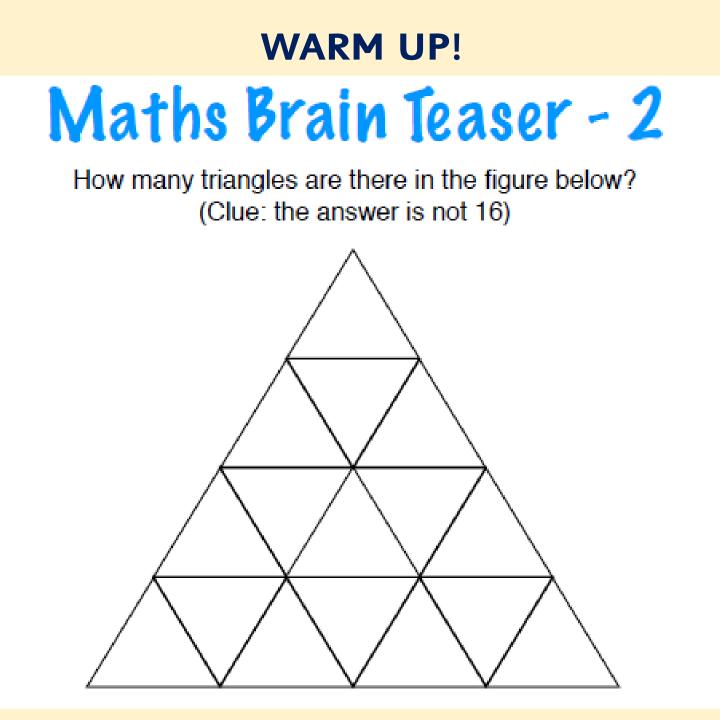
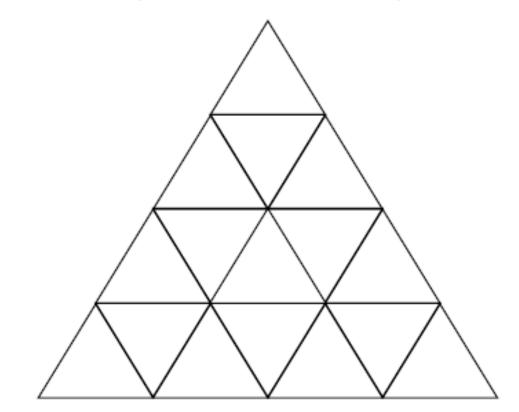
LO: To be able to solve correspondence problems.



Maths Brain Teaser - 2

How many triangles are there in the figure below? (Clue: the answer is not 16)



Answer:

27. What did you get? Quick recap of yesterday, we looked at scaling and how to draw bar models to help us represent answers.

Look at the problem below,

Miss Strachan has a <u>5kg</u> bag of sweets. Miss Dunlavy has a bag that is 12 times heavier than Miss Strachan's. \otimes

Can you draw a bar model to represent this problem? Can you work out how heavy Miss Dunlavy's bag of sweets is? Write a multiplication to work it out.

Quick recap of yesterday, we looked at scaling and how to draw bar models to help us represent answers.

Look at the problem below,

Miss Strachan has a <u>5kg</u> bag of sweets. Miss Dunlavy has a bag that is <u>12</u> <u>times heavier</u> than Miss Strachan's. \bigotimes

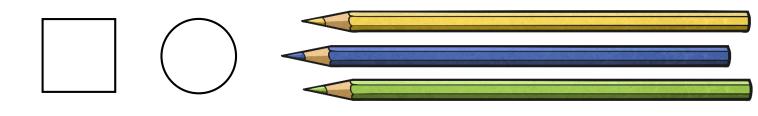
Can you draw a bar model to represent this problem? Can you work out how heavy Miss Dunlavy's bag of sweets is? Write a multiplication to work it out.

Miss Strachan 5 Miss Dunlavy 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

 $5 \times 12 = 60 \text{kg}$

Well done! Now on to today's learning... We are going to look at answering problems that have a number of different answers. Y4's you should remember doing this in Y3! Look at the example below.

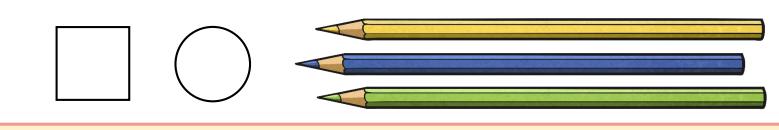
Maya is going to draw a coloured shape. She can choose from 2 different shapes and 3 different colouring pencils.

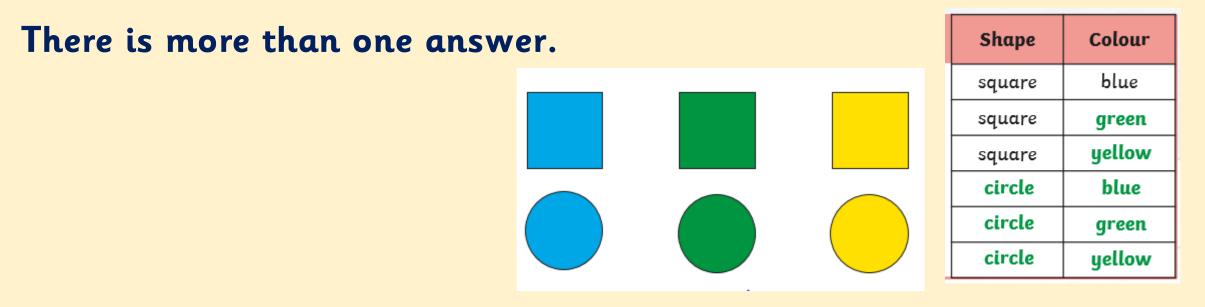


What combinations of shape and colour could she draw?

Well done! Now on to today's learning... We are going to look at answering problems that have a number of different answers. Y4's you should remember doing this in Y3! Look at the example below.

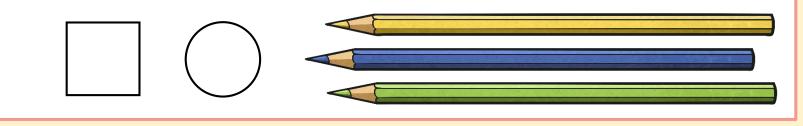
Maya is going to draw a coloured shape. She can choose from 2 different shapes and 3 different colouring pencils.





It is important to use a system, to make sure you have found all of the possible combinations.

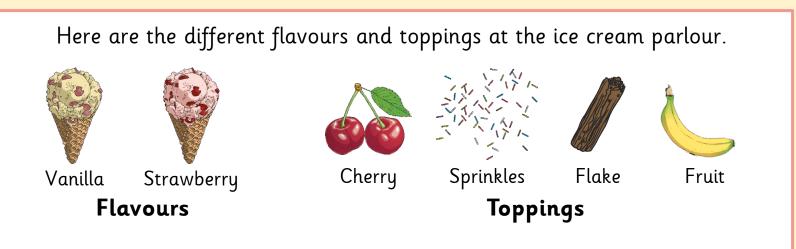
Maya is going to draw a coloured shape. She can choose from 2 different shapes and 3 different colouring pencils.



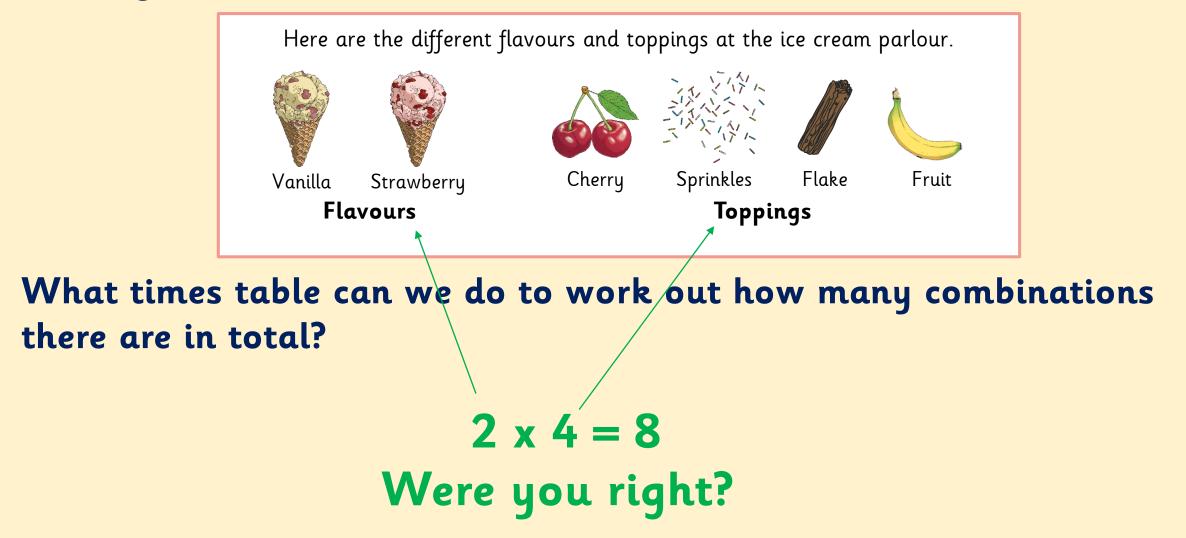
In this example, you could start with square. Then match all the colours with square.

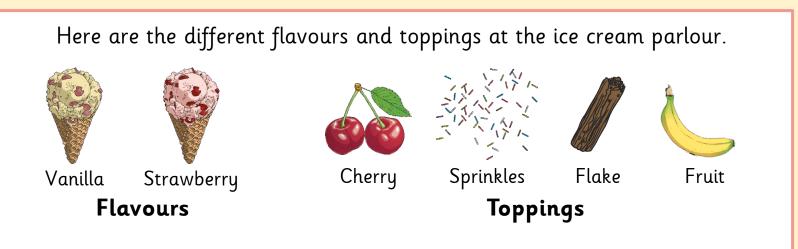
Then move onto circle, then match all the colours with circle.

Need to make sure you have them all? Times the number of shapes, by the number of colours. $3 \times 2 = 6$. Then you know you need 6 combinations.

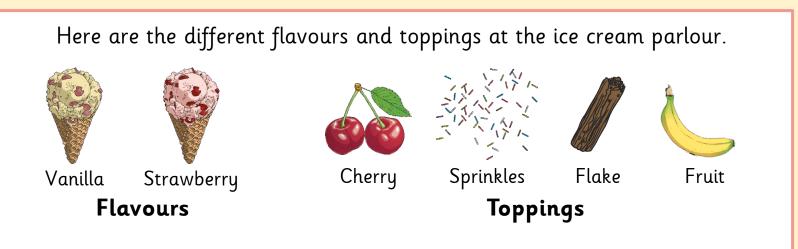


What times table can we do to work out how many combinations there are in total?





We are looking for 8 combinations. Start with vanilla and use codes. E.G V – Ch. V – Sp V – Fl V – Fr Can you find the rest of the combinations?

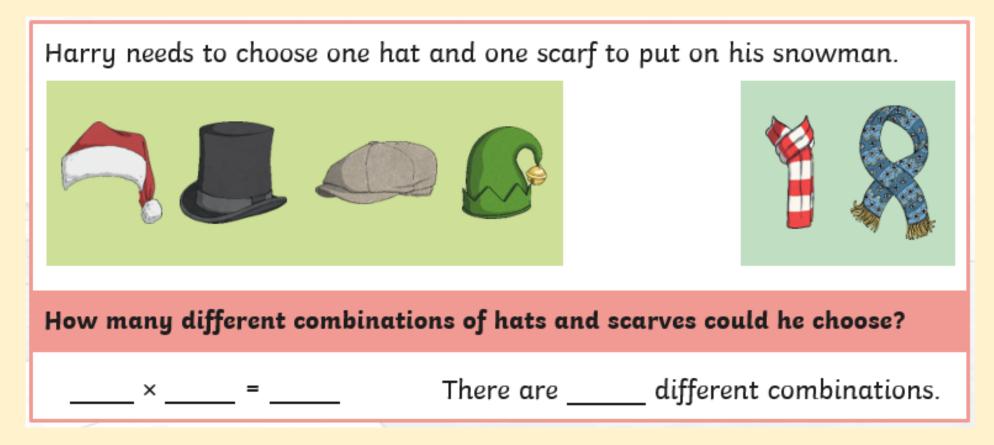


We are looking for 8 combinations. Start with vanilla and use codes.

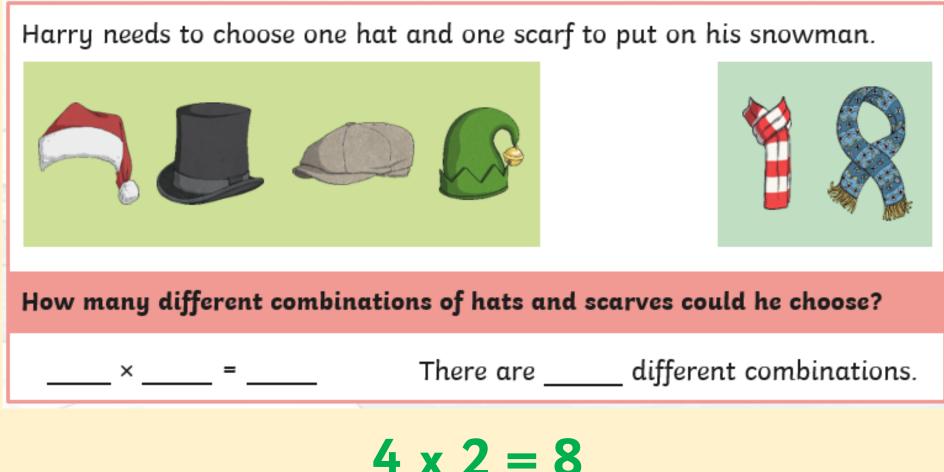
E.G	V – Ch .	S – Ch
	V – Sp	S - Sp
	V – Fİ	S - Fi
	V – Fr	S – Fr

Were you correct?

Now it's your turn. Use a code to show the combinations.



Now it's your turn. Use a code to show the combinations.

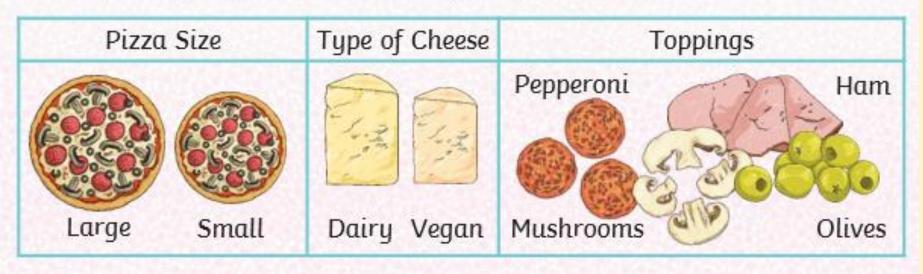


4 x 2 = 0 Do you have 8 combinations?

Year 3 children you can now start your worksheet.

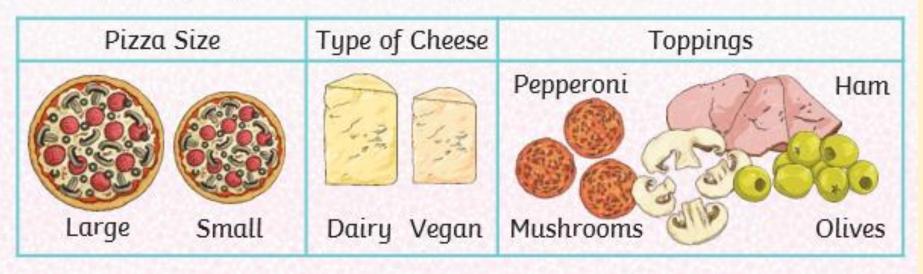
Year 4 children can you try a challenge? This will relate a little more to your worksheet.

Pippa is making a pizza. She needs to choose the size, the type of cheese and the topping.



Can you write down a multiplication to represent the number of combinations?

Pippa is making a pizza. She needs to choose the size, the type of cheese and the topping.



Can you write down a multiplication to represent the number of combinations?

Well done! Now start your worksheet!