1) 10 783 - 1999 = 8784

1499 + 4263 = 5762

 $73 \times 11 = 803$

Take away 2000 then add I back to the answer.

Add 1500 to 4263, which equals 5763, then subtract 1.

 $73 \times 10 = 730$ then add 73.



2) $5 \times 42 \times 20 =$

25 × 28 × 2 =

 $20 \times 5 = 100$

 $25 \times 2 = 50$

 $42 \times 100 = 4200$

 $28 \times 100 = 2800$

 $2800 \div 2 = 1400$

- 3) a) No. If we reorder the amounts and use estimation, we can see that the amount will be over £40 (£41.46)
 - b) Yes. If we reorder the amounts and use estimation, we can see that the amount will fall under £50 (£48.96)
- 1) $4 \times 75 \times 25 = 7500$

Isabella's method will reach the correct answer but involves doing two written multiplications, so it will be time-consuming. Grace's method is incorrect. The numbers 75 and 25 need to be multiplied together rather than added. Sami has the most efficient method. By rearranging the numbers, he has a calculation that is simple to solve mentally.



2) Accept any efficient method that gives the final answer SS99. E.g. The thousands can quickly be added up mentally: 1000 +2000 + 2000 = 5000

We are then left with 149 + 151 + 299.

If we use our number bonds, we can see that 149 + 151 = 300.

We are then left with 299 to add on. As 299 is close to 300, we can then carry out this calculation mentally:

$$300 + 300 = 600$$

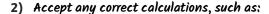
$$600 - 1 = 599$$

Our final answer is 5599.

1)
$$1800 + 1500 = 3300$$

$$1999 + 2001 = 4000$$

$$3001 - 999 = 2002$$



$$16 \times 100 \times 2 = 3200$$

$$1899 + 1900 = 3799$$

$$9000 - 4899 = 4101$$



