

Maths Around the World

Money & Currency — Exploring prices, currencies and exchange rates

1. Money Around the World

Countries use different currencies for buying and selling goods and services. For example, India uses the Indian rupee (INR), the United States uses the US dollar (USD), the United Kingdom uses the pound sterling (GBP), Japan uses the yen (JPY), and the European Union uses the euro (EUR).

The symbols and values of currencies are different, but the mathematics of money is universal: we compare prices, add amounts, find change, calculate discounts and work with exchange rates.

Important Note

Exchange rates change over time. The rates used in examples on this worksheet are simplified practice rates, not live rates.

2. Currency Quick Reference

Country / region	Currency	Code
India	Indian rupee	INR
United States	US dollar	USD
United Kingdom	Pound sterling	GBP
Japan	Yen	JPY
Euro area	Euro	EUR
Australia	Australian dollar	AUD

3. Shopping With Different Currencies

1. A notebook costs INR 80 and a pen costs INR 25. What is the total?
2. A toy costs \$18 and a puzzle costs \$7. What is the total price?
3. You have £20 and spend £13.50. How much change do you receive?
4. A Japanese souvenir costs ¥900. You buy two. What is the total cost?

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Money & Currency — Exchange rates and real-life calculations

4. Understanding an Exchange Rate

An exchange rate tells us how much one currency is worth compared with another. For practice, suppose:

Practice exchange rates

1 USD = INR 80

1 GBP = INR 100

1 EUR = INR 85

5. Exchange Rate Practice

5. Using the practice rate, convert \$10 into Indian rupees.
6. Using the practice rate, convert £6 into Indian rupees.
7. Using the practice rate, convert €8 into Indian rupees.
8. If INR 800 is exchanged at the rate above, how many US dollars does it represent?
9. If INR 1,000 is exchanged at the rate above, how many pounds does it represent?

6. Money Maths in Everyday Life

Money maths is used when we shop, compare prices, plan holidays, work with budgets, calculate discounts and decide how much we can afford to spend.

10. A family has a holiday budget of INR 20,000. They spend INR 7,500 on travel and INR 5,250 on accommodation. How much remains?
11. A jacket costs \$60 and is reduced by \$15. What is the sale price?

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Money & Currency — Challenge, comparison and reasoning

7. Compare Prices

Remember: you cannot compare two prices fairly until they are expressed in the same currency.

12. Using $1 \text{ USD} = \text{INR } 80$, a bag costs \$25. What is its price in INR?
13. Another bag costs INR 1,900. Which bag is cheaper, and by how much?
14. A family changes INR 8,000 into US dollars at the practice rate. How many dollars do they receive?
15. A souvenir costs €12. Using $1 \text{ EUR} = \text{INR } 85$, what is its price in INR?

8. Holiday Budget Challenge

A family is planning a short international trip. Their spending limit is INR 30,000. Their estimated costs are:

- Travel: INR 9,500
- Hotel: INR 11,000
- Food: INR 5,500
- Activities: INR 2,500

16. What is the total planned spending?
17. How much money remains from the INR 30,000 budget?
18. If the family wants to save at least INR 2,000 for emergencies, are they within their target? Explain.

Maths Connects Us All

Different countries may use different currencies and symbols, but the mathematics of money helps people trade, travel, plan and make decisions everywhere.

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Money & Currency — Answer Key

Answer Key

1. INR 105
2. \$25
3. £6.50
4. ¥1,800
5. INR 800
6. INR 600
7. INR 680
8. \$10
9. £10
10. INR 7,250
11. \$45
12. INR 2,000
13. The INR 1,900 bag is cheaper by INR 100.
14. \$100
15. INR 1,020
16. INR 28,500
17. INR 1,500
18. No. The planned spending leaves only INR 1,500, which is INR 500 less than the INR 2,000 emergency target.