



JORDANS SCHOOL MATHS NEWSLETTER



We are moving on to learning about money in our Maths lessons. This newsletter will give you an overview of the areas, together with hints and tips, to aid supporting your children's learning at home. We have given you some suggestions of home activities which will reinforce their learning in school. Please do not feel you need to do all of them! If you do carry out some mathematical work, try to focus on your child learning the following:

- Recognise and use symbols for pounds (£) and pence (p); combine amounts to make a particular value.
- Find different combinations of coins that equal the same amounts of money.
- Solve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change.

The information below should help you with this. Most importantly of all, please do have fun whilst learning!

MATHEMATICAL VOCABULARY

Children are expected to know and use the correct mathematical vocabulary. Along with this letter we have included a word mat which includes all the vocabulary and concepts the children will need. They also use this in school in their lessons

Words they need to know

money, pounds, pence, penny, notes, coins, price, count, cost, change, total, how much?, pay, spend, spent, compare, difference, £, p, greater than, less than, equal, problems.

USEFUL HOME LEARNING WEBSITES

All of the websites below have a selection of useful videos, explanations and worksheets to help your children understand money.

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/Search.aspx?q=KS1%20maths%20money>



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zp8dmp3>

FUN ACTIVITIES TO DO AT HOME



Shopping — real and play!

Money, money, money!



Play a game to demonstrate this by having several purses, each with the same amount in, made up various ways, and get them to spot what you have done. Encourage them to do the same with a different amount. When you're shopping, model making up the various amounts needed through thinking/ counting aloud. So, for example, say, "That's 85p, so 50p, 20p, 10p and a 5p – 85p in total".

It is really important that children know how many pence, how many 5ps, how many 10ps, how many 20ps and how many 50ps are in one pound. Again, use real money to demonstrate this, getting them to count out the coins, stopping when they reach 100p. Ask them to investigate every possibility of making a certain amount, for example: 'I want to buy a toy train costing 90p. How many different combinations of 50ps, 20ps and 10ps could make this amount?' Children will need to think about how they can ensure that they have tried every combination. (This may mean some support from you, showing them how to do this in a certain order.)

You'll first need to check that your child understands what change is and why it is given. Again, with young children, this is best learnt through play, so set up shop and take turns to pay for items with more money than they cost. Encourage them to use subtraction and counting on methods to calculate change. So, for example, if something costs 30p and you pay with a 50p coin, they could count up in tens to see that 20p change is needed. If something costs 7p and you give them 10p, their number bonds knowledge will suggest that $10 - 7 = 3$.

PROBLEM SOLVING

To help reinforce your child's understanding of number, try to find everyday opportunities for them to use money.

Children will also need to become familiar with working out change from £1. Give them a scenario where they want to buy a chocolate bar costing 30p. To calculate their change, they need to work out £1 subtract 30p. They could do this using a number line, or perhaps with ten 10p coins. Continue to practise with various multiples of ten (60p, 20p, 80p, etc.) then move onto other numbers (45p, 67p, 28p, etc.) You can then move on to finding change from notes such as £5, £10, £20, etc.

