

## Activity:

The aim of this activity is for children to practise solving correspondence problems using multiplication skills. There are three questions to complete. The first two questions allow children to practise the skill, while the third question extends them as they have to problem solve and explain their answer.

## Vocabulary:

**Correspondence problems** involve finding the number of possible combinations for different groups of items. The combinations are every possible choice that could be made if you were to pick one item out of each group.

For example, if there are two starters and three mains, the choices would be: starter 1, main 1; starter 1, main 2; starter 1, main 3; starter 2, main 1; starter 2, main 2; starter 2, main 3; meaning there are a total of 6 different combinations of meals.

To find the total number of combinations without having to write out each option, you can use multiplication. This is calculated by multiplying the total number of items in each group. For example, if a menu has three starters, four mains and two desserts, you would calculate  $3 \times 4 \times 2$  as there are 3 options for starters, 4 options for mains and 2 options for desserts. This would mean there are 24 different combinations of starters, mains and desserts that could be ordered.

## Supporting resources:

You can watch a video tutorial about Correspondence Problems on [kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk](https://www.kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk) >> **Year 4** >> **Maths** >> **Multiplication and Division** >> **Video Tutorials**.

You can watch the answer explanation video which takes children through this activity and ways to answer it on <https://www.youtube.com/user/ClassroomSecretsLtd/> **playlists** >> **Year 4 Playlist** >> **Correspondence Problems Answer Explanation**.

## Other resources:

If your child enjoyed this activity and wants to try more activities linked to this learning, you can sign up for £4.83 per month on [classroomsecrets.co.uk/membership](https://www.kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk/membership).

**Check out our daily timetable for Year 4 home learning activities on [kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk](https://www.kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk) >> Home Learning Timetable.**

## Correspondence Problems

1. There are 5 different colours and 6 different designs of stickers.  $5 \times 6 = 30$  combinations. The calculation is presented as an addition and not a multiplication.
2. C is the odd one out because  $8 \times 3 \times 1 = 24$ . A and B create 32 combinations.
3. Rupert is correct because  $6 \times 5 \times 4 = 120$  combinations which is more than 100.