Contents

Maths Millionaire

Are you a maths millionaire? Answer as many questions as you can,
then ask your teacher for the answers.
In each section, the questions increase in difficulty.
You score the points for the most difficult question that you answer correctly.

	50,000 points	100,000 points	150,000 points	200,000 points
Percentages %	What is 10 per cent of 50? a) 3 b) 5 c) 10	What is 30 per cent of 120? a) 24 b) 30 c) 36	What is 58 per cent of 360? a) 182.6 b) 208.8 c) 214.6	Last year there were 520 pupils in a school. This year there are 25 per cent more pupils. How many pupils are there now? a) 650 b) 780 c) 800
Fractions $\frac{1}{2}$	What is $\frac{1}{7} + \frac{3}{7}$? a) $\frac{2}{7}$ b) $\frac{4}{7}$ c) $\frac{6}{7}$	Which fraction is equivalent to $\frac{3}{24}$? a) $\frac{1}{6}$ b) $\frac{1}{7}$ c) $\frac{1}{8}$	What is $\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{2}{5}$? a) $\frac{2}{5}$ b) $1\frac{1}{5}$ c) 2	There are 416 pupils in a school. 208 pupils are older than 14. What fraction is this? a) $\frac{4}{8}$ c) $\frac{3}{4}$ b) $\frac{6}{8}$
Number sequences 1 2 3 4 ...	Which number is next? 1 3 5 7 9 a) 11 b) 12 c) 13	Which number is next? 4 8 16 32 64 a) 96 b) 112 c) 128	Which number is next? 0 3 8 15 24 a) 30 b) 31 c) 35	Which number is next? 2 5 11 23 47 a) 92 b) 95 c) 101
Fractions, percentages and decimals $\frac{1}{2}$ = 0.5 = 50%	Which number is the biggest? a) $\frac{1}{2}$ b) 0.25 c) 30%	Which number is the biggest? a) $\frac{7}{10}$ b) 0.75 c) 7%	Which number is the biggest? a) $\frac{17}{20}$ b) 0.83 c) 86%	Which number is the biggest? a) $\frac{4}{7}$ b) $\frac{3}{5}$ c) 0.592
Mental arithmetic	What is 37 + 63? a) 90 b) 100 c) 110	What is 127 − 35? a) 82 b) 92 c) 102	What is 64 ÷ 8? a) 8 b) 12 c) 16	What is 16 x 18? a) 168 b) 246 c) 288

Percentages

It's the January sales. All the price tags show the original prices.
Work out the sale prices. Then write the prices on the posters in the shop windows.

Example: There is 50% off the dresses at Super Shop.
First work out the reduction. *50% of £35 is: 50 ÷ 100 x £35 = 0.5 x £35 = £17.50*
Then subtract the reduction from the original price. *£35 − £17.50 = £17.50*
The dresses at Super Shop are now £17.50.

Super Shop
£25, £36, £100
£36
SALE 50% OFF

1 Dresses £17.50
2 Jackets ....
3 T-shirts ....
4 Jumpers ....

Cool Clothes
MEGA SALE 25% OFF EVERYTHING
£60, £32, £16, £40

5 Shoes ....
6 Jeans ....
7 Jackets ....
8 T-shirts ....

Garage
JANUARY SALE 30% OFF EVERYTHING
£25, £20, £30, £65

9 Jumpers ....
10 Dresses ....
11 Skirts ....
12 Coats ....

First Fashion
BIG SALE! 20% OFF 20% OFF 20% OFF
£25, £12.50, £40, £27.50

13 Shoes ....
14 T-shirts ....
15 Jeans ....
16 Jumpers ....

Look at the posters and write *True* or *False*.

a Jackets are cheaper at Cool Clothes than at Supershop.   True

b First Fashion has got the cheapest jumpers.   ....

c Super Shop has got the cheapest T-shirts.   ....

d Jeans are cheaper at Cool Clothes than at First Fashion.   ....

e Dresses are cheaper at Super Shop than at Garage.   ....

f Shoes are cheaper at Cool Clothes than at First Fashion.   ....

Work out the sale prices here
25 ÷ 100 = 0.25 x 60 = 15
60 − 15 = 45
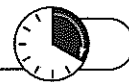
A Healthy Life

Here are fifteen tips for a healthy life. Choose the correct word to complete each tip.

1 Eat lots of ....   *meat • fruit and vegetables*

2 Don't ....   *exercise • smoke*

3 Sleep for .... hours every night.   *nine • five*

4 Eat .... every day.   *breakfast • sweets*

5 Drink lots of .... when you are exercising.   *water • Coca Cola*

6 Play lots of ....   *computer games • sports*

7 Take the .... in the shopping centre.   *stairs • lift*

8 .... to school.   *Travel by bus or car • Walk or cycle*

9 Have a .... after sports.   *shower • hamburger*

10 Exercise for about .... every day.   *one hour • seven hours*

11 Don't take ....   *holidays • drugs*

12 Drink .... at breakfast time.   *coffee • milk*

13 Exercise .... as often as you can.   *inside • outside*

14 Go running ....   *in the park • in the street*

15 Don't stay .... too long.   *in the sun • at school*
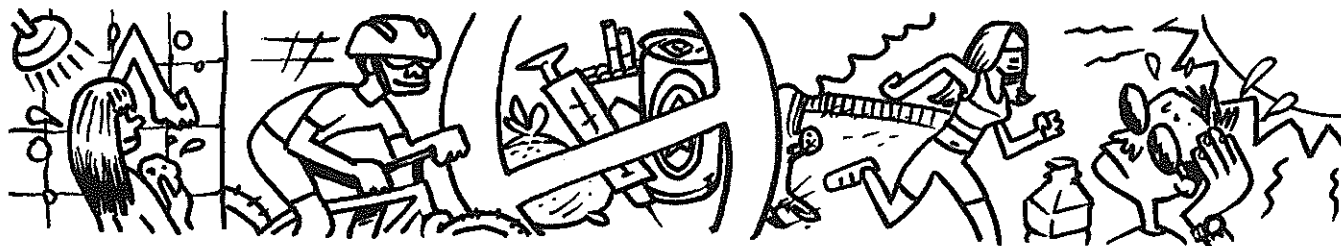
Ask your teacher for the answers, then find your medal. Colour your medal.

HEALTHY LIFE MEDAL **BRONZE**
1–5 points

HEALTHY LIFE MEDAL **SILVER**
6–10 points

HEALTHY LIFE MEDAL **GOLD**
11–15 points

Saving Money

Are you good with money? Think of something big that you would like.
For example, some expensive jeans, a holiday or a CD player.
This plan will help you to save the money you need.

What would you like to buy? (A) ....

How much does it cost? (B)   ....

How much money do you have already? (C) ....

How much more money do you need? (D) .... (B – C)
(This is how much money you need to save.)

How much money do you get every week?

pocket money: ....

jobs: ....

TOTAL: (E)   ....

How much do you spend every week?

snacks: ....

going out: ....

clothes: ....

magazines: ....

other things: ....

TOTAL: (F)   ....

How much can you save every week? (G) .... (E – F)

How many weeks do you need to save the money you need?

(H)... (D ÷ G)

Is this too long to wait?

How can you save more money?
Write three ideas here. For example: *I'm not going to buy magazines.*
I'm going to take snacks from home to school every day.

1 ....

2 ....

3 ....

The Inuit

The Inuit have lived in the Arctic for thousands of years.
How did the Inuit keep warm in the freezing Arctic weather?

Here are some of the ways they kept warm. Rearrange the words to make sentences.
Put the letters in the correct order to find the Inuktitut word for the things in the pictures.
(Inuktitut is the language of the Inuit.)
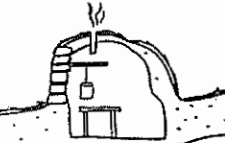
1 (m) had   (a) Inuit   (k) boots
(k) The   (i) sealskin

....
boots = ...

2 (a) wore   (u) bear
(n) They   (q) skins   (n) polar

....
polar bear = ...

3 (g) houses
(u) small   (l) were   (i) Their

....
house = ...

4 (l) homes   (k) lamps
(d) their   (u) heated   (i) with   (k) They
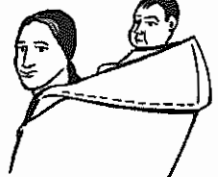
....
lamp = ...

5 (u) hunters   (i) made   (i) In   (q) houses
(l) winter   (g) temporary   (a) snow   (g) the
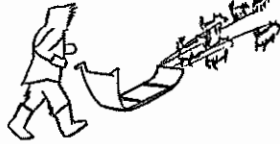
....
snow house = ...

6 (q) coats   (a) their   (t) inside   (t) babies
(i) young   (l) carried   (u) women   (q) Inuit

....
coat = ...

7 (a) ran   (m) behind
(u) dog   (q) Hunters   (q) sled   (t) the

....
sled = ...

Children in Victorian England

Most children in nineteenth-century England had to work.
Choose the correct answer to each question. Then use the information to find out which job
each child does. Write the name of each child under the correct picture.

Ellie
1 Do you live in the country?
Yes, I am.   No, I don't.
2 Do you work in a house?
Yes, I can.   No, I don't.

Betty
3 Can you read and write?
Yes, I can.   No, I'm not.
4 Are you good with children?
Yes, I am.   No, I can't.

Georgie
5 Do you work underground?
Yes, I do.   No, I'm not.
6 Is your job dangerous?
Yes, it is.   No, it hasn't.

Alfie
7 Can you read and write?
Yes, I have.   No, I can't.
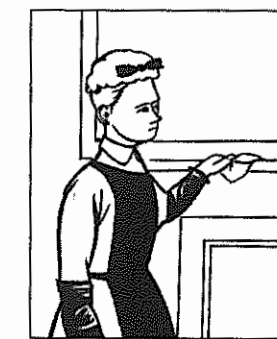8 Is your job very dirty?
Yes, it is.   No, it doesn't.

a chimney sweep   b flower girl   c textile worker

d seamstress

e farm worker

Cathy
9 Is your job underground?
Yes, it does.   No, it isn't.
10 Have you got a uniform?
Yes, I have.   No, I don't.

f pupil teacher   g coal miner   h servant

Sarah
11 Is your job very dirty?
Yes, it can.   No, it isn't.
12 Are you good at sewing?
Yes, I am.   No, I can't.

Sam
13 Do you climb chimneys?
Yes, I have.   No, I don't.
14 Is your job in a factory?
Yes, it is.   No, it hasn't.

Billy
15 Do you live in a city?
Yes, I am.   No, I don't.
16 Do you work with animals?
Yes, I do.   No, I haven't.

Here are some laws
about children from
the nineteenth century.

1842 Children younger than 10 must not work in coal mines.
1847 Children must not work more than 10 hours a day.
1870 All children aged 5–13 must go to school.