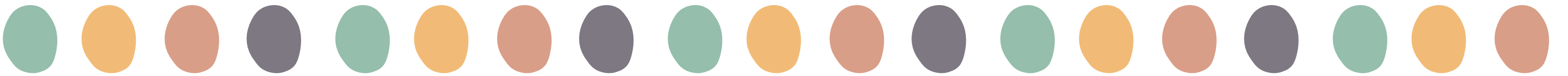


Y5- Overview

	Autumn 1		Autumn 2		Spring 1	Spring 2		Summer 1	Summer 2	
Unit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

	Number and place value
	Number facts
	Addition and subtraction
	Multiplication and division
	Fractions
	Geometry
	Other

Summer 2	Money (2 weeks)
Ready to progress	
NCETM documents	https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/2vflmixq/ncetm_mm_spl_y4_se25_teach.pdf#page=5
Small steps	- To explain and represent whole pounds as a quantity of money. - To explain and represent whole pounds and pence as a quantity of money. - To explain how to compare amounts of money. - To convert quantities of money between pounds and pence. - To use their knowledge of addition to efficiently add commonly used prices. - To use their knowledge of subtraction to calculate the change due when paying whole pounds or notes. - To use and explain the most efficient strategies when adding quantities of money. - To use and explain the most efficient strategies when subtracting quantities of money. - To find the change when purchasing several items. - To use the most efficient and reliable strategy to find the change when purchasing several items.
Links	NCETM-https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ncetm.org.uk%2Fmedia%2Fpx4pkjbr%2Fcp-year-5-unit-2-money.pptx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK OAK WHITE ROSE https://assets.whiteroseeducation.com/new-schemes/Y4%20Summer%20Block%202%20SOL%20Money.pdf Mastery with greater depth https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/lp0o2lgr/mastery_assessment_y5.pdf
Reasoning	Top Tips Put these amounts of money in order starting with the largest: £12.50 £6.75 £1.20 Explain your thinking. Undoing A person buys a toy for £15.25 and pays with a £20 note. What change will they receive? Write More Statements Tom wants to buy 2 items: one costs £4.99 and the other costs £2.75. What is the total cost? Suggest some strategies for efficiently adding these prices. Always, Sometimes, Never When converting between pounds and pence, is it always, sometimes, or never true that 100 pence is equal to £1? Working Backwards Sophie buys 3 items: £3.50, £1.25, and £5.75. She pays £15. What is the total cost of her items, and how much change did she get? The Answer is... The answer is £10.50. What is the question? What Do You Notice? £0.99 + £0.25 = £1.24 £1.00 + £0.45 = £1.45 What do you notice about these amounts of money? How do you compare them?



Problem solving



Glossary

- Ten Pence (10p): A unit of currency in the UK, equal to one-tenth (1/10) of a pound (£1). Ten ten-pence coins make one pound.
- Penny (1p): The smallest unit of currency in the UK, worth one-hundredth (1/100) of a pound. One hundred pennies make one pound.
- Pounds (£): The basic unit of currency in the UK. The number to the left of the decimal point represents the whole pounds in a monetary amount.
- Pence (p): The plural form of penny. The number to the right of the decimal point represents the additional pennies (or pence) in a monetary amount.
- Decimal Point: The separator between whole pounds and pence. The digits to the left represent whole pounds, and those to the right represent the amount in pence.
- Conversion: The process of changing quantities of money between pounds and pence.
- 1 pound = 100 pennies
- 1 pound = 10 groups of 10 pence
- Change: The difference between the amount of money paid and the cost of items purchased. Calculating change is a common task in transactions.
- Example: If an item costs 70 pence and you pay with a £1 coin, the change due would be 30 pence.
- Whole Pounds: Represented by the number to the left of the decimal point. For example, in £3.75, the "3" is the whole pounds.
- Pence (Decimal Representation): The number of pence is shown to the right of the decimal point in amounts of money. For example, in £3.75, the "75" represents 75 pence.

Stem sentences

Ten groups of ten pence is equal to one pound, so ten pence is one tenth of a pound.
One hundred groups of one penny is equal to one pound, so one penny is one hundredth of a pound.
Ten groups of one penny is equal to ten pence, so one penny is one tenth of ten pence.

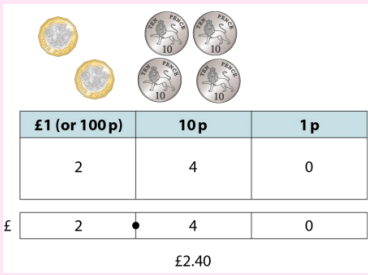
The number to the left of the decimal point represents the number of whole pounds. The number to the right of the decimal point represents the number of additional pennies.

First we add: _____ plus _____ - is equal to _____
then we adjust _____ minus _____ is equal to _____

Ten pennies is equal to ten pence.
Ten groups of ten pence if equal to one pound.

One pound is equal to ten groups of ten pence.
Ten pence is equal to ten pennies.

Representations



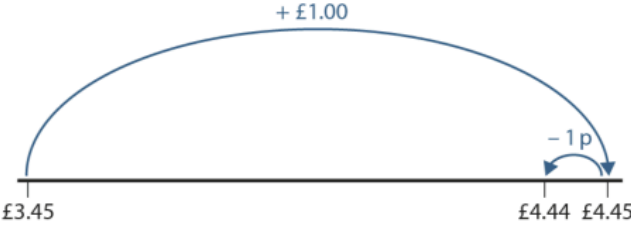
£1 (or 100p)	10p	1p
2	4	0
£ 2	4	0

£2.40

Adjusting one addend by one penny:

£3.45 + 99 p

- Number line



- Linked equations

£3.45 + 99 p = £4.44
£3.45 + £1.00 = £4.45

Whole-pound complements:

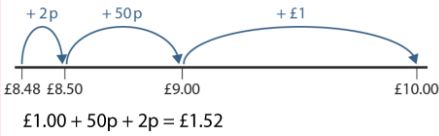
'I buy something that costs three pounds. How much change will I get from a five-pound note?'

Amount paid: £5	
Cost of item: £3	Change: £2

£5	
£3	£2

£3 + £2 = £5 £5 - £3 = £2

- 'I had £10 and I spent £8.48 on books. How much money did I have left?'



- 'I want to buy two games, one for £24.55 and the other for £17.82. How much will I spend altogether?'

£ 2 4 . 5 5
+ £ 1 7 . 8 2
£ 4 2 . 3 7
1 1

Column subtraction:

- 'I have saved £6.53 and my brother has saved £4.38. How much more money have I saved than my brother?'

£6.53	
£4.38	?

£ 6 . 5 3
- £ 4 . 3 8
£ 2 . 1 5

Repeated subtraction:



£1		
?	50 p	20 p

80 p

£1.00 - 20 p = 80 p

80 p - 50 p = 30 p

or

£1.00 - 20 p - 50 p = 30 p

Example 2:

'The class has raised £100 to spend on a party. They spend £25.49 on pizzas, £13.85 on drinks and £18.75 on decorations. How much do they have left to spend on the entertainment?'

- Step 1

£100			
£25.49	£13.85	£18.75	?

£ 2 5 . 4 9
£ 1 3 . 8 5
+ £ 1 8 . 7 5
£ 5 8 . 0 9
1 2 1

- Step 2

£100	
£58.09	?

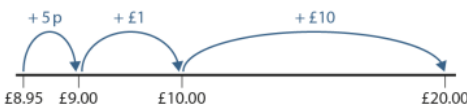


£40 + £1 + 90 p + 1 p = £41 + 91 p
= £41.91

The class has £41.91 left to spend on entertainment

ice-cream sundae. How much money does Joe have left?'

- Step 1



£20 - £8.95 = £10 + £1 + 5 p
= £11.05

- Step 2

£ 1 0 . 0 5
- £ 8 . 9 5
£ 1 . 1 0

Joe has £7.55 left.

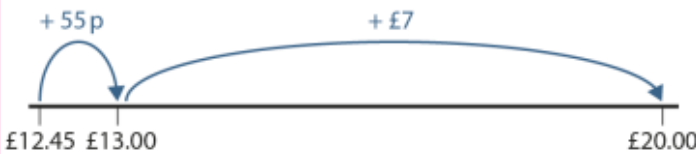
Adding first:

'Joe buys a game for £8.95 and some football cards for £3.50. He pays with a £20 note. How much money does Joe have left?'

- Step 1

£ 8 . 9 5
+ £ 3 . 5 0
£ 1 2 . 4 5
1 1

- Step 2



£20 - £12.45 = £7 + 55 p
= £7.55

Joe has £7.55 left.

