

Lawler Education

*Numeracy Counts*

Application of Number  
Motor Vehicle Mechanics

# Stock Control

FINAL  
Andy Burns



LAWLER  
EDUCATION

# Stock Control

## **Number/General Thinking Series**

Introducing Algebra 1: Number Patterns and Sequences

Introducing Algebra 2: Specialising and Generalising

Introducing Algebra 3: Introducing Equations

Introducing Algebra 4: Equations and Graphs

Entry Level: Writing and Forming Numbers

Understanding Maths: Basic Mathematics Explained

AON Motor Vehicle Mechanics: Stock Control

AON Motor Vehicle Mechanics: Invoicing

AON Motor Vehicle Mechanics: Market Research

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Bullying and Conflict

Hey Thompson

Self-Esteem and Values

Self-Esteem: a Manual for Mentors

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Grief, Illness and Other Issues

Survival Teen Island: The Ultimate Survival Guide for Teenagers

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The Eat Well Stay Slim Budget Cookbook

Write Yourself Well

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Cloze: Cars and Transport

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Reading for Comprehension 2

Reading for Comprehension 3

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Writing in Everyday Life Book 4: Messages



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*Perfect Grammar*  
*Study Skills*  
*Back to the Black: How to get out of Debt and Stay out of Debt*  
*Understanding the Numbers: the First steps in Managing your Money*

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**Many more titles in development**

*Car Mechanics Photos Created by Peoplecreations - Freepik.com*

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### Starter

The students will probably be unaware of the need for stock control. We suggest that you stress that the role of a business person is to manage stock carefully and to make profits for their business. Students may be aware of the old refrain 'stock is as good as money'. This is rubbish. Stock ties up money; it means there is less liquidity within the business. We suggest you explain liquidity as having money that you can use in a number of areas. By this we mean having flexibility within the business. If too much money is sitting in stock, then it can hamper the business. The students need to understand that liquidity is a measure of the ease of converting something into cash. If you have £5000 worth of paint cans, it may take years to sell them and get the money back.

This is our justification to ensure they can add without the use of an electronic device. In the scenario that follows they will need to add manually.

### Main Activity

Using the powerpoint display for this session, talk through the need for stock control as a means of management control. The types of tyre shown on the powerpoint are real brands. Ask questions like:

How many Continental tyres are in stock ?

How many Autogrip are in stock ?

You may need to show them the traditional method of writing the addition, viz:

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ + 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Be aware that some level 1/2 assessors do insist on seeing the carried ten written on the calculation. We know of one student who, when asked to add 39 and 5, wrote 44 and was failed because he did not 'show' the carried 10.

Work through the worksheets S1W1/S1W1b (1b is differentiated) with students

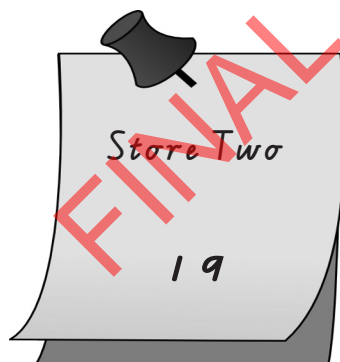
### Plenary

Ask students to complete S1W2, this is to get them mentally adding numbers and completing a form.



Stock control means keeping count of the number of items we have for sale, in our garage. Take tyres for example, we sell about 100 per month. That is less than 2000 a year.

So it would be stupid to order 4000 tyres, we would not sell all of them. That means it is important to add stock and we do not always have a calculator, so it is vital to be able to do it by hand.



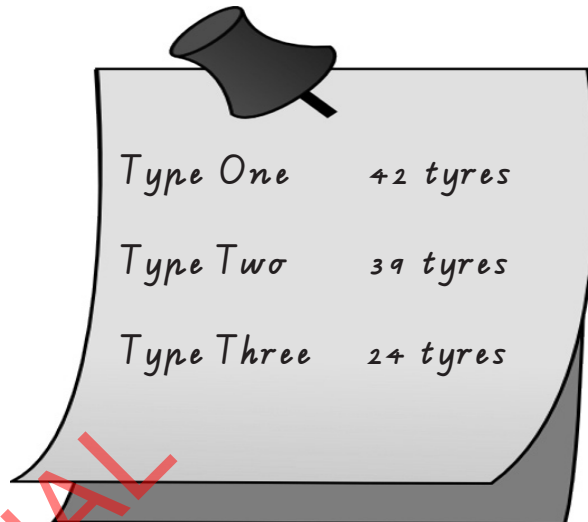
There are 3 store rooms in our garage. These 3 tickets show the number of tyres in each store. How many tyres are there altogether ? Is there enough in storage for one month ?

If there are not enough tyres for one month, how many will the garage need to buy in ? If we are short, we will need the same number of tyres in each storage room, how many will that be ?





In my garage there are lots of things that we sell like paint cans and tyres. I need to know how many I have in stock.



Mike has written them out as a sum

$$\begin{array}{r}
 42 \\
 39 \\
 + 24 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

**Add them up for him**

Mike needs about 150 tyres every month because this is how many he sells. Does he have enough ?  
If not, how many is he short ?

Here is a challenge for you. If he is short, he will need to split his order for more tyres into the same number of each type. How many type 1 tyres will he need ?



### **Starter**

Discuss why it is essential to be able to estimate accurately and use the powerpoint slide show.

It is worth discussing the spread between the least possible and the highest possible answer when rounding. For instance if you have a value of 20 i.e. it has been rounded to the nearest 10, the least the original value could be is 15 and the highest is 24 since both would round to 20.

### **Main Activity**

Use the estimating powerpoint to explain rounding off. Colleagues without powerpoint are reminded that we have supplied the same slide show in Open Office which is an open source programme and can therefore be used in lieu of powerpoint, quite legally. It is advisable to seek the permission of management before downloading any software.

### **Plenary**

Ask the students to work through the worksheets. In worksheet 1, we are looking for the ability to round the figure so 36 will round to 40, 14 to 10 and so on. In question 2, they need to realise that the lowest possible number of tyres is 450, since this will round to 500. Similarly the highest possible number is 549. This may need some explaining on your part.





Motor vehicle repairs garages also often run used car lots like the one shown in the photo. Think about it; it makes good sense for small car businesses.

If they can sell about ten used cars per month at a profit of about £1000 per car, that brings in an extra £10 000 profit per year and that is well worth having.

So they need to sell between 5 cars and 14 cars a month for the sales to round to 10 cars per month.

What is the lowest and highest profit for each of the sales amounts below, if each sale is worth £1000 profit per car ?



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Sales per month (to nearest 10)	Lowest	Highest	Lowest Profit	Highest Profit
20 cars				
10 cars				
30 cars				
70 cars				
40 cars				
80 cars				
50 cars				
20 cars				
60 cars				
90 cars				

Just in Time means parts arrive just when they are needed. This takes planning.

Fran needed a part for a carb to do a job on Friday, it takes three days to arrive, including the day of order.



1 When does Fran need to order the part for the carb by ?

2 Add up the times on these job sheets.

**Fran**  
 20 mins  
 35 mins  
 + 15 mins  
 Total \_\_\_\_\_

**Joe**  
 16 mins  
 42 mins  
 + 24 mins  
 Total \_\_\_\_\_

**Ranjit**  
 60 mins  
 20 mins  
 + 1 hr 40 mins  
 Total \_\_\_\_\_

**Jack**  
 10 mins  
 30 mins  
 + 40 mins  
 Total \_\_\_\_\_

**Ashok**  
 45 mins  
 20 mins  
 + 18 mins  
 Total \_\_\_\_\_

**Gill**  
 1 1/2 hrs  
 30 mins  
 + 15 mins  
 Total \_\_\_\_\_