1) For the first question from the left: you need to add the £5 note and two 10p coins to give you £5 and 20p.

The other side has five £1 coins.

£1 + £1 + £1 + £1 + £1 = £5

Add the remaining coin which is a 20p coin making the total:

£5 + 20p = £5 and 20p

They are the same amount so the symbol in the middle will be = to show same as.

2) Please be aware, some children may not count carefully and the picture isn’t to scale so the coins do look larger than in real life. Please show the children real money but also wash your hands afterwards!

From the left: there is a £5 note and five £1 pound coins. Add the pounds first so:

£5 + £1 + £1 + £1 + £1 = £10

Add the remaining 5p so

£10 + 5p = £10 and 5p

On the right side it is a £10 note so £10

The symbol in the middle should be > to show that £10 and 5 pence is greater (bigger, larger quantity) than £10.
Identify the notes first:
£5 + £20 + £10 = £35

Identify the coins:
1p + 1p + 5p = 7p

Total = £35 and 7 pence

Reasoning and Problem Solving
Please be aware children find reasoning very challenging as they will often know the answer but struggle to reason and explain why they know what they know. So be patient and allow time for this!

1. What information is important to us? (underline this!)
2. What do we know is true? (Look at the clues!)
3. What kind of question is this? (+-x-)

What do we already know?
We know that Rosie has 5 silver coins. This is really important as we can ignore the copper coins and all notes as it only asks for coins. We know that it can only be 50p, 20p, 10p or 5p.

Please note: this assumption for some children is a big leap so if they do not make this link, ask them to draw the coins or better yet, if you have any at home, get them out.

50p, 20p, 10p, 5p, 2p, 1p

Ask them – “read the question carefully…which coins can we use?” (remember its silver only!)
Cross the copper coins out leaving the silver coins.

Now ask the children – “what clues are we looking for?” (she can only make 40p with silver coins)

First clue: she can make 40p with three coins.
20p + 10p + 10p = 40p
Second clue: she can make 75p with three coins.
50p + 20p + 5p = 75p

Final clue: how much in total?
Be careful when adding as we have 20p appear twice in both questions so we only count it once!

Amir has 5 different coins in his wallet.

What is the greatest amount of money he could have in his wallet?
What is the least amount of money?

Again with this problem, pose the 3 questions.

1. What information is important to us? (underline this!)
2. What do we know is true? (Look at the clues!)
3. What kind of question is this? (+ - x ÷)

Just like the first question what information is important to us?
Amir has a wallet with 5 coins.

What do we know is true? Let’s review the clues!
He has 5 coins and they are all different.

Again this is a big leap for some children so encourage to draw out the question with pictures.

Possible coins:
£2, £1, 50p, 20p, 10p, 5p, 2p, 1p (8 possible coins)

First clue: what is the greatest amount he can make?
Remember we don’t know what he has so we have to make the assumption it has to be the largest values:

£2 + £1 + 50p + 20p + 10p = £3 and 80 pence

Please be careful with this as the question does mention they are all different so coins cannot be repeated.

Second part: what is the smallest amount he can make?

So chances are some children will likely say it is the same answer as the first question as they have already chosen 5 coins. If they do this, ask them to read the first part again. It asks for the smallest amount.

So remember the possible coins are:

£2, £1, 50p, 20p, 10p, 5p, 2p, 1p (8 possible coins)

However, we just need the smallest values:

20p + 10p + 5p + 2p + 1p = 38p