

Change from a Loonie

GRADE 3

MATHEMATICS

F1.1

B2.3

A loonie is 100¢. To find the change from \$1, take the price away from 100. A 60¢ sticker leaves $100 - 60 = 40$ ¢ change. Change from \$5 works the same way with dollars.

PART A: CHANGE FROM \$1

1. A sticker costs 60¢. Change from \$1: _____¢.
2. A pencil costs 75¢. Change from \$1: _____¢.
3. An eraser costs 90¢. Change from \$1: _____¢.
4. A bookmark costs 50¢. Change from \$1: _____¢.

PART B: CHANGE FROM \$5

5. A book costs \$3. Change from \$5: \$_____.
6. A game costs \$4. Change from \$5: \$_____.
7. A craft kit costs \$2. Change from \$5: \$_____.

PART C: AT THE REWARD STORE

8. Andre buys a 45¢ sticker and pays with a loonie. How much change does he get?

SHOW YOUR WORK

Answer: _____

9. Daniela buys a \$3 notebook and pays with a \$5 bill. How much change does she get?

SHOW YOUR WORK

Answer: _____

- 10.** A 35¢ clip is paid for with a loonie. Work out the change in your head, then say which strategy you used.

SHOW YOUR WORK

Answer: _____

PART D: QUICK CHECKS

- 11.** A 30¢ item is paid for with a loonie. The change is:

(A) 70¢ (B) 30¢ (C) 130¢

- 12.** Which coins make exactly 25¢ of change?

(A) One quarter (B) Two dimes (C) Three nickels

PART E: SHOW THE COINS

- 13.** You buy something for 80¢ and pay with a loonie. Work out your change, then draw or name coins that make exactly that amount.

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ANSWER KEY

1. 40
2. 25
3. 10
4. 50
5. 2
6. 1
7. 3
8. 55¢.
9. \$2.
10. 65¢. Accept any method, such as counting on from 35 to 40, which is 5, then 40 to 100, which is 60 more, making 65.
11. A) 70¢
12. A) One quarter
13. The change is 20¢. Coins might be two dimes, or one dime and two nickels, or four nickels. Any combination totalling 20¢ is correct.

TEACHER NOTES

Reduced expectations: prices land on friendly multiples of five, only one item is bought at a time, and the subtraction is always from 100 or from 5. The Standard sheet in this unit adds multi-item purchases and asks students to name the coins.