

# ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION OF MONEY

Syllabus: Karnataka State Board

Subject: Mathematics

Grade: 4

Textbook Name: Mathematics Text cum Workbook

Chapter Number & Name: 10. Addition and Subtraction of Money

## 1. OVERVIEW

### 1.1 OBJECTIVE & PREREQUISITES

#### Objective

The students will be able to

- do addition and subtraction of money by regrouping,
- calculate the total value of objects, the value of one or more objects by using the fundamental operations of arithmetic,
- explain the price list and bill.

#### Prerequisite Concept

- Addition, subtraction, conversion of paise to rupee, calculation with money.

*TIK\_MATH\_G2\_CH8\_Money*

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*Kindly Note: Activities marked with \* are mandatory*

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## 2. LEARN

### 2.1 KEY POINTS

- 1 rupee is equal to 100 paise.
- While converting rupee to paise, multiply rupee by 100.
- While converting paise to rupee, divide paise by 100.

Addition of money by grouping:

- Write rupee in rupee column.
- Write paise in paise column.
- Add paise to paise and write in the paise column.
- Add rupee to rupee and write in rupee column.
- While adding paise to paise if the total is 100 paise or more than that, then convert it into rupee and continue the addition of rupee column.

Subtraction of Money by Grouping:

- Write paise in paise column.
- Write rupee in rupee column.
- Subtract paise from paise.
- Subtract rupee from rupee

Note: Addition and subtraction of money can be done through grouping. This can be done on the Taylor Frame. The 2 columns of rupees and paise can be separated by a few empty cells in between them.

### 2.2 LEARN MORE

## 3. ENGAGE

### 3.1 INTEREST GENERATION ACTIVITY

#### Concept of Money

#### Activity 1: The Concept of Money

*Materials Required:* Play money

*Prerequisites:* None

*Activity Flow*

*Note: To make play money, cut up braille paper into small rectangles. Then write down the values in Braille: 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500 and 2000. Make some small round coins to represent 1, 2, and 5 rupees. The coins can be represented as small rough circles of braille paper.*

- *Ask the following questions to the students.*
  - *What they know about money.*
  - *Why do people need money?*
  - *What do people use it for?*
  - *Have they ever handled money?*
- *Introduce the play money to them.*
- *Distribute randomly among the class.*
- *Explain that real money is somewhat similar but in print.*
- *Ask each child what denominations they got.*
- *Explain that these are the denominations available in real life as well.*

### 3.2 CONCEPT INTRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

#### **Money Toss**

##### **Activity 2: Money Toss**

*Materials Required:* Play money coins.

*Prerequisites:* Addition

##### *Activity Flow*

- *Make sure that the coins are well shuffled. If necessary, the coins can be put in a box and shaken up to ensure that coins are distributed randomly.*
- *Distribute an equal amount of coins to each child. The coins should be distributed randomly.*
- *The children should add up all the denominations of the coins they have.*
- *Those who have the largest amount of money win the game.*
- *An important lesson: It's not the number of coins that are important but the denomination. In this case, although equal numbers of coins were distributed to each child everybody did not get the same amount of money.*

#### **Race to 27**

##### **Activity 3: Race to 27**

*Materials Required:* Play money, tactile dice.

*Prerequisites:* Addition

##### *Activity Flow*

- *Divide the children into groups.*

- *Provide a set of coins to each group. The coins should be kept in the center.*
- *The goal of the game is to be the first person to get the money that adds up to rs. 27.*
- *In each group, players take turns to throw the dice.*
- *Players take coins based on a roll of the dice. The numbers on the dice correlate to the coin values as follows:*
  - *1- 1 rupee*
  - *2- 2 rupees*
  - *3- choose any coin (wild card)*
  - *4- two coins of Rs. 2*
  - *5- Rs. 5*
  - *6- Lose a turn*
- *Players take turns rolling the dice and adding coins.*
- *The winner becomes the first player to reach exactly Rs. 27. If taking a coin would put the player over Rs. 27, the player is out.*

## **Treasure Hunt**

### **Activity 4: Treasure Hunt**

*Materials Required:* Play money,

*Prerequisites:* Addition

#### *Activity Flow*

- *Designate a specific area (such as a particular classroom) as the area for the treasure hunt.*
- *Hide play money around the room. Some ideas could be to hide the money inside the desks, in between a pile of books, in between the pages of the book, just put across the tables.*
- *The children should then search and find these coins.*
- *When all the coins have been found, players count up their totals. The player with the highest total wins the game.*

## **Market**

### **Activity 5: Market**

*Materials Required:* Play money,

*Prerequisites:* Addition

#### *Activity Flow*

- *In this activity, the children play at shopping with pretend money.*

- *Divide the children into 2 groups. 1 group becomes the shopkeepers and the other group becomes the customers.*
- *Distribute equal amounts of money to the children who are the customers.*
- *Each shopkeeper can sell a different item, such as books, toys, food items, etc.*
- *The children buy whatever they are interested in, and pay for them using the play money. Dealing in money, calculating change, etc.*
- *Switch the groups after a while so the customers become the shopkeepers and vice versa.*

### 3.3 LET'S DISCUSS: RELATE TO DAILY LIFE\*

Ask the following questions to the students:

1. Why do we need money?
2. Where can we use money? Give a few examples.

Example:

To buy vegetables.

To buy groceries.

To buy vehicles.

To buy dresses.

In our life, we use the money for many things and in many places. So it's important to know to handle money. If you don't know how to calculate money, you might lose your money. Learning to handle money helps you to check your bills. It also helps to handle money efficiently.

## 4. EXERCISES & REINFORCEMENT

### 4.1 EXERCISES & REINFORCEMENT

#### Practice and Recall

#### Activity 6: Practice and Recall

*Materials Required: None*

*Prerequisites: Addition and multiplication*

#### Activity Flow

1. Add:
  - a. *29 rupees + 61 rupees + 78 rupees*
  - b. *50 rupees + 19 rupees + 44 rupees*
2. *Add 7 rupees to 8 rupees*
3. *Add 45 rupees to 33 rupees*
4. *Amulya has 25 rupees. Her aunt will give her 50 rupees. What is the total amount Amulya has?*

5. Surekha purchases 3 balls for 30 rupees, 5 pencils for 12 rupees and 4 notebooks for 20 rupees. . So what is the total amount she has to pay to the shopkeeper?
6. Thomas purchases a mathematics book for 47 rupees, a science book for 35 rupees and a notebook for 18 rupees. So what is the total amount to be paid to the shopkeeper?
7. Ravi purchased the three books from a book shop. Puzzles book for 7 rupees, Panchatantra book for 14 rupees and Entertainment stories for 5 What is the total amount to be paid to the shopkeeper?
8. A playing doll costs 45 rupees. What is the total cost of 3 such dolls?
9. A packet of cooking oil costs 82 rupees. What is the cost of 5 such packets?
10. A man spends 95 rupees for his daily food. Find the amount he spends on food for a week.
11. The cost of a book is 23 rupees. What is the total cost of 5 books?

### **Activity 7: Practice and Recall**

*Materials Required:* None

*Prerequisites:* Subtraction and division

#### *Activity Flow*

1. Subtract:
  - a. 44 from 76 rupees
  - b. 55 rupees from 98 rupees
2. Subtract 18 rupees from 25 rupees
3. Subtract 30 rupees from 75 rupees
4. Sonika has 50 rupees. She purchases bangles and rings for 45 rupees. What is the amount remaining with her?
5. David wants to purchase shoes for 399 rupees. In his bank, he has only 25 rupees. How much more money is needed to buy the shoes?
6. Laxmeesha purchased stamps and postcards for 52 rupees. He gave a 100 rupees note to the person at the post office counter. What is the amount to be returned to Lakshmeesha?
7. Sowmya has 52 rupees. She bought vegetables worth 23 rupees. . What is the amount left with her?
8. If the cost of 6 dolls is 42 rupees. What is the cost of 1 doll?
9. If the cost of 8 notebooks is 72 rupees. What is the cost of 1 notebook?
10. The cost of 4 pens is 40 rupees, What is the cost of 1 pen?

### **4.2 IMPORTANT GUIDELINES\***

#### **Exercise Reading**

It is very important that the children practice their learnings as well as their reading. Hence have the children read out the newly learned concepts from their textbooks or other available resources.

### **Perform Textbook Activity**

It is good practice to have the children perform the textbook activities. Your textbook activities might not be accessible hence go through this resource to learn how to make textbook content accessible

### **Provide Homework**

To evaluate their understanding and to help the student revise and implement the new learnt concept ensure to provide them with homework. Students should perform one or two of the questions mentioned above or from the textbook exercises with the teacher in

Class and the remaining may be given for homework. Also, ensure that the student knows their special skills linked to independently using their accessible books as it will be critical to doing homework independently

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