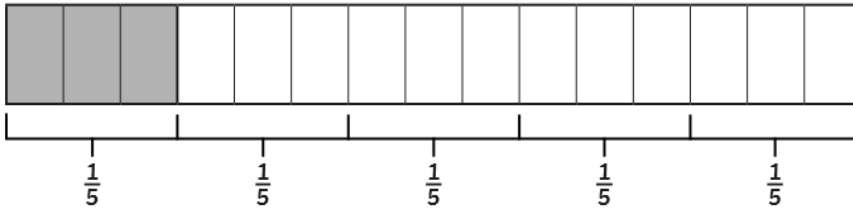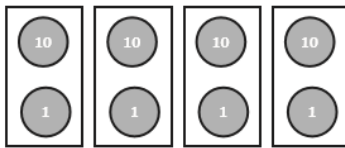1) Andrew has 15 toys altogether. If 3 cars represent $\frac{1}{5}$, then $\frac{5}{5}$ is 15.

Children may choose to show their answer visually:

2) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 44 is 11 because 44 ÷ 4 = 11. Therefore, Yanick is correct.
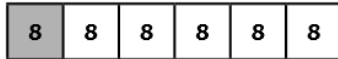
Children can prove their answer using a diagram:

3) $\frac{1}{3}$ of £33 is £11. Jamil has £22 left to spend in the sports shop.

$\frac{1}{2}$ of £22 is £11.
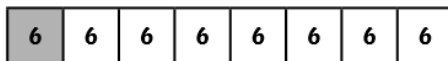
Jamil bought either:

- one tennis racket and a water bottle (£10 + £1 = £11)
- 11 water bottles (11 x £1 = £11)
- 1 set of tennis balls and 5 water bottles (£6 + £1 + £1 + £1 + £1 + £1 = £11)

1) $\frac{1}{6}$ of 48 is 8. Becky would get 8 sweets in total.

8	8	8	8	8	8

$\frac{1}{8}$ of 48 is 6. Ansley would get 6 sweets in total.

6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Therefore, Becky would get the most sweets.

2) In Shop A, $\frac{1}{3}$ of £42 is £14. £42 - £14 = £28

In Shop B, $\frac{1}{6}$ of £42 is £7. £42 – 7 = £35.

Shop A sells the jumper at the cheapest price.

It is £7 cheaper than Shop B.

3) $\frac{1}{5}$ of 70 = 14

$\frac{1}{7}$ of 70 = 10

The school council should aim to sell $\frac{1}{5}$ of the packs of raisins, as they would sell 14 packs in total. This is four more packs than they would sell if they sold $\frac{1}{7}$ of the packs.

4) There are nine possible answers:

$\frac{1}{24}$ of 48 is 2.

$\frac{1}{16}$ of 48 is 3.

$\frac{1}{2}$ of 48 is 24.

$\frac{1}{4}$ of 48 is 12.

$\frac{1}{3}$ of 48 is 16.

$\frac{1}{8}$ of 48 is 6.

$\frac{1}{12}$ of 48 is 4.

$\frac{1}{6}$ of 48 is 8.

$\frac{1}{48}$ of 48 is 1.