Mental questions

1 Multiply seven by seven.
   \[ 49 \]

2 How many nines are there in fifty-four?
   \[ 54 \div 9 = 6 \]
   \[ 6 \]

3 What number should you add to negative three to get the answer five?
   \[ -3 \quad 0 \quad 5 \]
   \[ 8 \]

4 Add two point five to three quarters.
   Either: \( 2.5 = 2\frac{1}{2} \), giving \( 2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} = 3\frac{1}{4} \)
   or: \( \frac{3}{4} = 0.75 \), giving \( 2.5 + 0.75 = 3.25 \)
   \[ 3 \frac{1}{4} \text{ or } 3.25 \]

5 I think of a number. I call it \( n \).
   I square my number and then add four.
   Write an expression to show the result.
   \[ n \times n + 4 \text{ or } n^2 + 4 \]
   \[ n^2 + 4 \]
Car parking

A car park shows this sign.

Car parking

70p

Pay using any of these coins:

10p  20p  50p

No change given

Complete the table to show all the different ways of paying exactly 70p.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of 10p coins</th>
<th>Number of 20p coins</th>
<th>Number of 50p coins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Be systematic.
Check that there are no repeats.
For example 10p + 50p + 10p
and
50p + 10p + 10p are repeats.

2 marks
Numbers

Look at these number cards.

(a) Choose a card to give the answer 4.

$$+2 + (-5) + (+7) = 4$$

1 mark

(b) Choose a card to give the lowest possible answer.

Fill in the card below and work out the answer.

$$-2 + (-8) = -10$$

2 marks

When adding a negative number, go to the left on the number line.
Mental questions

1. What is three fifths of forty pounds?
   \[
   \frac{1}{5} \text{ of £40} = £8 \\
   \text{so } \frac{3}{5} \text{ of £40} = 3 \times 8 = £24 \\
   £24
   \]

2. What is the volume of a cuboid measuring five centimetres by six centimetres by seven centimetres?
   \[5 \times 6 \times 7 = 30 \times 7 = 210 \text{ cm}^3\]
   \[210 \text{ cm}^3\]

3. Look at these numbers. 37 69
   Add them.
   \[
   37 + 69 \text{ is the same as} \\
   36 + 70 \text{ or } 69 + 30 + 7. \\
   \text{Answer: } 106
   \]
   \[106\]

4. I start at one point seven and count up in equal steps.
   ‘One point seven, one point eight, one point nine, …’
   What is the next number?
   \[2 \text{ or two or } 2.0\]

5. Write the ratio twelve to six in its simplest form.
   \[
   12 : 6 \text{ (divide by 2)} \\
   6 : 3 \text{ (divide by 3)} \\
   2 : 1
   \]
   \[2 : 1\]
Survey

Hakan asked 30 pupils which subject they liked best.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Number of boys</th>
<th>Number of girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maths</td>
<td>4 (40%)</td>
<td>7 (35%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>2 (20%)</td>
<td>4 (20%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>3 (30%)</td>
<td>3 (15%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>1 (10%)</td>
<td>5 (25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Which subject did 20% of boys choose?
    Read the answer from the table.
    
    **English**

1 mark

(b) Which subject did 35% of girls choose?
    Read the answer from the table.
    
    **Maths**

1 mark

(c) Hakan said: 'In my survey, science was equally popular with boys and girls.'
    Explain why Hakan was wrong.
    
    Make comparisons by using percentages, not the raw numbers.
    
    Hakan has not taken into account that 3 out of 10 boys like science and 3 out of 20 girls like science.
    
    or
    
    30% of the boys like science but only 15% of the girls like science.

1 mark

(d) Which subject was equally popular with boys and girls?
    Again, make comparisons by using percentages.
    
    **English**

1 mark
Triangles

Look at the diagram.
Triangle ABD is the reflection of triangle ABC in the line AB.

Fill in the gaps below to explain how to find angle $x$.

The length of AC is $12$ cm.
The length of AD is $12$ cm.
The length of CD is $12$ cm.
ACD is an equilateral triangle because

all sides are equal.  

So angle $y$ is $60^\circ$ because
each angle in an equilateral triangle is $60^\circ$.
So angle $x$ is $30^\circ$ because
it is half of $y$.  

It is not enough to write: "The three angles of a triangle add up to $180^\circ$. You must explain that they are all the same."

You need to know that all sides of an equilateral triangle are equal.
Mental questions

1. What is the square root of eighty-one?
   What number multiplied by itself equals 81?
   
   $9$

2. I have a fair six-sided dice, with faces numbered one to six. I roll the dice. What is the probability that I roll a number less than five?
   
   There are four numbers less than 5: 1, 2, 3 and 4.
   
   $\frac{4}{6}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$

3. Look at this expression. $6ab$
   Double it.
   
   $6ab + 6ab = 12ab$ or $2 \times 6ab = 12ab$

   $12ab$

4. Write two-fifths as a decimal.
   
   $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{10} = 0.4$

   $0.4$

5. Round eight point three seven to one decimal place.
   
   closest to 8.4

   $8.4$
Trip (non-calculator paper)

(a) A football club is planning a trip. The club hires 234 coaches. Each coach holds 52 passengers.

How many passengers is that altogether?

Show your working.

Use the grid method to answer this problem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>200</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10000
1500
200
400
60
8

__12168__ passengers 2 marks

(b) The club wants to put one first aid kit into each of the 234 coaches. These first aid kits are sold in boxes of 18.

How many boxes does the club need?

Use chunking.

234 ÷ 18

234
-180 10 × 18

54
-54 3 × 18

0

__13__ boxes 1 mark
Growing shapes

Four squares join together to make a bigger square.

(a) Four congruent triangles join together to make a bigger triangle. Draw two more triangles to complete the drawing of the bigger triangle.

(b) Four congruent trapeziums join together to make a bigger trapezium. Draw two more trapeziums to complete the drawing of the bigger trapezium.

(c) Four congruent trapeziums join together to make a parallelogram. Draw two more trapeziums to complete the drawing of the parallelogram.

'Congruent' means 'identical'.

The trapeziums must be the same size and shape as these.

This is one solution, but not the only one. There are others.
Mental questions

1 How many faces has a cube?

6

2 When \( m \) equals three, what is the value of \( 3m \)?

\[ 3m = 3 \times m, \text{ so } 3 \times 3 = 9 \]

9

3 How many pints are about the same as one litre?

Ring the best answer.

1 2 3 4 5

1 ② 3 ④ 5 \( 1 \frac{3}{4} \) pints is about 1 litre, so ring the 2.

4 Look at the equation. \( y = 2x + 6 \)

When \( y \) equals twenty-six, what is the value of \( x \)?

\[ 26 = 2x + 6 \]

so \( 2x = 20 \)

\[ x = 10 \]

10

5 The scale on my map is four centimetres to one kilometre.

On the map the distance to the rail station is twenty centimetres.

How many kilometres is it to the rail station?

\[ 4 \text{ cm to } 1 \text{ km} \]

\[ \times 5 \]

\[ 20 \text{ cm} \]

\[ \times 5 \]

\[ 5 \text{ km} \]
Spinning

(a) A spinner has eight equal sections.

What is the probability of scoring 4 on the spinner?

\[
\text{Number of sections containing 4} \quad \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}
\]

\[= \frac{1}{4}\]

1 mark

What is the probability of scoring an even number on the spinner?

\[
\text{Number of sections containing even numbers} \quad \frac{8}{8} = 1
\]

\[= 1\]

1 mark

(b) A different spinner has six equal sections and six numbers.

On this spinner, the probability of scoring an even number is \(\frac{2}{3}\).

The probability of scoring 4 is \(\frac{1}{3}\).

Write what numbers could be on this spinner.

Two sections should be marked number 4, two others with even numbers and another two with odd numbers.

11 | Holiday revision | 10-4-10 answer booklet
Travel (non-calculator paper)

(a) I pay £16.20 to travel to work each week.
I work for 45 weeks each year.
How much do I pay to travel to work each year?
Show your working.

\[ 16.20 \times 10 = 162 \]
so \( 16.20 \times 40 = 4 \times 162 \)
162 \( \rightarrow \) 324 \( \rightarrow \) 648
16.20 \( \times 5 \) is half of 162, or 81
So \( 16.20 \times 45 = 648 + 81 = 729 \)

or

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
45 & 45 \\
\times 16 & \times 20p \\
450 & 900p = \£9 \\
270 & \£720 + \£9 = \£729 \\
720 & \\
\end{array}
\]

\( \£729 \)

2 marks

(b) I could buy one season ticket that would let me travel for all 45 weeks.
It would cost £630.
How much is that per week?

\[ \£630 \div 45 \]
45 \( \times 10 = 450 \)
45 \( \times 2 = 90 \)
45 \( \times 2 = 90 \)
So \( 630 \div 45 = 10 + 2 + 2 = 14 \)

or

\[
\begin{array}{c}
45 \\
\underline{630} \\
-450 \\
\underline{180} \\
\underline{-90} \\
\underline{-90} \\
0 \\
\end{array}
\]

or \( 630 \div 90 \) is 7
so \( 630 \div 45 \) is twice as much, or 14

\( \£14 \)

2 marks
Mental questions

1 What is one hundred divided by negative five?
   \[100 \div 5 = 20, \text{ so } 100 \div -5 = -20\]
   -20

2 How many seconds are there in one and a half minutes?
   
   1 minute = 60 seconds
   
   \[+ \frac{1}{2} \text{ minute} = 30 \text{ seconds}\]
   
   \[\text{Total: } 90 \text{ seconds}\]
   90 seconds

3 How many pairs of parallel sides does a parallelogram have?
   
   2

4 In a quiz, I got eighteen out of twenty questions correct. What percentage of the questions did I get correct?
   
   \[\frac{18}{20} \rightarrow \frac{90}{100}\]
   
   90%

5 Write down a number that is both a multiple of four and a multiple of six.
   
   12 or 24 or 36 or 48 or ...
Headwork

This is how Caryl works out 15% of 120 in her head.

10% of 120 is 12
5% of 120 is 6
So 15% of 120 is 18

(a) Show how Caryl can work out 17 1/2% of 240 in her head.

5% is half of 10%.
2 1/2% is half of 5%.
17 1/2% = 10% + 5% + 2 1/2%

10% of 240 is 24
5% of 240 is 12
2 1/2% of 240 is 6

So 17 1/2% of 240 is 42

(b) Work out 35% of 520.
Show your working.
10% of 520 is 52
30% is 3 x 10%, so 30% of 520 = 3 x 52 = 156
5% of 520 is 26
35% of 520 is 156 + 26 = 182

182
Filling up

I have a measuring jug that holds 400 ml when it is full.

Explain how I can use my measuring jug to obtain 1 litre of water.

I need exactly 1 litre of water.

\[400 + 400 + 200 = 1000\]

Fill the jug twice, and the third time half fill the jug - so fill the jug 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) times.

Remember! 1 litre is 1000 ml.
Mental questions

1. What is the total cost of three books at nine pounds ninety-nine pence each?
   £9.99 is 1p less than £10.
   3 x £10 = £30, then subtract 3p.
   £29.97

2. A bat flies at an average speed of thirty kilometres per hour. At this speed, how far would it fly in one minute?
   30 km in 60 minutes
   1 km in 2 minutes
   ½ km in 1 minute
   0.5 km or ½ km

3. Simplify the expression. \(3m + 6k + 2m + k\)
   \(3m + 2m = 5m\)
   \(6k + k = 7k\)
   \(5m + 7k\)

4. What is the mean of these four numbers? 60 40 10 10
   \((60 + 40 + 10 + 10) ÷ 4 = 120 ÷ 4 = 30\)
   30

5. What is the approximate circumference of a circle with a diameter of one metre?
   Circumference = \(\pi \times\) diameter
   \(\pi\) is about 3. So circumference is about \(3 \times 1 = 3\) m
   3 m
Areas

The diagram shows a rectangle 18 cm long and 14 cm wide. It has been split into four smaller rectangles.

(a) Write the area of each small rectangle on the diagram. One has been done for you.

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
10 \times 10 & 10 \times 8 \\
10^2 \text{ cm}^2 & 8 \times 10 \\
100 \text{ cm}^2 & 8 \times 4 \\
40 \text{ cm}^2 & 32 \text{ cm}^2 \\
\end{array}
\]

What is the area of the whole rectangle?

\[
100 \text{ cm}^2 + 80 \text{ cm}^2 + 40 \text{ cm}^2 + 32 \text{ cm}^2 = 252 \text{ cm}^2
\]

1 mark

(b) What is 18 \times 14?

\[
252
\]

1 mark
Piles of cards

A teacher has a large pile of cards. An expression for the total number of cards is $6n + 8$.

(a) The teacher puts the cards in two piles. The number of cards in the first pile is $2n + 3$.

Write an expression to show the number of cards in the second pile.

$6n - 2n = 4n$ and $8 - 3 = 5$, so $4n + 5$

(b) The teacher puts all the cards together. Then he uses them to make two equal piles.

Write an expression to show the number of cards in one of the piles.

(c) The teacher puts all the cards together again, then he uses them to make two piles, one with $n + 3$ cards and the other with $5n + 5$. There are 23 cards in the first pile.

How many cards are in the second pile? Show your working.

$n + 3 = 23$ so $n = 20$

Substitute into $5n + 5$.

$5 \times 20 + 5 = 100 + 5 = 105$
Mental questions

1. How many millimetres are there in nine centimetres?
   \[ 1 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ mm}, \text{ so } 9 \text{ cm} = 90 \text{ mm} \]
   \[ 90 \text{ mm} \]

2. A lesson starts at nine fifty and finishes at ten fifteen.
   How long is the lesson in minutes?
   \[ 9:50 \rightarrow 10:00 \text{ is } 10 \text{ minutes} \]
   \[ 10:00 \rightarrow 10:15 \text{ is } 15 \text{ minutes} \]
   \[ 10 + 15 = 25 \text{ minutes} \]
   \[ 25 \text{ minutes} \]

3. I buy a book costing one pound forty-five.
   What change should I get from a five pound note?
   \[ £1.45 \text{ is } 5p \text{ less than } £1.50. \]
   \[ £5.00 - £1.50 = £3.50 \]
   So \[ £3.55 \]

4. Add together sixty-five and fifty-eight.
   \[ 65 + 58 \rightarrow 60 + 50 = 110 \]
   \[ 5 + 8 = 13 \]
   \[ 123 \]

5. One magazine costs one pound ninety-five.
   What will be the cost of five of these magazines?
   \[ £1.95 \times 5 \]
   \[ £2 \times 5 = £10 \]
   \[ 5p \times 5 = 25p \]
   So \[ £10 - 25p = £9.75 \]
   \[ £9.75 \]
Dropping litter (1)

This advert was in a newspaper. It does not say how the advertisers know that 93% of people drop litter every day.

Some pupils think the percentage of people who drop litter every day is much lower than 93%. They decide to do a survey.

(a) Jack says: ‘We can ask 10 people if they drop litter every day.’

Give two different reasons why Jack’s method might not give very good data.

First reason
Jack might ask only children or only older people, so it would not be representative.

or

The sample size is too small – need to ask more people.

Second reason
They did not drop litter because there were lots of bins.

or

People did not tell the truth about dropping litter.
Dropping litter (2)

(b) Lisa says: ‘We can go into town on Saturday morning. We can stand outside a shop and record how many people walk past and how many of those drop litter.’

Give two different reasons why Lisa’s method might not give very good data.

First reason

The sample is not representative because only certain people shop on a Saturday morning.

or

The type of shop might determine how much litter is dropped. For example, there might be more litter outside a take-away where people want to get rid of packaging, but less litter outside a sports shop.

Second reason

She might count someone twice if they walk past the shop more than once.

or

People might not act the way they usually do if someone is watching them. For example, they may put litter in their pocket when they would normally drop it.
Cubes

This shape is made from four cubes joined together.

The table shows information about the shape.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>4 cm³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surface area</td>
<td>18 cm²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The same four cubes are then used to make this new shape.

Complete the table for the new shape.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>4 cm³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surface area</td>
<td>16 cm²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How many cubes? 4 cubes

How many square faces could you see on all sides? Front 4, back 4, and 8 around the edges, so 4 + 4 + 8 = 16
Mental questions

1 What is five cubed?
   5 cubed means $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 25 \times 5 = 125$
   \[ \boxed{125} \]

2 Subtract zero point seven five from six.
   \[ 6 - 0.75 \]
   \[ 6 - 1 = 5, \text{ then add on } 0.25 \]
   \[ 5.25 \]
   \[ \boxed{5.25} \]

3 Twenty-five per cent of a number is seven. What is the number?
   You need to find 100%.
   25% is 7, so 50% is 14, and so 100% is 28
   \[ \boxed{28} \]

4 Look at this shaded triangle drawn on a square grid. What is the area of the triangle?
   Area of square is $4 \times 4 = 16$ square units.
   The triangle is half this, so its area is 8 square units.
   \[ \boxed{8 \text{ square units}} \]

5 A fair spinner has eight equal sections with a number on each section. Five of the numbers are even. Three of the numbers are odd. What is the probability that I spin an even number?
   5 out of 8 are even.
   Probability of even number = \[ \frac{5}{8} \]
Water (calculator paper)

(a) A glass holds 225 ml.
An adult needs about 1.8 litres of water each day to stay healthy. How many millilitres is that?
1.8 \times 1000 = 1800 \text{ ml}

or
1 \text{ litre is } 1000 \text{ ml}.

0.8 \text{ litres is } 800 \text{ ml}.

So 1.8 litres is \(1000 + 800 = 1800\) ml.

How many glasses is that?
Show your working.

\[
1800 \div 225
\]

8 glasses

2 marks

(b) An adult weighs 80 kg.
60% of his total mass is water. What is the mass of this water?

10% of 80 kg is 8 kg.

So 60% of 80 kg is \(6 \times 8 = 48\) kg.

or
60% is \(\frac{3}{5}\).

\[
\frac{1}{5} \text{ of } 80 = 80 \div 5 = 16
\]

So \(\frac{3}{5}\) of 80 is \(3 \times 16 = 48\)

48 kg

1 mark
Halfway

The number 6 is halfway between 4.5 and 7.5.

You could use a number line if this is easier. Put other values on the number line.

Alternatively, find the difference between 6 and 4.5. This tells you what you have to add on to get the higher number, 7.5.

Fill in the missing numbers below.

The number 6 is halfway between 2.8 and 9.2 1 mark

The number 6 is halfway between –12 and 24 1 mark

Add 3.2 to 6 to find the missing number.

6 + 3.2 = 9.2
Mental questions

1 Look at this expression.
Simplify it.

\[
7a + 2b + 3a + 5b
\]

\[
2b + 5b = 7b
\]

\[
7a + 3a = 10a
\]

\[
10a + 7b
\]

2 \(AB\) is a straight line.
Work out the size of angle \(x\).

\[
\begin{align*}
x + 75^\circ & \text{ adds up to } 180^\circ. \\
180^\circ - 75^\circ & = 105^\circ
\end{align*}
\]

3 What is the sum of the angles in a triangle?
The three angles of a triangle add up to 180°.

\[
180^\circ
\]

4 Look at this expression.
What is the value of the expression when \(k\) equals three?

\[
2k + 4
\]

\[
2k \text{ means } 2 \times k, \text{ so}
2k + 4 = 2 \times 3 + 4 = 6 + 4 = 10
\]

5 What percentage is the same as the fraction one quarter?

\[
\frac{1}{2} = 50\%, \quad \frac{1}{4} = 25\%
\]

\[
25\%
\]
Crosses (1)

Steve is making a series of patterns with black and grey square tiles.

(a) Each pattern has 1 black tile at the centre.
Each new pattern has more grey tiles than the one before.
How many more grey tiles does Steve add each time he makes a new pattern?

(b) Steve writes:
The rule for finding the number of tiles in pattern \(N\) is
\[
\text{number of tiles} = 4 \times N + 1
\]
The 1 in Steve’s rule represents the black tile.
What does the \(4 \times N\) represent?

The number of grey tiles

Why?
Pattern 1 has 4
\[= 4 \times 1\] grey tiles.
Pattern 2 has 8
\[= 4 \times 2\] grey tiles.
Pattern \(N\) has \(4N\)
\[= 4 \times N\] grey tiles.
Crosses (2)

(c) Steve wants to make pattern 15.
How many black tiles and how many grey tiles does he need?
Always 1 black tile in the centre
Use $4 \times N$ or $4 \times$ pattern number
for the number of grey tiles.
$4 \times 15 = 60$

1 black and 60 grey tiles 1 mark

(d) Steve uses 41 tiles altogether to make a pattern.
What is the number of the pattern he makes?
Take 1 from 41 as each pattern always has 1 black tile in the centre.
This leaves 40 for the grey tiles. There are 4 arms, so there are 10 tiles for each arm. So this is pattern 10.

Pattern 10 1 mark

(e) Steve has 12 black and 80 grey tiles.
What is the number of the biggest pattern Steve can make?
Whatever pattern Steve makes, he only needs 1 black tile.
80 grey divided among 4 arms gives 20 tiles for each arm, so pattern 20 is the biggest pattern Steve can make.

Pattern 20 1 mark
Sign

How many kilometres are there in 5 miles?
Complete the missing part of the sign.

Footpath to Hightown

8 km is about 5 miles
30 cm is about 1 foot
2\(\frac{1}{2}\) cm is about 1 inch

You need to know:

8 km is about 5 miles
30 cm is about 1 foot
2\(\frac{1}{2}\) cm is about 1 inch
Mental questions

1 Multiply zero point two by zero point three.
   \[2 \times 3 = 6, \ 0.2 \times 3 = 0.6, \ 0.2 \times 0.3 = 0.06\]
   \[0.06\]

2 Double seventy-eight.
   \[70 \times 2 = 140, \ 8 \times 2 = 16, \ \text{so} \ 78 \times 2 = 140 + 16 = 156\]
   \[156\]

3 What number does the arrow point to on the number line?
   Find where zero is and mark it in.
   \[-2\]

4 There are red, blue and yellow balls in a bag.
   I am going to take out one ball at random.
   The table shows the probability of it being a red ball and the
   probability of it being a blue ball.
   What is the probability of it being a yellow ball?
   \[
   \begin{array}{|c|c|c|}
   \hline
   & \text{red} & \text{blue} & \text{yellow} \\
   \hline
   0.2 & 0.5 & 0.3 \\
   \hline
   \end{array}
   \]
   All three probabilities add up to 1, so \(0.7 + ? = 1\)
   \[0.3\]

5 One of the numbers below is the decimal equivalent of one eighth.
   Ring it.
   \[0.125 \quad 0.18 \quad 0.215 \quad 0.8 \quad 1.8\]
   \[\frac{1}{4} = 0.25, \quad \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ of this.} \]
   \[0.125, \quad 0.125\]
Areas

(a) Tick (√) any rectangles below that have an area of 12 cm².

Length x width must equal 12.

![Rectangles with dimensions and checks](image)

(b) A square has an area of 100 cm².
What is its perimeter?
Show your working.

As area is 100 cm² this is a 10 x 10 square.

Perimeter = 10 + 10 + 10 + 10

40 cm
Coins

(a) Jo has these 4 coins.

Jo is going to take one of these coins at random. Each coin is equally likely to be the one she takes. Show that the probability that it will be a 10p coin is \( \frac{1}{2} \).

Out of 4 coins, 2 are 10p coins, so the probability of a 10p coin is \( \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \).

1 mark

(b) Colin has 4 coins that total 33p. He is going to take one of his coins at random. What is the probability that it will be a 10p coin? You must show your working.

20p, 10p, 2p, 1p

This time 1 of the 4 coins is 10p, so the probability of a 10p coin is \( \frac{1}{4} \).

1 mark