Money

Answers

Monday 1st June 2020

L.O. I am learning to convert pounds and pence.
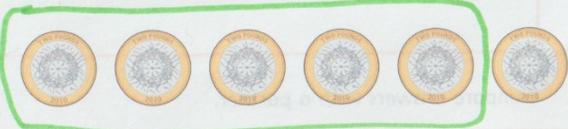
Convert pounds and pence

1 a) Circle £1

b) Circle £1

c) Circle £1

d) Circle £10

2 How many 1p coins do you need to make £1? **100**

3 Write the price of each item in pence.

RoboBoy — £1 and 24p → **124** p

£2 and 24p → **224** p

£6 and 45p → **645** p

4 Write each amount in pounds and pence.

a) 274p = £ **2** and **74** p b) 592p = £ **5** and **92** p

374p = £ **3** and **74** p 591p = £ **5** and **91** p

474p = £ **4** and **74** p 590p = £ **5** and **90** p

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c) 111p = £ **1** and **11** p

d) 405p = £ **4** and **5** p

5 Annie has some coins.

a) How much money does Annie have? £ **3** and **7** p

b) What is 10p more? £ **3** and **17** p

What is 10p less? £ **2** and **97** p

c) What is 100p more? £ **4** and **7** p

What is 100p less? £ **2** and **7** p

6 What amount is represented in each box?

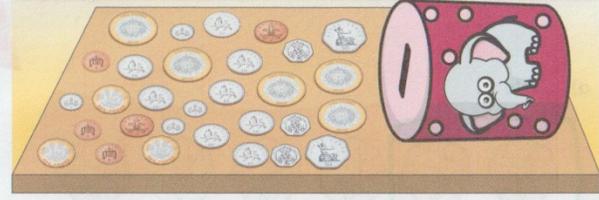£ **5** and **5** p   £ **4** and **5** p   £ **5** and **50** p

7 Eva empties out her money box.

How much money was in her money box? £ **15** and **67** p

How did you count the coins? Compare with a partner.

8 a) What is the fewest number of coins you can use to represent 315p?

£2 + £1 + 10p + 5p

b) Use 6 coins to make an amount that is more than £3, but less than £4. Draw your answer.

Various answers, check with an adult.

Compare answers with a partner.

Whitney is wrong, she has £12 and 1p. Whitney has not considered the value of the coins she has.

Children may work systematically and look at combinations of coins that make £1 to help them.

Dora is incorrect. There is £6 and 30p.

This is greater than £6

Tuesday 2nd June 2020

L.O. I am learning to add amounts of money.

Add money

1 Complete the part-whole models.

a)

£ 12 and 50 p

b)

£ 18 and 40 p
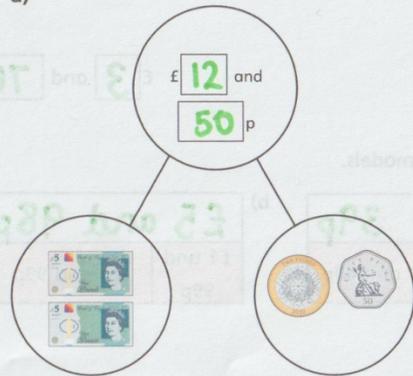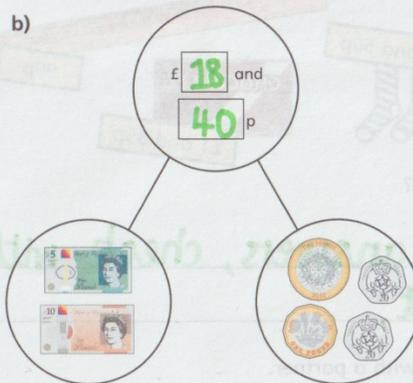
2 Dora buys two birthday cards.

£2 and 20p

£2 and 15p
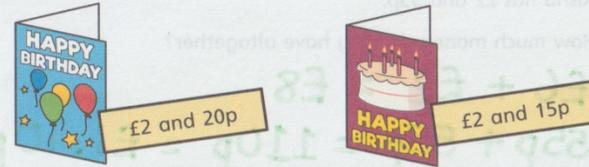
Complete the sentences to show how much money Dora spends.

£ 2 + £ 2 = £ 4

20 p + 15 p = 35 p

Dora spends £ 4 and 35 p.

3 Complete the number sentences.

a) £3 and 12p + £5 and 12p = £ 8 and 24 p

b) £3 and 30p + £5 and 30p = £ 8 and 60 p

c) £3 and 50p + £5 and 50p = £ 9 and 0 p

d) £4 and 50p + £5 and 50p = £ 10 and 0 p

What do you notice?

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4. Brett has £6 and 55p.

Aisha has £2 and 55p.

How much money do they have altogether?

£6 + £2 = £8

55p + 55p = 110p = £1.10p

£ 9 and 10 p

5. Annie and Alex are having pizza for lunch.

Tomato pizza	£5 and 40p
Vegetable pizza	£7 and 75p
Potato wedges	£1 and 79p
Cheese bites	£2 and 83p

a) Annie orders a tomato pizza and cheese bites.

How much does it cost?

£5 + £2 = £7

40p + 83p = 120p = £1.20p

£ 8 and 23 p

b) Alex has £10

She wants to buy potato wedges and a vegetable pizza.

Does she have enough money? Yes, it will cost £9.54p

Explain your answer. £7 + £1 = £8

75p + 79p = 154p = £1.54p

6. Mo buys a cap for £6 and 50p.

He also buys a key ring.

He spends £10 in total.

How much does the key ring cost?

£ 3 and 70 p

7. Complete the bar models.

a)

£6 and	39p
£2 and 99p	£3 and 40p

b)

£5 and 98p	
£1 and 99p	£3 and 99p

8. Eva has £6 to spend.

£2 and 50p

99p

£3 and 49p

£1 and 35p

What can Eva buy?

Various answers, check with an adult.

Compare answers with a partner.

£4.10

| £2 and 35p | |

£3 and 35p + 85p + 85p = £5 and 5p

She does not have enough money.

Dora spent 105p or £1 and 5p.

Tommy bought 9 muffins.
He spent 315p or £3 and 15p.

Tommy spent 210p or £2 and 10p more than Dora.

Wednesday 3rd June 2020

L.O. I am learning to subtract amounts of money.

Subtract money

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1 Complete the part-whole models.

a)

£7.70

£ **4**
and **50** p

£3.20

b)

£15.10p

£ **11**
and **15** p

£26.25p
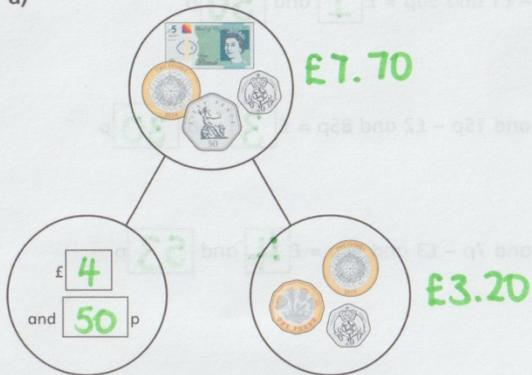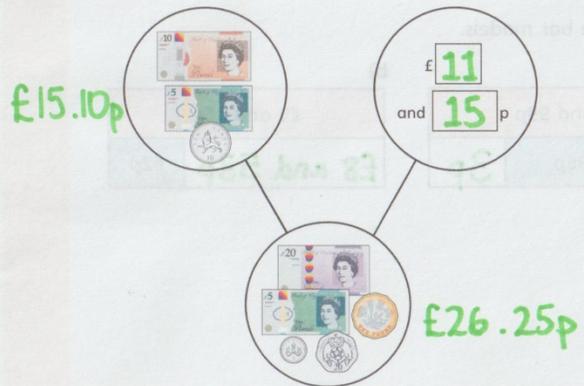
2 Tommy has £5 and 75p in his pocket.

He puts £2 and 50p in his money box.

How much is left in his pocket?

£ **3** and **25** p

3 Whitney has £4 and 80p.

She buys this pair of socks.

£2 and 65p

How much money does Whitney have left?
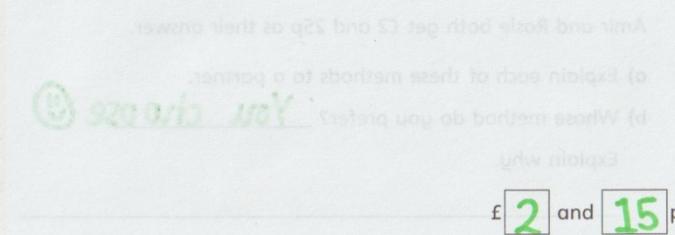
£ **2** and **15** p

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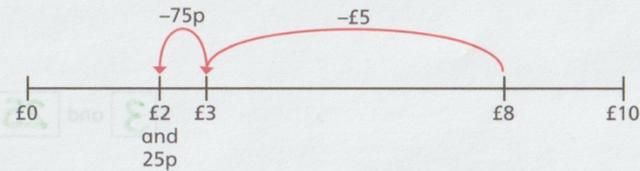
4 Complete the statements.

a) £8 and 65p – £5 and 25p = £ **3** and **40** p
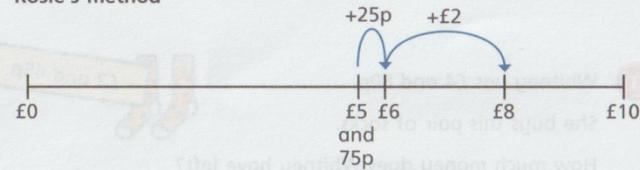
b) £8 and 65p – £5 and 65p = £ **3** and **0** p

c) £8 and 65p – £8 and 30p = £ **0** and **35** p

5 Amir and Rosie use a number line to subtract £5 and 75p from £8

Amir's method

−75p   −£5

£0   £2   £3   £8   £10
       and
       25p

Rosie's method

+25p   +£2

£0   £5 £6   £8   £10
                 and
                 75p

Amir and Rosie both get £2 and 25p as their answer.

a) Explain each of these methods to a partner.

b) Whose method do you prefer? __You choose 🙂__

Explain why.

_____

_____

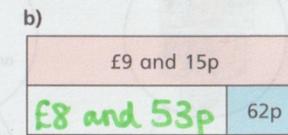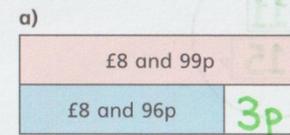6 Complete the number sentences.

a) £3 and 50p – £1 and 20p = £ **2** and **30** p

b) £3 – £1 and 50p = £ **1** and **50** p

c) £6 and 15p – £2 and 85p = £ **3** and **30** p

d) £8 and 7p – £3 and 54p = £ **4** and **53** p

7 Complete the bar models.

a)

£8 and 99p	
£8 and 96p	**3p**

b)

£9 and 15p	
£8 and 53p	62p

Check your answers.
If you make a mistake, try and work out where it went wrong.

£7 and 20p - £5 and 40p = £1 and 80p

£7.20 - £5.40 = £1.80p

Jack: £2 & 90p
Teddy: £8 & 70p
Rosie: £17 & 40p

Teddy has £5 and 80p more than Jack.

Annie's second step of calculation is incorrect. Teddy and Eva both got the correct answer using different methods. Children may choose which method they prefer or discuss pros and cons of each.

Thursday 4th June 2020

L.O. I am learning to multiply and divide by 3.

Check your answers.
If you make a mistake, try and work out where it went wrong.

The 3 times-table
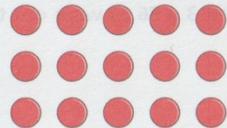
1 Complete the multiplications.

a)

$\boxed{8} \times \boxed{3} = \boxed{24}$

b)
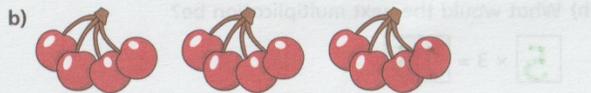
$\boxed{4} \times \boxed{3} = \boxed{12}$

2 Dani makes an array using counters.

Write two multiplication and two division facts represented by the array.

$\boxed{3} \times \boxed{5} = \boxed{15}$

$\boxed{5} \times \boxed{3} = \boxed{15}$

$\boxed{15} \div \boxed{5} = \boxed{3}$

$\boxed{15} \div \boxed{3} = \boxed{5}$

3 Complete the number sentences.

a) $6 \times 3 = \boxed{18}$

d) $\boxed{15} \div 3 = 5$

b) $3 \times \boxed{9} = 27$

e) $12 \times 3 = \boxed{36}$

c) $\boxed{33} \div 11 = 3$

f) $\boxed{0} \times 3 = 0$

4 Complete the number sentences.

a) $2 \times 3 = \boxed{6}$

$4 \times 3 = \boxed{12}$

$8 \times 3 = \boxed{24}$

b) $6 = 3 \times \boxed{2}$

$12 = 3 \times \boxed{4}$

$18 = 3 \times \boxed{6}$

What patterns do you notice?

5 Write <, > or = to compare the statements.

a) $33 \div 11 \;\boxed{=}\; 3$

d) $6 \times 3 \;\boxed{>}\; 6 \div 3$

b) $27 \;\boxed{>}\; 30 \div 3$

e) $3 \times 6 \;\boxed{>}\; 18 \div 3$

c) $9 \div 3 \;\boxed{<}\; 3 \times 6$

f) $0 \times 3 \;\boxed{>}\; 3 \div 3$

6 Colour all the numbers in the 3 times-table.

1	2	③	4	5	⑥	7	8	⑨	10
11	⑫	13	14	⑮	16	17	⑱	19	20
㉑	22	23	㉔	25	26	㉗	28	29	㉚
31	32	㉝	34	35	㊱	37	38	㊵	40
41	㊷	43	44	㊺	46	47	㊽	49	50

What two patterns do you notice?

7 Work out the missing values in each bar model.

a)

18					
3	3	3	3	3	3

b)

36		
12	12	12

8 Mo has 7 packets of 3 stickers. 7 × 3 = 21

Eva has 3 packets of 9 stickers. 3 × 9 = 27

Who has the greatest number of stickers? __Eva.__

9 a) Complete the multiplications.
Are the answers odd or even? Tick your answer.

	odd	even
1 × 3 = 3	✓	☐
2 × 3 = 6	☐	✓
3 × 3 = 9	✓	☐
4 × 3 = 12	☐	✓

b) What would the next multiplication be?

5 × 3 = 15

c) What do you notice about the products?

d) Will the product of 11 × 3 be odd or even? __odd__

The products are odd, even, odd, even.

10 Use the fact that 12 × 3 = 36 to work out the calculations.

13 × 3 = 39

3 × 15 = 45

14 × 3 = 42

24 × 3 = 72

How did you work this out?

Did you find the answers in the same way as your partner?

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