

# Welcome to this book

This book will help you revise the maths you have learnt in Years 1 and 2.

Red headings show you which topic is covered.

This tells you which pages can help you with this topic.

Illustrations and diagrams help you to understand the topic.

## Fractions of numbers

### Finding half of a number

Having a number is dividing it by 2. If you know your  $\div 2$  division facts (see page 28) then you can halve all the **even numbers** to 24.  
 $18 \div 2 = 9$  so **half** of 18 is 9

To halve larger numbers, split them up (partition them), like this.

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 34 = \square$$

Find half of 30 and half of 4, and add:  $15 + 2 = 17$   
Answer 17

### Finding one-quarter of a number

Finding a **quarter** of a number is dividing it by 4. If you know your  $\div 4$  division facts (see page 28) then you can find one-quarter of all the **(multiples)** of 4 to 48.

$32 \div 4 = 8$  so **one-quarter** of 32 is 8

To find one-quarter of larger numbers, you can halve the number first and then halve the answer. This is because half of a half is one-quarter.

$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 68 = \square$$

Find half of 68 first: half of 60 is 30 and half of 8 is 4, so half of 68 is 34.

Now halve 34 to find one-quarter: half of 34 is 17.

Answer 17

### Finding three-quarters of a number

First find one-quarter and then multiply the answer by 3.

$$\frac{3}{4} \text{ of } 40 = \square$$

Divide 40 by 4 to find one-quarter: 10.

Then multiply the answer by 3 to give three-quarters:  $10 \times 3 = 30$ .

Answer 30



### Remember

To find half of a number, divide it by 2.

To find a quarter of a number, divide it by 4.

### Test yourself

- Answer these fraction questions.  
a  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 20  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 20  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  of 20  
b  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 44  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 44  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  of 44  
c  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 72  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 72  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  of 72

32 Fractions

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## Number stories

A number story is a story in words that can also be written in numbers, as a number statement.

A cat has four legs. Five cats have 20 legs altogether.



This number story can be written as the number statement:  $5 \times 4 = 20$

Emma has four cats, her sister has five cats. They have nine cats altogether.

Number statement:  $4 + 5 = 9$

Henry has eight cat treats. He shares them between his two cats. Each cat gets four treats.

Number statement:  $8 \div 2 = 4$

A packet of cat food cost 35p. George paid with a 50p coin. He was given 15p change.



Number statement:  $50 - 35 = 15$

Make up number stories to match these statements.

You could think about stories with sweets, fruit, animals or money.

$$12 - 8 = 4 \quad 15 + 15 = 30 \quad 14 \div 2 = 7 \quad 5 \times 3 = 15$$

### Test yourself

- Write the number statements.  
a Shenq had 35p. She was given another 17p. She now has 52p.  
b A person has two legs. Seven people have 14 legs.  
c I had 16 sweets. I ate nine of them. I have seven left.  
d 20 children got into groups of two. There were 10 groups.

### Remember

Write number statements and practise making up your own number stories.

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Problem solving 33

Find out about words in **bold** by turning to the Glossary.

Test yourself questions to check your understanding (answers are at the back of the book).

Remember boxes summarise important information.

## How to revise

- Turn to the topic and read about it.
- Read the Remember box and then cover it up. Can you remember what it says?
- Read the Test yourself questions and write your answers on a piece of paper.
- Check your answers against the right answers at the back of the book.
- If you got any answers wrong, read the topic again, then have another go at the questions.
- If you got the answers right – well done! Move on to the next topic.
- Once you have worked through this revision guide, move on to the **Key Stage 1 Maths Practice Papers**.

## Tips for tests

- Always read the question carefully before you answer it.
- Have a go at as many questions as you can. If there is a question you really can't answer, just move on to the next one. You can always come back to it if you have time.
- Try to get an idea of what the answer should be before you work it out.
- If you have time at the end, check through your work.