

## P6 Numeracy activities – Monday 20<sup>th</sup> – Friday 24<sup>th</sup> April



### Fractions and Percentages (2 days)

#### Day 1

- Today we are going to revise **finding a fraction of a quantity** e.g.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 60 or  $\frac{5}{9}$  of 72. Look carefully at each fraction. The number on the **bottom** of the fraction is the **denominator**. It tells us what to **divide by**  
e.g. to find  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 60, we must divide 60 by 4       $60 \div 4 = 15$       so  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 60 = 15  
The number on the **top** of the fraction is the **numerator**. If it is greater than 1, we must then **multiply** our answer by the numerator  
e.g. to find  $\frac{5}{9}$  of 72, we must **divide** 72 by 9       $72 \div 9 = 8$   
**then multiply** your answer by 5       $8 \times 5 = 40$       so  $\frac{5}{9}$  of 72 = 40
- Go to YouTube, search for the “Maths Mansion” playlist and watch episode 26 “More Fraction Action” to revise finding a fraction of a number. [https://youtu.be/x8P\\_8A3HWyo](https://youtu.be/x8P_8A3HWyo)
- Download the “Fractions of British money worksheets” file and choose the appropriate level (3 levels). Don’t forget to divide by the denominator and then multiply your answer by the numerator (if the numerator is greater than 1). The answers are provided on the next page.

#### Day 2

- Before you begin, log in to Education City and open the “Percentages week 2” city in the Classwork section to revise our previous learning. Use the “Pigeon Race” resources to revise how to find a fraction or a % of a quantity  
**Remember, 50% =  $\frac{1}{2}$  so divide by 2. 25% =  $\frac{1}{4}$  so divide by 4. 10% =  $\frac{1}{10}$  so divide by 10.**  
**1% =  $\frac{1}{100}$  so divide by 100. 20% =  $\frac{1}{5}$  so divide by 5**  
**75% =  $\frac{3}{4}$  so divide by 4 and then multiply your answer by 3.**
- **In real life, percentages are often linked to a discount or sale e.g. 25% off all prices.** If a game costs £32 and we are saving 25%, we would **begin by dividing** so  $£32 \div 4 = £8$ . This tells us that we would save £8. To find the new price, we would **then subtract** so  $£32 - £8 = £24$ .
- **Sometimes we use percentages to make something larger e.g. 50% extra free.** If a bag of sweets usually contains 40 sweets but you’re getting 50% extra free, this means that there will be more sweets in the bag without having to pay any more money!  
To work out how many sweets there will be in the bag, **begin by dividing** so  $40 \text{ sweets} \div 2 = 20$  sweets. This tells us that we will get 20 extra sweets for free. To find the number of sweets that are now in the bag, we would **then add** so  $40 \text{ sweets} + 20 \text{ sweets} = 60 \text{ sweets}$ .
- Download the “Percentage increase” activity and work through the questions together. On page 1, try to work out how much extra you will get and then work out the new size.  
**Remember, divide and then add.** On the next two pages, try to solve the percentage problems. Pages 4-6 have been annotated to show you how you might want to set out your working-out and to give you the answers.
- **Challenge!** Now make up your own percentage problem! Email it to your teacher and we will add it to our own class page on the school website.

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### Factors revision (1 day)

- Log in to Education City and open the “Factors” city in the Classwork section. Have a go at all of the learn screens, activities and activity sheets. The answers to the activity sheets can be downloaded from the school website.
- Download the “Factor Time” activity and print out the two pages. If you haven’t got a printer, draw out the grid on a page. Cut out the digit cards numbered 1 – 9 and try to place each card on the grid so that they fit the labels of both the row and the column. You can only use each number once!
- Once completed, use the extra grid to create your own “Factor Time” challenge.

### Pie charts (1 day)

- Log in to Education City and open the “Pie charts” city in the Classwork section. Use the Learn Screens to find out about why we use pie charts and learn how to make sense of the information provided.
- Download the “Pie charts activities” document and work through the four different activities. The answers are provided in a separate document.

### Practice paper – Heinemann Paper 3 (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.