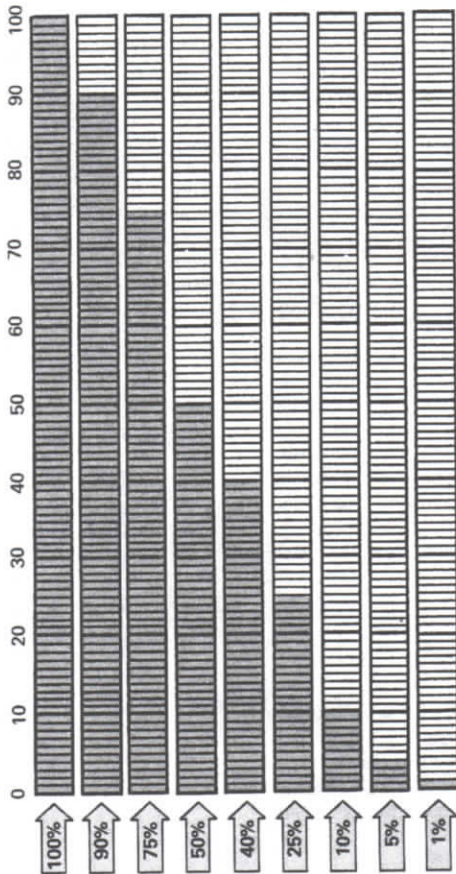


100% = 1 whole

1 Each of the following strips has been divided into 100 equal parts.
 (a) Colour each strip to show the given percentage.



(b) Complete this table:

Percentage coloured	100%	90%	75%	50%	40%	25%	10%	5%	1%
Percentage not coloured	0%	10%	25%	50%	60%	75%	90%	95%	99%
Sum of the two percentages	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

(c) If 60% of a strip is red, what percentage is not red?
 If 35% of a strip is red, what percentage is not red?
 If 30% of a strip is not coloured, what percentage is coloured?
 If 45% of a strip is not coloured, what percentage is coloured?

2 These containers hold orange juice.
 What percentage of each container is empty?



30 % is empty. 60 % is empty. 15 % is empty.

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Percentages of shapes

1 (a) Number of small squares = 10
 (b) Colour 20% red (2 of 10 squares) and 50% blue. (5 of 10 squares).
 (c) 25 % is not coloured.

2 (a) Number of small squares = 12
 (b) Colour 25% red and 50% blue.
 (c) 25 % is not coloured.

3 (a) Number of small triangles = 16
 (b) Colour 25% yellow and 50% red.
 (c) 25 % is not coloured.

4 (a) Number of small parts = 8
 (b) Colour 25% blue and 50% yellow.
 (c) 25 % is not coloured.

5 (a) Number of small rectangles = 20
 (b) Colour 10% red, 25% yellow, and 20% green.
 (c) 45 % is not coloured.

6 (a) Number of small triangles = 50
 (b) Colour 20% yellow, 50% blue, and 10% red.
 (c) 20 % is not coloured.

7 (a) 50% of the first strip is coloured. In the same way, colour 50% of the second strip.
 (b) 50% of each strip is now coloured. Why are the coloured lengths different?
Although 50% of each rectangle has been coloured, the coloured lengths are not equal, because the wholes are of different sizes.

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