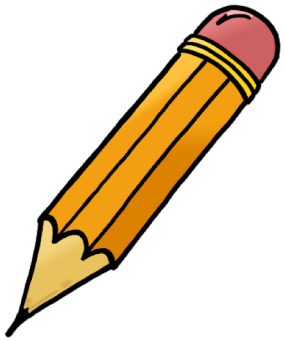
Year 6

Thursday 30th April 2020

Maths



LO: to use a bar model for problem solving.

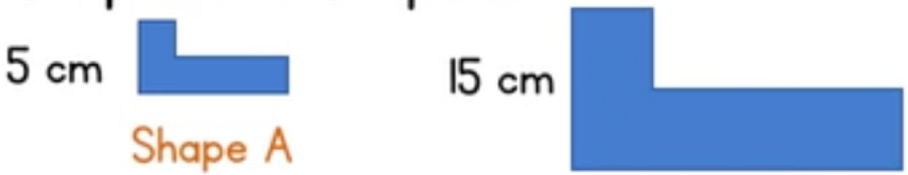
A video of the lesson is available here.
Summer Term - Week 2 - Lesson 3

This link will only work on the PDF or link above this power point.

Flashback 4

Year 6 | Week 2 | Day 5

1) What is the scale factor of enlargement from shape A to shape B?



2) Complete the sentence.

For every glass there are --- straws

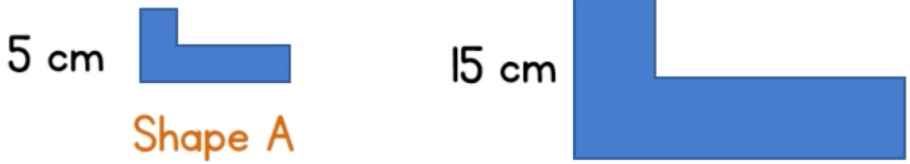
3) Change 78 metres to kilometres.

4) Write 26 million in figures.

White Rose Maths

Flashback 4

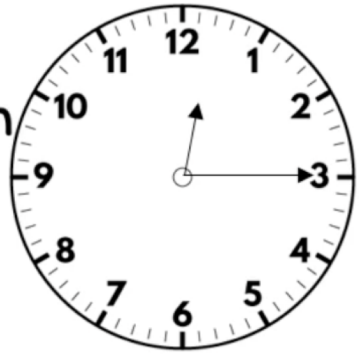
1) What is the scale factor of enlargement from shape A to shape B?



Shape A

Shape B

3



2) Complete the sentence.

For every glass there are --- straws

3

3) Change 78 metres to kilometres.

0.078

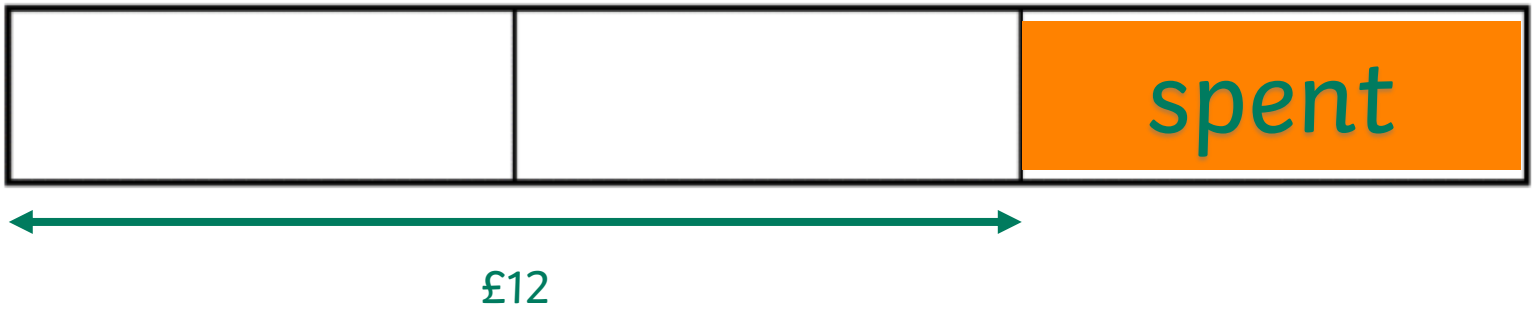
4) Write 26 million in figures.

26,000,000

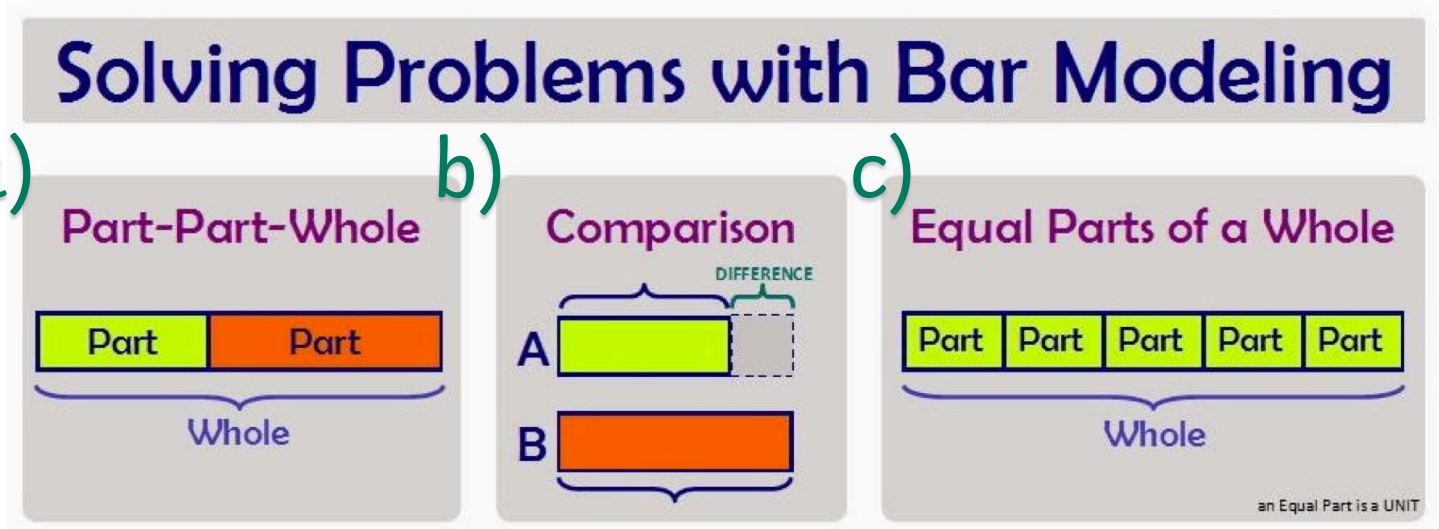
What is Bar Modeling?

Bar modeling is a visual representation of a problem that can be used to solve: subtraction, addition, multiplication and division. In word problems they can help us to decide which operation to use or how to visualize a problem.

Harry is given pocket money. He spends 1/3 of his money on a game. He has £12 left. How much did he have to start with?



Can you match the word problem with the bar model that could be used to solve it? E.G 1. A



1. Peter earns £82.75 per day at Morley's. How much does he earn if he works 5 days?

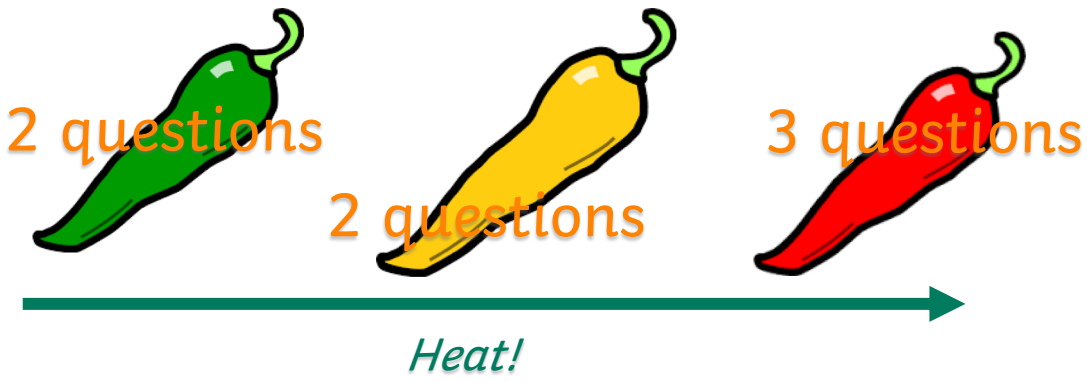
2. Hannah bought a sports bike for £89. Her brother bought a bike from the same website for £105. How much more did he spend?

3. Muhammed had 15 green sweats and Jordan has 22 red sweets. How many do they have in total?

Independent work

Independent work continues on the following slide.

Chili challenge! Remember to choose the challenge that is right for you! Too easy will be boring and too hard will be frustrating.



The video lesson is available here

Summer Term 1 - Week 2 – lesson 3

Problem Solving

Your turn

1 A car park is full.

- $\frac{1}{3}$ of the cars leave
- 60% of the remaining cars are red.

There are 200 cars left in the car park. How many are red?

2 Mo has some red and green sweets.

- He eats $\frac{1}{3}$ of the sweets.
- $\frac{3}{4}$ of the sweets left over are green.

- The other quarter are red. There are 25 red sweets.

How many green sweets are there?

Problem Solving

Your turn

1 A car park is full.

- $\frac{1}{3}$ of the cars leave
- 60% of the remaining cars are red.

There are 250 cars left. How many are not red?

2 Mo has some red and green sweets.

- He eats $\frac{1}{3}$ of the sweets.
- $\frac{3}{4}$ of the sweets left over are green.

- The other quarter are equal parts red and yellow. There are 8 red and 8 yellow sweets.

How many green sweets are there?

Problem Solving

Your turn

1 A car park is full.

- $\frac{1}{3}$ of the cars leave
- 60% of the remaining cars are red.

There are 200 cars left. How many are red?

2 Mo has some red and green sweets.

- He eats $\frac{1}{3}$ of the sweets.
- $\frac{3}{4}$ of the sweets left over are green.

- Mo buys himself 30 more green sweets.

There are now 162 green sweets.

How many sweets did Mo start with?

Problem Solving

Your turn

White Rose Maths

3 Eva has £6.05 in a moneybox.

She only has 20p, 10p and 5p coins.

For every two 10p coins in the box, Eva has one 20p coin and three 5p coins.

How many of each coin does Eva have in her moneybox?

EXT: Dexter has to make the scales read between 250 g and 300 g.

He only has 10 g, 25 g and 50 g weights.

He has to use at least one of each weight.

For every three 10 g weights on the scales, Dexter uses one 25 g weight.

What combinations could he use?