Monday

Question 1 – This question shows different coins that children must count. Once they have identified the amount of money shown, they must decide whether this is enough to pay for entry to the circus as shown.

The correct answer is False: Tammy only has £2.75.

Question 2 – For this question, the children are given different items with prices written in different ways. Some are written in pence, one in words and the final item shows the coins. Children must look at these amounts and write the decimal notation for money using the £ symbol and a decimal point. It may be helpful to remind children that 100p is equal to £1.

The correct answers are £1.25, £2.62, £2.35, £1.20

Question 3 – This question has several steps that need to be completed to find the answers. First, children must look at the coins given and decide how much money there is in total. Once they have done this, they must use the price list to work out how much money Jonah spent and how much is left for Sally to spend by completing a subtraction calculation. Using this amount, they must then identify which toy Sally could buy with this amount.

The final part of the question requires children to think about which toy could be bought if they were to spend all the money and have one toy to share.

Sally can buy the joke book with the coins left over. Using all the money together they could buy the toy car.

Tuesday

Maths – Ordering Money (page 4)

Question 1 – For this question, children must choose an amount of money from the selection provided to make the inequality statement correct, The inequality statement uses the **less than (<)** symbol which means each amount of money must be less than the amount on its right.

The correct inequality statement is 1,226p < £12.35 < £12.45 < 1,254p < £12.62.

Question 2 – For this question, children are given a selection of values that need to be sorted into the table. The left table column again uses the **less than (<)** symbol meaning all amounts placed here must be less than 1,450p. The right table column must contain all of the amounts that are more than £14.50. It may be helpful to remind children that 100p is equal to £1.00.

< 1,450p	More than £14.50
1,284p	1,505p
£13.51	1,475p
1,439p	£15.15
£12.48	£15.10

Question 3 – In this question, children are given an inequality statement, this time using both the **less than (<)** and **more than (>)** symbols, with some digits missing. Children are also given two statements describing the number of different solutions that could complete the statement correctly using the **digit cards** displaying 8, 4, 2 and 1. Children must identify which statement is correct and prove their choice by showing different possible solutions as suggested by their chosen statement.

Ellie is correct because there are more than 3 ways to complete the statement.
There are various solutions, four examples are shown below.
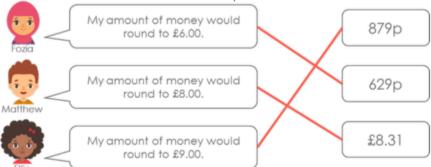206p < £8.29 > 467p; 206p < £4.89 > 267p; 206p < £8.29 > 167p; 206p < £4.29 > 167p

Wednesday

Estimate is to make a sensible guess at what the answer could be. You usually estimate the answer by rounding the numbers to make the calculation easier. Another word for estimate is **approximate**.

Rounding means replacing a number with an approximated value. Numbers are often rounded to the nearest 10, 100 or 1,000. Decimal numbers may also be rounded to the nearest whole number.

Question 1 – For this question, children must read each of the statements and match them to the correct amount. Each child is describing what their amount would be **rounded** to the nearest whole pound.

Question 2 – This question uses a **more than** (**>**) symbol. On each side of the symbol there are two prices that children must round to the nearest pound to find an **estimated** total. Once they have identified the **approximate** totals, they must decide whether the statement given in the question is true or false.

False. Set A costs approximately £12 which is less than Set B which costs approximately £15.

Question 3 – This question is more open ended for children to explore. In this question, Daniel has £20.00 to spend on the selection of toys given. Children must **round** the cost of each toy to the nearest whole pound and identify three different combinations of toys that Daniel could buy with his money. Once they have identified the options, they must calculate the amount of change he would be given.

There are various answers for this question, three examples are shown below.
The kite, dinosaur toy and pirate hat would cost approximately £11. The approximate change would be £9.
The ball, kite and pirate hat would cost approximately £17. The approximate change would be £3.
The ball, the dinosaur and pirate hat would cost approximately £16. The approximate change would be £4.

Thursday

Maths – Four Operations (page 8)

Question 1 – For this question, children must use the information in the question to work out the cost of each chocolate bar. Children must first identify how much Max has spent by subtracting the change he is given from the amount he started with. Children must then divide this amount by four to calculate the cost of one chocolate bar.

Each chocolate bar costs £1.50 (£10.00 - £4.00 = £6.00; £6.00 ÷ 4 = £1.50)

Question 2 – To complete this question, children must calculate the cost of the three buns using the information provided in the question. Children must first identify whether Lucy will spend over £5 to enable them to apply the discount. Children may use **rounding** to help them to **estimate** the cost of the buns. Once they know, children must divide the bun with the lowest price by 2 and then add the three totals together.

The total cost of the buns is £5.60. (£2.00 ÷ 2 = £1.00; £1.00 + £2.20 + £2.40 = £5.60)

Question 3 – For this question, children must use the information provided in the question to identify the number of friends Alice took with her to the cinema when her dad took them. They are given the total cost which they must use to identify the number of adult and child tickets that would be needed and the prices for the tickets using all of the information given.

Alice takes 3 friends as £5.75 x 4 = £23 + £9.50 for her dad, which makes £32.50.