

Maths Year 3

Money

Times tables practice (do this daily)

$0 \times 2 = 0$

$7 \times 2 = 14$

$0 \times 3 = 0$

$7 \times 3 = 21$

$1 \times 2 = 2$

$8 \times 2 = 16$

$1 \times 3 = 3$

$8 \times 3 = 24$

$2 \times 2 = 4$

$9 \times 2 = 18$

$2 \times 3 = 6$

$9 \times 3 = 27$

$3 \times 2 = 6$

$10 \times 2 = 20$

$3 \times 3 = 9$

$10 \times 3 = 30$

$4 \times 2 = 8$

$11 \times 2 = 22$

$4 \times 3 = 12$

$11 \times 3 = 33$

$5 \times 2 = 10$

$12 \times 2 = 24$

$5 \times 3 = 15$

$12 \times 3 = 36$

$6 \times 2 = 12$

$6 \times 3 = 18$



Times tables practice (do this daily)

$0 \times 5 = 0$

$7 \times 5 = 35$

$0 \times 10 = 0$

$7 \times 10 = 70$

$1 \times 5 = 5$

$8 \times 5 = 40$

$1 \times 10 = 10$

$8 \times 10 = 80$

$2 \times 5 = 10$

$9 \times 5 = 45$

$2 \times 10 = 20$

$9 \times 10 = 90$

$3 \times 5 = 15$

$10 \times 5 = 50$

$3 \times 10 = 30$

$10 \times 10 = 100$

$4 \times 5 = 20$

$11 \times 5 = 55$

$4 \times 10 = 40$

$11 \times 10 = 110$

$5 \times 5 = 25$

$12 \times 5 = 60$

$5 \times 10 = 50$

$12 \times 10 = 120$

$6 \times 5 = 30$

$6 \times 10 = 60$



New times table (practice daily)

$$0 \times 4 = 0$$

$$7 \times 4 = 28$$

$$1 \times 4 = 4$$

$$8 \times 4 = 32$$

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

$$9 \times 4 = 36$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

$$10 \times 4 = 40$$

$$4 \times 4 = 16$$

$$11 \times 4 = 44$$

$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

$$12 \times 4 = 48$$

$$6 \times 4 = 24$$



Monday 1st February

LO: To subtract money

Arithmetic

1. $385 + 50 =$

2. $275 - 25 =$

3. $11 \times 4 =$

4. Double 85 =

1. $55 + 10 =$

2. $24 - 10 =$

3. $7 \times 10 =$

4. Double 42 =



Money

What different coins can you remember from last week?

All coins have a different VALUE. The value of a coin is how much it is worth.

Although some coins are larger in size it does not always mean that they are larger in value!



Put these coins in your books in order
of **VALUE** (least to most)



Answer



First question to try in your books

Alex has £3 and 50p.

She gives £2 and 10p to her sister.

How much money does she have left?



$$£3 - £2 = £\underline{\quad}$$

$$50\text{p} - 10\text{p} = \underline{\quad} \text{p}$$

Alex has £ and p remaining.

Remember- you can use your previous knowledge of subtraction so support you with this. Just because it is money does not mean that the method of subtraction needs to change.

$$\begin{array}{r} \pounds 3 - \pounds 2 = \pounds 1 \\ 50\text{p} - 10\text{p} = 40\text{p} \end{array}$$

You must always remember to write the unit of measure (£ and p) when answering these questions.

A decorative graphic on the right side of the page featuring two rows of sharpened colored pencils. The top row includes pencils in yellow, green, and blue. The bottom row includes pencils in purple, pink, red, orange, yellow, green, teal, light blue, dark blue, and magenta. The pencils are arranged in a slightly overlapping, fanned-out manner.

How much money does she have left?



$£3 - £2 = £\underline{\quad}$ $50\text{p} - 10\text{p} = \underline{\quad}\text{p}$

Alex has £___ and ___ p remaining.

Try these questions in your books.

Remember to partition the amounts into £'s and pence first to help you.

1. £2 and 40p - £1 and 20p
2. £4 and 60p - £2 and 30p
3. £5 and 75p - £3 and 40p
4. £6 and 53p - £4 and 20p



Answers

1. $\text{£}2 - \text{£}1 = \text{£}1$
 $40\text{p} - 20\text{p} = 20\text{p}$
 $\text{£}1.20$
2. $\text{£}4 - \text{£}2 = \text{£}2$
 $60\text{p} - 30\text{p} = 30\text{p}$
 $\text{£}2.30$
3. $\text{£}5 - \text{£}3 = \text{£}2$
 $75\text{p} - 40\text{p} = 35\text{p}$ (remember we are only changing the 10's column)
 $\text{£}2.35$
4. $\text{£}6 - \text{£}4 = \text{£}2$
 $53\text{p} - 20\text{p} = 33\text{p}$ (remember we are subtracting from the 10's so the 1's column stays the same).

1. $\text{£}2$ and $40\text{p} -$
 $\text{£}1$ and 20p
2. $\text{£}4$ and $60\text{p} -$
 $\text{£}2$ and 30p
3. $\text{£}5$ and $75\text{p} -$
 $\text{£}3$ and 40p
4. $\text{£}6$ and $53\text{p} -$
 $\text{£}4$ and 20p

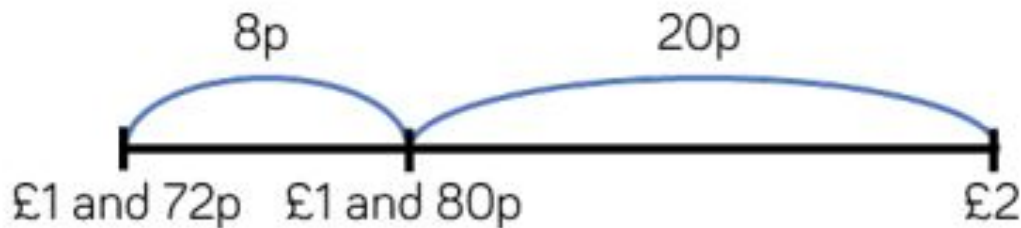


More than

Answer the problem below in your book.

Tommy has £1 and 72p. Rosie has £2

How much more money does Rosie have than Tommy?



Rosie has ____ p more than Tommy.



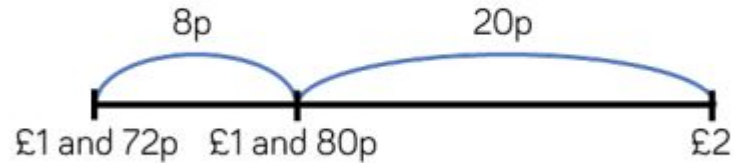
Answer

You can see here that we have counted on to the nearest 10 as it is easier to count in 10's.

We have used our number bonds to 10 and know that $2 + 8 = 10$.

Then counted in 10s from there.

Tommy has £1 and 72p. Rosie has £2
How much more money does Rosie have than Tommy?



Rosie has ____ p more than Tommy.

We have added 8p and then 20p which we know totals 28p

Use number lines and number bonds to help you solve:

1. Emma has £2 and 84p. Dave has £3. How much more money does Dave have than Emma?
2. Sarah has £1 and 45p. Her sister has £2. How much more money does her sister have?
3. James has got £3 and 50p. His Friend Jonny has got £5. How much more money does Jonny have?
4. Miss Stephenson has £55. Mr Mitchell has got £70. How much more money does Mr Mitchell have?



Tuesday 2nd February

Please practice your daily times tables as the previous slides.

Arithmetic

1. $745 + 55 =$

2. $375 - 35 =$

3. $9 \times 4 =$

4. Half of 62 =

1. $55 + 10 =$

2. $48 - 10 =$

3. $5 \times 10 =$

4. Half of 28 =



Recap

Use what you learned yesterday to help you solve the problem below.

Remember this is a problem solving question so read the question carefully, highlight the key words, think about how to solve it and check your answer.



The problem

Jack has £2 and 90p.

Teddy has three times as much money as Jack.

How much more money does Teddy have than Jack?

Rosie has twice as much money as Teddy.

How much more money does Rosie have than Jack?



The answers

Jack has £2 and 90p.

Teddy has three times as much money as Jack.

How much more money does Teddy have than Jack?

Rosie has twice as much money as Teddy.

How much more money does Rosie have than Jack?

Jack: £2 & 90p

Teddy: £8 & 70p

Rosie: £17 & 40p

Teddy has £5 and 80p more than Jack.

Rosie has £14 and 50p more than Jack.



To help you

You need to know certain facts about amounts of money to support your learning. Answers below

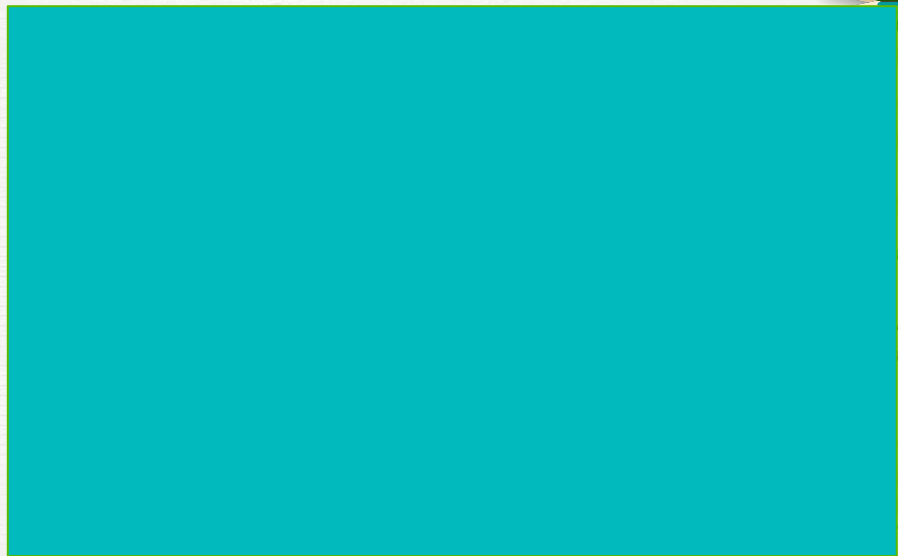
How many 1p's are in £1?

How many 10p's are in £1?

How many 50p's are in £1?

How many 5p's are in £1?

How many 20p's are in £1?



LO: To give change

When we are working out change what operation of number do you think we should use?



Operation of number

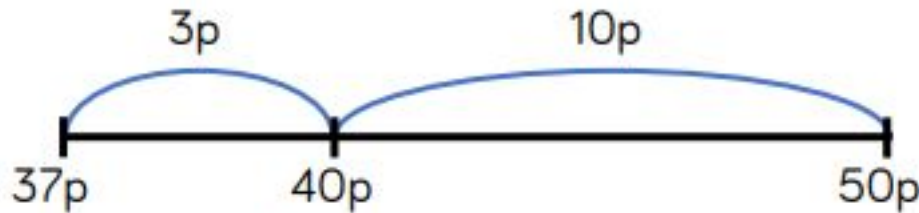
We can use subtraction when the numbers are far apart from each other but we can also use 'counting on' as we did in the last 4 questions in yesterday's lesson.

You already know how to count forwards and backwards in 1's, 2's and 10's. Use this to help you secure your knowledge.



To try in your books

Mo buys a chocolate bar for 37p. He pays with a 50p coin. How much change will he receive?



Mo will receive ____ p change.

Use a number line to solve the problems.

- Ron has £1. He buys a lollipop for 55p. How much change will he receive?
- Whitney has £5. She spends £3 and 60p. How much change will she receive?



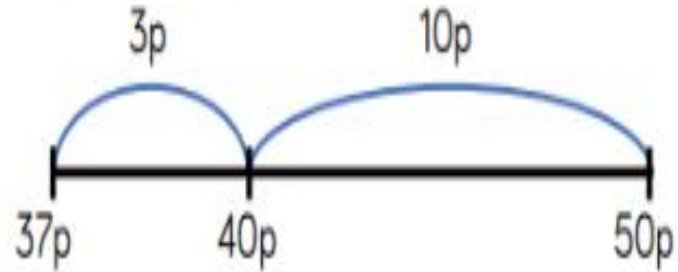
Answers

In the same way as yesterday Mo counted up to the nearest 10 using his number bonds.

$$7 + 3 = 10$$

He then counted in 10's from 40 to 50.

Mo buys a chocolate bar for 37p. He pays with a 50p coin. How much change will he receive?

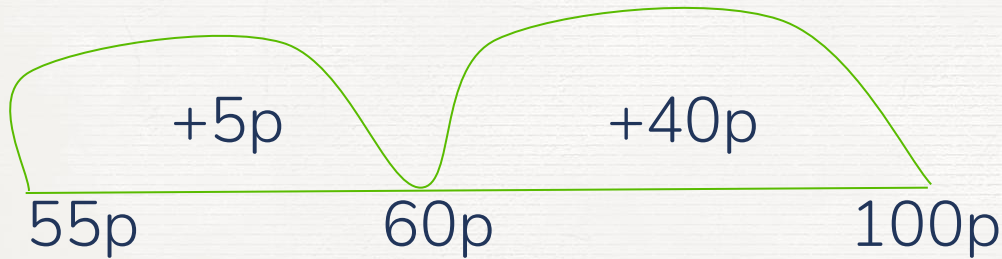


**Mo added 3p and then
10p which together total
13p**

Answers

Use a number line to solve the problems.

- Ron has £1. He buys a lollipop for 55p. How much change will he receive?



$$40p + 5p = 45p \text{ change}$$



Answers

- Whitney has £5. She spends £3 and 60p. How much change will she receive?



$$£1 + 40p = £1.40 \text{ change}$$

Problem solving

Use what you have learned so far to help you solve the following problems.

Remember to read the Q carefully

Highlight the key words

Think about what written method you can use to help you

Check you answer

Write the unit of measure (£ or p)



Problem 1 and 2

Dora spends £7 and 76p on a birthday cake.



She pays with a £10 note.
How much change does she get?

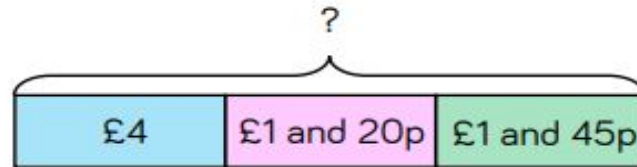
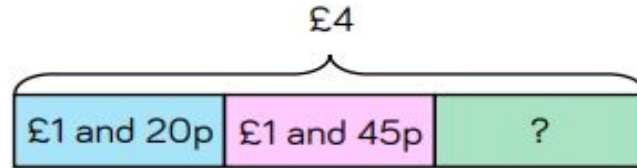
The shopkeeper gives her six coins for her change.
What coins could they be?

Amir has £4

He buys a pencil for £1 and 20p and a book for £1 and 45p.

Which bar model represents the question?

Explain how you know.



Use the correct bar model to help you calculate how much change Amir receives.



Answers

Dora spends £7 and 76p on a birthday cake.



She pays with a £10 note.
How much change does she get?

The shopkeeper gives her six coins for her change.
What coins could they be?

She receives £2
and 24p change.

There are various
answers for which
coins it could be,
e.g. £1, £1, 10p,
10p, 2p, 2p.



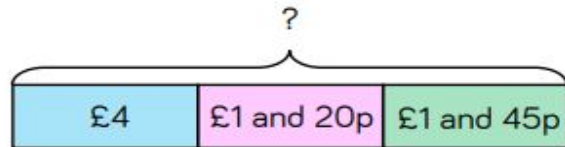
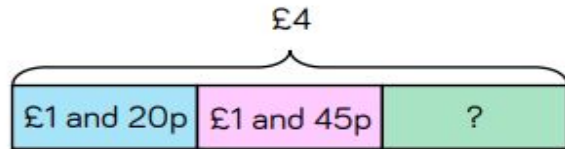
Answers

Amir has £4

He buys a pencil for £1 and 20p and a book for £1 and 45p.

Which bar model represents the question?

Explain how you know.



Use the correct bar model to help you calculate how much change Amir receives.

The first bar model is correct as the whole is £4 and we are calculating a part as Amir has spent money.

Amir receives £1 and 35p change.



Wednesday 3rd February

Please do the times tables from the beginning of the powerpoint.

LO: To revise money (assessment)

Arithmetic

1. $645 + 60 =$

2. $375 - 30 =$

3. $__ \times 4 = 48$

4. Half of 70 =

1. $70 + 20 =$

2. $50 - 30 =$

3. $__ \times 10 = 70$

4. Half of 30 =



Assessment

Today you are going to be using everything that you have learned about money so far to answer all of the questions as best as you can.

Remember you already know everything that you need to know to support you with this so don't worry.



Questions 1-4 Addition

1. $45p + 30p =$
2. £2 and 35p + £1 and 40p
3. Miss Stephenson has 75p. She is given 45p more. How much does she have altogether?
4. Mr Mitchell has £5 and 80p. Miss Stephenson kindly gives him £7 and 40p. How much money does Mr Mitchell have now?



Questions 5-8 (subtraction)

5. $75\text{p} - 32\text{p} =$

6. $\text{£}3 \text{ and } 40\text{p} - \text{£}1 \text{ and } 20\text{p}$

7. Miss Stephenson had $\text{£}5$ and 60p . She gave $\text{£}2$ and 30p to Mr Mitchell. How much does she have left?

8. Mr Mitchell had $\text{£}6$ and 45p . He put $\text{£}2$ and 30p in his savings. How much does he have left to spend?



Questions 9-12 (change)

9. £7 and 75p - £6 and 50p

10. Sarah had £10. She spent £7 and 20p. How much change does she have?

11. Miss Stephenson had £35. She bought 4 books that cost £27 altogether. What change did she have?

12. Mr Mitchell had £27.50. He used this to buy £13.40 worth of sweets. How much change did he get?



Question 13 (problem solving)

Remember you **MUST** explain **WHY** you prefer one method to the other.

‘I like their method’ or ‘It is easy for me this way’ is not an adequate answer in Year 3.

Three children are calculating £4 and 20p subtract £1 and 50p.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{£}4 - \text{£}1 &= \text{£}2 \\ 20\text{p} - 50\text{p} &= 30\text{p} \\ \text{£}1 + 30\text{p} &= \text{£}1 \text{ and } 30\text{p}\end{aligned}$$



Teddy



The difference is £2 and 70p.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{£}4 \text{ and } 20\text{p} - \text{£}2 &= \text{£}2 \text{ and } 20\text{p} \\ \text{£}2 \text{ and } 20\text{p} + 50\text{p} &= \text{£}2 \text{ and } 70\text{p}\end{aligned}$$



Who is correct? Who is incorrect?
Which method do you prefer?