

Week 1– Thursday
$50 \div (4 \div 2) =$
98% of 400 =
CDIX =
$1 \frac{5}{6} + \frac{5}{6} =$
$600 \div 25 =$
$2 \frac{1}{18} - \frac{1}{6} =$
<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> = 804 – 217

Success in Seven Answers – Thursday, Week 1

1) $50 \div (4 \div 2) = 25$

Remember BODMAS. There are brackets so you must solve that section first. $(4 \div 2) = 2$. So now you know it's $50 \div 2$ to solve next which is 25.

2) This is a similar problem to the one we solved yesterday. Today, let's find 2% of 400 and subtract that

value to end up with 98% ($100\% - 2\% = 98\%$). Sometimes this is the far easier way to calculate the answer when things are nearly 100%. So 1% of 400 = $400 \div 100 = 4$ therefore, 2% of 400 = $4 \times 2 = 8$ We now know that 98% of 400 = $400 - 8 = 392$

3) Roman numerals involve you remembering the letter values and the rules of where they are placed next to each other.

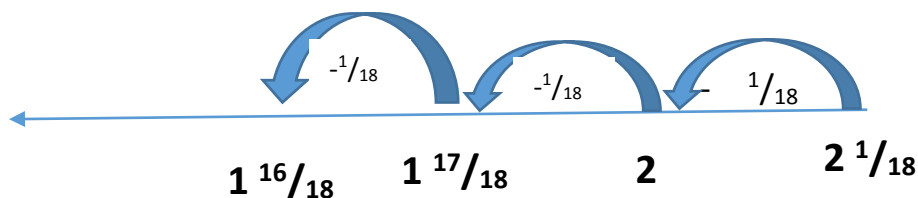
C = 100 and D = 500 The 100 comes before the 500 so the value is 100 less than 500 therefore CD = 400. Next, 1 = 1 and X = 10 so IX = 9 (one before ten). CDIX = 409

1) $1 + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{5}{6} = 1 + \frac{10}{6} = 1 + 1 \frac{4}{6} = 2 \frac{4}{6} = 2 \frac{2}{3}$

2) We could just count in 25s again (0, 25, 50, 75, 100, 125) but 600 is large so use other strategies to avoid mistakes:

- There are four 25s in 100 so in 600 there will be six times as many. $4 \times 6 = 24$ so $600 \div 25 = 24$
- You could also solve with long or short multiplication.

3) $2 \frac{1}{18} - \frac{1}{6}$ We know $\frac{1}{6}$ is the same as $\frac{3}{18}$ so we can jump back $\frac{3}{18}$ from $2 \frac{1}{18}$



$1 \frac{16}{18}$ can be simplified as $1 \frac{8}{9}$ by dividing the numerator and denominator by 2

4) $587 = 804 - 217$