## How to:

1. Complete 'counting in coins'. The questions are for discussion whilst your child completes this part.
2. As a challenge, complete reasoning and problem solving questions.

## Counting in coins

Using coins children make links to times tables. What do they notice?


Use or draw coins to show the given amounts.

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

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


## Questions to discuss

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

Is the largest amount of coins always the largest amount of money? Can you prove it?

Is there one way, or more than one way?

## Reasoning and problem solving

1. 

> Tommy'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?

2.

Alex has 2 silver coins.
Teddy has 5 bronze coins.
Amir has 1 silver coin.

They all have the same amount of money.
Which coins do they each have?
Collect or draw the coins to prove it.


Are there any other amounts that this works for?

## Answers

Using coins children make links to times tables. What do they notice?

$\square$ Use or draw coins to show the given amounts.

- 10 p in 5 p coins.
- 50 p in $5 p$ coins.
- 50 p in 10 p coins.
- 40p in 5 p coins.

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


| $5 \times 3=15 p$ |
| :--- |
| $2 \times 5=10 p$ |
| $1 \times 5=5 p$ |
|  |
| $<$ |
| $>$ |
| $=$ |

## Reasoning and problem solving

Tommy'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 ?


Fifteen 2 pence pieces equal 30 p .

Six 5 pence pieces equal 30 p .

Three 10 pence pieces equals 30 p.


