

MTH4902 Honours Project (II)

[A Capstone Project]

Experience-Language-Pictures-Symbols (ELPS) approach for Teaching a mathematics topic: Percentage I (6N3)

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Background

Mathematics, as a subject to help students master the ability to thinking inquiry and logical reasoning, plays an essential role in helping students develop their lifelong learning ability. Life cannot be live without mathematics. Thus, the Curriculum Development Council (2017) puts forward the purpose of the mathematics curriculum is: to train students to conceive, explore, reason, communication, as well as to develop their ability of critical thinking and usage of mathematical knowledge to deal with problems in life. To achieve these goals, it is indispensable to have an attractive teaching design.

In the five dimensions of mathematics curriculum, the "number strand" is the most substantial part. Among them, concepts and integers, fractions, decimals, and percentages are common and essential concepts that primary school students need to comprehend. The four operations of integers are the basis of learning mathematics, and fractions and decimals are often used as discussion and research by scholars. However, few scholars or educators have an in-depth analysis of the topic of the percentage.

Percentage belongs to the primary six curriculum. The learning topics include the Percentage I (6N3) and Percentage II (6N4). The length of teaching is 14 hours. There are many mathematical concepts to learn in this topic, and a lot of theories and questions are closely related to life problems. There are quite a few people, even teachers, who will feel that the percentage is just another form of expression of the fraction. They believed that, by learning the topic of fraction well, students could grasp the concept of percentage. However, the meaning of the percentage is not just a fraction; it also involves the concept of the ratio of "one number is a few percent of another" according to a detailed definition by Chen and Yin. (as cited in Fung, 2004, p 47)

On the other hand, there are some learning difficulties when pupils study percentages. They have to not only understand some confusing mathematical concepts about "percentage" but also need to relate "percentage" to some of the previous topics. That is the conversion between percentages, decimals and fractions. According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development stage, the six grade students are in the transition period of the specific operation stage and formal operation stage. In this transitional stage, how to effectively enable students to integrate the knowledge learned in different periods, that is also a significant teaching difficulty of this topic.

As can be seen from the above, the necessity and difficulties of teaching also exist. Therefore, teachers should help students to establish a close and deep network of conceptual knowledge,



so that students have the flexibility to transfer and apply knowledge to meet the needs for further learning. How to implement the teaching design flexibly and effectively in the changeable teaching environment determines whether students can better learn the knowledge.

Given this, this paper considers in-depth teaching and learning needs and focuses on the discussion and design of the percentage topic.

Project Aims

As a pre-service teacher, I hope to teach concepts and strategies effectively during the demonstration of teaching and learning design of the topic of Percentage I (6N3), so that students can deeply understand and clarify the concept of percentages, and effectively deal with severe problems related to percentages. At the same time, I hope that this project can provide teaching resources for giving assistance to primary school teachers.

Based on the above goals, some aims of this study are:

- To outline and build up detailed teaching and learning targets, expected achievements as
 well as difficulties on the topic of Percentage, after having complete analysis in the
 existing primary mathematics curriculum in Hong Kong.
- 2. To enhance the students' connection between the percentage and other topics, such as fractions and decimals, by analyzing the horizontal and vertical teaching framework.
- 3. To let students deeply understand and clarify the concept of percentages and help students effectively tackle the difficulties related to percentages.

Project Questions / Focus

In the teaching and learning design of Percentage I (6N3), the design package focuses on the followings:

- 1. Use Experience-Language-Pictures-Symbols (ELPS) approach to design a suitable teaching process in this topic
- 2. Create an accurate definition of percentage
- 3. Clarify the difference between percentage and fractions
- 4. Introduce the conversion between percentage, fractions and decimals

This paper demonstrates how the design of this teaching plan, worksheet and other teaching materials, applying Experience-Language-Pictures-Symbols (ELPS) approach will enhance the learning performance of students

Literature review

To better explore the project focus, it is necessary to do a literature review with this study. The literature review of this paper mainly revolves around some keywords, such as "mathematics education", "teaching design" and "percentage".

(1) the mathematics learning mode of primary school students

As a teacher, before designing and implementing a teaching lesson, it is necessary to have a clear understanding of how primary school students learn mathematics. According to the selected learning topic "PERCENTAGE", the teaching target is mainly the students in Primary Six.

A. Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development (1964)

According to Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development, he stressed that teaching should adapt to students' cognitive development level. This study is aimed at students in grades six of primary school, who are between the Stage of Concrete Operation (具體運思期, 7-11 years old) and the Stage of Formal Operation (形式運思期, 11-15 years old). During these two operational stage, students has been cultivated into obvious symbolic, logical thinking, and also the "concept of conservation (守恆概念)". Moreover, students have been able to understand and relate to some of the relevant abstract concepts. Regarding the topic of "Percentages", it contains a number of abstract conceptual words. One of the major teaching focus is to enable students to transform decimals, fractions and percentages of each other.

Applied to Piaget's theory of the stage of cognitive development, one hypothesis can be drawn: to a large extent, students have been able to adapt to the learning unit of "Percentages".

B. Bruner's Theory of Development (1960)

According to Bruner's theory of development, he advocated the promotion of children's cognitive development through purposeful and systematic teaching. Piaget's cognitive theory focuses on more "development" than "education", this is very different from Bruner's view that emphasizing on "the power of education" to promote student's development. Bruner suggests that children's cognitive development is divided into "Enactive Representation (動作表徴期)", "Iconic Representation (影像表徵期)" and "Symbolic Representation (符號表徵期)". The division of these three characterization periods is mainly based on the development of children's cognitive ability and connotation structure, but not on the division of Development stage. Therefore, Bruner believes that teachers should use a variety of teaching methods to encourage students to take the initiative to participate in learning, and make full use of students' learning motivation, so that they actively think and discover the meaning of learning. (Bruner, 1960)



(2) the main points of teaching design

A. Teaching design

Teaching design is a prior thinking of the teaching process and a plan of action. The specific teaching design steps should include the followings: (1) analysis of teaching objectives; (2) Design of teaching forms and methods; (3) Design of learning methods; and (4) Assessment and reflection

B. Design concept of teaching

Teachers under the guidance of a clear and step-by-step teaching design, can effectively improve the quality and efficiency of teaching. For students, it requires them to analyze some life problems and discover a pattern for solving it, so as to develop a mathematical mindset. Regarding teaching in the subject of mathematics, teachers should pay more attention to Mathematising Teaching (數學化教學) (Hans Freudenthal, 1973). In addition, today's teaching is gradually inclined to student-oriented teaching, the traditional teaching model "teacher talk, student listen" has gradually declined. Therefore more and more attention is given to problem-oriented teaching, inquiry-oriented teaching, activity-oriented teaching, and even game-oriented teaching. Some teachers can raise mathematical problems in an interesting way during decent teaching design, or let students take the initiative in videos and games to discover mathematical knowledge. Such methods of teaching will more efficiently enable students to investigate the answers initially and develop their interest in mathematics.

C. Assessment of teaching

The teacher reviews on the instructional design in the assessment, will efficiently modify the teaching methods to assist the need and to reduce the learning differences of the students. Teachers should consider the learning challenges of students and offer adequate feedback while conducting teaching, which is also a kind of teaching assessment. Assessment of teaching therefore is also an important step in the design of teaching.

(3) The definition of Percentage

Comparing the concept of "percentage" in different regions, it is found that most of Hong Kong's mathematics textbooks have an ambiguous interpretation of the Chinese word. "Percentage is a fraction of 100 as the denominator" and " $\frac{n}{100}$ " can be written as "n percent" is frequently described as the definition of "percentage". After a deep study, some scholars would question "is $\frac{3}{100}$ a percentage?" and regard percentages as a ratio (as cited in Fung,



2004, p 47). To avoid an unclear and confuse concept during mathematics teaching, I will use a more accurate definition of the percentage for further discussion in the next section.

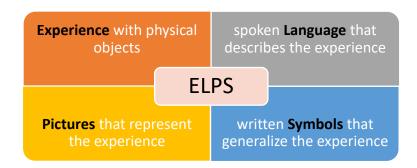
Theories and Definition

(1) Percentages

- a. A percentage is a fraction of an amount expressed as a particular number of hundredths of that amount (Chen, Yin, 1992). Mathematicians use the symbol "%" to denote $\frac{1}{100}$.
- b. Percent means hundredths or per hundred and is written with the symbol, %. Percent is a ratio were we compare numbers to 100 which means that 1% is $\frac{1}{100}$. (adopted from a website: Mathplanet)
- c. Definition in Chinese word: 百分數 (percentage) 百分數是分母為 100 的分數, 把分母 100 寫成「%」(percent)。百分數也可以解說為:表示一個數是另一個數的百分之幾。百分數也叫百分率或百分比,由於百分數只表示兩個量之間的倍數關係, 所以是沒有計量單位的。

(2) ELPS Approach (Liebeck, 1984)

"ELPS" is represented as "Experience-Language-Pictures-Symbols" respectively. ELPS is constructing a specific teaching mode, which is an important strategy for developing abstract thinking in mathematics learning. These four key words are providing a reasonable and effective program for learning mathematics.



a. Experience

Regarding the first word "Experience", it encourage pupils to understand new concepts by drawing upon their previous experiences. Atkinson (1992) stated "Mathematics is regarded as a powerful tool for interpreting the world and therefore should ideally be rooted in real experience across the curriculum" (p.13).

b. Language



Once a pupil has recalled their related experience, Liebeck (1984) states the next important stage is the use of language. Encouraging students to discuss their finding through verbal mathematical language is a common way to widen their understanding and enhance their presentation skill. This can also develop their ability to express their mathematical language.

c. Pictures

This step requires students to acquire mathematical theories and knowledge from previous experiences and languages, and to introduce pictures or charts for expression. For many students, visual pictures help them understand and describe the concept easily.

d. Symbols

The Final attribute pupils need to apply to fully understand a concept is the use of symbols (Liebeck,1984, p.16). For pupils to solve and apply their knowledge in a simplified written form, they need to know and recognize the appropriate symbols (Liebeck,1984, p.247). In order for pupils to understand mathematical concepts in abstract form, they must have an understanding of the relative symbols.

Teaching Design

(a) Design with Experience-Language-Picture-Symbol (ELPS) Approach

To link the daily life experience of the students to the learning of mathematics is significant. By using percentages to illustrate the portion of the students who are wearing glasses in the class, is one of the ways to coordinate the learning experiences of students mathematically. After that, asking students to use the appropriate language and forms of numbers to represent the information of life experience, is to develop the oral and written presentation skills in mathematics. Therefore, I will primarily apply the ELPS Approach in this research to create a package of teaching plans on the topic of percentage I (6N3). It aims to point out the mathematics concepts by investigating students' s experiences. Students will systematically concretize the abstract concepts through the ELPS approach to improve their mathematical thinking and a sense of numbers.

(b) **Teaching Schedule**

Firstly, let me explain the arrangements for the teaching process on this topic. The percentage is divided into two parts regarding the curriculum of primary 6, and this teaching design focuses on the first part, which refers to the learning unit 6N3.

There are three major learning objectives for this learning unit, as shown below. Students are supposed to be familiar with the skills of expanding and reducing fractions, and conversion between fractions and decimals, before studying this unit.

Learning Unit	Learning Objective	Time	Remarks
6N3 Percentages (I)	recognise the concept of percentages	7	Teachers should use daily life examples to let students recognise the concept of percentages. Students are required to recognise the relation between percentages and fractions.
	perform the interconversion between a percentage and a decimal		
	perform the interconversion between a percentage and a fraction		

According to the learning objectives of this lesson, I designed 12 lessons for this unit.

The first two lessons mainly establish the concept of the percentage the third lesson to let students understand the usage of percentages in daily life. The fourth lesson is about the preliminary assessment and reflection on the topic of percentage, which is to examine the students' understanding of percentages.



In lessons 5 and 6, it mainly teaches students to convert percentages and fractions and vice versa. Lessons 7 and 8 mostly demonstrate the skill of conversion between fractions and decimals. Lessons 9 and 10 will combine the four previous experiences, allowing students to convert and compare the value of decimals, fractions, and percentages.

The last two lessons are a phase of summative assessment, which concludes the unit through some classroom activities and exercises to test whether the student has mastered the learning objective.

	Number strand								
	Learning Unit: 6N3 Percentages (I)								
Lesson	Learning Objective								
L1-L2	 Recognize the concept of Ratio (率) Recognize the concept of Percentage (百分數) learn to read the percentage "n percent (百分之幾)" learn to write the percentage in the form of "n%" represent percentages in 10x10 squared paper understand the relationship between percentages and "1 (whole)" 								
L3	• Understand the usage of percentages in daily life and the term of "折/成". For instance, 8 折=80%=20% off								
L4	Assessment and reflection								
L5-L6	Convert percentages into fractions and vice versa								
L7-L8	Convert percentages into decimals and vice versa								
L9-L10	 Compare value by the interconversion of percentages and fractions, decimals 								
L11,12	Assessment and reflection								

(c) Elaboration of Teaching Design

Percentages are a new concept for students. Therefore, the introduction of the first two lessons and the establishment of new mathematical concepts are critical to students. In the design of this section, different from the general layout of most textbooks, this design adds "the idea of ratio" as one of the learning objectives.



學習目標:

- 1. 認識比率的概念
- 2. 認識百分數的概念
- 3. 進行百分數與小數的互化
- 4. 進行百分數與分數的互化

This design includes the concept of ratio before introducing percentages. There are two main reasons as follows.

- First, teaching the concept of "ratio" will effectively help students establish a clear concept of percentage, and can clarify the difference between fractions and percentages. According to the definition of fractions and percentages, "Fractions" can represent both a specific quantity and a multiple-relationship(倍數關係) between two numbers. In contrast, "Percentage" can describe only a multiple-relationship between two portions.
- Second, the concept of teaching ratio sits first helps students learn more complex and related mathematical topics in the future. The concept of ratio is not specifically stated in the primary mathematics curriculum, but some topics contain it. The concept of ratio is vital in the primary-six courses, such as circumference and speed. However, there is no precise arrangement for teachers to teach the concept in mathematics curriculums. Therefore, this teaching design arranges to add the concept of ratio to the learning unit, which helps students understand the idea of other ratio-related terms that appear in future studies.

In addition, the definition of the percentage of this teaching design is different from the definition of some textbooks. Many primary school mathematics textbooks in Hong Kong today have ambiguous descriptions in definition, and their Chinese interpretations are not the same, like "百分數", "百分率", "百分本".

In order to avoiding the confusion in teaching, the definition of percentage in this teaching design refers to the statements of many scholars and it was summarized as the following definition:

English version:

"A percentage is a fraction with 100 as denominator and is a ratio were we compare numbers

to 100 which means that 1% is $\frac{1}{100}$.

Chinese version:

百分數是分母為 100 的分數,把分母 100 寫成「%」(percent)。百分數同時表示一個數 是另一個數的百分之幾。百分數也叫百分率或百分比。



(d) Explanation and Description of Some Selected Lesson Plan

Lesso	Explanation and Description of Some Selected Lesson Plan						
n							
L1-L2	The first two lessons are designed for two consecutive lessons, with a class time of						
	about 70 minutes. There are several objectives in these two lessons:						
	完成本課節後,學生能夠: 1. 認識率的概念 2. 認識百分數/百分比/百分率的概念						
	 認識百分數的讀法,並學懂把用百分數表示的率寫成「n%」的形式 認識以10x10 的方格圖表示百分數 						
	5. 認識百分數與「1」的關係,了解100%也代表全部或整體 6. 釐清百分數和分數的聯繫和區別						
	Generally speaking, it follows Liebeck's ELPS Approach (1984), introduced by						
	some daily experience or practical experience. By reading percentages, the student's experience is linked to a mathematical language, and the student is taught to write						
	the percentage with % as a symbol. This process is to summarize experience an						
	language as mathematical symbols. Finally, students are taught to expres						
	percentages in the form of images, helping students to turn abstract numbers into						
	visual images and deepening their understanding of percentages.						
	First of all, teachers bring out the concept of ratio with experience in everyday life.						
	"In a shooting game, Xiaowen's Shooting Percentage is 70%." The teacher asked						
	the students to discuss the meaning of the sentence and to express it in their						
	language. At the same time, through the students' answers, we can understand the						
	students' perception of the ratio or percentage. Teachers in this part of the use of						
	mathematical teaching process, let students recall the life experience and then put						
	forward their understanding of the percentage, and then slowly shape the concept						
	of mathematics.						
	1. 提問學生對以下句子的理解: 「在一次射擊比賽中,小文的命中率有百分之七十」 2. 連閉井 4. [
	2. 讓學生 4 人一組討論句子的意思,然後抽選同學回答,並提問學生對句子中 <mark>紅色 字眼</mark> 的理解。						
	期望學生能答出: 「命中率是一定量的射擊次數中,成功射中目標的比率/比例 或 百分之七十是在						
	100 次中,有70 次射中或70/100的射中比率或其他能正確帶出比例的答案」						
	Subsequently, the idea of ratio would be introduced following the previous						
	example. Then, teachers will post it in the area for keywords on the blackboard,						

which is used to preserve some essential definitions in the classroom, namely, mathematical language.

要點區

百分數 (Percentage):

「以100作為分母的分數就是百分數」「百分

數」也叫「百分率」或「百分比」,並且是用來

表示某數是另一數的百分之幾」。」

The teacher can guide the students through expanding fractions (擴分) and turning them into fractions with the denominator of 100, and then re-writing the Shooting Percentage.

1. 與學生核對答案後,提問學生「怎樣表達他們的命中率,能方便我們比較?」 期望學生能答出:

「我們可以通分母,用相同分母的分數表命中率,這樣的話,單看分子就可以比較 他們的命中率」

再追問:「以甚麼數值作為分母最合適?」

期望學生能答出:

「因為題目中所有分母的最小公倍數是 100,以 100 作為分母最合適」

2. 讓學生以 100 作為分母重新寫上各人的命中率:

	小文	小光	小軒	小新	小宇
命中率	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{13}{20}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	6 25	$\frac{4}{4}$
擴分後的 命中率	70 100	65 100	40 100	24 100	100 100

Teach students the meaning of percentages through these fractions using 100 as the denominator. Students are encouraged to explain, discuss and describe relevant cognitive experiences in words, which is the value of "language" in the ELPS Approach.

Letting students discover the symbol "%" from life experience is to create recognization of the appropriate symbols and summarize mathematics concepts to a simplified written form.

When teaching "how to write and read a percentage", it is advisable to list out more than three examples, and the examples selected need to cover integers and decimals as the numerators of percentage.



- 5. 在教學簡報上列舉 4 個百分數的例子,選取的例子涵蓋整數和小數作為分子的百分數(包括大於 100%與小於 100%的不同數值):
 - 0.4% 就是 0.4個¹/₁₀₀,讀作百分之零點四。
 - 32.5 % 就是 32.5 個 ¹/₁₀₀ ,讀作百分之三十二點五。
 - 100% 就是 100 個 $\frac{1}{100}$,讀作百分之一百,也就是 1。
 - 230% 就是 230 個 100 ,讀作百分之二百三十。

由此帶出:n% 就是 n 個 $\frac{1}{100}$,讀作百分之 n。

Then there was a group activity that required the students to paint the 10x10 square paper in four colors, filling up all the squares. This experience will help them to understand the relationship between "one whole" and 100%. The method is to encourage students to transform abstract percentages into image expressions.

- 1. 紅色共有___格,佔有方格圖的 () ,即___%。
- 2. 黄色共有___格,佔有方格圖的 () ,即___%。4
- 3. **藍色**共有____格,佔有方格圖的 () ,即____%。<
- **4. 綠色**共有___格,佔有方格圖的 (_) ,即___%。←
- 四種顏色共有___格,佔方格圖的 ()
 100 ,即___%。
- 6. 我們這一組 (**紅色 / 黃色 / 藍色 / 綠色**) 的數目最多,有___%;
- 7. 我們這一組 (**紅色 / 黃色 / 藍色 / 綠色**) 的數目最多,有___%;

L3 Since percentage is a mathematical concept that cannot be separated from life, lesson 3 will teach students to understand the expression and application of percentages in daily life, such as: "成" and "discount (折扣)".

At the beginning of the lesson, teachers can create a familiar scene in our daily life. For example, questioning: while eating steak in the restaurant, the waiter will ask, "How would you like your steak to be cooked (牛扒要幾成熟)?"

Then, based on the common experience, teachers teach the concept of "成". This process focuses on the establishment and consolidation of mathematical languages and mathematical symbols. Showing students examples of life and showing what is called a discount, linking the discount with "成" and bringing out the two concepts is also vital to bring out such two daily expressions of the percentage.

「一成」= 1 個
$$\frac{1}{10}$$
,相等於 $\frac{10}{100}$,即是 10%。

「半成」= 0.5 個 $\frac{0.5}{10}$,相等於 $\frac{5}{100}$,即是 5% (注意: 半成: 不夠一成)

「七成九」= 7.9 個 $\frac{7.9}{10}$,相等於 $\frac{79}{100}$,即 79%。

展示生活例子:一間曲奇餅店的優惠海報寫着:下午六時以後,所有曲奇八 坂出集。

向學生說明:「折」在生活中常作為一件商品的「折扣」的量。表示貨品按原價的十分之幾出售。如某種商品打八折,即按原價的八成(80%)出售, 打七五折即按原價的七成半(75%)出售。

八折即八成,也就是 $\frac{8}{10} = \frac{80}{100}$,即 80%。

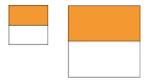
九八折即九成八,也就是 $\frac{9.8}{10} = \frac{98}{100}$,即 98%。

六五折即六成五/六成半,也就是 $\frac{6.5}{10} = \frac{65}{100}$,即 65%。

Then, we can develop students' advanced thinking through the worksheet's final question, bring out: if two different objects have the same percentage, they might not represent the same amount. It is becaused the percentage can only represent the ratio of the selected part to the object itself, not the ratio size of two different objects. The concept is more abstract, teachers should use the image for appropriate description and verification.

透過讓學生思考溫習工作紙的最後一題:

「在下圖兩個正方形中,橙色部分都分別佔了該圖形的一半,也就是<u>五成</u>以百分數表達為 <u>50%</u>,那麼我們可以說這兩個橙色部分的面積一樣嗎?」

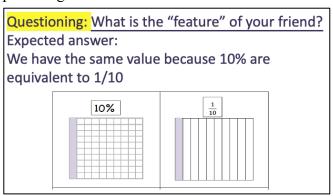


L5 The teaching goal of the fifth to eighth lessons are difficult to master and students probably feel boring. So I designed some activities to introduce and explore the experience. Moreover, this design are mainly consider fractions is the link of Percentage and Decimals.

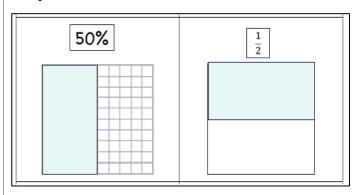
Fraction: Link of Percentage and Decimal

Percentages	Fractions	Decimals
20%	1/5	0.2
	1/5	0.1
	1/5	0.1
	1/5	0.1
	1/5	0.1
	1/5	0.1

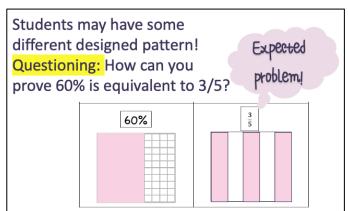
In Lesson 5, firstly, teachers distribute the activity card, let the students according to the fractions and percentage on the card, the corresponding portions are correctly painted. Then, to carry out the class activity "find your friends": the whole class out of the seat to find the same number as their activity card. Teachers use this activity to raise awareness of the equivalent-relationship(等值關係) between fractions and percentage.



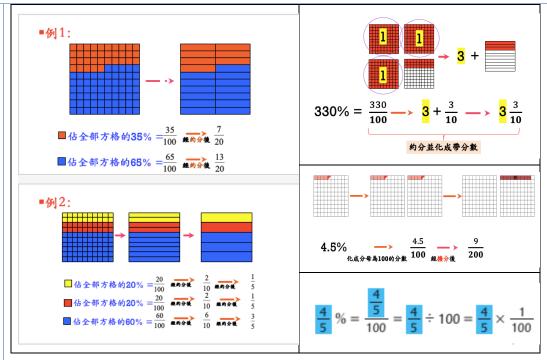
Comparing two numbers which are represented by pictures or drawing is easier. Students can visually compare values through images or overlapping the papers to compare.



Then, through an expected problem, the student is processed and resolved the challenges with teachers, to discover how percentages is converted into a fractions.

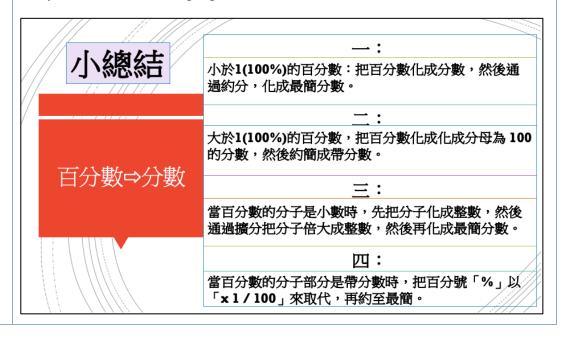


In this process, the illustration to assist in the explanation, which is also the use of the image. After the interpretation, the teacher must summarize the various situations and techniques in which the percentage is converted into a fraction.



Finally, test whether they have mastered the learning objectives of this section through some class exercises.

Last but not least, Students are encouraged to conclude what they have learned today in mathematical language.



(e) Summary of Teaching Design

This design teaches the concept of percentage explicitly before teaching the concept of percentage, hoping to clarify the meaning of percentage comes from the concept of ratio. Also, it is more convenient to distinguish between percentages and fractions, avoiding students get confused about the fraction with one hundred as the denominator and percentage. The

difference between percentage and fraction is also mentioned in my teaching design. There are many solutions and computational techniques in the lesson of the interconversion of decimals, fractions, and percentages. However, students often use the method of rote memorization, so in my design, I emphasize that the conversion between the three numbers is based on the middle object "Fraction". Besides, I will also make "these numbers" in the form of images so that students can visually observe the quantities and the value. Moreover, it can help students from the image to construct abstract mathematical concepts.

(f) <u>Difficulties and solution of Teaching Design</u>

As mentioned above, in the Chinese teaching mathematics curriculum, the percentage is translated into various writings of "百分數,百分率,百分比", but there is no a standard or an official Chinese definition of the following criteria for percentages. It's hard to define whether the three names are different.

Furthermore, it is more difficult to explain to students that the concept of percentages and fractions, which with one hundred as the denominator, are not the same.

Some approach is dealt with to overcome the above difficulties. Most of the mathematical concepts of this design are written mainly by reference to the definition of percentage by Chinese and Taiwanese scholars. It is important under the teaching design that the concept of the ratio is listed before, as well as the meaning of percentage specified in this paper. Therefore, there is no difference between percentage and fractions which with 100 as the denominator.

Limitation and Suggestion

(a) Limitation in this Studies

In this study, it is not difficult to find that the concept of the ratio lacks in the mathematics curriculum in Hong Kong primary schools. It makes teachers challenging to explain some mathematical ideas that contain the concept of ratio.

Today's general textbooks are often illustrated only by life examples. However, the problems in life are so varied that it is difficult for students to deal with all math problems in a single sample.

Furthermore, the percentage concept is not accurate. It is also complicated in Chinese mathematical translation; it is difficult for the students to decide a specific name and a precise meaning.

(b) Suggestion for Further Studies and Teaching

Based on the above limitations, I suggest that educational scholars or course designers can improve the curriculum document on this subject, provide an accurate and detailed definition of the percentage, and practice mathematics teaching. The official Chinese names of the uniform percentages of textbooks should also be proposed.

Besides, teachers should also use a variety of teaching modes and techniques, such as ELPS, to create abstract mathematical concepts in interesting ways in the teaching concepts and teaching methods of the subject.

Enlightenment and Extension

As I mentioned above, teaching the concept of ratios on this unit is of great help to identify and understand the concept of percentage, circumference and rate in the Primary 6 curriculum. The concept of ratios is certainly a matter worth considering to promote and add it to the curriculum.

In addition, regarding the teaching outline in the topic of percentage, I found that fraction is the link between the percentage, fractions and decimals, which inspired me to think about the arrangement of teaching process. According to the document of Curriculum Development Council (2017), "conversion of percentages and decimals" comes earlier than "conversion of percentages and fractions". The reason for such an arrangement is probably because the conversion between the percentage and decimals is easy. However, in my opinion, the construction of mathematical knowledge is best to establish new knowledge in previous knowledge. Therefore, scholars who intend to study this topic in the future can think more about whether "conversion of percentages and fractions" should be earlier than "conversion of percentages and decimals".

Finally, in the percentage, fraction, decimal three numerical comparison, how to sum up the unified technique to compare the size of the value is another difficulty in this unit. It is hoped that there will be scholars to carry out extensive research on this point.

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Appendix A_Teaching Design (total- 35 Pages)

百分數教學設計

單元:6N3 百分數(一)	教節:十二個教節 (每節約 35 分鐘)
先備知識:	學習目標:
1. 懂得擴分和約分。	1. 認識比率的概念
2. 認識整體「1」的意義。	2. 認識百分數的概念
3. 認識分數的意義。	3. 進行百分數與小數的互化
4. 進行分數和小數的互化。	4. 進行百分數與分數的互化

對課題的定義:

百分數 (percentage) — 百分數是分母為 100 的分數,把分母 100 寫成「%」(percent)。

百分數也可以解說為:表示一個數是另一個數的百分之幾。百分數也叫百分率或百分比(百分率或百分比的名稱通常在以百分 數表示佔整體的多少時使用),由於百分數只表示兩個量之間的倍數關係,所以是沒有計量單位的。

學習難點:

- 1. 學生未能掌握百分數中比率的概念,容易混淆分母為一百的分數和百分數。
- 2. 學生不懂得把分母不是 100 因數的分數化為百分數。
- 3. 學生把百分數化分數時,未能把分數約至最簡。
- 4. 計算百分數化為小數時,學生未能掌握約小100倍的概念。
- 5. 計算小數化為百分數時,學生未能掌握擴大100倍的概念。
- 6. 學生在小數與百分數互化時,未能掌握小數點左移與右移的法則。
- 7. 學生未能掌握百分數和分數,小數三者的關係並進行互化

培養的共通能力:

- 1. 解難能力
- 2. 批判性思考能力
- 3. 協作能力
- 4. 溝通能力



級別對象:	六年級	範疇:	數					
課題:	認識百分數的概念	所屬單元:	6N3 百分數(一)					
課節:	第一、二連續課節	課時:	共約70分鐘					
已有知識:	學生已能夠:							
	1. 懂得擴分和約分							
	2. 懂得以分母為 100 的方法表	示分數						
	3. 懂得寫出一個數是另一個數	的幾分之幾						
預期學習成果:	完成本課節後,學生能夠:							
(課節學習目標)	1. 認識率的概念							
	2. 認識百分數/百分比/百分率的	勺概念						
	3. 認識百分數的讀法,並學懂	把用百分數表示的率寫成「n%」	」的形式					
	4. 認識以10x10 的方格圖表示	百分數						
	5. 認識百分數與「1」的關係	了解100%也代表全部或整體						
	6. 釐清百分數和分數的聯繫和	區別						
教學資源/教具:	教學簡報,工作紙,百格板,隻	数粒模型						
板書/投影處理:	投影區	自由板書區	要點區					
		百分號:「%」(Percent)						
		百分數(Percentage):						
		「以 100 作為分母的分數就是百分數」「百分						
			數」也叫「百分率」或「百分比」,並且是用來					
			表示某數是另一數的百分之幾」。」					



	教學過程								
教學流程	教學	活動安排(教學活動及詳情)						教學理	念
	資源								
引入:	教學	1. 提問學生對	 封以下句子的	理解:				經驗實	作(E-Experience)
以生活經驗	簡報	「在一次射擊	比賽中,小文	文的 <mark>命中率</mark> 有	百分之七十」			百分數	是較為抽象和難
引入率的概		2. 讓學生4/	人一組討論句	子的意思,然	後抽選同學回	回答,並提問	學生對句子中	工色 理解的	概念。因此,教
念		字眼的理解	裈。					師藉生	活例子,讓學生
		期望學生能答	:出:					去感覺	和體驗當中的數
		「命中率是一	·定量的射擊?	欠數中,成功與	射中目標的比	率/比例 或 i	百分之七十是在	E 學概念	0
		100 次中,有	70 次射中 9	或 70/100 的射	中比率 或其	他能正確帶出	出比例的答案」		
發展(一)	教學	1. 在黑板的	医點區貼上率	的定義,並讓	全班一起 朗詢	声:		數學語	<u>言(L-Language)</u>
教授「率」	簡報			「 <i>畳 Δ 桁鉄/</i> 6	☆量B的率=	<u>量A</u>		在課堂	上及鼓勵學生嘗
的概念					<i>、里 D ロッ</i> デー	量B□		試用自	己的語言表達,
	工作	 另外,提示學	生生一對免的	为家,可表示:	为:「 <i>娃完物</i>	7.吕的 <u>比</u> 家 = ¹	特定物品的量	讓學生	解說和討論,用
	紙		上木 均米中	1 1 747/1/	MY 79XE12	пин у <i>г</i> и—— —	群體全部的量」		述相關的認知經
		 因此,在上述	例子山, 命山	上 密可表示為	: 命中종= ^射	中次數		驗。	
					27	<i>手八致</i>			
				學生計算率的	方法,讓學生	上在工作紙計	算並寫出各人的	· ·	
		中率,如		<u> </u>	Γ	Γ	, ,		總結出準確的數
		小文 小光 小軒 小新 小字						1,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,以實現數學化
		射中次數	7	13	2	6	4	教學。	
		射擊總次數	10	20	5	25	4		
			7	13	2	6	4		
		-1-1-	10	20	<u>5</u>	25	4		



	1	1							T
發展(二)	教學	1. 與學生核對答案後,提問學生「怎樣表達他們的命中率,能方便我們比較?」							<u>數學語言(L-Language)</u>
認識百分數/	簡報	期望學生能答	:出:		以提問的方式,引導和				
百分比/百分		「我們可以通	i分母,用相同	司分母的分數表	表命中率,這	樣的話,單看	5分子就可以比	七較	鼓勵學生回答問題,讓
率的概念	工作	他們的命中率	<u> </u>						學生討論,藉此用語言
	紙	再追問:「以	、甚麼數值作為	為分母最合適?)				描述相關的認知經驗。
		期望學生能答	出:						
		「因為題目中	所有分母的最		100,以 100	作為分母最高	今適 ╷		
		2. 讓學生以	100 作為分母	:重新寫上各人	的命中率:				
			小文	小光	小軒	小新	小宇		
		A . I	7	13	2	6	4		
		命中率 	10	20	- 5	25	$\frac{-}{4}$		
		擴 分後的	70	65	40	24	100		
		命中率	$\overline{100}$	$\overline{100}$	$\overline{100}$	$\overline{100}$	100		
								1	
		3. 透過這些」	以 100 作為分	·母的分數,咎	計學生百分	數的意義,並	在黑板的要點	祖副記	數學化教學
		上百分數的	的定義,並讓	全班一起朗讀	「以 100 作為	高分母的分數寫	就是百分數」		教師宜總結出準確的數
		4. 在要點區				.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	, , _ , , , , , , , ,		學定義,以實現數學化
						或「百分比	,並且是用	來表	教學。
			「百分數為一個比率,「百分數」也叫「百分率」或「百分比」,並且是用來表 示某數是另一數的百分之幾」。						
發展(三)	教學								數學語言(L-Language)
認識百分號	簡報	它的讀法		. , _	與數學符號(S-Symbol)				
「%」,認		教授學生「%	•	讀音,讓學學	上發現「100%	」讀作百分之	'一百,與課堂	学開	以提問的方式,引導和
識百分數的	工作	始時提問的句			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				鼓勵學生回答問題,藉
讀法,並學	紙	, F 44, E1, 41, 4	, , porting t						此用數學語言描述相關



懂把用百分數表示的率寫成「n%」的形式

- 2. 向學生提出我們會以「%」符號表示百分數,同時在黑板的自由板書區示範寫上「%」,並讓全班一起朗讀:「%(percent)稱為百分號,用於表示百分數,表示分母為 100 的分數」,可加以講解:百分號來自於義大利文的「per cento」(每一百),廣東話可以讀作「巴仙」,英文「Percent」,並投影出 6 個百分數的例子。
- 3. 藉此教授百分數的寫法和讀法,並以例子說明。
 - 寫「百分數」時,通常不寫成分數形式,而採用「%」表示。寫「百分數」 時,去掉分數線和分母,在分子後添加「%」。
 - 讀「百分數」時,只要把百分號看作分母是 100, 而百分號前的數看作分子,就可以把它看成一個分數一樣地讀出來。
 - ◆ 1%就是 1 個 $\frac{1}{100}$, 讀作百分之一。
 - ◆ 24%就是 24 個 $\frac{1}{100}$,讀作百分之二十四。
 - ◆ 90%就是 90 個 $\frac{1}{100}$,讀作百分之九十。
- 4. 讓學生在工作紙上嘗試以百分率表示各人的命中率。
 - 小文的命中率是 <u>()</u>,也就是____%,讀作百分之 ____。
 - 小光的命中率是 () 也就是____%, 讀作百分之 ____。
 - 小軒的命中率是 () 100 , 也就是____%, 讀作百分之 ____。
 - 小新的命中率是 <u>()</u>,也就是____%,讀作百分之 ____。

的認知經驗,然後引入 數學符號,將實際的生 活與數學語言,數學符 號連結。

		● 小字的命中率是 () 100 ,也就是%,讀作百分之。 5. 在教學簡報上列舉 4 個百分數的例子,選取的例子涵蓋整數和小數作為分子的百分數(包括大於 100%與小於 100%的不同數值):	
		● 0.4 % 就是 0.4 個 100 · 讀作百分之零點四。	
		● 32.5 % 就是 32.5 個 ¹ / ₁₀₀ ,讀作百分之三十二點五。	
		● 100% 就是 100 個 ¹ / ₁₀₀ ,讀作百分之一百,也就是 1。	
		● 230% 就是 230 個 ¹ / ₁₀₀ ,讀作百分之二百三十。	
		由此帶出: $n\%$ 就是 n 個 $\frac{1}{100}$,讀作百分之 n 。	
		教師可加以解釋:由於百分比是一種表達比例、比率或分數數值的方法。是用來表示某數是另一數的百分之幾。由上例子可見:在百分數上,百分號前面的數字可以不是整數,也可以是小數。	
* - (- -)	-W1. EX3		
發展(四)	教學	1. 介紹百格板:以百格板和數粒模型	經驗實作(E-Experience)
認識以10x10	簡報	提問:觀察這塊板,它有甚麼特別 / 特徵 ?	百分數是較為抽象和難
的方格圖表		期望答案:有10x10個格;有100個格;每一格佔100/1%;	理解的概念。因此,教
示百分數	百格		師藉百格板和數粒模型
	板	百格板的優點:可以使數值的表達永遠保持分母為 100,	這些數學教具,把一個
		2. 用數粒模型在百格板上示範堆砌不同的圖案,以表達出一個百分數。	抽象的百分數以實物表
			現出來,讓學生去建立



- Teaching Package: 6N3 Percentages (I)

數粒 模型 3. 著學生數我們堆砌出來的圖案共使用了多少數粒,可以什麼數去表示數粒佔百格板的比例?(分數,小數,百分數)

4. 鞏固練習:以 PPT 提問搶答的形式進行。 例子如下:

百格 數感,對百分數的數值 有一個具體的認識。





數粒的數量:____

數粒佔有百格板的 $\frac{()}{100}$?

以百分數的形式表達:____%

讀作:

最後一題,可強調:100個數粒模型把**整塊板**填滿,答案為100%。

發展(四) 教學 認識百分數 簡報

與「1」的關

係,了解工作100%也代表紙全部或整體

1. 「創造100%」:

四人為一小組進行活動,創造出獨一無二的100%。

準備好「紅,黃,藍,綠」四種不同顏色的顏色筆合作協作在下圖(一張10x10 的方

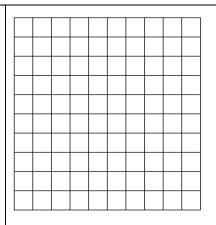
格圖)上塗上顏色,製作獨特的圖案~

在這之中,要注意:塗顏色時需要整個塗上顏色。所有格子都需要塗上顏色。可自由選擇每種顏色的格子位置和數量。

<u>經驗實作(E-Experience)</u> 與圖像思維(P-Picture)

由上的實物演示操作,過 渡到由圖像建立抽象的百 分數。這圖像亦有助學生 理解百分數的數值(例 如:每塗一格,便是塗了 1%)。





- 2. 塗上顏色後,讓學生記錄各類糖果所佔的百分比。
- 1. **紅色**共有___格,佔有方格圖的 () ,即___%。
- 2. <u>黄色共有____格</u>,佔有方格圖的 (__) ,即____%。←
- 3. **藍色**共有___格,佔有方格圖的 () 100 ,即___%。←
- **4. 綠色**共有___格,佔有方格圖的 (_) ,即___%。←
- 5. 四種顏色共有___格, 佔方格圖的 () , 即___%。 <-
- 6. 我們這一組 (**紅色 / 黃色 / 藍色 /** 綠色) 的數目最多,有___%;
- 7. 我們這一組 (紅色 / 黃色 / 藍色 / 綠色) 的數目最多,有___%;
- 3. 抽選數組學生進行簡單匯報,分享組內的100%圖案。
- 4. 總結: $100\% = \frac{1}{100} = 1$, 1代表全部或整體, 100%也代表全部或整體。

數學符號(S-Symbol)

將以上的圖像和實作經驗,引導並總結為數學符號,鼓勵學生以數學符號表現數學知識。

Huang Shumin – - Teaching Package: 6N3 Percentages (I)

鞏固	工作	讓學生在堂上完成溫習工作紙,鞏固學生的學習並了解學生對本節課堂的掌握程	進展性評估
	紙	度。	
總結	工作	1. 讓全班學生一起朗讀率、百分數的定義,重溫課堂的重點。	總結
	紙		總結本教節之學習重點
思維訓練		2. 透過讓學生思考溫習工作紙的第9題:	和目標有系統地把所學
		「50%可以寫作 $\frac{50}{100}$,那麼我們可以把 $\frac{50}{100}$ 厘米寫作50%厘米嗎?」,	概念化
		(答案: 不可以 ,因為「%」只能用作表示百分率,因為50 100 100 100 100	
		一個率,所以不可寫作50%厘米。)	
\A-W Lur A		3. 解釋百分數和百分率的分別,讓學生釐清兩者的關係,總結課堂。	
進階概念		■ 百分數是分數中的一種情況。 ■ 八點既可以表示。個目贈的數是(有單位)、又可以表示。個數目只《四數	
		■ 分數既可以表示一個具體的數量(有單位),又可以表示一個數是另一個數 的幾分之幾(即是一個率,沒有單位);	
		■ 百分數只能表示兩個數之間的倍比關係,是一種表達比例,比率或分數數值	
		的方法,所以百分數後面不能接單位。	

級別對象:	六年級	範疇:	數		
課題:	認識生活中的百分數	所屬單元:	6N3 百分數(一)		
課節:	第三課節	課時:	約 35 分鐘		
已有知識:	學生已能夠:				
	1. 認識百分數的概念				
	2. 認識百分數的讀法和寫法				
	3. 認識以10x10 的方格圖表示百分數				
預期學習成果:	完成本課節後,學生能夠:				
(課節學習目標)	1. 瞭解和認識百分數在日常生活中的表達和應用,例如「成」和「折」。				
	2. 認識「成」是百分數的另一種表示方法。				
	3. 認識「折」是百分數的另一種表示。	方法。			
教學資源/教具:	鞏固工作紙				
板書/投影處理:	投影區	自由板書	<u>要點區</u>		
		「成」			
		折」			

教學流程	教學	活動安排(教學活動及詳情)	教學理念	
	資源			
引入:生活		1. 創造場景,提問學生對「成」在生活中的理解。	經驗實作(E-Experience)	
中的百分數		- 今日,有個同學問了老師一個問題:「 <u>三成熟</u> 的牛排跟 <u>五成熟</u> 的牛排在街上遇	百分數是生活中較常用到	
的表達		見,為什麼見面的時候都不說話呢?」在回答這個問題之前,有沒有同學可以	的數學概念。而百分數在	
		解釋什麼叫「三成熟」什麼叫「五成熟」?	生活中也有不同的表達形	
		- 教師也可舉出另一例子:「小雯和媽媽出街吃西餐,點了牛扒,侍應貼心地問	式和運用。因此,教師藉	
		了一句:『 <u>請問牛扒要幾成熟</u> ?』」這裡的「成」是什麼意思?	生活例子,讓學生去感覺	
		- (期望答案:三成即30%,五成即50%或牛扒熟的程度或其他答案)	和體驗當中的數學概念。	
發展(一)		1. 介紹在日常生活中,中國人習慣會用「十成」來表示「全部」或「整體」,一		
百分數與		成表示十分之一。這裡的「成」,便表示整十的百分數,這是另一種百分數的	生活化應用	
「成」		表示方法。	教師透過生活化和情境化	
		- 「一成」=1個 $\frac{1}{10}$,相等於 $\frac{10}{100}$,即是 10% 。	的學習,讓學生發現數學	
		10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	與生活的關係,鼓勵他們	
		- 「半成」= 0.5 個 $\frac{0.5}{10}$,相等於 $\frac{5}{100}$,即是 5% (學以致用,以數學概念解	
	$-\frac{1}{10}$ 十八人 $\frac{1}{10}$ 有导於 $\frac{1}{100}$, 和定 $\frac{1}{100}$, 在总 $\frac{1}{100}$, 不列 $\frac{1}{100}$,		決日常生活的實際問題。	
	- 「七成九」= 7.9 個 $\frac{7.9}{10}$,相等於 $\frac{79}{100}$,即 79%。		日常生活中,一般慣用	
		- L/X/L] - 7.9 回 10 / 百子/\(\frac{1}{100}\)	「成」來表示整十的百分	
		2. 老師可搜集一些用「成」來表示百分數的剪報,於教學時展示,並與學生一同	數,故在課節中也特別介	
		討論有關的內容。	紹這一種百分數的表示方	
		提問學生:	法。	
		1. 房屋發展用地佔三成,即佔百分之幾 ? (30%)	數學語言(L-Language)	
		2. 空置土地佔二成半,即佔百分之幾 ?(25%)		



	提示學生:「二成半」可讀作「二成五」。	以提問的方式,引導和鼓
	3. 鼓勵學生舉出一些以「成」來表示百分數的生活例子,加強他們對百分數在日	勵學生回答問題,藉此用
	常生活中的應用。	數學語言描述相關的認知
發展(二)	1. 展示生活例子:一間曲奇餅店的優惠海報寫着:下午六時以後,所有曲奇八折	經驗。
百分數與	出售。	
「折」	2. 向學生說明:「折」在生活中常作為一件商品的「折扣」的量。表示貨品按原	數學語言(L-Language)
	價的十分之幾出售。如某種商品打八折,即按原價的八成(80%)出售,打七五	「折」在生活中的運用很
	折即按原價的七成半(75%)出售。	廣,「折扣」也由一個商
		業名詞漸漸發展為數學用
	- 八折即八成,也就是 $\frac{8}{10} = \frac{80}{100}$,即 80%。	語。教師可鼓勵學生講數
	- 九八折即九成八,也就是 $\frac{9.8}{100} = \frac{98}{100}$,即 98%。	學語言與相關的認知經驗
	$\frac{1}{10}$,以为内外人,也就定 $\frac{1}{10}$,即 98%。	相結合,加深對數學概念
		的理解。
	- 六五折即六成五/六成半,也就是 $\frac{6.5}{10} = \frac{65}{100}$,即 65%。	
鞏固	1. 讓學生在堂上完成鞏固工作紙,鞏固學生的學習並了解學生對本節課堂的掌握	利用練習查考學生是否掌
	程度。	握本節學習目標
進階發展	1. 透過讓學生思考鞏固工作紙的最後一題:	數學符號(S-Symbol)
	「在下圖兩個正方形中,橙色部分都分別佔了該圖形的一半,也就是 <u>五成</u> ,以	該挑戰題考核學生對數學
	百分數表達為 50%,那麼,我們可以說這兩個橙色部分的面積一樣嗎?」	符號的正確意義的認識。



	建議答案: 不可以,雖然它們橙色部分佔有的百分比都是 50%,50%是指橙色與自身方格紙的	
	比率,但由於兩個方格紙的大小不一樣,這個整體(全部)也就不一樣,因此,它	
	們的 50%所佔的份量(面積)也不一樣!	
總結	配合板書內容,以提問形式作總結。鼓勵學生以數學化語言說出今天所學。	總結
		總結本教節之學習重點和
		目標有系統地把所學概念
		化

Huang Shumin – - Teaching Package: 6N3 Percentages (I)

級別對象:	六年級 範疇: 數				
課題:	百分數和分數的互化	所屬單元:	6N3 百分數(一)		
課節:	第五課節	課時:	約 35 分鐘		
已有知識:	學生已能夠:				
	1. 認識百分數概念,讀法和寫法				
	2. 認識以方格圖表示百分數或分數				
	3. 懂得擴分和約分,並能把分數化至量				
預期學習成果:	完成本課節後,學生能夠:				
(課節學習目標)	1. 把百分數化為分數。				
教學資源/教具:	教學簡報,工作紙,透明圖卡				
板書/投影處理:	投影區	自由板書「	<u>要點區</u>		

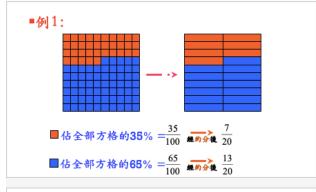
	教學過程			
教學流程	教學資源	活動安排(教學活動及詳情)	教學理念	
引入: 重溫以方格圖 表示百分數或	教學簡報 透明圖卡	 教師隨機派發每人一張卡,學生須根據活動卡上標示的分數/百分數,在正方框內正確塗上相應數值的部分。 著學生與同桌交換圖卡,為對方核對答案。 	經驗實作(E-Experience) 與圖像思維(P-Picture) 由圖像建立抽象的分數和百分數的	
分數			概念。這圖像亦有助學生理解百分數和分數的數值。	
發展(一) 認識百分數和 分數的等值關係	教學簡報 透明圖卡	 完成核對後,在老師的指示下,進行活動——「找朋友」: 全班同學可以走出座位(找尋與自己的活動卡上的數值相同的人)(根據活動卡)找尋你們的「朋友」。 活動開始3分鐘後,暫停學生的活動,提問:「找到朋友的同學:你們的朋友有什麼特征?為什麼你覺得他/她是你朋友?」 (期望答案:我們有相同的數值/我們是一樣的。因為10%=1/10) 預期情況:某些學生可能在繪畫圖案時有一些創意設計,而使在活動中,較難通過重疊卡片去比較數值。(e.g.:60% vs 3/5) 提問:在這個情況下,你怎麼知道他們是朋友?/這張卡數值相同?/60%=3/5? 著學生嘗試探索出可以證明60%和3/5 是等值的。 	經驗實作(E-Experience) 與圖像思維(P-Picture) 通過課堂活動,調動學生的積極 性和參與度。通過與同學的圖卡 比較圖像的大小,希望學生能探 究到百分數和分數的等值關係。	
發展(二)認 識百分數轉化 分數	教學簡報	1. 與學生一同處理上述難題:證明 60% 和 $\frac{3}{5}$ 都表示相同的數值。		

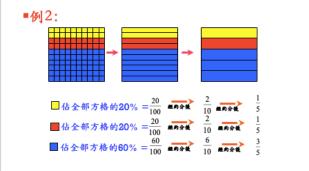


我們已學過60%其實是 $\frac{60}{100}$,而我們也學過約分,通過約分,我們可以

得出:
$$60\% = \frac{60}{100} = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$$
 即: $60\% = \frac{3}{5}$

2. 透過圖示協助講解例 1-2, 讓學生學習把小於 100%的百分數化為分數。





總結:百分數轉化成分數的方法是——小於 1(100%)的百分數: 把百分數化成分數,然後通過約分,化成最簡分數。 著學生完成 3 題簡單的課堂練習。

數學語言(L-Language)

與數學符號(S-Symbol)

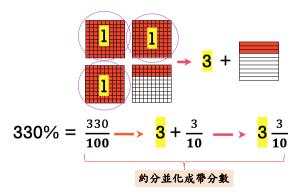
該部分考核學生對數學知識的融 合運用(分數和百分數的聯 繫)。教師可鼓勵學生回憶分數 的約分,以數學語言與相關的認 知經驗相結合,講解百分數轉化 分數,加深學生對不同課題的理 解和運用。

圖像思維(P-Picture)

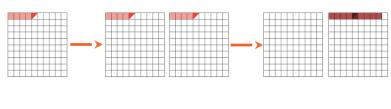
此外,輔以圖像的表達和講解, 加深學生對抽象數字的理解。

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3. 透過圖示協助講解例 3,讓學生學習把大於 100%的百分數化為分數。



- 與學生討論,引導學生明白其計算方法與上面相同。注意把分 母為 100 的假分數化為最簡帶分數,並配合分為 100 格的方格 圖的着色部分,理解所得的分數比 1 大。
- 總結:大於 1(100%)的百分數,把百分數化成分母為 100 的假分數,然後約簡成帶分數。
- 4. 透過圖示協助講解例 4,讓學生學習把分子是小數的百分數化為分數。







		 與學生討論,分子部分是小數的百分數,引導學生利用擴分,使分子變成整數後,再約為最簡分數。 5. *透過圖示協助講解例 5,讓學生學習把帶有分數的百分數化為分數。 因此,可把百分號「%」以「x 1/100」來取代,再約至最簡。可向學生講解百分數是以 100 為分母的分數,百分號表示分母是 100 的意思,百分號左面的數代表分子所以百分號左面的數便是百分數的分子部分。 引導學生討論,要把分子部分是帶分數的百分數化為最簡分數,讓學生學習當百分數的分子部分是帶分數時,先把帶分數化為假分數,然後再計算。 與學生總結: 處理百分數化為分數時,把百分號「%」以「x 1/100」來取代,再約至最簡。 	
鞏固	教學簡報	堂課練習 —— 引導學生完成把百分數化為最簡分數的練習,測試他們是否已掌握所 學。	鞏固 利用練習查考學生是否掌握本節 學習目標
總結	教學簡報	總結本教節之學習重點:把百分數化為最簡分數的各種情況。	總結 總結本教節之學習重點和目標有 系統地把所學概念化

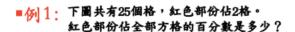




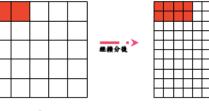
級別對象:	六年級	範疇:	數
課題:	百分數和分數的互化	所屬單元:	6N3 百分數(一)
課節:	第六課節	課時:	約 35 分鐘
已有知識:	學生已能夠:		
	1. 認識百分數概念,讀法和寫法		
	2. 認識以方格圖表示百分數或分數		
	3. 懂得擴分和約分,並能把分數化至此	 最簡	
	4. 把百分數化為分數。		
預期學習成果:	完成本課節後,學生能夠:		
(課節學習目標)	1. 把分數化為百分數。		
教學資源/教具:	教學簡報,工作紙,透明圖卡		
板書/投影處理:	投影區	自由板書區	<u>要點區</u>

	教學過程				
教學流程	教學資源	活動安排(教學活動及詳情)	教學理念		
引入: 以方格圖表示 分數	工作紙	1. 「化簡為繁」階段一:教師派發工作紙,學生須根據指定的分數,在指定方格圖中正確 塗上相應數值的部分。著學生與同桌交換工作紙,為對方核對答案。	經驗實作(E-Experience) 與圖像思維(P-Picture) 由圖像建立抽象的分數和百分數的 概念。這圖像亦有助學生理解百分 數和分數的數值。		
發展(一) 把分數化為百分數	工作紙 10x10 的 透明圖卡 教學簡報	 「化簡為繁」階段二: 用10x10的透明圖卡對準正方形,觀察塗色部分佔有的方格數是多少,並在工作紙上寫上對應的分數(分母必定是100),最後把這個分數化為百分數。 讓學生認識當分母是100的倍數時,可把分數約分至分母為100的百分數。 與學生總結:把分數化為百分數,可擴分或約分至分母是100,便可得出百分數。 引導學生完成工作紙,利用擴分或約分把分數化為百分數鞏固所學。 著學生與同桌交換工作紙,為對方核對答案。 	經驗實作(E-Experience) 與圖像思維(P-Picture) 通過課堂活動,調動學生的積極 性和參與度。通過以10x10方格的 透明圖卡對準正方形,寫出對應 的百分數,希望學生能探究到分 數和百分數的等值關係。		
		2. 透過圖示進一步講解例 1-2,讓學生鞏固把分數化為百分數,可擴 分或約分至分母是 100,便可得出百分數。	數學語言(L-Language) 與數學符號(S-Symbol) 該部分考核學生對數學知識的融 合運用(分數和百分數的聯		



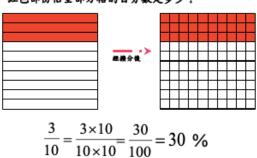


[無標題]



$$\frac{2}{25} = \frac{2 \times 4}{25 \times 4} = \frac{8}{100} = 8 \%$$

■例2: 下圖共有10個格, 紅色部份佔3格。 紅色部份佔全部方格的百分數是多少?



繫)。教師可鼓勵學生回憶分數 的約分,以數學語言與相關的認 知經驗相結合,講解分數轉化百 分數,加深學生對不同課題的理 解和運用。

圖像思維(P-Picture)

輔以圖像的表達和講解,加深學生對抽象數字的理解。

發展(二) 把分數化為百 分數(包括分 母大於100的 分數和一些分

教學簡報

- 1. 引導學生進一步把帶分數或分母是 1000 的分數化為百分數,加深對有關計算的認識。
- 與學生總結:把分母大於 100 的分數化為百分數,可約分至分母是 100,便可得出百分數。

<u>數學語言(L-Language)</u> 與數學符號(S-Symbol)

考驗學生把所學知識總結為數學符號,並進行互化。



母不能擴分或 約分至 100 的 分數)		$ \frac{180}{300} = \frac{180 \div 3}{300 \div 3} $ $ = \frac{60}{100} $ $ = 60\% $ 2. 引導學生討論: 一些分母不能擴分或約分至 100 的分數,可把分數 乘以 100% 然後約簡。 $ \frac{5}{8} = \frac{5}{8} \times 100\% $ $ = 62\frac{1}{2}\% $ $ = 62\frac{1}{2}\% $ P個分數化為帶分數 $ = 62\frac{1}{2}\% $ P個分數和為帶分數 $ = 62\frac{1}{2}\% $ P個分數和為帶分數 $ = 62\frac{1}{2}\% $ P個分數和為帶分數 $ = 62\frac{1}{2}\% $ P的學生解釋 100% = 1,任何數乘以 1,其數值不變。 $ = 22\%$ PROW 100% 後「%」的符號要保留。	
鞏固	數學書	堂課練習 ——	鞏固
總結	教學簡報	引導學生完成把分數化為百分數的練習,測試他們是否已掌握所學。 根據以上各題所學,與學生總結分數化為百分數的重點: (一) 把分數化為百分數,可乘以 100% 再約至最簡,最後可得出 百分數。 (二) 小於 1 的分數,化為百分數後必定小於100%。 (三) 大於 1 的分數,化為百分數後必定大於100%。	查考學生是否掌握本節學習目標 總結 總結本教節之學習重點和目標有 系統地把所學概念化



級別對象:	六年級	範疇:	數
課題:	百分數和小數的互化	所屬單元:	6N3 百分數(一)
課節:	第七課節	課時:	約35分鐘
已有知識:	學生已能夠:		
	1. 認識百分數概念		
	2. 認識以方格圖表示百分數或分數或/	數	
	3. 懂得擴分和約分,並能把分數化至量	受 簡	
	4. 懂得小數和分數的互化。		
	5. 把百分數化為分數。		
預期學習成果:	完成本課節後,學生能夠:		
(課節學習目標)	2. 把百分數化為小數。		
教學資源/教具:	工作紙,Online demonstration:		

	教學過程				
教學流程	教學資源	活動安排(教學活動及詳情)	教學理念		
引入:	工作紙	著學生完成課堂工作紙「百變數」: 以百分數轉化為分數,和 分數轉化成小數的練習,讓學生發現百分數和 小數間的等量關係。	經驗實作(E-Experience) 學生通過課堂工作紙的探究練習,自己發現數學規律。而這些探究是基於一些已有知識的鞏固。		
發展(一) 把百分數化為 小數	工作紙	1. 完成課堂工作紙的小測試,著學生發現百分數化成小數有什麼明顯的變化和規律? 讓學生發現由百分數變成小數,可把百分號去掉,小數點向左移兩位。 在自由板書區詳細說明轉化時,小數點的左移。 1. 來看看卷樣把百分數化為小數。	數學語言(L-Language) 與數學符號(S-Symbol) 考驗學生把所學知識總結為數學符號,並進行互化。		



2. 教師須演示一題補0的例子。

500% =
$$\frac{500}{100}$$

= 5
5.00. (删走小數點後末尾的 0)

- 3. 教師提示學生:如左移後數字仍是整數,小數點後末尾的0 需刪去。
- 4. 教師須演示一題百分號前為分數的例子。

	I	T	
發展(二)	網上程式	以網上程式教具演示百分數化為小數的圖像變化。	經驗實作(E-Experience)
把百分數化為	教具	Percent	<u>圖像思維(P-Picture)</u>
小數的圖像變		Definition	該程式輔以圖像的表達和講
化		Percent means "out of one-hundred".	解,加深學生對抽象數字的理
		The symbol for percent is "%".	解。
		PLEASE ENTER A VALUE IN THE TEXT BOX: 35 9 PERCENT MEANS "OUT OF ONE-HUNDRED" 35% = 35 100 YOU CAN ALSO DRAG IN THE ILLUSTRATION THE GREATEST COMMON FACTOR (GCF) 35 ÷ 100 = 0.35	DT-
		YOU CAN ALSO DRAG IN THE ILLUSTRATION BELOW TO INCREASE OR DECREASE THE PERCENT VALUE. THE GREATEST COMMON PACTOR (GCF) 35 ÷ 100 = 0.35	
		$\frac{35}{100} = \frac{7}{20} \qquad \frac{35}{100} = 0.35$	
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 90 18 90 10 90 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	
		11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 90 16 90 17 17 18 19 20 80 16 80 17 18 19 20 17 18 19 20 18 19	
		21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	
		31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 60 13 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	
		41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	
		51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 40 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	
		61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 35 7 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	
		71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90	
		91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 10	
		00	
		由上可得:35% = $\frac{35}{100}$ = 35 ÷ 100 = 0.35	
		100 = 0.55	
		該程式可自由選擇百分數的大小,著色任意方格,顯示百分數,並在右圖	
		同時顯示分數和小數。	
		教師可讓學生自己嘗試不同百分數的互化。	
		網上程式教具:	
		http://www.learnalberta.ca/content/memg/Division02/Percent/index.html	
鞏固	數學書	堂課練習 ——	鞏固練習



Huang Shumin – - Teaching Package: 6N3 Percentages (I)

	引導學生完成把百分數化為小數的練習,測試他們是否已掌握所學。	查考學生是否掌握本節學習目
		標
總結	根據以上各題所學,與學生總結百分數化為小數的重點:	約
	- 除掉%小數點左移(前移)兩個位。	總結本教節之學習重點和目標
	- 如果百分數中混有分數,需先將該數化為小數才移動小數點位。	有系統地把所學概念化
	- 小於 100% 的百分數,化為小數後必定小於 1。	
	- 大於 100% 的百分數,化為小數後必定大於 1。	

級別對象:	六年級	範疇:	數			
課題:	百分數和小數的互化	所屬單元:	6N3 百分數(一)			
課節:	第八課節 課時: 約35分鐘					
已有知識:	學生已能夠:	學生已能夠:				
	1. 認識百分數概念					
	2. 認識以方格圖表示百分數或分數或/	小數				
	3. 懂得擴分和約分,並能把分數化至過	設 簡				
	4. 懂得小數和分數的互化。					
	5. 把百分數和分數的互化。					
	6. 把百分數化為小數。					
預期學習成果:	完成本課節後,學生能夠:					
(課節學習目標)	1. 把小數化為百分數。					
教學資源/教具:	板書,書本,圖卡工作紙					
板書/投影處理:	投影區	自由板書區	要點區			

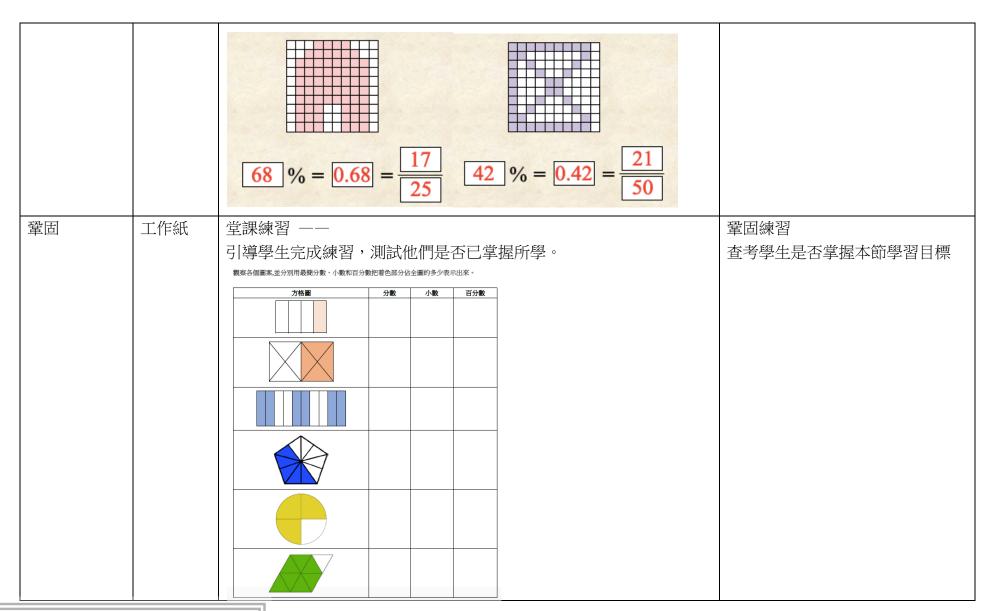
	教學過程				
教學流程	教學資源	活動安排(教學活動及詳情)	教學理念		
引入:以不同的數表示圖像的著色部分	圖卡工作紙	向學生展示下圖,著學生說出可表示著色部分的數值的方法	經驗實作(E-Experience) 圖像思維(P-Picture) 輔以圖像的表達和講解,加深 學生對抽象數字的理解。 著自己發現數學規律。而這些 探究是基於一些已有知識的鞏 固。		
		小數: 0.8 分數: 80/100 百分數: 80%			
發展(一) 把小數化為百 分數	板書,書本	 引導學生根據百分數的意義,把小數化為分母為 100 的分數。 讓學生學會先把小數化為分母是 100 的分數,然後用百分號「%」表示 1/100。例子包括不同小數位。 一個小數位:0.7=7/10=70/100=70%(擴分至分母是 100) 兩個小數位:0.35=35/100=35% 三個小數位:0.468=468/1000=46.8/100=46.8%(約分至分母是 100) 引導學生利用擴分或約分,使分母是 100,完成習題。 引導學生認識把小數乘以 100% 的方法,把小數化為百分數。 着學生觀察題,並發現當小數 0.49 乘以 100,答案的小數點會向右移兩位的規律。 0.49 = 0.49 × 100% =49% 	數學語言(L-Language) 與數學符號(S-Symbol) 考驗學生把所學知識總結為數 學符號,並進行互化。		



1學習目
占和目標
Ŀ

級別對象:	六年級	範疇:	數					
課題:	小數、分數和百分數的互化	所屬單元:	6N3 百分數(一)					
課節:	第九課節	課時:	約35分鐘					
已有知識:	學生已能夠:							
	1. 認識百分數概念							
	2. 認識以方格圖表示百分數或分數或/	小數						
	3. 懂得擴分和約分,並能把分數化至過							
	4. 懂得小數和分數的互化。							
	5. 懂得百分數和分數的互化。	5. 懂得百分數和分數的互化。						
	6. 懂得百分數和分數的互化。							
預期學習成果:	完成本課節後,學生能夠:							
(課節學習目標)	1. 鞏固小數、分數和百分數互化的能力	力。						
教學資源/教具:	簡報,工作紙							
板書/投影處理:	投影區	自由板書區	要點區					

	教學過程							
教學流程	教學資源	活動安排(教學活動及詳情)	教學理念					
引入:以不同		向學生展示圖案,引導學生說說各圖案的着色部分佔全圖的多少。與	經驗實作(E-Experience)					
的數表示圖像		學生討論答案並記下。	<u>圖像思維(P-Picture)</u>					
的著色部分			輔以圖像的表達和講解,加深學生					
			對抽象數字的理解。					
			著自己發現數學規律。而這些探究					
			是基於一些已有知識的鞏固。					
		1/4=0.25=25%						
發展(一)	簡報	引導學生觀察各個圖案,並分別用最簡分數、小數和百分數把着色部分	數學語言(L-Language)					
用最簡分數、		佔全圖的多少表示出來。	與數學符號(S-Symbol)					
小數和百分數			考驗學生把所學知識總結為數學符					
表示着色部分			號,並進行互化。					
佔全圖的多少								
		$\frac{2}{100} = 0.4 = 40 \%$ $\frac{3}{100} = 0.75 = 75 \%$						
		5 4 4 6.75						





總結	根據以上各題所學,讓學生總結百分數,分數,小數的互化要點。	總結
		總結本教節之學習重點和目標有系
		統地把所學概念化







百分數的寫法

寫「百分數」時,通常不寫成分數形式,而採用「%」表 寫「百分數」時,去掉分數線和分母,在分子後添加

$$4 \quad \frac{24}{100} = 24\% \qquad 4 \quad \frac{120}{100} = 120\%$$

$$\frac{90}{100} = 90\%$$
 $\frac{200}{100} = 200\%$

百分數的讀法

讀「百分數」時,只要把百分號看作分母是100, 而百分 號前的數看作分子,就可以把它看成一個分數一樣地讀出

- ▶ 1%就是1個 $\frac{1}{100}$,讀作百分之一。
- ★ 24%就是24個 $\frac{1}{100}$,讀作百分之二十四。
- ∮ 90%就是90個 100 , 讀作百分之九十。

各人射擊比賽的命中率

	小文	小光	小軒	小新	小宇
擴分後的命中率	$\frac{70}{100}$	65 100	$\frac{40}{100}$	$\frac{24}{100}$	$\frac{100}{100}$

其他百分數的例子

0.4% 就是 $0.4個\frac{1}{100}$,讀作百分之零點四。

32.5 % 就是 32.5 個 $\frac{1}{100}$,讀作百分之三十二點五。

100% 就是100 個 $\frac{1}{100}$,讀作百分之一百,也就是1。

230% 就是 230個 $\frac{1}{100}$,讀作百分之二百三十。

百分數

一種表達比例、比率或分數數值的方法 是用來表示某數是另一數的百分之幾。

由上例子可見:

在百分數上,百分號前面的數字可以不是整數,

也可以是小數。

百格板 & 數粒模型



以百格板和數粒模型建立百分數的圖像

數粒的數量:____

The Educa 以百分數的形式表達:

of Hong Kong Library

以百格板和數粒模型建立百分數的圖像

數粒的數量:____

數粒佔有百格板的()?

以百分數的形式表達:___%

以百格板和數粒模型建立百分數的圖像

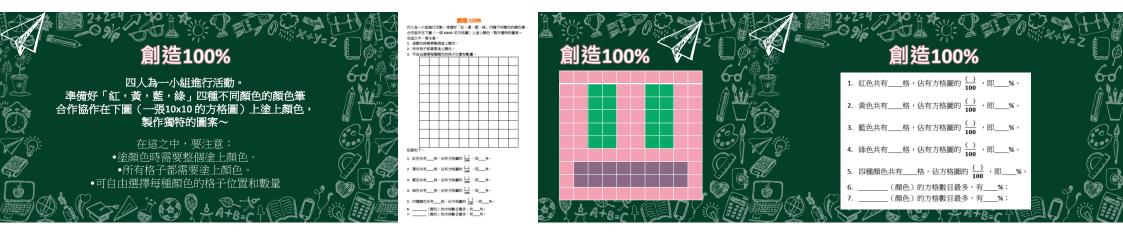


數粒的數量:____

數粒佔有百格板的()?

以百分數的形式表達:___%







温習工作紙——思考題

50%可以寫作 $\frac{50}{100}$,那麼我們可以把 $\frac{50}{100}$ 厘米寫作50%厘米嗎?

可以/不可以,因為「%」只能用作表示百分率,因為 100 厘 米是一個長度,不是一個率,所以不可寫作50%厘米。

百分數和分數的聯繫和區別

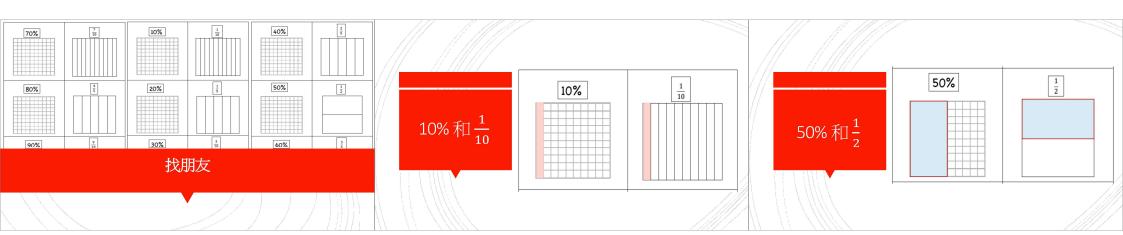
- ■百分數是分數中的一種情況。
- 分數既可以表示一個具體的數量(有單位),又可以表示-個數是另一個數的幾分之幾(即是一個率,沒有單位);
- 百分數只能表示兩個數之間的倍比關係,是一種表達比例,

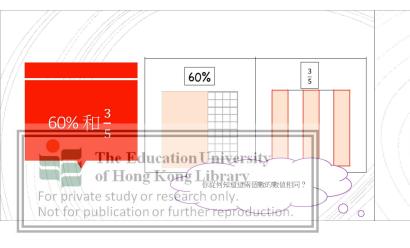
比率或分數數值的方法,所以百分數後面不能接單位。







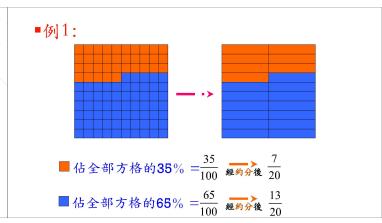


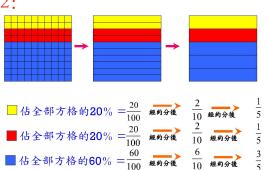


$60 \% = \frac{60}{100} = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$

▼由上可知: 把百分數化成分母為100的分數, 然後以約分的技巧 便可輕易比

然後以約分的技巧,便可輕易比較到兩個數的數值是相等的。







- 1. 把百分數化成分母為100的分數
- 2. 以約分的技巧,把百分數再化成 最簡分數。

■課堂練習:

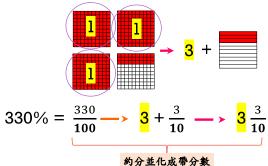
1.
$$45\% = \frac{()}{100} = \frac{()}{()}$$

2. $82\% = \frac{()}{100} = \frac{()}{()}$

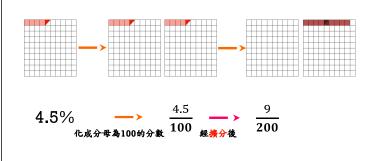
2.
$$82\% = \frac{()}{100} = \frac{()}{()}$$

3.
$$36\% = \frac{()}{100} = \frac{()}{()}$$



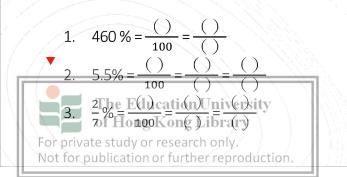






$$\frac{4}{5}\% = \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{100} = \frac{4}{5} \div 100 = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{100}$$

■課堂練習:





小於1(100%)的百分數:把百分數化成分數,然後通 過約分,化成最簡分數。

大於1(100%)的百分數,把百分數化成化成分母為100 的分數,然後約簡成帶分數。

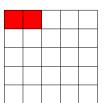
百分數⇒分數

當百分數的分子是小數時,先把分子化成整數,然後

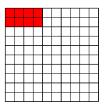
當百分數的分子部分是帶分數時,把百分號「%」以 「x1/100」來取代,再約至最簡

分數化百分數

■例1: 下圖共有25個格,紅色部份佔2格。 紅色部份佔全部方格的百分數是多少?







$$\frac{2}{25} = \frac{2 \times 4}{25 \times 4} = \frac{8}{100} = 8 \%$$

■例2: 下圖共有10個格,紅色部份佔3格。 紅色部份佔全部方格的百分數是多少?



$$\frac{3}{10} = \frac{3 \times 10}{10 \times 10} = \frac{30}{100} = 30 \%$$

把分數化為百分數。

a
$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{4 \times 20}{5 \times 20}$$
 擴分至分母是 100 $= \frac{80}{100}$ 用百分號%表示 $\frac{1}{100}$ $= 80\%$

把分數化為百分數。

b
$$\frac{180}{300} = \frac{180 \div 3}{300 \div 3}$$
 約分至分母是 100 $= \frac{60}{100}$ $= 60\%$

$$\bigcirc \qquad \frac{48}{1000} = \boxed{\qquad} \%$$

用另一個方法把分數化為百分數。

Appendix C: Worksheet(total: 12 Pages)

百分數

課堂工作紙(認識百分數)

姓名:() 班別: 日期:								
(-)								
在一次射擊比	:賽中, <u>7</u>	五位同粤	學的射擊	成績(1	命中率)	如下表:		
	小文	小光	小軒	小新	小宇			
射中次數	7	13	2	6	4			
射擊總次數	10	20	5	25	4			
命中率	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{13}{20}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	6 25	$\frac{4}{4}$	I		
(=)								
只要把他們的命中率,								
就可幫助我們比較他們的命中率!								
	小文		小光		小軒	小新	小宇	
擴分後的	70		65		40	24	100	
命中率	100	•	100			100	100	
(=)		•		-				

•	小文的命中率是	<u>()</u> ,也就是	%,讀作百分之	· ·
•	小光的命中率是	<u>()</u> ,也就是	%,讀作百分之	o
•	小軒的命中率是	<u>()</u> 100 ,也就是	%,讀作百分之	<u> </u>
•	小新的命中率是	<u>()</u> 100 ,也就是	%,讀作百分之	· ·
•	小宇的命中率是	<u>()</u> 100 ,也就是	%,讀作百分之	· ·

組別:	
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創造 100%

四人為一小組進行活動。準備好「紅,黃,藍,綠」四種不同顏色的顏色筆, 合作協作在下圖(一張 10x10 的方格圖)上塗上顏色,製作獨特的圖案~ 在這之中,要注意:

- 1. 塗顏色時需要整個塗上顏色。
- 2. 所有格子都需要塗上顏色。
- 3. 可自由選擇每種顏色的格子位置和數量。

— .	- .				

紀錄如下:

- 1. **紅色**共有___格,佔有方格圖的 () 100 ,即___%。
- 2. <u>黄色</u>共有___格,佔有方格圖的 () 100 ,即___%。
- 3. **藍色**共有___格,佔有方格圖的 () ,即___%。
- 4. **綠色**共有___格,佔有方格圖的 (_) 100 ,即___%。
- 5. 四種顏色共有____格,佔方格圖的 $\frac{(\)}{100}$,即____%。
- 6. 我們這一組 (**紅色 / 黃色 / 藍色 / 綠色**) 的數目最多,有___%;
- 7. 我們這一組 (**紅色 / 黃色 / 藍色 /** 綠色) 的數目最多, 有 %;

温習工作紙 (認識百分數)

	姓名	:	()	班別:	日期:
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温習本課重點,完成下列練習。

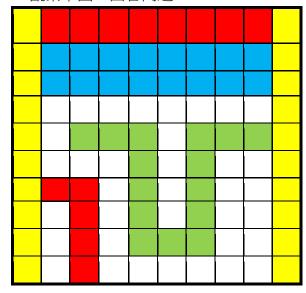
4.
$$\frac{28}{100} = _{---}\%$$

5.
$$\frac{100}{100} = _{0}$$

6.
$$\frac{()}{100} = 0.5 \%$$

7.
$$\frac{(}{100}$$
 = 1000 %

8. 觀察下圖,回答問題:



- (1) 藍色的方格佔全圖的____%
- (2)綠色的方格佔全圖的 %
- (3) 黄色的方格佔全圖的 %
- (4)紅色的方格佔全圖的____%
- (5) 著色部分的方格佔全圖___%

9. 思考題:「50%可以寫作 $\frac{50}{100}$,那麼我們可以把 $\frac{50}{100}$ 厘米寫作 50%厘米嗎?」

鞏固工作紙 (認識生活中的百分數)

姓名	; :	_() 班》	別:	日期:
1.	下面是水果店一天賣	出水果的的比	心例。	
				The state of the s
	蘋果:40%	西瓜:25%	草莓:8%	橙子:27%

水果	以 %表示	以 100 為分母	以「百分之幾」表示	以「成」表示
<u>蘋果</u>				
西瓜				
草莓				
橙子				
總數				

2. 一包糖有 100 粒,其中 72 粒是牛奶糖,牛奶糖佔全包糖的百分之幾?即 幾成?

牛奶糖佔全包糖的	_ %,即	
----------	-------	--

- 3. 社區中心舉辦清潔海灘和探訪老人院活動,會員只可選其中一項參加。有六 成半的會員參加清潔海灘,三成半的會員探訪老人院。
 - (1) 參加清潔海灘的會員佔全部會員的百分之幾?



(2)	哪一項活動較少會員參加?
(3)	參加清潔海灘的會員和探訪老人院的會員共佔全部會員的百分之幾?
B	
4. 觀	察下圖兩個正方形中,回答下面的問題:
(1)	橙色部分都分別佔了該圖形的一半,也就是成,以百分數表達為
	% 。
(2)	我們可以說這兩個橙色部分的面積一樣嗎?

課堂工作紙(分數化成百分數)

姓名	:	()	班別:	日期:	
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化簡為繁

分數	方格圖	百分數
<u>2</u> <u>5</u>		%
$\left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{2} \end{array}\right]$		%
<u>3</u> <u>10</u>		%

$\left[\frac{7}{20}\right]$							%
12 25							%
$\left[\frac{3}{4}\right]$							%
根據以上活動	,你能	總結出	分數化	為百分	數的方	法嗎?	

課堂工作紙 (百分數化成小數)

姓名:______ () 班別:_____ 日期:____

百變數



我們上節剛剛學完百分數和分數之間的轉化! 試試完成以下的挑戰!

例如: $60\% = \frac{60}{100} = \frac{3}{5}$

挑戰:

$$24 \% = \frac{()}{100} = \frac{()}{()}$$

$$137\% = \frac{()}{100} = \frac{()}{()}$$

$$6\% = \frac{()}{100} = \frac{()}{()}$$

$$7.5\% = \frac{()}{100} = \frac{()}{()}$$

我們上單元也學過分數和小數之間的轉化! 試試完成以下的挑戰!



例如: $\frac{3}{5} = 3 \div 5 = 0.6$

挑戰:

$$\frac{24}{100} = 24 \div 100 =$$

$$\frac{137}{100} = () \div 100 =$$

$$\frac{6}{100} = 6 \div 100 =$$

$$\frac{7.5}{100} = ($$
) =

由上面的挑戰題,我們可以發現一些有趣的等量關係!

$$24 \% = \frac{()}{100} =$$

$$137 \% = \frac{()}{100} = \underline{}$$

$$7.5 \% = \frac{()}{100} = \underline{}$$

小測試:

38%=0.38 思考》:百分數化成小數有什麼明顯的變化和規律?

5% = 0.05 $24\% = \frac{(24)}{100} = 0.24$

720 %= 7.2 24 除以 100, 可把小數點

向左移兩位。

 $0.24, \rightarrow 0.24$

百分數 前測工作紙(小數和百分數的互化)

姓名	:		()	班別	:	 日期	:	

觀察上圖,並試著回答問題:

- 1. 上圖中,10x10的方格圖卡中共有 100個小方格,其中 80個是 塗上藍色。
- 2. 試把這個圖的著色部分以小數表示: 0.8
- 3. 試把這個圖的著色部分以分數表示: 80/100
- 4. 試把這個圖的著色部分以百分數表示:80%

温習工作紙 (分數,小數和百分數的互化)

姓名	:	()	班別:	日期:
11/11			-)-///	<u> </u>

觀察各個圖案,並分別用最簡分數、小數和百分數把着色部分佔全圖的多少表示出來。

方格圖	分數	小數	百分數

