

Name: _____

Date: _____

Financial Literacy

Money Talks: Financial Literacy

Imagine you are at a store buying a treat. Sometimes, you don't have the exact coins or bills to match the price tag, so you hand the cashier a bigger amount of money instead.

Because of a simple rule of shopping, **you only must pay the exact price of the item.** The seller cannot keep your extra money—that wouldn't be fair!

So, they take what they need to pay for the treat, and they must give your extra money back to you. This leftover money is called change!

To figure out how much change you get, you use subtraction. You start with the money you gave the seller and subtract the price of the item.

$$\text{Your Money} - \text{The Price} = \text{Change}$$

What is 'Change' and why do I get it back?

Change is the difference of the money you gave to the shopkeeper. You get change back because of a simple rule of shopping: **you only must pay the exact price of the item. If you pay more money than what the item was worth, you get some of that money back.**

Think of your money like a pile of blocks. If a toy costs 7 blocks, but you hand the shopkeeper a big basket of 10 blocks because you don't have smaller piles, the shopkeeper can't just keep all of them. That wouldn't be fair!

They only need 7 blocks to pay for the toy. So, they take their 7 blocks out of your basket, and hand the leftover 3 blocks right back to you.

Change is just a way for the shopkeeper to say, *"Thank you for paying! Here is the extra money that belongs to you."*

Name: _____

Date: _____

Financial Literacy

****You Try: Calculating Cost & Exact Change****

1. Jason buys a sticker at the school book fair for 55¢. He hands the clerk a \$1 dollar coin (a loonie). What is the exact change he should receive?

2. Maddy wants to buy an eraser that costs 35¢ and a pencil that costs 40¢.
a. What is the total cost of her items?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Financial Literacy

b. If she pays with a loonie (\$1.00\$), what is her exact change?

3. An apple costs 65¢. Jacob pays with three quarters (75¢). What is his exact change?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Financial Literacy

****You Try: Whole-Dollar Transactions & Larger Change****

1. A chapter book costs \$7. Amari pays the cashier with a \$10 bill. How much change will Amari get back?

2. Yafet buys a board game for \$12 and a deck of cards for \$4. He hands the cashier a \$20 bill. How much change does he get back?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Financial Literacy

3. Alliya has saved up allowance and earned \$20. She wants to buy a toy airplane that costs \$15.

a) Does she have enough money? Explain.

b) If she buys it, how much change will she receive?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Financial Literacy

Estimating Costs & Change

What is Estimation?

Have you ever guessed how many jellybeans are in a jar? You don't need to count them all to get a good idea!

In math, a smart guess is called an **estimation**.

When you estimate, you use what you see to find an answer that is **close** to the exact number, but much faster to figure out.

Example 1:

Imagine a jar filled with marbles.

- **Counting** means dumping them out and counting *1, 2, 3... all the way to 52*. That takes a long time!
- **Estimating** means looking at the jar and guessing, *"That looks like about 50 marbles."*

Since **52** is very close to **50**, your estimate is a winner!

Example 2:

Imagine you have a **\$10** bill. You want to buy a cool toy car for **\$4.95** and a bouncy ball for **\$2.05**. Do you have enough money?

Instead of adding the exact cents in your head, you can **estimate by rounding the prices** to the nearest dollar:

- **\$4.95** is super close to **\$5**
- **\$2.05** is super close to **\$2**

Now, add your numbers together:

$$\mathbf{\$5 + \$2 = \$7}$$

Your estimate tells you the total will be **about \$7**. Since \$7 is less than \$10, you know right away that you have enough money to buy both toys!

Name: _____

Date: _____

Financial Literacy

****You Try: Estimation****

1. Mr. Pasia wants to buy a marker for \$1.95 and a notebook for \$3.05

a) Estimate the total cost by rounding each item to the nearest dollar.

b) Estimate about how much change he would get back from a \$10 bill.

2. Chantal has \$5. She wants to buy a fancy pen for \$4.15. Without doing exact math, estimate if Chloe will get back *more* than one dollar or *less* than one dollar in change.
