Wednesday 17th June 2020

Money

Mental Maths

Choose the best option for you then solve it in your head.

Option 1: What time does this clock show?

Option 2: What time would it be 45 minutes after this?

Option 3: If it is afternoon, how would this time look on a digital clock?

Choose the best set of questions below for you to answer, or you could try all of them! Use the RUCSAC method to solve the problems:

Read — Read the question carefully.

Underline — Underline or write down the keywords and numbers.

Choose — Choose the correct operation (+ - x or ÷) and a mental or written method of calculation (you could use diagrams).

Solve — Solve it! Make sure you follow the steps carefully.

Answer — Check that you have answered the question properly. What did you need to find out in the first place?

Check — Check your answer. Use the inverse calculation or another checking technique (was it close to your estimate?)

1. Tilly's parcel cost 55p to post. She used 8 stamps. Each stamp cost either 10p or 5p. How many of each stamp might Tilly have stuck on her parcel? Find at least five different options and use the table below to record them.

	Number of 10p coins	Number of 5p coins	Total
Option 1			55p
Option 2			55p
Option 3			55p
Option 4			55p
Option 5			55p

2. Nick, Ahmed and David are comparing how much money they have saved.

   Nick says, "I have more than £10 but less than £20."

   Ahmed says, "I have more than Nick but less than David."

   David says, "I have double the amount that Nick has."

   Which of the following could be the amounts that the children have saved? Tick or cross the amounts.

	Nick	Ahmed	David	Tick or cross
Option 1	£15.25	£39.63	£30.25	
Option 2	£21.50	£23.27	£43.00	
Option 3	£18.50	£35.91	£37.00	
Option 4	£12.62	£7.85	£6.31	

Challenge

3. Can you create calculations that total £2, £3, £4, £5, £6, £7, £8, £9 and £10 using the rules below? Can you create a way to work systematically (following a pattern)?

   Rule 1: Use only the amounts £1, £2, £3, and £4 (one of each).

Rule 2: You can also use any operations you like: + - x ÷ as many times as you like.

Example: Here is a calculation that totals £1: £2 + £3 – £4 x £1 = £1

Example: Here is a calculation that totals £40: £43 – £2 – £1 = £40