Answers - Time and money

Year: Year 1

Answer to Question 1

a. Say the days in order: Monday, Tuesday... The day after Monday is **Tuesday**.
b. Say the days going backwards from Friday: the day just before Friday is **Thursday**.
c. Count the days: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday. There are **7** days in a week.
d. The weekend is the two days when most children do not go to school: **Saturday and Sunday**.
e. Count on 2 days from Saturday: 1 day on is Sunday, 2 days on is **Monday**. After Sunday the week starts again.

Answer to Question 2

a. Say the months in order: January, February, March, **April**. April comes after March.
b. Count back from June: the month just before June is **May**.
c. Count from January to December: there are **12** months in a year.
d. The year ends with **December**; after that a new year starts with January.
e. July, August, September: the month between July and September is **August**.

Answer to Question 3

a. The long hand points to 12 and the short hand points to 2. It is **2 o'clock**.
b. The long hand points to 12 and the short hand points to 9. It is **9 o'clock**.
c. Both hands point to 12. It is **12 o'clock**.

Answer to Question 4

a. The long hand points down to 6, which means half past. The short hand is just after 4, so the time is **half past 4**.
b. The long hand points to 6 again, and the short hand is between 8 and 9. The time is **half past 8**.
c. The long hand points to 6 and the short hand is between 11 and 12. The time is **half past 11**. At half past, the short hand is always halfway between two numbers.

Answer to Question 5

a. The coins are 2p, 5p and 10p. Start with the biggest coin and count on: 10, then 15, then 17. The total is **17p**.
b. The coins are 50p, 20p and 10p. Count on from 50: 70, then 80. The total is **80p**.
c. The coins are £1, 50p and 20p. £1 is the same as 100p, so count on: 100, 150, 170. The total is **170p**, which we write as **£1.70**.

Answer to Question 6

a. 10p + 5p. That is **2 coins**.
b. 20p + 5p. That is **2 coins**.
c. 10p + 2p. That is **2 coins**.
d. 50p + 10p. That is **2 coins**.

Answer to Question 7

a. **12 o'clock**.
b. **Maths**.
c. 12 comes before 1, so **lunch** comes first.
d. 9 to 10 is 1, 10 to 11 is 2, 11 to 12 is 3. **3 hours**.

Answer to Question 8

a. Zara gets up at **7 o'clock**: the long hand points to 12 and the short hand points to 7.
b. She has breakfast at **half past 7**, which is 30 minutes after she gets up.
c. Count the hours from 7 o'clock: 8 o'clock is 1 hour, 9 o'clock is 2 hours. School starts **2 hours** after she gets up.
d. She leaves at 8 o'clock and school starts at 9 o'clock. 8 comes before 9, so she leaves **before** school starts, with 1 hour to get there.

Answer to Question 9

a. The price list says a lollipop costs **5p**.
b. Add the prices of the lollipop and the mint: 5p + 2p = **7p**.
c. Ben pays 10p and spends 7p. Count on from 7 to 10: 8, 9, 10. That is 3, so he gets **3p** change.
d. A mint costs 2p and Ben has 3p. 3 is more than 2, so **yes**, he has enough, and he would still have 1p left.

Answer to Question 10

a. 20 + 10 + 5 = **35p**.
b. 35 + 2 + 2 = **39p**.
c. 39 − 30 = **9p**.
d. 5 is less than 9. **Yes**.

Answer to Question 11

a. Compare the prices 8p, 6p and 9p. 9 is the biggest number, so the **yo-yo** costs the most.
b. Add the car and the ball: 8p + 6p. Make 10 first: 8 + 2 = 10, then 4 more makes **14p**.
c. Kai pays with 20p and spends 14p. Count on from 14 to 20: that is 6, so he gets **6p** change.
d. The yo-yo costs 9p but he only has 6p left. 6 is less than 9, so **no**, he cannot buy it. He is 3p short.

Answer to Question 12

a. **8 o'clock**.
b. **Yes**, he arrives at the same time as the bus leaves.
c. **No**. Half past 8 is after 8 o'clock. She catches the second bus.
d. 8 + 1 = **9 o'clock**.

Answer to Question 13

a. Add the two prices: 20p + 10p = **30p**.
b. Mia pays with 50p. Count on in tens from 30 to 50: 40, 50. That is 20, so her change is **20p**.
c. The change of 20p could be **one 20p coin**. Another answer is two 10p coins, because 10 + 10 = 20.
d. Each bun costs 10p, so 2 buns cost 10p + 10p = **20p**.

Answer to Question 14

a. **Tuesday**.
b. **Music** (Thursday).
c. Tuesday and Wednesday: **2 days**.
d. **Shopping and visit grandma**.
e. Football, swimming, library, music are the 4 club days, so the fourth is **Thursday**.

Answer to Question 15

a. Add the three prices: 20p + 15p = 35p, then 35p + 10p = **45p**.
b. Anya has 50p and needs 45p. 50 is more than 45, so **yes**, she has enough money.
c. Count on from 45 to 50: 46, 47, 48, 49, 50. That is 5, so she has **5p** left.
d. Her 5p change could be **one 5p coin**. It could also be a 2p, a 2p and a 1p, because 2 + 2 + 1 = 5.

Answer to Question 16

a. 4 + 2 = **6 o'clock**.
b. 6 o'clock comes before half past 6. **Yes**, he is home on time.
c. Half an hour after 4 o'clock is **half past 4**.
d. The long hand points to **6**.

Answer to Question 17

a. **A 10p coin**.
b. **10p and 2p**. 10 + 2 = 12.
c. **20p and 5p**. 20 + 5 = 25.
d. **50p and 20p**. 50 + 20 = 70.

Answer to Question 18

a. Add Monday and Tuesday: 10p + 20p = **30p**.
b. Add Wednesday's 5p to the 30p: 30p + 5p = **35p**.
c. Add Thursday's 10p: 35p + 10p = **45p**. Adding 10 makes the tens digit go up by 1.
d. The toy costs 50p and she has 45p. Count on from 45 to 50: that is 5, so she needs **5p** more.

Answer to Question 19

a. 20 + 10 + 5 = 35. **Yes**, he is right.
b. 20 + 20 + 5 = 45, not 35. **No**, she is wrong.
c. **20p + 10p + 10p** = 40p.
d. **10p + 5p + 2p** = 17p.

Answer to Question 20

a. 3 + 1 = 4, so it is **half past 4**. Mia is **right**.
b. 3 + 3 = 6, so it is half past 6, not half past 7. Zara is **wrong**.
c. 3 + 2 = 5, so **half past 5**.
d. 3 − 1 = 2, so **half past 2**.