

Name: _____ Date: _____

Budget for Two Goals

GRADE 5

MATHEMATICS

F1.3

B2.4

A budget has to work for more than one goal at a time. Work in dollars and cents. Find the weekly amount first, then multiply it by the number of weeks, because the numbers stay smaller that way.

PART A: FROM ONE WEEK TO A TERM

1. Weekly income \$18.50 for 6 weeks. Total income: \$_____.
2. Weekly spending \$7.25 for 6 weeks. Total spending: \$_____.
3. From a total income of \$111.00 and total spending of \$43.50, total savings are \$_____.
4. A goal costs \$85.00. Against savings of \$67.50 the shortfall is \$_____.

PART B: TWO GOALS, ONE BUDGET

5. Mariam's weekly income is \$24.00 and her weekly spending is \$9.60. She wants a \$70.00 headphone reward and a \$45.00 book bundle. After 5 weeks, can she afford both?

SHOW YOUR WORK

Answer: _____

6. Finlay saves \$12.75 each week toward an \$80.00 reward. How many whole weeks must he save before he can buy it?

SHOW YOUR WORK

Answer: _____

7. Josephine's budget is income \$30.00 and spending \$22.00 each week. She wants to double her weekly savings without earning any more. What must her new weekly spending be?

SHOW YOUR WORK

Answer: _____

PART C: DEFEND A CHOICE

8. Mariam can reach only one of her two goals this term. Write a budget that reaches one of them: give the weekly income, the weekly spending, the weekly savings and the number of weeks, then explain why you chose that goal over the other.

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ANSWER KEY

1. \$111.00
2. \$43.50
3. \$67.50
4. \$17.50
5. No. Weekly savings are \$14.40, so 5 weeks gives \$72.00. Both goals together cost \$115.00, leaving her \$43.00 short.
6. 7 weeks. After 6 weeks he has \$76.50, which is still short; after 7 weeks he has \$89.25.
7. \$14.00. Her savings are \$8.00 now, doubled is \$16.00, so spending must drop to \$14.00.
8. Answers will vary but must show income, spending, weekly savings and a number of weeks that actually reach the chosen goal. Example: income \$24.00, spending \$9.60, savings \$14.40 a week; after 5 weeks that is \$72.00, enough for the \$70.00 headphones but not the bundle as well. A reasonable justification refers to cost, to how long the wait would be, or to how much each reward would be used.

TEACHER NOTES

Extension beyond the grade-level expectation: two competing goals, a shortfall spread back over weeks, and a reverse problem (Part B question 3 gives the target saving and asks for the spending). Students must justify a choice, not just compute one.