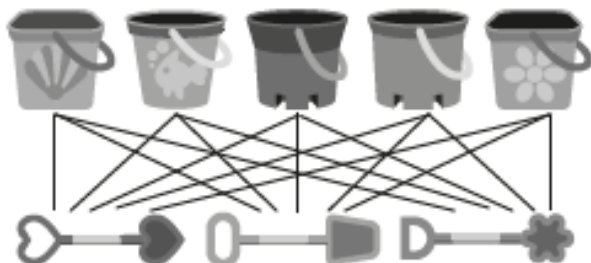


Lesson 9: Problem solving – mixed correspondence problems

→ pages 30–32

1. a)



Children should draw lines joining the buckets and spades.

There are 15 different ways to choose a bucket and a spade.

b) $5 \times 3 = 15$

2. $7 \times 5 = 35$ Andy has 5 T-shirts.

3. $5 \times 2 = 10$, so there are 10 possible choices. The ten possible totals are:

$2p + £1 = £1$ and 2 pence; $2p + £2 = £2$ and 2 pence;

$5p + £1 = £1$ and 5 pence; $5p + £2 = £2$ and 5 pence;

$10p + £1 = £1$ and 10 pence; $10p + £2 = £2$ and 10 pence;

$20p + £1 = £1$ and 20 pence; $20p + £2 = £2$ and 20 pence;

$50p + £1 = £1$ and 50 pence; $50p + £2 = £2$ and 50 pence

4. a) Possible 2-digit numbers:

12, 13, 14, 15, 16,

21, 23, 24, 25, 26,

31, 32, 34, 35, 36,

41, 42, 43, 45, 46,

51, 52, 53, 54, 56,

61, 62, 63, 64, 65

b) $6 \times 5 = 30$

30 different 2-digit numbers can be made.

5. There are 15 different pairs of snack that Reena can buy (see shaded cells in table below, where letters A-F each represent a different snack in the vending machine).

	A	B	C	D	E	F
A						
B						
C						
D						
E						
F						

For her first choice, Reena has 6 different snacks to pick from. She then has 5 snacks to pick from for her second choice. This gives $6 \times 5 = 30$ possibilities. However this set of 30 possibilities includes each pair of snacks twice as it counts choosing snack A then snack B and choosing snack B then snack A. So, there are $30 \div 2 = 15$ distinct pairs of snacks.

Reflect

Explanations may vary, but should reference the following:

Each shirt can be matched with 3 ties. There are 5 shirts, so $5 \times 3 = 15$, meaning there are 15 different ways of choosing one shirt and one tie.