

Percentages



We expect pupils to:

Find 50%, 25%, 10% and 1% without a calculator and use addition to find other amounts eg.

$$50\% = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$

$$25\% = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$$

$$10\% = \frac{1}{10} = 0.10$$

$$1\% = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01$$

Find percentages with a calculator

(E.g. 23% of £300 = $23 \div 100 \times 300 = \text{£}69$)

Recognise that "of" means multiply.

We expect pupils to:

Express a fraction as a percentage via the decimal equivalent.

WORKED EXAMPLES

- Find 36% of £250

10% is £25

30% is £75 (10% × 3)

5% is £12.50 (10% ÷ 2)

1% is £ 2.50 (10% ÷ 10)

36% is **£90** (30% + 5% + 1% = £75 + £12.50 + £2.50)

- Express two fifths as a percentage

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & \rightarrow & \times 2 & & \rightarrow & \times 10 & \rightarrow \\ \frac{2}{5} & = & \frac{4}{10} & = & \frac{40}{100} & = & 40\% \end{array}$$



This rule is equivalent for % profit, increase or decrease.

- Increase £350 by 15%

$$15\% \text{ of } 350 = 15 \div 100 \times 350 = \text{£}52.50 \quad (\text{to find the increase})$$

$$\text{£}350 + \text{£}52.50 = \underline{\text{£}402.50} \quad (\text{then add on for the new total})$$

WE DO NOT...

Use the % button on the calculator because of inconsistencies between models.

