

Using symbols for pounds and pence

Last week quite a few of you had trouble with writing pence using the pound sign.

REMEMBER Money amounts in pounds and pence always need 2 decimal places to show the pence, so you can never have £3.3 or £50.5 .

1. First, use these lines to practise writing the £ symbol. Fill each line. Keep them small.

.....

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2. Complete the table to show amounts of less than £1. The first one is done for you – check you understand it.

*Don't forget to use the right symbol (p or £) in your answer. You need **2 decimal places** in your pound answers.*

Amount in pence (p)	Amount in £ (pounds)
2p	£0.02
20p	
	£0.06
	£0.50
7p	
30p	
9p	
8p	
1p	
10p	
80p	

Making money amounts from combinations of coins (1p, 2p, 5p, 10p, 20p, 50p, £1, £2)

3. You only have 2p and 1p coins. How can you make 4p? Find 3 ways (it doesn't matter in which order you have the coins).

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4. You only have 2p and 1p coins. How can you make 7p? Find 3 different ways.

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5. You have 3 coins which add up to 17p. What are the coins?

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6. You have 3 coins which add up to 26p. What are the coins?

.....

7. You have 4 coins which add up to 85p. What are the coins?

.....

8. Fill in the table to show how to make sums of money with **just 3** English coins. The first one is done for you.

Amount	Which 3 coins?
£1.25	£1, 20p, 5p
£1.70	
£2.51	
£3.01	
£4.20	
£4.02	
£5.00	

9. How many 50p coins do you need to make £4 ?

10. How many 20p coins do you need to make £1 ?

11. Can you make 50p using 4 coins? Explain how to do it.

12. Bob collects all his copper coins for the FONDS Coin Run.

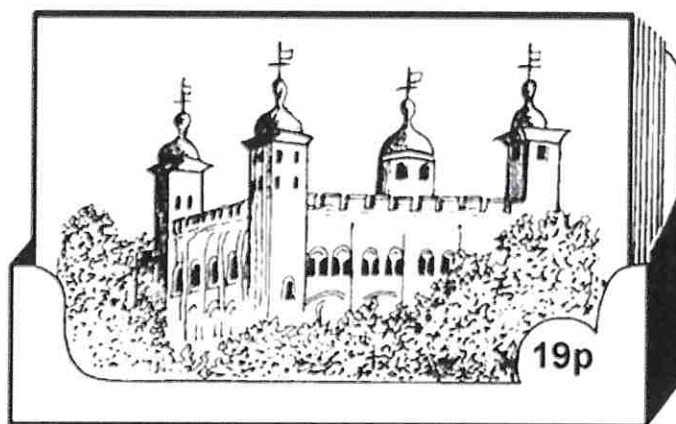
He has 15 two pence coins and 17 pennies. How much is this in total?

Use this space for working-out.

= p

13. Bob's Grandma gives him some copper coins to make his amount up to 50p. What coins could she have given him? (There are two possible answers).

14. Tom is on holiday. He buys a postcard.



He pays **exactly** 19p with five coins.

What could the **five coins** be?



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15. Carla wants to send this letter.

*Katie Brown
Littletown Lane
Anytown*

It will cost 65p to send.



Carla has these stamps: and

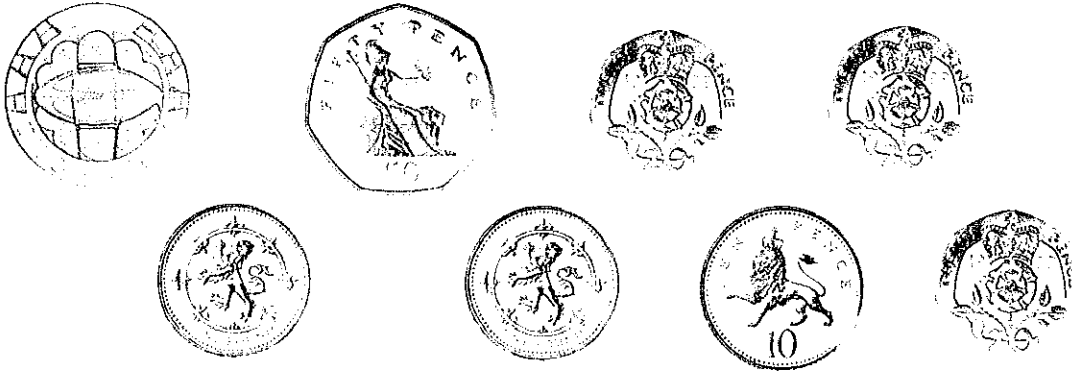
How many of each stamp does she need?

20p and

5p

Some of you have asked for harder maths – here are two pages of it! Don't try and do it all in your head. Write down whatever is helpful to you.

Adam went shopping with these coins in his pocket.



His bus fare was £1.50.

He paid with four coins exactly.

He bought a magazine for £1.70
and he didn't get any change.

Then he bought a CD for £1.80
and got one coin back.

How much money had he left?

Use this space to jot down ideas and working-out.

Molly's Grandma collects 50p coins.

On Saturday she gives Molly ten of these coins.



Molly puts the coins in her empty purse and goes shopping.
She uses some of the coins to buy a book for £3.59.

How much change does she get?

Next she buys some stickers that cost 90p.

How much money does she have now?

Molly wants to buy a lolly for her little brother. Lollies cost 60p.

Has she enough money left to buy a lolly?

Use this space to jot down your ideas and working-out.

Using apostrophes to show possession

Fill in the blanks to show who or what is doing the owning in the sentences and then whether the owner is in the singular (one) or the plural (more than one). Number 1 is done for you already – check that you understand it!

1. The girl's gloves were lost somewhere in the snow.	
Which noun is doing the owning? girl	Is this noun singular or plural? singular
2. The cat's whiskers were very long.	
Which noun is doing the owning?	Is this noun singular or plural?
3. The teachers' cake was delicious.	
Which noun is doing the owning?	Is this noun singular or plural?
4. The pool's water was much too cold to swim in.	
Which noun is doing the owning?	Is this noun singular or plural?
5. The foxes' den was hidden from humans.	
Which noun is doing the owning?	Is this noun singular or plural?

Now rewrite these sentences, putting an apostrophe for the **owner** in the correct place. Think about whether the owner is singular or plural.

1. The schools old bell is in the atrium.

2. Joshs book about science is really interesting.

3. The boys toilets are blocked again.

4. The girls toilets are also out of order.

5. Last Februarys weather was very cold.

6. The childrens section is at the back of the bookshop.

**Pretend you are the teacher. Tick (✓) the sentences which use the apostrophe for possession correctly.
Then rewrite the sentences which are incorrect, using the dotted lines below.
Only 2 of the sentences are correct!**

- a. The boys football had burst, so he took it home.
- b. The girls' game was fun, so they played it all lunchtime.
- c. The shops' door was smashed by burglars.
- d. I was woken by the church's bell ringing.
- e. The cricket bats handle was broken.
- f. Newlands Primary Schools uniform is blue.
- g. The two guinea-pig's hutch was outside in the garden.

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Irregular (unusual) plurals in English

To make a singular noun plural, we usually add **s** or **es**. For example, one owl, two owls, or one fox, two foxes.

However, sometimes other letters change. For example, one man, two **MEN**. One woman, three **WOMEN**.

Sometimes the word stays the same – one reindeer, seven reindeer; one sheep, twenty sheep.

Fill in the table below to show the plurals of these English words. Look it up if you need to, or ask an adult. I've done the first one.

Singular (1)	Plural (more than 1)	Singular (1)	Plural (more than 1)
person	people	goose	
man		mouse	
woman		child	
sheep		louse	
deer		schoolchild	
foot		workman	

Look at your work on page 4 again.

This is important, because if the owning noun is already in the plural, you write the apostrophe (') before the s.

Like this: The beach was completely covered in people's litter.

Even though **people** is plural, you don't write peoples' as you would in **visitors' litter**.

Write out these sentences with the apostrophe in the correct place. (You **MUST** write the sentences out again – don't just write the apostrophe in).

- a. The mens changing rooms were locked.

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- b. Womens football is often on television nowadays.

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- c. The seven reindeers job is to pull Santa's sleigh.

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d. The mices home was behind the skirting board.

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e. The workmens job was dangerous.

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f. Childrens lives have been very different in the last twelve months.

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g. The schoolchildrens dinners are delivered to their classroom.

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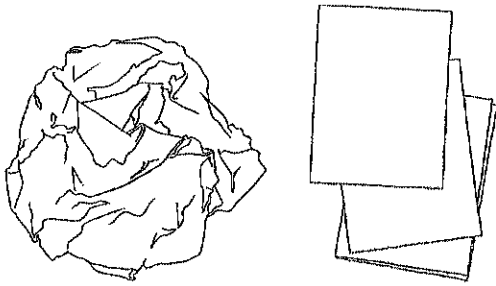
*****Now check all your spelling and punctuation – capital letters and full stops as well as apostrophes!*****

This is a fun activity to do for the last Friday of home learning.

You will need the paper helicopter template and some paper of your own (I have put a couple of extra sheets in the printed home learning pack) and some paper clips.

The important thing to do today is to think about what effect the changes you make have on the way the paper helicopter falls – does it take more time or less time, does it fall in a different way?

1. Drop a piece of flat paper and a piece of crumpled-up paper. Time how long they each take to fall to the floor.



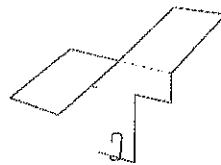
2. **Make your first paper helicopter.**

Use the template provided. Then drop your helicopter until you are happy with the way it is working.

Does it turn **clockwise**? Or **anticlockwise**?

How many seconds does it take to reach the ground?

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3. **Now for your challenge!**

Change something about your helicopter. Can you adapt it so it stays in the air for the longest possible time?

Variables you may wish to think about altering are:

- length, size or shape of the rotor blades;
- weight i.e. number of paper clips;
- the size of the helicopter – you could scale your version up or down.

Can you think of any other changes that you can make?

4. Design, make and test a prototype of your design.
Make your first test drops.

How long does it take the helicopter to drop to the floor?

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How does this compare with the first drop of the original helicopter?

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5. Can you suggest any improvements to your design?

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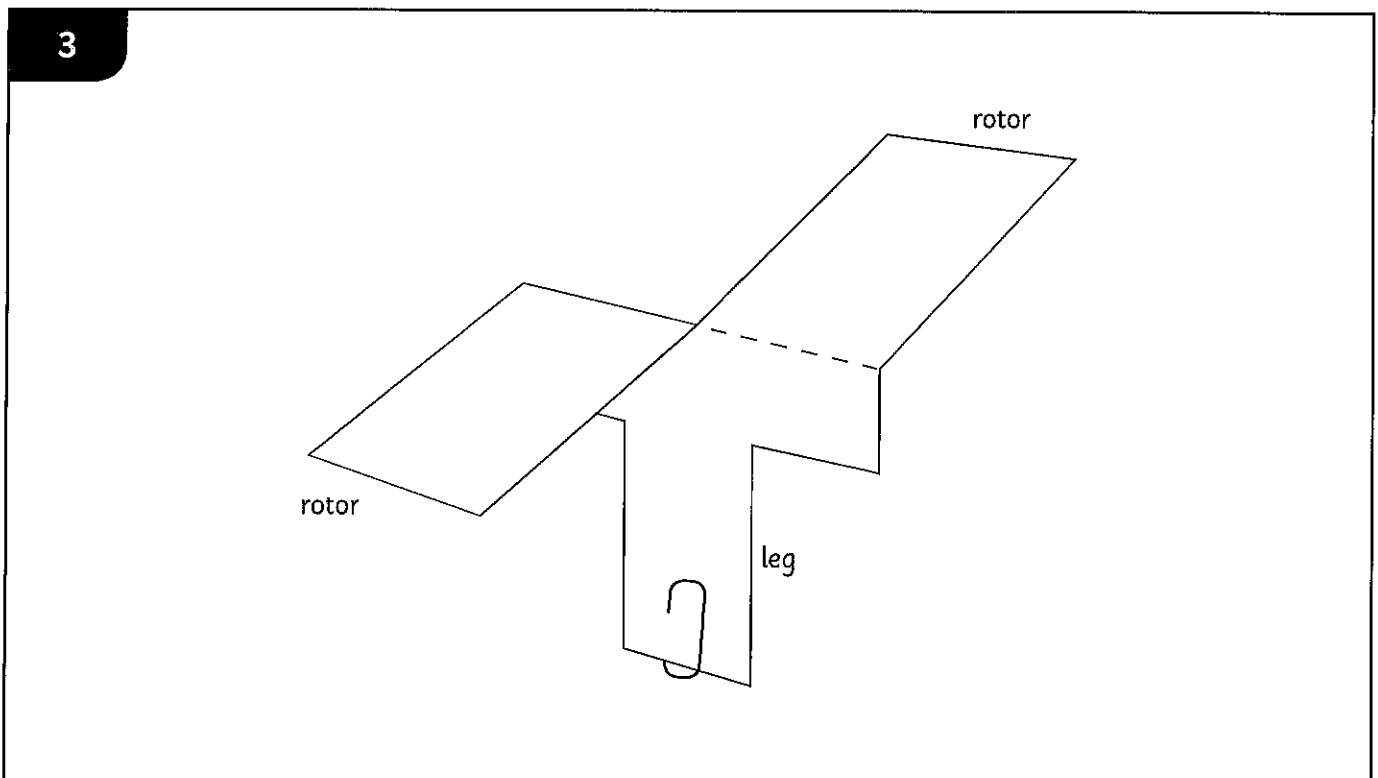
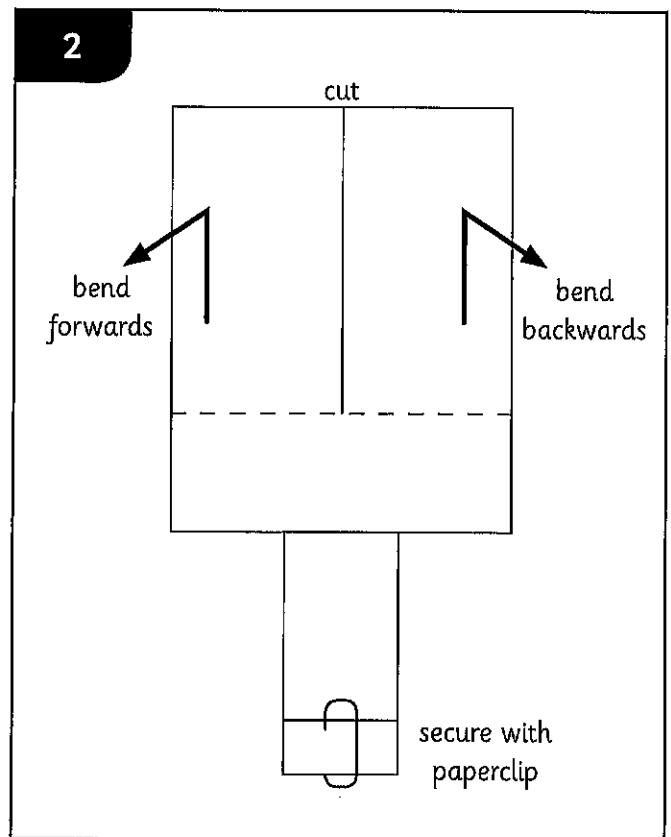
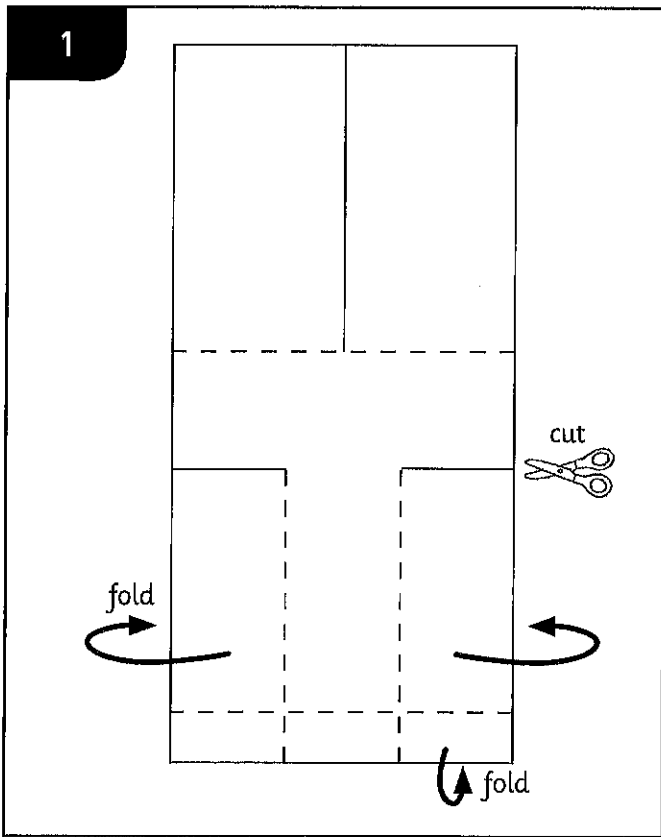
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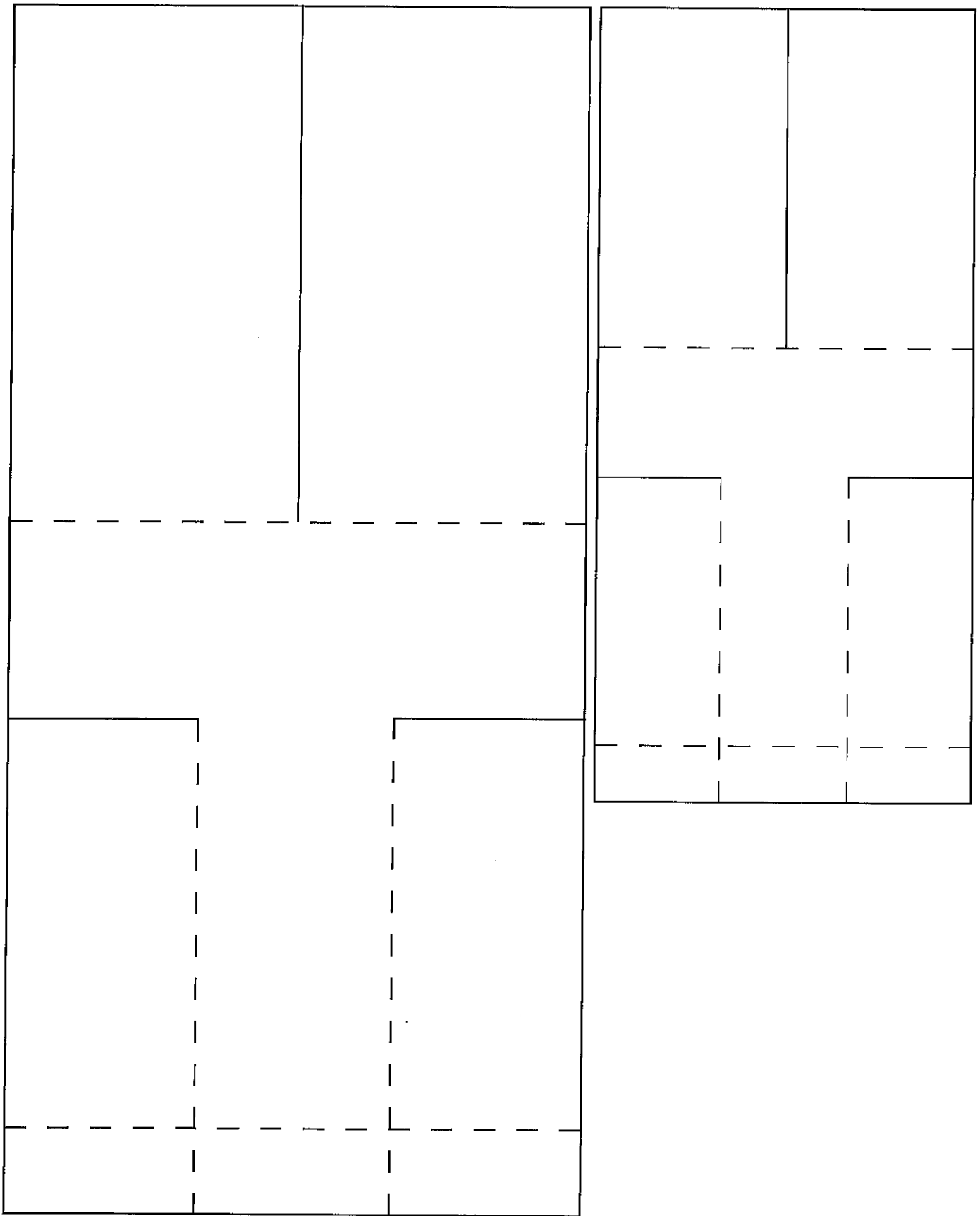
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Paper Helicopter Instructions

Cut along the solid lines and fold along the dashed lines.



Paper Helicopter Template



Using symbols for pounds and pence

Last week quite a few of you had trouble with writing pence using the pound sign.

REMEMBER Money amounts in pounds and pence always need 2 decimal places to show the pence, so you can never have £3.3 or £50.5 .

1. First, use these lines to practise writing the £ symbol. Fill each line. Keep them small.

(£ or p)

.....

2. Complete the table to show amounts of less than £1. The first one is done for you – check you understand it.

Don't forget to use the right symbol (p or £) in your answer. You need 2 decimal places in your pound answers.

Amount in pence (p)	Amount in £ (pounds)
2p	£0.02
20p	£0.20
6p	£0.06
50p	£0.50
7p	£0.07
30p	£0.30
9p	£0.09
8p	£0.08
1p	£0.01
10p	£0.10
80p	£0.80

Making money amounts from combinations of coins (1p, 2p, 5p, 10p, 20p, 50p, £1, £2)

3. You only have 2p and 1p coins. How can you make 4p? Find 3 ways (it doesn't matter in which order you have the coins).

$$2p + 2p$$

$$2p + 1p + 1p$$

$$1p + 1p + 1p + 1p$$

Don't count answers which are the same coins in a different order.

$$\text{e.g. } 2p + 1p + 1p = 1p + 1p + 2p$$

These are the same answer.

4. You only have 2p and 1p coins. How can you make 7p? Find 3 different ways.

$$2p + 2p + 2p + 1p$$

$$2p + 1p + 1p + 1p + 1p + 1p$$

$$2p + 2p + 1p + 1p + 1p$$

or $7 \times 1p$ if you don't use any 2p coins.

5. You have 3 coins which add up to 17p. What are the coins?

$$10p \quad 5p \quad 2p$$

6. You have 3 coins which add up to 26p. What are the coins?

$$20p \quad 5p \quad 1p$$

7. You have 4 coins which add up to 85p. What are the coins?

$$50p \quad 20p \quad 10p \quad 5p$$

8. Fill in the table to show how to make sums of money with **just 3** English coins. The first one is done for you.

Amount	Which 3 coins?
£1.25	£1, 20p, 5p
£1.70	£1, 50p, 20p
£2.51	£2, 50p, 1p
£3.01	£2, £1, 1p
£4.20	£2, £2, 20p
£4.02	£2, £2, 2p
£5.00	£2, £2, £1

9. How many 50p coins do you need to make £4? **8**

10. How many 20p coins do you need to make £1? **5**

11. Can you make 50p using 4 coins? Explain how to do it.

20p, 20p, 5p, 5p

12. Bob collects all his copper coins for the FONDS Coin Run.

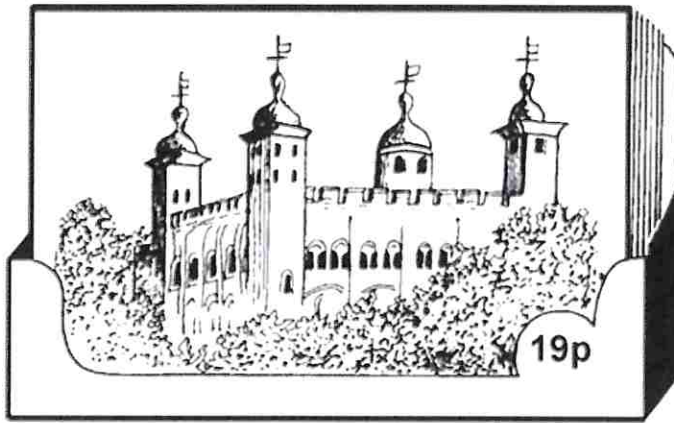
He has 15 two pence coins and 17 pennies. How much is this in total?

Use this space for working-out.	
$15 \times 2p$ (double 15) = 30p	
17 pennies = 17p	
$30 + 17 = 47$	= 47 p

13. Bob's Grandma gives him some copper coins to make his amount up to 50p. What coins could she have given him? (There are two possible answers).

3p : either 2p and 1p, or 3 pennies (3 x 1p).

14. Tom is on holiday. He buys a postcard.



He pays **exactly** 19p with five coins.

What could the **five coins** be?

✍

10p	5p	2p	1p	1p
OR 5p	5p	5p	2p	2p

Both are correct.

15. Carla wants to send this letter.

*Katie Brown
Littletown Lane
Anytown*

It will cost 65p to send.



Carla has these stamps: and

How many of each stamp does she need?

3 × 20p and 1 × 5p

Some of you have asked for harder maths – here are two pages of it! Don't try and do it all in your head. Write down whatever is helpful to you.

Adam went shopping with these coins in his pocket.



His bus fare was £1.50.

He paid with four coins exactly.

He bought a magazine for £1.70 and he didn't get any change.

Then he bought a CD for £1.80 and got one coin back.

How much money had he left? *20p or £0.20 (accept either answer).*

Use this space to jot down ideas and working-out.

Bus fare must have used the £1, 20p, 20p, and 10p coins.

Cross these out. This leaves 4 coins: £2, £1, 50p, 20p.

He must have used the £1, 50p and 20p on the magazine.

Cross those out. This leaves him with only a £2 coin.

He spends the £2 coin on the £1.80 CD and gets one coin back.

$$\text{£}2 - \text{£}1.80 = \underline{\underline{\text{£}0.20 \text{ or } 20p.}}$$

Molly's Grandma collects 50p coins.

On Saturday she gives Molly ten of these coins.



Molly puts the coins in her empty purse and goes shopping.
She uses some of the coins to buy a book for £3.59.

How much change does she get? 41p

Next she buys some stickers that cost 90p.

How much money does she have now? 51p

Molly wants to buy a lolly for her little brother. Lollies cost 60p.

Has she enough money left to buy a lolly? no

* Molly will offer 8 coins to the seller, which is £4.00.

Now she has 41p + 50p + 50p which is £1.41.

$£1.41 - 90p = 51p$
(count up to £1.41 from 90p).

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2. The cat's whiskers were very long.	
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3. The teachers' cake was delicious.	
Which noun is doing the owning? teachers	Is this noun singular or plural? plural
4. The pool's water was much too cold to swim in.	
Which noun is doing the owning? pool	Is this noun singular or plural? singular
5. The foxes' den was hidden from humans.	
Which noun is doing the owning? foxes	Is this noun singular or plural? plural

Now rewrite these sentences, putting an apostrophe for the owner in the correct place. Think about whether the owner is singular or plural.

1. The school's old bell is in the atrium.
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- d. I was woken by the church's bell ringing.
- e. The cricket bats handle was broken.
- f. Newlands Primary Schools uniform is blue.
- g. The two guinea-pig's hutch was outside in the garden.

Correct sentences should look like this (ALL punctuation should be included in children's written answers).

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The shop's door was smashed by burglars.

The cricket bat's handle was broken.

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woman	women	child	children
sheep	sheep	louse	lice
deer	deer	schoolchild	schoolchildren
foot	foot	workman	workmen

Look at your work on page 4 again.

This is important, because if the owning noun is already in the plural, you write the apostrophe (') before the s.

Like this: The beach was completely covered in people's litter.

Even though **people** is plural, you don't write **peoples'** as you would in **visitors' litter**.

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