1. Kemi has **only two coins** in her purse.

Tick (✓) **all** the amounts **she could have** in her purse.

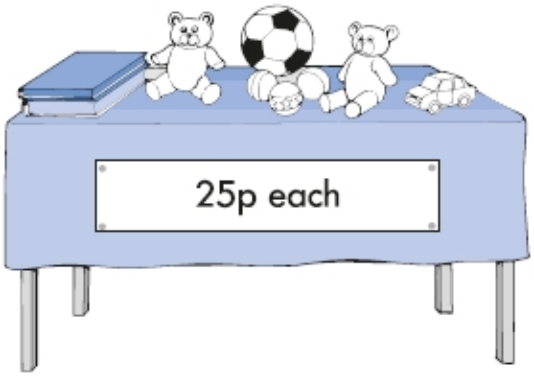
23p 20p 25p

22p 26p

1 mark

2. Each toy costs **25p**.

Jack buys **6** toys.



How much **change** does he get from **£2.00**?

Show how you work it out in the box.

Show your method

2 marks

3. Jack wants to buy a bike that costs **£107.**

He saves **£10** each Saturday.

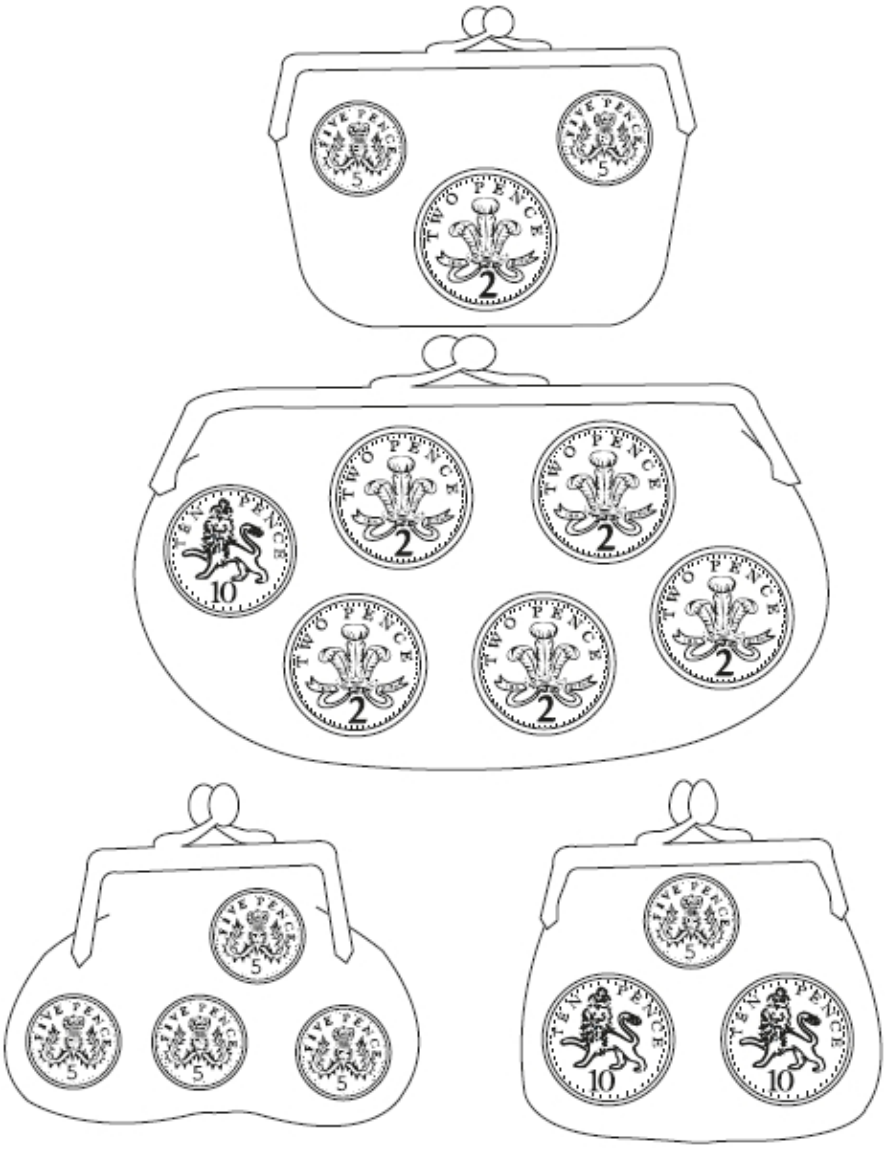
How many Saturdays will it take him to save enough to buy the bike?

Saturdays

1 mark

4. Two purses hold the **same** amount of money.

Tick (✓) them.



1 mark

5.

Abi had **80p** in her purse.

Then she lost **one** of the coins.

How much **altogether** could be left in her purse now?

Write **all** the different amounts.

p

p

p

1 mark

6.

Ben has **90p**.

He buys **2** tickets.

Each ticket costs **35p**.

How much money does Ben have **left**?

Show your method

p

2 marks

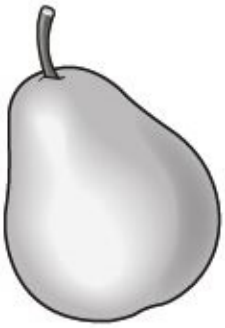
7. Look at these coins:

What is the largest amount you can make using **three** of these coins?

p

1 mark

8.



35p

Amy buys **one** pear for 35p.

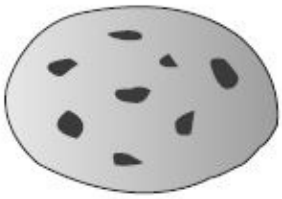
She pays with a 50p coin.

How much change does Amy get?

p

1 mark

9.



biscuits 20p each	**cakes** 25p each

Sam buys **3** biscuits and **1** cake.

How much does Sam spend **altogether**?

Show your method

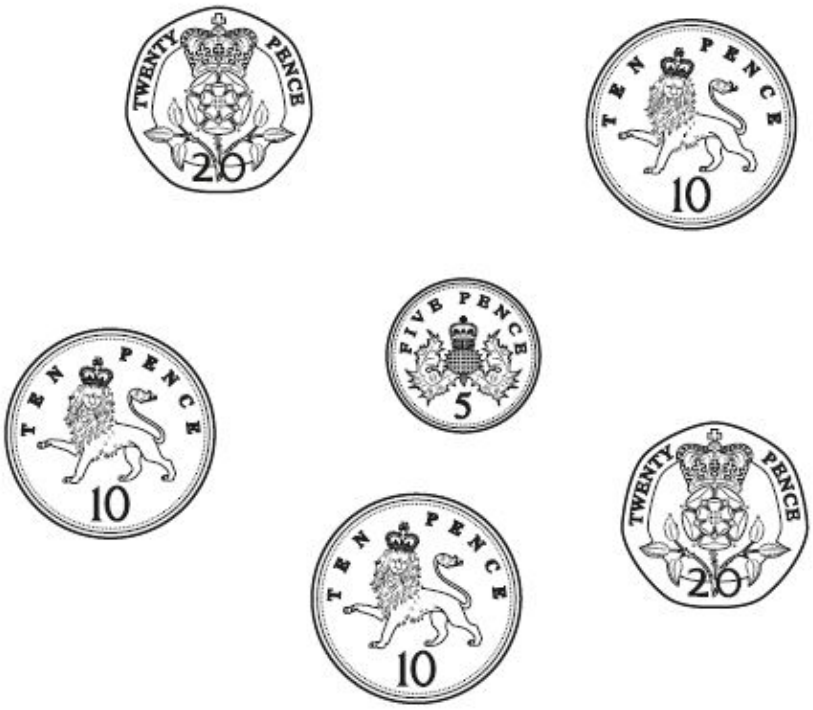
p

2 marks

10. Sam has 55p.

Ben has 10p less than Sam.

Tick the coins that **Ben** has.



1 mark

11. **Theatre**

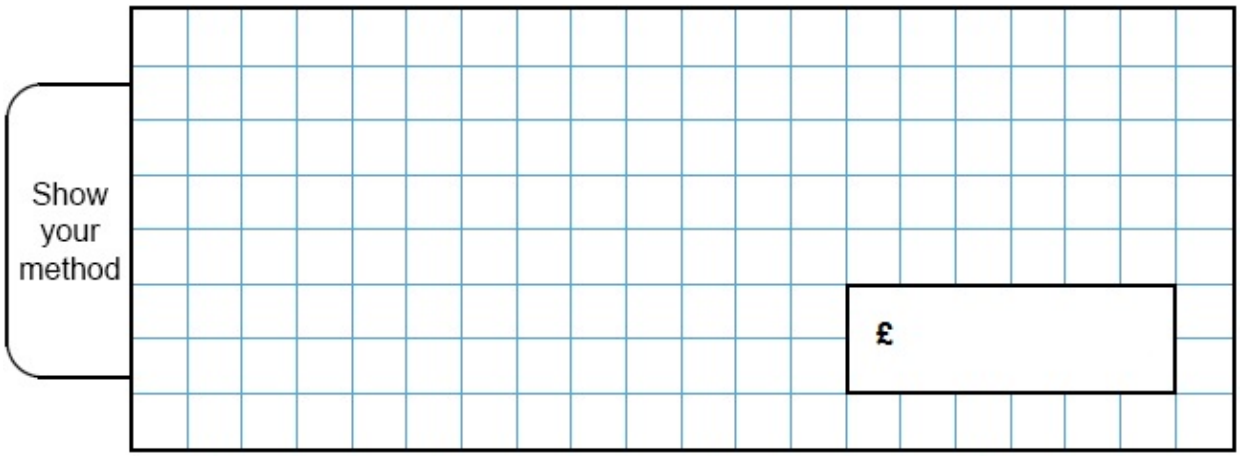
Rachel likes going to the theatre.

Each time she goes she pays for one ticket and one programme.

Ticket	Programme
£18.45	**£2.50**

In one year Rachel goes to the theatre **5 times**.

Altogether, how much does she pay?



2 marks

12. **American dollars**

£1 = 1.56 dollars

How much is **£1.50** in dollars?

dollars

1 mark

13. **Money**

(a) Work out $\frac{3}{4}$ of **£8**

£

1 mark

(b) Work out $\frac{3}{5}$ of **£10**

£

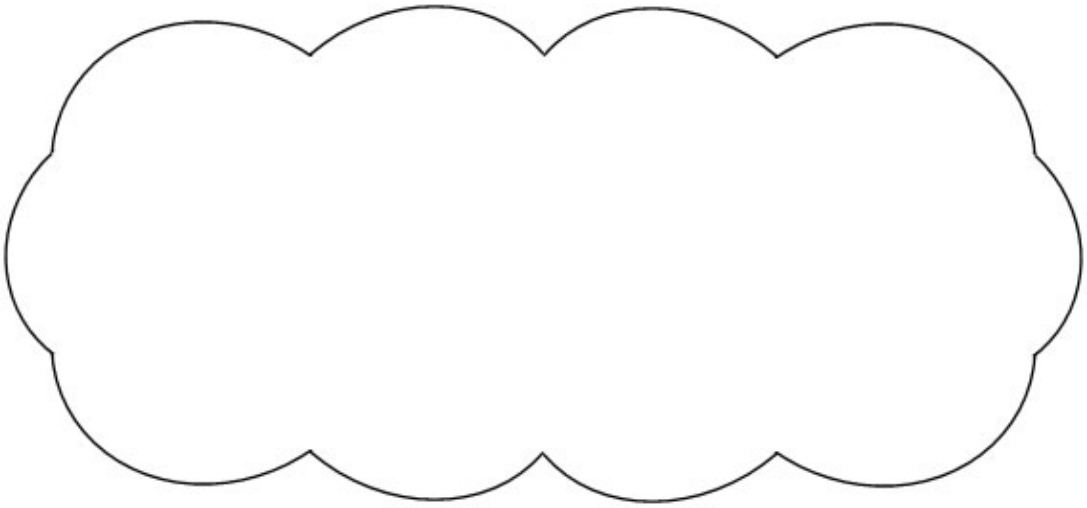
1 mark

(c) Is $\frac{2}{3}$ of **£15** the same amount as $\frac{1}{3}$ of **£30**?

Tick (✓) Yes or No.

Yes ☐ No ☐

Explain how you know.



1 mark

14. **Saving**

(a) Pat saves **50p coins**.

She has saved **£7.50**

How many 50p coins make £7.50?

1 mark

(b) Callum saves **20p coins**.

He needs £5

So far, he has saved **£2.80**

How many **more** 20p coins does he need to make £5?

1 mark

15. **Pantomime**

Here is the cost of tickets to see a pantomime.

Adults	£ 3.50
Children	£ 2.50

(a) How many tickets for **adults** can you buy with **£35**?

1 mark

(b) How many tickets for **children** can you buy with **£20**?

1 mark

(c) On Monday tickets are **half price**.

On Monday, how much does it cost altogether for **one adult** and **one child**?

£

1 mark

16. **3.5**

Three pupils answered different questions.

This is what each pupil's calculator showed:

(a) Asim's question was about **money**.

Complete the sentence:

3.5 means £3 and _____ pence.

1 mark

(b) Ben's question was about **time**.

Complete the sentence:

3.5 means 3 hours and _____ minutes.

1 mark

(c) Charlie's question was about **length**.

Complete the sentence:

3.5 means 3 metres and _____ centimetres.

1 mark

17. **Ribbon**

(a) Gold ribbon costs **60p for one metre**. Tom has **£2.40**
How many metres of gold ribbon can he buy?

metres

1 mark

(b) Blue ribbon costs **40p for one metre**. Nicola buys $3\frac{1}{2}$ **metres**.

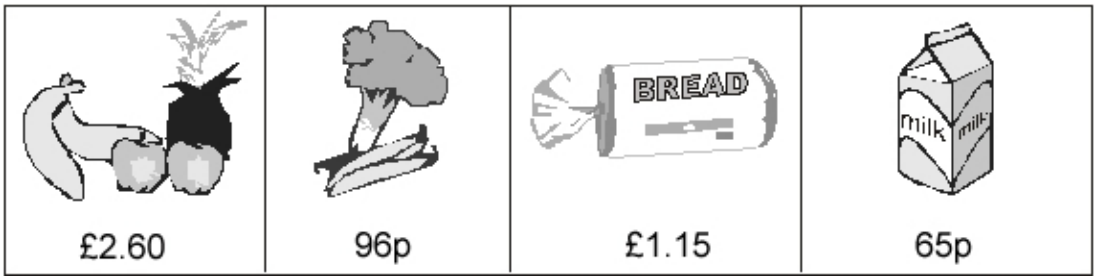
How much does this cost?

£

1 mark

18. **Shopping**

John went shopping.
This is how much he spent.

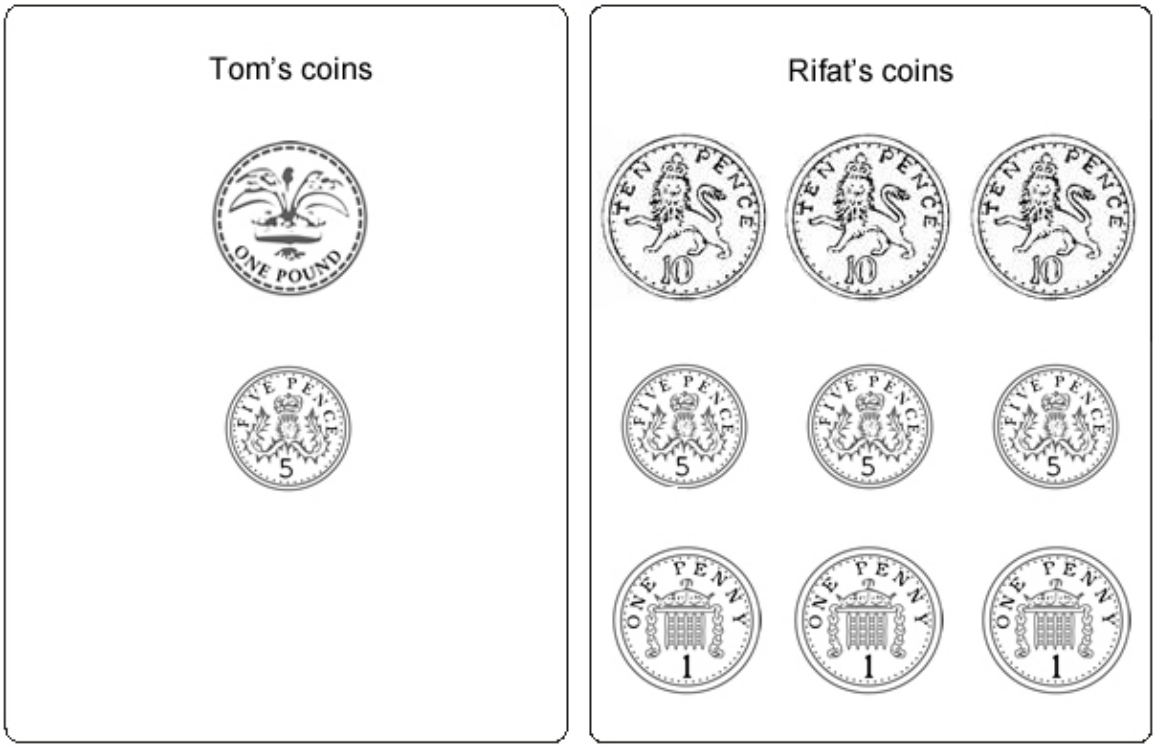


Altogether, how much did John spend?

£

1 mark

19. **Coins**



Tom has more money than Rifat.

How much more?

Show your method

p

2 marks

20. **Coins**

Which of these coins make **exactly £1.10**?

Tick (✓) them.

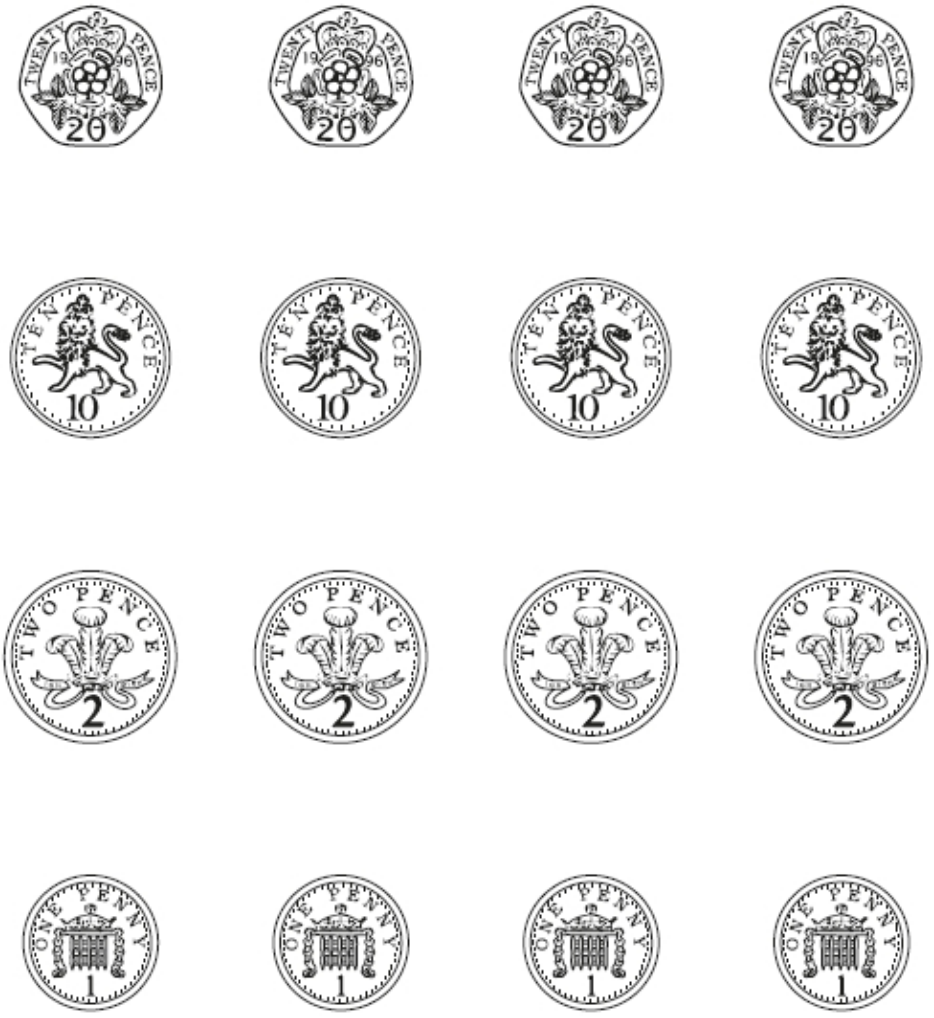
1 mark

21. Oliver has these coins.

He buys a keyring that costs **53p**.

He pays exactly 53p using the **smallest number** of coins.

Draw a tick (✓) on each coin he uses.



1 mark

22. Write these prices in order from smallest to largest.

89p £12.50 £0.65 £8 £2.25

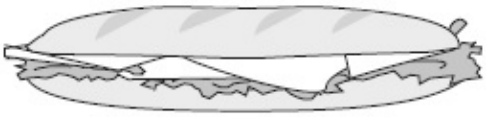
smallest largest

1 mark

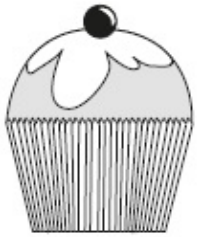
23. Claire buys **three** of these things to eat.

She spends **£1.25** altogether.

Tick (✓) the **three** things she buys.



70p



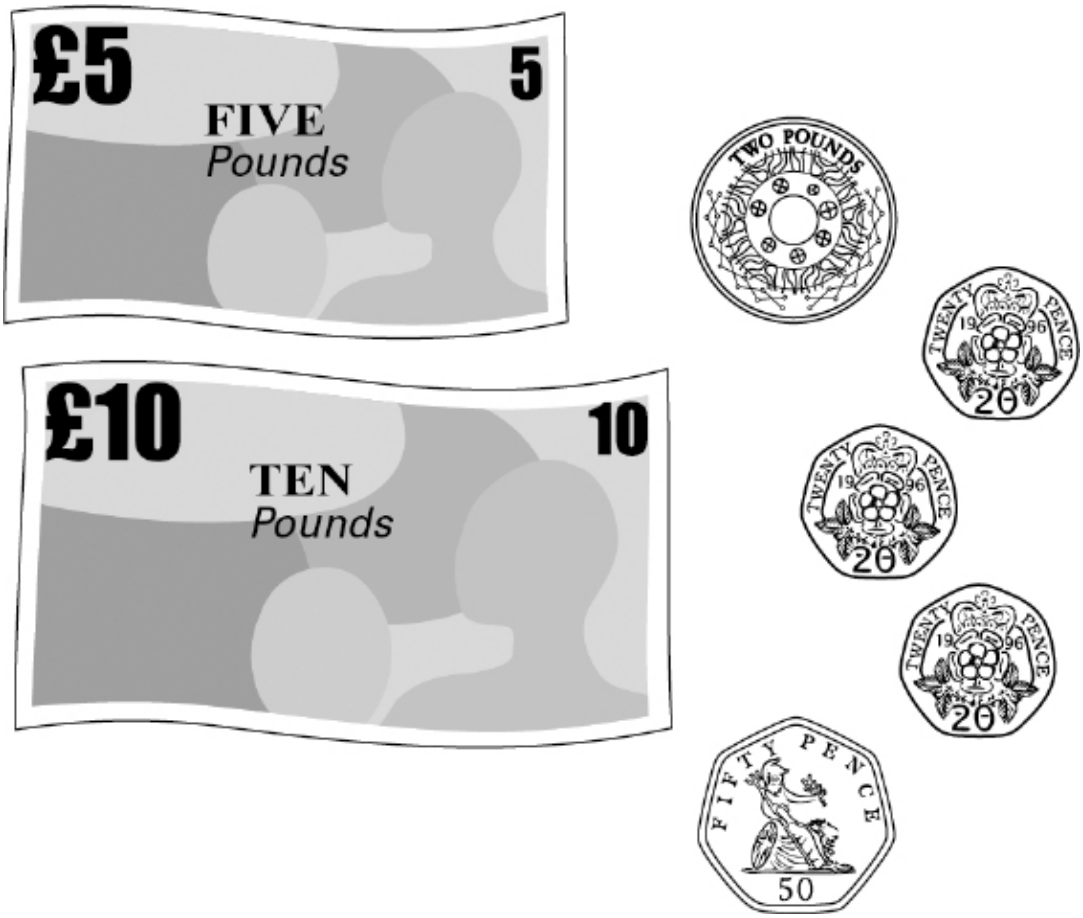
40p

65p

15p

1 mark

24. Reshma has some notes and some coins.



How much money does Reshma have?

£

1 mark

25. Lily buys a bottle of water for 95p.

(a) Tick (✓) **four** coins to show how Lily can make **95p**.

1 mark

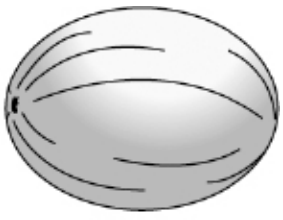
(b) Tick (✓) **five** coins to show another way to make **95p**.

1 mark

26. Zak has **one** 50p coin and **three** 20p coins.

He buys a grapefruit and a melon.

grapefruit
45p each



melons
59p each

How much money does he have left?

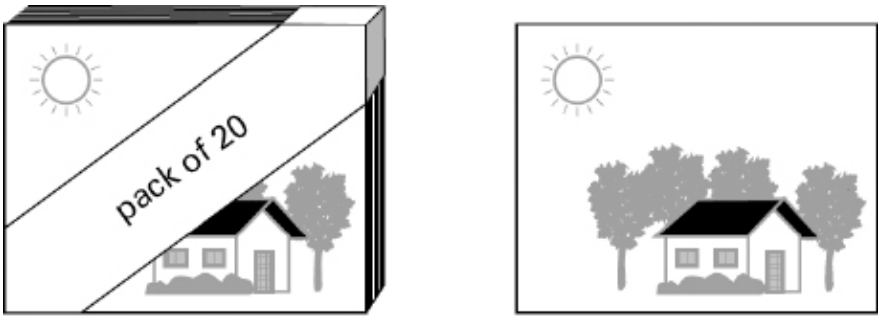
Show your method

p

2 marks

27. A pack of 20 postcards costs £3.60

A single postcard costs 20p.



£3.60

20p

Zak buys **1 pack** of postcards.

Jade buys **20 single** postcards.

Zak says to Jade,

'My postcards cost 40p less than yours'.

Is he correct? Tick (✓) Yes or No.

Yes ☐ No ☐

Explain how you know.

1 mark

28. Lauren buys 4 ice creams.

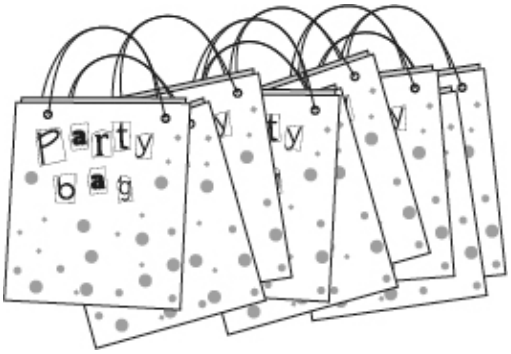
Each ice cream costs 85p.

How much do they cost altogether?

£

1 mark

29. Vijay buys 9 party bags.



Each bag costs 99p.

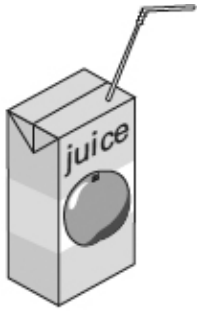
How much do they cost altogether?

1 mark

30. Sarah has **90p**.

She buys a packet of sweets and a carton of juice.

35p



30p

How much money does **she have left**?

Show your method

p

2 marks

31. Dan has these coins.

Vijay has £1.50

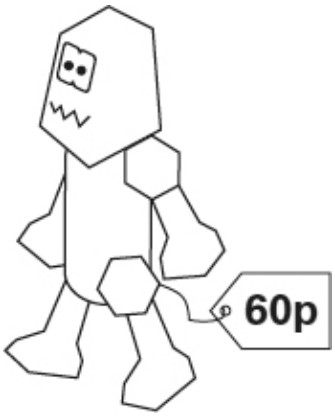
How much **more** money does Dan have than Vijay?

Show your method

£

2 marks

32. Dan buys a toy that costs **60p**.



He pays the 60p with **three** coins.

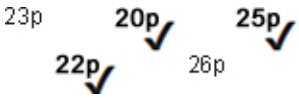
Circle **three** coins that he could use.

1 mark

Mark schemes

1.

Amounts ticked as shown:



All three amounts must be correct for the award of the mark.
Accept any other clear way of indicating the correct amounts, eg circling.

U1

[1]

2.

50p **or** £0.50

This mark may be awarded for children who have the **wrong answer** but have recorded a complete method which, without arithmetical errors, would give the correct answer.

*Award both marks for the correct answer by entering **1** in each mark box.*
*For **two marks**, accept 50, 0.50, £0.50p, £0-50, £0:50, £0 50 (with a clear space between 0 and 5) or fifty pence written in words.*

A child with a correct answer can be awarded two marks even if they have failed to record a correct method or any method at all, since it can be assumed that they used a correct mental method to reach their answer.

2
U1

OR

*If **one** mark is awarded, enter **1** then **0** in the mark boxes.*

*For **one mark**, accept a correct value with incorrect use of units as evidence of a complete method, eg £50, 0.50p or £50p.*

***Do not** accept £1.50 for one mark.*

*One mark may be awarded to children who have failed to record the correct answer, provided they have demonstrated a complete method for finding six lots of 25p **and** then finding the difference between this value and £2. (This might be numerals, signs, words, diagrams or any mixture of these).*

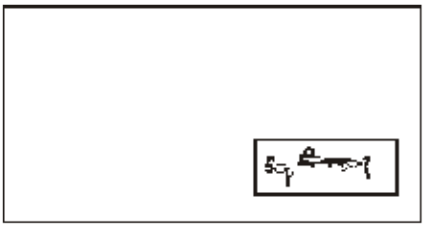
1

[2]

Examples of responses

1 or 2 marks **1 or 0 marks**

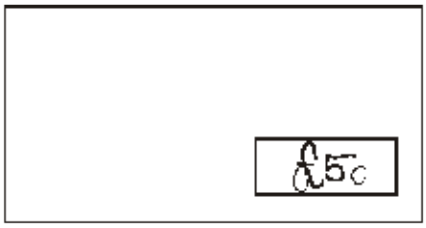
Abbie can be awarded two marks for a correct answer even though she has not recorded a method. Taylor has recorded the same number as Abbie but has used incorrect units of money. Taylor has not recorded a method. However, we can assume that he used an appropriate mental method since he has reached the correct numerical answer even though he has not used money notation correctly. Taylor can be awarded one mark despite the use of incorrect units.



Abbie

1

1

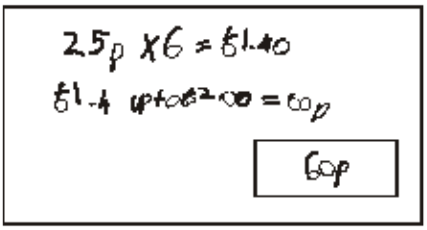


Taylor

1

0

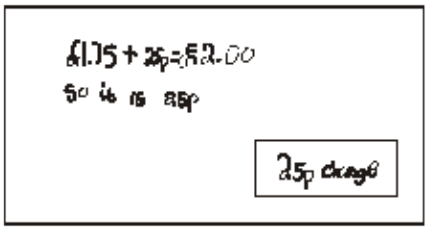
Maisie has attempted to find six lots of 25p, but has recorded an incorrect answer. She has then correctly counted on from her answer up to £2. Despite the arithmetical error in the first stage of her calculation she has recorded a complete method that can be awarded one mark. Aisha has correctly found the difference between £1.75 and £2. However, we do not know how she reached the value £1.75. Therefore her method is not complete and cannot be awarded a mark.



Maisie

1

0

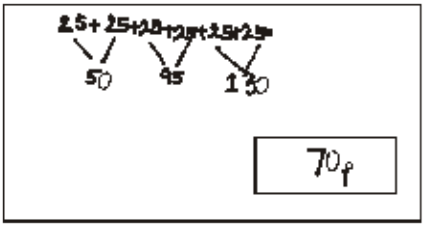


Aisha

0

0

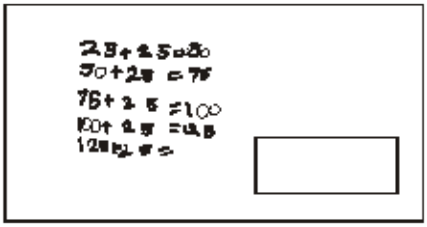
Mohammed has attempted to add six lots of 25p. However, he has made an arithmetical error in his addition. He has then proceeded to correctly find the difference between his answer and £2. Despite the arithmetical error his method is complete and, without arithmetical error, would give the correct answer. He can therefore be awarded one mark. George has also attempted to add six lots of 25p but has failed to recognise the need to complete the second stage of the problem. His method is not complete and cannot be awarded a mark.



Mohammed

1

0

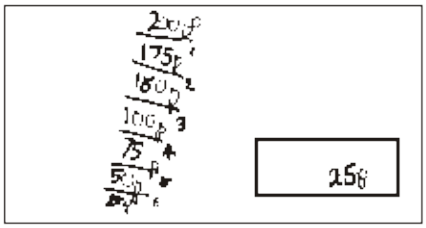


George

0

0

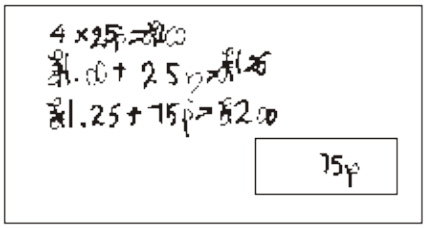
Kieran started with £2 and counted back 25p six times. However, he has made an arithmetical error in one of the steps in his calculation to reach an incorrect final answer. Kieran's method is complete and, without this error, would have led to the correct answer. He can be awarded one mark. Erin has worked out the answer to five lots of 25p instead of six lots of 25p. Even though she has found the difference between her answer and £2, she cannot be awarded a mark since the first stage of her method is incorrect.



Kieran

1

0

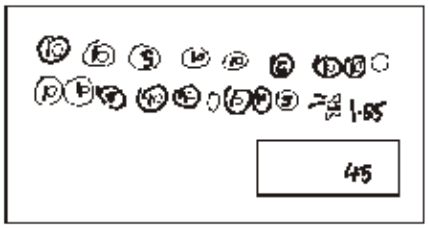


Erin

0

0

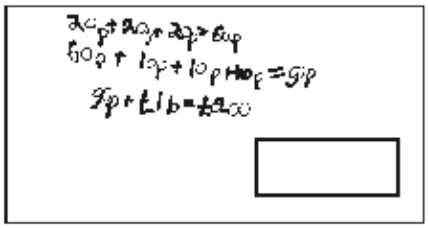
Daria has recorded a pictorial method to show six lots of two 10p coins and a 5p coin. Although she incorrectly totalled these to reach £1.55 she correctly found the difference between £1.55 and £2. Apart from the arithmetical error, her method is complete and can be awarded one mark. Elijah has attempted to partition. However, he has only taken account of three lots of 20p rather than six lots. Even though the additions are completed correctly and he found the difference between his total and £2, his method is not complete. Elijah cannot be awarded the mark.



Daria

1

0

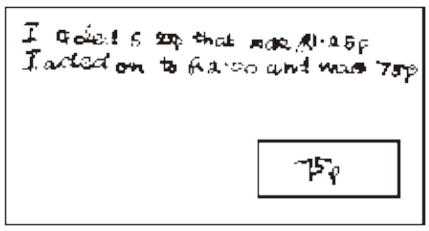


Elijah

0

0

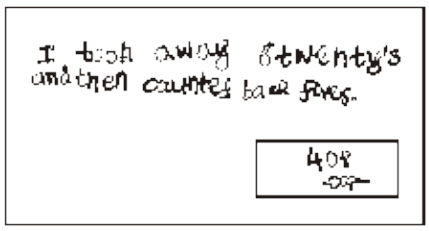
Liam has described a method that involves adding six lots of 25p and finding the difference between his answer and £2. However, he has made an arithmetical error in the first stage of his calculation. Apart from this error his method is complete and can be awarded one mark. Nicole has partitioned 25p into 20 and 5. She has described counting back six lots of 20p and recorded 80p in the answer box. She then realised that she needed to count back in fives but was unclear about the number of fives that she needed to count back. Her method is incorrect so she cannot be awarded a mark.



Liam

1

0



Nicole

0

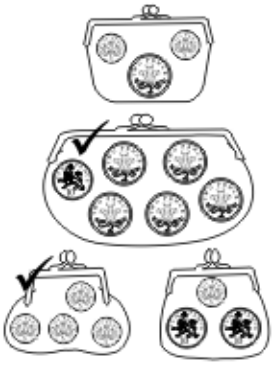
0

3. 11 (Saturdays)

Do not *accept 10.*

[1]

4. Two purses ticked as shown:



Accept any other clear way of indicating the correct response, e.g. joining the two purses.
***Do not** award the mark if more than two purses are indicated.*
Accept the correct amounts written by every purse, even if the correct two purses have not been ticked.

[1]

5. Writes all three amounts in any order as shown:

70 p

60 p

30 p

All three amounts must be correct for the award of the mark.

1
U1

[1]

6. Award **TWO** marks for the correct answer of 20 (p).

If the answer is incorrect or missing, award **ONE** mark for evidence of a complete, correct method, e.g.

- 90 − 35 − 35 = (incorrect or no answer)

OR

- 90 – 2 × 35 =

OR

- 90 – 35 = 54 (error)
  54 – 35 =
- 90 – 70 = (incorrect or no answer)
- 35 × 2 = 60 (error)
  90 – 60 =

OR

Any of these partial methods correctly evaluated, i.e.

- 35 + 35 = 70
- 35 × 2 = 70
- 90 – 35 = 55

OR

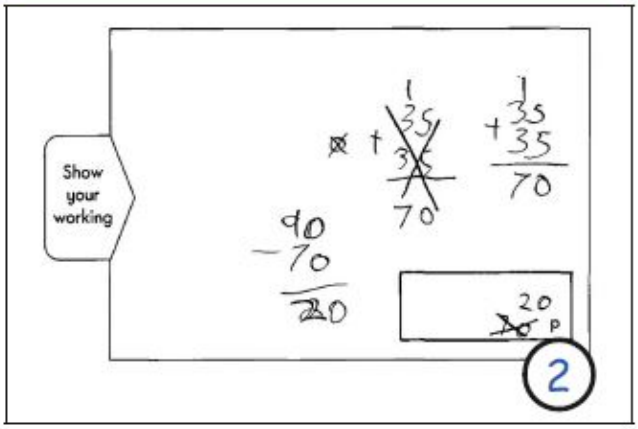
- Sight of 70 or 55

(Use the example responses to help you determine how many marks can be awarded.)

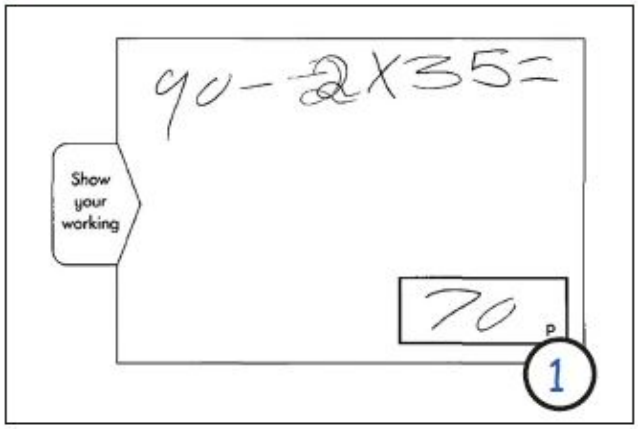
[2]

Example responses

Nathan: 2 marks

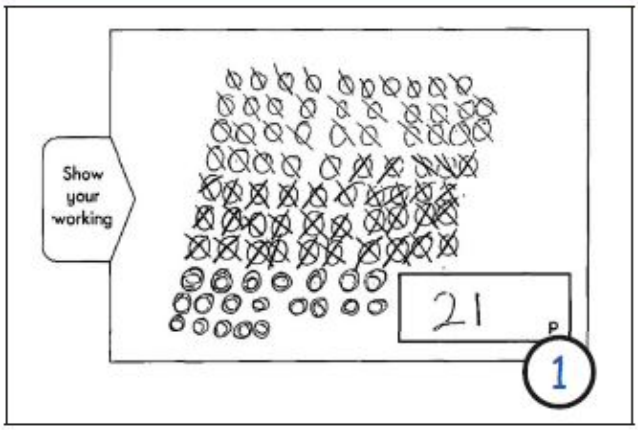


Staci: 1 mark

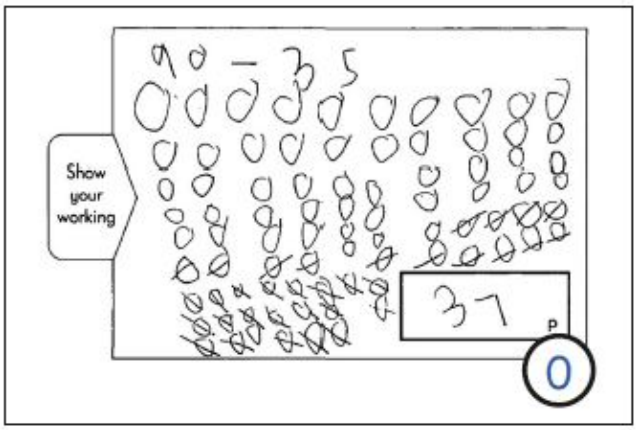


In their methods, both Nathan and Staci have provided methods with their final answers.
Nathan initially wrote 70(p) as his final answer but he crossed that response out and replaced it with the correct answer of 20(p). Therefore, he is awarded **two marks** for the correct answer.
Staci, in her method, multiplied 35 by 2 to obtain 70 and shows the intention to subtract that answer from 90.
Although her final answer is incorrect, Staci is awarded **one mark** for showing a complete, correct method.

Lauren: 1 mark

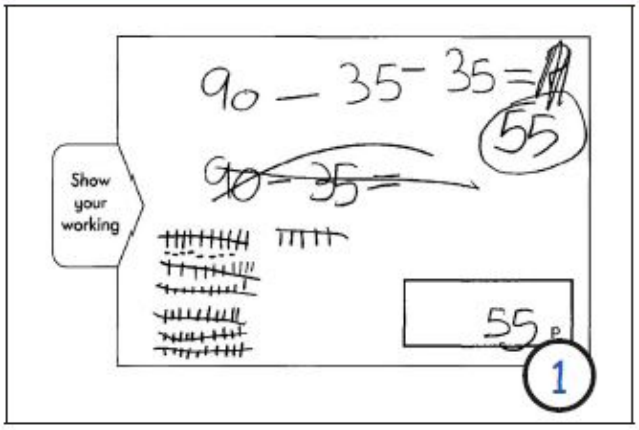


Jason: 0 marks

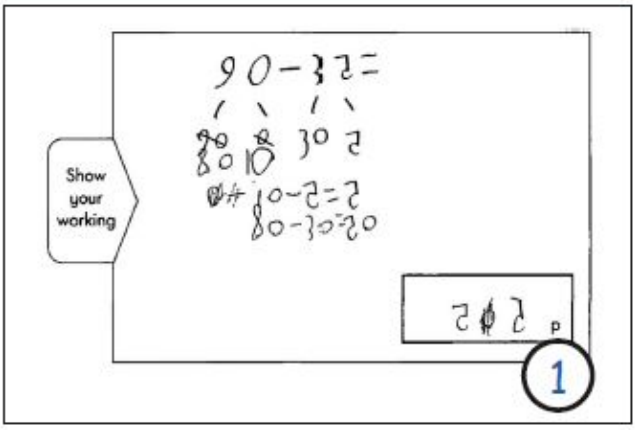


Lauren and Jason have both provided an incorrect answer but have used pictorial methods.
Lauren has drawn 90 circles to represent 90p and even though she crossed off 70 circles, she then miscounted resulting in an error in her final answer. She is awarded **one mark** for a complete correct method.
In contrast, Jason has not drawn 90 circles and although he has crossed off 35 of these, he cannot be awarded a mark for a correctly evaluated partial method as he has not written down 55 (or 70) either in his working or as his final answer. Therefore, he is awarded **no marks**.

Parker: 1 mark

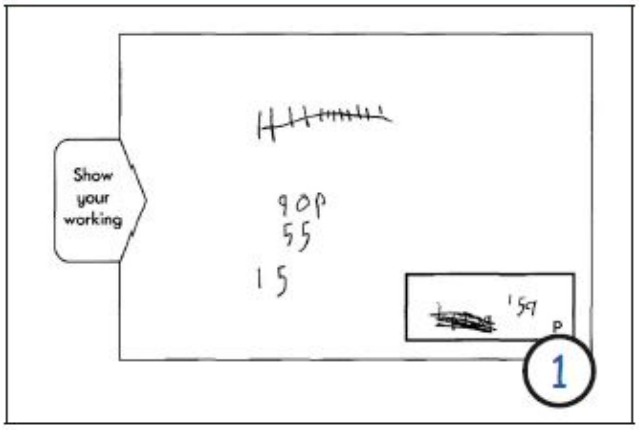


Gwen: 1 mark

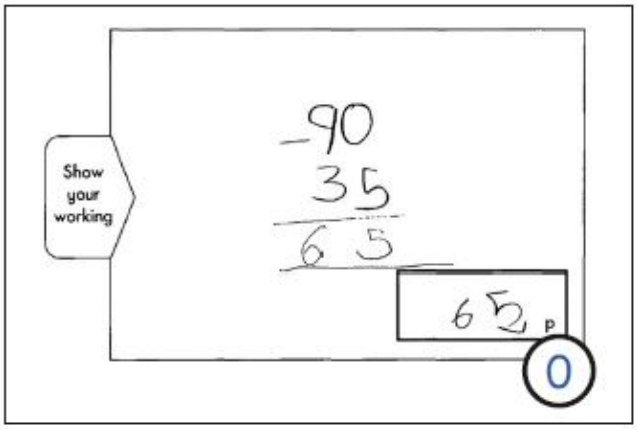


Parker and Gwen have both provided the same incorrect final answer and have included their methods.
Although Parker has only evaluated the first step, he has shown a complete and correct method, therefore he is awarded **one mark**.
Gwen has only shown her method for the first step, which she has correctly evaluated using partitioning.
Although her method is not complete, she is awarded **one mark** for a correctly evaluated partial method.

Sandeep: 1 mark



Bethany: 0 marks



Sandeep and Bethany have both given incorrect final answers with a partial method.
Sandeep has not recorded all aspects of his method and has arrived at the incorrect answer of 15(p). There is no written evidence of a complete, correct method. However, he is awarded **one mark** for sight of 55 in his working as this implies that he has correctly evaluated a partial method (90 − 35).
Bethany has shown a correct partial method of 35 subtracted from 90. However, as she has not correctly evaluated this step, she is awarded **no marks**.

7. 80 (p)

Do not *award the mark if the correct coins are indicated but their total value of 80p is not given, e.g. 50p, 20p, 10p circled without a total.*

[1]

8. 15 (p)

[1]

9. Award **TWO** marks for the correct answer of 85 (p).

If the answer is incorrect or missing, award **ONE** mark for evidence of a complete, correct method, e.g.

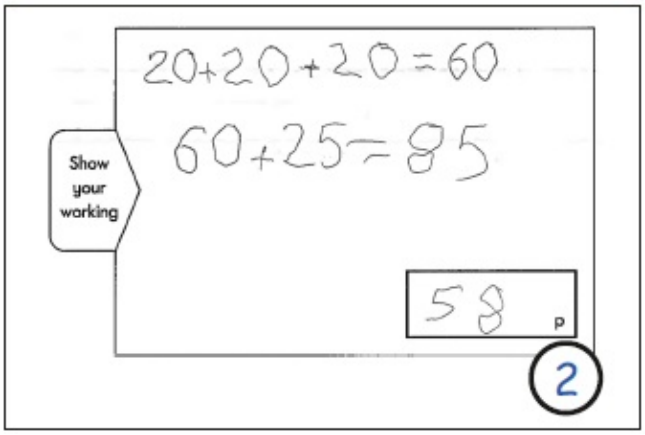
- 20 + 20 + 20 + 25 = (incorrect or no answer)
- 20 × 3 = 40 (error)
  40 + 25 =

Use the example responses to help determine how many marks can be awarded.

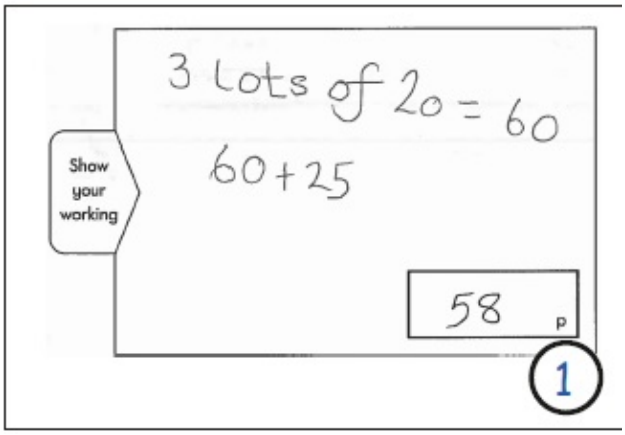
[2]

Example responses

Dale: 2 marks

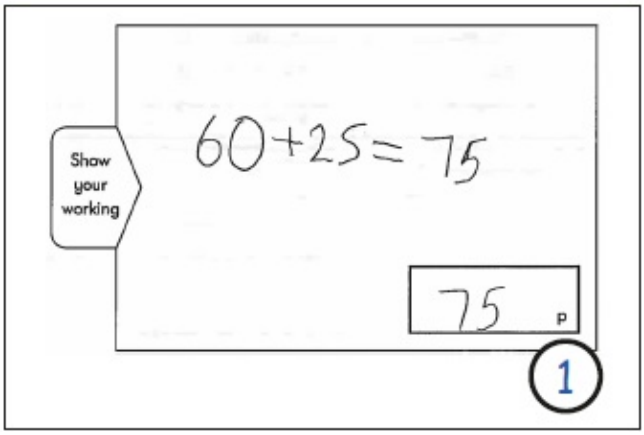


Karolina: 1 mark

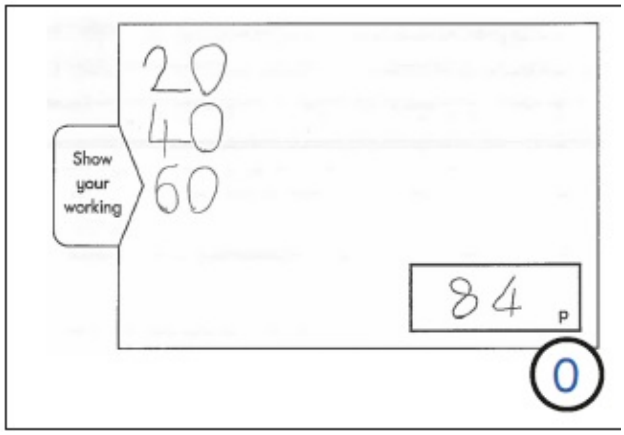


Dale and Karolina have recorded the same answer in the answer box. In his working, Dale has shown a complete, correct method with the correct answer. However, in transcribing his answer into the answer box, he has transposed the digits, recording 58 instead of 85. It is clear that his intention was to write 85, but he has miscopied his final answer. In this case we can apply general marking principle 12. Therefore, Dale can be awarded the full **two marks**. In contrast, Karolina has not recorded the correct answer, 85, anywhere. However, she has written a complete, correct method and is awarded **one mark**.

Freya: 1 mark

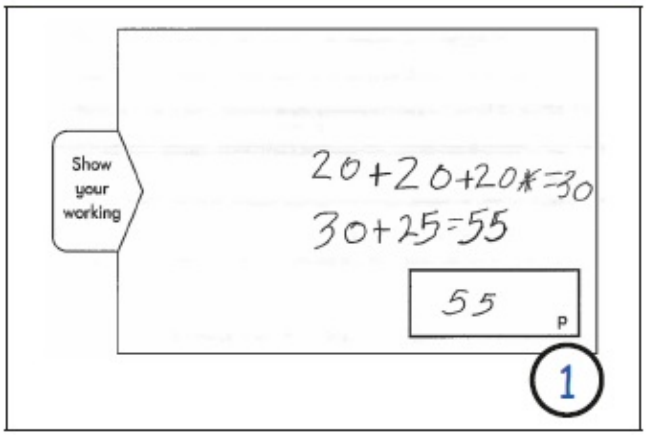


Harmeet: 0 marks

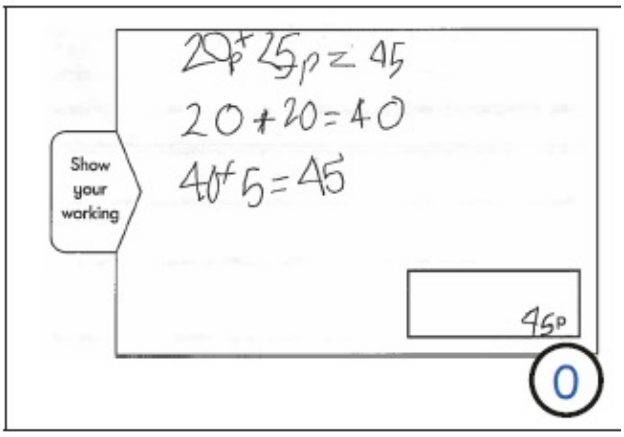


Freya and Harmeet have an incorrect final answer, but both have provided methods. In her method, Freya has not shown how she has reached 60, but she has shown that 25 has to be added to this amount. Although, she has given an incorrect final answer, she can be awarded **one mark** for a complete, correct method. In contrast, Harmeet has shown how he reached 60 by counting in twenties. However, he has not shown the final step in his working. He has recorded 84 as his final answer, but we do not know that he was attempting to add 25, so his method cannot be considered correct. Therefore, he is awarded **no marks**.

Jake: 1 mark

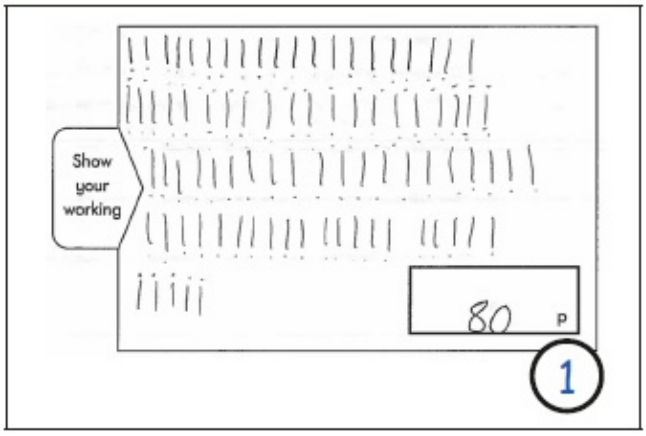


Esmae: 0 marks

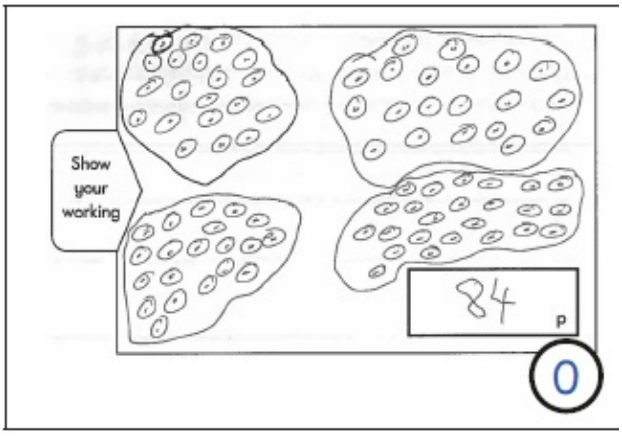


Both Jake and Esmae have incorrect final answers and they have provided methods with errors. Jake has made an arithmetic error in his first step of adding twenties. He then correctly added 25 to his first total of 30. Although his final answer is incorrect, he can be awarded **one mark** for his complete, correct method. Esmae, in comparison, has correctly added the cost of one biscuit and one cake, and then separately added the cost of two biscuits. In her last step, she has not added the two totals correctly, only adding 5 instead of 45 to 40, so her method is not correct. Therefore, she is awarded **no marks**.

Jabeen: 1 mark

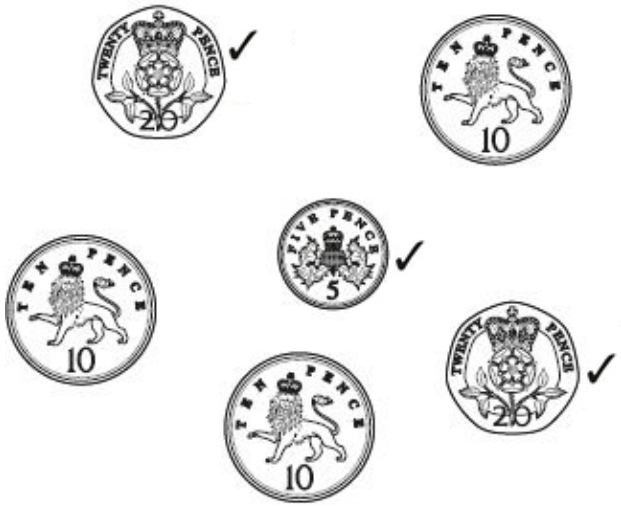


Kirk: 0 marks

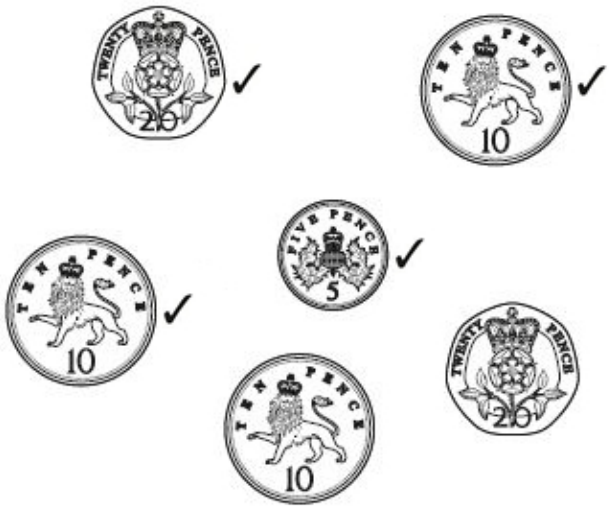


Both Jabeen and Kirk have used a pictorial method to obtain an answer. Jabeen has correctly drawn 85 tallies, but has made a counting error when finding the total number. Her pictorial method is complete and correct so she is awarded **one mark**. Kirk has correctly recorded three groups of 20 pence, but in his fourth group, he has only recorded 24 pence instead of 25 pence. As a consequence, he reached the answer 84 instead of 85. Although he has counted correctly, his method is not correct and he is awarded **no marks**.

10. Award the mark for any combination of coins indicated that totals 45p, e.g.



OR



Accept any other clear way of indicating a correct combination of coins, i.e.
20p, 20p and 5p
or
20p, 10p, 10p and 5p.

[1]

11. Award **TWO** marks for the correct answer of £104.75

If the answer is incorrect award **ONE** mark for

- evidence of an appropriate method, eg
  - (18.45 + 2.5) × 5
  - 18.45 + 2.5(0) = *21 (error)*
    21 × 5 =

OR

- Showing the digits 10475

Up to 2

[2]

12. 2.34

! Incorrect units inserted
Ignore
Do not accept equivalent fractions or decimals

[1]

13. (a) £ 6

1

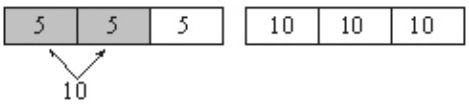
(b) £ 6

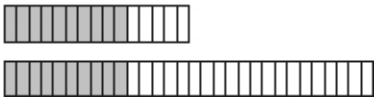
1

(c) Indicates Yes and gives a correct explanation

The most common correct explanations:

Evaluate both correctly, eg

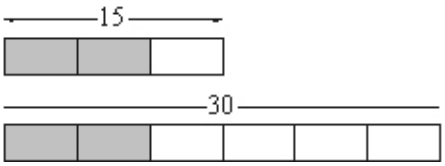
- $\frac{2}{3}$ of 15 = 10, $\frac{1}{3}$ of 30 = 10
- They're both 10
- 

Accept minimally acceptable explanation, eg
- *10, 10 seen*
- *15 ÷ 3 × 2 = 30 ÷ 3*
- 

Do not accept incomplete explanation, eg

- If you work out $\frac{2}{3}$ of 15 you get the same answer as $\frac{1}{3}$ of 30

Use ratio, eg

- 15 doubled is 30, and half of $\frac{2}{3}$ is $\frac{1}{3}$
- 

Accept minimally acceptable explanation, eg

- *Double 15 is 30, double* $\frac{1}{3}$ *is* $\frac{2}{3}$
- *15 is half of 30 and 1 is half of 2*
- *You have doubled the number and halved the fraction*

Do not accept incomplete explanation, eg

- $\frac{1}{3}$ *is half of* $\frac{2}{3}$
- *If you half 30 it's 15 so they are the same*
- *It's just doubled*

U1

[3]

14. (a) 15

1

(b) 11

! ***Units of 50p or 20p given***

Accept only if unambiguous, eg for part (a)

- *15 50p coins*
- *15 50p*

However, if in parts (a) and (b) the only error is that the inclusion of 50 or 20 creates ambiguity, mark as 0;1, eg

- *15 50, 11 20*
- *1550, 1120*

! ***Other units given****, eg for part (a)*

- *15p*

Penalise only the first occurrence

U1

[2]

15. *(a) 10*

1

(b) 8

1

(c) £ 3

1

[3]

16. *(a) 50*

1

(b) 30

1

(c) 50

1

[3]

17. *(a) 4*

1

(b) £ 1.40

1

[2]

18. *£5.36*

[1]

19. *57 p*

2

or *Shows the digits 57*

or

Shows the digits 105 and 48

or

Shows the digits 1(00) and 43 with no evidence of an incorrect method or incorrect units

or

Shows a complete correct method with not more than one error, eg

- *100 − 48 + 5*
- *£1.05 − 38p (error) = 67*

! For 1m, units incorrect or inconsistent

Condone provided no ambiguity between pounds and pence is caused

eg, for 1m accept

- *1 − 48 = 42 (error) [attempt is 100 − 48]*
  42 + 5 = 47

eg, for 1m do not accept

- *1 – 48 = 47 (error) [attempt is 48 – 1]*
  47 + 5 = 52

1

[2]

20. *Award **ONE** mark for indicating the correct four coins, ie*

Accept unambiguous indication of the correct coins

[1]

21. *Ticks drawn on:*

two 20p coins

one 10p coin

one 2p coin

one 1p coin

Accept any clear way of indicating the correct combination of coins.
***Do not** award the mark for a different combination of coins that total 53p.*

[1]

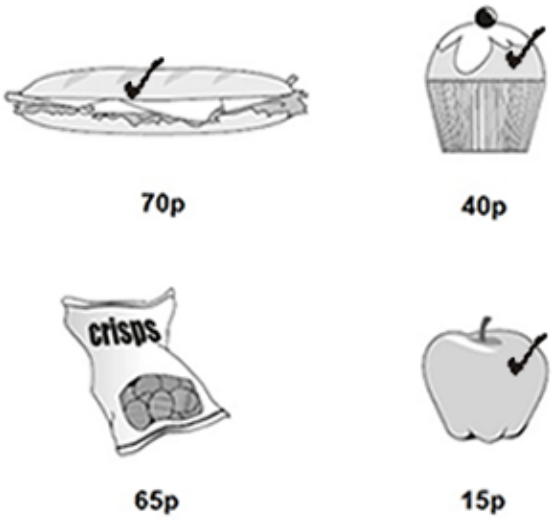
22. *Amounts written in correct order as shown:*

£0.65	89p	£2.25	£8	£12.50

Accept use of equivalent units, eg:
65p.
Accept answers with missing or incorrect units.

[1]

23. *Items ticked as shown:*



Accept any other clear way of indicating the correct items, eg joining the items.

U1

[1]

24. *£18.10*

Accept £18.10p ***OR*** *£18.10 pence* ***OR*** *£18-10* ***OR*** *£18:10* ***OR*** *£18 10*
Do not *accept £1810* ***OR*** *£1810p* ***OR*** *£18.1*

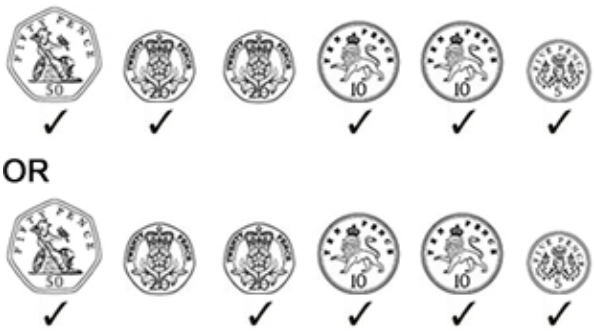
[1]

25. *(a) Four coins ticked as shown:*

Accept any other clear way of indicating the correct coins.

1

(b) Five coins ticked as shown:



Accept any other clear way of indicating the correct coins.

1

[2]

26. *Award **TWO** marks for the correct answer of 6p*

*Accept £0.06p **OR** £0.06 pence **OR** £0-06 **OR** £0:06 **OR** £0 06*
If both marks are awarded, record by entering 1 in each marking space.

*If the answer is incorrect, award **ONE** mark for evidence of appropriate working, eg*

50 + 20 + 20 + 20 = 110
45 + 59 = 104
110 - 104 = wrong answer

*Accept for **ONE** mark 0.6p **OR** 0.06p **OR** £6p as evidence of appropriate working.*
*The working must be carried through to reach an answer for the award of **ONE** mark.*
*Award **ONE** mark by entering 1, 0 in the marking spaces.*

Up to 2m

[2]

27. *An explanation which recognises that a pack of 20 postcards costs 40p less than 20 single postcards, eg:*

- *'The pack costs £3.60 and 20 single postcards costs £4.00'*
- *'I know because £3.60 is less than £4.00'*
- *'20 × 20 is more than £3.60'*
- *'20 × 20 is £4.00'.*

OR

An explanation which compares the value of one postcard within a pack of 20 with the cost of a single postcard, eg:

- *'If one pack is £3.60 then each postcard will be 18p, and if you buy them on their own it is 20p'.*

***Do not** award the mark for circling 'Yes' alone.*
If 'No' is circled but a correct unambiguous explanation is given, then award the mark.
***Do not** accept an explanation which compares prices incorrectly, eg:*

- *'Because 20 single postcards cost £4.20'.*

***Do not** accept an explanation which simply restates given information, eg:*

- *'A pack of postcards costs 40p less than 20 single postcards'*
- *'The pack costs 40p less'.*

U1

[1]

28. *£3.40*

*Accept £3.40p **OR** £3 40 pence **OR** £3-40 **OR** £3:40 **OR** £3 40*
***Do not** accept £340p **OR** £340*

[1]

29. *£8.91 **OR** 891p*

*Accept £8.91p **OR** £8.91 pence **OR** £8-91 **OR** £8:91 **OR** £8 91 **OR** 891 **OR** 8.91*
***Do not** accept £891p **OR** 8.91p*

[1]

30. *Award **two** marks for the correct answer of 25p*

*Accept £0.25p **OR** £0-25p **OR** £0:25p **OR** £0 25p*
If both marks are awarded, record by entering 1 in each marking space.

*If the answer is incorrect, award **ONE** mark for evidence of appropriate working, eg*

90 – 35 – 30 = wrong answer

OR

35 + 30 = 65
90 – 65 = wrong answer

*Accept for **ONE** mark 0.25p **OR** £25p as evidence of appropriate working.*
*The working must be carried through to reach an answer for the award of **ONE** mark.*
*Award **ONE** mark by entering 1, 0 in the marking spaces.*

Up to 2m

[2]

31. *Award **two** marks for the correct answer of £1.90*

*Accept £1.90p **OR** £1.90 pence **OR** £1-90p **OR** £1:90 **OR** £1 90*
If both marks are awarded, record by entering 1 in each marking space.

*If the answer is incorrect, award **ONE** mark for evidence of appropriate working, eg*

340 – 150 = wrong answer

OR

£2 + £1 + 20 + 20 = £3.40
£3.40 – £1.50 = wrong answer

*Accept for **ONE** mark £190p **OR** £190 **OR** £19.0 **OR** £19.0p as evidence of appropriate working.*
*The working must be carried through to reach an answer for the award of **ONE** mark.*
*Award **ONE** mark by entering 1, 0 in the marking spaces.*

Up to 2m

[2]

32. *Coins circled as shown:*

OR

Accept any other clear way of indicating the correct coins, such as ticking.
Accept an answer that indicates both correct responses, provided they have been clearly indentified as two separate combinations.

[1]