



Preview – Information



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Google Slides Lessons Preview





BC Math Curriculum Financial Literacy– Grade 2

3-Part Lesson Format

Part 1 – Minds On!

- Learning Goals
- Discussion Questions
- Quotes
- And More!

What is Money?

Learning Goal

We are learning to identify the different kinds of money, like coins and bills so we can explain how people use money to pay for the things they need and the things they like.

Counting Dollars

Drag the correct bills and coins to match the total amount.

Total Amount \$36	Total Amount \$58	Total Amount \$42
Total Amount \$23	Total Amount \$87	Total Amount \$164

Part 2 – Action!

- Writing
- Matching
- Drag and Drop
- Drawing
- And More!

Part 3 – Consolidation!

- Exit Cards
- Quizzes
- Reflection
- And More!

Consolidation

Instruction: Drag "True" or "False" to answer the questions.

Question	Answer
1. Money is something people use to pay for things they need and want.	
2. Money can only look like paper bills, nothing else.	
3. Coins are one type of money.	
4. People trade money to get food, clothes, or toys.	
5. A nickel is worth 10 cents.	
6. Two quarters are worth 50 cents.	
7. You can make 65 cents with only 3 coins.	
8. Four quarters equal one dollar.	
9. A loonie and a toonie together make 3 dollars.	
10. 3 dimes equals one quarter.	

BC Math Curriculum Financial Literacy– Grade 2

Representing Cents Up To 200

Represent the money amounts using the coins in the coin bank

115¢	45¢	95¢
160¢	120¢	40¢
80¢	35¢	55¢

Coin Bank



Represent the money amounts using the bills and coins in the money bank.

\$28	\$28	\$28
\$13	\$13	\$13
\$36	\$36	\$36

Money Bank



Place a checkmark inside the box with equal amounts of money.

 =  	 =    
  =   	 =    
 =   	 =    



BC Math Curriculum Financial Literacy- Grade 2

Which Would You Rather?

Place a checkmark next to the bag you would rather have.

Paying For Things Up To 10

Drag the coins you will use to pay for the item.

Coin Bank

Sunglasses (\$20)	Headset (\$42)	Baseball Cap (\$33)	Yoyo (\$16)	Water Bottle (\$23)



Workbook Preview



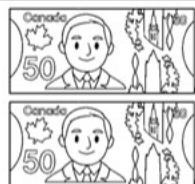
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4

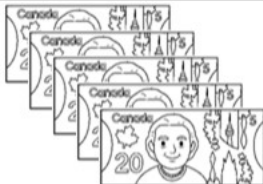
Making Benchmark Dollars

Questions

Count the money in each column to make a benchmark dollar amount



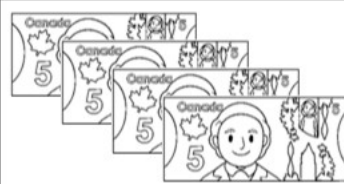
1) _____



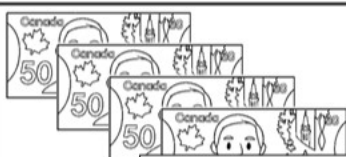
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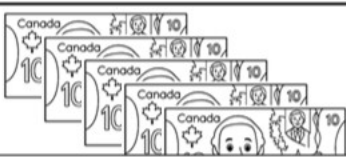
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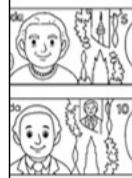
4) _____



5) _____



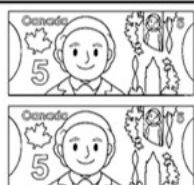
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123 pages total.



9) _____

10) _____

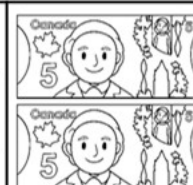
11) _____



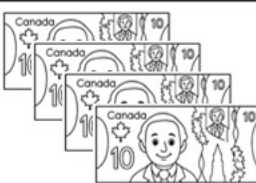
12) _____



13) _____

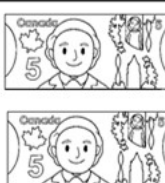


14) _____



15) _____

16) _____



17) _____

Name: _____

5

Counting Dollars

				Total
\$100	\$50	\$20	\$20	\$190

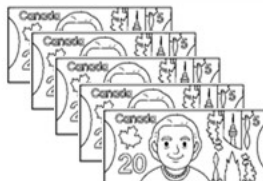
Questions

Count the money in each column. Then add up the total

1)     Total

2)     Total

3)     Total

4)     Total

Exit Cards

Cut Out

Cut out the exit cards below and have students complete them at the end of class

Name: _____

Count the money in each column. Then add up the total

		 	   	Total

Name: _____

Count the money in each column. Then add up the total

		 	   	Total

Name: _____

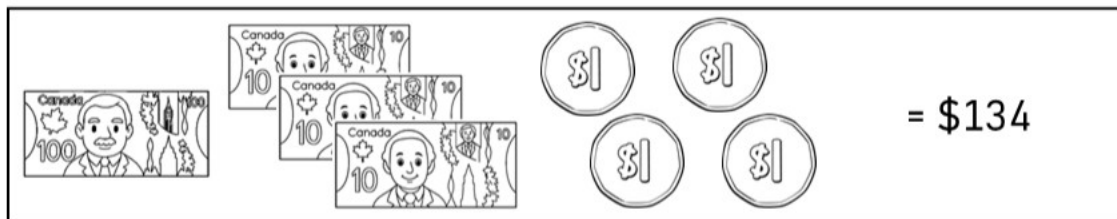
Count the money in each column. Then add up the total

		 	   	Total

Name: _____

7

Counting Dollars – Base Ten



Questions

Count the money below

1)		= _____
2)		= _____
3)		= _____
4)		= _____
5)		= _____
6)		= _____
7)		= _____

Name: _____

8

Counting Dollars

Questions

Count the money and write down the total

1)



\$ _____

2)



\$ _____

3)



\$ _____

4)



\$ _____

5)



\$ _____

6)



\$ _____

7)



\$ _____

Name: _____

10

Counting Benchmark Cents



= 25¢



= 10¢



= 5¢



= 25¢

Questions

Count the money in each box to make a benchmark cent amount



1) _____



3) _____



4) _____



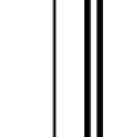
5) _____



6) _____



7) _____

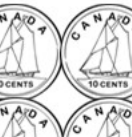


8) _____

9) _____



10) _____



11) _____



12) _____

Name: _____

11

Counting Cents



= 25¢



= 10¢



= 5¢



= 25¢

Questions

Count the money in each box



1) _____



3) _____



4) _____



5) _____



6) _____



7) _____



8) _____



9) _____



10) _____



11) _____



12) _____



Name: _____

12

Counting Cents

			Total
50¢	20¢	15¢	85¢

Questions

Count the money in each column and then add up the total

1)     Total

2)    Total

3)    Total

4)    Total

Skip Counting Using Coins

Questions

Count the money and write down the total

1)



_____ ¢

2)



_____ ¢

3)



_____ ¢

4)



_____ ¢

5)



_____ ¢

6)



_____ ¢

7)



_____ ¢

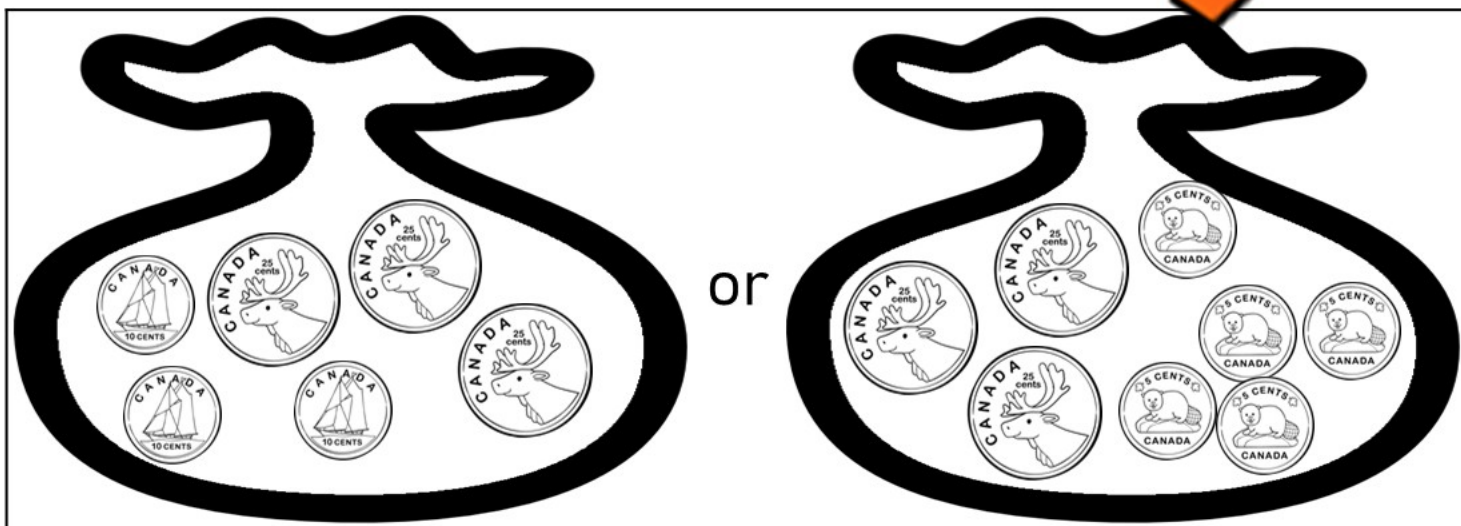
Name: _____

14

Which Would You Rather?

Questions

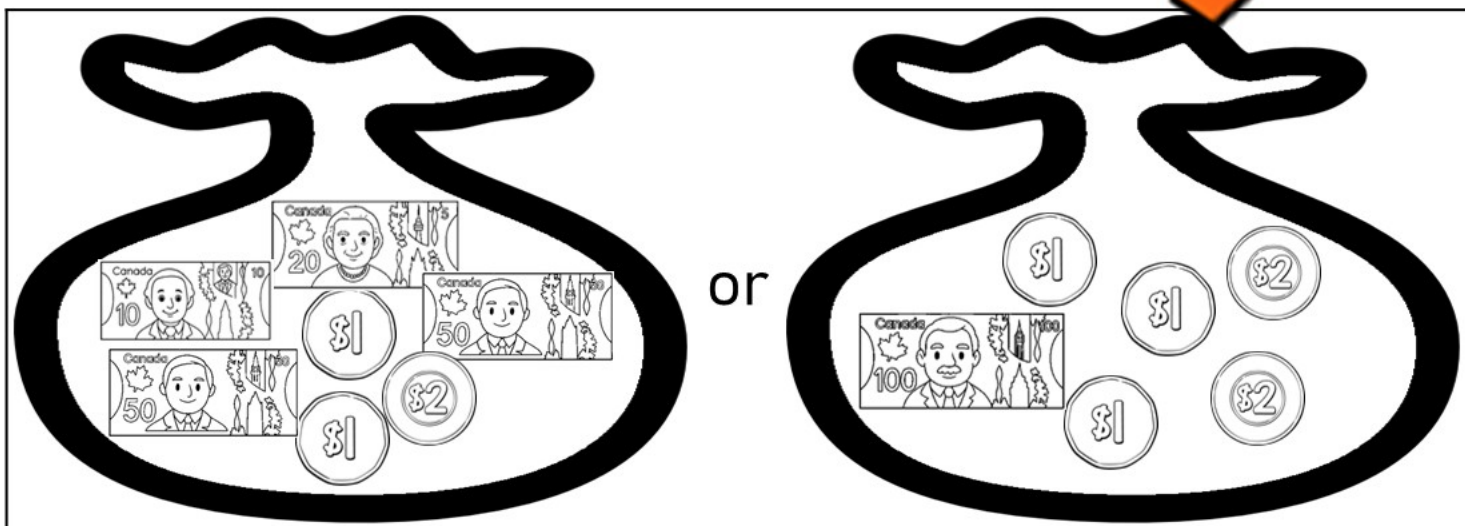
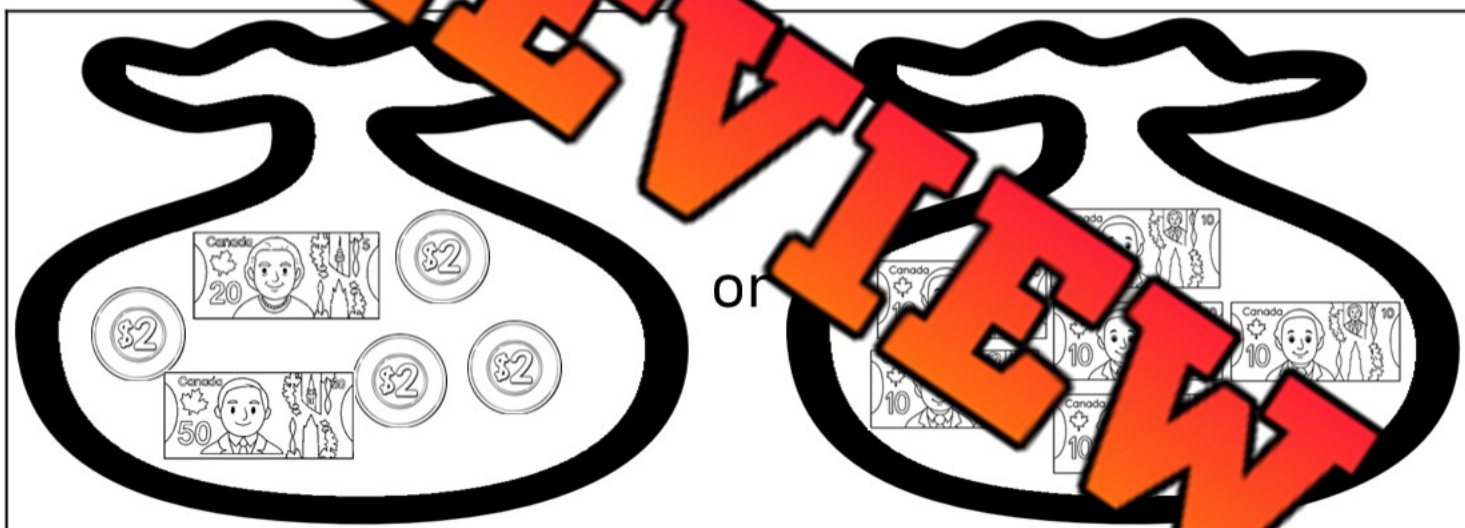
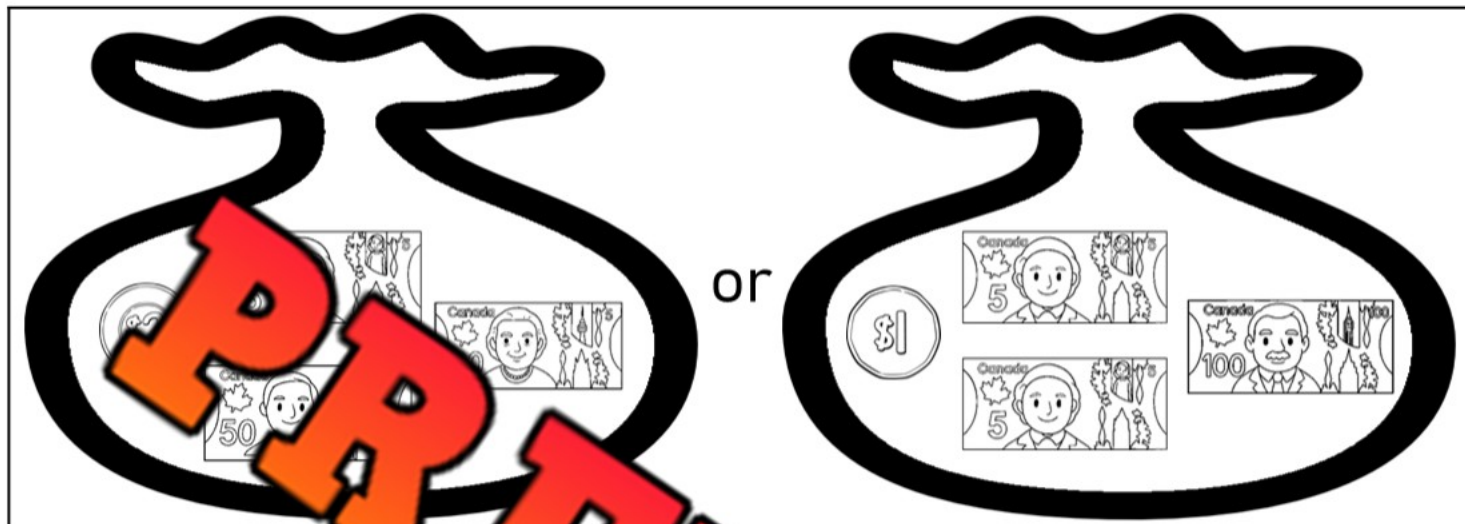
Circle the bag of money would you rather have



Which Would You Rather?

Questions

Circle the bag of money would you rather have



Converting Cents to Dollars

Money can be written as cents or dollars. When we have less than 1 dollar, we use cents. When we have more than 1 dollar, we use dollars. If we have whole dollars and cents, we can combine the two.

Examples - $100\text{¢} = \$1.00$

$50\text{¢} = \$0.50$

$142\text{¢} = \$1.42$

Part 1

Convert the cents into dollars

¢	\$
100¢	\$1.00
200¢	
300¢	
400¢	
500¢	\$5.00
600¢	
700¢	
800¢	
900¢	\$9.00
1000¢	

¢	\$
150¢	\$1.50
250¢	
325¢	
	\$4.25
50¢	
65¢	
6¢	
	\$7.20
86¢	
999¢	

Part 2

Circle the biggest amount of money

1)	100¢	\$1.00	350¢	\$2.30
2)	200¢	\$3.00	750¢	\$3.50
3)	300¢	\$2.00	220¢	\$1.60
4)	400¢	\$4.00	575¢	\$5.25
5)	500¢	\$7.00	250¢	\$6.40
6)	600¢	\$3.00	450¢	\$8.00

Exit Cards

Cut Out Cut out the exit cards below and have students complete them at the end of class

Name: _____

a) Convert the cents into dollars

¢	\$
175¢	
	\$6.25
	\$7.55
999¢	

b) Circle the biggest amount of money

1)	120¢	\$1.40	980¢
2)	60¢	245¢	\$0.90
3)	725¢	\$6.25	875¢
4)	120¢	\$1.25	80¢

Name: _____

a) Convert the cents into dollars

¢	\$
175¢	
	\$6.25
	\$7.55
999¢	

b) Circle the biggest amount of money

1)	120¢	\$1.40	980¢
2)	60¢	245¢	\$0.90
3)	725¢	\$6.25	875¢
4)	120¢	\$1.25	80¢

Name: _____

a) Convert the cents into dollars

¢	\$
175¢	
	\$6.25
	\$7.55
999¢	

b) Circle the biggest amount of money

1)	120¢	\$1.40	980¢
2)	60¢	245¢	\$0.90
3)	725¢	\$6.25	875¢
4)	120¢	\$1.25	80¢

Name: _____

a) Convert the cents into dollars

¢	\$
175¢	
	\$6.25
	\$7.55
999¢	

b) Circle the biggest amount of money

1)	120¢	\$1.40	980¢
2)	60¢	245¢	\$0.90
3)	725¢	\$6.25	875¢
4)	120¢	\$1.25	80¢

Name: _____

18

Counting Canadian Coins



= 100¢ or \$1.00



= 10¢



= 200¢ or \$2.00



= 25¢



= 5¢



= 25¢

Questions

Count the coins below



1) _____



2) _____



3) _____



4) _____



5) _____



6) _____



7) _____



8) _____



9) _____



10) _____



11) _____



12) _____

Name: _____

22

Representing Cents Up To 200

  	  	   
150¢	135¢	140¢

Questions

Represent the money amounts up to 200 cents

120¢	2) 120¢	3) 125¢
4) 105¢	5) 160¢	6) 180¢
7) 115¢	8) 185¢	9) 190¢
10) 170¢	11) 195¢	12) 165¢

Name: _____

23

Representing Money in Different Ways

  	     	     
150¢	150¢	150¢

Questions represent the money amounts using different combinations of coins

1)		
120¢		120¢

2)		
135¢	135¢	135¢

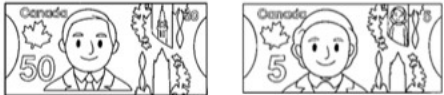
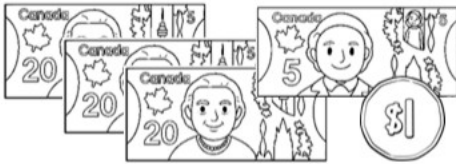
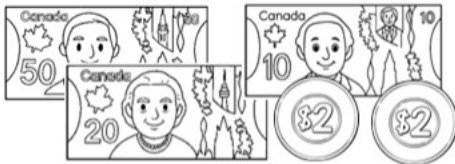
3)		
160¢	160¢	160¢

4)		
185¢	185¢	185¢

Name: _____

26

Represent Money Up To \$100

		
\$55	\$66	\$84

Questions

Represent the money amounts up to \$100

1) \$60	2) \$51	3) \$56
4) \$70	5) \$76	6) \$81
7) \$85	8) \$72	9) \$67
10) \$91	11) \$96	12) \$100

Name: _____

27

Represent Up To \$100 in Different Ways



\$71



\$71



\$71

Questions

Represent the money amounts up to \$100

1)

\$60

\$60

2)

\$74

\$74

\$74

3)

\$83

\$83

\$83

4)

\$95

\$95

\$95

Exit Cards

Cut Out Cut out the exit cards below and have students complete them at the end of class

Name: _____

Represent the money amounts up to \$100

1)		
\$72	\$72	\$72
2)		
\$99	\$99	\$99

Name: _____

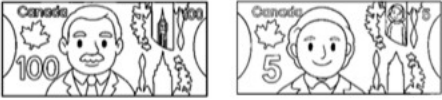
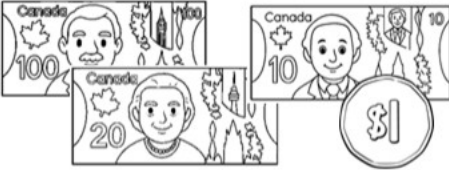
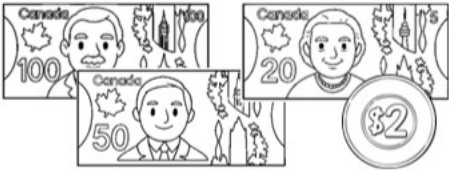
Represent the money amounts up to \$100

1)		
\$72	\$72	\$72
2)		
\$99	\$99	\$99

Name: _____

29

Represent Money Up To \$200

		
\$105	\$131	\$172

Questions

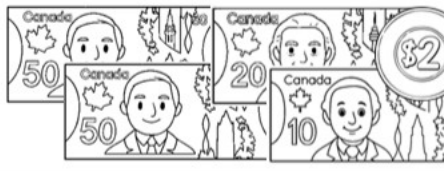
Represent the money amounts up to \$200

1) \$101		3) \$155
4) \$111	5) \$130	6) \$127
7) \$140	8) \$180	9) \$146
10) \$165	11) \$175	12) \$191

Name: _____

30

Represent Up To \$200 in Different Ways

		
\$132	\$132	\$132

Questions

Represent the money amounts up to \$200

1)		
\$130		\$130

2)		
\$147	\$147	\$147

3)		
\$165	\$165	\$165

4)		
\$191	\$191	\$191

Memory Game – Representing Money Amounts

Objective

What are we learning about?

To practice representing money amounts using bills up to \$200 and coins up to 200 cents in a fun game of matching.

Materials

What you will need for the activity.

- Memory Game cards with money amounts and visual coins and bills.
- A small table or clear area on the floor.



Instructions

How you will complete the activity.

1. Divide the class into groups of 3 or 4. Give each group a set of Memory Game cards. (Provided)
2. Have each group lay all the cards face down in a grid on a table or the floor.
3. The students take turns flipping over two cards at a time, trying to find a matching dollar or cent amount with their visual money amount.
4. If a student finds a match, they remove those cards from the grid and keep them.
5. If the cards do not match, they are turned back over, and the next student takes a turn.
6. The game continues until all the cards have been matched.
7. After the game, review the money amounts with the class.

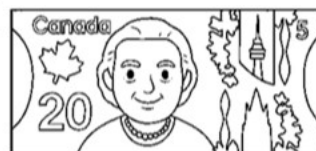
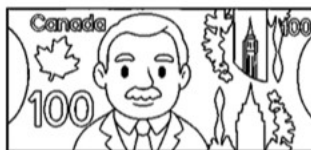
Cards

Memory Game Cards

Money Amount

Bills and Coins

\$120



\$32



\$199



\$157

PREVIEW

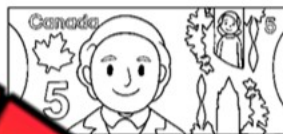
Cards

Memory Game Cards

Money Amount

\$111

Bills and Coins

**¢120****¢110****¢45**

Cards

Memory Game Cards

Money Amount

Bills and Coins

¢185



¢115



¢180



¢150



Name: _____

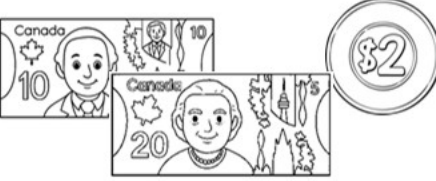
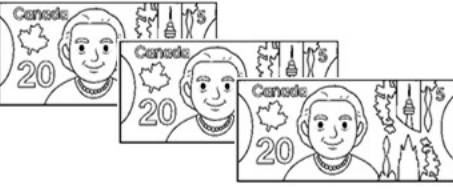
35

Adding Money

		Total
\$ 30	\$ 15	\$ 45

Questions

Add the money amounts

1) 		Total
\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
2) 		Total
\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
3) 		Total
\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
4) 		Total
\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____

Name: _____

36

Adding Money

Questions

Add the money amounts

1)



\$ _____



\$ _____

Total

\$ _____

2)



\$ _____

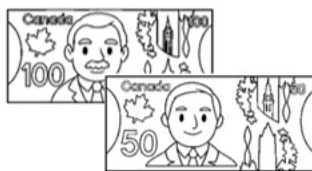


\$ _____

Total

\$ _____

3)



\$ _____



\$ _____

Total

\$ _____

4)



\$ _____



\$ _____

Total

\$ _____

5)



\$ _____



\$ _____

Total

\$ _____

Name: _____

39

How Many Ways Can You Represent Money?



Questions

How many ways can you represent the following money amounts?

50 cents

7 cents

125 cents

PREVIEW

Name: _____

40

How Many Ways Can You Represent Money?



Questions

How many ways can you represent the following money amounts?

52 dollars

70 dollars

91 dollars

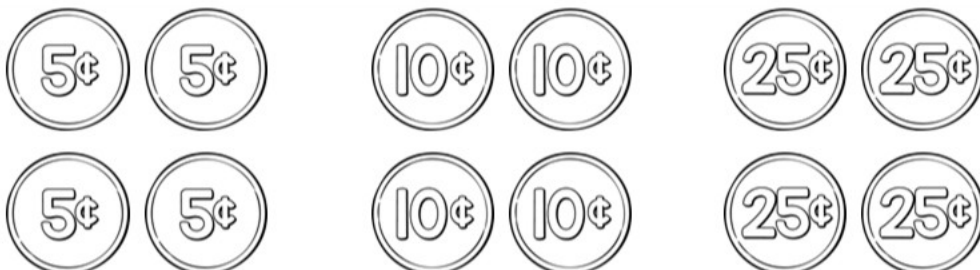
PREVIEW

Finding Exact Change Up To 100 Cents

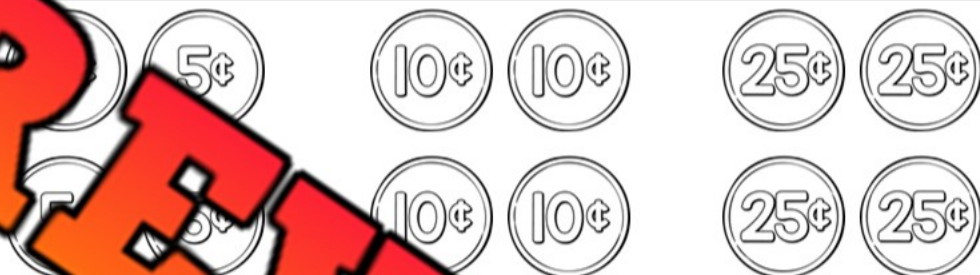
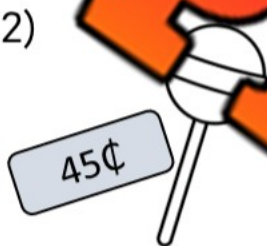
Questions

Circle the exact change you will use to pay for the item

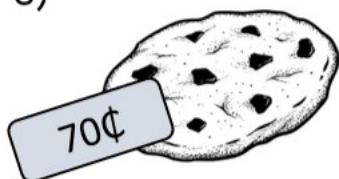
1)



2)



3)



4)



5)

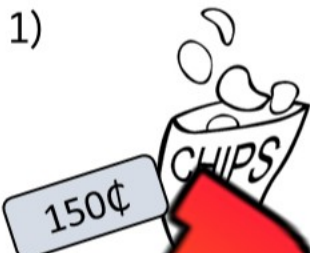


Finding Exact Change Up To 200 Cents

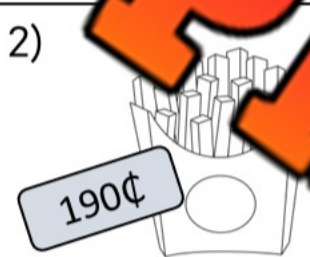
Questions

Circle the exact change you will use to pay for the item

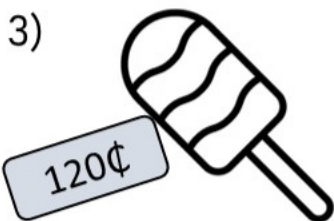
1)



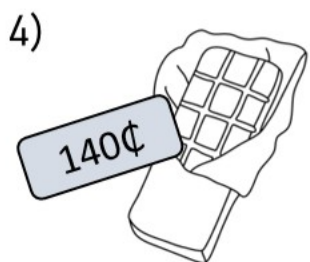
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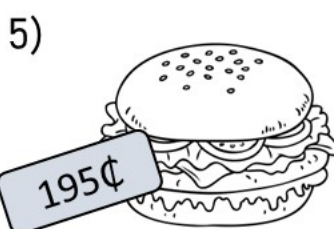
3)



4)



5)



Word Problems - Change Up To 200 Cents**Questions**

Answer the questions below.

1) Emma buys a sticker for 35¢ and gives the cashier 50¢. How much change does she get back?

2) Liam bought a book for 75¢. He paid with 100¢. How much change should he get back?

3) Noah buys a cookie for 65¢ and pays with 100¢. How much change does he get?

4) A toy car costs 125¢. Sarah gave the cashier 200¢. How much change does she receive?

5) Olivia buys a bouncy ball for 45¢ and pays with 75¢. How much change does she get?

Paying For Things Up To \$100

Questions

Circle the money you will use to pay for the item

1)



\$82



2)



\$46



3)



\$71



4)



\$88



5)



\$92

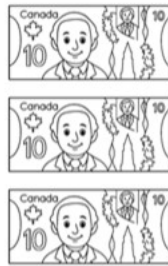


Paying For Things Up To \$200

Questions

Circle the money you will use to pay for the item

1)



2)



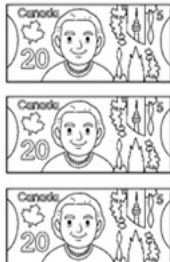
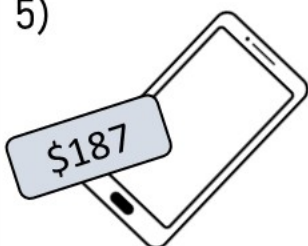
3)



4)



5)



Challenge Word Problems - Change Up To 200 Dollars**Questions**

Answer the questions below.

1) Jackson had \$200. He went to the sports store and bought a soccer ball for \$60 and a jersey for \$85. Then he found \$10 in his pocket. How much money does Jackson have now?

2) Maya had \$150. She bought a board game for \$40 and a doll for \$50. Her grandma gave her \$20 more to help her. How much money does Maya have after all her shopping and the gift?

3) Ben had \$200. He spent \$90 on a toy car and \$30 on a book. Then he returned the toy car and got all his money back for it. How much money does Ben have now?

Need Vs Want

Needs

We need goods and services to survive. We pay for food, water, shelter, and heat so we can live comfortably. These are **needs** that we spend our money on.

Our needs have changed over the years. Centuries ago, the needs of people were different, as people didn't need technological advancements we have now.



Some needs are important because they allow us to do our jobs. For example, gas for cars was not a need in the 1800s because cars did not exist.

Gas is considered a need now because many people need it to get to work. Other examples of needs are medicine for a better life and the internet for us to work or learn at home.

Wants

We also spend money on things we **want**. Wants are things that we do not need. Examples of wants are toys, video games, and televisions. Wants are important to us as well because they make us feel good.



Having entertaining goods like toys and video games make us happy, which is important. However, if we spend too much on our wants, we may not have enough money for our needs.

Name: _____

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Part 1

Is the description a need or a want?

1. You buy tickets to watch your favourite hockey team play	Need	Want
2. Your parents pay the internet bill	Need	Want
3. You pay for Netflix, so you want watch TV and movies	Need	Want
4. You buy a basketball hoop so you can practice basketball	Need	Want
5. Your parents pay the electricity bill	Need	Want

Part 2

Write examples of needs and wants below

	Needs	Wants

Part 3

Making connections – Have you ever wanted something that you don't need?

Need Vs Want

Directions

Circle whether the picture is a need or a want

1) Video Games



Need

2) Food



Want

Need

3) Home phone



Want

4) House



Want

Need

5) Clothing



Want

Need

6) Medicine



Want

7) Visiting the dentist



Want

Need

8) Water



Want

Need

9) Treats



Want

Need

10) Toys



Want

Need

Exit Cards

Cut Out Cut out the exit cards below and have students complete them at the end of class

Name: _____

Circle whether the picture is a need or a want

 Want Need	 Want Need
 Want Need	 Want Need

Name: _____

Circle whether the picture is a need or a want

 Want Need	 Want Need
 Want Need	 Want Need

Name: _____

Circle whether the picture is a need or a want

 Want Need	 Want Need
 Want Need	 Want Need

Name: _____

Circle whether the picture is a need or a want

 Want Need	 Want Need
 Want Need	 Want Need

Activity – Needs VS Wants Pictionary

Objective

What are we learning about?

To help students understand the difference between needs and wants by drawing and guessing different items and deciding if they are needs or wants.

Material

What you will need for the activity.

- A list of items (food, toys, clothes, candy)
- Whiteboard or large drawing paper
- Markers or pencils



Instructions

How you will complete the activity

1. Explain the rules of Pictionary. Students will come as a group to the front of the class to draw the object that is written on a card. The rest of the class will guess what the object is.
2. The teacher selects one volunteer to come up to the board.
3. The selected student picks a card with a word on it.
4. The student draws the object on the board without using any words or letters.
5. The rest of the class calls out guesses for what the drawing is.
6. Once a student correctly identifies the object, the class discusses whether it represents a need or a want.

Name: _____

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Pictionary Cards

Cut out the Pictionary cards below

Pictionary Cards

Apple (food)

Toy robot

Water bottle

Candy

House

Video game

Car

Toy car

Stuffed animal

Stuffed animal

Bed

Ice cream

Toothbrush

Board game

Soap

Airplane

School supplies

Chocolate

Medicine

Action figure

Glasses

Toy doll

Blanket

Movie ticket

Backpack

Tablet

Chair

Skateboard

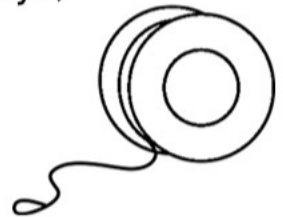
Electricity (light bulb)

Bubble gum

First Things First: Needs Before Wants!

What Are Needs and Wants?

Let's talk about the difference between needs and wants! Needs are the things we must have to live. These are things like food, clothes, and a place to live. Without these, it would be very hard to stay healthy and happy. Wants, on the other hand, are the fun extras, like toys, games, and candy. These are nice to have but not necessary.



Why Are Needs So Important?

Imagine you have \$10. You could buy a toy, or you could buy lunch. If you skip lunch and just get the toy, you'll be hungry later, and that wouldn't be fun! That's why it's important to spend money on needs first. In Canada, many families budget their money to make sure they can pay for their needs before buying any extras.

Making Smart Choices

Here's a list to help you remember:

1. **Needs First:** Always spend on food, clothes, and a safe place to live before anything else.
2. **Wants Later:** If you have extra money after taking care of your needs, then you can think about buying a toy or a treat.
3. **Plan Ahead:** It's smart to save some money for the future, too, just in case you need it later!



Name: _____

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True or False

Is the statement true or false?

1. Needs are things we must have to live.	True	False
2. Wants are more important than needs.	True	False
3. Food is an example of a need.	True	False
4. If you skip lunch, you might feel hungry.	True	False
5. Yelling is a way of positive communication.	True	False

Draw and label one item you need and one item you want.

	WANT

Making
Connections

Write a sentence about what you would buy if you had money. Explain.

Role-Play: Needs, Wants and Using Money

Objective

What are we learning about?

Students will learn the difference between needs and wants by acting out simple buying situations. Students will practise using coins or play money to pay for items and make spending and saving choices.

Materials

What you will need for the activity.

- Scenario cards with simple buying situations (provided)
- Play money or coins
- Small classroom items and picture cards labelled with prices - Optional
- Price tags for items - Optional



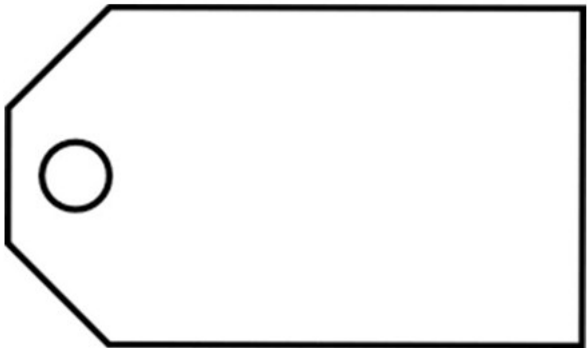
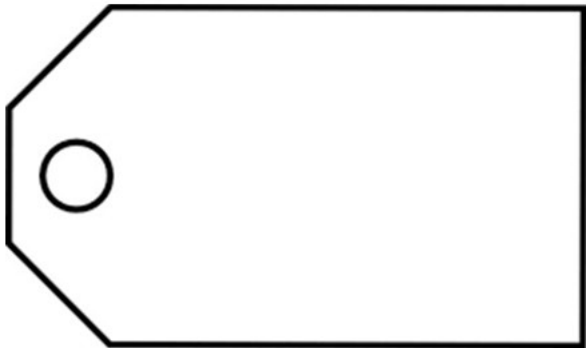
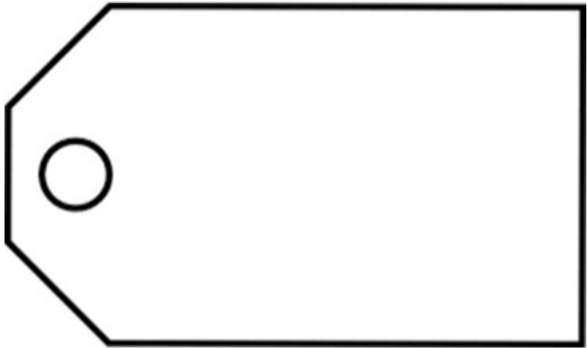
Instructions

How you will complete the activity

1. Divide the class into small groups of 4 students.
2. Give each group a scenario card describing a simple situation about buying a need or a want.
3. Assign roles in each group such as shopper, store owner, and helper.
4. Provide each group with play money and price tags for the items.
5. Have students act out the situation by choosing an item, deciding if it is a need or a want, and paying with coins.
6. Encourage students to count their coins out loud as they pay and check if they have enough money.
7. Ask groups to think about whether they should spend all their money or save some for later.
8. Invite each group to perform their role-play for the class.
9. After each role-play, discuss whether the item was a need or a want and if the spending choice was smart.

Name: _____

Template Price tags



PREVIEW

Scenario Cards

Cut out the topics below.

You have \$10. You want a toy that costs \$10. Next week there is a class trip and you will need \$5. What should you do with your money?

You have \$12. You need a snack that costs \$4. You also want a game that costs \$10. What can you buy and still make a smart choice?

You have \$15. You want headphones that cost \$15. Your water bottle broke and a new one costs \$8. What should you buy first?

You have \$20. You want a toy that costs \$20. Your friend's birthday is tomorrow and a gift costs \$5. What should you do?

You have \$8. You want candy for \$3 today. You are saving for a \$12 toy. What should you do with your \$8?

You have \$10. You need pencils that cost \$3. You have a coupon for \$7. You also want to save some money. What is a smart plan?

You have \$25. You want a \$25 toy. Your shoes are getting small and new ones cost \$20. What should you think about before spending?

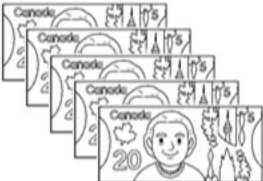
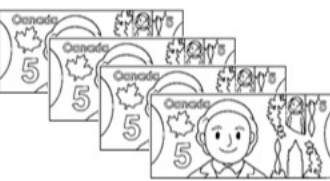
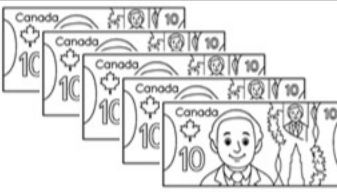
You have \$6. Your friend forgot lunch and is hungry. A snack costs \$3. You also want to save your money. What could you do?

You have \$18. You want a board game for \$18. There is a school fundraiser and you want to donate \$5. What are your choices?

Financial Literacy Test

Part 1

Count the money in each column to make a benchmark dollar amount

			
1) _____	2) _____	3) _____	4) _____
			
5) _____	6) _____	7) _____	8) _____

Part 2

Count the money in each column. Then, write up the total

1) 				Total
2) 				Total
3) 				Total

Part 3

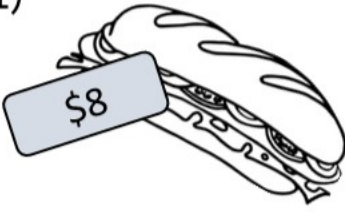
Count the coins and write the total below

		
1) _____	2) _____	3) _____

		
4) _____	5) _____	6) _____

Part 4

Circle the money you need to pay for the item

1) 

Canada 20	Canada 10	Canada 5	Canada 2	Canada 1
Canada 20	Canada 10	Canada 5	Canada 2	Canada 1
Canada 20	Canada 10	Canada 5	Canada 2	Canada 1

2) 

Canada 50	Canada 20	Canada 10	Canada 5	Canada 2	Canada 1
Canada 50	Canada 20	Canada 10	Canada 5	Canada 2	Canada 1
Canada 50	Canada 20	Canada 10	Canada 5	Canada 2	Canada 1

3) 

Canada 100	Canada 20	Canada 10	Canada 5	Canada 2	Canada 1
Canada 50	Canada 20	Canada 10	Canada 5	Canada 2	Canada 1
Canada 20	Canada 10	Canada 5	Canada 2	Canada 1	

Part 5

How many ways can you represent the following money amounts?

55 cents

90 cents

70 dollars

163 dollars

PREVIEW