

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

Which is not a real coin or note?

A



B



C



D



What are we learning?

L.O. To knowledge of money to count money efficiently.

How will we learn it?

We will draw coins to match a given amount and use previous understanding to compare amounts of money.

Learning habits: Resilience and discipline.

Guided practice



- How much money is in each line?
- Which line has the most coins?
Which line has the most money?

Guided practice

Let's have a look...

I counted the coins

a)



There are five 1 pence coins.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5

There is 5 pence altogether.



There are four 2 pence coins.

2, 4, 6, 8

There is 8 pence altogether.



There are six 5 pence coins.

5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30

There is 30 pence altogether.

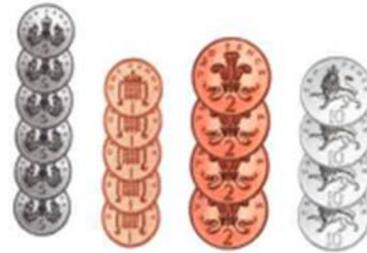


There are four 10 pence coins.

10, 20, 30, 40

There is 40 pence altogether.

b) The most coins are in the 5 pence line.



Why is the line with the most coins not the line with the most money?

The most money is in the 10 pence line.



Guided practice

Count in 2s, 5s and 10s

How much do the coins make altogether?

a)



There is pence in total.

b)



There is pence in total.

c)



There is pence in total.

Guided practice

Can two people have the same amount of money, with a different number of coins?

Prove it.

Guided practice

Is the largest amount of
coins always the largest
amount of money?
Prove it.

Guided practice

Draw coins to show the given amounts.

- 10p in 2p coins.
- 10p in 5p coins.
- 40p in 10p coins.
- 40p in 5p coins.

Intelligent practice



How much is each group of coins worth?

a)  pence

5, 10, 15, 20, ____.

b)  pence

c)  pence

d)  pence



Use $<$, $>$ or $=$ to compare the amounts.



Sidra has 15 pence.

All her coins are the same.

Which of these coins does she have?



Explain your answer.

Intelligent practice



Answers

How much is each group of coins worth?

a)  pence

5, 10, 15, 20, ____.

b)  pence

c)  pence

d)  pence



Use $<$, $>$ or $=$ to compare the amounts.



Sidra has 15 pence.

All her coins are the same.

Which of these coins does she have?



Explain your answer.

$$5+5+5=15$$

Dive Deeper 1

Work out how much the coins in each group make. Then put $>$, $<$ or $=$ between them.



Dive Deeper 1

Answers

Work out how much the coins in each group make. Then put $>$, $<$ or $=$ between them.

a) 15  $>$ 6 

b) 10  $=$ 10 

c) 5  $<$ 6 

Dive Deeper 2

Andy's piggy bank is full of 2 pence pieces, 5 pence pieces and 10 pence pieces.

Using one type of coin at a time, how can he make 30 p?



Dive Deeper 2

Andy's piggy bank is full of 2 pence pieces, 5 pence pieces and 10 pence pieces.

Using one type of coin at a time, how can he make 30 p?



Answers

- Fifteen 2 pence pieces equal 30 p.**
- Six 5 pence pieces equal 30 p.**
- Three 10 pence pieces equals 30 p.**