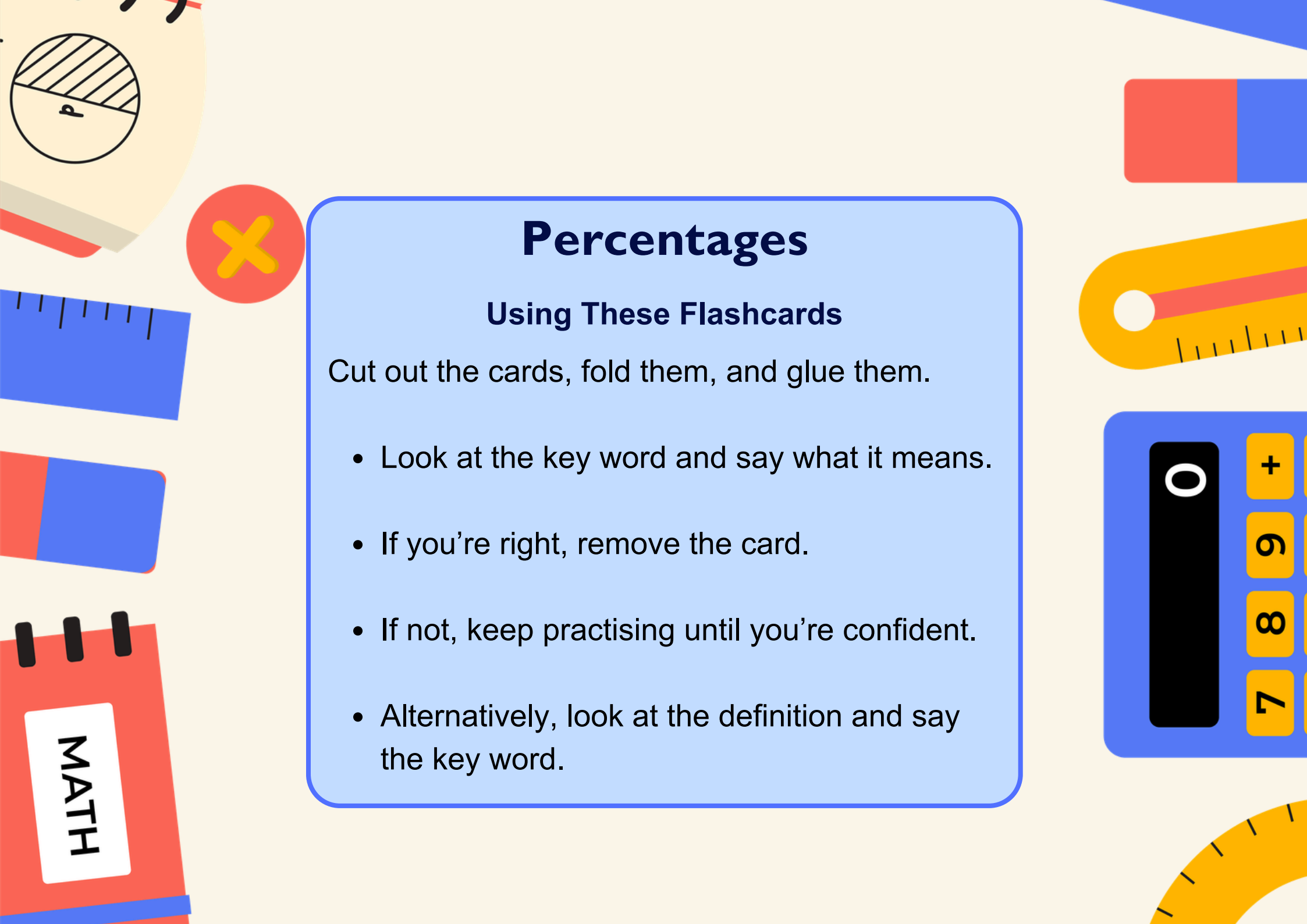




Percentages

Using These Flashcards

Cut out the cards, fold them, and glue them.

- Look at the key word and say what it means.
- If you're right, remove the card.
- If not, keep practising until you're confident.
- Alternatively, look at the definition and say the key word.

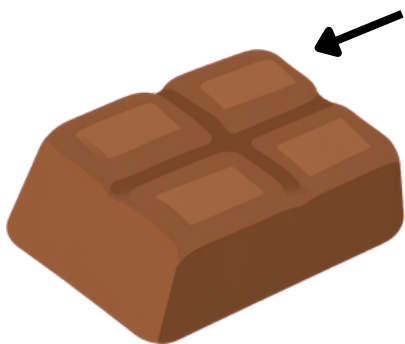
Whole



The **complete** amount; 100%.

Example: If the battery on your mobile phone is fully charged, then 100% of the battery icon is shaded.

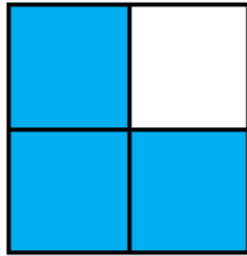
Part



One of the **equal pieces** that make up the whole.

Example: If a whole bar of chocolate is split into 4 equal parts, then each part can be written as: 25%, 0.25 or $\frac{1}{4}$.

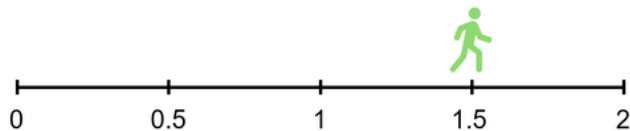
Fraction



A fraction shows how many parts of a whole you have.

Example: $\frac{3}{4}$ means 3 parts out of four equal parts.

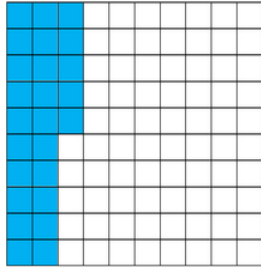
Decimal



Another way of representing a number, including part of a whole.

Example: If you've walked one and a half miles, you have travelled 1.5 miles.

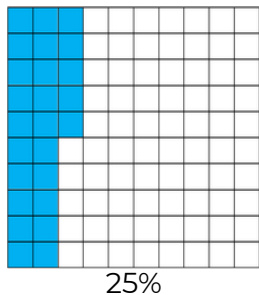
Percent



An amount **out of 100**.

Example: 25% means 25 cells in a 100 square are shaded.

Percentage



25%

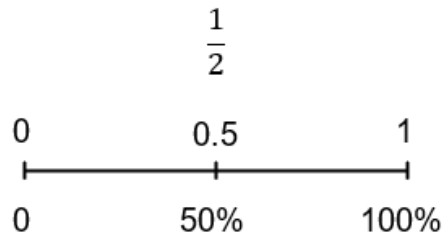
The **number** that tells you the percentage amount.

Example: If 10 cells in a 100 square are shaded, the percentage is 10%.

%

The **symbol** meaning percentage.

Equivalent



The same value shown differently.

Example: $0.5 = \frac{1}{2} = 50\%$.

Calculate

Calculate 20% of 30

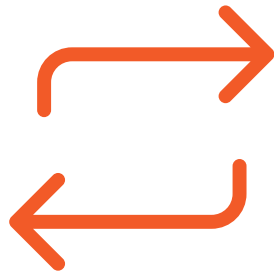
Find 10% of 30 $\rightarrow$ 3

Double it $\rightarrow$ 6

So, 20% of 30 is 6

To **work** something out using **clear steps**.

Convert



Changing a number from one form to another.

Example: $0.25 \rightarrow 25\%$

percentage of

If there are 30 students in a class, and 10 are boys, the percentage of the class that are boys is calculated as:

$$\frac{10}{30} \times 100 = 33\%$$

To write one number as a percentage of another, you compare them using this idea:

$$\text{part} \div \text{whole} \times 100$$

It tells you how much the first number is out of the second, out of 100.

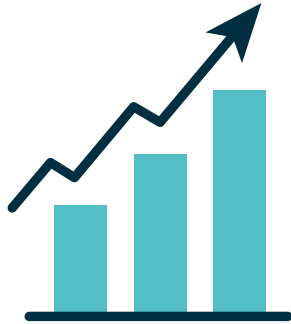
Percentage Discount



A percentage **taken off** the original price.

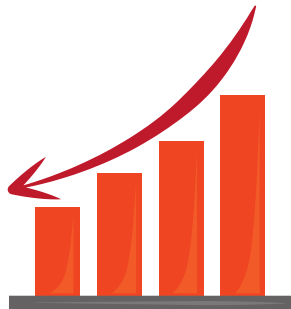
Example: 20% off £20 = you save £4.

Increase



To become **greater** or **larger**.

Decrease



To become **smaller**.

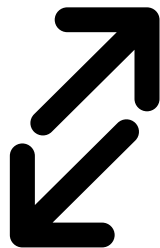
Original



The amount you **started** with.

Example: A jumper originally cost £40. It now costs £30 after a discount. The original price was £40.

Change



The **difference** between the starting amount and the new amount.

Example: The price was £50. Now it is £40. The change is £10 (a decrease)

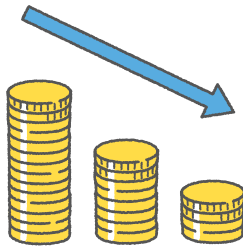
New



The amount **after** a change.

Example: The original price was £40. After a discount, the new price is £30.

Loss



The money you **lose** when your costs are more than what you earn or sell something for.

Example: You bought a toy for £10. You sell it for £7. Your loss is £3.

Profit



Money gained when the selling price is greater than the cost.

Example: It costs you 10p to make a friendship bracelet. You sell it for 50p. That's 40p profit.