

# Reasoning and Problem Solving

## Money Consolidation – Year 2

### National Curriculum Objectives:

Mathematics Year 2: [Recognise and use symbols for pounds \(£\) and pence \(p\); combine amounts to make a particular value](#)

Mathematics Year 2: [Find different combinations of coins that equal the same amounts of money](#)

Mathematics Year 2: [Solve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change](#)

### About this Resource:

This resource is aimed at Year 2 Expected and has been designed to give children the opportunity to consolidate the skills they have learned in Autumn Block 3 – Measurement: Money.

The questions are based on a selection of the same ‘small steps’ that are addressed in the block, but are presented in a different way so children can work through the pack independently and demonstrate their understanding and skills.

### Small Steps:

Count money - pence

Count money - pounds (notes and coins)

Count money - notes and coins

Select money

Compare money

Find the total

Find the difference

Find change

Two-step problems

More [Year 2 Money](#) resources.

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Poppi wanted more pocket money. She was trying to save up for a little keyboard.

“I want it so I can play the songs I like,” she said to her mum, “but I don’t have enough money to buy it!”



“How much money do you have?” asked her mum. Poppi ran upstairs to check. She sorted her money. She put together coins which are the same.



1a. What coins did Poppi have?

1b. How much money did she have in each type of coin?

1c. How much money did she have altogether?

| Type of coin | How much money? |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1p           | 8p              |
|              |                 |
|              |                 |
|              |                 |
|              |                 |
| Total        |                 |

“That’s not enough, is it?” Poppi asked her mum.

“No, sorry Poppi,” said Poppi’s mum.

“Why don’t you use your money to make more money?” said Poppi’s dad.

“What do you mean?” asked Poppi.

“That’s a good idea!” said Poppi’s mum. “Use your money to buy things, change them, then sell them for more money!”

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“I could make cakes and sell them to my friends!” said Poppi.  
“That’s a good idea!” said Poppi’s dad. “We’ll ask Grandma for your birthday money early, then you’ll have enough to buy what you need!”

Poppi’s grandma gave her some early birthday money.



“Grandma has given me a £5 note and 12p in coins,” said Poppi.  
“No, Grandma has given you a £5 note and £12 in coins,” said Poppi’s little brother.  
“You’re both wrong. She has given you a £10 note, as well as £4 and 8p in coins,” said Poppi’s big sister.

2. Are any of the children correct? What mistakes have they made?

Poppi went to the shops with her money. She wanted to buy the things she would need to make cakes. On the way she met some of her friends. Poppi told them she had £9 and 95p. They wanted to see who had the most money.



Nora



Will



Keller



Han

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3. Put the 5 children in order from most money to least money.  
Write their names and how much money they had.

Poppi left her friends and went to the shop. She had to buy everything to make the cakes. She made two shopping lists.  
One list had all the things which cost pounds. One list had all the things which cost pence.

| Item        | Price | Item            | Price |
|-------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| sugar       | £2    | sprinkles       | 19p   |
| butter      | £3    | food colouring  | 16p   |
| flour       | £1    | vanilla         | 23p   |
| eggs        | £2    | cake cases      | 10p   |
| icing sugar | £1    | chocolate chips | 15p   |

4a. If Poppi had bought two of the same item and it cost her £4, what could the item be?

4b. Which items together would cost 45p?

4c. Which two items together would cost £3 and 15p?

4d. Which items together would cost closest to 27p?

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Poppi gave her money to the shopkeeper. She gave him all of her £9 and 95p.

“Your items cost £9 and 83p altogether,” said the shopkeeper.

Poppi needed to have some change. The shopkeeper gave her two silver coins and two bronze coins back.



5. What were the coins? How do you know?

6. Poppi went home. She made her cakes. They had thick icing, chocolate chips and sprinkles. She was ready to sell them!



6a. Reuben has £4. He buys one each of cupcake number 1 and cupcake number 4. Does he have enough money to buy another of cupcake number 1? Explain why.

6b. Alice has 90p. She has bought one of cupcake number 2. Can she buy another one? Explain why.

6c. Mara has four 20p coins. Her mum gives her another 20p coin. Which cupcakes could she buy now? Explain why.

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1.

| Type of coin | How much money? |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1p           | 8p              |
| 2p           | 14p             |
| 5p           | 15p             |
| 10p          | 30p             |
| 20p          | 20p             |
| Total        | 87p             |

2. None of the children are correct. Poppi and her brother haven't considered whether the coins are pounds or pence. Poppi's sister has mistaken the £5 note for a £10 note.

3. Keller: £10; Poppi: £9 and 95p; Will: £8 and 95p; Nora: £7 and 95p; Han: £6 and 95p.

4a. If Poppi had bought two of the same item and it cost her £4, what could the item be?

sugar or eggs

4b. Which items together would cost 45p?

sprinkles, food colouring and cake cases

4c. Which two items together would cost £3 and 15p?

butter and chocolate chips

4d. Which items together would cost closest to 27p?

food colouring and cake cases

5. 2 x 5p and 2 x 1p. £9 and 95p - £9 and 83p = 12p change. The only way of making 12p with two silver coins and two bronze coins is with 2 x 5p and 2 x 1p.

6a. Reuben has £4. He buys one each of cupcake number 1 and cupcake number 4. Does he have enough money to buy another of cupcake number 1? Explain why.

Yes. Reuben has spent £1 + £2 = £3. £4 - £3 = £1. £1 is enough to buy another of cupcake number 1, which costs £1.

6b. Alice has 90p. She has bought one of cupcake number 2. Can she buy another one? Explain why.

No she cannot. Alice has spent 50p. 90p - 50p = 40p. 40p is 10p less than the cost of cupcake 2 which is 50p.

6c. Mara has four 20p coins. Her mum gives her another 20p coin. Which cupcakes could she buy now? Explain why.

Mara has £1 in total so she could buy one of cupcake numbers 1, 2, 3 or 5 because they all cost £1 or less. She could also buy two of cupcake number 2.