Excel

Basic Skills

Money, Time, Fractions and Decimals

3–4 Years

Ages 8–10

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Alan Horsfield & Elaine Horsfield

PASCAL PRESS

UNIT 1

Counting money—mixed coins and notes

A tip to help you! Count the coins and notes separately, then add them together to get the total. Don't forget to put the dollar sign and decimal point.

1 Sammy has these coins. How much does Sammy have? Write your answer on the line.

$ ....

2 Kent counted the notes he had saved. How much did Kent have?

$ ....

3 Mum empties her purse onto the desk. How much does Mum have?

.....

4 This is all Anne has left after going to the school fete. How much does Anne have left?

.....

5 Let's go over your work!

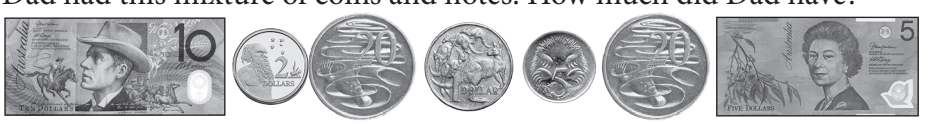
a These are the coins Rhona had in her money box. How much did Rhona have?

.....

b Brad has these notes. He exchanges them for one note. Which note does he receive?

.....

c Dad had this mixture of coins and notes. How much did Dad have?



.....

d Brett has saved this money for a model truck which will cost $18. How much more does Brett need?

.....

e After a class cake stall Cindy checked her money. She found she had 3 × 50c coins, 6 × 20c coins, 11 × 10c coins and 9 × 5c coins. How much did Cindy have?

.....

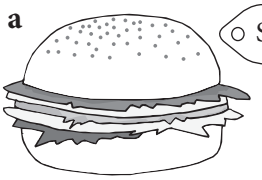
☞ Answers on page A1

UNIT

2 Getting change in dollars

A tip to help you! The amount of money offered to pay for an item is called the tendered amount. To find the change take the cost of the item from the amount of money tendered. When it is a whole-dollar amount you can give your answer in whole dollars. Find the change after making a purchase with the amounts shown.

1 **a**



$3.00

Change $ .....

b

$13.00

Change $ .....

2 **a**

$11.00

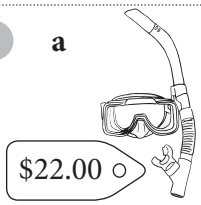
Change $ .....

b

$4.00

Change $ .....

3 **a**



$22.00

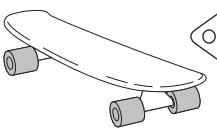
Change $ .....

b

$15.00

Change $ .....

4 I have $60. I buy this skateboard. How much change do I get?



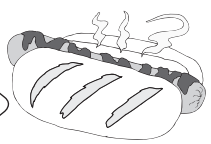
$52.00

$ .....

5 **Let's go over your work!**

How much change will you receive?

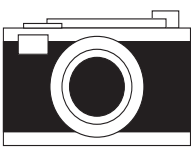
a



$2.00

Change $ .....

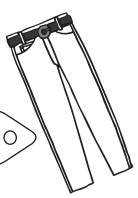
b



$24.00

Change $ .....

c



$28.00

Change $ .....

d

$35.00

Change $ .....

e Luke has $50. He buys this jacket for $35.

He should get a $ ..... note and a $ ..... note.

☞ Answers on page A1

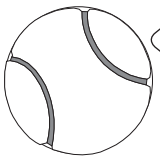
UNIT

3 Getting change in coins

A tip to help you! The amount of cents in dollar amounts is always two numbers, e.g. $5.00, $5.05. If the change is only in cents you can write just the number of cents, e.g. 50 cents.

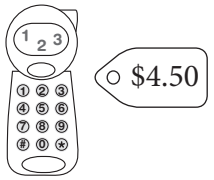
Find the change after making a purchase with the amounts shown.

1 **a**



Change ..... cents

b



Change ..... cents

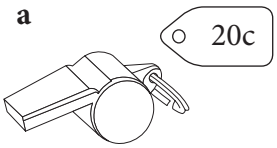
2 **a**

Change ..... cents

b

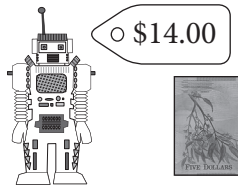
..... cents

3 **a**



Change ..... cents

b



Change $ .....

4 I have $2. I buy an ice-cream for 75 cents. Put a cross on the coins needed to give the correct change.

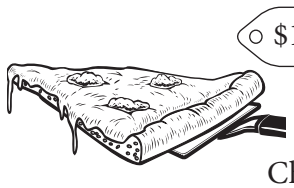
5 **Let's go over your work!**

How much change will you receive?

a

Change ..... cents

b



Change $ .....

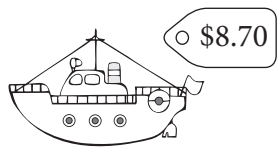
c I have a $5 note. I buy a magazine for $1.50.
How much change will I get?

$ .....

d Mr Young buys a pasta meal for $9.95.
How much change will he get from $10?

.....

e Jack buys a toy boat. He pays with a $10 note. Put a cross on the coins needed to give the correct change.



☞ Answers on page A1

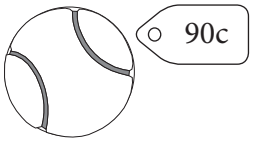
UNIT

4 Getting change in notes and coins

A tip to help you! The amount of cents in dollar amounts is always two numbers, e.g. $5.00, $5.05.

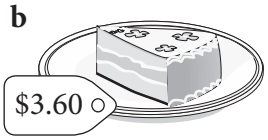
Find the change after making a purchase with the amounts shown.

1 **a**



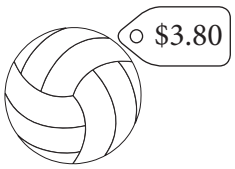
Change $ .....

b



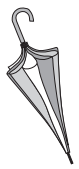
Change $ .....

2 **a**



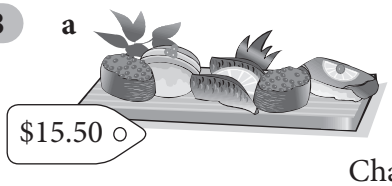
Change $ .....

b



Change $ .....

3 **a**



Change $ .....

b

Change $ .....

4 I have $20. I buy a cinema ticket for $13.50. Put a cross on the coins needed to give the correct change.

5 **Let's go over your work!**

How much change will you receive?

a

Change $ .....

b

Change $ .....

c I have two $10 notes. I buy a magazine for $15.50.
How much change will I get?

$ .....

d Mr Ohm has a $100 note. He pays $55 for petrol. Put a cross on the notes for the correct change.

e CDs cost $15 each. Jason buys three.
Put a cross on the notes that will cover the cost.

☞ Answers on page A1

UNIT

5 Rounding up to the next 5c

The coin with the lowest value is the 5c coin. Other coins are all multiples of 5c.
Any item that has a cost price ending in 3c or 4c is rounded up to the next 5c for cash purchases, e.g. if an item costs $1.24 you will pay $1.25 in cash. You cannot get 1c or 2c in change.

A tip to help you! Cash purchases must be rounded to the nearest 5c (or 10c). There are no 1c or 2c coins to give change for items that have a price that ends in 3c or 4c. You round up.

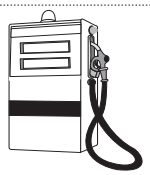
1 A light bulb has a price tag of $2.63. How much would it cost to purchase with cash?
Circle a letter.

A $2.55 **B** $2.60 **C** $2.65 **D** $3.00

2 A muesli bar has a price tag of $1.44. How much would it cost using cash? Circle a letter.

A $1.40 **B** $1.44 **C** $1.45 **D** $1.50

3 Ms Sharp purchases petrol that comes to $24.03 on the bowser display.
If she pays cash for her purchase how much will she pay?



$ .....

4 At the supermarket Mrs Leong buys a packet of biscuits for $1.24.
She hands over $1.25 in cash.
How much change will she get?

.....

5 Let's go over your work!

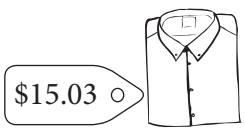
a Flyspray has a price tag of $11.94. How much would it cost to purchase with cash?
Circle a letter.

A $11.90 **B** $11.93 **C** $11.94 **D** $11.95

b Ice-cream has a price tag of $3.03. How much would it cost to purchase with cash?
Circle a letter.

A $3.00 **B** $3.05 **C** $3.10 **D** $3.30

c Mark buys this shirt.
If he pays cash for his purchase how much will he pay?



$ .....

d At the hardware store Grant buys a hammer for $9.95.
He hands over a $10 note. How much change will he get?

.....

e At the supermarket Sherri buys these items.
At the checkout she hands over $5.20.
How much change will she get?

.....

☞ Answers on page A1

UNIT

6 Rounding up to the next 10c

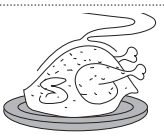
The coin with the lowest value is the 5c coin. Other coins are all multiples of 5c.
Any item that has a cost price ending in 8c or 9c is rounded up to the next 10c, e.g. an item that costs $9.99 will cost you $10.00 in cash. You cannot get 1c in change.

A tip to help you! Cash purchases must be rounded to the nearest 5c (or 10c). There are no 1c or 2c coins to give change for items that have a price that ends in 8c or 9c. You round up.

1 Pyjamas have a price tag of $4.88. How much would they cost to purchase with cash?
Circle a letter.

A $4.85 **B** $4.90 **C** $4.95 **D** $5.00

2 A cooked chicken has a price tag of $9.48. How much would it cost to purchase with cash? Circle a letter.



A $9.40 **B** $9.45 **C** $9.48 **D** $9.50

3 Mr Long purchased a second-hand book for $1.99.
If he pays cash for his purchase how much will he pay? $ .....

4 At the deli Jessica buys some olives for $4.89. She hands over $5 in cash.
Circle the coins she should receive in change.

5 Let's go over your work!

a A hot pie has a price tag of $3.38. How much would it cost to purchase with cash?
Circle a letter.

A $3.00 **B** $3.35 **C** $3.40 **D** $3.50

b Biros have a price tag of $1.49. How much would it cost to purchase two with cash?
Circle a letter.

A $2.95 **B** $2.98 **C** $2.99 **D** $3.00

c Rowan purchased a stapler for $3.98.
If he pays cash using a $5 note, how much change should he get? $ .....

d Georgia buys three jelly Crunchos for 66c each.
She tenders a $2 coin. How much change will she get? .....

e At the supermarket Fran buys a blouse for $9.59. She hands over $10 at the checkout.
Circle the coins she should receive in change.

☞ Answers on page A1

UNIT

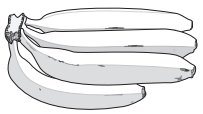
7 Rounding down to the nearest 10c

Any item that has a cost price ending in 1c or 2c is rounded down to the previous 10c, e.g. you will pay $4.20 in cash for an item that costs $4.22. There is no change under 5c. You make a saving of 2c!

A tip to help you! Cash purchases must be rounded to the nearest 5c (or 10c). There are no 1c or 2c coins to give change for items that have a price that ends in 1c or 2c. You round down.

1 Janice bought a bag of Smarties priced at 82c.
How much cash did Janice need to buy them? .....

2 The bananas Mr Johns buys come to a total of $8.71.
How much cash does he need? Circle a letter.



A $8.70 **B** $8.71 **C** $8.72 **D** $8.75

3 The total of Mrs Tsang's supermarket purchases come to $30.12.
If she pays cash for her purchases how much will she pay? $ .....

4 At a market stall Mick buys some loose nuts for $3.72.
He hands over two $2 coins. Circle the coins he should receive in change.

5 **Let's go over your work!**

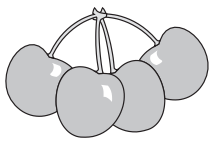
a Janis bought a bag of grapes priced at $1.02.
How much cash would Janis need to pay for the grapes? $ .....

b The groceries Roy buys come to a total of $98.91.
How much would they cost with cash? Circle a letter.

A $98.00 **B** $98.90 **C** $98.95 **D** $99.00

c Sue buys two sweets for $1.31 each.
If she pays cash for the sweets, how much will she pay? $ .....

d At a market stall Keith buys some cherries for $3.91.
He hands over $4 for his purchase. Put a cross on the change he should get.



e At the school fete Fran buys three cupcakes for a total of $4.11.
How much will she be expected to pay? $ .....

☞ Answers on page A1

UNIT

8 Rounding down to the nearest 5c

Any item that has a cost price ending in 6c or 7c is rounded down to the previous 5c, e.g. you will pay $9.55 in cash for an item that costs $9.56. There is no change under 5c. You make a saving of 1c!

A tip to help you! Cash purchases must be rounded to the nearest 5c (or 10c). There are no 1c or 2c coins to give change for items that have a price that ends in 6c or 7c. You round down.

1 Pete bought a bag of Choccos at the supermarket priced at 67c.
How much cash would Pete need to pay for the Choccos? .....

2 The lamb chops Ms Yew buys come to a total of $12.37.
How much would they cost if paid for with cash? Circle a letter.

A $12.00 **B** $12.30 **C** $12.35 **D** $12.40

3 The total cost, with tax, of car repairs came to $130.96.
If they are paid for with cash, how much will the repairs cost? $ .....

4 At a fruit stall Simone buys some berries for $4.97.
She tenders a $5 note. Put a cross on the change she should get.

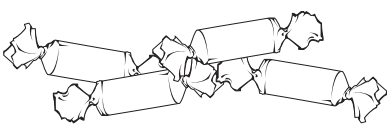
5 Let's go over your work!

a Lydia bought a bag of marshmallows priced at $1.67.
How much cash would Lydia need to pay for them? $ .....

b Roy buys party decorations that come to a total of $13.16.
How much would they cost with cash? Circle a letter.
A $13.00 **B** $13.06 **C** $13.10 **D** $13.15

c Luke buys a model jet for $2.55.
If he pays cash for the jet, how much will he pay? $ .....

d At a show Karl buys some wrapped lollies for a total of $2.07.
He hands over $2.10 for his purchase.
Put a cross on the change he should get.



e Phyllis wants to purchase a string of beads at the school fete for $3.86.
How much will she be expected to pay in cash? $ .....

☞ Answers on page A1

UNIT

9 Counting up change

Before calculators and computerised cash registers people actually had to count out change. It can still happen at markets and fetes. 'Counting up' ensures the correct change is given. Simply count up from the item cost to the amount tendered (given).
So, for example, if a customer buys a pie for $2.70 with a $5 note you could give change by counting up. First, you would say '$2.70 (the price of the pie), $2.80, $3, $5 (the amount tendered)'. The coins involved would be 10c to $2.80, 20c to $3 and $2 to $5. The total change would therefore be $2.30.

A tip to help you! When counting up change, always start with the coin or note with the least value.

1 Look at the example above.
Put a cross on the first coin given in the change.

2 At the school fete Ashlie has to give change from $10 for a $4 book. She does this by counting up.
Put a cross on the first coin or note she gives to the customer.

3 A can of Kola costs $2.25. Glenn has to count up change to $5.
What is the first coin he will use? Circle a letter.

A 5c **B** 10c **C** 20c **D** 50c **E** $1

4 Marcus is given a $20 note for an item costing $5. What is the first note or coin Marcus will hand the customer as he counts out the change? .....

5 Let's go over your work!

a I have to give change from $4 for $2.50 by counting up. Put a cross on the first coin I give in the change.

b At the Sunday market Denni has to give change from $20 for a $6 book.
She does this by counting up.
Put a cross on the first coin or note she gives to the customer.

c An ice-cream costs 80c. Aaron has to count up change to $5.
What is the first coin he will use? Circle a letter.

A 5c **B** 10c **C** 20c **D** 50c **E** $1

d In question **c** above what is the last coin Aaron will give to the customer?

A 5c **B** 10c **C** 20c **D** $1 **E** $2

e Elsie is given a $50 note for an item costing $15. What is the first note Elsie will hand the customer as she counts out the change? .....

☞ Answers on page A1

UNIT

10 Rounding and counting up change

A tip to help you! When counting up change, always start with the coin or note with the least value. It is wise to say aloud what you are doing. Start with the item price and add up to the amount the customer tenders.

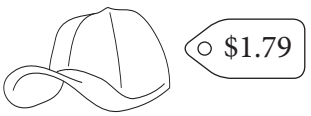
1 At the school fete cupcakes are 38c each. A customer buys one and pays $1. Julie has to give change. What is the first coin she gives the customer?

A 5c **B** 10c **C** $1 **D** 50c

2 Dad pays with a $10 note for $8.61 worth of mower fuel at a petrol bowser. What is the first coin he will receive in the change that is counted out?

A 5c **B** 10c **C** 20c **D** 50c **E** $1

3 Rob has $5 to buy this cap at a church fete. When his change is counted out what is the last coin counted into his hand?



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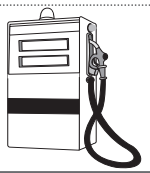
4 Mr Grimm buys petrol at a bowser. It costs $31.44. He gets change from $35. Which coin in his change has the highest value?



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5 **Let's go over your work!**

a At the street cake stall Anne buys three ANZAC biscuits for 81c in total and hands over a $2 coin. Change is counted into her hand. What is the first coin she is given?

A 5c **B** 10c **C** 20c **D** 50c

b Dad pays with this note  for meat with a price tag of $2.32.

What is the first coin he will get in change that is counted out?

A 5c **B** 10c **C** 20c **D** 50c **E** $1

c Rob has $5 to buy mince with this price tag. When his change is counted out what is the last coin he will be given?

.....

d How much change from a $10 note will Marcia get for a purchase of $6.64?

.....

e If Marcia's change was counted out correctly, how many coins would be in her change?

.....

☞ Answers on pages A1–A2

UNIT

11 Half-hours and quarter-hours

The three main divisions when telling the time are the hours, half-hours and quarter-hours.

A tip to help you! A quarter-hour can be any 15 minutes of time. From 10 past 2 to 25 past 2 is 15 minutes or a quarter of an hour.

1 This is 4 o'clock. 

Show the time half an hour later on this clock face. 

2 This is 7 o'clock. 

Show the time a quarter of an hour later on this clock face. 

3 This is 2 o'clock. 

Show the time three-quarters of an hour later on this clock face. 

4 **a** The time 15 minutes past the hour is said to be a quarter **past** the hour. 

Show a quarter past 9 on this clock. 

b The time 15 minutes before the hour is said to be a quarter **to** the hour. 

Show a quarter to 9 on this clock. 

5 **Let's go over your work!**

a The time is a quarter to 1. Tom has to wait until 1 o'clock for the bus. How many minutes is this? .....

b Write **past** or **to** in the space under these clocks to give the correct time.


quarter 12


quarter 10


quarter 5


quarter 4

c This is when Rhona's alarm went off. She got up 15 minutes later. When did she get up?  .....

d These two clocks show the time on a Monday afternoon. What is the difference in time between the two clocks?   .....

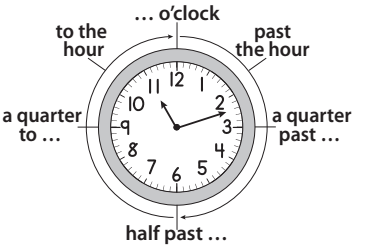
e How many minutes are between a quarter to 3 and a quarter past 3? ..... minutes

☞ Answers on page A2

UNIT

12 'Past' and 'to' times

A tip to help you! All the times on a clock face are either 'past' or 'to' times, apart from the o'clock times.



1 When the minute hand is on 4, the time is on the 'past' side of the clock.
Is this true? Tick a box. ☐ Yes ☐ No

2 When the minute hand is on 11 the time is on the 'to' side of the clock.
Is this true? Tick a box. ☐ Yes ☐ No

3 How many minutes are between:

a 12 o'clock and 1 o'clock? .....

b 12 o'clock and a quarter past 12? .....

c 6 o'clock and 12 o'clock? .....

d 6 o'clock and a quarter to 7? .....

4 How many minutes are between:

a 3 o'clock and 5 past 3? .....

b 6 o'clock and half past 6? .....

c 9:30 and 10 o'clock? .....

d a quarter to 11 and 11 o'clock? .....

5 **Let's go over your work!**

a How many minutes are on the 'past' side of a clock? ..... minutes

b How many minutes are on the 'to' side of a clock? ..... minutes

c When the minute hand is on 6, the time is on the 'past' side of the clock.
Is this true? Tick a box. ☐ Yes ☐ No

d Look at these clocks.
What is the difference in time?
Write your answer on the line.
(There are two possible answers.)

.....

e Write the 'to' and 'past' times under these clocks. The first one has been done for you.

6 o'clock ....

☞ Answers on page A2

UNIT

13 Understanding minutes

The numbers on the clock face show the hours.
They are also used to show groups of 5 minutes.
The small lines between numbers are 1-minute intervals.

A tip to help you! To find out how many minutes a number on a clock face stands for, you can count around the clock face in fives or you can multiply the number by five. So if the minute hand is on 6, you say 6 × 5 = 30. The 6 means 30 minutes.

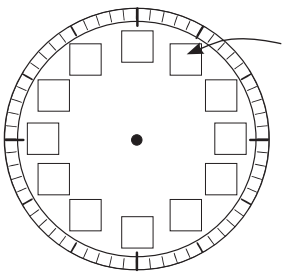
1 The minute hand moves from the 7 to the 8.
How many minutes did it take to go from the 7 to the 8? ___ minutes

2 The minute hand moves from the 5 to the 7.
How many minutes did it take to go from the 5 to the 7? ___ minutes

3 This is the time Simone starts training.
She trains for 10 minutes.
What number will the minute hand be on when she stops her training?

.....

4 Write the numbers for the 5-minute intervals around this clock face.



5 Let's go over your work!

a The minute hand moves from the 4 to the 5.
How many minutes did it take to go from the 4 to the 5? ..... minutes

b The minute hand moves from the 10 to the 12.
How many minutes did it take to go from the 10 to the 12? ..... minutes

c Minnie leaves at 20 past 7 to go to a school concert.
She arrives at school 10 minutes later.
Draw the hands on this clock to show the time she arrived at school.

d This is part of a clock face.
How many minute intervals are shown?

.....

e Fill in the minutes for each number around the clock face.
The first two have been done for you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5	10	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___

☞ Answers on page A2

UNIT

14 Understanding 5-minute intervals

This is the first 5-minute interval after the hour.

This time is 5 past 2.

A tip to help you! Count in fives to find out how many minutes are between numbers on a clock face. So to find the number of minutes between half past 6 and 5 to 7, count in fives from the 6 to the 11. There are 5 steps or 25 minutes.

1 How many minutes past 7 o'clock are shown on this clock?

.....

2 Which clock face number will the minute hand be on at 25 minutes past the hour?

.....

3 Draw the minute hand on this clock to show 40 minutes after 2 o'clock.

4 How many minutes are there until 4 o'clock?

.....

5 **Let's go over your work!**

a How many minutes past 8 o'clock are shown on this clock?

.....

b Draw the minute hand on this clock to show 10 minutes to 9 o'clock.

c Which clock face number will the minute hand be on at 15 minutes past the hour? .....

d What is the time on this clock? Write your answer in the spaces.

The time is ..... minutes to ..... .

e How many minutes are from 10 past 6 to 10 to 7? ..... minutes

☞ Answers on page A2

Answers

Year 3

Unit 1 Counting money—mixed coins and notes Page 1

1. $11.25 ((5 × $2) + $1 + (2 × 10c) + 5c = $11.25)
2. $55.00 ((2 × $20) + $10 + $5 = $55.00)
3. $17.80 ($10 + $5 + $2 + 50c + 20c + (2 × 5c) = $17.80)
4. $8.45 ($5 + $2 + (2 × 50c) + 20c + (2 × 10c) + 5c = $8.45)
5. **a** $3.85 ($2 + $1 + 50c + (2 × 10c) + (3 × 5c) = $3.85)
   b $50.00 note ((2 × $5) + (2 × $20) = $50.00)
   c $18.45 ($10 + $5 + $2 + $1 + (2 × 20c) + 5c = $18.45)
   d $8.00 (Brett has $10.00: $2 + $5 + 3 × $1 = $10.00. Brett needs another $8.00. $18.00 – $10.00 = $8.00)
   e $4.25 ((3 × 50c) + (6 × 20c) + (11 × 10c) + (9 × 5c) = $4.25)

Unit 2 Getting change in dollars Page 2

1. **a** $7 ($10 – $3 = $7) **b** $2 ($10 + $5 = $15; $15 – $13 = $2)
2. **a** $9 ($20 – $11 = $9) **b** $16 ($20 – $4 = $16)
3. **a** $28 ($50 – $22 = $28) **b** $35 ($50 – $15 = $35)
4. $8 ($60 – $52 = $8)
5. **a** $18 ($20 – $2 = $18) **b** $6 ($10 + $20 = $30; $30 – $24 = $6)
   c $12 ($20 + $20 = $40; $40 – $28 = $12)
   d $65 ($100 – $35 = $65) **e** $5, $10 ($50 – $35 = $15; $10 + $5 = $15)

Unit 3 Getting change in coins Page 3

1. **a** 80c ($2 – $1.20 = 80c) **b** 50c ($5.00 – $4.50 = 50c)
2. **a** 40c ($2 + $2 = $4; $4.00 – $3.60 = 40c)
   b 10c ($5.00 – $4.90 = 10c)
3. **a** 30c (50c – 20c = 30c) **b** $1 ($5 + $10 = $15; $15 – $14 = $1)
4. Change equals $1.25. A cross should be on the $1, 20c and 5c coins.
5. **a** 70c ($2.00 – $1.30 = 70c) **b** 35c ($2.00 – $1.65 = 35c)
   c $3.50 ($5.00 – $1.50 = $3.50) **d** 5c ($10.00 – $9.95 = 5c)
   e $1.30 ($10.00 – $8.70 = $1.30)
   A cross should be on the $1, 20c and 10c (or two 5c) coins.

Unit 4 Getting change in notes and coins Page 4

1. **a** $4.10 ($5.00 – 90c = $4.10) **b** $1.40 ($5.00 – $3.60 = $1.40)
2. **a** $6.20 ($10.00 – $3.80 = $6.20) **b** $7.50 ($20.00 – $12.50 = $7.50)
3. **a** $34.50 ($50.00 – $15.50 = $34.50)
   b $17.00 ($20.00 + $20.00 = $40.00) ($40.00 – $23.00 = $17.00)
4. The change would be $6.50. The crossed coins would be 3 × $2 coins + one 50c coin.
5. **a** $9.50 ($10.00 – 50c = $9.50) **b** $9.20 ($20.00 – $10.80 = $9.20)
   c $4.50 (2 × $10 = $20; $20.00 – $15.50 = $4.50)
   d Mr Ohm's change would be $45. The crossed notes would be the two $20 notes and a $5 note.
   e The CDs cost Jason $45. The crossed notes would be the $20 note, the two $10 notes and a $5 note.

Unit 5 Rounding up to the next 5c Page 5

1. C (Round up to the next 5c.)
2. C (Round up to the next 5c.)
3. $24.05 (Round up to the next 5c.)
4. Mrs Leong will not get any change as the purchase price will be rounded to $1.25.
5. **a** D (Round up to the next 5c.)
   b B (Round up to the next 5c.)
   c $15.05 (Round up to the next 5c.)
   d 5c (No rounding required)
   e 5c ($2.01 + $3.13 = $5.14; Round $5.14 to $5.15; $5.20 – $5.15 = 5c)

Unit 6 Rounding up to the next 10c Page 6

1. B (Round $4.88 to $4.90.) 2. D (Round $9.48 to $9.50.)
3. $2 (Round $1.99 to $2.00.)
4. The change is 10c. (Round $4.89 to $4.90; $5.00 – $4.90 = 10c)
5. **a** C (Round up to the next 10c.)
   b D (Two biros would cost 2 × $1.49 = $2.98; Round up to the next 10c.)
   c $1 change (Round to the next 10c or $4.00; $5.00 – $4.00 = $1.00)
   d No change (66c × 3 = $1.98; $1.98 rounded to the next 10c = $2.00)
   e Put a cross on the two 20-cent pieces. (Round $9.59 to the next 10c = $9.60; $10.00 – $9.60 = 40c)

Unit 7 Rounding down to the nearest 10c Page 7

1. 80c (Round down to the previous 10c.)
2. A (Round down to the previous 10c.)
3. $30.10 (Round down to the previous 10c.)
4. Put a cross on the 10-cent coin and one 20-cent coin. (Round $3.72 down to $3.70; $4.00 – $3.70 = 30c)
5. **a** $1 (Round down to the previous 10c.)
   b B (Round $98.91 down to the previous 10c = $98.90.)
   c $2.60 (2 × $1.31 = $2.62; Round down to the previous 10c.)
   d Put a cross on the 10c piece. (Round $3.91 to $3.90.)
   e $4.10 (Round down to the previous 10c.)

Unit 8 Rounding down to the nearest 5c Page 8

1. 65c (Round down to the previous 5c.)
2. C (Round down to the previous 5c.)
3. $130.95 (Round down to the previous 5c.)
4. Put a cross on the 5c piece. (Round $4.97 to $4.95; $5.00 – $4.95 = 5c)
5. **a** $1.65 (Round down to the previous 5c.)
   b D (Round down to the previous 5c.)
   c $2.55 (No rounding required)
   d Put a cross on the 5c piece. (Round $2.07 to $2.05; $2.10 – $2.05 = 5c)
   e $3.85 (Round down to the previous 5c.)

Unit 9 Counting up change Page 9

1. 10c coin (When counting up, start with the coin of least value.)
2. $1 coin (Ashlie will give change of $1 and $5 in that order—a total of $6.)
3. A (Glenn will give change of 5c, 20c, 50c and $2—in that order.)
4. $5 note (Marcus will give notes of $5 and $10 in that order—a total of $15.)
5. **a** 50c coin (I will give change of 50c and $1 in that order—a total of $1.50.)
   b $2 coin (Denni will give change of $2, $2 and $10 in that order—a total of $14.)
   c C (Aaron will give change of 20c, $2 and $2 in that order—a total of $4.20.)
   d E (When counting up the coin of greatest value is the last coin given.)
   e $5 note (Elsie will give notes of $5, $10 and $20 in that order—a total of $35.)

Unit 10 Rounding and counting up change Page 10

1. B (Julie rounds up to 40c, then gives change of 10c and 50c in that order—a total of 60c.)
2. C (Round down to $8.60, then give change of 20c, 20c and $1 in that order—a total of $1.40.)

3. $2 coin ($1.79 is rounded up to $1.80, then change of 20c, $1 and $2 is given in that order.)
4. $2 ($31.44 is rounded to $31.45, then change is given of 5c, 50c, $1and $2 in that order.)
5. **a** C (81c is rounded down to 80c, then 20c and $1 in that order is given to her.)
   b C $2.32 is rounded down to $2.30, then he is given change of 20c, 50c, $2 and $5 in that order.)
   c $2 coin (Round up to 20c then get change of 10c, 20c 50c and $2 in that order.)
   d $3.35 (Round up to $6.65, then get change of 5c, 10c, 20c, $1 and $2 is given in that order)
   e five coins (5c, 10c, 20c, $1 and $2 coins)

Unit 11 Half-hours and quarter-hours Page 11

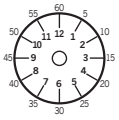
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. **a**  **b** 
5. **a** 15 minutes (quarter of an hour)
   b a quarter to 12, a quarter past 10, a quarter past 5, a quarter to 4 **c** a quarter to 8
   d 1 hour (A quarter past 3 to a quarter past 4 is 1 hour.)
   e 30 minutes (It is half an hour from a quarter to 3 to a quarter past 3.)

Unit 12 'Past' and 'to' times Page 12

1. Yes (The right-hand side of the clock is the 'past' side.)
2. Yes (The left-hand side of the clock is the 'to' side.)
3. **a** 60 minutes (1 hour) **b** 15 minutes (quarter of an hour)
   c 360 minutes (6 hours: 6 × 60)
   d 45 minutes (three-quarters of an hour)
4. **a** 5 minutes **b** 30 minutes **c** 30 minutes **d** 15 minutes
5. **a** 30 minutes are on the 'past' side (right) side of the clock face.
   b 30 minutes are on the 'to' side (left) side of the clock face.
   c Yes (When the minute hand is on 6 it is half 'past' the hour.)
   d 30 minutes (half an hour)
   e a quarter past 6, half past 6, a quarter to 7

Unit 13 Understanding minutes Page 13

1. 5 minutes 2. 10 minutes (Two lots of 5 minutes)
3. 5 (Simone started training at 15 minutes past 5 when the minute hand was on 3. She finished 10 minutes later when the minute hand was on 5.)
4. This diagram shows how the hour numbers and the minute numbers match up.



5. **a** 5 minutes (There are 5 minutes between the numbers on a clock face.)
   b 10 minutes (Two lots of 5 minutes)
   c Minnie arrives at school at half past 7.
   d 8 (Count the intervals between the small lines.)
   e The missing numbers are: 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55 and 60 (which is also 0). Check with the diagram for question 4.

Unit 14 Understanding 5-minute intervals Page 14

1. 10 minutes (The minute hand is on 2 which is two lots of 5 minutes from the 12.)
2. 5 (5 × 5 = 25)
3. (5 × 8 = 40) 
4. 5 minutes to 4 o'clock (The minute hand has to move to the next number—5 minutes.)
5. **a** 25 minutes past 8 o'clock (5 × 5 = 25) **b** 
   c 3 (5 × 3 = 15)
   d The time is 20 minutes to 3.
   e There are 40 minutes between the numbers 2 and 10.