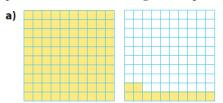
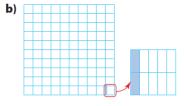
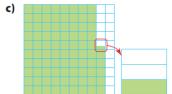
Practise

For help with #4 and #5, refer to Example 1 on pages 124-125.

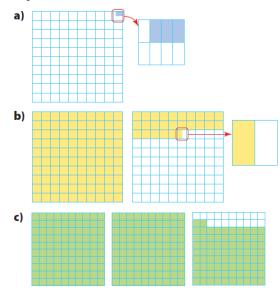
4. One full grid represents 100%. What percent does each diagram represent?







5. What percent is represented by each diagram if a completely shaded grid represents 100%?



For help with #6 and #7, refer to Example 2 on page 126.

- **6.** Represent each percent on a grid. **a)** 125% **b)** $10\frac{1}{2}\%$ **c)** 0.4% **d)** 262% **e)** $\frac{7}{8}\%$ **f)** 45.6%

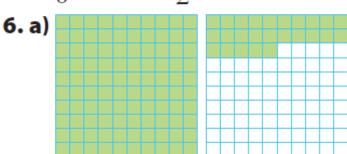
- **7.** Represent the percent in each statement on a grid.
 - a) Attendance at the fall fair increased by 3.2% this year.
 - **b)** The average mass of a Singapura cat is about 0.13% of the mass of a Siberian tiger.
 - c) The length of the Yukon River is about 230% of the length of the Fraser River.
- 8. How many hundred grids are needed to show each of the following percents?
- a) 300% b) 466% c) 1200%

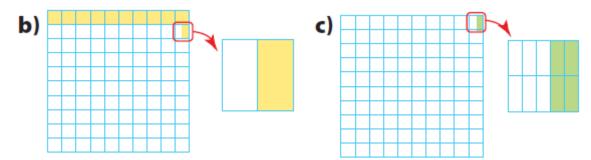
Apply

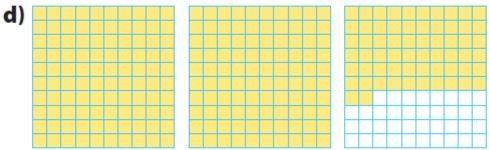
- **9.** Give two examples where a percent greater than 100% might be found in everyday life.
- **10.** Why might a scientist studying water pollution work with percents less than one?
- **13. a)** Use a calculator to convert $\frac{1}{3}$ to a decimal. How could $\frac{1}{3}$ % be shown using a hundred grid?

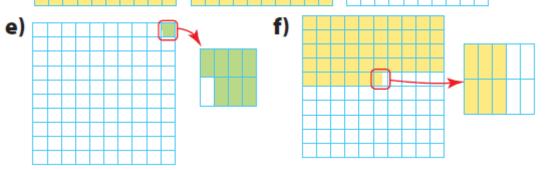
4.1 Representing Percents, pages 128–129

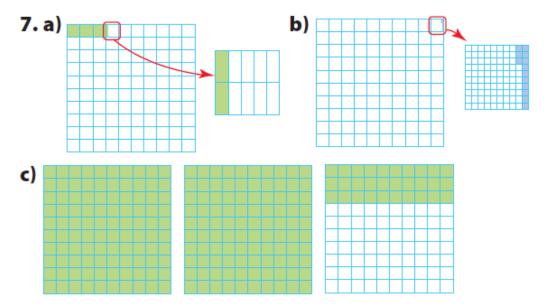
- **4. a)** 112% **b)** $\frac{2}{10}\%$ **c)** $85\frac{1}{3}\%$
- **5.** a) $\frac{3}{8}$ % b) $125\frac{1}{2}$ % c) 282%











8. a) 3 **b)** 5 **c)** 12

- **9.** Answers may vary. Example: Two situations where the percent will be greater than 100% are a mother's mass compared to her newborn child, and the volume of water in the Pacific Ocean in relation to a lake in Canada.
- **10.** A scientist may need to relate the measurement of something that is less than 1% of its size. Example: The percent of different pollutants in the water will likely be between 0% ands 1%.

