

# MATH LITERACY

## GRADE 10



Nienke Nieuwenhuizen



## Index

1	<b>Numbers and calculations with numbers:</b> Read numbers, write numbers, estimate, operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division), of-sums, word problems, whole numbers, order of operations, exponents and roots, fractions, percentages, decimals, rounding, words in math, multiplication with 10, 100, 1 000, division with 10, 100, 1 000, ratio, rate, addresses, proportionality	2
2	<b>Patterns, relationships, and representation:</b> Terminology, flowcharts, tables, complete the patterns, proportionality, constant difference (+ en -), constant ratio (x en ÷), analyse graphs	42
3	<b>Finance:</b> Financial documents, VAT, UIF, tariff systems, income, expenditure and budgets, price increases, decrease in price, percentage increase or decrease, break-eve analysis, interest, hire purchase, banking	58
4	<b>Measurement:</b> length, mass, capacity and volume, temperature, time, circumference, area, packaging	76
5	<b>Maps, plans and representations:</b> Scale drawings, numerical scale, bar scales, map work, instructions,	100
6	<b>Data handling:</b> representation of data, analysis of data	107
7	<b>Probability:</b> experimental and theoretical probability, tree diagrams	113
8	<b>Number sentences</b>	117
9	<b>Calculator</b>	120

# CHAPTER 1: NUMBERS AND OPERATIONS WITH NUMBERS

## READ NUMBERS

Example

136 131 628

One hundred and thirty-six million one hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred and twenty-eight

## WRITE NUMBERS

Group in groups of 3:

Million			Thousand			Units			,	decimals		
HM	TM	M	HT	TT	T	H	T	U		t	h	t

million 1 000 000 (6 zero's)

billion 1 000 000 000 (9 zero's)

trillion 1 000 000 000 000 000 (12 zero's)

Example

Write 246 552 698 in words:

Two hundred and forty-six million, five hundred and fifty-two thousand, six hundred and ninety-eight

Example

Write 56 000 000, 708 in words:

Fifty-six million, comma seven zero eight

## ESTIMATE

Round to get an easier answer. This is just an estimated answer.

### Example

Estimate  $8\,312 + 68 - 755$  by rounding to the nearest 100:  
 $\approx 8\,300 + 100 - 800 = 7\,600$

### Example

Estimate  $8\,312 + 68 - 755$  by rounding to the nearest 10:  
 $\approx 8\,310 + 70 - 760 = 7\,620$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 8\ 3\ 1\ 0 \\
 + \quad \quad 7\ 0 \\
 \hline
 8^7\ 1^3\ 8\ 0 \\
 - \quad \quad 7\ 6\ 0 \\
 \hline
 7\ 6\ 2\ 0
 \end{array}$$

## OPERATIONS WITH COUNTING NUMBERS

### ADDITION (+)

#### Example

$9\,813 + 1\,769 = 11\,582$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 9^1\ 8\ 1^1\ 3 \\
 +\ 1\ 7\ 6\ 9 \\
 \hline
 1\ 1\ 5\ 8\ 2
 \end{array}$$

SUBTRACTION (-)

## Example

$$7\ 356 - 1\ 987 = 5\ 369$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7^6\ 13^2\ 15^4\ 16 \\ - 1\ 9\ 8\ 7 \\ \hline 5\ 3\ 6\ 9 \end{array}$$

6 - 7 → we must borrow  
cross out 5, it becomes 4  
put borrowed 1 in front of 6  
then 16 - 7 = 9

2 - 9 → we must borrow  
cross out 7, it becomes 6  
put borrowed 1 in front of  
2  
then 12 - 9 = 3

4 - 5 → we must borrow  
cross out 3, it becomes 2,  
put borrowed 1 in front of  
4  
then 14 - 8 = 6

MULTIPLICATION (X)

Multiplication tables are very important!

## Example

$$38 \times 15 = 570$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \phantom{38} +4 \\ \phantom{38} 3\ 8 \\ \times 1\ 5 \\ \hline 1^1\ 9\ 0 \\ + 3\ 8\ 0 \\ \hline 5\ 7\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$8 \times 5 = 40$$

$$3 \times 5 + 4 = 19$$

Cross out the 5. Put a 0.

Multiply by 1.

$$8 \times 1 = 8$$

$$3 \times 1 = 3$$

Add the two answers.

# Bigger numbers

## Example

	TT	T	H	T	U
				+1	
			+1	+4	
			3	3	8
		x	2	1	5
		1	6	9	0
+		3	3	8	0
+	6	7	6	0	0
	7	2	6	7	0

$8 \times 5 = 40$

$3 \times 5 + 4 = 19$

$3 \times 5 + 1 = 16$

Cross out the 5. Put a 0.

Multiply by 1.

$8 \times 1 = 8$

$3 \times 1 = 3$

$3 \times 1 = 3$

Cross out the 1. Put 00.

Multiply by 2.

$8 \times 2 = 16$

$3 \times 2 + 1 = 7$

$3 \times 2 = 6$

Add the three answers.

## DIVISION ( $\div$ )

### Short division

#### Example

$414 \div 3 = 138$

	1	3	8
3	4	1	24

$4 \div 3 = 1 \text{ r } 1$

$11 \div 3 = 3 \text{ r } 2$

$24 \div 3 = 8$

### Example

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 4 \quad 2 \quad \text{res } 1 \\ 4 \overline{) 5 \quad 16 \quad 9} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 5 \div 4 = 1 \text{ r } 1 \\ 16 \div 4 = 4 \\ 9 \div 4 = 2 \text{ r } 1 \end{array}$$

### With bigger numbers

#### Example

$$\begin{array}{r} . \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \\ 12 \overline{) 4 \quad 1 \quad 54 \quad 60} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{First count in 12's: 12, 24, 36,} \\ 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108 \\ 4 \div 12 = \text{can't} \\ 41 \div 12 = 3 \text{ r } 5 \\ 54 \div 12 = 4 \text{ r } 6 \\ 60 \div 12 = 5 \end{array}$$

### Long division

#### Example

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \\ 3 \overline{) 3 \quad 6 \quad 9} \\ - 3 \quad \downarrow \\ \hline . \quad 6 \\ - 6 \quad \downarrow \\ \hline . \quad 9 \\ - 9 \\ \hline . \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 3 \div 3 = 1 \\ 1 \times 3 = 3 \\ 3 - 3 = 0 \\ \downarrow 6 \\ 6 \div 3 = 2 \\ 2 \times 3 = 6 \\ 6 - 6 = 0 \\ \downarrow 9 \\ 9 \div 3 = 3 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 9 - 9 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\div \quad \times \quad - \quad \downarrow$$

## But sometimes it doesn't divide into exactly:

### Example

$$\begin{array}{r}
 161 \text{ r } 1 \\
 3 \overline{) 484} \\
 \underline{- 3} \quad \downarrow \\
 18 \\
 \underline{- 18} \quad \downarrow \\
 . \quad . \quad 4 \\
 \quad \quad \underline{- 3} \\
 \quad \quad \quad 1
 \end{array}$$

$$4 \div 3 = 1 \text{ r } 1$$

$$1 \times 3 = 3$$

$$4 - 3 = 1 \text{ (it's the remainder)}$$

$$\downarrow 8$$

$$18 \div 3 = 6$$

$$6 \times 3 = 18$$

$$18 - 18 = 0$$

$$\downarrow 4$$

$$4 \div 3 = 1 \text{ r } 1$$

$$1 \times 3 = 3$$

$$4 - 3 = 1 \text{ (it's the remainder)}$$

### Example

$$\begin{array}{r}
 . 47 \text{ r } 1 \\
 5 \overline{) 236} \\
 \underline{- 20} \quad \downarrow \\
 36 \\
 \quad \underline{- 35} \\
 \quad \quad . \quad 1
 \end{array}$$

$$2 \div 5 = \text{can't}$$

$$23 \div 5 = 4 \text{ r } 3$$

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

$$23 - 20 = 3$$

$$\downarrow 6$$

$$36 \div 5 = 7 \text{ r } 1$$

$$7 \times 5 = 35$$

$$36 - 35 = 1 \text{ (it's the remainder)}$$



## Division with larger numbers

### Example

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \phantom{13} \overline{) 4372 \text{ r } 5} \\
 \underline{13 \phantom{00}} \phantom{00} \\
 \phantom{13} \phantom{00} 39 \phantom{00} \\
 \underline{\phantom{13} \phantom{00} 39} \phantom{00} \\
 \phantom{13} \phantom{00} \phantom{00} 94 \phantom{00} \\
 \underline{\phantom{13} \phantom{00} \phantom{00} 91} \phantom{00} \\
 \phantom{13} \phantom{00} \phantom{00} \phantom{00} 32 \phantom{00} \\
 \underline{\phantom{13} \phantom{00} \phantom{00} \phantom{00} 26} \phantom{00} \\
 \phantom{13} \phantom{00} \phantom{00} \phantom{00} \phantom{00} 5
 \end{array}$$

Count in

13's:

1. 13
2. 26
3. 39
4. 52
5. 65
6. 78
7. 91
8. 104
9. 117

$4 \div 13 = \text{can't}$   
 $48 \div 13 = 3$  (take the number just smaller than or equal to 48)  
 $3 \times 13 = 39$   
 $48 - 39 = 9$   
 $\downarrow 4$   
 $94 \div 13 = 7$   
 $7 \times 13 = 91$   
 $94 - 91 = 3$   
 $\downarrow 1$   
 $31 \div 13 = 2$   
 $2 \times 13 = 26$

## OF-SUMS

Of means multiply. Write the whole number on 1 and multiply.

### Example

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{3}{4} \text{ of } 40 \\
 &= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{40}{1} \\
 &= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{40 \cancel{10}}{1} \\
 &= \mathbf{30}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Example

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{5}{6} \text{ of } 12 \\
 &= \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{12}{1} \\
 &= \frac{5}{\cancel{6}^2} \times \frac{\cancel{12}^2}{1} \\
 &= \mathbf{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

## WORD PROBLEMS

VERY IMPORTANT: READ CAREFULLY AND UNDERLINE IMPORTANT WORDS AND NUMBERS!

### ADDITION

Be on the lookout for important words like: altogether, add together, sum of, add...

#### Example

Carl has 12 blue balls, 10 red balls and 8 green balls. How many does he have all together?

$12 + 10 + 8 = 30$  balls (remember to write the units of your answer, for example balls)

### SUBTRACTION

Be on the lookout for important words like: more than, less than, difference between, subtract, minus...

#### Example

On Monday we packed 230 boxes of apples, on Tuesday 300 boxes of apples and on Wednesday 180 boxes of apples.

1. How many boxes were packed less on Monday than on Tuesday?  
 $300 - 230 = 70$  boxes
2. How many boxes were packed more on Tuesday than on Wednesday?  
 $300 - 180 = 120$  boxes
3. What is the difference between Monday's boxes and Wednesday's boxes?  
 $230 - 180 = 50$  boxes

## MULTIPLICATION

Be on the lookout for important words like: times, multiply, each, if 1 box = R10 then 5 boxes are...

Example

How much will 6 boxes of apples cost if one box costs R 10?

$$1 \text{ box} = \text{R } 10$$

$$6 \text{ boxes} = 6 \times \text{R } 10 = \text{R } 60$$

## DIVISION

Be on the lookout for important words like: divide by, each, divide between, division...

Example

Jan buys 8 donuts for R 80, how many can he buy for R 60?

8 donuts = R 80 (first calculate the price for one donut)

$$1 \text{ donut} = \text{R } 80 \div 8 = \text{R } 10$$

$$1 \text{ donut} = \text{R } 10$$

? can I buy for R60?

$$\text{R } 60 \div \text{R } 10 = 6 \text{ donuts}$$



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