

LO: I Can add amounts of money within £1 and extend beyond £1.

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LORIC task

How many ways
can you make 10p
using British coins?



Teach

When do we use coins in real life?



Teach

Here are all of the British coins and their values.



£2



£1



50p



20p



10p



5p



2p



1p

We use **pounds** (£) and **pence** (p).
There are 100 pence in 1 pound.

Teach

Sometimes we need to use more than one coin to pay. So, we need to be able to **add** them together.



£2



£1



50p



20p



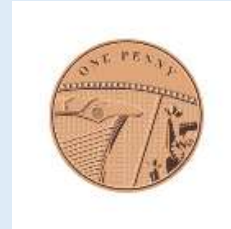
10p



5p



2p



1p

Model

When we add **pounds** together, we look at the **value** of each coin and add these together.



Model

We can calculate this **sum** mentally.



$$£2 + £1 + £1 = £4$$

Apply

What do the coins **total**?



Apply

We can calculate this **sum** mentally.



$$£2 + £2 + £1 = £5$$

Model

When we add **pence** together, we look at the **value** of each coin and add these together.



Model

We can calculate this **sum** mentally by adding the **tens** together and the **ones** together.



$$20p + 10p + 2p = 32p$$

Apply

Is the statement true or false?

There is 45p here in total.



Apply

It is **false**. There is 85p.



Model

When we add a mixture of pounds and pence, we will **add** each **separately**.



Model

When we add a mixture of pounds and pence, we will **add** each **separately**.



Pounds: $£2 + £1 = £3$

Pence: $50p + 5p + 1p = 56p$

Total: £3 and 56p

Apply

What is the **total**?



Apply

Pounds: $£2 + £1 + £1 = £4$
Pence: $20p + 10p + 5p = 35p$

Total: £4 and 35p



Model

When we add **two amounts** of money, we add the pounds and the pence **separately**.

However, if the pence gets larger than 100p, then we **convert** every 100p to £1.

Model

For example, to solve
 $59p + 76p$
we use a **written method** such as the column method to help us.

$$\begin{array}{r} 59 \\ + 76 \\ \hline 135 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1

Model

For example, to solve
 $59p + 76p$
we use a **written method** such as the column method to help us.

$$\begin{array}{r} 59 \\ + 76 \\ \hline 135 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

$$59p + 76p = 135p$$

$$100p = \text{£}1$$

So, the answer here
is **£1 and 35p**.

Apply

Which child has the most money **altogether**? **Explain** your answer.



Hiran



Albie



Jasmine

Apply: How did you do?



Hiran
£2 and 15p

100p = £1



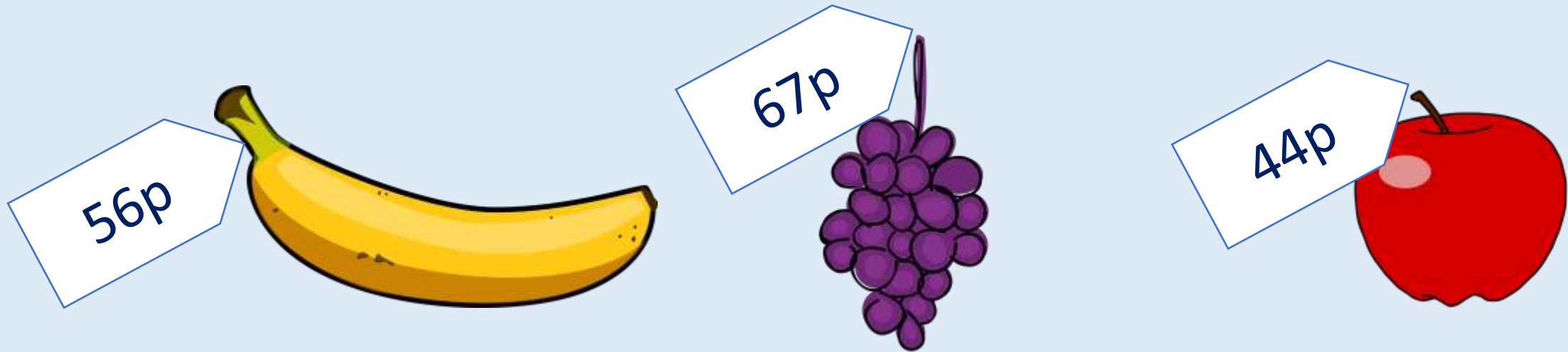
Albie
£1 and 22p



Jasmine
£1 and 1p

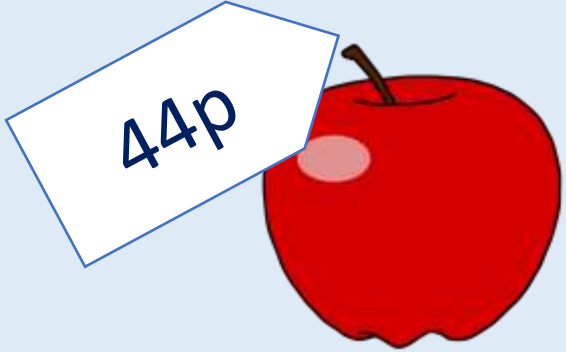
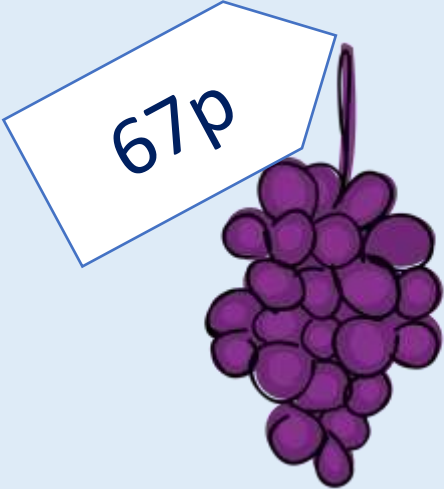
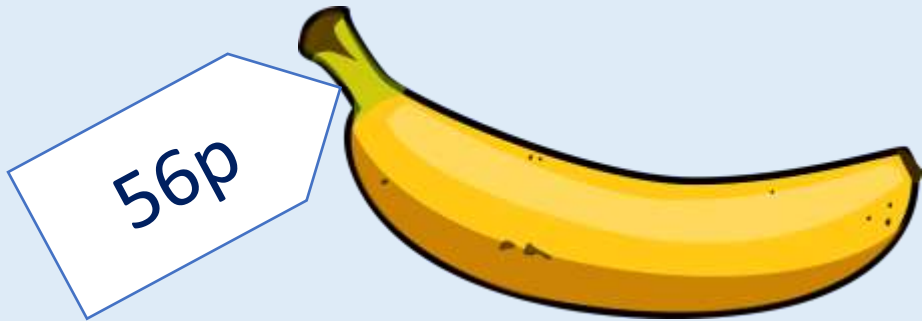
Hiran has the **most** money with £2 and 15p. Albie has £1 and 22p and Jasmine has £1 and 1p which are both **less than** £2 and 15p.

Apply



Rex buys a banana and an apple.
How much money does he spend **altogether**?

Apply: How did you do?



$$\begin{array}{r} 56 \\ + 44 \\ \hline 100 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1 1 1

$56p + 44p = 100p$

This is the same as £1. Rex spends £1.

Apply

Carly and Arron were collecting coins for doing chores. The table below shows how much money they were given during the morning and the afternoon.

	Morning	Afternoon
Carly	52p	£1 and 23p
Arron	89p	78p

Who made the most money **altogether**?
Explain your answer.

Apply: How did you do?

	Morning	Afternoon
Carly	52p	£1 and 23p
Arron	89p	78p

$$\begin{array}{r} 52 \\ + 23 \\ \hline 75 \end{array}$$

Carly
We add the pounds and the pence separately to find the answer
£1 and 75p.

Arron
We use a written method to calculate the total of 167p. Since 100p = £1, the answer is **£1 and 67p.**

$$\begin{array}{r} 89 \\ + 78 \\ \hline 167 \\ 1 \end{array}$$

Apply: How did you do?

	Morning	Afternoon
Carly	52p	£1 and 23p
Arron	89p	78p

Carlie was given £1 and 75p and Arron was given £1 and 67p. Therefore, Carly made the most money.

Reflect/Remember

Add pounds and pence **separately**.

100p = £1, so if the pence adds up to more than
100p,
we need to **convert** 100p into £1.