

Name: _____ Date: _____

Count and Compare

GRADE 1

MATHEMATICS

B1.1

F1.1

When the coins are mixed, count the ones worth the most first and then keep counting on with the ones worth less. Two different sets of coins can end up worth exactly the same.

PART A: MIXED COUNTING

1. Three nickels and one dime make _____¢.
2. Two dimes and two nickels make _____¢.
3. One quarter and three nickels make _____¢.
4. Four dimes and one nickel make _____¢.

PART B: WHO HAS MORE?

5. Tom has 5 nickels. Riya has 2 dimes. Who has more money, and by how much?

SHOW YOUR WORK

Answer: _____

6. Luis has 3 dimes. Ada has 1 quarter and 1 nickel. Do they have the same amount? Explain.

SHOW YOUR WORK

Answer: _____

7. Ian has 45¢ in dimes and nickels. He has 4 dimes. How many nickels does he have?

SHOW YOUR WORK

Answer: _____

PART C: WORTH THE SAME?

8. Which is worth more, 6 nickels or 3 dimes?
Ⓐ They are worth the same Ⓑ 6 nickels Ⓒ 3 dimes
9. Nia has 2 quarters and 1 dime. How much is that?
Ⓐ 60¢ Ⓑ 35¢ Ⓒ 3¢

PART D: MAKE FIFTY TWO WAYS

10. Make 50¢ in two different ways using nickels, dimes and quarters. Show your counting for each one.

Count and Compare

ANSWER KEY

1. 25
2. 30
3. 40
4. 45
5. Tom has more. His nickels make 25¢ and Riya's dimes make 20¢, so he has 5¢ more.
6. Yes. Luis has 30¢ and Ada has 30¢ too, so they are the same.
7. 1 nickel.
8. A) They are worth the same
9. A) 60¢
10. Any two different sets totalling 50¢, for example two quarters, or five dimes, or one quarter with two dimes and one nickel.

TEACHER NOTES

Extension beyond the grade-level expectation: two coin types are mixed in every question, Part B compares two sets rather than counting one, and question 3 works backwards from a total to a missing number of coins.