Answers - Money

Year: Year 2

Answer to Question 1

a. Start with the biggest coin and count on: 20p, then 30p with the 10p, then 35p with the 5p. The total is **35p**.
b. Count on from 50p: 70p, 90p with the two 20p coins, then 92p with the 2p. The total is **92p**.
c. £1 is 100p. Count on: 100p, 150p, 160p. 160p is written **£1.60**.
d. Add the pounds first: £2 + £1 = £3. Then the pence: 20p + 20p = 40p. The total is **£3.40**.

Answer to Question 2

a. 3 × 100 = **300p**.
b. 400 ÷ 100 = **£4**.
c. £1.50 = 100p + 50p = **150p**.
d. 275p = 200p + 75p = **£2 and 75p**, written £2.75.
e. 5 × 100 = **500p**.

Answer to Question 3

a. 20p + 10p, or 10p + 10p + 10p.
b. 20p + 20p + 5p, or 20p + 10p + 10p + 5p.
c. 50p + 10p, or 20p + 20p + 20p.
d. 10p + 2p, or 5p + 5p + 2p.

Answer to Question 4

a. 35 + 20 = **55p**.
b. 48 + 25 = **73p**.
c. 60 + 70 = 130p = **£1.30**.
d. 3 + 4 = **£7**.
e. £1 + £1 = £2 and 20p + 30p = 50p. Total **£2.50**.

Answer to Question 5

a. 50 − 30 = **20p** change.
b. 100 − 65 = **35p** change. Count on: 65p to 70p is 5p, 70p to 100p is 30p, so 35p.

c. 20 − 18 = **2p** change.
d. 5 − 4 = **£1** change.
e. 10 − 6 = **£4** change.

Answer to Question 6

a. All the amounts are in pence. Compare the tens first, then the ones: **40p, 45p, 50p, 54p**.
b. Change £1 into 100p so every amount is in pence: 100p, 90p, 105p, 95p. In order: **90p, 95p, £1, 105p**.
c. Change the pounds into pence: £2 = 200p and £1.90 = 190p. The list is 200p, 150p, 190p, 210p. In order: **150p, £1.90, £2, 210p**.

Answer to Question 7

a. 25 + 35 = **60p**.
b. 80 − 60 = **20p** change.
c. 35 + 45 = 80p. He has exactly 80p, so **yes**, with nothing left.
d. 25 + 35 + 45 = 105p. 105 − 80 = **25p** more.

Answer to Question 8

a. 2 × 30 = **60p**.
b. 25 + 40 = **65p**.
c. 30 + 25 + 40 = 95p. 100 − 95 = **5p change**.
d. 60 + 65 + 95 = 125 + 95 = 220p = **£2.20**.

Answer to Question 9

a. 90 + 65 = **155p**, which is £1.55.
b. 155 + 35 = **190p**, which is £1.90.
c. 200 − 190 = **10p** change.
d. Her change is 10p and a card costs 90p. 10 is less than 90, so **no**, she could not.

Answer to Question 10

a. 150p + 50p + 80p = **280p**, which is £2.80.
b. 280p + 70p = **350p**, which is £3.50.
c. 400p − 350p = **50p** more.
d. £3.50 is more than £2, so **yes**, he has saved more than half.

Answer to Question 11

a. Kofi rides the helter-skelter twice at 60p each: 60p + 60p = 120p, which is **£1.20**.
b. Write every price in pence: carousel 80p, bumper cars 120p, helter-skelter 120p. 80 + 120 = 200, and 200 + 120 = 320p, which is **£3.20**.
c. £5 is 500p. Count on from 320p to 500p: 80p to make 400p, then 100p to make 500p. 80 + 100 = 180p, so his change is **£1.80**.

Answer to Question 12

a. Each apple costs 20p. Count in 20s for 3 apples: 20, 40, 60. The apples cost **60p**.
b. Each banana costs 15p: 15p + 15p = **30p**.
c. Add the fruit: 60p + 30p = **90p**. She does not buy the grapes.
d. £2 is 200p. Count on from 90p: 10p to make 100p, then 100p to make 200p. 10 + 100 = 110p, so her change is **£1.10**.

Answer to Question 13

a. 2 × 150 = **300p**, which is £3.
b. 45 + 100 = **145p**, which is £1.45.
c. 500 − 145 = **355p**, which is £3.55.
d. 355 − 200 = **155p**, which is £1.55 more.

Answer to Question 14

a. 50 + 50 + 20 = **120p**, which is £1.20.
b. 45 + 70 = **115p**, which is £1.15.
c. 120 − 115 = **5p** change.
d. 85 + 45 = 130p. He has only 120p and 130 is more than 120, so **no**, he is 10p short.

Answer to Question 15

a. 60 + 35 = 95p. 200 − 95 = 105p. He spends **95p** and gets **£1.05** change.
b. 2 × 25 = 50p, and 50 + 45 = **95p**.
c. 90 ÷ 15 = 6, because 6 × 15 = 90. He can buy **6 rubbers** and has **0p** left.
d. 25 + 15 + 60 + 35 + 45 = **180p**, which is £1.80.
e. 200 − 180 = 20. **Yes**, she can pay with a £2 coin and she gets **20p** change.

Answer to Question 16

a. 3 × 4 = **£12**.
b. 2 × 6 = **£12**.
c. 12 + 12 = **£24**.
d. 2 × 3 = £6 and 5 × 2 = £10. 6 + 10 = **£16**.
e. 24 + 16 = **£40**. 60 − 40 = **£20 change**.

Answer to Question 17

a. 200 − 80 = **120p**, which is £1.20.
b. 200 − 120 = **80p**.
c. 120 + 80 + 200 = **400p**, which is £4.
d. 400 + 200 = **600p**, which is £6.
e. 600 − 300 = **300p**, which is £3. £3 is **more** than £2.

Answer to Question 18

a. 150 + 220 = **370p**, which is £3.70.
b. 180 + 160 = **340p**, which is £3.40.
c. 370 + 340 = **710p**, which is £7.10.
d. 1000 − 710 = 290p. The cake costs 300p, which is more than 290p, so **no**, she does not have enough.
e. 300 − 290 = **10p**. The cake costs 10p more than her change.

Answer to Question 19

a. 12 × 20 = **240p**, which is £2.40.
b. 8 × 50 = **400p**, which is £4.
c. 5 × 100 = 500p and 10 × 10 = 100p. 500 + 100 = **600p**, which is £6.
d. 240 + 400 + 600 = **1240p**, which is £12.40.
e. £15 = 1500p and 1240 is less than 1500. **No**, they are 260p (£2.60) short.

Answer to Question 20

a. 50p + 20p + 5p + 2p = 77p. The coins are **50p, 20p, 5p and 2p**.
b. The coins must add to 35p. Try the biggest coin first: 20p, then 15p is left. 10p + 5p = 15p. The coins are **20p, 10p and 5p**.
c. 50p + 20p + 20p + 5p + 2p + 2p = 99p. That is **6 coins**.
d. Two sweets cost 75p + 75p = 150p. Amy has 100p + 50p + 20p = 170p. 170 is more than 150, so **yes**, she can buy them and gets 20p change.