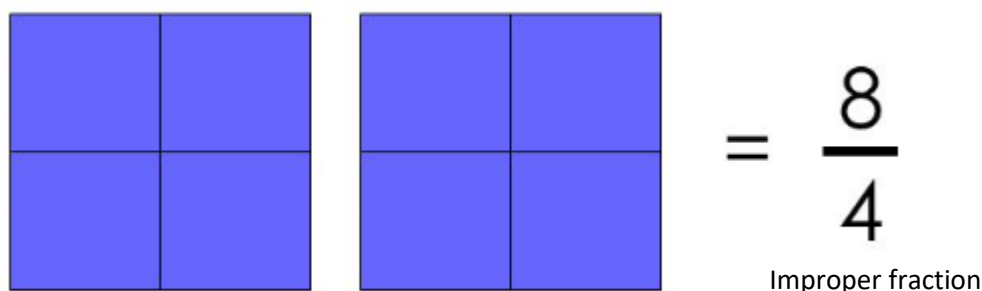


Fractions – improper fractions and mixed numbers

Day 1

- When we write a fraction, the numerator (top number) is usually smaller than the denominator (bottom number) e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{10}{14}$
- **In an improper fraction, the numerator is greater than the denominator**
e.g. $\frac{4}{3}$ $\frac{9}{2}$ $\frac{25}{4}$

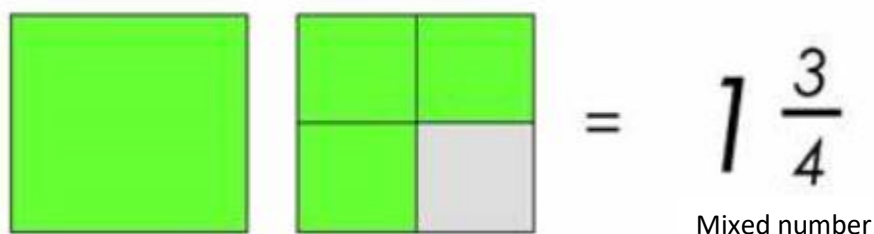
In this example, two squares have each been cut into four equal parts (quarters)



If I add all the quarters together, I can say that I have two whole squares or eight quarters $\frac{8}{4}$

- **A mixed number has a part which is a whole number and a part which is a fraction** e.g. $5\frac{1}{2}$

In the example below, one whole square is completely coloured and three out of the four parts (three quarters) of the second square have been coloured



I can say “one whole and three quarters” or “one and three quarters” has been coloured.

- Download the “Improper fractions and mixed numbers part1” PowerPoint to revise the difference between fractions, improper fractions and mixed numbers.
- Download the “Improper fractions and mixed numbers intro” activity. Look carefully at each shape picture and write your answers as both an improper fraction and a mixed number. There are notes and answers on page 2 to help you work these out.

Day 2

- Download the “Improper fractions and mixed numbers part2” PowerPoint to revise how to add fractions. If your answer is an improper fraction, practise converting it into a mixed number.
- Download the “Bits and Pieces part1” activity. Colour the given improper fraction or mixed number and practise converting your answer. The answers are available to download from the school website.

Triangles revision (1 day)

- Download the “Triangles definitions” worksheet to revise the different types of triangle.
- Log in to Education City and open the “Triangles” city in the Classwork section. Use the “Pharaoh Triangle” learning screen to look at the properties of each type of triangle and then have a go at the activity sheet. You can download the answers from the school website.
- Watch Maths Mansion programme 20 “Triangle Delight”
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iXyn-hEJf_c
- Download the “Sorting Triangles” activity and print out page 1 and page 6. Cut out the triangles from page 1 and stick them into the correct section of the Carroll diagram

Pie charts (1 day)

- Use this BBC Bitesize activity to revise why we use pie charts
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zw3g87h/articles/znp66v4>
- Download the “Pirate pie chart activities” document and choose the appropriate level.
- Begin by recording the number of coins, jewels, rings and goblets. Count carefully! Then add your answers together to find the number of objects altogether
e.g. if there are 9 coins, 6 jewels, 18 rings and 3 goblets, then there are 36 objects altogether.

We can then write each answer a fraction so if there are 9 coins out of 36 objects, we would write coins = $\frac{9}{36}$ jewels = $\frac{6}{36}$ rings = $\frac{18}{36}$ goblets = $\frac{3}{36}$

- Look carefully at the pie chart. How many slices has it been cut into? If there are 12 slices which represent 36 objects, then each slice represents 3 objects ($36 \div 12 = 3$)
- Now you need to look at each of your fractions and think about equivalent fractions. If there are 12 slices, the second fraction in each equivalent fraction pair will have 12 as the denominator
e.g. coins = $\frac{9}{36} = \frac{3}{12}$ (dividing both the numerator and the denominator by 3)

The $\frac{3}{12}$ tells us that 3 out of the 12 sections in the pie chart together represent the coins.

Choose one colour and colour in three sections which are beside each other to represent the coins. Use the same colour to fill in the coins section of the “Key”.

Do the same thing for each of the other objects. Use a different colour each time.

e.g. jewels = $\frac{6}{36} = \frac{2}{12}$ so 2 out of the 12 sections represent the jewels.

rings = $\frac{18}{36} = \frac{6}{12}$ so 6 out of the 12 sections represent the rings.

goblets = $\frac{3}{36} = \frac{1}{12}$ so 1 out of the 12 sections represents the goblets

Practice paper – Heinemann Paper 4 (1 day)

This week, try to complete the whole practice paper on your own as a test. Find a quiet place away from all distractions and do your best to get through as many of the pages as you can within 45 minutes. Do your working-out in the spaces at the sides of the page.

If you don't get it all finished, don't worry! You will find that you will get faster over the coming weeks as you get used to doing these tests. You can try the remaining questions later. If you get stuck on a particular question, have a guess, put a circle around the question number and move on. You can always go back to the questions which you have circled at the end of the test if you have any time left.

It is very important to use any extra time to go back and check your work. It is very unusual for anyone to get every question right so look for any mistakes

e.g. if the question says "Tick the correct boxes", have you ticked more than one answer?

If your answer is in cm e.g. $25\text{cm} \times 5 = 125\text{cm}$, you might need to write your answer in metres so 1.25m

Once you have completed the test, download the answers and go through the test with an adult to mark your work. Take about an hour to go through the test together. The answers also show how you might set out your working-out. If there are any words which you don't understand, look them up in your dictionary.

Don't expect to get a wonderful score! These tests are supposed to be challenging and there will be some questions which you will find difficult. If there are particular questions which you are getting stuck on, it can be really useful to ask an adult to make up some extra questions - the more you practise, the better you'll get!

Good luck! And remember, at this stage, **scores don't matter**. We are simply getting used to doing these tests.