

Operations with money in decimal form

CURRICULUM ALIGNMENT

MEA.MON.4 solve and pose practical tasks to investigate and make informed judgements about transactions and financial plans.

NUM.OPS.4 build upon, select and make use of a range of operation strategies.

NUM.PVT.4 investigate how decimals and percentages (and fractions) can be compared, ordered and expressed in related terms.

INTERACTIVES Coin Counter · challenge, display

WHAT THIS LESSON TEACHES

Every euro amount is written with exactly two figures after the point. The tenths column is ten-cent and the hundredths column is one-cent.

→ €7.50 has a 5 in the ten-cent column and a 0 in the one-cent column so the trailing zero must stay.

→ €12.50 + €8.75 is set out with both points in the same column before adding.

MODEL THIS ON THE BOARD

ADDING MONEY AMOUNTS IN COLUMNS

- 1 Write €12.50 and €8.75 with the decimal points lined up.
- 2 Start from the right: hundredths $0 + 5 = 5$.
- 3 Tenths: $5 + 7 = 12$, write 2 carry 1 euro.
- 4 Euros: $2 + 8$ plus the carry $1 = 11$.

ANSWER KEY

a) €16.05

b) €24.25

c) €7.50

Q1: €24.00

Q2: €100.00

Q3: €16.05

Q4: €7.50

Q5: €7.50

a) **Always** — The rule requires exactly two figures after the point for ten-cent and one-cent columns.

b) **Always** — Points aligned keeps the ten-cent and one-cent columns correct.

c) **Never** — It misses the zero in the one-cent column so it must be €7.50.

d) **Sometimes** — It works here but other methods like column multiplication are also possible.

EXTENSION SHEET · STRETCH ANSWERS

S1: €2.55

S2: €1196.89

S3: €1218.59

S4: €54.81

S5: €1713.78