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**USING MONEY THE FINANCIAL SCOOP**

# THE FINANCIAL SCOOP

Choose words from the word bank to fill in the blanks of the story. Each word is only used once.

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**WORD BANK**

<b>Account</b>	A place for you to keep money at a bank or credit union.
<b>Bills</b>	Money that you owe for things like utilities (water, heat, electricity, etc.) and debt.
<b>Budget</b>	A plan for how much you want to spend in different areas based on how much money you make.
<b>Check</b>	A signed paper that tells a bank or credit union to give someone a specific amount of money. It needs to be taken to a bank or credit union in order to be cashed (traded for cash) or put into an account.
<b>Credit Card</b>	A card that allows you to borrow money to buy something (up to a certain amount) and then pay it back later, plus interest.
<b>Debit Card</b>	A card that lets you use money from a checking account at a bank or credit union to pay for something.
<b>Deposit</b>	When you put money into one of your accounts at a bank or credit union.
<b>Teller</b>	The person who works at a bank or credit union and helps customers with their accounts.
<b>Tip</b>	Money that you pay to a waitress or other service worker for their service.

Allie jumped out of bed bright and early—even though it was a Saturday morning. Mom promised that if Allie helped with a few errands, they’d go to Charlie’s Ice Cream Parlor, and Allie couldn’t wait to dive into a three-layer chocolate sundae covered in sprinkles.

Mom laughed when she saw Allie bound down the stairs. “I have to pay a few \_\_\_\_\_ first,” she said. “Why?” Allie asked, her smile drooping.

“Well, I want the house to stay warm and the electricity to keep working,” Mom said as she worked at the computer. “But, I have something for you while you wait.” She passed Allie an envelope with her name on it.

Allie tore it open. There was a card inside that read: “Happy birthday! We hope you’ll save this for something big, like that game you said you wanted. Love, Grandma and Grandpa.” Next to the card was a \_\_\_\_\_ for \$50. That’s enough to get at least 10 sundaes from Charlie’s! “We have to go to the branch so that I can cash this,” Allie said, waving the piece of paper at Mom.

Since Allie already had an \_\_\_\_\_ where she kept her money, it wouldn’t take very long. Mom agreed that they could stop there while they were out.

The drive over was quick and there was no line inside, so they went right up to the \_\_\_\_\_ working at the counter. “I have a check,” Allie said, lifting the piece of paper. “Okay. Do you want to \_\_\_\_\_ it into your account or cash it?” The woman asked.

Allie remembered her grandparent’s note about saving. She would be so close to reaching her goal if she saved the money instead of spending it. “Deposit it please,” Allie said with a smile. As they walked

back to the car, Mom said that since she was so proud of Allie for depositing the check, she wanted Allie to be in charge of the money while they shopped.

The first store was full of yard supplies. While they walked the aisles, Mom explained, “I want to buy them now but pay it off later.” Allie thought carefully then said, “Hmm...better use the\_\_\_\_\_.”

They shopped for new clothes at the second store. They used Mom’s\_\_\_\_\_because she wanted the money to come right from her checking account.

The grocery store was the most difficult. Mom explained to Allie that she made a family \_\_\_\_\_; it outlined how much they should spend on groceries for the week. That meant Allie had to think about how much everything she put in the cart cost. When they checked out, they were \$6 under budget! Mom let Allie keep the change—nice!

Finally, they finished all the errands and it was time for ice cream. Allie was practically jumping in excitement as the waitress set the big, beautiful sundae in front of her and she dug in.

As they finished with their desserts and Mom got up to pay the check, Allie called out, “Don’t worry Mom, I’ll pay for the\_\_\_\_\_.” She then pulled out some of the leftover money Mom had given her and left it on the table. “You’re a regular finance expert,” Mom said.



BANZAI  
JUNIOR

PLAY

LEMONADE

Ω Ω

BURGER  
DRINK

\$5.00

\$2.50

\$1.50

\$6.50

\$5.50

TOTAL: 16.00

<b>USING MONEY</b>	<b>MONEY MATH</b>
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## Money Math

Dealing with money requires you to do some math. You need to know what each coin and dollar is worth. Using the information below, figure out how much money each of these equations would give you. Need more room to work out problems? Use the scratch paper on page 9!

<b>Cents</b>	<b>Dollars</b>
Cents are written as a decimal, so 1 cent is written \$0.01	Dollars are written as whole numbers, so 1 dollar is written \$1.00
<b>Coins:</b> 1 penny = \$0.01 1 nickel = \$0.05 1 dime = \$0.10 1 quarter = \$0.25 100 cents = \$1.00	<b>Dollars:</b> One dollar bill = \$1.00 Five dollar bill = \$5.00 Ten dollar bill = \$10.00 Twenty dollar bill = \$20.00

### Sample Problem

1. 1 five dollar bill + 2 one dollar bills + 1 quarter + 2 dimes = **\$ 7.45**

### How To Solve It

5.00 1.00 1.00 <b>0.25</b> <b>0.10</b> + <b>0.10</b>	<b>or</b>	5.00 2.00 <b>0.25</b> + <b>0.20</b>
\$7.45		\$7.45

**Addition**

1. 1 ten dollar bill + 3 one dollar bills + 5 nickels  
+ 10 pennies =  
\$ .....

6. 4 twenty dollar bills + 1 ten dollar bill  
+ 8 nickels + 22 pennies =  
\$ .....

2. 2 five dollar bills + 2 one dollar bills  
+ 2 quarters + 1 dime =  
\$ .....

7. 8 five dollar bills + 5 one dollar bills + 8 dimes  
+ 4 pennies =  
\$ .....

3. 7 one dollar bills + 3 quarters + 1 dime  
+ 12 pennies =  
\$ .....

8.  $\$50.00 + \$25.25 + \$0.12 + \$0.05 =$   
\$ .....

4. 3 ten dollar bills + 2 five dollar bills + 5 dimes  
+ 4 nickels =  
\$ .....

9. 10 quarters + 7 dimes + 4 nickels  
+ 37 pennies =  
\$ .....

5.  $\$12.35 + \$5.00 + \$2.20 + \$0.10 =$   
\$ .....

10. 14 one dollar bills + 2 quarters + 3 nickels  
+ 7 pennies =  
\$ .....

**Subtraction**

11. 5 ten dollar bills - 3 five dollar bills

- 3 quarters - 1 nickel =

\$ .....

12. 3 twenty dollar bills - 2 five dollar bills

- 4 dimes - 10 pennies =

\$ .....

13. \$40.02 - \$15.00 - \$0.25 - \$0.10 =

\$ .....

14. 6 ten dollar bills - 1 five dollar bill - 3 dimes

- 4 nickels =

\$ .....

15. 3 twenty dollar bills - 3 one dollar bills

- 1 quarter - 6 nickels =

\$ .....

**Both**

16. 5 ten dollar bills - 1 five dollar bill - 4 dimes  
+ 20 pennies =  
\$ .....

17. \$20.00 - \$5.50 + \$3.10 + \$0.20 =  
\$ .....

18. 2 twenty dollar bills + 2 ten dollar bills  
- 2 quarters - 1 dime =  
\$ .....

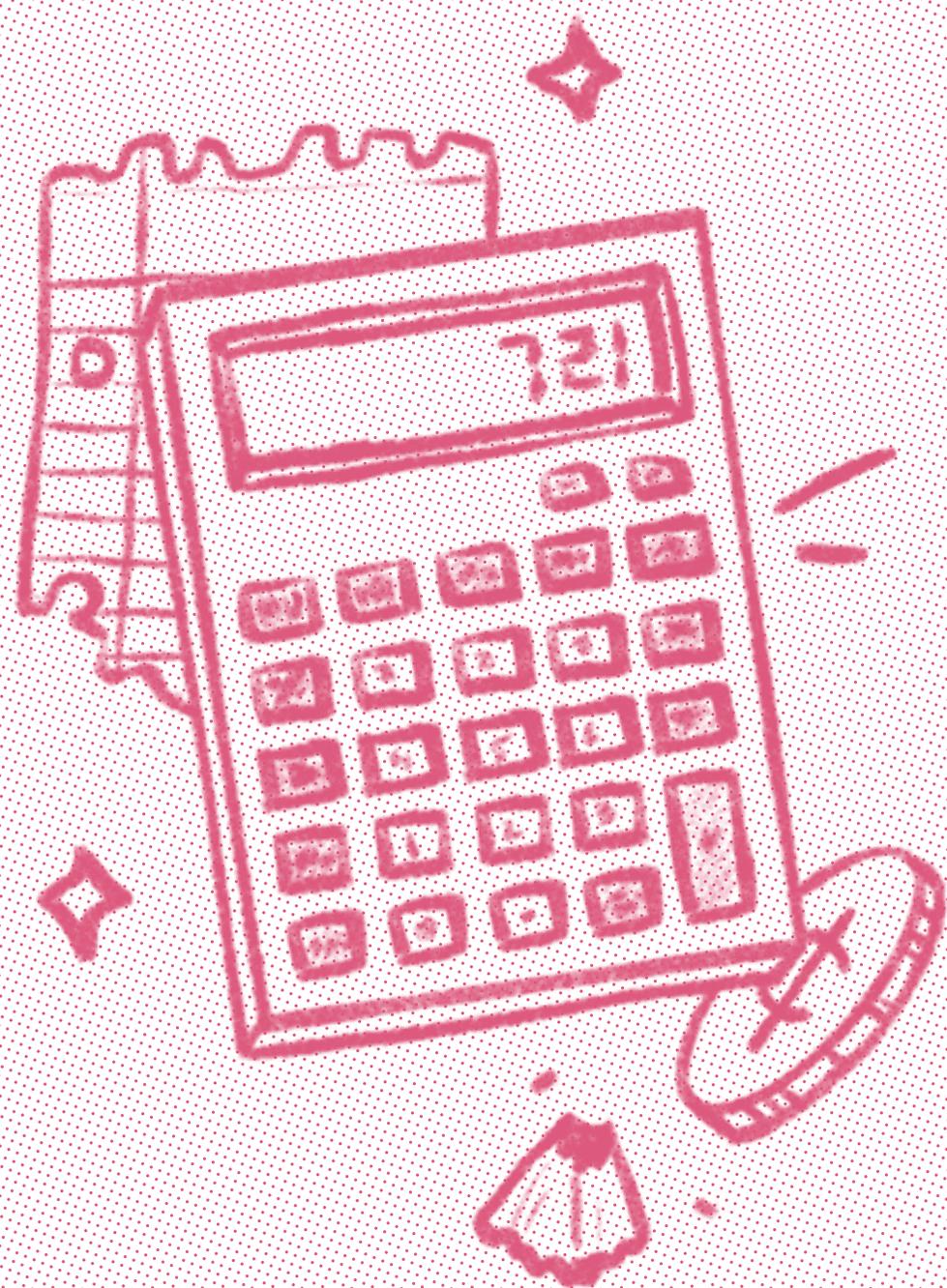
19. 10 five dollar bills + 6 quarters - 4 dimes  
- 1 nickel =  
\$ .....

20. 1 twenty dollar bill - 1 ten dollar bill - 4 one  
dollar bills + 4 dimes =  
\$ .....

**USING MONEY** **SCRATCH PAPER**

## ***SCRATCH PAPER***

Use this scratch paper if you need extra room to work through problems. Don't need the space? That's okay! Use the page to design your very own dollar bill. Include a picture of you, your pet, the abominable snowman—whatever you want!



# READING CHALLENGE

## Insurance

Insurance can help you pay for accidents and emergencies. There are lots of different types of insurance. Car insurance can help pay to fix your car if you get in an accident, home insurance can pay for damage to your house, and health insurance can pay for a trip to the doctor if you get sick or hurt. If you don't have insurance, you'll have to pay for emergencies all by yourself. In order to be insured, you need to pay money to the insurance company every month. This is called your premium. Then, if you need to use the insurance—like if you get into an accident and need to get your car fixed—the insurance company can pay for all or part of the cost.

1. What does insurance do?

.....  
.....

2. What would happen if you didn't have insurance?

.....  
.....

3. What kinds of things can insurance pay for?

.....  
.....

4. What is the name of the thing you pay every month for insurance?

.....  
.....

5. What three types of insurance are mentioned?

.....  
.....

## Borrowing Money

If you want to buy something but don't have enough money for it, you can sometimes borrow the money you need from a bank, credit union, or somewhere else. Borrowing money is not free. The money will need to be paid back in monthly payments that include interest. Interest is a percentage that you pay on top of returning what you borrowed. This means that when you borrow money, you end up paying more overall. Two of the most common types of borrowing are loans and credit cards. People usually use loans when they want to buy something big, like a car or house. When someone takes out a loan, they borrow a large amount of money at once. Credit cards work a little differently. Instead of borrowing once, you borrow smaller amounts of money over and over again.

1. Is borrowing money free?

.....  
.....

2. What are the two most common types of borrowing?

.....  
.....

3. What do people use loans for?

.....  
.....

4. What is interest?

.....  
.....

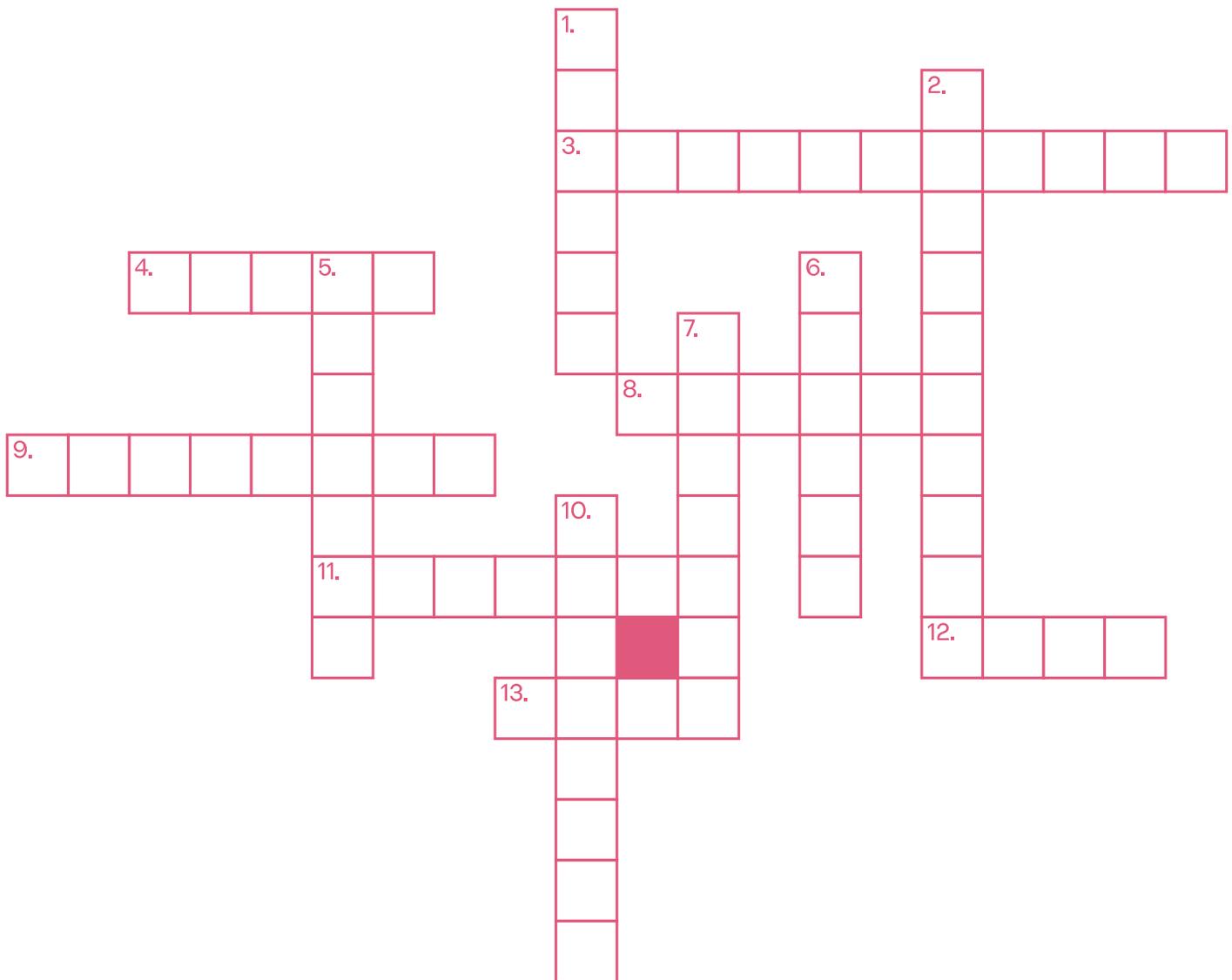
5. What is the difference between loans and credit cards?

.....  
.....

**FINANCE TERMS** **CROSSWORD**

# CROSSWORD

Here's a crossword puzzle, finance style! Use the clues to fill in the terms from the word bank and solve the puzzle.



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**Word Bank**

Budget      Income      Expense      Loan      Savings      Interest      Vendor  
Sales      Debt      Business      Deposit      Withdrawal      Competition

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**Across**

3. When multiple business work against each other to try and earn your money
4. Money the government charges you for buying things is called \_\_\_\_\_ tax
8. Someone who sells things
9. Money you spend for your company is called a \_\_\_\_\_ expense
11. A \_\_\_\_\_ account is a safe place to store money
12. Money you borrowed from someone else
13. Money you owe to someone else

**Down**

1. Money you earn from work
2. When you take money out of an account
5. When you spend money on something, it's an \_\_\_\_\_
6. A plan that helps you buy what you need, when you need it
7. When you put money into an account
10. Money you have to pay on top of returning what you borrow or money you earn when keeping money in a savings account

## INTERVIEW A GROWN UP

Grab a pencil and pick a grown up. Your parents. Your grandparents. Your next-door neighbor. Even your best friend's mom or dad: what do they have in common? A lifetime of experience with money. Why not learn from them?

Write Your Name Here

Write the Grown Up's Name Here

1. What's something you wish you had known about money when you were my age?

.....

.....

2. How did you earn money when you were a kid?

.....

.....

3. Where did you keep the money you earned?

.....

.....

4. What kinds of financial goals did you have?

.....

.....

**5.** Was there a time when you couldn't afford something you really wanted?  
What did you do?

.....  
.....

**6.** Did you ever make a big money mistake when you were my age?

.....  
.....

**7.** What do you think I should be saving for right now?

.....  
.....

**PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE SAVINGS PLAN**

### Savings Plan

Want to buy something that you don't have enough money for? A savings plan can help you save enough to reach your goal.

1. What do you want to save money for? **Ex:** A new game, clothes, a bike, or anything you want!

.....

2. How much money will you need to save? If you don't know, ask someone to help you.

.....

3. When do you want to reach this goal? **Ex.** 2 weeks, 3 months, 1 year etc.

.....

4. What do you think will make saving for your goal hard? How can you still make it happen?

.....

.....

5. Where do you plan to save the money? It's important to keep your savings safe! You could put the money in a jar or keep it extra safe in an account at a bank or credit union.

.....

6. What are three things you can do to reach your goal? **Ex:** Do extra chores at home, save part of your allowance each month, etc.

A. ....

B. ....

C. ....

## PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE SAVINGS TRACKER

## Savings Tracker

Tracking your progress makes it easy to tell how close you are to your goal. After your teacher has finished grading your workbook, you can rip this page out and keep it with you. Fill out the savings tracker by putting the amounts you need to save at each benchmark. (Ex: if you need to save \$40, the first line would have \$10, the middle line would have \$20, the third line would have \$30, and the top would have \$40.) Once you save that amount, you can color in that section.



**GAME BANZAI SWAP INSTRUCTIONS**

## ***BANZAI SWAP INSTRUCTIONS***

Banzai swap is a wild trading game that's included as a separate sheet with this workbook. If you are the first to collect enough cards, you win!

### **How to Set Up**

Fold the sheet of cards along the dotted lines until you can safely tear them apart. Now that you have cards, put Bill and Evil Bill—the wild cards—aside for later. You should have seven cards in your hand.

### **How to Win**

Be the first to fill your hand with one type of good, and yell “Banzai!” A good is a thing. It has value. A baseball card, a cup of lemonade—anything you can touch, trade, and buy—is a good. In Banzai Swap, you trade cards of one type of good for cards of another.

### **How to Play**

Divide into groups of seven or more. If you have fewer than seven players, don't worry, you can still play. If you have five players, for example, use only five of the goods provided, and deal five cards to each player. There are no turns; everyone trades at once. Here's how to trade: Pick two cards (or one, or three, it doesn't matter) you want to trade, and say “Two.” Any player can yell “two” back at you. Trade cards with that player. Remember to do it blindly—don't show the cards before you trade! When you're ready to start, the oldest in the group yells “Go!” Everyone starts trading. It gets messy! The first person to get seven cards of a single good and yells “Banzai!” wins. That's it! To play again, shuffle the cards together and hand out seven to each player.

### **Playing Rounds**

To make it even more interesting, play in rounds. As a group, decide how many rounds you will play. We suggest five. When you win a round, record the number shown on one of your cards. This is your score. If you win another round, add that number to your score. So, if you win with Sour Frazzles (40) and then again with the Pickaxe (120), your score will be 160. At the end of each round, shuffle the deck and hand them out again.

### **Wild Cards**

You can also play with Bill and Evil Bill, the wilds. Each wild replaces any good. For example, collect six Lamps and Evil Bill to make seven Lamps. In your group, put one or two Bills and one or two Evil Bills in the deck. Never play with more than four wilds per group. We suggest using wilds after a couple rounds, once you have the hang of it. But be careful! If you're playing multiple rounds, Evil Bill will take all your previous points if you lose with him in your hand.

### **A Final Round**

For a final, chaotic round, play together as a class. Get out of your groups and deal seven cards to everyone. At the end of the round, the player with the most points across all the rounds is the class winner!

***HAVE FUN AND  
GOOD LUCK!***

