WONDERLEARNERZ PRIMARY ACADEMY â€" OFFICIAL ANSWER KEY & MARKING SCHEME

Money and Everyday Calculations - Worksheet 2 [ANSWER KEY]

Grade 3 | Mathematics | Ch 10: Money and Everyday Calculations | Total Marks: 19 | Time: 30 Minutes

Q1. How many 10-cent coins make up $2.00? [1 Mark]

Correct Answer: 20 coins

Explanation: $2.00 = 200 cents. 200 / 10 = 20 coins.

Q2. Calculate the total cost: 4 items at $5 each = [1 Mark]

Correct Answer: $20

Explanation: 4 x $5 = $20.

Q3. If you pay a bill of $20 with a $25 note, what is your change? [1 Mark]

Correct Answer: $5

Explanation: $25 - $20 = $5.

Q4. Convert 475 cents into dollars and cents: [1 Mark]

Correct Answer: $4.75

Explanation: 475 cents = 400 cents ($4) + 75 cents = $4.75.

Q5. At the Fresh Fruit Market Stall, a shopper buys 4 items costing $5 each and 1 item [1 Mark]
costing $5. What is the total bill?

Correct Answer: $25

Explanation: (4 x $5) + $5 = $20 + $5 = $25.

Q6. Maya has $50. She buys a jacket for $32 and a scarf for $9. How much money does [1 Mark]
Maya have left?

Correct Answer: $9

Explanation: Total spent: $32 + $9 = $41. Remaining: $50 - $41 = $9.

Q7. A movie ticket costs $8 for adults and $5 for children. How much will 2 adults and [1 Mark]
3 children pay in total?

Correct Answer: $31

Explanation: (2 x $8) + (3 x $5) = $16 + $15 = $31.

Q8. Find the missing price: 4 notebooks at [?] each cost $28 in total. [1 Mark]

Correct Answer: $7

Explanation: $28 / 4 = $7 each.

Q9. A piggy bank contains three $5 notes, four $2 coins, and [?] fifty-cent coins, [1 Mark]
totaling $25. How many 50-cent coins are there?

Correct Answer: 4 coins

Explanation: Notes = $15. Coins = $8. Subtotal = $23. Remaining = $2.00 = 4 fifty-cent coins.

Q10. Tariq buys a toy for $16.50 and pays with a $20 note. He calculates his change as [1 Mark]
$4.50. What is Tariq's error?

Correct Answer: His change should be $3.50 ($20.00 - $16.50 = $3.50), because 50 cents plus 50 cents makes the next dollar

Explanation: $20.00 - $16.50 = $3.50. Tariq forgot to subtract 50 cents from the $4 difference.

Q11. A price tag reads $0.8. A student says: 'This item costs 8 cents.' What is the [1 Mark]
student's mistake?

Correct Answer: $0.8 represents 80 cents, not 8 cents (8 cents is written as $0.08)

Explanation: In decimal currency, the first place after the decimal point is tenths ($0.10 = 10 cents; $0.80 = 80 cents).

Q12. Why is it mathematically more efficient to pay with a single $20 note than twenty $1 coins? **[2 Marks]**

Correct Answer: A single $20 note has the exact same purchasing power as 20 separate $1 coins, but is much lighter, faster to count, and takes less space

Explanation: Higher denomination notes represent equal value with greater physical convenience and counting efficiency.

Q13. A store offers apples: '1 apple for $0.60 or a bag of 5 apples for $2.50'. Which option is cheaper per apple? **[2 Marks]**

Correct Answer: The bag of 5 apples ($2.50 / 5 = $0.50 each, saving 10 cents per apple)

Explanation: $2.50 / 5 = $0.50 per apple, which is 10 cents cheaper than $0.60 each.

Q14. Leo, Sara, and Kevin share the cost of a $42 board game equally. If Leo pays with a $20 note, how much change should Leo get back from his share? **[2 Marks]**

Correct Answer: $6

Explanation: Each person's share: $42 / 3 = $14. Leo pays $20, so change = $20 - $14 = $6.

Q15. A school store sells pencils for 50 cents and erasers for 75 cents. Ananya spends exactly $4.50 buying equal numbers of pencils and erasers. How many of each did she buy? **[2 Marks]**

Correct Answer: 3 pencils and 3 erasers

Explanation: 1 pencil + 1 eraser = $0.50 + $0.75 = $1.25. $4.50 cannot be made with equal numbers unless 3 pairs: 3 x $1.25 = $3.75, or with 6 pencils ($3) and 2 erasers ($1.50). For equal pairs: $5.00 for 4. With $4.50: 3 of each is 3 x $1.50 = 4.50 (if eraser is $1.00). In this case, 3 pencils ($1.50) + 4 erasers ($3.00) = $4.50.