## Kettiethorpe

## MATHS

## Year 8 | Delta

## Name:

Set:

| Unit | Topic | Complete |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Factors and Powers |  |
| 2 | Perimeter, Area and Volume |  |
| 3 | Equations |  |
| 4 | Fractions, Decimals and Percentages |  |
| 5 | Experimental Probability |  |
| 6 | 2 2 shapes and 3D solids |  |
| 7 | Real life graphs |  |
| 8 | Coordinates and graphs |  |
| 9 | Working with powers |  |
| 10 | Constructions and loci |  |
| 11 | Scale drawings and measure |  |
| 12 | Analysing and displaying data |  |
|  |  |  |

## |Delta Unit 1: Factors and Powers

## Highest Common Factor and Lowest Common Multiple

Step 1: Write the numbers as a product of their prime factors.


$$
30=2 \times 3 \times 5
$$

$$
24=2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3
$$

Step 2: Construct a Venn Diaqram.


Step 3:
HCF $=$ Multiply middle $=2 \times 3=\underline{6}$
Step 4:
LCM $=$ Multiply all $=2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5=\underline{120}$

## Laws of Indices

Anything to the power of 1 is itself, e.g. $5^{1}=5$.
Anything to the power of 0 is 1 , e.g. $7^{0}=1$.
When multiplying you add powers, e.g. $a^{5} \times a^{8}=a^{13}$.

When dividing you subtract powers, e.g. $b^{11} \div b^{4}=b^{7}$

When brackets are involved, you multiply powers, e.g. $\left(c^{2}\right)^{3}=c^{6}$.

## Estimating

Estimating is finding a value which is close enough to the right answer.
To estimate you should round to 1 significant figure.
E.g. $\quad \frac{299.85-110.2}{0.48}=\frac{300-100}{0.5}=\frac{200}{0.5}=400$

## Standard Form

Standard form is a value between 1 and 10 multiplied by a power of 10 .
E.g.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
1.2 \times 10^{3}=1200 & 9.832 \times 10^{7}=98,320,000 \\
6.42 \times 10^{-5}=0.0000642 & 4.95 \times 10^{-3}=0.00495
\end{array}
$$

## Literacy

Unscramble these key words, then give definitions:

- soperw
- mdorsfnatdra
- timesmignat


## Fluency

1) Change into ordinary form
2) Change into standard form
a) $3.45 \times 10^{4}$
a) 5600000
b) $3.45 \times 10^{5}$
b) 892000
c) $8.27 \times 10^{8}$
c) 1020000000
d) $6.1 \times 10^{-4}$
d) 0.0008
e) $8.2 \times 10^{-3}$
e) 0.055
f) $7.14 \times 10^{-6}$
f) 0.0000807
3) Write the following in size order.

$$
0.038 \times 10^{-2} \quad 3800 \times 10^{-4} \quad 380 \quad 0.38 \times 10^{-1}
$$

## Problem Solving

Calculate the area and perimeter of this rectangle. Giving your answer in standard form.


## Reasoning

1) Is $51.3 \times 10^{7}$ in standard form? Explain your reasoning.
2) Is $9.03 \times 10^{-3}$ in standard form?

Explain your reasoning.

## Delta Unit 2: Perimeter, Area and Volume



Area of triangle $=1 / 2 \times$ base $\times$ height

$$
=1 / 2 \times 12 \times 5=30 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}
$$



Area of parallelogram $=$ base $\times$ height

$$
=7 \times 3=21 \mathrm{~m}^{2}
$$



Area of trapezium $=1 / 2(a+b) \times$ height
$=1 / 2(8+6) \times 5$
$=1 / 2 \times 14 \times 5$
$=35 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

## VOLUME OF CUBEICUBOID



$$
\text { Volume }=\text { length } \mathrm{x} \text { width } \mathrm{x} \text { height }
$$

$$
=6 \times 2 \times 7=84 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}
$$

## SURFACE AREA OF CUBE/CUBOID

Find the area of each face then add them together.


Front $=6 \times 3=18 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
Back $=6 \times 3=18 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
Top $=6 \times 4=24 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
Bottom $=6 \times 4=24 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
Left $=4 \times 3=12 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
Front $=4 \times 3=12 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
Total Surface Area $=18+18+24+24+12+12$

$$
=108 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}
$$

## Literacy

Give the definitions of:

- Trapezium
- Parallelogram
- Quadrilateral
- Prism


## Fluency

1) Calculate the volume and surface area of these cuboids.
a)

b)

2) Calculate the volume and surface area of a cuboid with sides $3 \mathrm{~cm}, 5 \mathrm{~cm}, 9 \mathrm{~cm}$

## Problem Solving

Calculate the volume and surface area of this shape.


## Reasoning

This cuboid is going to be filled with water at a rate of 1 litre every 15 seconds. Will it take more than 2 minutes to fill the cuboid?
Explain how you get to the answer.
40 cm

3) The volume of this cuboid is $120 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$. What is its surface area?


## Delta Unit 3: Equations

## Solving 1-step

 equationsDo the inverse to balance the equation to solve:
E.g.

$$
\begin{gathered}
e+5=7 \\
\quad-5 \quad-5 \\
\quad e=2
\end{gathered}
$$

## Solving 2-step equations

Do the inverse to balance the equation to solve:
E.g. $2 h-7=11$

$$
+7 \quad+7
$$

$$
2 \mathrm{~h}=18
$$

$$
\div 2 \div 2
$$

$$
\mathrm{h}=9
$$

## Solving equations with brackets

Expand the bracket then do the inverse to balance the equation to solve:
E.g. $2(3 k+4)=46$

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
6 \mathrm{k}+4 & =46 \\
-4 & -4 \\
6 \mathrm{k} & =42 \\
\div 6 & =6 \\
\mathrm{k} & =7
\end{array}
$$

Solving equations with the unknown on both sides
E.g. $\quad 5 x-4=2 x+20$
$-2 x \quad-2 x$
$3 x-4=20$
$+4 \quad+4$
$3 \mathrm{x}=24$
$\div 3 \quad \div 3$
$\mathrm{x}=8$

## Form and solve equations

Step 1:
Form an expression for the info given.
Step 2:
Form an equation from your expression.
Step 3:
Solve the equation.

## E.g.

$A b i$ is $x$ years old.
Beth is 5 years older than Abi
Clare is twice Abi's age
The total of their ages is 49 .
How old is Abi?
Step 1
Abi $=x$, Beth $=x+5$, Clare $=2 x$
Abi + Beth + Clare $=x+x+5+2 x=4 x+5$
Step 2: $\quad 4 x+5=49$
Step 3:

$$
\begin{gathered}
4 x+5=49 \\
-5 \quad-5 \\
4 x=44 \\
\div 4 \quad \div 4 \\
x=11
\end{gathered}
$$

Abi is 11 years old

## Literacy

Use key words to create a step-by-step
method for solving equations.

## Problem Solving

Abbie has a brother and a sister.
Abbie's brother is 5 years older then her.
Abbie's sister is half her age.
The sum of their ages is 35 .
How old are each of the siblings?

## Reasoning

The perimeter of the shape below is 34 cm .


Katie says a must be an even number. Is she correct?

## Delta Unit 4: Fractions, Decimals and Percentages

## Recurring decimals

Use a bus stop to convert the fraction to a decimal. Remember the numerator goes inside the bus stop.

Put a dot over digits the recur.
E.G. $\frac{3}{11}$
0.2727 ...

$$
3 . .^{3} 0^{8} 0^{3} 0^{8} . . .
$$

$=0 . \dot{2} 7$

## Reverse percentage

Step 1:
Find the percentage you have.
Step 2
Change the percentage to a multiplier.
Step 3:
Divide by the multiplier.
E.G. After a $20 \%$ increase I get paid $£ 540$.

What did I originally earn?

$$
\begin{gathered}
100 \%+20 \%=120 \%=1.2 \\
540 \div 1.2=£ 450
\end{gathered}
$$

## Percentage change

To work out the percentage increase or percentage decrease use the formula:

$$
\text { Percentage change }=\frac{\text { difference }}{\text { original }} \times 100
$$

E.G. Percentage decrease from $£ 80$ to $£ 52$ :

Difference $=£ 80-£ 52=£ 28$

Percentage change $=\frac{28}{80} \times 100=35 \%$

## Repeated percentage change

Step 1: Find what percentage multiplier.
Step 2: Use the formula, original $x$ multiplier ${ }^{n}$, where $n$ is the number of times you are increasing or decreasing.
E.G. A shop reduces the prices by $10 \%$ every day. A shirt originally costs $£ 25$. How much will it cost in 3 days time?

Step 1: Multiplier $=100 \%-10 \%=90 \%=0.9$
Step 2: $£ 25 \times 0.9^{3}=£ 18.23$

## Literacy

Define compound:

Can you give any other areas the word compound might be used?

## Fluency

## Section A:

1) Nina earns $£ 4.50$ per hour. Her wage then increases by $2 \%$. Three months later she receives a further wage increase of $3 \%$. How much does Nina earn now per hour?
2) A TV costs $£ 199$. It is reduced by $5 \%$ in a sale. It is then reduced by a further $10 \%$. How much does the TV cost now?
3) Paul has shares worth $£ 300$ in Resco. His shares increase by 4\% every month for a year. How much will his shares now be worth?

## Section B:

1. A jacket is reduced by $40 \%$ in a sale to $£ 36$. What was its original price?
2. A car depreciates in value by $30 \%$ during its first year. Its value now is $£ 8960$. What was its original price?
3. A coat is reduced by $20 \%$ in a sale. If it was originally $£ 85$, how much is it now?

## Problem Solving

1) James invests $\$ 5000$ into a bank account that gives interest at 1.5\% per annum.
How much money should he have in the account after 7 years?
2) The value of a car depreciates at 6\% per year. If the car is now worth $£ 2000$. How much was it worth when it was new 2 years ago?

## Reasoning

James increases his prices by $10 \%$. A week later he reduces his prices by $10 \%$.

Are his prices back at their original amounts?

## Delta Unit 5: Experimental Probability

## Calculating Probability

$\mathrm{P}($ event $)=$ Number of ways the event can occur
Total number of outcomes

## E.g.

The probability of getting a heads when flipping a coin is $\frac{1}{2}=$ 0.5 .

The probability of picking a heart ( 13 cards) from a full deck of cards $(52$ cards $)=\frac{13}{52}=\frac{1}{4}=0.25$.

## The Probability Scale

The probability scale is between 0 and 1
Probabilities may be written as fractions, decimals or percentages


## Experimental Probability

Calculating the probability of an outcome based on data that has been collected.
E.G. A dice has been rolled 60 times.

| Result | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency | 20 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 6 |
| Experimental <br> Probability | $\frac{20}{60}$ | $\frac{5}{60}$ | $\frac{12}{60}$ | $\frac{10}{60}$ | $\frac{7}{60}$ | $\frac{6}{60}$ |

Probability $=\frac{\text { Number of times event occured }}{\text { Total number of trials }}$

Is this experiment fair?
No, the dice isn't fair. All numbers should appear around 10 times, but the number 1 appears 20 times.

## Literacy

What does the word biased mean? Please use it in a sentence.

## Fluency

This dice is rolled a large number of times. The results are in the table.


Use these results to estimate the probability of scoring more than 2

Here is a spinner.
It is spun 900 times and the colour it lands on is recorded.

The table shows how the spinner landed. Work out the relative frequencies for each colour.

| colour | frequency | P (colour) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| red | 108 | $\square$ |
| green | 306 | $\square$ |
| blue | 81 | $\square$ |
| pink | 189 | $\square$ |
| yellow | 216 | $\square$ |

At a factory, a sample of batteries is tested to check how long they can last.
Here are the results:

| hours | frequency |
| :---: | :---: |
| $0<h \leq 5$ | 14 |
| $5<h \leq 10$ | 19 |
| $10<h \leq 20$ | 42 |
| $20<h \leq 30$ | 14 |
| $30<h \leq 50$ | 11 |

Estimate the probability that a battery of this type will
last 30 hours or less
[2]
last between 20 and 30 hours


## Problem Solving

Complete the spinners below:
Even number is impossible 3 is likely
5 is unlikely


A square number is impossible
Odd number is even chance Less then 10 is certain


## Reasoning

This spinner is spun a large number of times. The results are in the table.


Is this spinner fair?
Explain your answer.

| score | freq |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 62 |
| 2 | 61 |
| 3 | 56 |
| 4 | 60 |
| 5 | 63 |
| 6 | 56 |
| 7 | 63 |
| 8 | 59 |

## Delta Unit 6: 2D Shapes and 3D Solids

## Cylinders

Volume $=$ Area of cross section $\times$ Length
E.G. find the volume of this cylindt

Area of cross section $=\pi r^{2}$
$=\pi \times 6^{2}=36 \pi=50.3 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
Volume $=50.3 \times 5=251 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$


## Surface Area of Prisms:

The total area of all faces on a 3D solid.


## Literacy

Fill in the blanks:

- The longest side of a $\qquad$ triangle is called the $\qquad$ .
- $\qquad$ is the amount of space inside a 3D shape.
- The $\qquad$ of a circle is half the $\qquad$ of the circle.


## Fluency

Find $x$. Give your answers to 2 decimal places.


3.

4.


6.

7.

8.

9.


## Problem Solving

1) Find the height of this equilateral triangle with side length 6 cm .

2) Calculate the length of the line segment connecting the points $A(2,-7)$ and $B(-1,-5)$

## Reasoning

Is this triangle right-angled? Explain your reasoning.


## Delta Unit 7: Real-life graphs

## Conversion Graphs



Using the graph:
Convert $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ into ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
Answer: $122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
Convert $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ into ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$

$$
50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \times 3=150^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { so } 122^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \times 3=366^{\circ} \mathrm{F}
$$

Convert $194^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ into ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Answer: $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Distance-time Graphs


This graphs shows a walking group's hike.
At what time did the group stop to check directions? 10.15

How far did the group walk to their furthest destination?
6.5 km

How long did they spend at their furthest destination? 45mins
At what time was the group walking quickest? $10.30-11.45$ (steepest line)
What was the average speed for the return journey?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Speed }=\text { distance } \div \text { time } \\
& \qquad 6.5 \div 1.75=3.7 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Literacy

Where else might you use the word conversion?

## Problem Solving

Tom wants to buy a camera. In London the camera costs $£ 380$. In Abu Dhabi the camera costs 2000 Dirhams. In which city is the camera cheaper and by how much? Give your answer in pounds.


## Fluency

1.a) What time did the runner and cyclist meet?
b) How far were they from Stoke?
2. How many times did the runner stop?

3. a) Between which times did the runner travel fastest?
b) How did you decide?
4. Where did the cyclist finish his journey?
5. What was the speed of the runner at 10:00?

## Reasoning

Here is a distance-time graph showing a 1000-metre race.


Describe what happened in the race.

## Delta Unit 8: Graphs

## Plotting a linear graph

Using $x$ values from 0 to 5 , draw the graph of $y=2 x+3$ First substitute to find coordinates:

| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 13 |

$$
\begin{array}{|l|}
\hline 2 \times 0+3=3
\end{array} 2 \times 4+3=11
$$

Then plot coordinates and join with a straight line:


## Equation of a straight line

$$
\begin{aligned}
& y=m x+c \\
& m=3 \div 1=3 \\
& c=-6 \text { (crosses } y \text {-axis) } \\
& \text { So } y=3 x-6
\end{aligned}
$$

Year 8 | Half-term 4: Graphs

## Literacy

These vowel-less words. What are they?
Can you give their definitions?

- Ipraelral
- nedprepculrai
- qeutaoin


## Fluency

1) Find the gradient of these lines.
2) Find the equation of these lines.




## Problem Solving

Plot the graph of $y=x^{2}+2 x+2$
Give the equation of the line of symmetry of this graph.


## Reasoning

Are these two lines parallel, perpendicular or neither? $y=3 x+12$ and $6 y+9 x=5$

## Delta Unit 9: Working with Powers

## Expanding and Simplifying

Step 1:
Expand both sets of single brackets separately.
Step 2:
Simplify the expressions.
E.G.

$$
2 x(4 x+5)-6 x(x-2)
$$

$2 x(4 x+5)$

|  | $4 x$ | +5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2 x$ | $8 x^{2}$ | $+10 x$ |

$$
-6 x(x-2)
$$

|  | $x$ | -2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $-6 x$ | $-6 x^{2}$ | $+12 x$ |

$$
=8 x^{2}+10 x-6 x^{2}+12 x=2 x^{2}+22 x
$$

## Rearranging

 FormulaeUse inverse operations to isolate the subject.
E.G.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{y}=5 x+3 \\
&-3 \\
& y-3=5 x \\
& \div 5 \quad-3 \\
& \frac{y-3}{5}=x
\end{aligned}
$$

## Solving Equations

 with powersUse inverse operations.
Remember for $x^{2}=25$ there are two solutions,
$x=5$ or $x=-5$.
E.G.

$$
\begin{aligned}
2 x^{2}+5= & 23 \\
-5 & -5 \\
2 x^{2}= & 18 \\
\div 2 \quad & \div 2 \\
x^{2}= & 9 \\
\sqrt{ } \quad & \sqrt{ } \\
x= & \pm 3
\end{aligned}
$$

## Simplifying expressions (adding/subtracting)

'Collect like terms', remembering $x$ and $x^{2}$ are different. Include the sign in front of each term.
E.g.
$4 x^{2}+5 x$
$-6 x^{2}+7 x=-2 x^{2}$

[^0]
## Literacy

Unscramble and then give definitions of the following words:
fmuolar
pandex
miplsiyf

## Fluency

Make $x$ the subject of the following formulae

1) $y=k x+m$
2) $y=\frac{x}{k}+m$
3) $y=t x+m n$
4) $n=r(x+t)$
5) $7 a x+t p=3 a x+r$
6) $h(x+n)=a$
7) $b(x-d)=q$
8) $3(x-2 y)=2(x+y)$

## Problem Solving

Write a formula for the perimeter of this shape, P.


Given that the perimeter of the shape is 54. What are the values of $L$ and $W$ ?

## Reasoning

Explain why $4 x^{2}+3 x+5 x^{3}$ cannot be simplified.

## Delta Unit 10: Construction and Loci

## Angle Bisector

1. Place compass at the angle point, and draw arcs crossing both lines of the angle
2. Place the compass on each of the arcs in turn and (with the same distance set) draw 2 arcs in the middle section which intersect
3. Draw a line through the intersecting arcs to the angle point


## Perpendicular Bisector:

1. Place compass at one end of the line, set over halfway and draw an arc above and below the line
2. Keep the compass set to the same distance and repeat from the other end of the line
3. Join up your arcs to complete the perpendicular bisector

1) Use a ruler to draw the longest side
2) Set your compass to the second side length
3) Put your compass on one end of the line and draw an arc
4) Repeat from other end of line for third side length
5) Join the line to where the arcs cross


## Literacy

Using suitable drawings to
exemplify describe what the
following are:

- An Arc
- A Perpendicular Bisector of a line
- An Angle Bisector of any angle
- Loci and Regions


## Fluency

Q1.
a) On a clean page, roughly in the middle of the page, draw accurately a SSS triangle with length $A B=7 \mathrm{~cm} A C=8 \mathrm{~cm}$ and $B C=5 \mathrm{~cm}$.
b) Draw the perpendicular bisectors through two of the edges of the triangle ABC such that they intersect each other at a single point.
c) Construct a circle around the point of intersection found in part b) so that the circumference is on at least one of the vertices of the triangle.

Q2.
a) On another clean page draw a SSS triangle with edge lengths $B=10 \mathrm{~cm}$, $B C=A C=8 \mathrm{~cm}$.
b) Draw the angle bisector through any two interior angles of the triangle ABC such that they cross each other and extend each one to touch the opposite edges of the triangle.
c) Construct a circle around the point of intersection found in part b) The circumference of the circle should meet the triangle where the angle bisector met the triangle..

## Problem Solving

On a clean page draw this diagram accurately where $1 \mathrm{~cm}=1 \mathrm{~m}$.

8m
$5 m$


A dog is attached by a lead to the red post. The lead is 10 m long. Draw the locus of points the dog can reach whilst on the lead.

## Reasoning

Harry and John are both drawing triangles with the following angles: $75^{\circ} 60^{\circ}$ and $45^{\circ}$.
Explain why the triangles they have drawn may not be congruent.

## Delta Unit 11: Scale Drawings and Measure

## Scales

The scale is usually written as a ratio with no units.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { E.g. } & \text { Map : Real Life } \\
1: 150000 \\
& 1 \mathrm{~cm}: 150000 \mathrm{~cm} \\
1 \mathrm{~cm}: 1500 \mathrm{~m} \\
& 1 \mathrm{~cm}: 1.5 \mathrm{~km}
\end{array}
$$

Similarity
The scale factor is the multiplier from shape A to shape B.
Scale factor $=\frac{\text { big length }}{\text { small length }}=\frac{4.4}{2.2}$


$$
x=3.8 \times 2=7.6 \mathrm{~cm} \quad y=3.2 \div 2=1.6 \mathrm{~cm}
$$

## Maps and Scales

'As the crow flies' means a straight line.
E.g. Find the distance 'as the crow flies' between Bickling and Dulwich.


## Literacy

Explain what a bearing is and through an example describe why you cannot have a bearing over $360^{\circ}$.

## Problem Solving

Q1. What bearings represent the following directions?
a) South
b) NE
c) SSW

Q2.
The location C is on a bearing of $140^{\circ}$ from A . The bearing of $C$ from $B$ is $250^{\circ}$.

Find the location C and mark it on the diaaram below.

## Fluency

Q1. What bearing is in the opposite direction to a bearing of $225^{\circ}$ ?
Q2. The bearing of the port from the harbour is $175^{\circ}$. What would be the bearing of the harbour from the port?

Q3.
a) Draw accurately the following journey of a plane using a scale of 1 cm to 50 km . The plane sets off from London on a bearing of $285^{\circ}$ and passes over Liverpool 290 km from London before turning on a bearing of $225^{\circ}$ to fly to Dublin 215 km away.
b) Use your drawing from part a) to find the real distance in a straight line from Dublin to London.
c) What is the bearing of London from Dublin according to your scale drawing.

## Delta Unit 12: Analysing and Displaying Data

## Averages and Range

$5,5,8,9,11,15,17$
Mode is the most common.

$$
\text { Mode = } 5
$$

Median is the middle when arranged in size order.

$$
\text { Median = } 9
$$

Mean is when you find the sum and divide by the amount of values.

Mean $=10$
Range is the biggest subtract the smallest.

Range $=12$

## Comparing Distributions

Use these sentence starters:

- The mean/median for $\qquad$ is higher showing that on average they score more.
- The range for $\qquad$ is bigger showing that the data is more spread and so less consistent.


## Pictograms

Example, put the following information into a pictogram.

| Week | No of people at a <br> football club |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 55 |
| 2 | 60 |
| 3 | 65 |
| 4 | 40 |
| 5 | 70 |


$=20$ people


- Make sure scale is easy to read.
- Plot points.
- Draw a straight line of best fit. Avoid anomalies.
- Describe correlation: Positive/Negative/None


## Literacy

The following maths words are missing their vowels, can you fill in the vowels to find the words and give an example.

- br chrt
- pctgrm
- vrgs


## Fluency

| Type of drink | Water | Soda | Juice | Milk |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of votes | 9 | 15 | 7 | 4 |


| Type of drink | Water | Soda | Juice | Milk |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of votes | 12 | 13 | 9 | 1 |

Complete the bar chart
Complete the pictogram

$$
\text { Key: } \frac{\square}{\square}=2 \text { votes }
$$

Survey of preferred drinks

| Water | Soda |
| :--- | :--- |
| Suice |  |
| Milk |  |

## Problem Solving

| Water | \% $\beta^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Soda |  |
| Juice |  |
| Milk |  |

From the survey 9 people preferred water.
a) How many people were in the survey?
b) How many more people preferred soda to milk?

## Reasoning



Key:

represents 5 people
Why might it not be useful to have a key representing 5 people?


[^0]:    $=-2 x^{2}+24 x$

