SATs Survival Year 2 Parents' Practice and Revision Maths - Reasoning

Answers
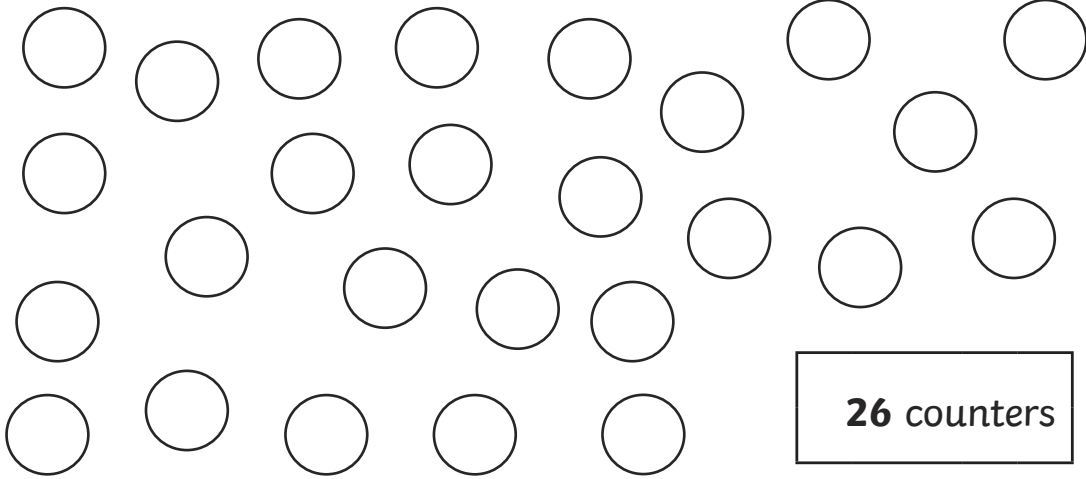
1

10   10   10   1   1   1

  10   10   1   1

10   10   10   1   1   1

It is also fine to outline individual numbers.

2

| **26** counters |

3

| 20 | | 25 |

4

50   3

| 10 |

5

10   20

| 12   14   16   18 |

6 Sort the parcels from **lightest** to **heaviest**.
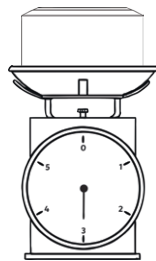
A   B   C   D

lightest | B | | D | | C | | A | heaviest

7 How many pencils does Molly have?

I have **8** pencils.

I have **4 more** pencils than Jack.

Jack

Molly

12 pencils

8 Match each coin to the correct box. One has been done for you.

Less Than

More Than

9 On these cards, the word should match the number. One of these cards is wrong. Draw a cross on the card that is wrong.

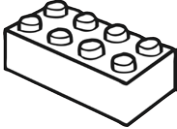| 13 thirteen | 18 X eighty | 29 twenty-nine | 31 thirty-one |
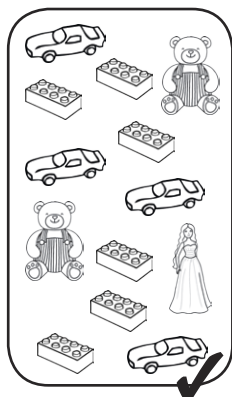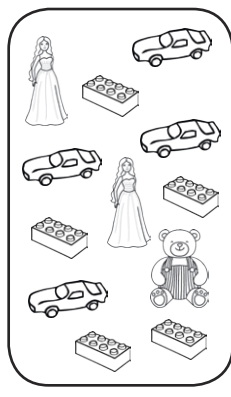
10 Anisha makes a tally chart of her toys.

Toys In My Box	Tally
	IIII
	H̶H̶T̶ I
	II
	I
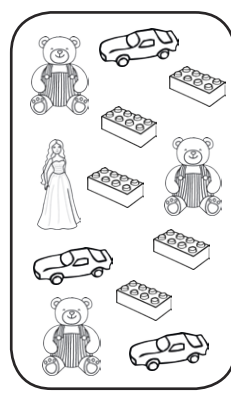
Tick **one** box below that shows all of Anisha's toys.
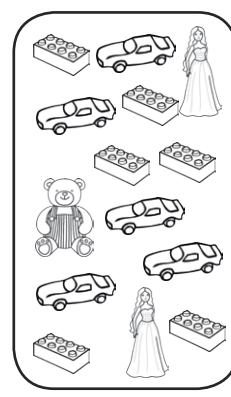
11

There are **20** cakes. **8** cakes are eaten.

How many cakes are left?
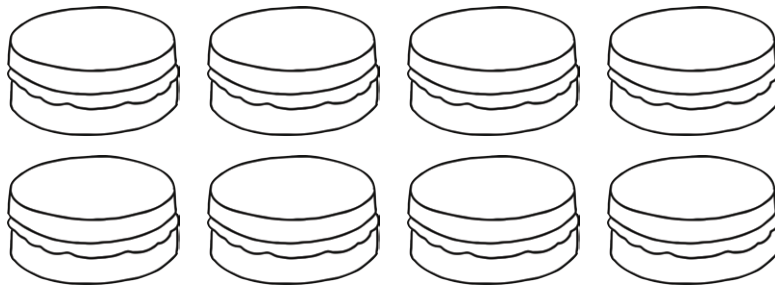
12 cakes

12

Tick the **two** sentences that are correct.

Tick **two**.

A circle has one side. ☑

A circle has straight sides. ☐

A circle has no corners. ☑

A circle has three sides. ☐

13

Write two numbers to make this calculation correct.

☐ + ☐ = 17

Any numbers acceptable if they total 17.

Now, write three numbers to make this calculation correct.

☐ + ☐ + ☐ = 17

Any numbers acceptable if they total 17.

14 Abdul has some toy dinosaurs. He gives half of them to Max.

He has three toy dinosaurs left.

How many toy dinosaurs did Abdul start with?
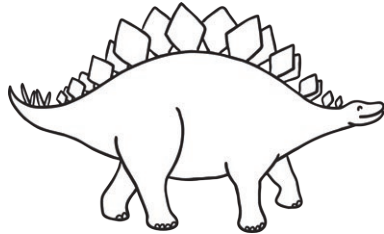
6 toy dinosaurs

15 Anisha has these coins in her piggy bank.

How much money does she have?
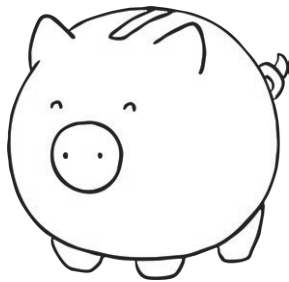
88p

16 Write the correct number in each box.

25

37/38

20   30   40
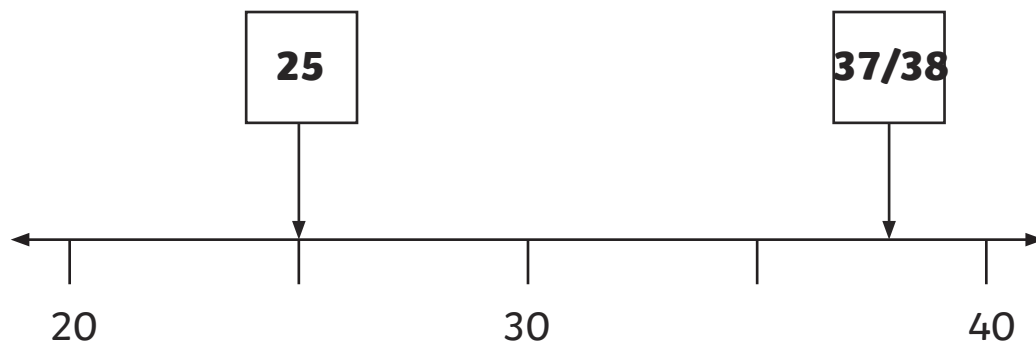
17 Which shape has **3** faces?

Write the letter.

A

B

C

D

E

E
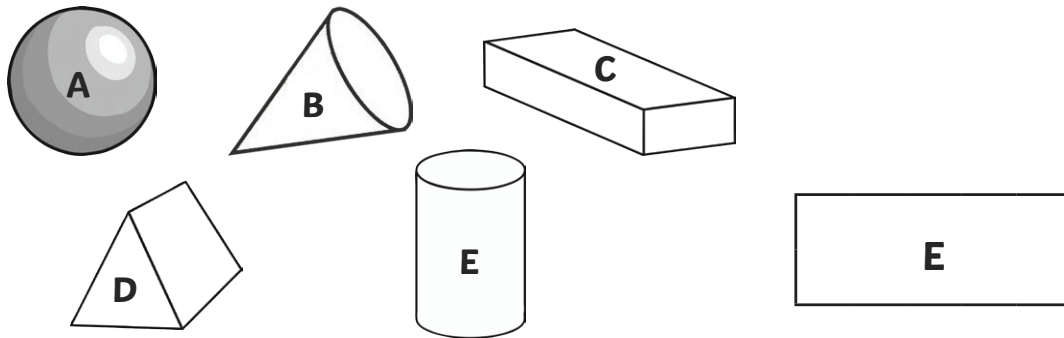
18 Callum and Ahmed share these biscuits equally.

How many biscuits do they each get?

Milk Chocolate **10**
Digestives

Milk Chocolate **10**
Digestives

Milk Chocolate **10**
Digestives

Milk Chocolate **5**
Digestives

Milk Chocolate **10**
Digestives

Milk Chocolate **5**
Digestives

25 biscuits

19 Mrs Jones needs 25 paintbrushes for her class.

There are 5 paintbrishes in each box.

How many boxes of paintbrushes does Mrs Jones need altogether?

5 boxes
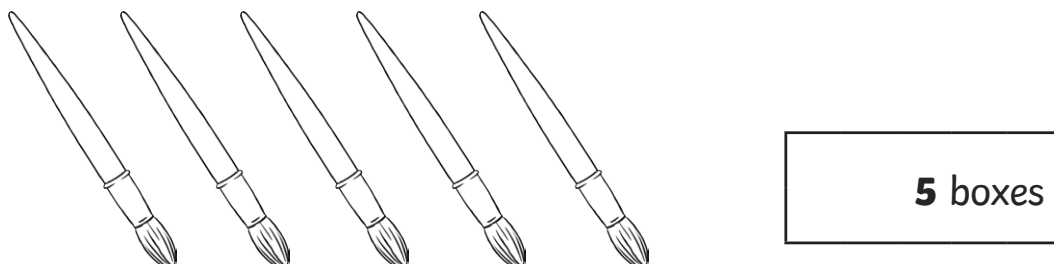
20

Molly has 25 beads altogether.

She has 18 beads in one hand.

How many beads does she have in the other hand?
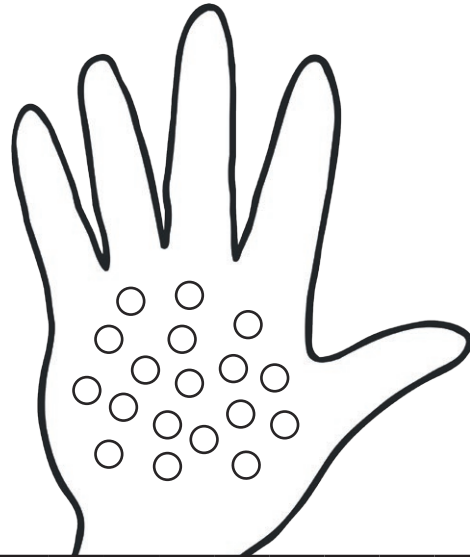
7 beads

21

Draw lines to match the shapes to their names.
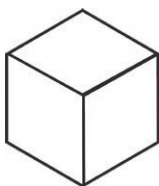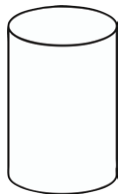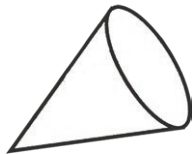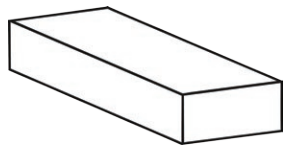
cone

cylinder

cuboid

cube

22

Look at these four fruits:

30p ✔	40p	20p ✔	50p ✔
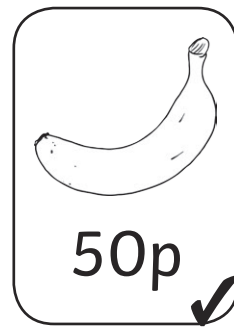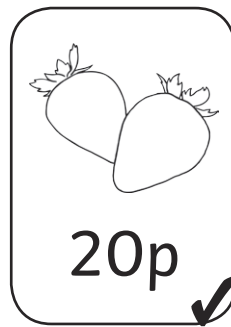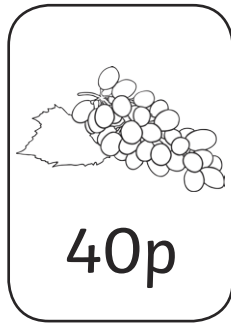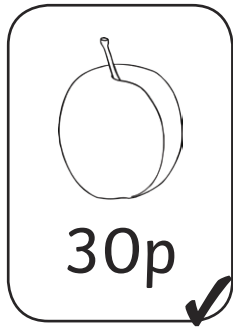
Anisha buys **three different fruits**.

She spends exactly **£1**.

Tick the **three** fruits that she buys.

23

This arrow is rotated clockwise.

How much is the arrow rotated? Circle your answer.
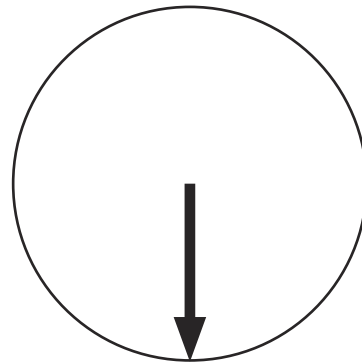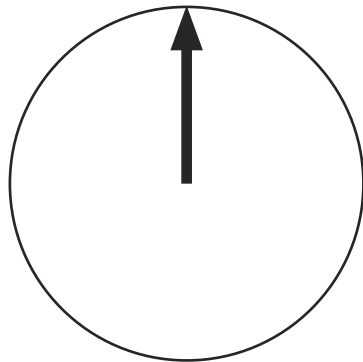
quarter turn   (half turn)   three-quarter turn   full turn

24 How much water is in the jug?
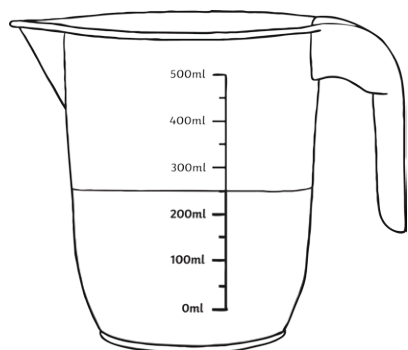
250 millilitres

25 Match the calculations that have the same answer.

One is done for you.

30 + 3   30 + 33

60 + 3   60 + 23

80 + 3   20 + 13

70 + 3   40 +33
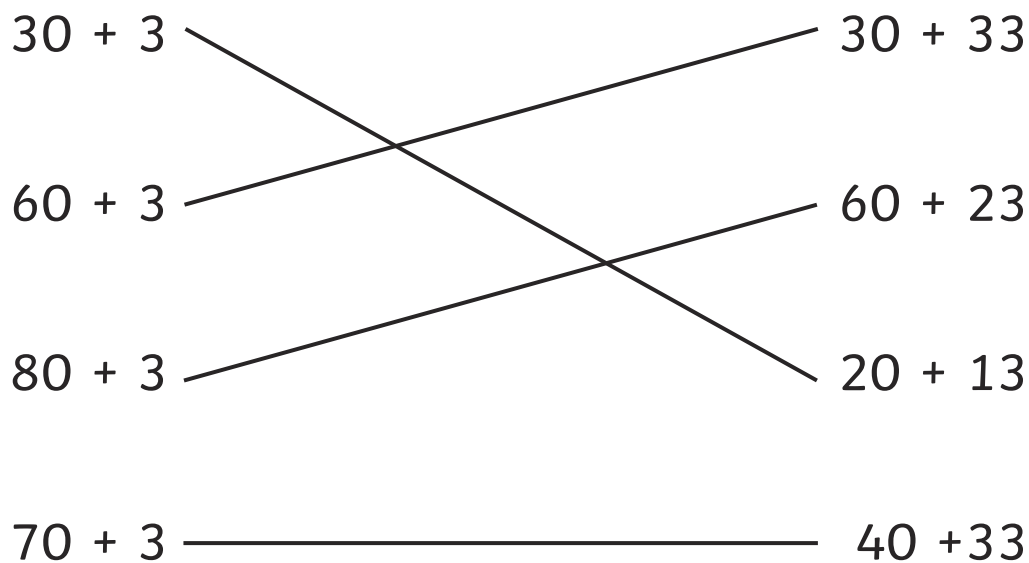
Tens and Ones

A 2-digit number is made up of the 'tens' digit and the 'ones' digit.

45

'tens' digit   'ones' digit
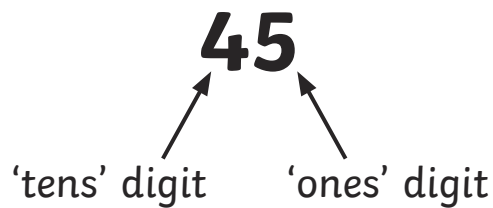
The number 45 has 4 tens and 5 ones. What we need to understand is that the 4 tens equal 40, and the 5 ones equal 5.

We can also write this as an addition number sentence.

45 = 40 + 5

Complete this table.

Number	Numbers of 'Tens'	Number of 'Ones'	Number Sentence
32	3	2	32 = 30 + 2
96	9	6	96 = 90 + 6
12	1	2	12 = 10 + 2
80	8	0	80 = 80 + 0
55	5	5	55 = 50 + 5
7	0	7	7 = 0 + 7

Complete these number sentences. The first one has been done for you.

30 + 5 = 20 + [15]

40 + 6 = 30 + [**16**]

60 + 1 = 40 + [**21**]

90 + 2 = 50 + [**42**]

20 + 7 = [**10**] + 17

50 + 8 = [**30**] + 28

70 + 4 = [**20**] + 54

Now, match the sums that have the same answer.

30 + 8   50 + 18

70 + 8   40 + 18

60 + 8   20 + 18

40 + 8   20 + 18

Words and Figures

Make sure you know how to write the numbers from 1 to 100 in words as well. Learn the 'tens' numbers and the 'teens' numbers, and then look for patterns when you add the numbers 1 to 9 to the 'tens' numbers.

Practise writing these numbers as numerals and words.

1	**one**		**10**	ten
2	**two**		20	**twenty**
3	**three**		30	**thirty**
4	four		**40**	forty
5	**five**		50	**fifty**
6	**six**		60	**sixty**
7	**seven**		**70**	seventy
8	eight		80	**eighty**
9	**nine**		90	**ninety**
10	**ten**		100	**one hundred**
11	**eleven**			
12	twelve			
13	**thirteen**			
14	**fourteen**			
15	**fifteen**			
16	sixteen			
17	seventeen			
18	**eighteen**			
19	**nineteen**			

Match these numbers to their names.

56   ninety-nine

43   forty-three

                               fifty-six

70   eighty-one

21

99   seventy
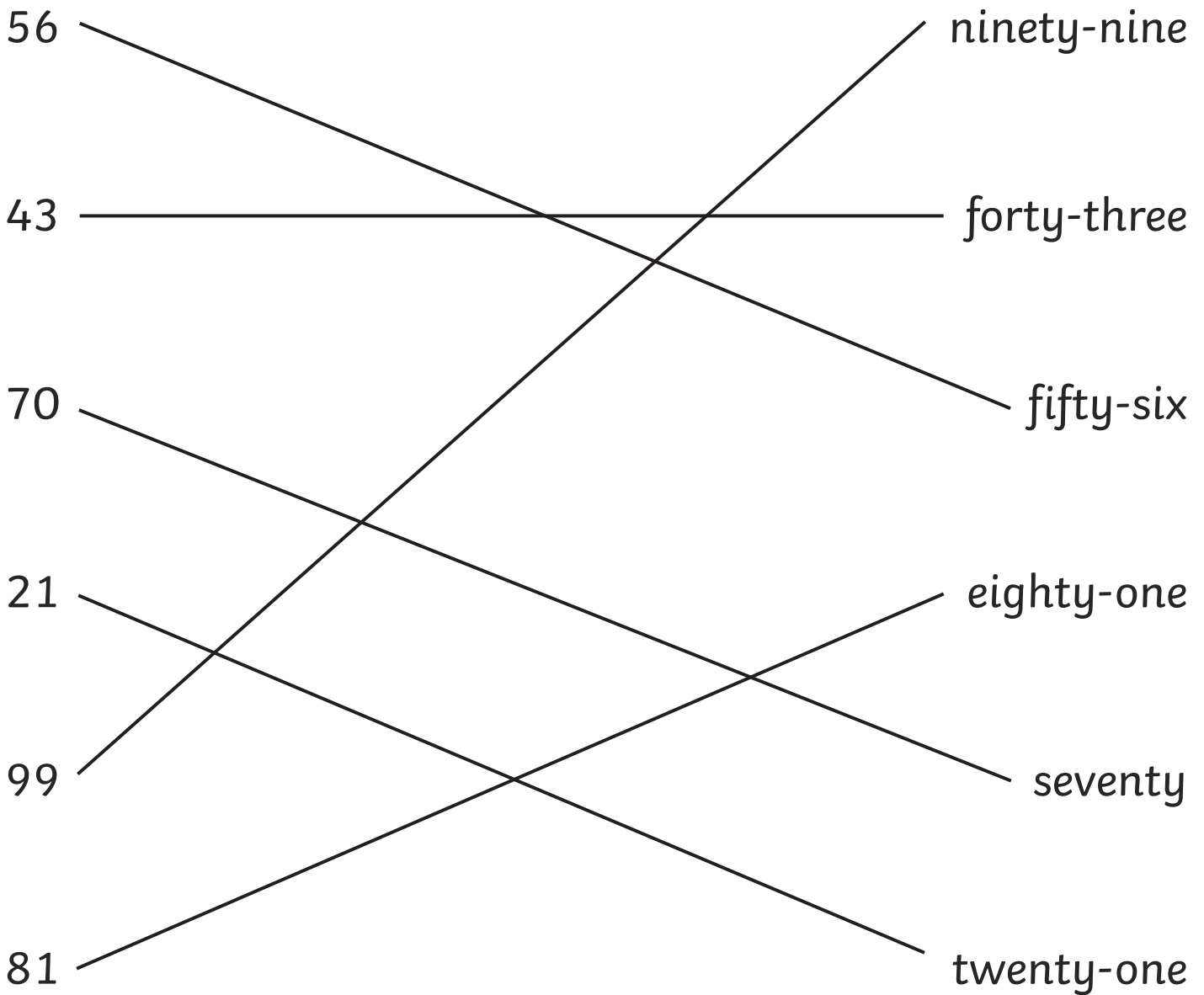
81   twenty-one

Two of these number cards are wrong. Which ones?

(50)	13	21	**(96)**
fifteen	thirteen	twenty-one	sixty-nine

Ordering Numbers and Reading Scales

Looking at a scale or number line helps us to understand how to order numbers. Knowing the value of the 'tens' and 'ones' in 2-digit numbers helps us see whether a number is bigger or smaller than another one, and this helps us to order them.

Put these numbers in order from **smallest to largest**.

43, 56, 21, 8, 99, 12, 34

8, 12, 21, 34, 43, 56, 99

29, 19, 39, 9, 99, 79, 59

9, 19, 29, 39, 59, 79, 99

23, 26, 21, 28, 29, 22, 24

21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29

Put these numbers in order from **largest to smallest**.

73, 16, 91, 22, 89, 52, 4
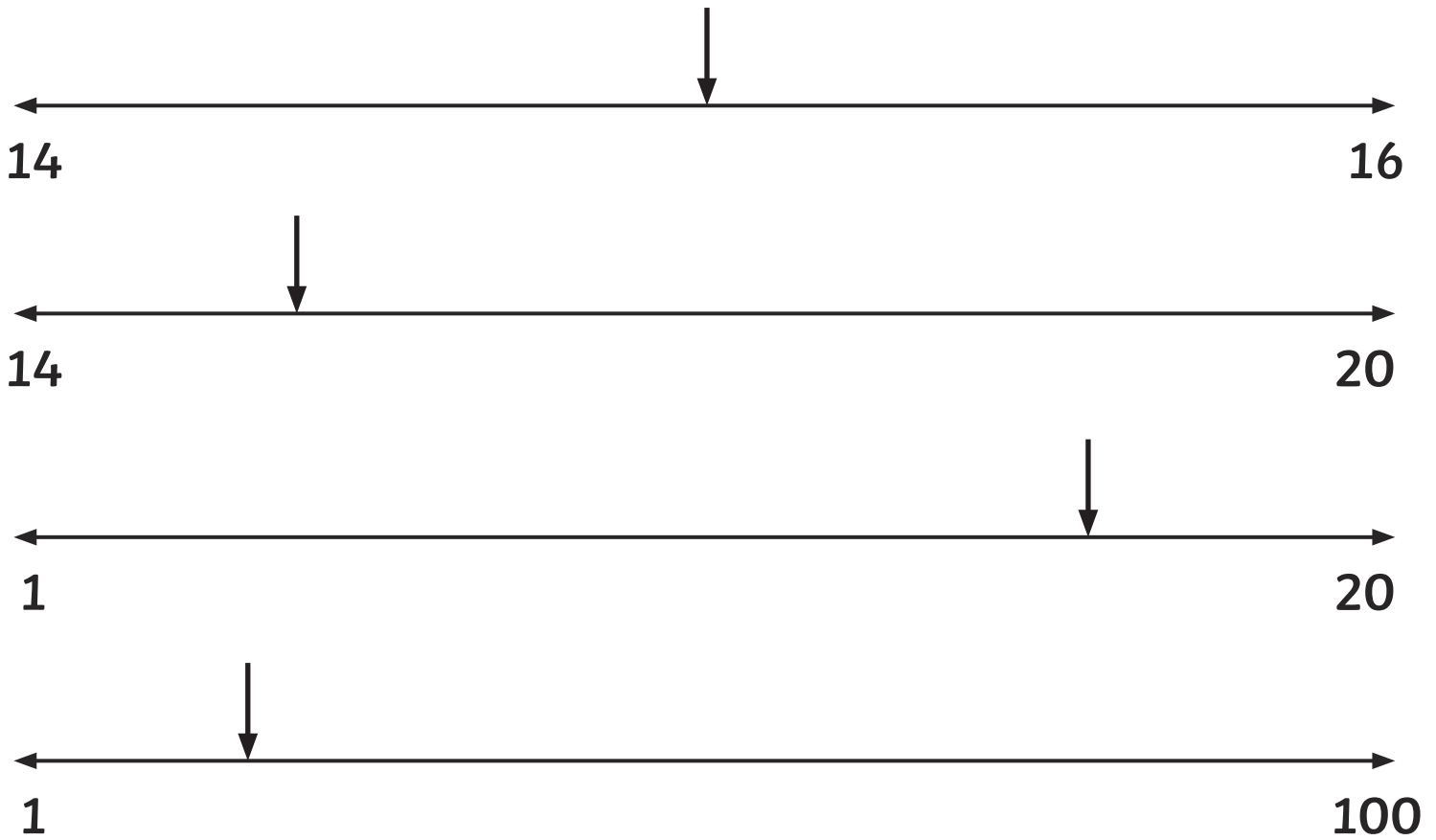
91, 89, 73, 52, 22, 16, 4

16, 36, 96, 6, 76, 26, 46

96, 76, 46, 36, 26, 16, 6

64, 65, 60, 67, 68, 63, 61

68, 67, 65, 64, 63, 61, 60

If you are asked to put numbers onto a number line, remember to look at the numbers at the start and finish of the line to help you understand what the number line is showing. For example, if you were asked to put '15' on these number lines, where would you put it?

14   16

14   20

1   20

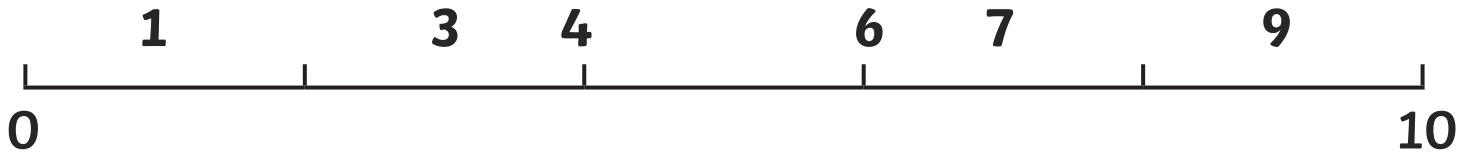1   100

Sometimes the scales or number lines have divisions, which may not have numbers on them. What numbers do you think would go on the divisions here?

0   10   20   30   40   50

Sometimes you might be asked to put numbers on a number line.

Can you put these numbers in order on the number lines?

3, 7, 1, 6, 4, 9

| 1 | | 3 | 4 | | 6 | 7 | | | 9 | |
0   10

20, 49, 1, 10, 35, 43

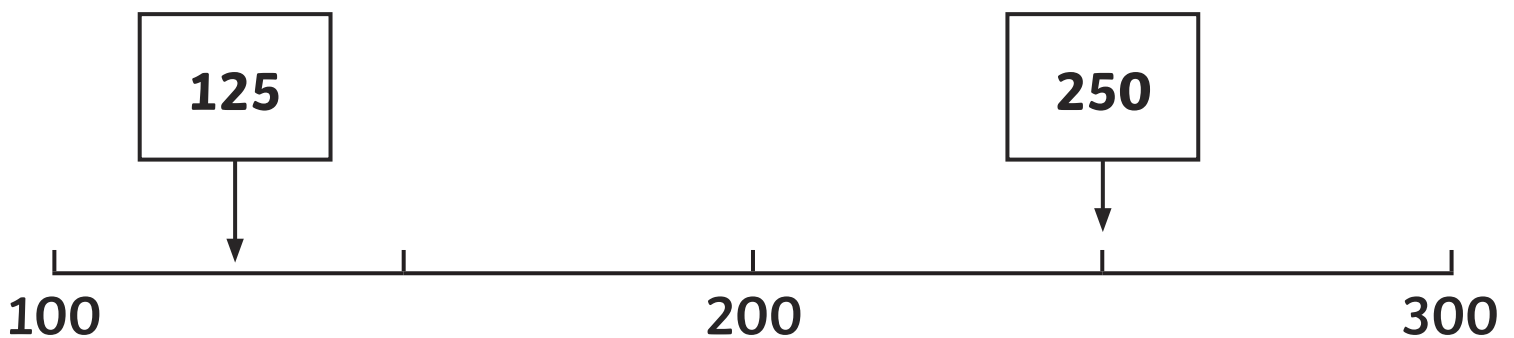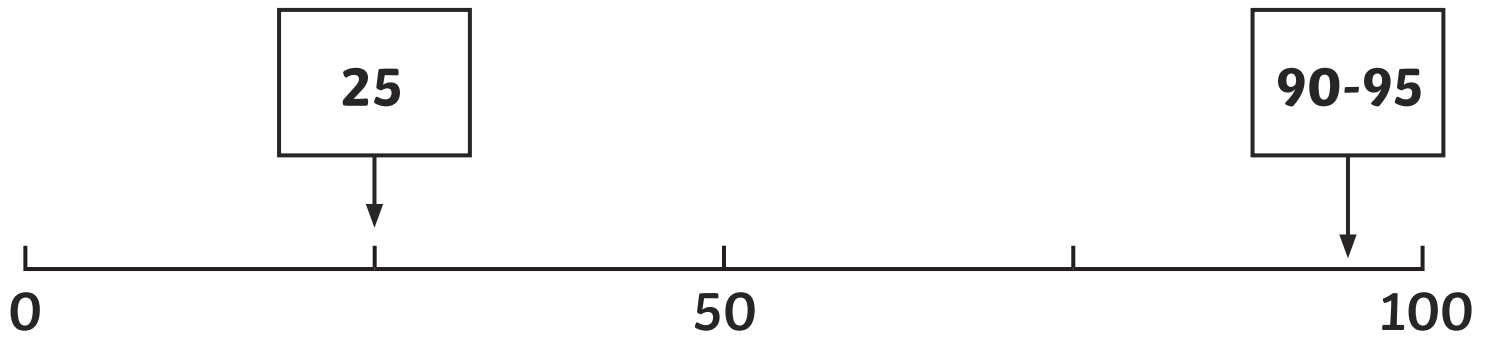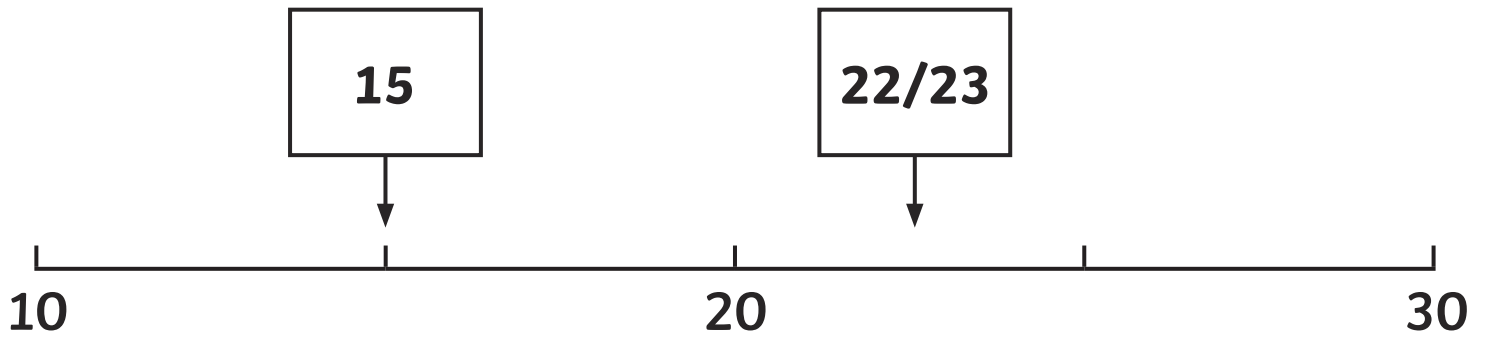| 1 | | 10 | | 20 | | | 35 | | 43 | 49 |
0   50

You might be asked to say which number you think is being shown on a number line. This is where looking at the numbers and divisions will really help you.

What numbers are being shown on these number lines?
(Think about what the mark half way between each number is showing you).

15		22/23

10   20   30

25		90-95

0   50   100

125		250

100   200   300

Greater Than and Less Than

Put the correct sign in the boxes.

25 **<** 32   41 **>** 14   99 **>** 45   14 **<** 35

16 >   30 >   < 99   54 >

Any number suitable if it makes the equation work.

Try these. Remember to solve the calculation on each side of the box before you choose the symbol.

3 + 5 **<** 4 + 6   21 + 5 **=** 20 + 6

7 + 8 **>** 9 + 3   30 + 40 **<** 20 + 60

4 + 3 **<** 4 × 3   5 + 5 + 5 **=** 5 × 3

You can also solve problems using the '<', '>' and '=' signs.

The vet has come to weigh the animals at the zoo.
Here are the weights he has written down.

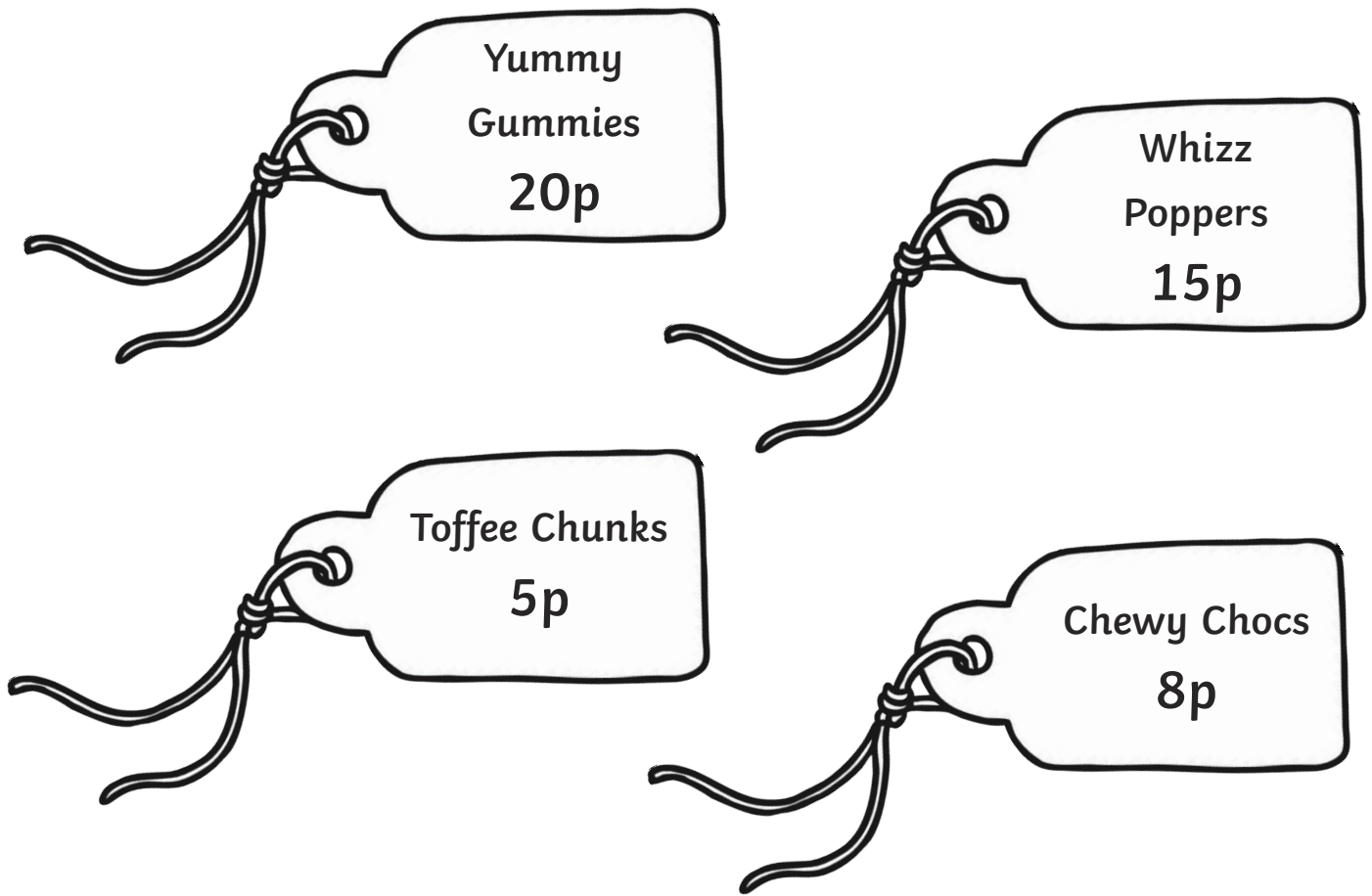| lion	80kg
tiger	95kg
chimpanzee	50kg
red panda	45kg

Fill in the boxes with <, > or =.

lion < tiger

chimpanzee > red panda

tiger = chimpanzee + red panda

Here is the price of some sweets at the shop:

Yummy
Gummies
20p

Whizz
Poppers
15p

Toffee Chunks
5p

Chewy Chocs
8p

Fill in the boxes with <, > or =.

Chewy Chocs | **>** | Toffee Chunks

Yummy Gummies | **>** | Chewy Chocs

Fill in the boxes.

Chewy Chocs < | **Whizz Poppers or Yummy Gummies** |

| **Yummy Gummies** | = Whizz Poppers + Toffee Chunks

Addition Problems

There are 7 fish in the school fish tank. Mrs Smith goes to the pet store and buys 7 more. How many fish are there now?

7 + 7 = 14 fish

Harry says, 'I have eaten 4 sweets.' Abdul says, 'I have eaten 5 more than you.' How many sweets has Abdul eaten?

5 + 4 = 9 sweets

Here is a chart showing the number of pencils in a pot.

red	5
blue	9
green	3

How many red and blue pencils are there altogether?

5 + 9 = 14 red and blue pencils

How many red and green pencils are there altogether?

5 + 3 = 8 red and green pencils

What is the total number of pencils in the pot?

5 + 9 + 3 = 17 pencils altogether

Subtraction Problems

There are <u>18</u> butterflies on a bush. <u>7 fly away</u>. <u>How many are left</u>?

18 – 7 = 11 butterflies

There are <u>25</u> children in the classroom. <u>10</u> children go to see the school nurse. <u>How many children are left</u> in the classroom?

25 – 10 = 15 children

Amy and Sunita are building towers from bricks. Amy's tower is <u>20cm</u> tall. Sunita's tower is <u>25cm</u> tall. <u>How much shorter</u> is Amy's tower?

25 – 20 = 5cm shorter

Green Class are measuring the temperature in their classroom over a whole day. They find that the lowest temperature was <u>8°C</u> and the highest was <u>14°C</u>. <u>What is the difference</u> between the two temperatures?

14 – 8 = 6°C

Adding and Subtracting Tens and 2-Digit Numbers

Counting on in Tens

Count on in 10s from these numbers.

4	14	24	34	44	54

35	45	55	65	75	85

1	11	21	31	41	51

Try these calculations. Solve them by counting on in 10s.

67 + 10 = **77**

54 + 10 + 10 = **74**

20 + 10 + 10 + 10 = **50**

Now, think about how many tens you need to count on.

35 + 20 = **55**

18 + 30 = **48**

Counting Back in Tens

Count back in 10s from these numbers.

82	72	62	52	42	32

60	50	40	30	20	10

57	47	37	27	17	7

Now, try these calculations. Solve them by counting back in 10s.

34 - 10 = **24**

42 – 10 – 10 = **22**

99 – 10 – 10 – 10 – 10 = **59**

Now, think about how many tens you need to count back.

78 - 30 = **48**

48 – 40 = **8**

Now, let's try some word problems.
Remember to underline the important information before you start.

There are <u>25</u> children in Red Class and <u>23</u> children in Green Class. <u>How many children are there altogether</u>?

25 + 23 = 48 children

There are <u>55</u> children playing football on the playground. <u>14</u> of them are <u>called in</u> for lunch. <u>How many children are left</u>?

55 − 14 = 41 children

Ahmed reads <u>16</u> pages of his new book. There are <u>25</u> pages <u>left</u> to read. <u>How many pages does the book have altogether</u>?

16 + 25 = 41 pages

Mrs Smith has a box of <u>35</u> new pencils. She <u>gives out 18</u> of them to her class. <u>How many pencils are left</u>?

35 − 18 = 17 pencils

Value of Coins

First, let's recap the value of all our different coins.
Draw lines to join these coins to their values.

1p

2p

5p

10p

20p

50p

£1

£2

How much money is in these piggy banks?
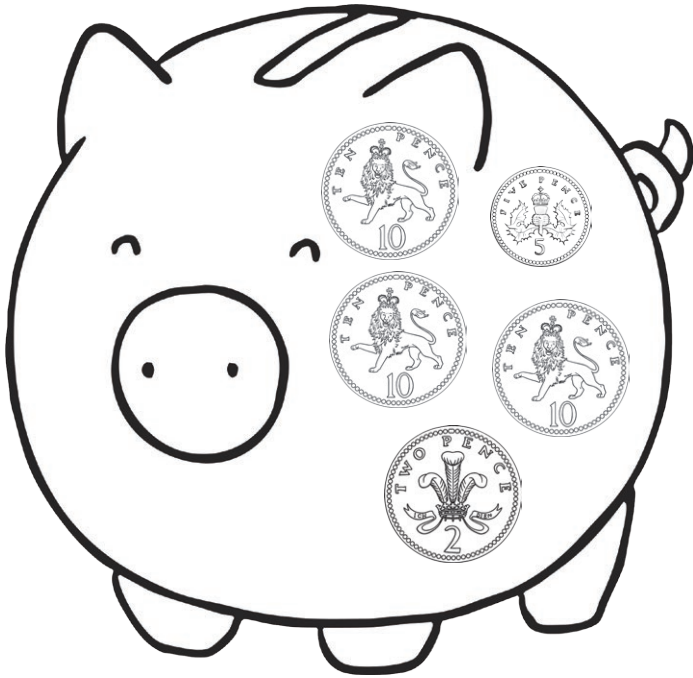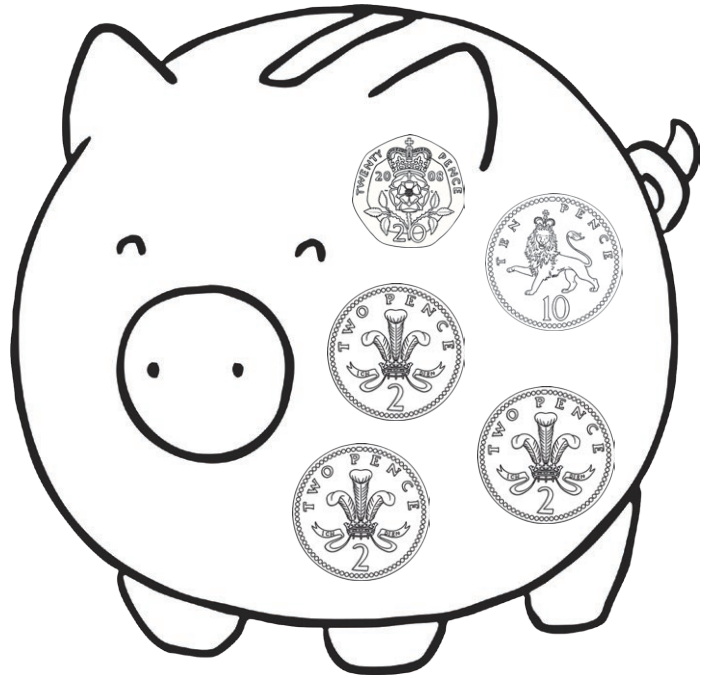
37p	**36p**
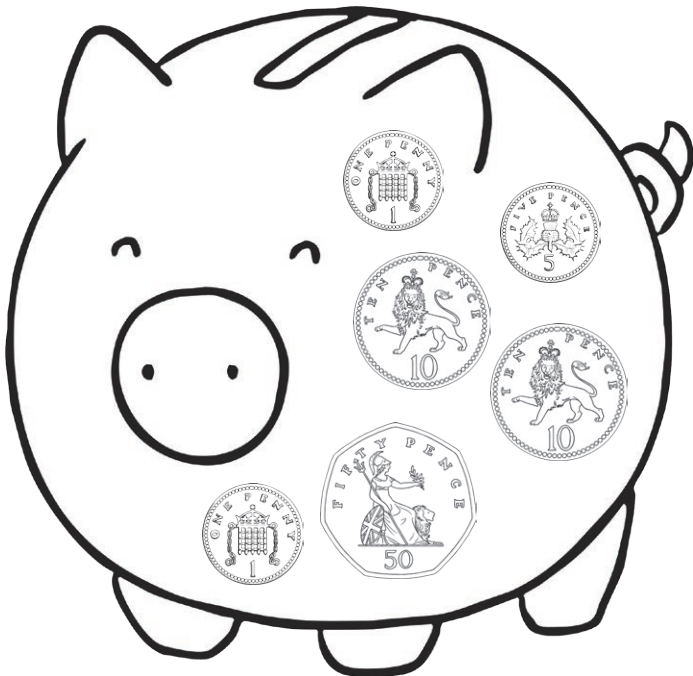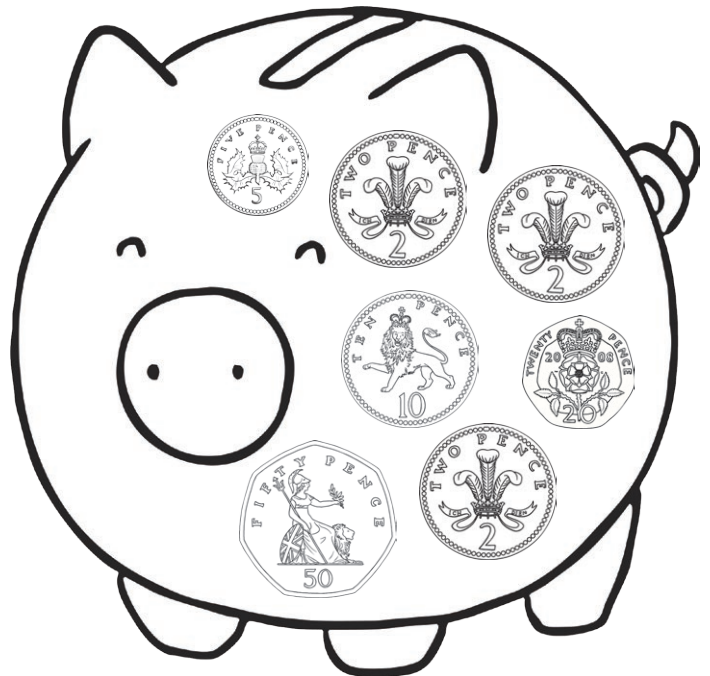
77p	**91p**

There are some cakes for sale at the summer fair.

fairy cake
10p
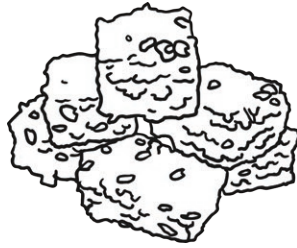
flapjack
20p

chocolate cake
25p

cookie
30p

Jack spends exactly 50p on cakes.
Tick the box that shows the cakes he bought.

☑
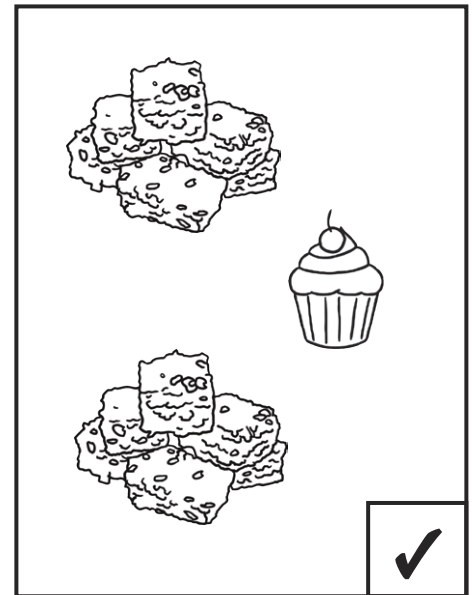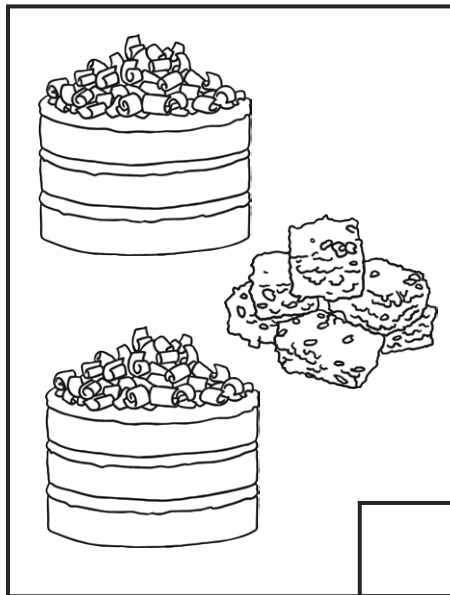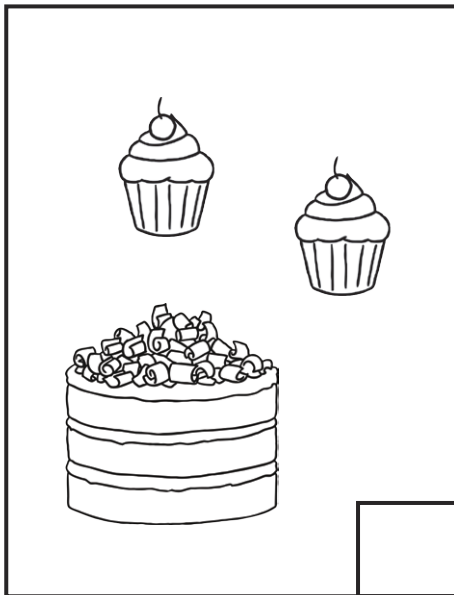
Jack only has 5p pieces in his pocket. He says, 'I will not be able to pay exactly with 5p pieces.' Is he right? Explain how you know.

No, he is not right because he needs to pay 50p and 50 is divisible by 5 (in the 5x table) so he can pay with 5p pieces. He will need 10 of them because 10 x 5 = 50.

Here is the fruit on sale at the shop today:
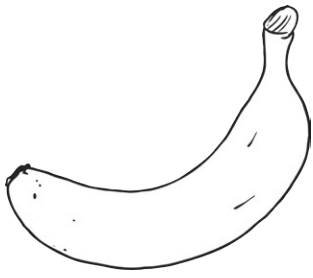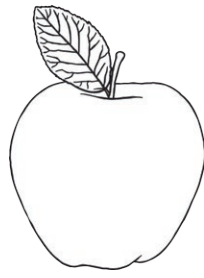
banana	apple	pear	grapes
22p	**34p**	**31p**	**42p**

Show the change you would receive if you bought each piece of fruit and paid with a 50p piece.

Fruit	Price	Change from 50p
banana	22p	**28p**
apple	34p	**16p**
pear	31p	**19p**
grapes	42p	**8p**

Lucy buys an apple and some grapes. She pays with a £1 coin. Tick the box which shows the change she receives.
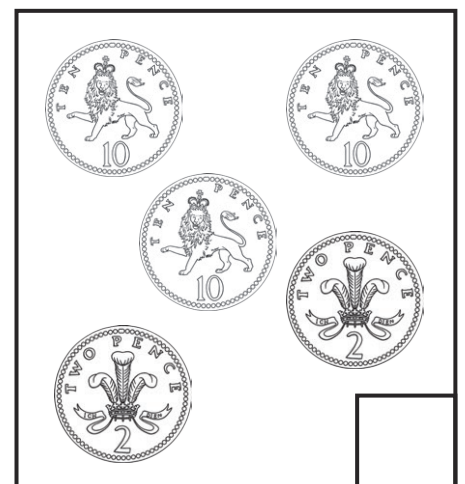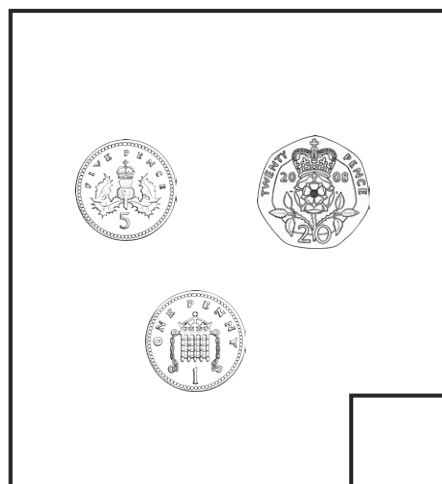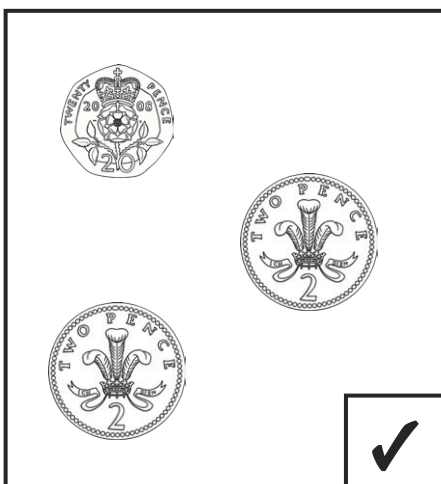
Use whichever method you prefer to solve these problems.

There are <u>12</u> children in the room. <u>How many legs</u> are there?

Each child has 2 legs, which makes 12 lots of 2.

12 x 2 = 24 legs

Bananas cost <u>£2</u> a bunch. William buys <u>4</u> bunches. <u>How much</u> does he pay?

4 x 2 = £8

Maddy swims <u>6</u> widths of the pool. Each width is <u>10</u> metres. <u>How far</u> does she swim altogether?

6 x 10 = 60 metres

There are <u>7</u> days in one week. <u>How many days</u> are there in <u>5 weeks</u>?

7 x 5 = 35 days

Laura needs <u>15</u> litres of cola for a party. One bottle of cola holds <u>2</u> litres and she has <u>8 bottles</u>. <u>Does she have enough cola</u>? Show how you know.

She does have enough. We know this because 8 x 2 = 16 litres so this is more than the 15 litres that she needs.

Use whichever method you prefer to solve these problems.

There are <u>50 toes </u>in the room. <u>How many people</u> are there?

Each person has 10 toes.

50 ÷ 10 = 5 people.

Joe put <u>three</u> scoops of ice cream onto <u>each</u> cone. He made <u>21</u> scoops altogether. <u>How many cones</u> were there?

21 ÷ 3 = 7 cones

A box holds 5 pencils. Mrs Brown needs <u>30</u> pencils for her class. <u>How many boxes</u> does she need?

30 ÷ 5 = 6 boxes

Ben spends <u>£1</u> on raffle tickets. He is given <u>10</u> tickets. <u>How much is each</u> ticket?

£1 is the same as 100p.

100 ÷ 10 = 10p

Ruby shares <u>23</u> sweets equally between <u>5</u> of her friends. Any sweets left over, she keeps for herself. <u>How many sweets</u> does Ruby get?

Ruby gets 3 sweets.

23 ÷ 5 = 4 (remainder 3)

Fractions of Shapes

First, let's look at finding fractions of shapes.

Shade $\frac{1}{2}$ of each of these shapes.
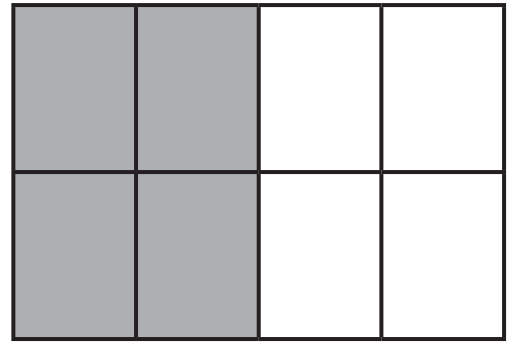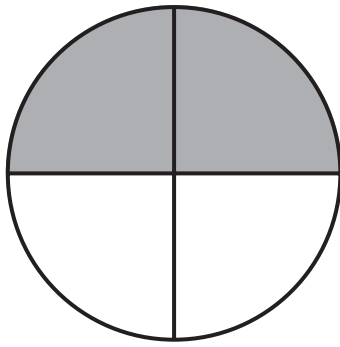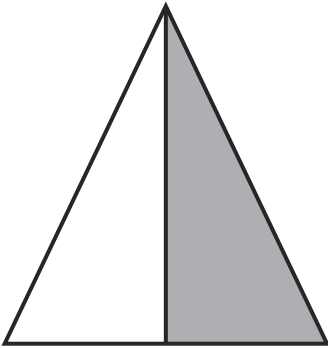
1 section of the triangle, 2 sections of the circle and 4 sections of the rectangle should be shaded. It doesn't matter which sections you shade, as long as the correct number of sections are shaded.
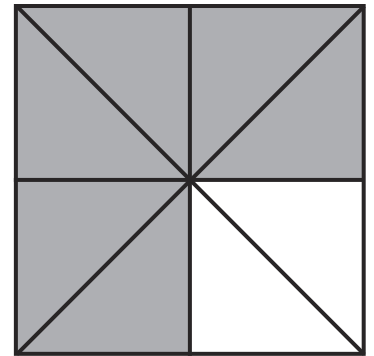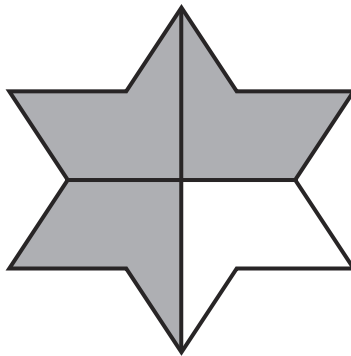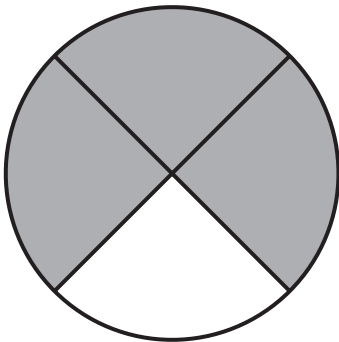
Now shade $\frac{1}{4}$ of these shapes.
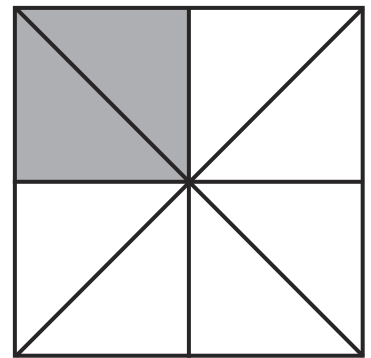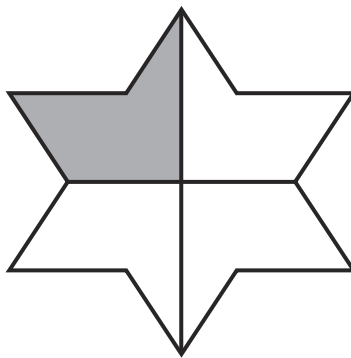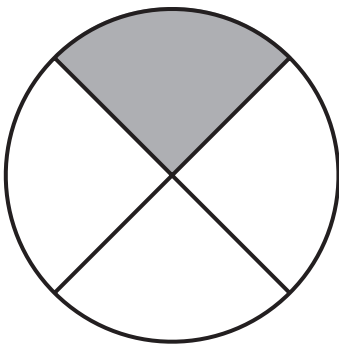
1 section of the first two shapes and 2 sections of the last shape should be shaded. It doesn't matter which sections you shade, as long as the correct number of sections are shaded.

Shade $\frac{1}{3}$ of these shapes.
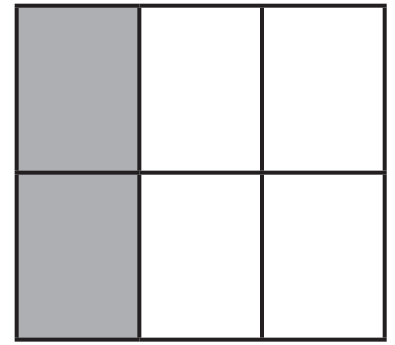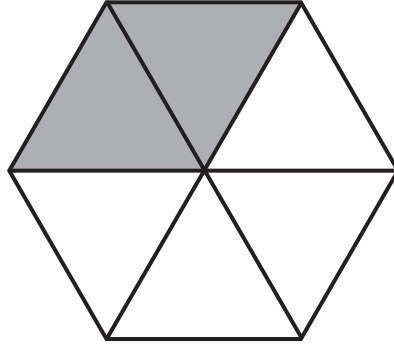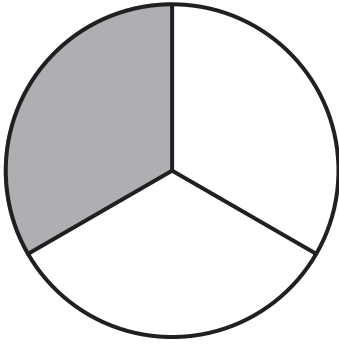
1 section of the circle, 2 sections of the hexagon and 2 sections of the square should be shaded. It doesn't matter which sections you shade, as long as the correct number of sections are shaded.

Shade $\frac{3}{4}$ of these shapes.

3 sections of the first two shapes, and 6 sections of the last shape should be shaded. It doesn't matter which sections you shade, as long as the correct number of sections are shaded.

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Fraction of Quantities

The same thing applies when we are finding fractions of quantities. You need to make sure you know your 2× and 3× tables and that you are confident with halving. Let's practise. Use objects like buttons, beads or pieces of pasta if this helps you.

	Find $\frac{1}{2}$
2	1
4	**2**
6	**3**
8	**4**
10	**5**
12	**6**
14	**7**
16	**8**
18	**9**
20	**10**

Now, let's try finding $\frac{1}{4}$. Remember to find half and then halve again.

	Find $\frac{1}{2}$	Find $\frac{1}{4}$
4	2	1
8	**4**	**2**
12	**6**	**3**
16	**8**	**4**
20	**10**	**5**
24	**12**	**6**
28	**14**	**7**
32	**16**	**8**
36	**18**	**9**
40	**20**	**10**

Now, see if you can find $\frac{3}{4}$. Remember, find $\frac{1}{4}$ then multiply this by 3.

	Find $\frac{1}{2}$	Find $\frac{1}{4}$	Find $\frac{3}{4}$
4	2	1	3
8	**4**	**2**	**6**
12	**6**	**3**	**9**
16	**8**	4	**12**
20	**10**	**5**	**15**
24	**12**	6	**18**
28	**14**	7	**21**
32	**16**	8	**24**
36	**18**	9	**27**
40	**20**	**10**	**30**

Finally, let's find $\frac{1}{3}$.

	Find $\frac{1}{3}$
3	**1**
6	**2**
9	**3**
12	**4**
15	**5**
18	**6**
21	**7**
24	**8**
27	**9**
30	**10**

There are <u>24</u> children in Gold Class. <u>Half</u> of them are girls.
<u>How many are boys</u>?

½ of 24 is 12, so there must be 12 girls and 12 boys.

Molly has <u>some</u> pens. She gives <u>half</u> of them to Chloe. Molly has <u>6 pens left</u>.
<u>How many did she start with</u>?

6 is half of 12, so she had 12 pens to start with.

Jack has saved <u>£12</u>. He spends $\frac{1}{4}$ of his money on a new toy car.
<u>How much does the car cost</u>? <u>How</u> much does Jack have <u>left</u>?

¼ of £12 is £3

The car cost £3.

£12 – £3 = £9

He has £9 left.

My cake recipe says I need <u>60ml</u> of milk. I have to add $\frac{1}{3}$ of the milk to the
mixture. <u>How much do I need to add</u>?

⅓ of 60ml is 20ml.

Kim has a piece of ribbon, which is <u>28cm</u> long. She cuts $\frac{3}{4}$ of it off.
<u>How long</u> are her <u>two pieces</u> of ribbon?

**¾ of 28 cm is 21cm (1/4 is 7cm, 3 x 7cm is 21cm) so the pieces of ribbon
are 21cm and 7cm long.**

Properties of 2D Shapes

First, let's remind ourselves of the shape names. Label these shapes.

circle   square   triangle   rectangle   pentagon   hexagon   octagon
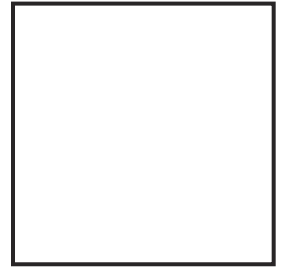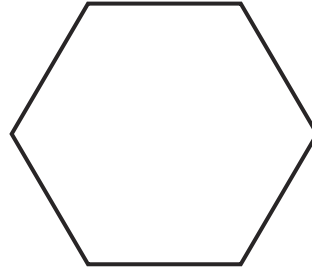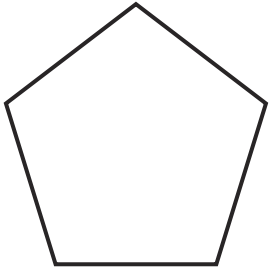
Name **pentagon**

Sides **5**

Corners **5**

Name **rectangle**

Sides **4**

Corners **4**

Name **hexagon**

Sides **6**

Corners **6**

Name **square**
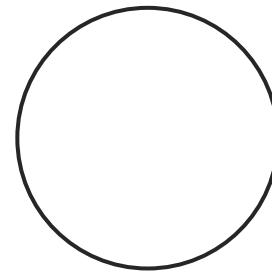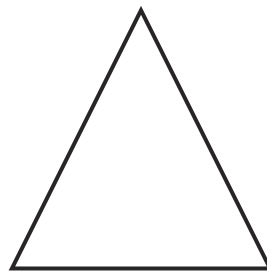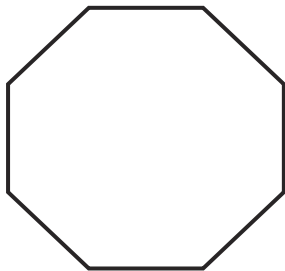
Sides **4**

Corners **4**

Name **octagon**

Sides **8**

Corners **8**

Name **triangle**

Sides **3**

Corners **3**

Name **circle**

Sides **1**

Corners **no corners**

Now, write how many sides and how many corners each shape has.

Try some questions on the next page.

Draw lines to match these shapes to their names.
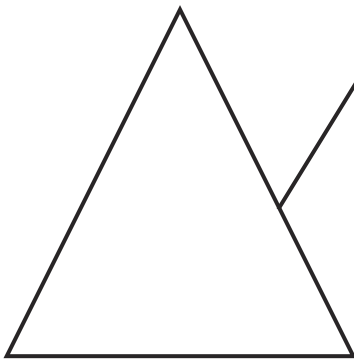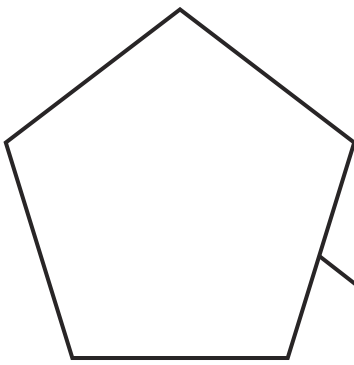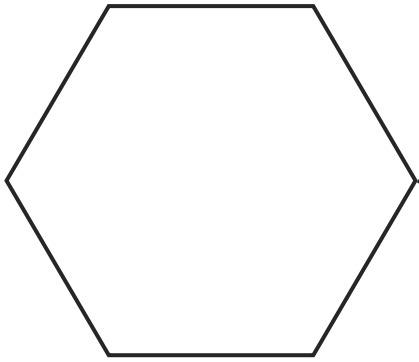
triangle

hexagon

octagon

pentagon

Write these shape names in the correct place in the Carroll diagram.

square   **hexagon**   **rectangle**   **circle**

4 Sides or Less	More Than 4 Sides
square rectangle circle	hexagon

Which statements are correct? Tick **two**.

A square has four sides.   ✔

A square is symmetrical.   ✔

The sides of a square are not the same length.   ☐

A square has one curved side.   ☐

Properties of 3D Shapes

First, let's remind ourselves of the 3D shape names. Label these shapes.

sphere   cube   cuboid   cylinder   cone   triangular prism

square-based pyramid   triangular-based pyramid

Name **triangular prism**

Faces **5**

Edges **9**

Vertices **6**

Name **cylinder**

Faces **3**

Edges **2**

Vertices **0**

square
Name **based-pyramid**

Faces **5**

Edges **8**

Vertices **5**

Name **sphere**

Faces **1**

Edges **0**

Vertices **0**

Name **cuboid**

Faces **6**

Edges **12**

Vertices **8**

Name **cone**

Faces **2**

Edges **1**

Vertices **1**

Name **cube**

Faces **6**

Edges **12**

Vertices **8**

triangular
Name **based-pyramid**

Faces **4**

Edges **6**

Vertices **4**

Now, write how many faces, edges and vertices each shape has.

Shape Problems

Adam is painting by printing with a 3D shape. His 3D shape is a triangular prism. What two 2D shapes can he make?
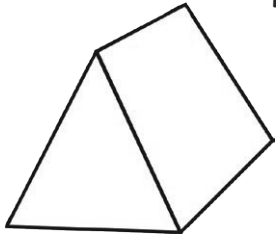
He can make triangles and rectangles.

Mo says, 'A cone has no vertices.' Is he correct? Explain your answer.

No he is not right. A cone has one vertex.

Priya is holding a 3D shape. She says, 'My shape has five faces. Four of the faces are the same shape and one is different.' What shape is Priya holding?

She is holding a square-based pyramid.

Write these shape names in the correct place in the Venn diagram.

sphere   cube   cone   cylinder   pyramid
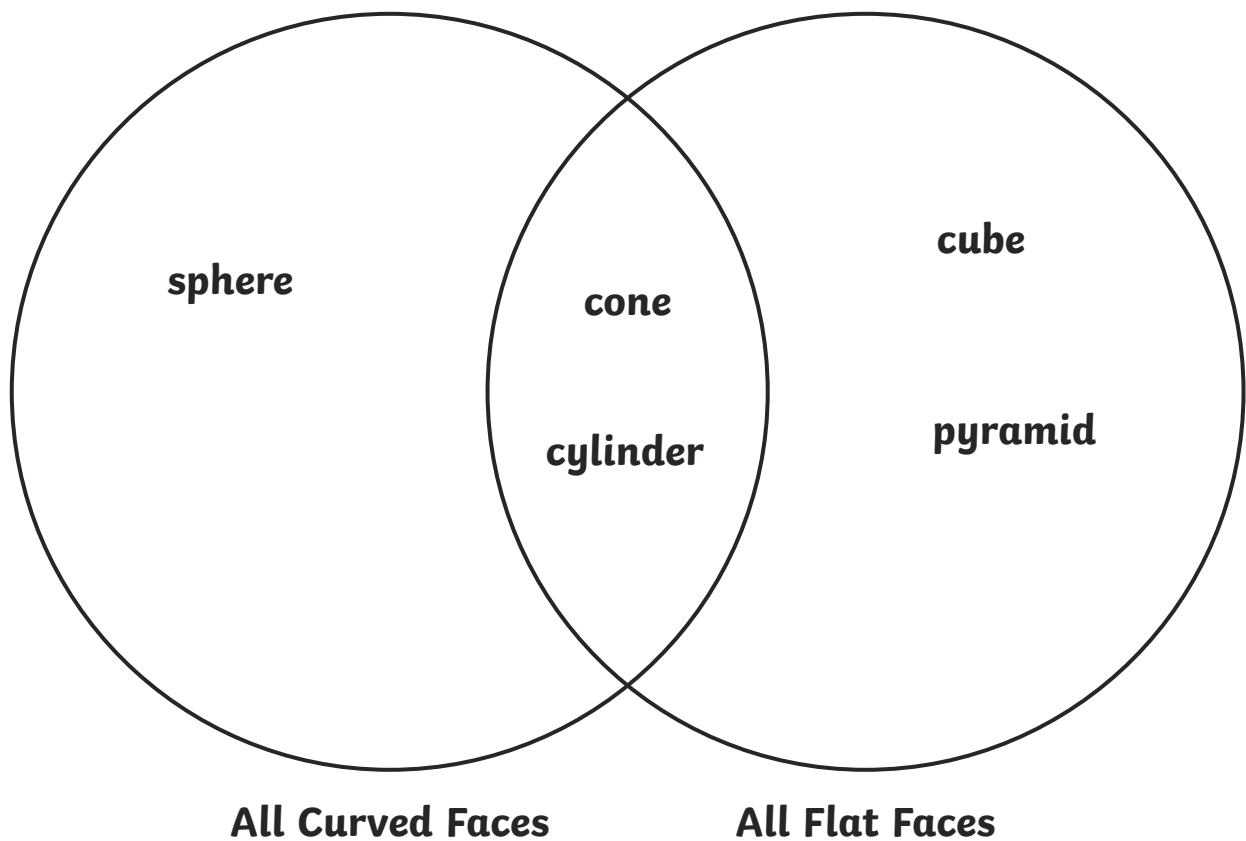
sphere

cone

cylinder

cube

pyramid

All Curved Faces   **All Flat Faces**

Which statements are correct? Tick **two**.

A square has four sides.   ✓

A square is symmetrical.   ✓

The sides of a square are not the same length.

A square has one curved side.

Position and Direction

First, let's look at movement and turning. Look at this arrow:

forward

left   **right**

back
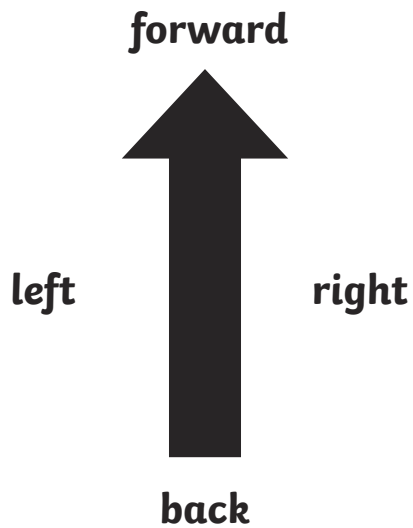
Draw what the arrow would look like if it turned to the left.

Now, draw what it would look like if it turned to the right.

Draw arrows to show these movements. The grey arrow shows where to start. The first one has been done for you.
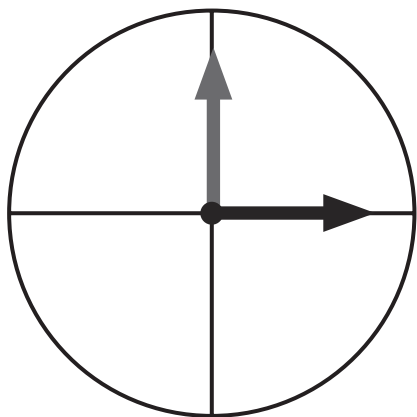
quarter turn clockwise
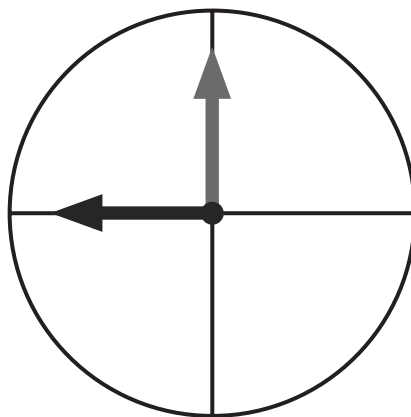
three-quarter turn clockwise
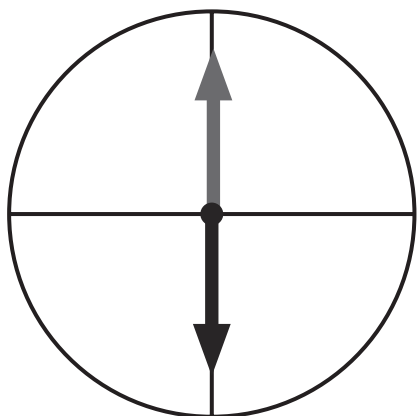
half turn anti-clockwise
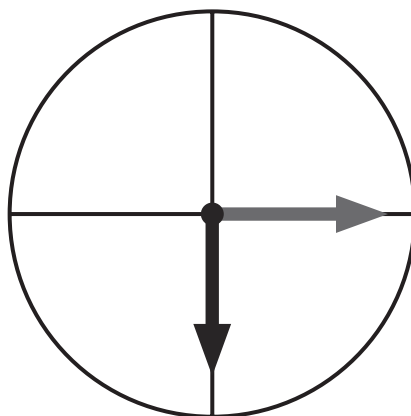
quarter turn clockwise
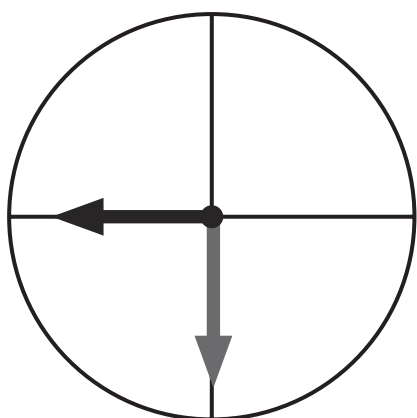
three-quarter turn anti-clockwise
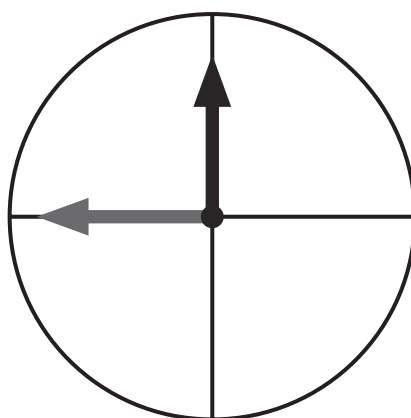
quarter turn clockwise

Complete these sequences.

15, 20, 25, 30, 35, **40, 45, 50**

1, 3, 5, **7, 9, 11, 13,** 15

| ○ | △ | ○ | △ | ○ | △ | ○ | △ | ○ | △ |

| ○ | △ | □ | △ | ○ | △ | □ | △ | ○ | △ |

Look at this sequence. What would the 10th term be? **20**

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12

Look at this sequence. What would the 8th term be? **24**

3, 6, 9, 12

Look at this sequence. What would the 9th term be? ○

| ○ | ✗ | ○ | ✗ | ○ | ✗ |
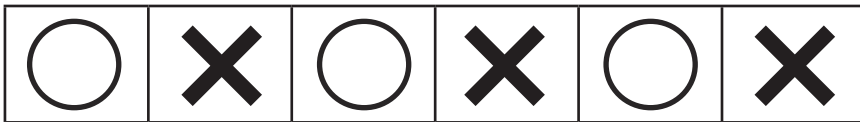
Look at this sequence. What would the 12th term be? ○

| ♡ | ☆ | ♡ | ○ | ♡ | ☆ |

Fill in the missing sections in these sequences.

	2				
	4				
3	6	9	12	15	18
	8				
	10				
	12				
	14				
	16				

Fill in the missing sections in these sequences.

			X				
			O				
!	X	@	X	!	X	@	X
			O				
			X				
			O				

Tally Charts

Lily has a pack of coloured sweets. She empties them out and looks at how many there are of each different colour. Here are her sweets:
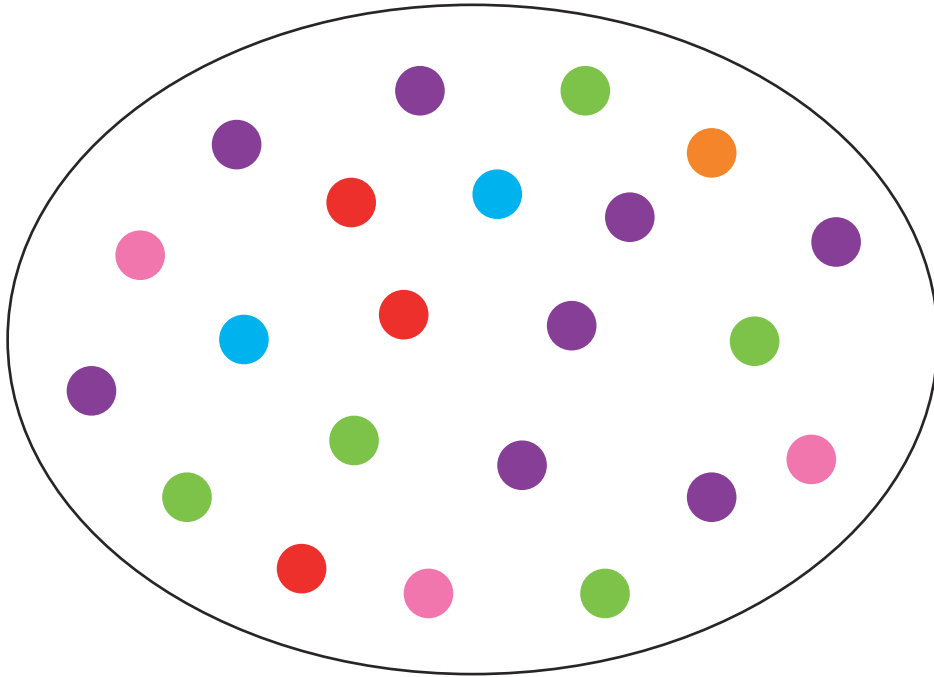
Lily decides to count the colours and record this information in a tally chart. Can you finish the tally chart for her?

Colour	Tally	Number
red	III	3
purple	ⅢⅡ III	**8**
pink	**III**	**3**
orange	I	**1**
blue	**II**	**2**
green	ⅢⅡ	5

Pictograms

Next, Lily decides to make a pictogram. She has made a start. Can you finish it?
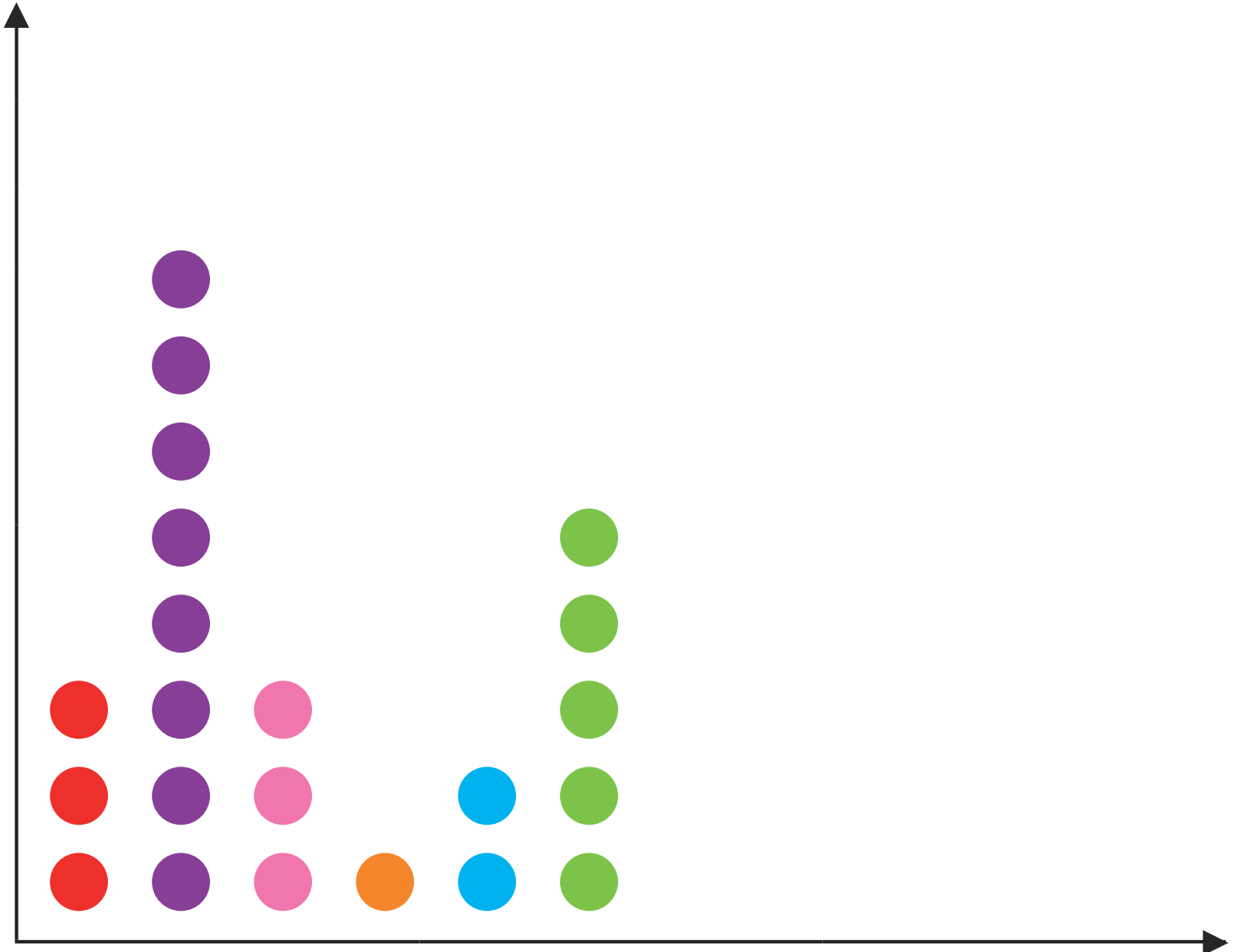
Block Graphs

Finally, Lily makes a block graph.
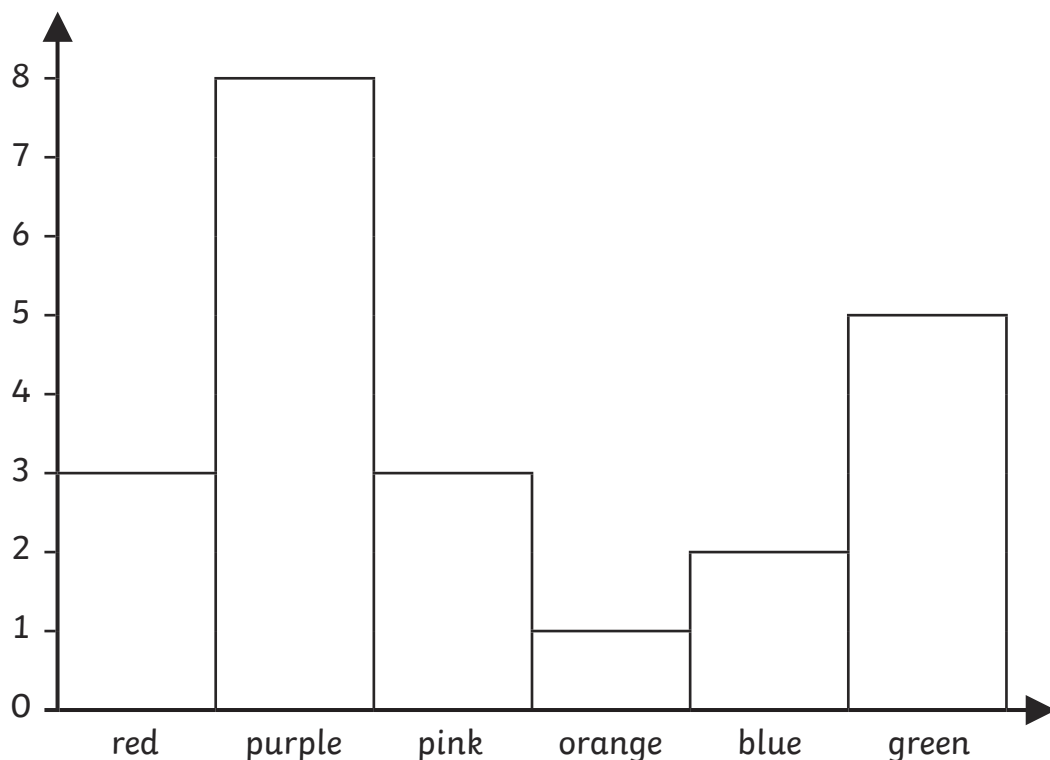
Which colour is the most popular? **purple**

Which two colours have the same number of sweets? **red and pink**

How many sweets are there altogether? **22**

How many more purple sweets are there than blue? **6**

Lily eats 3 purple sweets, 2 green sweets and 2 red sweets.
What will the tally chart look like now?

Colour	Tally	Number
red	I	1
purple	H̶I̶I̶I̶I̶	5
pink	III	3
orange	I	1
blue	II	2
green	III	3

How many sweets are left? **15**

Units of Measurement
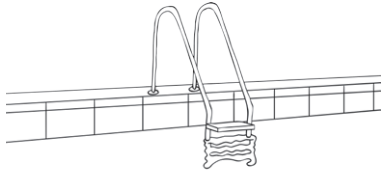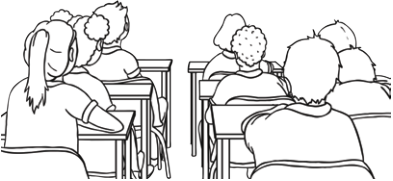
First, let's look at the units we use to measure. Draw lines to match the units to the measures. The first one has been done for you.

millimetres, centimetres, metres

capacity

grams, kilograms

weight

seconds, minutes, hours

temperature

millilitres, litres

time

degrees centigrade

length
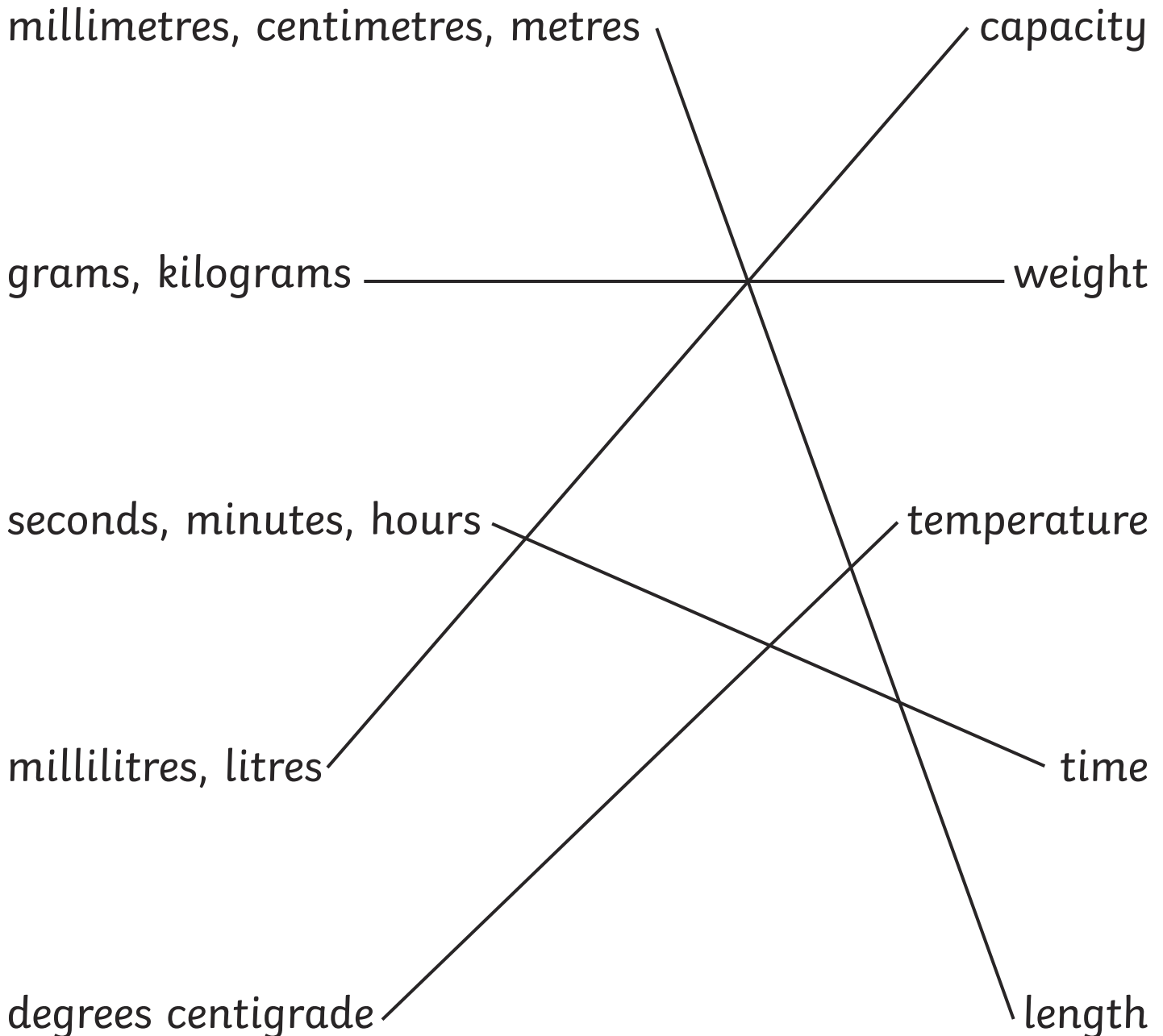
To save time, we can write some units of measurement in a shorter way. Can you complete the table?

metres	**m**
millilitres	**ml**
centimetres	cm
kilograms	**kg**
degrees Centigrade	°C
grams	**g**
millimetres	mm
litres	l

It is important to use the right unit when you are measuring. What unit would you use to measure these things?

the water in a swimming pool		**litres**
a pencil		**centimetres**
the temperature in your classroom		**degrees Centigrade**
the liquid in a cup of tea		**millilitres**
the distance from your home to Australia		**kilometres**

Measuring Length

Use a centimetre ruler to measure these objects. Remember that you need to measure from the 'zero' marker (not the end of the ruler). Don't forget to write your answer using 'cm', e.g. '5cm'.

5cm

_____

9cm

_____

8cm

CHOCO

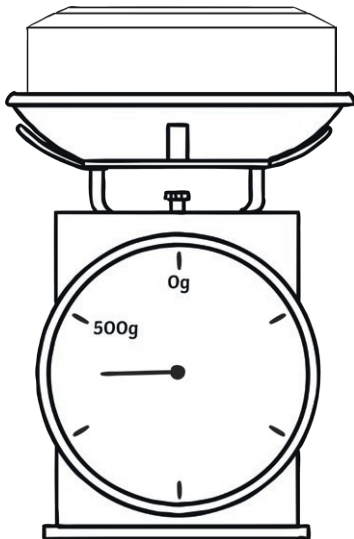_____
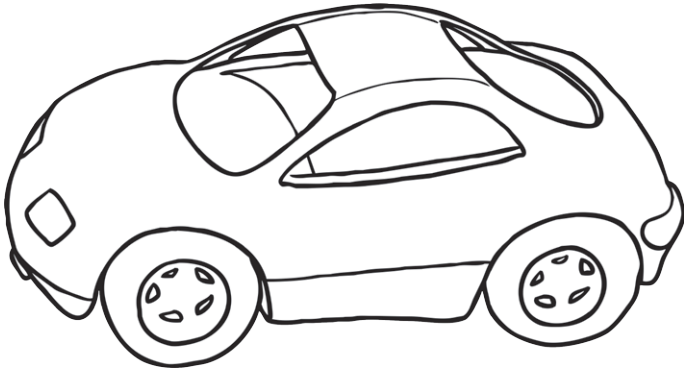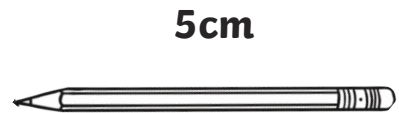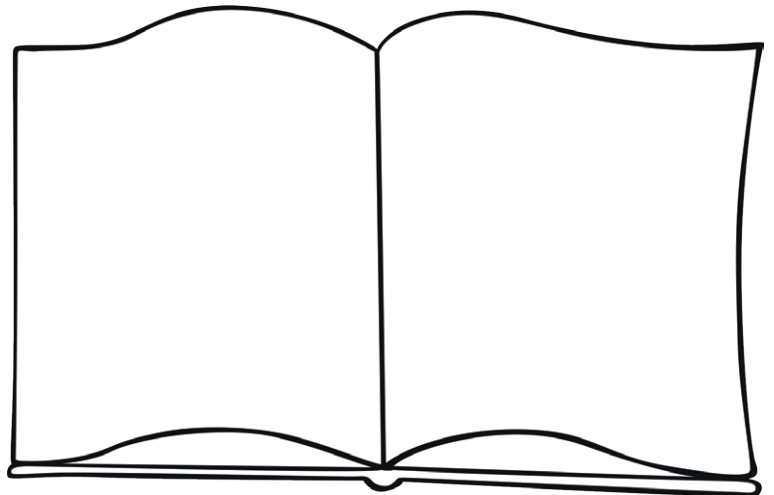
10cm
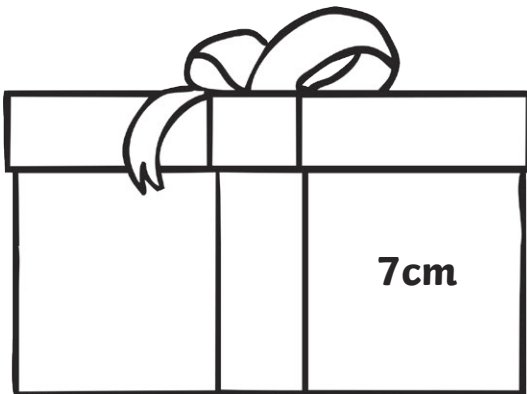
7cm

_____
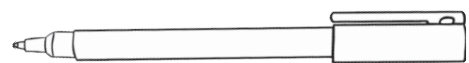
6cm

_____

Measuring Capacity

Being able to read a scale is important when you are measuring. Measuring jugs will have a scale on them but they will not show every single millilitre. Have a go at reading the scales on these jugs. Don't forget to write your answers in millilitres (ml).

50ml X
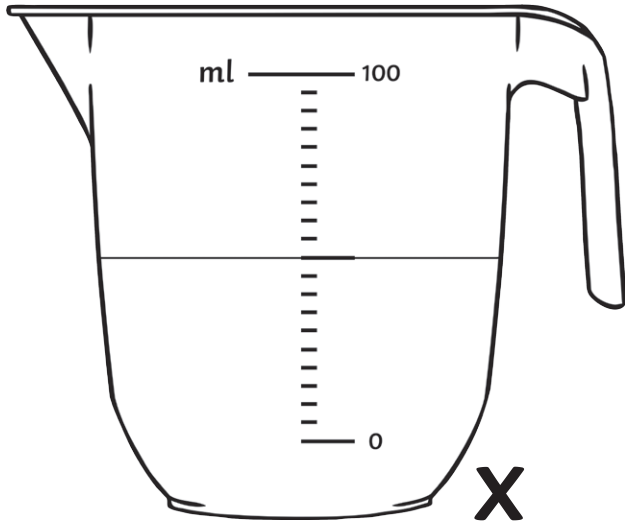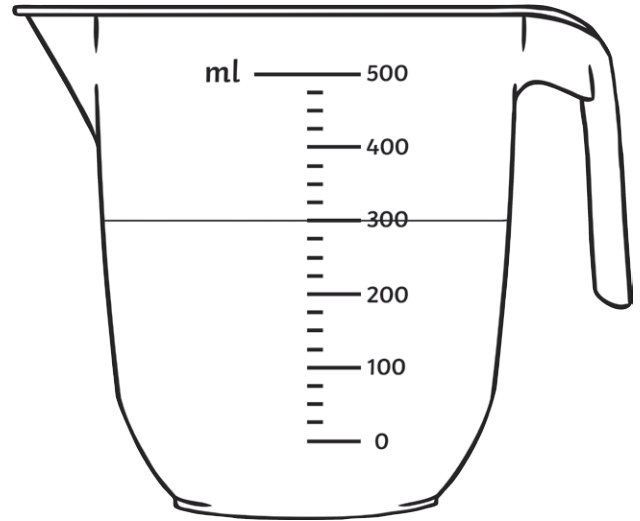
300ml
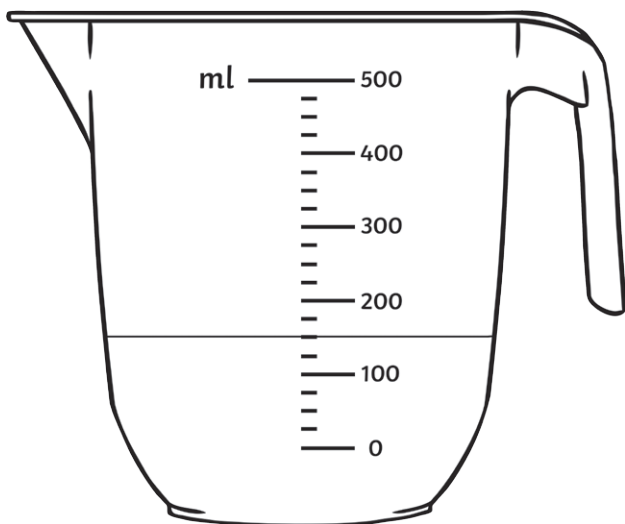
150ml
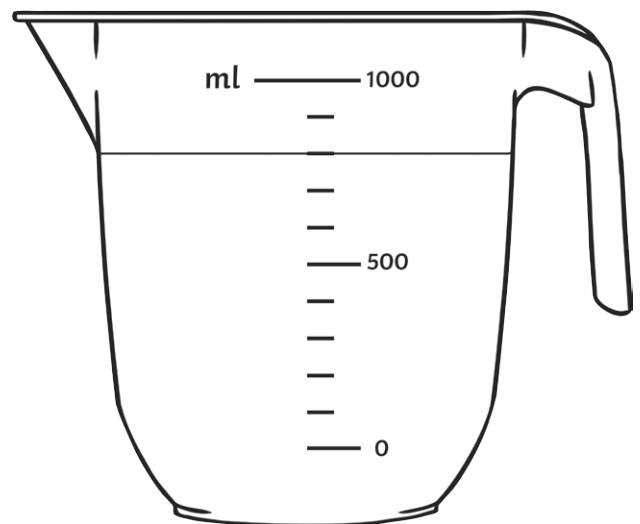
800ml

Draw a circle around the jug holding the most water.

Put a cross next to the jug holding the least water.

Measuring Weight

Being able to read a scale is important when you are measuring. Weighing scales will have a numbered scale on them but they will not show every single gram. Have a go at reading the weights shown by these scales. Don't forget to write your answers in grams (g).

X
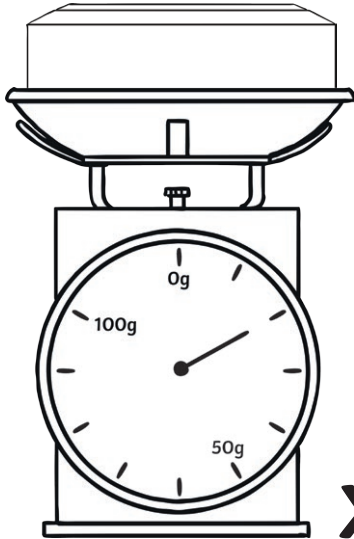
20g
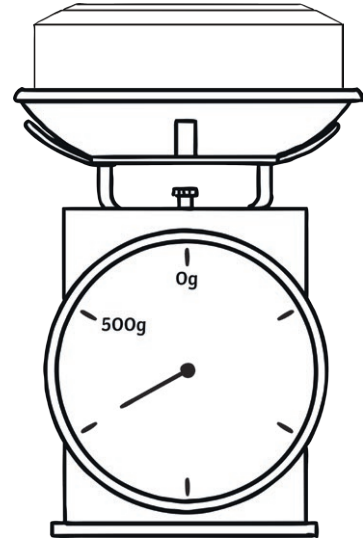
400g

450g
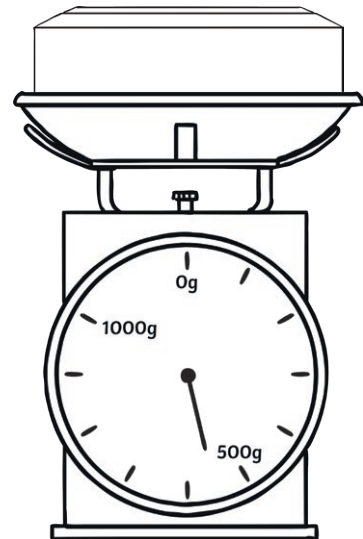
550g

Draw a circle around the scale with the heaviest parcel.

Put a cross next to the scale with the lightest parcel.

Measuring Temperature

Being able to read a scale is important when you are measuring. Thermometers will have a numbered scale on them but they will not show every single degree. Have a go at reading the temperatures shown by these thermometers. Don't forget to write your answers in degrees Celcius (°C).

30°C

45°C X
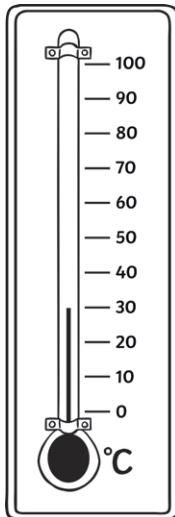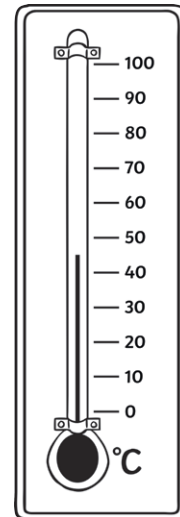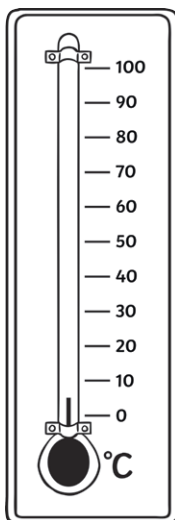
5°C
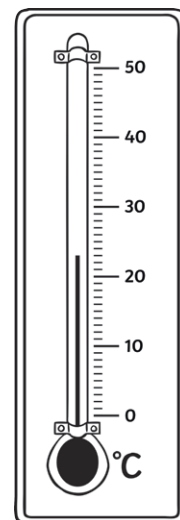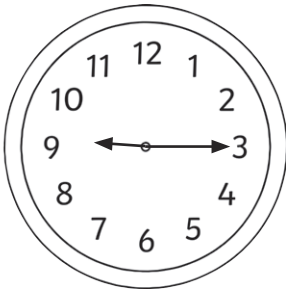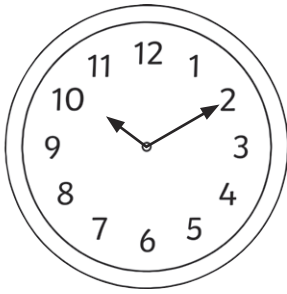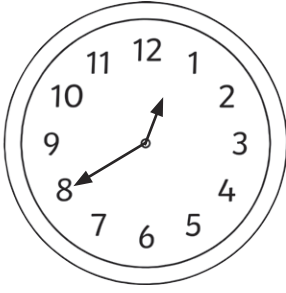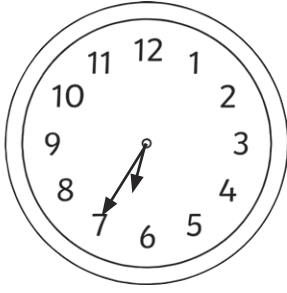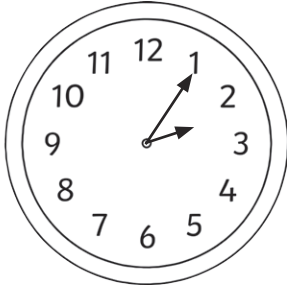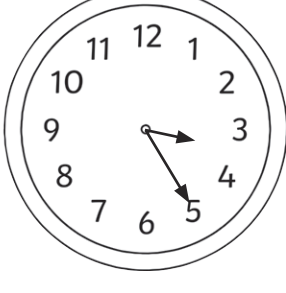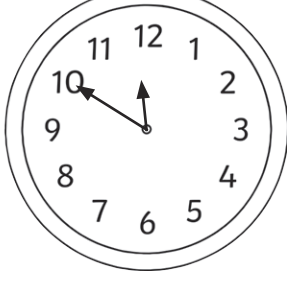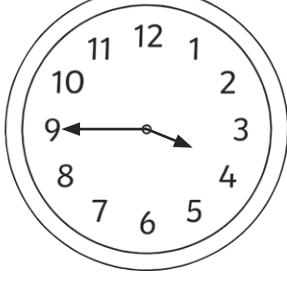
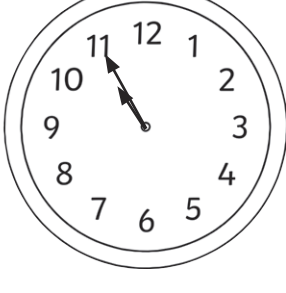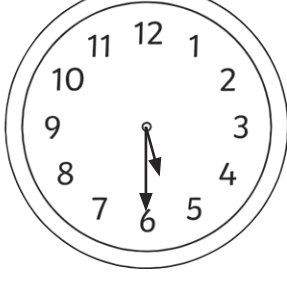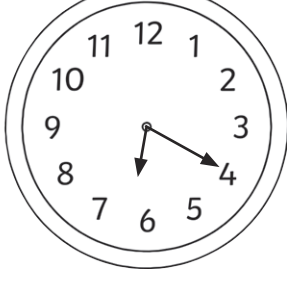**23°C**

Draw a circle around the thermometer showing the coldest temperature.

Put a cross next to the thermometer showing the hottest temperature.

What Time Is It? – Times Past and To

Use the clock to help you draw hands on each clock to show the correct time.

quarter past 9	**10 past 10**	**25 to 8**
20 to 1	**25 to 7**	**5 past 2**
25 past 3	**10 to 12**	**quarter to 4**
5 to 11	**half past 5**	**20 past 6**

Challenge: Choose four of the times shown above. What might you be doing at these times?

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