BLANK SET BUILDER

Interleaving practice planner

Build a practice set that makes you choose a method. Use page 1 to plan the types and answer checks; use page 2 to attempt, correct, and revisit the questions.

Before mixing Learn each method with worked examples and some similar exercises. If the mixed set becomes mostly guessing, restore instruction or reduce the number of types.

Learning goal _____

Practice date _____ Later fresh-question date _____

Choose related types you need to tell apart

Type	What makes this type different	Trusted answer source
A		
B		
C or optional extra		

Prepare a short blocked starter if needed

Method that needs instruction _____

Worked example and similar exercise _____

Readiness check Can I explain and carry out the method with less help?

Keep this category map away from the learner

Blocked order example A A B B C C

Mixed order example A C B A B C

My private type sequence ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____

Make a learner copy with questions only. Hide type labels and answers so the problem itself must guide the choice. Avoid a predictable repeating order.

Check separately Was the method chosen correctly? Were its steps carried out correctly? A selection error needs different repair from an arithmetic or execution error.

Attempt one problem at a time

Write six questions from your related types. Keep the private category map on page 1 out of view. Before calculating, identify the requested quantity and explain your choice.

Question or exercise reference	My method and reason	My answer and checked correction
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

Decide what needs repair

Selection mistake _____

Execution mistake _____

What I will change or relearn _____

Test later with fresh questions

Planned date _____ Actual date _____

New questions and source _____

What I could do without labels or notes _____

Next correction or practice choice _____

WORKED SET

Choose the percentage method

Fictional workplace-learning example. Goal: identify the requested quantity, select the correct base, and calculate. These exercises illustrate the method; they are not a validated training intervention.

Worked starters to learn before mixing

A Percentage of an amount 20% of 150 units = 0.20 × 150 = 30 units. You know the whole and rate; you need the part.

B Percentage share 30 completed tasks out of 150 = 30 ÷ 150 × 100 = 20%. The total 150 is the whole.

C Percentage change (new − old) ÷ old × 100. From 150 to 180: 30 ÷ 150 × 100 = 20%. Use the starting value as the base; this formula is undefined when it is zero.

If needed, practice each method on similar questions first. Then cover the starters above and keep page 4 hidden. Use page 2 or separate paper for your answers.

Mixed questions without category labels

1 A team has a $2,400 project budget and reserves 15% for contingencies. How many dollars are reserved?

2 Registrations increase from 80 to 100. What is the percentage increase?

3 A team completes 18 of its 60 planned tasks. What percentage of the tasks is complete?

4 Of 750 items checked, 12% need a second inspection. How many items need that inspection?

5 Of 180 support requests, 45 concern billing. What percentage concerns billing?

6 Average waiting time falls from 50 minutes to 40 minutes. What is the percentage change?

For each question Write the requested quantity, your method and base, then the calculation. A calculator is fine when method selection is the skill being practiced.

ANSWER AND FEEDBACK KEY

Check the choice and the steps

Keep this page hidden until you have attempted the questions. The private sequence is A, C, B, A, B, C. For a later check, change the values and the order.

Question and answer	Method and calculation	Why this method fits
1 $360	A 0.15 × $2,400	The question requests an amount from a known whole and rate.
2 25% increase	C (100 − 80) ÷ 80 × 100	Compare new with old. The starting 80 is the base, not the new 100.
3 30%	B 18 ÷ 60 × 100	Completed tasks are a part of the 60-task whole.
4 90 items	A 0.12 × 750	The question requests a count. Include the unit: items.
5 25%	B 45 ÷ 180 × 100	This is a share of one total, not a change over time.
6 −20% 20% decrease	C (40 − 50) ÷ 50 × 100	The starting 50 is the base. A 10-minute fall is the absolute change.

Example of useful corrective feedback

Hypothetical error on question 2: “20% because 20 ÷ 100 × 100 = 20%.” The arithmetic is consistent, but the denominator is wrong for percentage increase. The question compares the change with the starting 80, so the correction is 25%.

Repair: compare one share question with one change question, explain what each denominator represents, then try a fresh mixed question. Do not just repeat the corrected number.

Try one fresh question later

A report rises from 120 entries to 150. What is the percentage increase? Write the method and base before calculating.

Answer to cover until checking: (150 − 120) ÷ 120 × 100 = 25%. The starting 120 is the base.

Source and full guide: ysamphy.com/interleaving-practice/
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