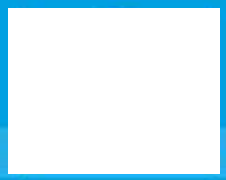
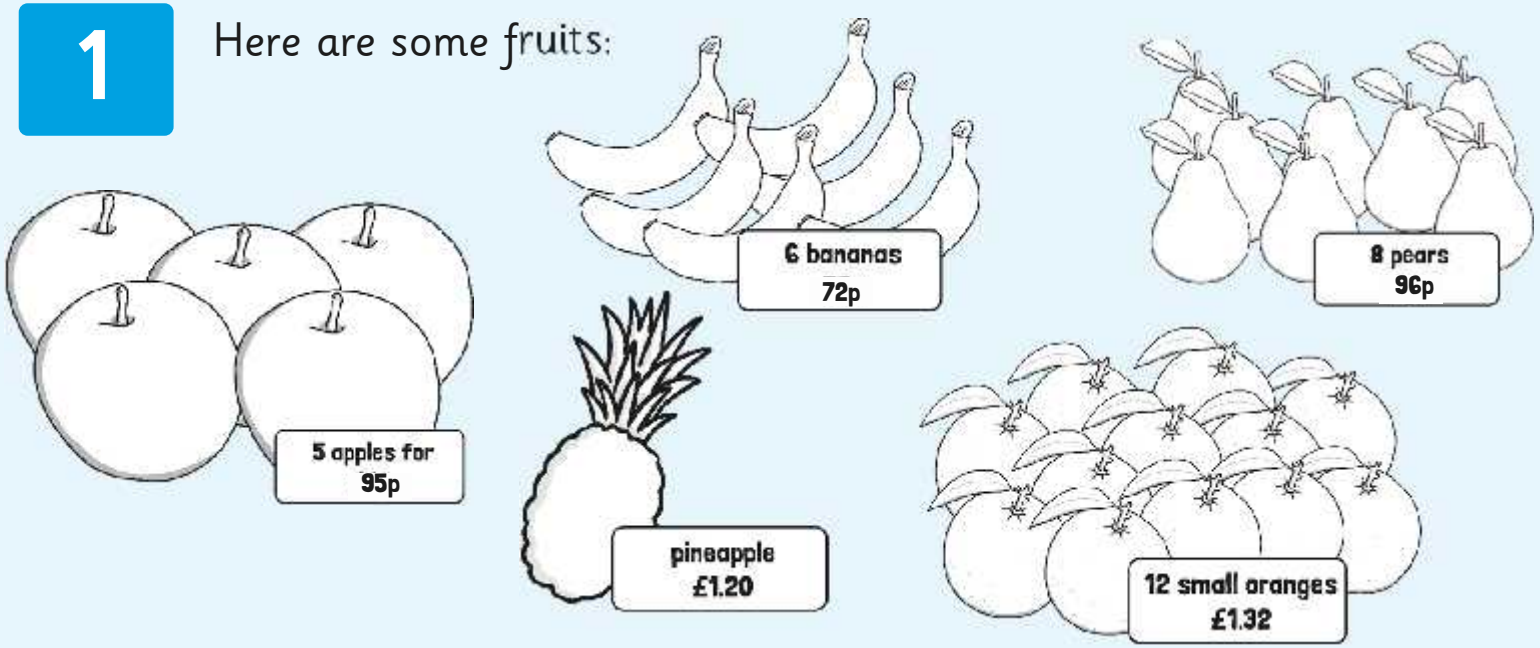
Simple Measure and Money Problems

KS2 Maths Practice Reasoning



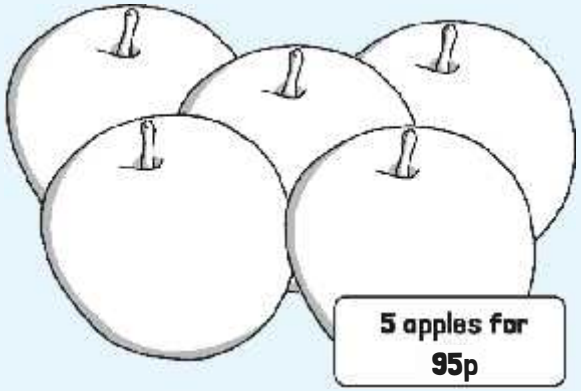
1 Here are some fruits:

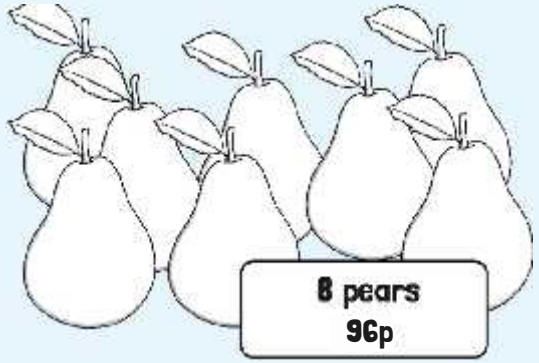


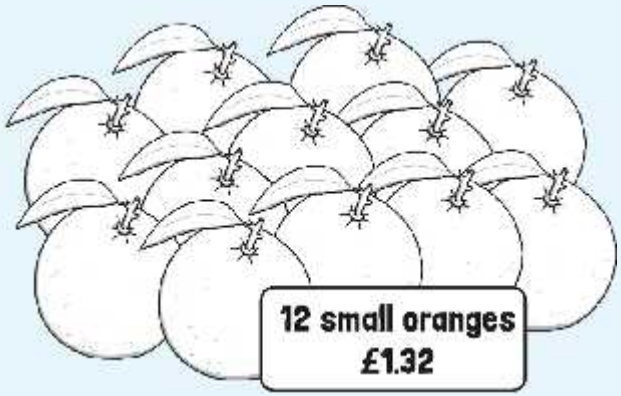
Calculate the cost of one of each fruit, and order them from least expensive to most expensive.

least expensive most expensive

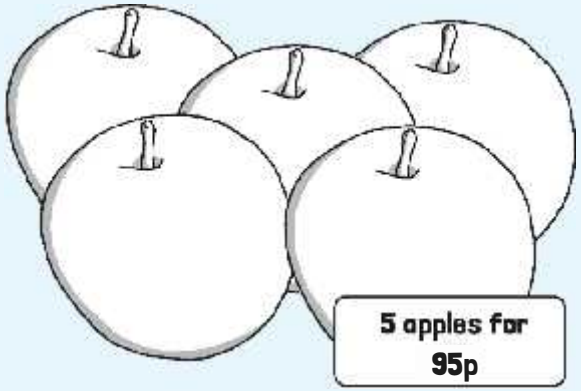
2 What is more expensive: 5 apples and a pineapple, or 12 oranges and 8 pears?

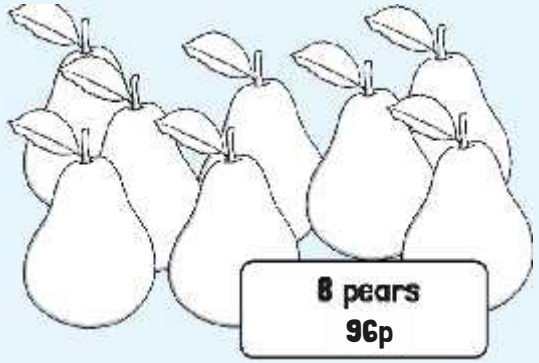


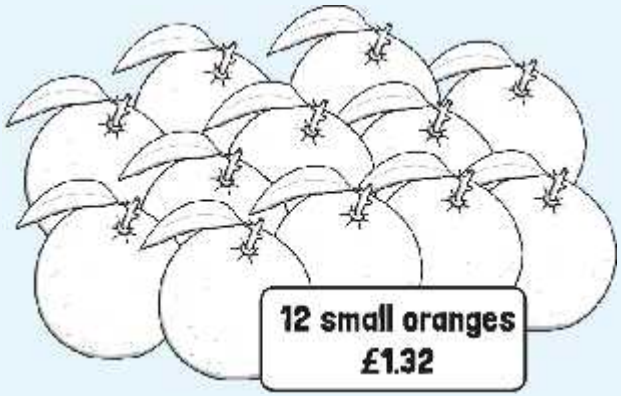




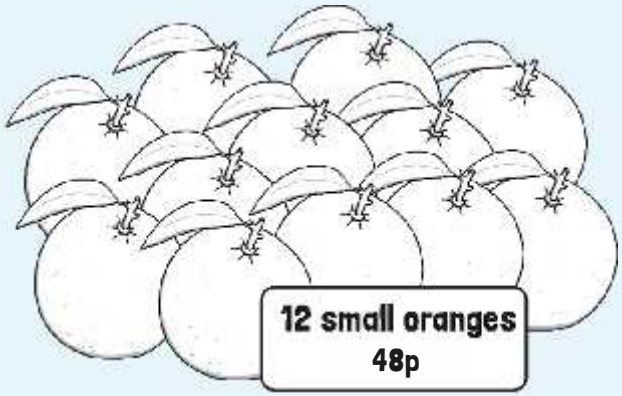
3 Amir has £3. Which 3 packs of fruit must he buy to spend as much of the £3 as possible?

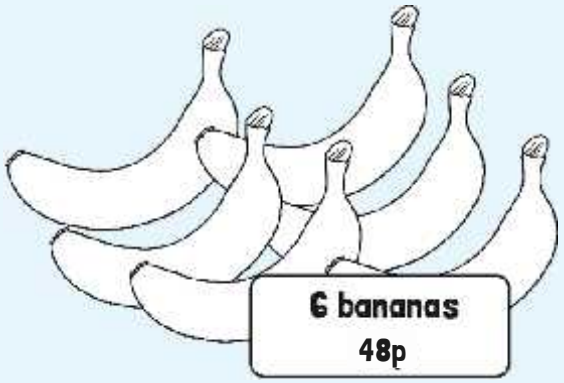


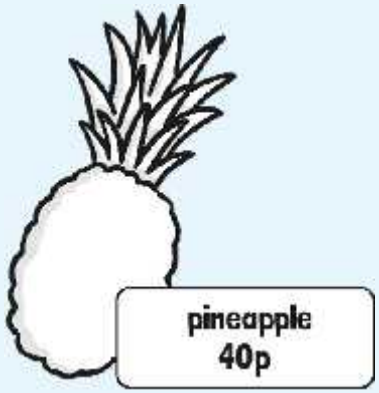




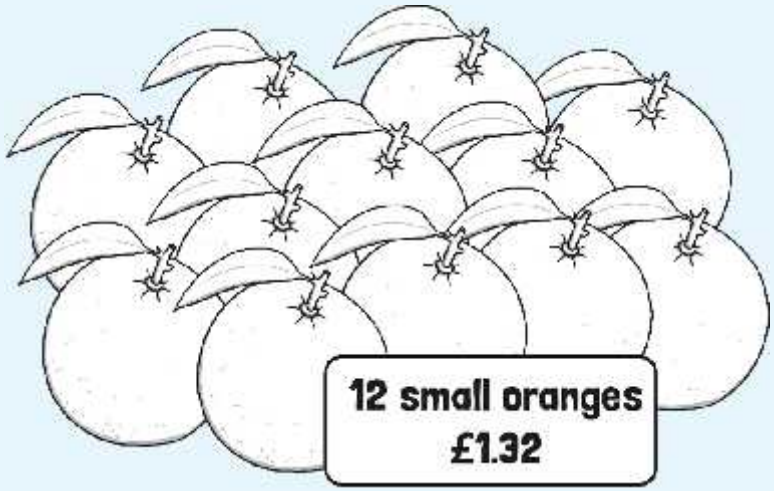
4 The grocer reduces the price of the pineapple, 6 bananas and 12 small oranges by one third. What are the new prices?







5 The grocer adds 6 small oranges to the 12 oranges, but wants to sell each orange for the same price. What will be the new price for 18 oranges?

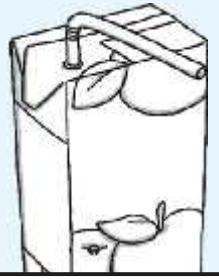


6 Here are some drinks sold by a supermarket:

1 litre Orange Juice
96p

750ml Lemonade
96p

500ml Coke
64p



2 litre Fruit Drink
£1.30

Calculate the cost of 1 litre of each drink, and order from least expensive to most expensive.

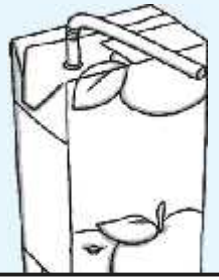
least expensive most expensive

7 Jane wants to buy a litre of each drink shown below. Explain why this is not possible.

1 litre Orange Juice
96p

750ml Lemonade
96p

500ml Coke
64p



2 litre Fruit Drink
£1.30

8 Jane pours 1 litre of orange juice equally into 6 glasses. How much juice will be in each glass and how much would the juice in each glass cost?

1 litre Orange Juice 96p

9 Jane then pours 750g of lemonade equally into each glass. How much lemonade will be in each glass, and how much would the lemonade cost?

750ml Lemonade
96p

10 Jane intends to sell cups of orange juice and lemonade.

She buys one bottle of each and will sell the cups for £1 each.

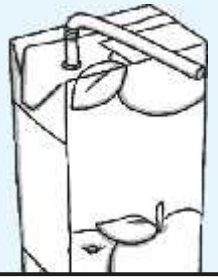
An empty plastic cup holds 250ml and costs 16p.

How much profit will Jane make altogether?

1 litre Orange Juice
96p

750ml Lemonade
96p

500ml Coke
64p

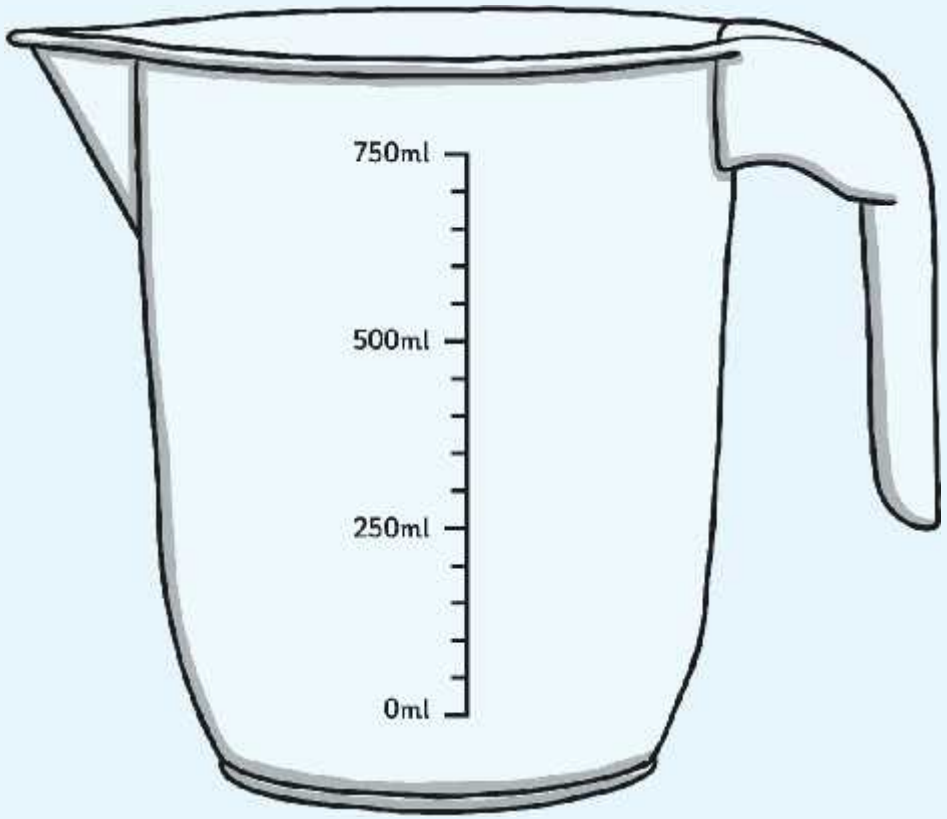


2 litre Fruit Drink
£1.30

11 Complete the following table, calculating the fractions of each quantity.

	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
100ml	25ml			
250ml		125ml		
500ml				375ml
600ml				
800ml				
1 litre				750ml

12 Draw lines on the measuring jug below to show $\frac{1}{4}$ full, $\frac{1}{2}$ full, $\frac{2}{3}$ full and $\frac{3}{4}$ full, writing the correct amount of ml next to each line.



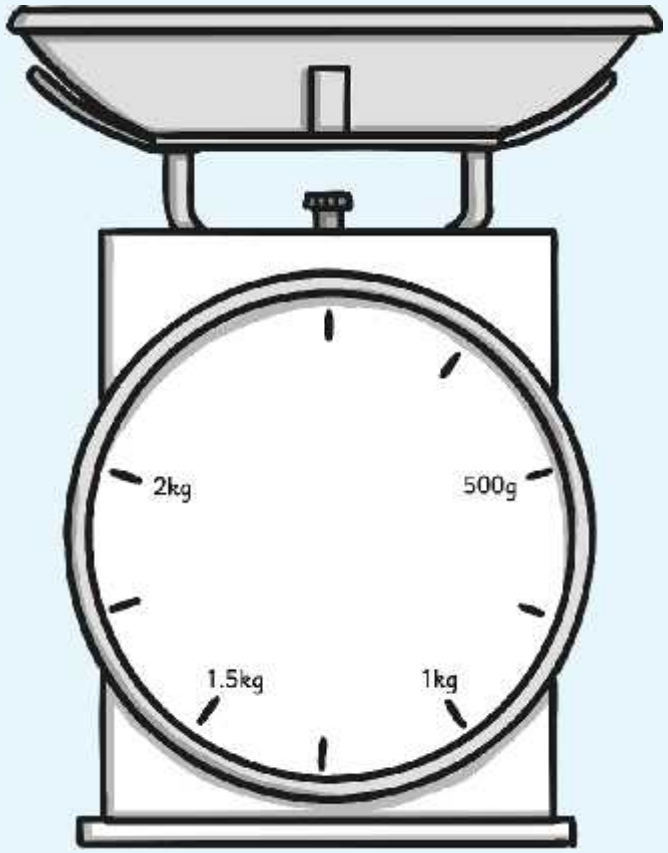
13 Complete the following table, calculating the length of each fraction of dowel.

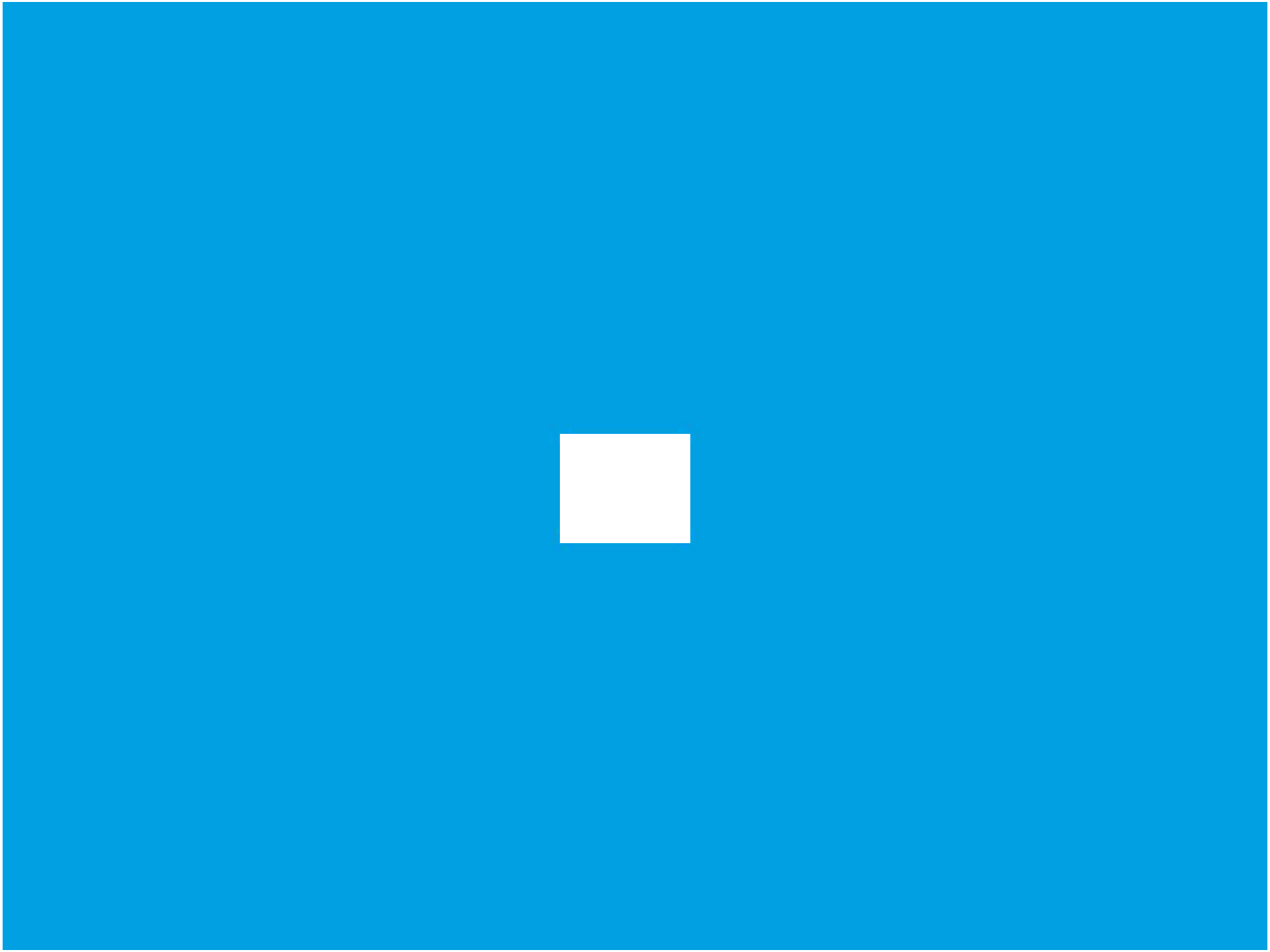
Length of dowel	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
15cm				
30cm		10cm		
48cm	12cm			
90cm				

14 Complete the following table, calculating the fraction of each amount of money.

	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
£0.20			£0.13	
£0.50		£0.25		
£1.25	£0.25			
£2.75				
£5.00				

15 Draw lines on the scales below to show $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{10}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of 2kg.

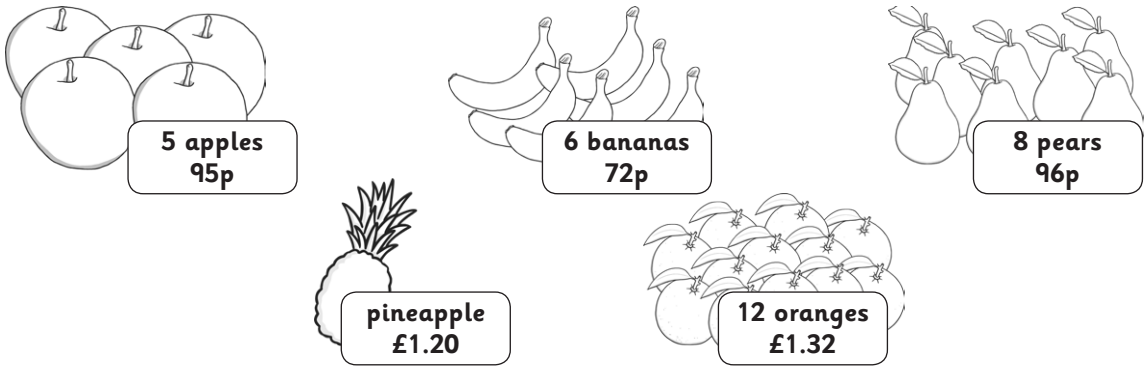




Name: Date:

Key Stage 2 Maths Practice Reasoning:
Simple Measure and Money Problems

Here are some fruits:



1. Calculate the cost of one of each fruit, and order them from least expensive to most expensive.

least expensive most expensive

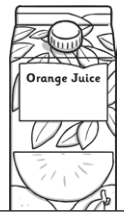
2. What is more expensive: 5 apples and a pineapple, or 12 oranges and 8 pears?

3. Amir has £3. Which 3 packs of fruit must he buy to spend as much of the £3 as possible?

4. The grocer reduces the price of the pineapple, 6 bananas and 12 small oranges by one third. What are the new prices?

5. The grocer adds 6 small oranges to the 12 oranges, but wants to sell each orange for the same price. What will be the new price for 18 oranges?

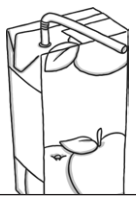
Here are some drinks sold by a supermarket. Use this information to help answer questions 6-10.



1 litre Orange Juice 96p

750ml Lemonade 96p

500ml Coke 64p



2 litre Fruit Drink £1.30

6. Calculate the cost of 1 litre of each drink, and order from least expensive to most expensive.

least expensive most expensive

7. Jane wants to buy a litre of each drink shown above. Explain why this is not possible.

8. Jane pours 1 litre of orange juice equally into 6 glasses. How much juice will be in each glass and how much would the juice in each glass cost?

9. Jane then pours 750ml of lemonade equally into each glass. How much lemonade will be in each glass, and how much would the lemonade cost?

10. Jane intends to sell cups of orange juice and lemonade. She buys one bottle of each and will sell the cups for £1 each. An empty plastic cup holds 250ml and costs 16p. How much profit will Jane make altogether?

1 litre Orange Juice 96p

750ml Lemonade 96p

11. Complete the following table, calculating the fractions of each quantity.

	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
100ml	25ml			
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500ml				375ml
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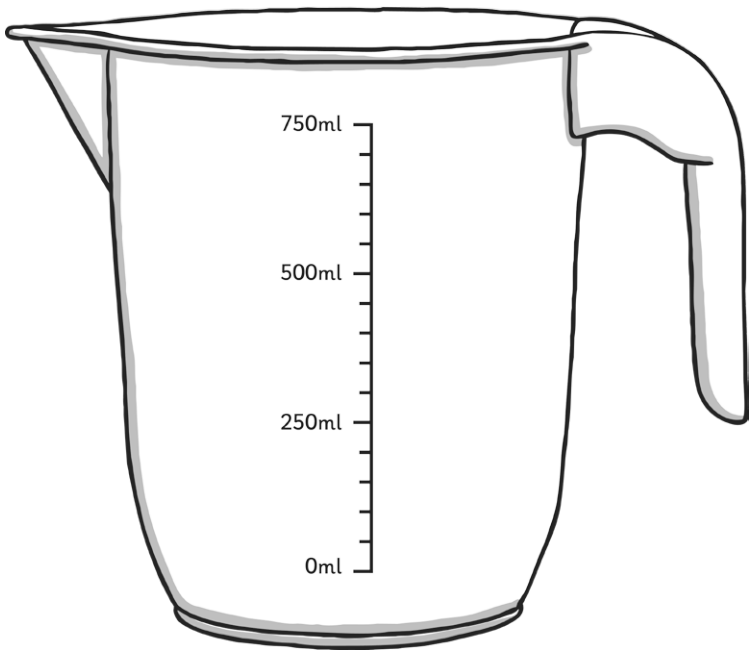
12. Draw lines on the measuring jug below to show $\frac{1}{4}$ full, $\frac{1}{2}$ full, $\frac{2}{3}$ full and $\frac{3}{4}$ full, writing the correct amount of ml next to each line.



13. Complete the following table, calculating the length of each fraction of dowel.

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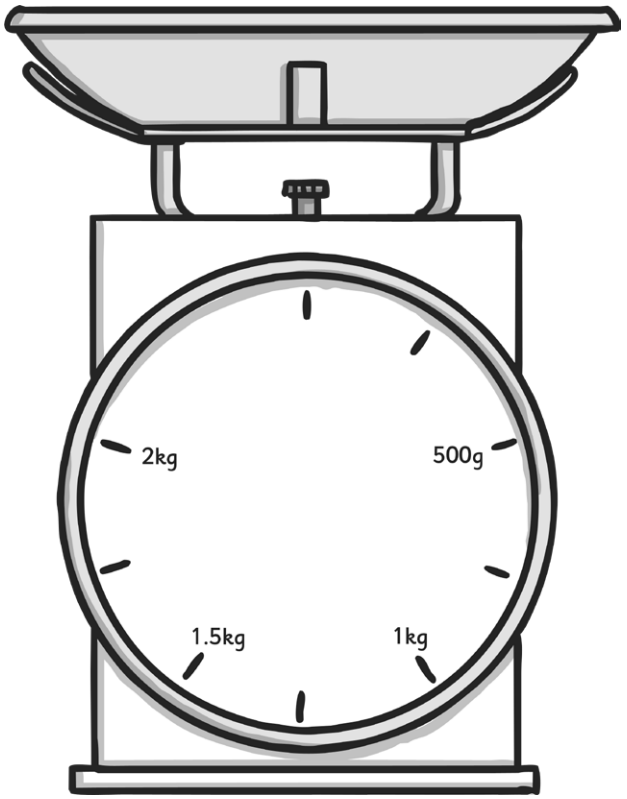
15cm				
30cm		10cm		
48cm	12cm			
90cm				

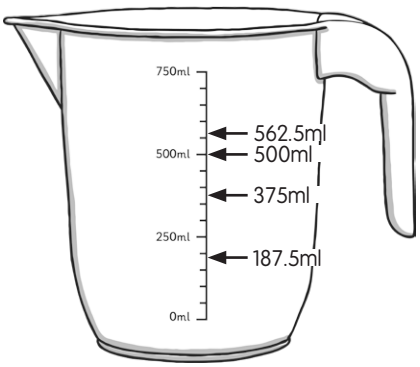
14. Complete the following table, calculating the fraction of each amount of money.

	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
£0.60			£0.40	
£1.20		£0.60		
£2.40	£0.48			
£3.60				
£6.00				

15. Draw lines on the scales below to show $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{10}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of 2kg.



Answer Sheet: Key Stage 2 Maths Practice Reasoning:
Simple Measure and Money Problems

<table>
<tr><th>question</th><th>answer</th><th>notes</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>1 orange = 11p, 1 pear = 12p, 1 banana = 12p, 1 apple = 19p, 1 pineapple £1.20</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>The most expensive fruit is oranges and pears at £2.28.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Pineapple, pears and bananas = £2.88</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Pineapple = 40p
Bananas = 48p
Oranges = 88p</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>£1.32 + 66p = £1.98</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>fruit drink 65p, orange juice 96p, lemonade £1.28, cola £1.28</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>1 750g lemonade is too small. 2 x750ml of lemonade is 1.5l – too big.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>166.67ml juice costing 16p</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>Each glass will contain 125ml of lemonade and will cost 16p.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>The total profit is £3.96.</td><td>Cost of drinks is £1.92
Cost of 7 plastic tumblers is £1.12
Total profit = £7 - (£1.92 + £1.12)</td></tr>
<tr><td>11</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>$\frac{1}{4}$</td><td>$\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>$\frac{2}{3}$</td><td>$\frac{3}{4}$</td></tr>
<tr><td>100ml</td><td>25ml</td><td>50ml</td><td>66.67ml</td><td>75ml</td></tr>
<tr><td>250ml</td><td>62.5ml</td><td>125ml</td><td>166.67ml</td><td>187.5ml</td></tr>
<tr><td>500ml</td><td>125ml</td><td>250ml</td><td>333.33ml</td><td>375ml</td></tr>
<tr><td>600ml</td><td>150ml</td><td>300ml</td><td>400ml</td><td>450ml</td></tr>
<tr><td>800ml</td><td>200ml</td><td>400ml</td><td>533.33ml</td><td>600ml</td></tr>
<tr><td>1 litre</td><td>250ml</td><td>500ml</td><td>666.67ml</td><td>750ml</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td><td> 
</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

question	answer	notes
13		
14		
15		

Length of dowel	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
15cm	3.75cm	**5cm**	**7.5cm**	**11.25cm**
30cm	**7.5cm**	10cm	**15cm**	**22.5cm**
48cm	**12cm**	**16cm**	**24cm**	36cm
90cm	**22.5cm**	**30cm**	**45cm**	**67.5cm**

	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
£0.60	**£0.12**	**£0.30**	£0.40	**£0.45**
£1.20	**£0.24**	£0.60	**£0.80**	**£0.90**
£2.40	£0.48	**£1.20**	**£1.60**	**£1.80**
£3.60	**£0.72**	**£1.80**	**£2.40**	**£2.70**
£6.00	**£1.20**	**£3.00**	**£4.00**	**£4.50**