Wk 5 Answers

Lesson 2: Pounds, tenths and hundredths

→ pages 32–34

1. a) 27p = £0·27
b) 98p = £0·98
Different methods possible; some may count the number of squares with coins in, possibly counting in 10s. Another way is to subtract the empty squares from 100, i.e. 100 − 2 = 98.

2. a) 40p = £0·40 b) 90p = £0·90

3. a) £0·72 b) £2·40 c) £2·04

4. Coins circled:
a) Four possible combinations:
20p, 5p and 2p
20p, 5p, 1p and 1p
10p, 10p, 5p and 2p
10p, 10p, 5p, 1p and 1p
b) Four possible combinations:
£1, 20p and 10p
£1, 20p, 5p, 2p, 1p, 1p and 1p
£1, 10p, 10p and 10p
£1, 10p, 10p, 5p, 2p, 1p, 1p and 1p

c) Two possible combinations:
£1, 2p and 1p
£1, 1p, 1p and 1p

5. Aki is incorrect; he has £4·30, and he has counted the coins correctly but written the money notation incorrectly. When writing an amount of money in pounds and using the decimal point, you should always have two digits after the decimal point. So, there needs to be a zero after the 3 in this case, i.e. £4·3 should be written as £4·30.

6. a)

$\frac{3}{10}$ of £1	$\frac{3}{100}$ of £1	$\frac{73}{100}$ of £1	$\frac{9}{10}$ of £1	$\frac{90}{100}$ of £1
30p	3p	73p	90p	90p

b) Amal gets £0·40 change.

Reflect

Answers will vary; for example:

Same: Both amounts are made using the digits 1, 3 and 0. Both amounts have 1 pound.

Different: The amounts have different values for the pence since the 0 and 3 are in different places, so the first amount is £1 and 30 pence whereas the second amount is £1 and 3 pence.

Lesson 3: Ordering amounts of money

→ pages 35–37

1. a) Circled: yo-yo
Explanations may vary; for example:
It is the only item with 0 pounds so must be the least expensive.

b) Circled: headphones
Explanations may vary; for example:
I converted all the prices to pence and then compared.

2. Circled: crocodile toy bucket and spade eraser

3. a) 72p > 50p £2 < £8
72p < 500p £2 = 200p
72p > 5p £2 < £2·05
72p < £5 £2 > 195p

b) Seven pounds eighty pence > £7·09
£5·99 < six pounds

4. a) £0·25 £2·05 255 pence £5·25

b) £0·84 408 pence 4 pounds eighty pence £8·04 £8·40

5. a) eight pounds ninety pence £0·99 98 pence £0·89

b) 11 pounds £1·11 110 pence 1 pound 1 pence £0·01

6. Missing digits:

a) 5 or 6
b) 8 or 9
c) 5 or 6
d) 5, 6, 8 or 9

7. Isla → £3·50
Amelia → £5·30
Richard → 385 pence
Max → 5 pounds and 3 pence

Reflect

Isla is incorrect; to make a comparison she needs to use the same units of either pounds or pence. 3 pounds = 300 pence.

257 < 300

Lesson 4: Rounding money

→ pages 38–40

1. a) £2
b) £3
c) £10
d) Number line marked from £12 to £13
£12·70 rounded to the nearest pound is £13.

2. a) £2·40 b) £0·80

3.

Item	Price rounded to the nearest £1	Price rounded to the nearest 10p
Hat £1.95	£2	£2 (or £2·00)
Shoes £8.24	£8	£8·20
Shorts £3.50	£4	£3·50

4. Circled: ball and towel

5. Answers will vary; accept any answer between £2·45 and £2·54.

6. Yes, if the price of the baseball caps was in the range £4·45 to £4·49.

Reflect

To round to the nearest £1, look at the digit in the ten pence position (tenths in terms of place value); the 8 represents 80p and this is closer to 100p than 0p, so the amount should be rounded up to the next pound. £3·89 therefore rounds up to £4 when rounded to the nearest pound.

To round to the nearest 10p, look at the digit in the one pence position (hundredths in terms of place value); the 9 represents 9 pence, and this is closer to 10p than 0p, the amount should be rounded up to the next ten pence. £3·89 therefore rounds up to £3·90 when rounded to the nearest 10p.

Lesson 5: Using rounding to estimate money

→ pages 41–43

1. a) £1·56 rounded to the nearest £1 is £2.
£4·12 rounded to the nearest £1 is £4.
£2 + £4 = £6
An estimate of the total cost is £6.

b) £1·56 rounded to the nearest 10p is £1·60.
£4·12 rounded to the nearest 10p is £4·10.
£1 + £4 = £5
60p + 10p = 70p
So £5 + 70p = £5·70
An estimate of the total cost is £5·70.

c) The estimate of £5·70 is more accurate because rounding to the nearest 10p is closer to the original amount.

2. Sugar = 70p; coffee = £3·60
An estimate of the total cost is £4·30.

3. Cake = £2; water = £1; rucksack = £4. Total cost is £7.
Max has an over estimate, since all prices have been rounded up.

4. £7·49

5. To the nearest £1,000 the car costs £8,000. Sofia has savings of about £2,000.
£8,000 – £2,000 = £6,000
I estimate Sofia needs to save £6,000.

6. Explanations will vary; for example:
When rounding to the nearest pound, each of these items is rounded down. So, Lexi's estimate of £19 for the total cost is an underestimate and the actual total will be more than this. This means that the actual cost could be over £20, which would mean Lexi would not have enough money.

Reflect

Suggestions may vary; for example:

An advantage with rounding to the nearest pound is that it is easy to add the amounts since it involves adding whole numbers.

A disadvantage is that it is not as accurate as rounding to the nearest 10 pence and could produce an under estimate.