MONEY

A Complete Mathematics Worksheet Pack

Learn • Practise • Apply • Reason

CONCEPTS	SKILLS	APPLICATION
Recognise money, understand values, and read prices.	Add, subtract, compare, make totals and calculate change.	Use money in shopping, budgeting and everyday problem-solving.

Flexible, non-grade-specific mathematics resource

Currency examples use dollars ($) and euros (€).

Name: _____

Date: _____

WORKSHEET 01 | Recognising Money and Understanding Value

Name: _____ Date: _____

A. Learn

Money is used to buy goods and services. Different coins and notes have different values. The currency symbols used in this pack are $ (dollars) and € (euros).

B. Identify and write

1) Write the symbol used for dollars.
2) Write the symbol used for euros.
3) Which is worth more: a $5 note or a $1 coin?
4) How many $1 coins make $6?
5) How many €1 coins make €8?
6) Write $3 and 50 cents using a decimal point.
7) Write €2 and 75 cents using a decimal point.

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C. Think

8) Why is it important to check the value of a coin or note before paying?

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Show your working and explain your thinking wherever needed.

WORKSHEET 02 | Making Amounts in Different Ways

Name: _____ Date: _____

A. Learn

The same total can be made using different combinations of coins and notes. For example, $6 can be made with six $1 coins or one $5 note and one $1 coin.

B. Practise

1) Make $7 using $1 coins.
2) Make $10 using one $5 note and $1 coins.
3) Write two ways to make €5.
4) Make $12 using the fewest notes/coins from $10, $5 and $1.
5) How many 50-cent coins make $2?
6) How many 25-cent coins make $1?
7) Make €3 using €1 and 50-cent coins.

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C. Reason

8) Can you make $8 in three different ways? Show your combinations.

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Show your working and explain your thinking wherever needed.

WORKSHEET 03 | Comparing and Ordering Amounts

Name: _____ Date: _____

A. Learn

Compare money amounts by looking at the whole-number part first, then the cents. Line up decimal points when comparing amounts written with decimals.

B. Compare using <, > or =

1) $4.50 __ $4.05
2) €3.20 __ €3.20
3) $7.00 __ $6.95
4) €2.75 __ €2.57
5) $5.80 __ $6.10
6) €9.05 __ €9.50
7) Arrange in ascending order: $2.50, $2.05, $2.75, $2.25.

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C. Think

8) Which is greater: $3.90 or $4.05? Explain your method.

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Show your working and explain your thinking wherever needed.

WORKSHEET 04 | Adding Money

Name: _____ Date: _____

A. Learn

To add money, add dollars to dollars and cents to cents. Keep decimal points aligned. You may regroup 100 cents as one dollar or one euro.

B. Calculate

1) $2.35 + $1.20
2) $4.50 + $2.25
3) €3.40 + €1.30
4) €5.75 + €2.10
5) $6.25 + $3.80
6) €7.65 + €1.85
7) $12.50 + $4.75
8) €9.99 + €3.01.

_____

C. Apply

9) A notebook costs $2.75 and a pen costs $1.50. Find the total.
10) Two items cost €4.60 and €3.85. How much do they cost altogether?

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Show your working and explain your thinking wherever needed.

WORKSHEET 05 | Subtracting Money

Name: _____ Date: _____

A. Learn

To subtract money, line up the decimal points and subtract cents from cents and dollars from dollars. Regroup one whole dollar/euro as 100 cents when needed.

B. Calculate

1) $5.00 – $2.25
2) $8.75 – $3.40
3) €6.50 – €1.25
4) €10.00 – €4.65
5) $12.30 – $5.85
6) €15.00 – €7.75
7) $20.00 – $9.90
8) €18.45 – €6.20.

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C. Explain

9) Why might you need to regroup when subtracting $3.75 from $6.00?

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Show your working and explain your thinking wherever needed.

WORKSHEET 06 | Finding Change

Name: _____ Date: _____

A. Learn

Change is the amount returned when you pay more than the cost. Change = amount paid – cost.

B. Calculate the change

1) Cost $3.50; paid $5.00.
2) Cost $6.25; paid $10.00.
3) Cost €4.80; paid €5.00.
4) Cost €7.35; paid €10.00.
5) Cost $12.75; paid $20.00.
6) Cost €16.40; paid €20.00.

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C. Think

7) An item costs $8.60. You pay with a $10 note. What change should you receive? How could the shopkeeper give it using notes/coins?

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Show your working and explain your thinking wherever needed.

WORKSHEET 07 | Shopping Lists and Total Cost

Name: _____ Date: _____

A. Learn

A shopping total is found by adding the prices of all the items. Check that you have included every item and used the correct currency.

B. Solve

1) Buy a book for $6.50 and a ruler for $1.25. Find the total.
2) Buy a drink for €2.40, a sandwich for €4.75 and fruit for €1.60. Find the total.
3) Three identical toys cost $4.25 each. Find the total.
4) Four tickets cost €3.50 each. Find the total.
5) A shopper buys items costing $8.95 and $6.80. They pay $20. Find the change.
6) Two games cost €12.50 each. What is the total?

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C. Plan

7) You have $15. Choose two or three items from this list and find the total: puzzle $5.50; crayons $3.25; ball $7.00; notebook $2.75. How much remains?

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Show your working and explain your thinking wherever needed.

WORKSHEET 08 | Budgets and Saving

Name: _____ Date: _____

A. Learn

A budget is a plan for how to use money. Saving means keeping some money for later instead of spending it all.

B. Practise

1) You have $20 and spend $7.50. How much remains?
2) You save €3 each week for 6 weeks. How much do you save?
3) You have $35. You want a game costing $28. How much more or less than the price do you have?
4) A person saves €12 each month for 5 months. Find the total saved.
5) You have $50. Plan purchases costing $18.75 and $12.50. How much remains?
6) A goal is to save €60. You already have €37. How much more is needed?

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C. Reason

7) Give one reason why it can be useful to make a budget before shopping.

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Show your working and explain your thinking wherever needed.

WORKSHEET 09 | Multiplying and Dividing Money

Name: _____ Date: _____

A. Learn

Multiplication helps find the cost of several items with the same price. Division helps share a total cost equally or find the cost per item.

B. Calculate

1) 3 pencils cost $1.20 each. Find the total.
2) 5 stickers cost €0.80 each. Find the total.
3) 4 identical books cost $6.50 each. Find the total.
4) $12 is shared equally among 4 people. How much does each person get?
5) €18 is shared equally among 6 people. How much does each get?
6) 3 friends share a bill of $27.60 equally. How much does each pay?

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C. Apply

7) A pack of 8 markers costs €12. Find the cost of one marker if all cost the same.

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Show your working and explain your thinking wherever needed.

WORKSHEET 10 | Money in Everyday Life

Name: _____ Date: _____

A. Solve

1) A bus ticket costs $2.40. What is the cost of 5 tickets?
2) A family spends €24.50 on lunch and €8.75 on snacks. Find the total.
3) You buy an item for $14.65 and pay with $20. Find the change.
4) A weekly allowance is €8. You save one quarter of it. How much do you save?
5) A shop offers 2 identical notebooks for $5.50 each. Find the cost of 2 notebooks.
6) You have €30. Buy items costing €9.80 and €12.45. How much remains?

B. Explain

7) Describe two situations in which you might need to calculate change or check a total.

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Show your working and explain your thinking wherever needed.

WORKSHEET 11 | Money Detective: Reasoning and Challenge

Name: _____ Date: _____

A. Solve the clues

1) I have three $5 notes and two $1 coins. How much money do I have?
2) My total is €10. I have one €5 note, two €2 coins and some €1 coins. How many €1 coins do I have?
3) An item costs $7.65. You pay $10. What is the change?
4) Which is the better value: 3 juice boxes for $4.50 or 5 for $7.00? Find the cost per box.
5) You spend half of $24. How much remains?

B. Challenge

6) Find two different combinations of notes/coins that make €12.50.
7) A family has a $60 budget. They spend $18.75, $16.40 and $9.85. How much is left?
8) Four friends share a $38.40 bill equally. Each pays $10. How much change does each receive?
9) Create a mini shopping problem using at least three items and write its solution.

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Show your working and explain your thinking wherever needed.

TEACHER ANSWER KEY

Suggested answers. Accept other valid combinations and clearly explained methods.

Worksheet 1

1) $ 2) € 3) $5 note 4) 6 5) 8 6) $3.50 7) €2.75 8) Values differ; checking prevents mistakes.

Worksheet 2

1) Seven $1 coins 2) $5 note + five $1 coins 3) e.g. five €1 coins; two €2 coins and one €1 coin 4) $10 + $1 + $1 5) 4 6) 4 7) €1 + €1 + €1, or six 50-cent coins 8) e.g. $5+$1+$1+$1; $5+$1+$1+$1; $5+$1+$1+$1 (any three distinct valid combinations).

Worksheet 3

1) > 2) = 3) > 4) > 5) < 6) < 7) $2.05, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75 8) $4.05.

Worksheet 4

1) $3.55 2) $6.75 3) €4.70 4) €7.85 5) $10.05 6) €9.50 7) $17.25 8) €13.00 9) $4.25 10) €8.45.

Worksheet 5

1) $2.75 2) $5.35 3) €5.25 4) €5.35 5) $6.45 6) €7.25 7) $10.10 8) €12.25 9) Regroup one dollar as 100 cents to subtract 75 cents.

Worksheet 6

1) $1.50 2) $3.75 3) €0.20 4) €2.65 5) $7.25 6) €3.60 7) $1.40; e.g. $1 + 25c + 10c + 5c.

Worksheet 7

1) $7.75 2) €8.75 3) $12.75 4) €14.00 5) $4.25 6) €25.00 7) Answers vary; e.g. puzzle + crayons = $8.75, remaining $6.25.

Worksheet 8

1) $12.50 2) €18 3) $7 more 4) €60 5) $18.75 6) €23 7) Helps plan spending and avoid overspending.

Worksheet 9

1) $3.60 2) €4.00 3) $26.00 4) $3 5) €3 6) $9.20 7) €1.50.

Worksheet 10

1) $12.00 2) €33.25 3) $5.35 4) €2 5) $11.00 6) €7.75 7) Answers vary; e.g. shopping, travel, sharing a bill.

Worksheet 11

1) $17 2) 1 €1 coin 3) $2.35 4) 3 for $4.50 costs $1.50 each; 5 for $7 costs $1.40 each, so 5 for $7 is better value 5) $12 6) e.g. €10 + €2 + 50c; €5 + €5 + €2 + 50c 7) $15 8) Each pays $9.60 and receives $0.40 9) Answers vary.