

Contents

Part I Problem Solving Strategies - Ratio

Unit 1	Draw A Diagram	1
Unit 2	Draw A Model (1)	5
Unit 3	Draw A Model (2)	9
Unit 4	Restate The Problem (1)	13
Unit 5	Restate The Problem (2)	17
Unit 6	Use Before-After Concept (1)	21
Unit 7	Use Before-After Concept (2)	25
Unit 8	*Use Before-After Concept (3)	29
Unit 9	*Restate The Problem (3)	33
Unit 10	*Combined Strategies	37

Part II Problem Solving Strategies - Percentage

Unit 11	Draw A Model (1)	41
Unit 12	Draw A Model (2)	45
Unit 13	Draw A Model (3)	49
Unit 14	Draw A Model (4)	53
Unit 15	Restate The Problem (1)	57
Unit 16	*Restate The Problem (2)	61
Unit 17	*Use Before-After Concept	65
Unit 18	*Combined Strategies	69

Part III Problem Solving Strategies - Speed

Unit 19	Draw A Diagram (1)	73
Unit 20	Draw A Diagram (2)	77
Unit 21	Draw A Diagram (3)	81
Unit 22	Draw A Diagram (4)	85
Unit 23	Draw A Diagram (5)	89
Unit 24	Draw A Diagram (6)	93

Part III Problem Solving Strategies - Mensuration

Unit 25	Restate The Problem (1)	97
Unit 26	Restate The Problem (2)	101
Unit 27	Restate The Problem (3)	105
Unit 28	Make A List	109
Unit 29	Solve Part Of The Problem	113
Unit 30	*Combined Strategies	117

Answer Key & Detailed Solutions	121
--	------------

Parents' Workshop Support	149
--	------------

FAN-Math New Publications	150
--	------------

*More challenging problems specially for advanced pupils.

6

Unit

Use Before-After Concept (1)



Example

Joe and May collected some phone cards in the ratio 3 : 2.

When Joe gave away 42 of his phone cards, the ratio of the number of Joe's phone cards to May's phone cards became 1 : 3.

How many phone cards did May collect?

Solution:

Since the number of May's phone cards remained unchanged, write equivalent ratios with the ratio units for the number of May's phone cards kept the same.

Before:

$$\text{Joe} : \underline{\text{May}} = 3_{\times 3} : 2_{\times 3} = 9 : 6$$

After:

$$\text{Joe} : \underline{\text{May}} = 1_{\times 2} : 3_{\times 2} = 2 : 6$$

$$(9 - 2) \text{ units} \cdots 42$$

$$1 \text{ unit} \cdots 42 \div 7 = 6$$

$$6 \text{ units} \cdots 6 \times 6 = 36$$

Ans: 36 phone cards

Practice 6

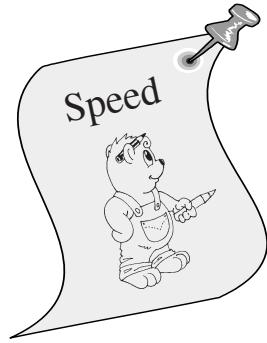
1. The ratio of the number of girls to the number of boys in a club was $3 : 8$.
When 27 more girls joined the club, the ratio of the number of girls to the number of boys became $3 : 4$.
How many boys were there?

2. Ben and Jerry shared an amount of money in the ratio $4 : 5$.
After Ben spent \$78, the ratio of Ben' money to Jerry's money became $1 : 2$.
How much money did Jerry have?

24

Unit

*Draw A Diagram (6)



Example

Sam and Raju took part in a cycling race.

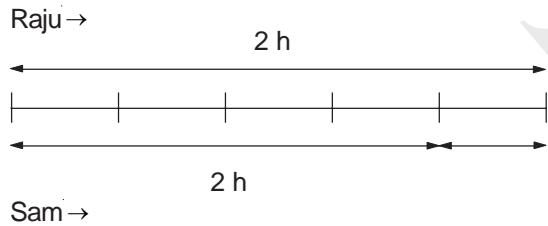
Sam's speed was 6 km/h slower than Raju.

When Raju completed the race in 2 hours, Sam had only cycled $\frac{4}{5}$ of the distance.

- Find the distance of the race.
- Find Raju's speed.

Solution:

Draw a diagram to help visualise the problem.



$$\text{Distance} = \text{Speed} \times \text{Time}$$

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$

- Distance Raju cycled more than Sam per hour = 6 km

Distance Raju cycled more than Sam in 2 hours = $6 \times 2 = 12$ km

1 unit --- 12 km

5 units --- $5 \times 12 = 60$ km

Ans: 60 km

- Speed (Raju) = $60 \div 2 = 30$ km/h

Ans: 30 km/h