

BIGGEST COIN FIRST, THEN COUNT ON

- 1 Coins in the purse: 20c, 5c and 2c.
- 2 Biggest value is **20c**, so start at 20.
- 3 Count on the 5c: 20 plus 5 makes **25**.
- 4 Count on the 2c: 25 plus 2 makes **27**.
- 5 The purse total is **27c**.

WARM-UP

Use the coin mat to build each purse and write its counted-on total.

€1	50c	20c	10c	5c	2c	1c

1. Set out 5c, 2c and 1c on the mat then write the total after counting on from the biggest.
2. Set out 20c, 10c and 5c on the mat then write the total after counting on from the biggest.
3. Set out 10c, 10c and 5c on the mat then write the total after counting on from the biggest.

PRACTICE

- 1 Your lunch purse spilled on the classroom desk. It held a **2c**, another **2c** and a **1c**.
Count on from the biggest coin.

- 2 In the school-bag purse you find **5c**, **2c** and another **2c**. Start with the highest value and count on.

- 3 The art-class purse spilled **20c**, **10c** and **1c** on the desk. Start at the biggest coin and count on each.

? ALWAYS, SOMETIMES, NEVER

Always, sometimes or never true? Write A, S or N.

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|---|---|
| a. You start with the coin of highest value when totalling a purse by counting on. <input type="text"/> | c. Counting on from the biggest coin makes finding the purse total easier. <input type="text"/> |
| b. The coin that looks the largest is the one you must start with. <input type="text"/> | d. A purse with 10c, 5c and 2c holds 15c. <input type="text"/> |