| Task 2  Task 2: Choose a local shop, for example, grocery store, supermarket or sports store. | Task 3  L.I. To produce a list or table to solve a problem   |
|---|--|
| grocery store, supermarket or sports store.   | -  |
|   | problem  |
| Think about and discuss the different items   |  |
| Think about and discuss the different items   |  |
| Think about and discuss the different items it sells and how and where these are              | Sam has two of these coins in his pocket.  |
| displayed, for example, all the bread is in   |  |
| the same place, all the tinned soups are stocked together, other household items              |  |
| such as washing powder and laundry  |  |
| detergent are on the same shelves.  | 5 7  |
|   | Took 1. How moved manage acted Complexing  |
| Why are similar items usually displayed   | Task 1: How much money could Sam have?   |
| together?   | Find all the amounts possible. (Hint: there  |
|   | are 6 different ways).   |
| them?   | Task 2: What is the largest total possible?  |
| Draw a picture of the inside of an imaginary  | - 125  |
| shop, decide on what it sells and mark off  | Task 3: Both coins are silver. How much  |
| different areas where these things might be   | money does Sam have?   |
| displayed, adding labels or signs as  |  |
| necessary.  |  |
|   | displayed, for example, all the bread is in the same place, all the tinned soups are stocked together, other household items such as washing powder and laundry detergent are on the same shelves.  Why are similar items usually displayed together? How do people know where to go to find them?  Draw a picture of the inside of an imaginary shop, decide on what it sells and mark off different areas where these things might be displayed, adding labels or signs as |

clear? Why is it important for items to be grouped together in different ways? How

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| does this help customers in the shops? |  |
|--|--|
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