What do I need to remember from before?

Multiplicative reasoning (NP3)
Fractions (NP7)
Double number lines and ratio tables (NP8)

Percentages (NP8)

What will I learn about in this unit at CEC?
Direct and inverse proportion (*MW R8, R13)
Proportional reasoning in various contexts (*MW R4, 39, 105)
Percentage changes and decimal multipliers (*MW R9a, R9b)

## Where does this lead?

Ratio (NP11)
Advanced proportion and rates of change (NP13)

Contextual graphs (A9)
Probability (SP3)

Key words and symbols: what I need to say and write accurately If two quantities are in direct proportion, the following two facts are true:

- There is a multiplicative relationship between them (e.g. if one doubles, the other doubles).
- If one is 0 , the other is 0 .

If two quantities are in inverse proportion, the following fact is true:

- There is an inverse multiplicative relationship between them (e.g. if one doubles, the other halves).

A double number line shows a multiplicative relationship.


A ratio table shows a multiplicative relationship, like a double number line but without the scale.

(Notice how both these diagrams show the same information.)

Fingertip facts: what I need to learn by heart

- When working with direct or inverse proportion, I can only multiply or divide.
- To increase a quantity by a percentage, I add the percentage onto $100 \%$, convert this to a decimal and multiply.
- e.g. To increase $£ 40$ by $12 \%$, I find $100 \%+12 \%=112 \%=1.12$ and calculate $£ 40 \times 1.12$
- To decrease a quantity by a percentage, I subtract the percentage from $100 \%$, convert this to a decimal and multiply.
- e.g. To decrease $£ 40$ by $12 \%$, I find $100 \%-12 \%=88 \%=0.88$ and calculate $£ 40 \times 0.88$

