

Mathletics

Holiday Review – Year Six

Fractions, Decimals, Percentages:

Calculators are also handy for working out percentages. This is how we calculate 40% of 50:

We enter Our answer appears

Use a calculator to find these percentages:








- a 20% of 300 mL = b 35% of 280 mL = c 15% of 800 kg =
d 6% of 70 km = e 25% of 150 mL = f 9% of \$700 =
g 15% of 400 = h 18% of 300 mL = i 90% of 1000 =

The answer is 75. Use a calculator to work out the percentages and tick all the squares that match the answer:





What is 25% of 300?	What is 75% of 100?	What is 10% of 750?	What is 15% of 55?
What is 45% of 180?	What is 35% of 300?	What is 50% of 150?	What is 20% of 375?

Addition and Subtraction:

It is important to eat healthy foods that are low in fat and sugar. This table shows nutritional information of some common foods:

	 Bowl of coco flakes	 Bowl of wheat puffs	 Meat pie	 Salad sandwich	 Cola drink	 Fruit juice	 Milkshake
Total fat	1.2 g	0.7 g	33.8 g	9.3 g	0 g	0 g	12 g
Sugars	28.3 g	1.6 g	12.3 g	5.4 g	30 g	4.9 g	61 g

a How healthy are the children listed in the table below? Calculate the total amount of fat and sugar consumed by each child for breakfast and recess:

	Breakfast	Lunch	Total fat	Total sugar
Sam 	Bowl of coco flakes	Meat pie and cola drink		
Nate 	Bowl of wheat puffs	Meat pie and a milkshake		
Wil 	Bowl of coco flakes	Salad sandwich and cola drink		
Trey 	Bowl of wheat puffs	Salad sandwich and fruit juice		

b Draw a smiley face next to the healthiest child.

Mathletics

Holiday Review – Year Six

Multiplication and Division:

As we know, multiplication and division are inverse operations.
This means they do the reverse of each other:

$$8 \times 9 = 72$$

$$72 \div 9 = 8$$

We can use our knowledge of the times tables to help us answer division questions.

Complete these fact families:

a $8 \times \square = 24$

$$24 \div 8 = \square$$

b $8 \times \square = 32$

$$32 \div 8 = \square$$

c $7 \times \square = 42$

$$42 \div 7 = \square$$

d $9 \times \square = 27$

$$27 \div 9 = \square$$

e $5 \times \square = 25$

$$25 \div 5 = \square$$

f $8 \times \square = 96$

$$96 \div 8 = \square$$

Use your knowledge of multiplication to help you mentally solve these problems. Some will have remainders.

a $36 \div 3 = \square$

b $63 \div 7 = \square$

c $121 \div 11 = \square$

d $120 \div 10 = \square$

e $25 \div 6 = \square$

f $37 \div 8 = \square$

g $68 \div 11 = \square$

h $113 \div 12 = \square$

What do we do when there are remainders? We have to guess, check and improve.

$$27 \div 5 = ?$$

$$5 \times 6 = 30 \text{ Too high}$$

$$4 \times 5 = 20 \text{ Too low, there are 7 left over}$$

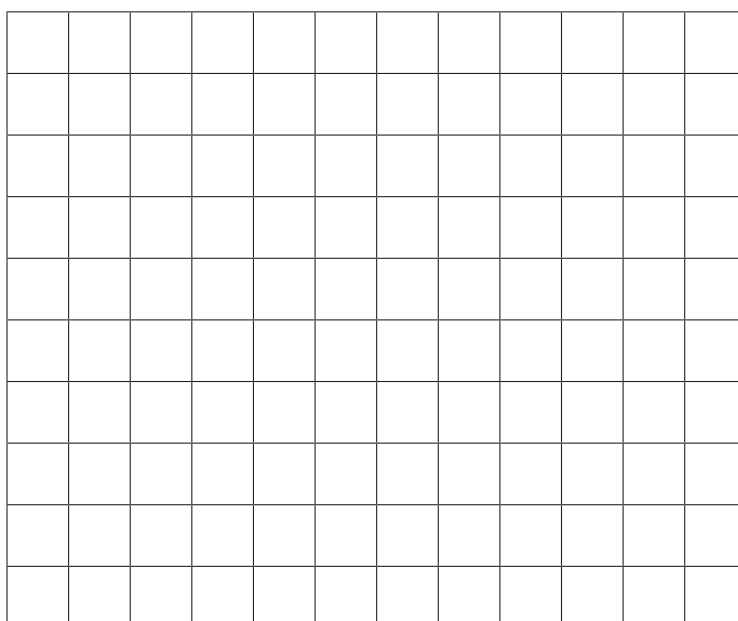
$$5 \times 5 = 25 \text{ There are 2 left over so } 27 \div 5 = 5 \text{ r } 2$$

Mathletics

Holiday Review – Year Six

Length, Perimeter and Area:

How many different shapes can you make that have an area of 6 cm^2 ?



Do you need to use whole squares? How could you make an area of 6 cm^2 using part squares?



THINK

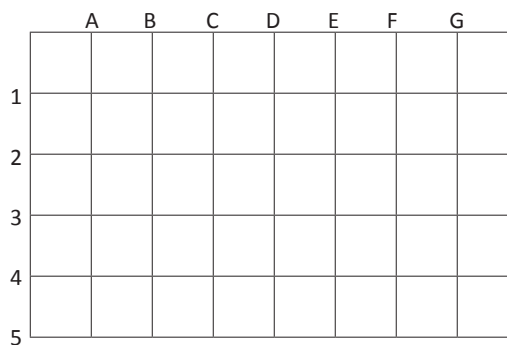
Choose another area and see how many of those shapes you can make.

Position:

Plot these points and then connect them to make a 3D shape. Use a ruler.

F1 to C1
C1 to A3
A3 to A5
A5 to D5
D5 to F3
F3 to F1

F1 to D3
D3 to D5
C1 to C3
A3 to F3
C3 to A5

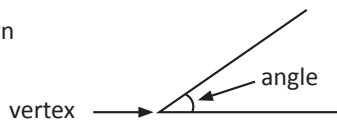


Mathletics

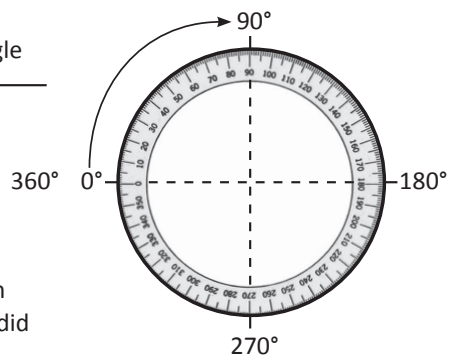
Holiday Review – Year Six

Geometry:

An angle is the amount of turn between the intersection of two rays (lines).


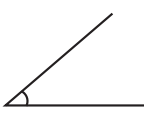
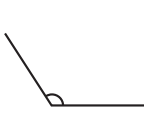


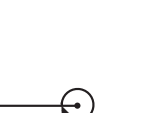


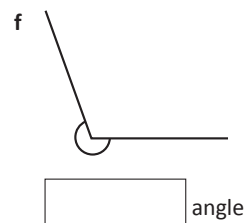
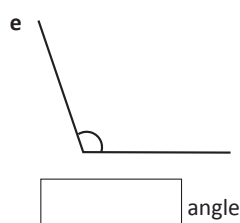
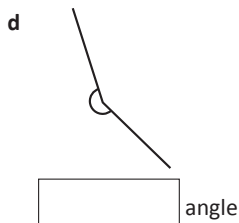
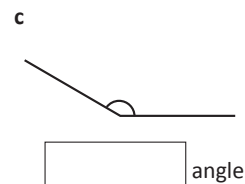
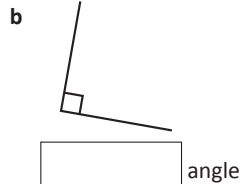
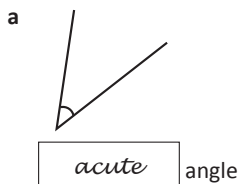
Angles are conventionally measured in degrees on a protractor. 360° is a full turn, 180° is a half turn, and 90° is a quarter turn.



Have you heard someone say, "He did a complete 180° on that."? What do you think they meant? What does, "She did a full 360° " mean?

Complete the table and use the information to help you to classify the angles below. Use a maths dictionary to help you work out any unknown terms.

					
right angles are _____	acute angles are _____ than 90°	obtuse angles are _____ than 90° and less than _____	straight angles are exactly _____	reflex angles are greater than 180° and less than _____	revolution angles are exactly _____



Make sure you check which angle you're meant to be measuring! The little arc tells you here.

