2023 Parent Engagement Session Common Misconceptions in Primary Mathematics

1) Fractions

Primary 5

 Common denominators - change to common denominators when the fractions refer to the same total.

Example 1 - Change to common denominators Referring to the same total whole There are some cookies in a bag. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the cookies are chocolate chip cookies. $\frac{2}{5}$ of the cookies are almond cookies. The rest are butter cookies. What fraction of the cookies are butter cookies?

$$Buffer = |-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{5}$$
$$= \frac{7}{20}(Ans)$$

Aus: 30

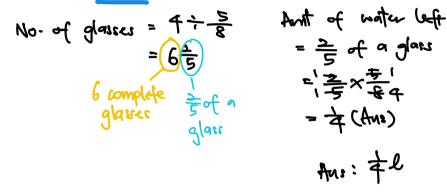
Example 2 - Part of a part (different denominator) $\frac{5}{7} \text{ of the students in a Computer Club are boys. } \frac{1}{4} \text{ of the girls in}$ the Computer Club are in Primary 6. What fraction of the students in the Computer Club are not Primary 6 girls? girls who are not primary 6 for the student type. Girls out of the field = $1 - \frac{5}{7}$ $= \frac{2}{7}$ Girls not in P6 = $1 - \frac{1}{7}$ $= \frac{3}{7}$ Girls not in P6 in compiter club out of field $= \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{21}{7} = \frac{3}{14}$ (Aru) Ans: $\frac{3}{14}$

Primary 6

b. Remainder in the answer - dividing fractions

Example 1

A jug contains 4ℓ of water. Mr Tay uses the water to fill some identical glasses to the brim. The capacity of each glass is $\frac{5}{8} \ell$. How much water is left?



Example 2

Joyce added $\frac{4}{5}$ ℓ of water to $\frac{1}{10}$ ℓ of orange syrup to prepare a drink. Then she poured $\frac{1}{8}$ ℓ of the drink into identical glasses.

- (a) What was the greatest number of glasses that contained $\frac{1}{8} \ell$ of drink?
- (b) How much drink did she have left?

$$Tota = \frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{10}$$

$$= \frac{4}{10}$$

$$=$$

2) <u>Percentage</u>

Are the percentages referring to the same whole?

Example 1

Referring to 600

Mrs King baked 600 cookies. 60% of them were chocolate cookies and the rest were butter cookies. She sold some butter cookies and the percentage of chocolate cookies increased to 72%. How many butter cookies did she sell?

	600	72% of newtotal	NUS PTRI.	
<u>_ch</u> 60%	<u></u>	= 360 28% of new total	Butter sold	
60 0	10		= 240-140	
$\frac{60}{60}$ x 600 = 360	40 × 600 100 × 600 = 240	$=\frac{360}{72}$ x 28	= 100 (Aur)	
	-?'	- 140	Aus: 100	
727.	287.			
• •	(140)			
	Example 2			
	·	> 100% = All Fruite	p 100% = Remainder.	
	At a fruit stall, 60% of the fruits are durians. 60% of the remaining			
	fruits are m	ruits are mangoes and the rest are watermelons. There are 112 vatermelons. How many durians are there?		
	AU (007.)	40% of 18	remaindur = naturnlous = $\frac{40}{100} \times 40$	
-			- the X 40	

5% of Remainder = mathematical = $\frac{40}{100} \times 40$ = 16%. 16% of total = 112 Durianc = $\frac{112}{16} \times 60$ = 420 (Ans)

Aus: 920

3) Algebra

G

4

Algebra vs Model - Which is better?

Mrs Loke had some red, green and yellow buttons. She had 80 more green buttons than yellow buttons and 15 more red than green buttons. She used $\frac{1}{4}$ of her green buttons and $\frac{1}{2}$ of her yellow buttons to sew on some dresses. She had 290 buttons left. How many $\frac{A|g_{L}v_{q}}{Let x Le 10. of yellow} \qquad \begin{array}{c} Children \\ must Le \\ G = x + 80 \\ Y = x \end{array}$ buttons did Mrs Loke have at first? Group green into of equal groups Model R 14 14 4 14 lu ly ly 20 20 20 20 R= X+ P0+15 = x + 95 be x. 4 x +80 $T_{u} + 80 + 20 + 15 = 290$ used = == x + == x to] Outside prinning syllatus 7u+115 = 290 = 축x + 60 Tu = 290 - 115 leff = x - ₹x + 80-60 / = 175 124= 175 ×12 $=\frac{1}{4}x+20$ > 300 x x uied = +x At first = 300 + to + 80+15 = 475 (Ans) 6ff = 1x x+95++x+++20= 290 Ans: 475 17× +115 = 290 (콕x=290-115 도 175 x = 175 ÷ 13 = 100 At -fing= 100 + 80 + 100 + 100 + 95 = 975 (Anr) Anr: 975