

How to use these slides to help your child:

- 1. Recall:** Help your child to read what the question is and then leave them to try and answer the question by themselves. Recall is helpful to find out what you child already knows/ can already do so you know how much support to give them.
- 2. Learning objective:** Read the learning objective together and discuss the learning habits you might need to use throughout. (discipline, resilience, imagination, collaboration, curiosity).
- 3. Guided practice:** These are problems that should be done together. Guide the children to help them to find answers by showing them the most effective way to work things out. Perhaps show them how to work the first one out, work the second one out together and finally let your child work the last guided practice question out. If they get stuck, go back to the first one and work it out together again.

4. Intelligent practice: These are worksheet questions that the children should be able to work out by themselves after going through the guided practice. If they need support or a reminder or how to do it then that's absolutely fine but try not to just give them the answers. Remember- mistakes are good because we learn from them.

5. Dive deeper: This is a question that might be more open ended. It might require an explanation of how they know they are correct. This could be done by proving their answer through showing their working out. Read this question with your child and talk about how best to answer it.

6. Answers: Its really important to go through the answers with your child. Give them a pen and let them tick their answers. If they get an answer wrong, now is the opportunity to look at the correct answer and identify together where they went wrong and how to fix it.

Recall

Sort the coins on your table into pence and pounds.
Can you name each coin?



How have you sorted the coins?

What are we learning?

L.O. To recognize and know the value of different denominations of coins.

How will we learn it?

We will use our knowledge of place value to match coins with equivalent values. e.g. five 1 pence coins is equivalent to one 5 pence coin.

Learning habits: Resilience and discipline.

Guided practice

- a) Which coins are in the tray to start with?
- b) Which coin has been removed?



Guided practice

Let's have a look...

The number on the coins tells us how much the coin is worth.

a) There is a:

	1 pence coin		20 pence coin
	2 pence coin		50 pence coin
	5 pence coin		1 pound coin
	10 pence coin		2 pound coin

What is different between a 1 pence coin and a 1 pound coin?

b)



Guided practice



Which coins can you see?

Copy and complete the table.

Coin	How many?
1 pence	
2 pence	
5 pence	
10 pence	
20 pence	
50 pence	
1 pound	
2 pound	

Guided practice



What is the value of each coin? How do you know?

Guided practice

Match the equal amounts.



How many 1 pence coins will you need to make 2 p? 5 p? 10 p? 20 p? 50 p? 1 pound?
How many 1 pound coins will you need to make 2 pounds?

Intelligent practice



Complete the sentences.

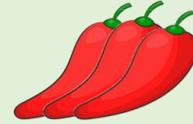
- a) The 1 pence coin is to the left of the _____.
- b) The _____ coin is to the right of the 50 pence coin.
- c) The 50 pence coin is to the _____ of the 2 pound coin.



Complete the sentences.
Write the value of the coins

Then choose > (greater than) than or < (less than).

- a)  pence is  pence.
- b)  pence is  pence.
- c)  pence is  pound.



Anika says:



All coins are round.

Do you agree with Anika?

Prove it.

Dive Deeper 1

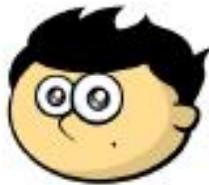
Which is the odd one out?



Explain how you know.

Dive Deeper 2

The tooth fairy left some money for two children.



Jake has 50 pence. Ellis has one pound.

Jake thinks he has more money because his coin is bigger.

Explain why Jake is wrong.

Intelligent practice

Answers:



Complete the sentences.

- a) The 1 pence coin is to the left of the 50 pence coin.
- b) The 2 pound coin is to the right of the 50 pence coin.
- c) The 50 pence coin is to the left of the 2 pound coin.



Complete the sentences.
Write the value of the coins



Then choose > (greater than) than or < (less than).

- a)  pence is  pence.
- b)  pence is  pence.
- c)  pence is  pound.

Anika says:



All coins are round.

Do you agree with Anika?

Prove it.

Anika is not right because the 50 pence and the 20 p are not round; they are 7 sided shapes. Also the new pound coin has 12 sides.

Dive Deeper 1

Which is the odd one out?



Explain how you know.

Answer:

8 p is the odd one out because we do not have an 8 p coin.

We could also say that the 2 p is the odd one out because it is a different coloured coin.

Dive Deeper 2

Answer

The tooth fairy left some money for two children.



Jake has 50 pence. Ellis has one pound.

Jake thinks he has more money because his coin is bigger.

Explain why Jake is wrong.

Jake is wrong because although the 50 pence coin is bigger it is only worth 50 pence, but the pound coin is worth 100 pence.