Monday 8th June 2020

L.O. – To understand the cost of everyday items.

*Parents – Please note that the answers for most problems will be shown on the next slide. Please get your children to answer these prior to moving to next slide.

# Problems of the day.

**1** Put the fractions into their correct position in the diagram.

$\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{12}$ $\frac{17}{20}$

**2** Amy makes a repeating pattern.

What shape will be in the 50th position?

Explain how you know.

# Problems of the day.

**1** Put the fractions into their correct position in the diagram.

$\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{12}$ $\frac{17}{20}$

**2** Amy makes a repeating pattern.

What shape will be in the 50th position?

Explain how you know.

A rectangle will be in the 50th position because the star will be in the 48th as it's a multiple of four, and 2 on from that is the rectangle.

# Choices

- When choosing how to spend our money we can always choose to spend more or spend less.  Sometime we can even do things which don’t cost anything.
- Over the next few slides you are going to play

‘Spend More or Less’

Once you have made a choice you need a reason for that choice!

The Original
McVitie's
Jaffa Cakes
10
CAKES

**OR**

ASDA
Smart Price
12 Jaffa Cakes
no hydrogenated fat

ASDA
Smart Price
12 Jaffa Cakes
no hydrogenated fat

TESCO
Non Bio
Laundry Gel
Gentle on sensitive skin
Fast-acting for a quicker wash
18

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Laundry Gel
Gentle on sensitive skin
Fast-acting for a quicker wash
18

**OR**

67
WASHES
tough stains
non-bio
Persil
wash booster
PROFESSIONAL
67

HARIBO
Tangfastics

**OR**

THE NATURAL
CONFECTIONERY CO.
NO ARTIFICIAL COLOURS
NO ARTIFICIAL FLAVOURS
TASTY
JELLY SNAKES
160g
BeTreatwise.net

OR

# Choices

Now you have an idea about what you would choose and why.

Now we will have a look at the differences in prices of everyday items.

You are going to guess the prices of high end branded items against supermarket branded items.

Should the price difference be as much as it is?

# What do you think the prices are?

£3.50

£2.20

# What do you think the prices are?

£145

£39

# What do you think the prices are?

50p

£2.00

# Discussion

- What are things you are willing to spend more on?
- Were you surprised by the cost of anything?

# Task

- You will be given 3 shopping lists to look at and compare. One shopping list will contain luxury branded items only, one will contain store own brand items and the third will contain a mixture of the two.
- **Your task is to 1st work out which list is which.**
- **2nd compare the difference in price. 3 research on Sainsbury's website and Aldi or Iceland's the cost of each item in the shopping list.**
- **3rd What you then need to is come up with a plan to save each family money (e.g. is buying 1 better than buying in bulk, what about special offers? Where is cheaper to shop?)**

- As a point of reference, all items in each shopping list will be priced from Asda.

# Tasks

Complete –

- Worksheet.

Please complete the questions in the exercise books you were given. If you cannot print the worksheet then do not worry. Just show all your working out and write the answer under today's date in your books.

If you have any misunderstandings then please head to Education City or email the school on –

learning@wembleyprimary.brent.sch.uk

Worksheet

## Shopping List 1

- 14 large onions
- 500g minced beef
- 3 cans of chopped tomatoes
- 8 apples
- 6 Bananas
- 400g butter
- 3 packets of crisps

Total cost of shop £25.40

## Shopping List 2

- 10 large onions
- 4 red peppers
- 3 chocolate bars
- 6 apples
- 2 cans of soup
- 7 pints of milk
- 2 bananas

Total cost of shop £7.41

## Shopping List 3

- 2 onions
- 5 apples
- 3 pints of milk
- 500g minced beef
- 4 cans of soup
- Paprika
- 2 bananas

Total cost of shop £13.38

# Extra Challenge

Investigate the differences in Supermarket branded items, for example, is ASDA's branded butter any cheaper than Sainburys' branded butter?

Are there any big differences between Supermarket branded items? Are you surprised by any of these?

Tuesday 9th June 2020

L.O. – To illustrate the risks of gambling.

# Problems of the day.

**1** Three points are marked on the line below.

The distance from A to B is twice the distance from B to C.

The distance from A to B is 15 cm.

What is the distance from A to C?

**2** What is the area of the shaded triangle?

# Problems of the day.

**1** Three points are marked on the line below.

The distance from A to B is twice the distance from B to C.

The distance from A to B is 15 cm.

What is the distance from A to C?

The distance from A to C is 22.5 cm

**2** What is the area of the shaded triangle?

The area of the shaded triangle is 30 $cm^2$

# What is gambling?

Is this gambling?

Yes ✓ or ✗ No

**You make the choice.**

# Placing a bet that your favourite sports team will win a game.

# Buying add-ons for a computer game.

# Entering a free competition to win a family holiday.

# Betting your best friend £5 that you can run faster than them.

# Buying a raffle ticket to win a prize.

0001

NAME OF SCHOOL/SOCIETY

Name .....

Address .....

.....

.....

.....

Date .....

All counterfoils, monies and unsold tickets to be returned to the promoter by 10th August 2019

NAME OF SCHOOL/SOCIETY

Reg.Charity Number 000000

0001

**Prize Draw 2019**

1st Prize: 43" Sony Bravia Television
2nd Prize: £50 Gift Card
3rd Prize: Afternoon Tea at the Manor House
Plus many more prizes

The draw will take place on Saturday 14th August 2019 at 2.00pm.

Promoter: Mr Bloggs, Any Town School, High Street, Any Town, AN4 7WN
Registered with Northampton County Council
Printed by www.raffleticketsonline.co.uk

Ticket Price £2.00

# Playing Monopoly.

# Here are the results.

| GAMBLING | NOT GAMBLING |
|---|---|
| Playing bingo to win money or prizes | Winning a prize at sports day |
| Playing games at a casino | Buying add-ons in online games |
| Playing the National Lottery | Voting on a class reward |
| Buying raffle tickets to win a prize | Winning house points at school |
| Playing card games online to win money | Entering an art competition to win a prize |
| Placing a bet that your favourite sports team will win a game | Entering a free competition on the TV to win a holiday |
| Playing on a claw machine in the arcades | |
| Betting your best friend £5 that you can run faster than them | |

Now you have to make the choice about age limits.

Within the UK, as some countries have different rules, there are laws that govern certain activities.

You have to decide if the activities are for people –

- over the age of 16,
- over the age of 18 or
- if there is no age limit for the activity.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Playing bingo to win money or prizes | | |
| Playing the National lottery* | | |
| Buy raffle tickets to win a prize* | | |
| Playing games at a casino. | | |
| Betting your best friend £5 that you can run faster than them | | |
| Playing card games online to win money | | |
| Playing on a claw machine in the arcades | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Playing bingo to win money or prizes | 18 YEARS OLD | |
| Playing the National lottery* | 18 YEARS OLD | The National Lottery is an exception, most other lotteries are restricted to 18 and above. The UK Government are currently considering whether to raise the age limit for the National Lottery to 18. |
| Buy raffle tickets to win a prize* | 16 YEARS OLD | Will depend on the terms and conditions of the organisation holding the raffle, some are 18 and above. |
| Playing games at a casino. | 18 YEARS OLD | |
| Betting your best friend £5 that you can run faster than them | NO AGE LIMIT | |
| Playing card games online to win money | 18 YEARS OLD | If you go to a betting shop or place the bet online. There's no age limit if you make a bet with a friend or family member though. |
| Playing on a claw machine in the arcades | NO AGE LIMIT | |

Why not try this video, this will also help you understand about gambling.

https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/44736452

‘Gambling is when you risk money (or something of value) in a game or a bet in the hope of winning money or a prize.’

What is the turnover of the gambling industry in the UK each day?

**a)** £5 million

**b)** £50 million

**c)** £100 million

**d)** £110 million

**e)** £115 million

**f)** £120 million

What is the turnover of the gambling industry in the UK each day?

a) £5 million

b) £50 million

c) £100 million

d) £110 million

e) £115 million

f) £120 million

What chance does a person have of getting a jackpot payout when playing a slot machine?

**a)** 1:2

**b)** 1:6

**c)** 1:10

**d)** 1:50

**e)** 1:600

**f)** 1:1 million

What chance does a person have of getting a jackpot payout when playing a slot machine?

a) 1:2

b) 1:6

c) 1:10

d) 1:50

e) 1:600

f) 1:1 million

# Tasks

Complete –

- Worksheet.

Please complete the questions in the exercise books you were given. If you cannot print the worksheet then do not worry. Just show all your working out and write the answer under today's date in your books.

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Worksheet

# Tasks

On the next slide are 2 sheets, you will need a dice (or a virtual dice – you can put into google virtual 6 sided dice).
The idea is you start with £10 (imaginary of course) and predict what you think the dice will roll. For example, I predict I will roll a 6. The I roll my dice and it's a 4 then you loosed £3.
If on the next go I predict a 4 but roll as 4 then I gain £3.
Therefore, the idea is for every correct guess you win £3 and incorrect you loose £3, once you've finished all 10 turns you will see if you've lost money or gained.

The second one is exactly the same only with £2.

These two games are based on similar principles to real life gambling, which is based upon probablility.

| Roll | Guess | Result | **Won** (£3 for each correct guess) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | | | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | | | |
| 10 | | | |
| | | | Total won £ |

| Roll | Guess | Result | **Won** (£2 for each correct guess) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | | | |
| | | | Total won £ |

Once you have finished summarise what you have found out.

# Extra Challenge – Look at the following cards and match them up with the probability of them happening.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rolling a double 6 with 2 dice | Winning £30 in the National Lottery |
| Flipping 12 heads in a row with a coin | Having an accident on a UK fairground ride |
| Dying in a plane crash | Getting all 6 numbers in the National Lottery |

| | |
|---|---|
| Drawing an ace from a full deck of cards | Finding a four-leaf clover on the first try |
| Being killed by lightning | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 in 10 million | 1 in 13 |
| 1 in 45 million | 1 in 11 million |
| 1 in 2 million | 1 in 10,000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 in 4,096 | 1 in 97 |
| 1 in 36 | |

Drawing an ace from a full deck of cards
1:13

Rolling a double 6 with 2 dice
1:36

Winning £30 in the National Lottery
1:97

Flipping 12 heads in a row with a coin
1:4,096

Finding a four-leaf clover on the first try
1:10,000

Having an accident on a UK fairground ride
1:2 million

Being killed by lightning
1:10 million

Dying in a plane crash
1:11 million

Getting all 6 numbers in the National Lottery
1:45 million

Do any of these answers surprise you?

Why?

Wednesday 10th June 2020

L.O. – To understand what a budget is.

# Problems of the day.

**1** Trading cards are sold as single cards or in packs of 5 or 10

- A single card costs 50p
- A pack of 5 cards costs £2
- A pack of 10 cards costs £3.50

Max has £10 to spend.

What is the maximum number of trading cards he can buy?

**2** $\frac{2}{5}$ of a number is equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a different number.

The smaller of the two numbers is 80

What is the value of the largest number?

# Problems of the day.

**1** Trading cards are sold as single cards or in packs of 5 or 10

- A single card costs 50p
- A pack of 5 cards costs £2
- A pack of 10 cards costs £3.50

Max has £10 to spend.

What is the maximum number of trading cards he can buy?

The maximum number of trading cards Max can buy is 27

**2** $\frac{2}{5}$ of a number is equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a different number.

The smaller of the two numbers is 80

What is the value of the largest number?

The largest number is 150

# ‘If I could save for anything, I would save for…’

- Have a think about the one thing that you could save for.

# Discussion – try and have this with an adult

- What do you think the adults in your lives save for?

- Do you think adults only save for things they need or also things they want?

- Do you think it will take the adults a longer or shorter amount of time to save up for the things they need/want? Why?

# Daisy

Daisy is 8 years old. She gets **£3.50 a week** pocket money and spends it all each week. Daisy enjoys swimming. She always buys herself sweets after she has been swimming as a treat. Cost = **£1**

Daisy also likes reading. Every Friday she buys a magazine to read over the weekend. Cost = **£2.50**

Daisy wants to save for a birthday present for her friend. The present costs **£12.50**.

Can you create a spending/saving budget so that Daisy can save for her friend's present?

**EXT** How many weeks will it take Daisy to save for her friend's present?

What could Daisy do to help her save?

# What is a budget?

A ‘budget’ is the name we give to the plan we create when deciding how best to spend our money.

We create budgets to help us decide if we will have enough money to do or buy the things that we need and want. In a budget we record how much money we have coming in, we call this income, for example birthday money, pocket money, chores money etc. and we record how much money we might spend, we call this expenditure. We can then decide which things are the most important for us to spend our money on and which things are the least important.

# Task 1

- You have a monthly income of £2,000
- Make a list of all your needs in a month.
- How much will you spend on your out-goings and will you have anything left at the end of the month?

# Tasks

Complete –

- Worksheet.

Please complete the questions in the exercise books you were given. If you cannot print the worksheet then do not worry. Just show all your working out and write the answer under today's date in your books.

If you have any misunderstandings then please head to Education City or email the school on –

learning@wembleyprimary.brent.sch.uk

Worksheet

# Task

- You have a monthly income of £2,000 (make sure you're keeping a note of your outgoings as you go)

In your book start with 2000 at the top, for every item you choose you will need to subtract that amount away amount.

How far can you make your money stretch?

Will you have anything left at the end of the month?

This activity is based on real prices of the cost of living in Brent.

Worksheet

# Task

- You have a monthly income of £2,000 (make sure you're keeping a note of your outgoings as you go)

## First pick where you are going to live

**4 Bedroom Detached**

**FOR RENT**

**£1300/month**

**Spacious living-room, kitchen and lush fenced in garden. 4 large bedrooms. Well maintained. Great for pets!**

**Property 1**

**1 Bedroom Flat**

**FOR RENT**

**Property 3**

**£450/month**

**An open-plan apartment on the second floor of a quiet building. Access to gym. No pets allowed.**

**2 Bedroom End-Terraced House**

**FOR RENT**

**£675/month**

**Cosy house with medium-sized kitchen, livingroom and 2 double bedrooms. Small fenced-in pebble garden. Clean and well looked after.**

**Property 2**

Worksheet

Monthly Essentials (all prices are per month)

Groceries: £170 per month

**Electricity**

Property 1: £137  Property 2: £97 Property 3: £66

**Gas**

Property 1: £87  Property 2: £56 Property 3:  £35

**Council Tax**

Property 1: £168  Property 2: £137 Property 3:  £122

**Internet**

**Option 1:** £25 **Option 2**: £28 **Option 3:** £23

**TV**

**Option 1:** Sky Full Package £92 **Option 2**: Sky no sports or movies £31

**Option 3**: Virgin Media Full Package £62 **Option 4:** Virgin Media Basic Package £33

**Car and Petrol**

Option 1: £150 Option 2: £88 Option 3: £63

# Other things you will need to include in your budget. If you have no money left by this point you may need to back and select different choices…

- Clothing
- Mobile Phone Tariff
- Cleaning Supplies
- Pets
- TV Licence
- Birthday gifts
- Holidays
- Leisure activities (cinema, eating out etc.)

Thursday 11th June 2020

L.O. – To understand credit and debit cards and tax.

# Problems of the day.

**1** Complete the missing numbers.

128 x 12 = 128 x 10 + 128 x ☐

128 x 12 = 127 x 12 + ☐

128 x 12 = 128 x 6 x ☐

**2** Mark has £150 and Jan has £120

Mark gives Jan some money.

Jan now has twice as much as Mark.

How much money did Mark give Jan?

# Problems of the day.

**1** Complete the missing numbers.

128 x 12 = 128 x 10 + 128 x [ 2 ]

128 x 12 = 127 x 12 + [ 12 ]

128 x 12 = 128 x 6 x [ 2 ]

**2** Mark has £150 and Jan has £120

Mark gives Jan some money.

Jan now has twice as much as Mark.

How much money did Mark give Jan?

Mark gave Jan £60

# Do you know the difference?

- What is the difference between a credit card and a debit card?

Credit Card

A credit card will often have the word ‘Mastercard’ written but not always. This card is designed to borrow money directly from your bank to pay for the item you are buying. You will then receive a statement at the end of the month stating how much you owe. You are then expected to pay this in full. Often banks will charge a % of ‘interest’ on purchases made on the card and also apply a % of ‘interest’ to balances that are not paid in full at the end of the month.

Debit Card

A debit card with always have the word ‘debit’ on it. This card is designed to take money directly from your bank account and pay for the item you are buying. There will often be an ‘overdraft’ linked to this card to assist you if are running out of money. Once the ‘overdraft’ has been used this card cannot be used and will not work to purchase anything.

Which is better to use?

# Glossary

- Interest – this is a percentage applied to unpaid values that are owed to a bank. For example, if you owed £500 and it was unpaid at the end of the month and the interest rate is 5%, then a £25 charge would be applied to the amount you already owe.
- Overdraft – this is a temporary amount of money that a bank will lend you if you are short of funds that month. This can vary in size depending on how much you spend each month. This should be cleared back to zero at the end of the month or the bank will charge you for borrowing the money.

# Situation.

Jameiliah works very hard at a café and regularly brings home £1,600 a month. She does struggle with money as she likes to shop. She has realised that she can get different credit cards from different banks at the same time. She got one credit card from Swiss Bank that has a limit of £600, she got another credit card from Joules Bank for £700 and another credit card from South Bank for £500. She is happy because she can shop whenever she needs to.

Has Jameiliah broken any rules?

Has she made some sensible choices?

# Situation.

Jameiliah works very hard at a café and regularly brings home £1,900 a month. She does struggle with money as she likes to shop. She has realised that she can get different credit cards from different banks at the same time. She got one credit card from Swiss Bank that has a limit of £600, she got another credit card from Joules Bank for £700 and another credit card from South Bank for £500. She is happy because she can shop whenever she needs to.

Has Jameiliah broken any rules?

Has she made some sensible choices?

Jameiliah has not broken any rules, as long as she has told all of the other banks that she has the other credit cards. She has made some silly choices though. If she uses all of the credit up on all of her cards then she will have to pay back £1,800 at the end of the month. This would only leave £100 to live on for the rest of the month. This will be impractical for her to do.

# What is tax?

**Income Tax pays for things such as:**

NHS and healthcare

Education and the welfare system

Investment in public projects, such as roads, rail and housing

Public Services such as police, fire service, the military (Army, Navy and the RAF)

# Who pays tax?

**Everybody** who is financially able are required to pay taxes.

People pay taxes at different rates depending on how much they earn.

I.e. people who earn more money pay more tax than others.

# How much tax do we pay?

As we said tax is paid in different amounts depending on how much you earn.

The amount of tax you pay is determined by which **band** your income falls into

| Band | Taxable income | Tax rate |
|---|---|---|
| Personal Allowance | Up to £11,850 | 0% |
| Basic rate | £11,851 to £46,350 | 20% |
| Higher rate | £46,351 to £150,000 | 40% |
| Additional rate | over £150,000 | 45% |

# This is what a play slip looks like

## PAY ADVICE

IMPORTANT: Please retain your payslip for future reference

Name: **Debbie Clayton**
ID Number: **D1234567**
Location: **SuperCo Pride Place**
Department: **Checkouts**

Period Ending: **18/04/2019**
Payment Due Date: **23/04/2019**
Tax Week: **04**

| Payments | Units | Value | Deductions | Value | Year to Date | | Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Basic Hours | 87.75 | 537.03 | Income Tax | 21.00 | Taxable Pay | 604.35 | Tax |
| Holiday | 11.00 | 67.32 | Holiday | 18.08 | 21.00 | | |
| | | | | | NI | 18.08 | |
| **TOTAL PAYMENTS** (Gross Pay) 604.35 | | | **TOTAL DEDUCTIONS** 39.08 | | **NET PAY** | | 565.27 |

Over here shows how much tax is paid each month
£21 is the price paid each month
£604.35 is how much this year so far
And NI means Nation Insurance

Down here is how much money you will receive in your bank account after all deductions have been made

# How much tax do we pay?

| Taxable income | Tax rate |
|---|---|
| Up to £11,850 | 0% |
| £11,851 to £46,350 | 20% |
| £46,351 to £150,000 | 40% |
| over £150,000 | 45% |

**Tim is a shop assistant.**

**He earns £10,000 a year.**

**How much income tax does he pay?**

**He pays nothing – since he's in the personal tax allowance.**

# How much tax do we pay?

| Taxable income | Tax rate |
|---|---|
| Up to £11,850 | 0% |
| £11,851 to £46,350 | 20% |
| £46,351 to £150,000 | 40% |
| over £150,000 | 45% |

**Gerry is a postal worker.**

**He earns £17,851 a year.**

**How much income tax does she pay?**

**After his allowance she has £17,850 - £11,850 = £6000 that is taxable.**

**So he is taxed 20% on this amount.**

**20% of £6000 = £1200, so £1200 paid in income tax.**

# How much tax do we pay?

| Taxable income | Tax rate |
|---|---|
| Up to £11,850 | 0% |
| £11,851 to £46,350 | 20% |
| £46,351 to £150,000 | 40% |
| over £150,000 | 45% |

**Alexandra is a civil engineer.**

**She earns £42,500 a year.**

**How much income tax does she pay?**

**After her allowance she has £42,500 - £11,850 = £30,650 that is taxable.**

**So she is taxed 20% on this amount.**

**20% of £30,650 = £6130, so £6130 paid in income tax.**

# How much tax do we pay?

| Taxable income | Tax rate |
|---|---|
| Up to £11,850 | 0% |
| £11,851 to £46,350 | 20% |
| £46,351 to £150,000 | 40% |
| over £150,000 | 45% |

**John L is a detective chief inspector.**
**He earns £76,400 a year.**
**How much income tax does he pay?**

**He pays nothing on the first £11,850**

**He pays 20% on the amount between £11,850 to £46,350.**
**There is £34500 between those amounts. 20% of £34500 = £6900.**

**Then he pays 40% on the amount over £46,350, which is**
**£76,400 - £46,350 = £30,050. 40% of £30,050 = £12,020.**

**So total income tax paid is £6900 + £ 12,020 = £18,920.**

# Tasks

Complete – the worksheet on the next slide, working out how much tax each person must pay – start with the getting started column and then work through the other two.

- Worksheet.

Please complete the questions in the exercise books you were given. If you cannot print the worksheet then do not worry. Just show all your working out and write the answer under today's date in your books.

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# Your turn..

| Getting started… | Graduating… | Genius Level |
|---|---|---|
| Part time pizza delivery driver.<br>£10,675 | Train Driver<br>£27,950 | Air Traffic Controller<br>£70,000 |
| Bricklayer<br>£25,000 | Teacher<br>£34,400<br>Exam Pay:<br>£950 | Lawyer<br>£65,000<br>Overtime:<br>£3550 |
| Chef<br>£17,500 | Psychologist<br>£40,000<br>Extra Consultancy Work:<br>£3400 | Surgeon<br>£72,940 |
| Social Worker<br>£28,400 | Police Officer<br>£38,750 | Banker<br>£173,465 |

# Income Tax Worksheet – Answers

| Getting started… | Graduating… | Genius Level |
|---|---|---|
| Part time pizza delivery driver.<br>Tax Paid: £0 | Train Driver<br>Tax Paid: £3220 | Air Traffic Controller<br>Tax Paid: £16,360 |
| Bricklayer<br>Tax Paid: £2630 | Teacher<br>Tax Paid: £4700 | Lawyer<br>Tax Paid: £15,780 |
| Chef<br>Tax Paid: £1130 | Psychologist<br>Tax Paid: £6310 | Surgeon<br>Tax Paid: £17,356 |
| Social Worker<br>Tax Paid: £3310 | Police Officer<br>Tax Paid: £5380 | Banker<br>Tax Paid: £58,919.25 |

Friday 12th June 2020

L.O. –.

This is the opportunity to use the knowledge that you have learnt throughout the week to use in an investigation.

This is a great chance for you to challenge yourself and ask yourself questions to push your understanding further.

# Problems of the day.

**1** Here are some scales.

Which is the heavier box, A or B?

Explain your answer.

**2** A shop sells these fruits.

Strawberries
£2.20 per $\frac{1}{2}$ kg

Cherries
£3.50 per $\frac{1}{4}$ kg

Megan buys

- 2 kg of strawberries and
- 750 grams of cherries

How much does she spend in total?

# Problems of the day.

**1** Here are some scales.

Which is the heavier box, A or B?

Explain your answer.

Box B must be heavier because 10 kg is heavier than 25g but the scales are balanced.

**2** A shop sells these fruits.

Strawberries
£2.20 per $\frac{1}{2}$ kg

Cherries
£3.50 per $\frac{1}{4}$ kg

Megan buys

- 2 kg of strawberries and
- 750 grams of cherries

How much does she spend in total?

Megan spends £19.30 in total.

# Tasks

Complete –

- Worksheet.

Please complete the questions in the exercise books you were given. If you cannot print the worksheet then do not worry. Just show all your working out and write the answer under today's date in your books.

If you have any misunderstandings then please head to Education City or email the school on –

learning@wembleyprimary.brent.sch.uk

This is what a bank statement looks like

This is what comes into your account, savings, wage etc.

This what you spend e.g. shopping, paying other people.

## Your transactions

STO Standing Order ATM Cash Machine Contactless Direct Debit

Debit Card Online

| Date | Description | Money out | Money in | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 Nov | Start balance | | | 370.02 |
| 13 Nov | Bill payment to MBNA<br>Ref: 377311021914490 | 50.00 | | |
| | Bill payment to Juliette Nicholson<br>Ref: DURBS | 94.00 | | |
| | Bill payment to Jessica Paterson<br>Ref: TRAIN MAYBE | 100.00 | | |
| | Transfer from Sort Code 20-36-16<br>Account 53700445 | | 800.00 | 926.02 |
| 14 Nov | ATM Cash Machine Withdrawal at<br>National Westminster Bank N/ Rail<br>Paddington2<br>Timed at 12:39 on 14 Nov | 50.00 | | 876.02 |
| 16 Nov | Card Payment to Sainsburys<br>S/ Mkts | 20.11 | | |
| | ATM Cash Machine Withdrawal at Bank<br>of Ireland PO Kingsland High<br>Timed at 18:28 on 15 Nov | 50.00 | | 805.91 |
| 19 Nov | Card Payment to H & M | 17.99 | | |
| | Card Payment to London<br>Overground | 29.20 | | |
| | Card Payment to Express Onboard | 34.00 | | |

Continued

This is your bank statement! The first transaction is £100 you got for your birthday. Write that in

| **Transactions** | Balance brought forward | | £ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Description | Credits | Debits | Balance |
| | | | | |
| | | | Closing Balance | £ |

This is your bank statement! The first transaction is £100 you got for your birthday. Write that in

| Transactions | Balance brought forward | | £ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Description | Credits | Debits | Balance |
| 02/06/20 | Birthday Money | £100 | | £100 |
| | | | Closing Balance | £ 100 |

| Transactions | Balance brought forward | £ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Description | Credits | Debits | Balance |
| 02/06/20 | Birthday Money | £100 | | £100 |
| | | | Closing Balance | £ 100 |

You will then have 12 payments over the next 12 months. You can have to pick at least 12 debits (outgoing) and 12 credits (incoming). For each one you one you will need to write it in on your bank statement below. How much money will you have after 12 months?

## Debits and Credits

Pick which order you want to spend and receive money and place them into your bank statement. You must use all 12 of the credits and make a moral decision on the debits – all 11 others must be used

| Debits (money out) | Credits (money in) |
|---|---|
| New Xbox game is out - £18 | You lost a tooth, money from the Tooth Fairy + £5 |
| McDonalds opened -£5 | Christmas or Eid Money +£15 |
| Your bike needs fixing -£12 | Did chores around the house +£5 |
| Mum's Birthday -£10 | Washed the car +£10 |
| Father's Day -£10 | Receive money in error +£18 (moral dilemma do you keep it or tell the bank) |
| Tell the bank money received in error -£18 | Set up a lemonade stand sold 5 drinks +£3 |
| Bought ingredients to bake cookies -£7 | Sold cookies to neighbours +£10 |
| Decided to start new hobby, bought equipment -£12 | Sold old toys on ebay +£15 |
| Needed a hair cut -£10 | Found money when you tidied you room +£14 |
| Surprised you nan with a bunch of flowers -£5 | Helped a neighbour with their shopping +£5 |
| Gave money to charity -£15 | Counted the pennies jar and put it in the bank +£5 |
| Treated yourself to something new -£7 | Received an anonymous gift £15 |