

Banknote Reproduction Conditions

It is recommended that any bank notes or coins are printed in colour as they may not be as recognisable in greyscale.

All conditions relate to:

- The reproduction of all or part of a banknote;
- Whether the front or the back of a banknote is reproduced;
- For reproductions of all banknotes issued by the Bank of England whether current legal tender or not;
- For all possible reproductions, including modified or distorted reproductions.

Reproduction Conditions		Physical Reproductions	Digital/Other Reproductions
1.	Reproductions must be one sided only.	Required	Not Required
2.	Reproductions must not be the same size as actual banknotes; they must be at least 25% smaller or at least 25% larger.	Required	Not Required
3.	Reproductions may not appear in an offensive or inappropriate context or in such a manner that the Bank, in its sole opinion, believes would undermine the integrity of the currency.	Required	Required
4.	There should be no distortion to the Queen's image (apart from an enlargement, reduction or slant).	Required	Required
5.(a)	Reproductions must be printed on a material clearly different and distinguishable from materials used to print current series Bank of England banknotes.	At least one of conditions 5 (a)-(c) must also be met	Not Required
5.(b)	<p>Reproductions showing more than 50% of the total surface area of one side must be overprinted with the word "SPECIMEN" unless on a slant of over 20°.</p> <p>SPECIMEN markings must be in bold grey font, at a 45° slant through the centre of the banknote, not less than 1/3 the length and 1/10 the height of the note.</p>		At least one of conditions 5 (b)-(c) must also be met
5.(c)	Reproductions showing less than 50% of the total surface area of one side do not need to be slanted or overprinted with the word "SPECIMEN".		



1) Work out how much money each child has left. You may need to exchange pounds for pence to help you.

a) Charlie has £7 and 60 pence.



She spends £1 and 30p on a postcard.

£7 - £1 = £_____ 60p - 30p = _____p

Charlie has £_____ and _____p left.

b) Holly has £5 and 20 pence.



She spends £2 and 80p on a postcard.

£4 - £2 = £_____ 120p - 80p = _____p

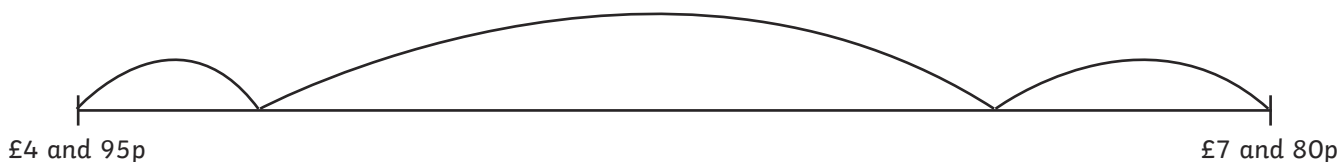
Holly has £_____ and _____p left.

c) William has £8 and 12p. He spends £3 and 70p.

£_____ - £_____ = £_____ _____p - _____p = _____p

William has £_____ and _____p left.

2) Abigail had £7 and 80 pence. She bought lunch and had £4 and 95 pence left. How much was her lunch? Complete the number line to help you.



Abigail's lunch cost _____.



Twinkl Bus Seaside £3 and 50p	Twinkl Bus Swimming Pool £3 and 20p	Twinkl Bus Science Museum £2 and 80p
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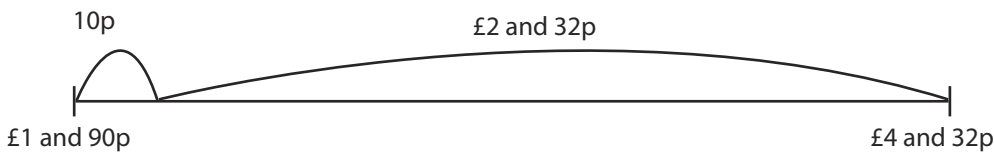


Finlay had £7 and 15p. He bought a bus ticket and had £4 and 35p left.

Which ticket did he buy?

Finlay bought a ticket to _____.

2) Madeline, Grace and Jack are trying to find the difference between £4 and 32p and £1 and 90p.

Who has got the correct answer? Who is incorrect?

<p>Madeline</p>  <p>I used a number line.</p>	
<p>Grace</p> 	$£4 - £1 = £3$ $90p - 32p = 58p$ <p>The answer is £3 and 58p</p>
<p>Jack</p> 	$£4 \text{ and } 32p - £2 = £2 \text{ and } 32p$ $£2 \text{ and } 32p + 10p = £2 \text{ and } 42p$

- 1) Iris has an amount between £7 and £8 in her savings jar. She takes out all the 10p coins and has £6 and 75p left. How much was in the jar to start with and how much did she remove? Find all the possibilities.



- 2) I have 3 purses: X, Y and Z. Each purse contains less than £10.

The difference between the amount in purse Y and purse X is £1 and 21 pence and the difference between purse Y and purse Z is £2 and 10 pence.

What amounts could be in each purse? Find 3 possibilities and show your workings.