Counting Change

When you buy an item, you might not have the exact coins and bills for the amount it costs. You can then pay with a bigger bill, and get back some change.

To give change, or to check the change you are given, you can <u>count up</u> from *the price* of the item until you reach the amount the customer gives.
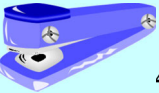
34¢ Customer gives $1	Count up from the price →	35 ¢ 40 ¢ 50 ¢ 75 ¢ 100 ¢	The change is these coins. The change is 66¢.

Notice: you first count up from 34¢ to 40¢ — to the next ten-cent amount.

68¢ Customer gives $1	Count up from the price →	69 ¢ 70 ¢ 80 ¢ 90 ¢ 100 ¢	The change is these coins. The change is 32¢.

Notice: you first count up from 68¢ to 70¢ — to the next ten-cent amount.

1. Draw the coins for the change. Count up! You can also do this with real money.

a. 78¢ Customer gives $1	Change: _____
b. 65¢ Customer gives $1	Change: _____
c. 47¢ Customer gives $1	Change: _____
d. 52¢ Customer gives $1	Change: _____

2. Draw the coins for the change.

a. $1.15

Customer gives $2   Change: _____

b. $2.30

Customer gives $2.50   Change: _____

c. $1.78

Customer gives $2   Change: _____

d. $2.32

Customer gives $3   Change: _____

3. Find the change. You can draw coins or use real money to help.

a. A toy: $1.44	**b.** A drink: $0.88
Customer gives $1.50	Customer gives $1
Change $_____	Change $_____
c. Coffee: $0.97	**d.** A pencil set: $1.55
Customer gives $1.00	Customer gives $1.75
Change $_____	Change $_____
e. A book: $3.25	**f.** A postcard: $0.35
Customer gives $4	Customer gives $0.50
Change $_____	Change $_____

Making Change

1. To give change, or to check the change you are given, you can count up from the price of the item until you reach the amount the customer gives. First count up to the next whole dollar. Then use 1-dollar or 5-dollar bills.

a.
Price: $0.76

Customer gives $1

Count up → $0.80 $1.00

The change is

$_____

b.
Price: $8.90

Customer gives $10

Count up → $9.00 $10.00

The change is

$_____

c.
Price: $2.35

Customer gives $5

Count up →

The change is

$_____

d.
Price: $4.18

Customer gives $10

Count up →

The change is

$_____

e.
Price: $3.04

Customer gives $10

Count up →

The change is

$_____

2. Figure out the change. You can draw coins or use real money to help.

a.
Price: $3.55

Customer gives $5

The change is

$_____

b.
Price: $8.60

Customer gives $10

The change is

$_____

c.
Price: $4.70

Customer gives $10

The change is

$_____

d.
Price: $7.99

Customer gives $10

The change is

$_____

e.
Price: $3.25

Customer gives $5

The change is

$_____

f.
Price: $4.15

Customer gives $10

The change is

$_____

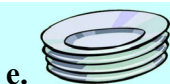| Finding change is finding the difference.	Example:
You can also find the change by subtracting the item price from the money amount the customer gives.	A book costs $6. You give $10.
You are just finding the *difference* between the price and the money given.	Your change: $10 − $6 = **$4**.
You can add up to find the change.	A toy costs $3.30. You give $10.
Another method is to first add up to the next whole dollar to find the cents. Then find the dollar-amount by subtracting.	First find how many cents there are to the next whole dollar: $3.30 + **$0.70** = $4.
Again, you are finding the difference between the price and the money given, but you are finding it in two parts.	Then find the difference between $4 and $10, which is **$6**.
	The total change is $6.70.

3. Find the change.

a. A book costs $7. You give $10.	**b.** A basket costs $4. You give $20.	**c.** A train costs $5.50. You give $10.
Change: $_____	Change: $_____	Change: $_____
d. A magazine costs $2.40. You give $10.	**e.** A meal costs $7.60. You give $10.	**f.** A drink costs $1.30. You give $5.
Change: $_____	Change: $_____	Change: $_____
g. Crayons cost $3.80. You give $5.	**h.** Staples cost $1.40. You give $2.	**i.** Paper costs $7.20. You give $10.
Change: $_____	Change: $_____	Change: $_____

4. Did these people receive the correct change? If not, correct it.

   a. Margie bought a few items that cost $7.86. She paid with a $10-bill.
   She got back two dollars, two dimes, and four pennies.

   b. Fred bought a toy car for $2.76 and gave $5 for it. The clerk handed back
   to him a quarter and two dollars.

Here's a little trick for finding two 2-digit numbers that add up to 100:

The tens add up to 9.   The ones add up to 10.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\ 4 \\ +\ 7\ 6 \\ \hline 1\ 0\ 0 \end{array}$$

The ones <u>add up to 10</u>.
The tens <u>add up to 9</u>...

...plus there is one ten that is "carried" from the ones — total 10 tens or a hundred.

5. Try it yourself! Find the two-digit number so the sum is 100.

a.
$$\begin{array}{r} 5\ 6 \\ +\ \underline{} \\ 1\ 0\ 0 \end{array}$$

b.
$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 9 \\ +\ \underline{} \\ 1\ 0\ 0 \end{array}$$

c.
$$\begin{array}{r} 7\ 2 \\ +\ \underline{} \\ 1\ 0\ 0 \end{array}$$

d.
$$\begin{array}{r} 4\ 4 \\ +\ \underline{} \\ 1\ 0\ 0 \end{array}$$

e.
$$\begin{array}{r} 3\ 4 \\ +\ \underline{} \\ 1\ 0\ 0 \end{array}$$

6. Fill in the missing cent-amount. You can use the "trick" explained above.

a. 54¢ +_____¢ = 100¢	**b.** 38¢ +_____¢ = $1	**c.** 33¢ +_____¢ = $1
76¢ +_____¢ = 100¢	$1.13 +_____¢ = $2	$4.39 +_____¢ = $5
27¢ +_____¢ = 100¢	$3.86 +_____¢ = $4	$9.37 +_____¢ = $10

7. Find the change. Find also what coins and bills that could be used to make the change.

a. A book costs $3.55. You give $5. *Change: $1.45. Use a quarter, two dimes, and a dollar bill.*	**b.** Pencils cost $2.88. You give $5.
c. A shirt costs $7.76. You give $10.	**d.** Sunglasses cost $8.95. You give $10.
e. A sandwich costs $4.26. You give $5.	**f.** Flowers cost $6.28. You give $10.