

Y5 SUMMER SCHOOL BOOKLET 1



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NVR (Odd One Out)

1. Images consist of One Triangle, One Oval, One Rectangle. D has rhombus.

Answer D

2. Images consisting of 3 arrows and 1 line. D has 4 lines.

Answer D

3. Images consist of Grey L Shape, with Black Triangle and Line separating two identical shapes. E has two different shapes (Square and Oval)

Answer E

4. Images consist of a Pentagon with crosses inside and lines directly below. There is 1 more line below the pentagon than crosses inside. D has the same amount of crosses and lines.

Answer D

5. Images consist of 4 shapes, (Rectangle, Triangle, Circle and Hexagon). The other shapes either sit on top or behind the Rectangle. Only 2 shapes are in front of the Rectangle, with one behind. Option C has all 3 shapes in front of the Rectangle.

Answer C

6. Images consist of 2 squares laid over each other, one at 45 degree rotation over the central axis. Inside squares are 8 dots. 3 of which are black. There is 1 white dot between each black dot and 3 remaining dots around them, visually forming an L shaped arrangement of black dots. Option C has 2 white dots in between each blackdot.

Answer C

7. Images consist of an oval with arrows and lines inside. On either end of the arrow is an even amount of arrows. Option E has an odd amount of lines.

Answer E

8. Images consist of shapes within different bordered shapes. The shapes within the have crosses which reach the edges of the shape they are inside. There are also 2 outlines for the greater shape outside. Option D both has a cross which reaches outside the limit of the square inside and has 3 outlines.

Answer D

9. Images consist of various shapes within a greater shape. They all have 5 shapes within this shape. Option D has 6.

Answer D

10. Consists of Black S shape and a dot. A's shape is a mirror reflection of all the other S shapes.

Answer A

11. Consists of Dominoes, with tiles mirror flipped over the Line. C is the only tile not mirror flipped. (Line added to B to make it more clear.)

Answer C

12. Images consist of overlapping Shapes, with the amount of Shapes corresponding to the number of Sides of the Shape. Option D has 5 triangles.

Answer D

13. Images consist of a Hexagon with Dots inside. All have an even number of dots except B.

Answer B

14. Images consist of a circle with a grey Circle and an arrow within them. Option A is the only one without an arrow pointing towards the grey Circle.

Answer A

15. Images consist of a regular Shape with a Cross inside. Option E does not have a regular shape inside.

Answer E

16. Images consist of Lines and Circles. Option A is the only one without an equal number of Lines and Circles.

Answer A

17. Images consists of 2 Rectangles, 1 Trapezium and a Triangle. Option D is the only option without a shape confined within another.

Answer D (This is down as E in marking rubric)

18. Images consist of Shapes with extended edges for each Line in each direction. Option A is the only option with extended Lines going in the same direction.

Answer A

19. Images consist of Lines and Dots. The beginning and end of every Line is connected to a dot. This is not the case for Option D where a the end of a Line is connected to a Line

Answer D (This is down as E in marking rubric)

20. Images consist of a Hexagon with a Triangle with a smaller black Triangle inside. C is the only option where the triangle is not pointing to outwards as opposed to inwards.

Answer C

21. Images consist of a Triangle, Square and Circle attached to their own vertical line. The tallest Line is always the Triangle's followed by Square, then Circle. In option C it is Triangle followed by Circle then Square.

Answer C

VR (Insert a Letter)

22. Correct Answer: T (HOST / TABLE and COST / TRAIN)

23. Correct Answer: S (PASS / STOP and LASS / SOON)

24. Correct Answer: E (ABLE / EARTH and PLUME / EGG)

25. Correct Answer: R (FOR / ROOM and CAR / RING)

26. Correct Answer: O (HERO / OAST and ECHO / OVER)

27. Correct Answer: D (MIND / DARE and LAND / DOOM)

28. Correct Answer: L (FALL / LEAK and WILL / LAMP)

29. Correct Answer: C (FABRIC / COAT and MUSIC / CAST)

30. Correct Answer: M (FARM / MAIL and SLAM / MEAT)

31. Correct Answer: N (MAIN / NEAR and OPEN / NEST)

32. Correct Answer: P (LAMP / PALE and SHIP / PANT)

33. Correct Answer: B (JOB / BOX and CLUB / BEAT)

34. Correct Answer: G (DOG / GOAT and BANG / GAME)

35. Correct Answer: L (SELL / LACE and TEAL / LAME)

36. Correct Answer: H (WITH / HAIR and WASH / HAND)

37. Correct Answer: K (BOOK / KEEP and BANK / KIND)

38. Correct Answer: O (ALSO / OPEN and HELLO / ONE)

39. Correct Answer: W (SNOW / WALL and DRAW / WIND)

40. Correct Answer: G

41. Correct Answer: T (ART / TASK and CAST / TABLE)

42. Correct Answer: S (GLASS / SLIP and PRESS / STAR)

43. Correct Answer: R (GEAR / ROAD and FAR / RATE)

44. Correct Answer: E (STONE / EYE and SLAVE / ELSE)

45. Correct Answer: D (CARD / DICE and BOARD / DEEP)

46. Correct Answer: L (FEEL / LESS and CALL / LAME)

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47. Correct Answer: C (LYRIC / CLAP and TOPIC / CARE)
 48. Correct Answer: M (THEM / MAST and DREAM / MEAN)
 49. Correct Answer: N (THIN / NAME and BROWN / NOON)
 50. Correct Answer: P (STOP / PASS and DROP / PRICE)
 51. Correct Answer: M

VR (Find Odd 2 Out)

52. Correct Answer: Anxious, Depressed.
 Explanation: The other words describe positive emotions.
 53. Correct Answer: Predator, Prey.
 Explanation: The other words describe types of diets.
 54. Correct Answer: Sphere, Cube.
 Explanation: The other words are 2D shapes.
 55. Correct Answer: Fiction, Novel.
 Explanation: The other words are types of non-fiction.
 56. Correct Answer: Think, Sleep.
 Explanation: The other words are physical activities.
 57. Correct Answer: Scarce, Rare.
 Explanation: The other words mean plentiful.
 58. Correct Answer: Synonym, Antonym.
 Explanation: The other words are parts of speech.
 59. Correct Answer: Rug, Pillow.
 Explanation: The other words are pieces of furniture.
 60. Correct Answer: Ocean, Sea.
 Explanation: The other words are landmasses.
 61. Correct Answer: Furious, Anxious.
 Explanation: The other words describe peaceful states.
 62. Correct Answer: Cub, Tadpole.
 Explanation: The other words are adult animals.
 63. Correct Answer: General, Admiral.
 Explanation: The other words are heads of state/government.
 64. Correct Answer: Naive, Gullible.
 Explanation: The other words describe intelligence or awareness.
 65. Correct Answer: Descend, Fall.
 Explanation: The other words describe upward movement.
 66. Correct Answer: Lung, Kidney.
 Explanation: The other words are types of blood vessels.
 67. Correct Answer: Reckless, Headless.
 Explanation: The other words mean to be careful.
 68. Correct Answer: Plot, Setting.
 Explanation: The other words are types of characters.
 69. Correct Answer: Statue, Painting.
 Explanation: The other words are art forms experienced over time.
 70. Correct Answer: Hammer, Wrench.
 Explanation: The other words are kitchen appliances.
 71. Correct Answer: Elated, Joyful.
 Explanation: The other words describe sad moods.

Math (Fractions)

- 72.a) 12 students. b) $\frac{4}{15}$.
 Explanation a): To find $\frac{2}{5}$ of 30, divide 30 by 5 (to get 6), then multiply by 2 (to get 12).
 Explanation b): Add the walkers ($\frac{2}{5}$) and bikers ($\frac{1}{3}$). A common denominator is 15. So, $\frac{6}{15} + \frac{5}{15} = \frac{11}{15}$. The rest come by car, so $\frac{15}{15} - \frac{11}{15} = \frac{4}{15}$.
 73. Diagram A.
 Explanation: Diagram A has $\frac{8}{16}$ (or $\frac{1}{2}$) shaded. Diagram B has $\frac{2}{8}$ (or $\frac{1}{4}$) shaded. $\frac{1}{2}$ is larger than $\frac{1}{4}$.
 74. $\frac{3}{8}$. Explanation: Find a common denominator of 8. The problem becomes $\frac{6}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$, which equals $\frac{3}{8}$.
 75. 2
 Explanation: Convert $3\frac{1}{3}$ to an improper fraction ($\frac{10}{3}$). Multiply $\frac{10}{3}$ by $\frac{3}{5}$ to get $\frac{30}{15}$, which simplifies to 2.
 76. $\frac{7}{16}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$.
 Explanation: Convert all to a common denominator of 16 to compare: $\frac{7}{16}$, $\frac{8}{16}$, $\frac{10}{16}$, $\frac{12}{16}$. Then order them.
 77. a) 0.8 b) 0.68 c) 0.375.
 Explanation: To convert a fraction to a decimal, divide the numerator by the denominator (e.g., $4 \div 5 = 0.8$).
 78. Shade 8 rectangles.
 Explanation: The shape has 10 parts. $\frac{4}{5}$ of 10 is $(10 \div 5) \times 4 = 8$.
 79. $\frac{7}{12}$.
 Explanation: She eats $\frac{1}{6}$ in the morning, leaving $\frac{5}{6}$. She eats half of the remainder ($\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{5}{6} = \frac{5}{12}$) in the afternoon. Total eaten is $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{12} = \frac{2}{12} + \frac{5}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$.
 80. 18.
 Explanation: To find $\frac{2}{3}$ of 27, divide 27 by 3 (=9), then multiply by 2 (=18).
 81. $\frac{2}{5}$.
 Explanation: There are 25 total squares. 15 are shaded, leaving 10 unshaded. The fraction is $\frac{10}{25}$, which simplifies to $\frac{2}{5}$.
 82. 3.
 Explanation: Use Keep, Change, Flip. Convert $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{9}{4}$. The problem is $\frac{9}{4} \div \frac{3}{4}$. This becomes $\frac{9}{4} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{36}{12} = 3$.
 83. $\frac{4}{5}$.
 Explanation: 0.8 is "eight tenths" or $\frac{8}{10}$. This fraction simplifies to $\frac{4}{5}$.
 84. 45. Explanation: To find $\frac{3}{10}$ of 150, divide 150 by 10 (=15), then multiply by 3 (=45).
 85. 36.
 Explanation: If one-fifth of the number is 12, then three-fifths is three times that amount: $3 \times 12 = 36$.
 86. a) $\frac{1}{3}$ b) $\frac{4}{9}$ c) $\frac{5}{9}$.
 Explanation: Count shaded parts vs. total parts and simplify the fraction.
 a) $\frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$. b) $\frac{4}{9}$. c) $\frac{8}{20} = \frac{2}{5}$.
 87. a) 50 fruits. b) $\frac{3}{10}$.
 Explanation a): Simply add the numbers: $15 + 10 + 20 + 5 = 50$.
 Explanation b): The fraction is $\frac{15}{50}$, which simplifies to $\frac{3}{10}$.

88. The second square.
 Explanation: The triangle's shaded area is $\frac{16}{64} = \frac{1}{4}$. The square's shaded area is $\frac{16}{36} = \frac{4}{9}$. $\frac{4}{9}$ is larger than $\frac{1}{4}$.
 89. $\frac{1}{5}$.
 Explanation: With a common denominator of 10, the problem is $\frac{6}{10} - \frac{5}{10} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{2}{10}$, which simplifies to $\frac{1}{5}$.
 90. $\frac{1}{6}$.
 Explanation: Multiply the numerators ($4 \times 3 = 12$) and denominators ($9 \times 8 = 72$). The fraction is $\frac{12}{72}$, which simplifies to $\frac{1}{6}$.
 91. $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{7}{12}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{5}{6}$.
 Explanation: Using a common denominator of 12, the fractions are $\frac{3}{12}$, $\frac{7}{12}$, $\frac{8}{12}$, $\frac{10}{12}$. Then put them in order.
 92. 0.6
 93. Shade 4 squares.
 Explanation: The shape has 6 squares. $\frac{2}{3}$ of 6 is $(6 \div 3) \times 2 = 4$.
 94. $\frac{2}{5}$.
 Explanation: He starts with $\frac{5}{5}$. He gives $\frac{1}{5}$ away, leaving $\frac{4}{5}$. He then gives away half of the remainder ($\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$). He is left with $\frac{2}{5}$.
 95. $\frac{1}{30}$.
 Explanation: "Of" means to multiply. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{30}$.
 96. $\frac{3}{8}$.
 Explanation: The painted (shaded) area is $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$. The unpainted area is $1 - \frac{5}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$.
 97. $\frac{8}{12}$.
 Explanation: Multiply the whole numbers ($2 \times 4 = 8$) and the fractions ($\frac{1}{8} \times 4 = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$). Add them together: $8 + \frac{1}{2}$.
 98. $\frac{7}{20}$.
 Explanation: 0.35 is "thirty-five hundredths" or $\frac{35}{100}$. This simplifies to $\frac{7}{20}$.
 99. 80.
 Explanation: To find $\frac{1}{4}$ of 320, divide 320 by 4. 100. 27.
 Explanation: If $\frac{3}{5}$ of a number is 24, then $\frac{1}{3}$ is 12, and the whole number is 36. Three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of 36 is $(36 \div 4) \times 3 = 27$.
 101. a) $\frac{3}{8}$ b) $\frac{2}{5}$ c) $\frac{3}{16}$.
 Explanation: Count shaded parts vs. total parts and simplify. a) $\frac{3}{8}$. b) $\frac{8}{20} = \frac{2}{5}$. c) $\frac{3}{16}$.

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English (Proofreading)

102. D. Explanation: The correct spelling is dictionary.
103. B. Explanation: The correct spelling is definitely.
104. B. Explanation: The correct spelling is altogether.
105. C. Explanation: The correct spelling is pollinated.
106. D. Explanation: The noun effect (a result) is needed, not the verb "affect" (to influence).
107. B. Explanation: The correct spelling is revolutionary.
108. A. Explanation: The correct spelling is excelled.
109. E. Explanation: All words are spelled correctly.
110. E. Explanation: All words are spelled correctly.
111. C. Explanation: The correct spelling is representative.
112. C. Explanation: The correct spelling is encountered.
113. A. Explanation: The correct spelling is ingenious.
114. C. Explanation: The correct spelling is ignoring.
115. C. Explanation: The past tense verb passed is needed, not the preposition "past".
116. E. Explanation: There is no punctuation error on this specific line.
117. A. Explanation: A comma is required after "wheels" to separate items in a list.
118. C. Explanation: A comma is required after "anyway" to close the descriptive phrase "the sensible ones anyway".
119. C. Explanation: A comma is needed before "and".
120. A. Explanation: The contraction for "should have" is should've, which needs an apostrophe.
121. A. Explanation: The sentence is a question and requires a question mark inside the quotation marks: "How much?".
122. D. Explanation: The first word of a direct quote that is a full sentence ("That's") must be capitalized.
123. D. Explanation: Manchester is a proper noun (a city name) and must be capitalized.
124. C. Explanation: The word "Scientists" is used as a common noun here and should not be capitalized.
125. C. Explanation: An unnecessary comma separates "rude" and "erratic". No comma is needed here.
126. B. Explanation: The word following a semicolon should not be capitalized unless it is a proper noun.
127. B. Explanation: An unnecessary comma separates the adjective "small" from the noun "fox".
128. A. Explanation: The contraction for "I am" is I'm, which needs an apostrophe.
129. D. Explanation: A full stop is needed after "cake".
130. B (for). Explanation: The correct preposition to follow "apologise" is "for".
131. E (than). Explanation: The word than is used for comparisons.
132. B (rushing). Explanation: The -ing form of a verb (gerund) is used after a preposition like "before".
133. C (was). Explanation: The subject "courtier" is singular, so the singular verb "was" is needed.

134. E (of). Explanation: The correct idiom is "in the midst of".
135. E (fly). Explanation: The base form of the verb is needed after "to" (to fly).
136. E (boy's). Explanation: This is the plural possessive form, showing that the puppy belongs to the two boys.
137. C (best). Explanation: The superlative form best is needed because he is being compared to everyone in his class.
138. C (upon). Explanation: The correct phrasal verb is "to dwell on" or "to dwell upon".
139. C (Despite). Explanation: Despite correctly shows the contrast between the setback and being on track.
140. D (awoken). Explanation: The past participle awoken is needed for the passive voice ("was awoken").
141. B (sprang). Explanation: Sprang is the correct simple past tense of the verb "to spring".
142. C (see). Explanation: The base form of the verb "see" is needed after "to".
143. E (lay). Explanation: Lay is the correct simple past tense of the verb "to lie" (recline).
144. A (thought). Explanation: The simple past tense thought fits the narrative.
145. C (Who's). Explanation: Who's is the contraction of "who is," which fits the sentence.
146. E ACROSS
147. B (quickly). Explanation: The adverb quickly is needed to describe how the fox ran.

Comprehension Sections: Ice Sculpture

148. B (two).
Explanation: The first sentence of the second paragraph states that sculptures can be made "by carving or by casting."
149. C (II and III only).
Explanation: The passage states the artist "uses a hammer and a chisel" for carving.
150. C (unclear).
Explanation: The passage defines opaque sculptures as "hard to see through," which means unclear.
151. D (mould).
Explanation: The passage states, "if the artist decides to cast the ice, he or she uses a mould."
152. A (cloudy).
Explanation: The passage says transparent means "clear." It describes carved sculptures, the alternative to transparent ones, as "possibly cloudy."
153. A (I only).
Explanation: In the final paragraph, "wonderful" is used to describe the sculptures (adjective). "Time" and "artist" are used as nouns.

154. D.
Explanation: This option correctly summarizes the passage's structure: introduction of two types, description of carving, description of casting, and the conclusion that both can be wonderful.
155. C.
Explanation: This title accurately reflects that the passage is about the two methods of creating ice sculptures: carving and casting.

Comprehension: The Human Skeleton

156. D (compact bone).
Explanation: The passage explicitly states, "Next is the compact bone. It is the hardest part of the bone."
157. A (the stomach).
Explanation: The passage mentions the skull protecting the brain, ribs protecting the heart and lungs, and the patella protecting the knee joint. The stomach is not mentioned.
158. C (paragraph 3).
Explanation: Paragraph 3 discusses joints and how they enable movement (knees, elbows, etc.), making it the best place to add more detail about a specific type of joint.
159. B (at risk, defenceless, in danger).
Explanation: The context is that without bones, our organs would be unprotected, meaning they would be at risk or in danger.
160. C. Explanation: The passage states the skeleton gives the body its shape and that bone marrow produces important cells (red and white blood cells).

Comprehension: Extract 16 (Peter's coal-mine)

161. D.
Explanation: The passage says the kitchen was whitewashed, "but the diningroom was dark wood from floor to ceiling," making it seem darker.
162. D.
Explanation: The text says that "in the pantry there were only a rusty caketin and a broken plate."
163. B.
Explanation: Mother calls her a "horrid old woman" because "she's just walked off with the money and not got us anything to eat at all."
164. B.
Explanation: The children thought it wasn't a proper cellar because "its ceiling went up as high as the kitchen's."

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165. A.

Explanation: Mother warns Phyllis right after she had stepped "on to a soapdish that cracked responsively."

166. D.

Explanation: Peter sees his mother struggling to open the case with other tools and asks for the hammer, implying he thinks it is the best tool for the job.

167. C.

Explanation: Mother tells the girls to do this to "stick the candle upright in it."

168. D.

Explanation: The text says, "The head of the first match flew off and stuck to Phyllis's finger."

169. D.

Explanation: The passage states, "when the dining-room was lighted by fourteen candles."

170. D.

Explanation: The girls "piling all the odds and ends into a corner and partly hiding them with the big leather arm-chair."

171. A (Muddled).

Explanation: The text describes a "muddled maze of dusty furniture," fitting the definition of disorganized.

172. B (Unimportant different small things).

Explanation: This phrase refers to miscellaneous items that are not a main part of the furniture.

173. D (Adjectives).

Explanation: The words are used to describe nouns: "Muddled maze," "Blundering half -arrangement," and a candle can be in an "upright" position.

174. A (hastily).

Explanation: This word is an adverb as it describes how the girls "tidied" the room.

Comprehension: Final Passage (Clara on the hillside)

197. A (Early morning).

Explanation: The passage opens with "Morning drifted across the valley" and later mentions the "church bell tolled eight slow notes."

198. C. Explanation: The text directly compares the village to a "child's painted toy" to emphasize how small it looked from a distance.

199. B (Age and a worn, harsh quality).

Explanation: The word "rusty" evokes a sound that is old and grating, not smooth or musical.

200. B (Fern -like plants).

Explanation: Bracken is a common name for a large, coarse type of fern.

201. B.

Explanation: The passage says Clara "felt both drawn and daunted" by the village tales of the lake's intense cold.

202. C (Domestic life).

Explanation: The scents are from "last night's hearth," connecting her to the home she has just left.

203. B.

Explanation: This phrase perfectly captures the quiet tension, as Clara feels the ominous village stories both "warning and urging" her onward.

204. B.

Explanation: The bell represents the "ordinary time" of the village below, which contrasts with the solitary, timeless journey Clara is undertaking.

205. C (Intimidated).

Explanation: To be "daunted" by the scary stories means she was intimidated or somewhat discouraged by the challenge.

206. B (Nervous yet determined).

Explanation: Her "pulse quicken" shows nervousness, but the fact that she "did not care" she was late and "stepped forward" shows her determination to continue.

Types of Fractions

- **Proper:** top < bottom → e.g. $\frac{3}{4}$
- **Improper:** top ≥ bottom → e.g. $\frac{7}{4}$
- **Mixed number:** whole + fraction → e.g. $1\frac{1}{4}$

Simplifying Fractions

- Divide top & bottom by the **same number**

Example: $\frac{6}{8} \rightarrow$ divide by 2 → $\frac{3}{4}$

Equivalent Fractions

- Multiply or divide top & bottom by the **same number**

$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{8}$

Adding/Subtracting Fractions

- ✓ **Same denominator?**
→ Just add or subtract tops

$\frac{3}{8} + \frac{2}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$

- ✗ **Different denominators?**
→ Find common denominator, then add/subtract

$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow$ LCM of 3 & 4 is 12
 $\frac{4}{12} + \frac{3}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$

Multiplying Fractions

- Multiply top × top, bottom × bottom

$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$

NVR (Extra Questions - Odd One Out)

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 175. B | 187. B |
| 176. D | 188. D |
| 177. D | 189. D |
| 178. D | 190. B |
| 179. B | 191. D |
| 180. E | 192. D |
| 181. C | 193. A |
| 182. B | 194. C |
| 183. D | 195. D |
| 184. C | 196. C |
| 185. A | |
| 186. D | |



11+ Fractions Cheat Code

Parts of a Fraction

- **Top number** = numerator (how many parts you have)
- **Bottom number** = denominator (how many parts make a whole)

Example: $\frac{4}{3}$ → 4 is the numerator, 3 is the denominator

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Dividing Fractions

- Flip the second fraction & multiply

$$2/3 \div 4/5 = 2/3 \times 5/4 = 10/12 = 5/6$$

(Keep-Change-Flip)

- ✓ Keep 1st, change $\div$ to $\times$, flip 2nd

Mixed Numbers

To Improper:

$$2\frac{3}{4} = (2 \times 4 + 3)/4 = 11/4$$

To Mixed:

$$11/4 = 2\frac{3}{4} \text{ (4 goes into 11 twice, 3 left over)}$$

Fractions of Amounts

Multiply the amount by the fraction

$$\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 18 = 2 \times 18 \div 3 = 36 \div 3 = 12$$

Compare Fractions

Find a **common denominator** or convert to decimals

$$3/4 = 0.75, 5/8 = 0.625 \rightarrow 3/4 \text{ is bigger}$$

TOP TIPS

- Always **simplify** your final answer
- For word problems: "**of**" means multiply
- Don't forget to convert **improper** $\leftrightarrow$ **mixed** when needed