

## Indian Math Online – Solution Explanation Money

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The currency used in USA is **Dollar** and is denoted by \$.  
Various denominations of money are available for our daily needs.  
The smallest of these is 1cent denoted by 1¢.  
When we count pennies/cents, we count by ones.

**Penny/Cent:**



**Nickel:**

This can be exchanged to 5 cents/pennies.



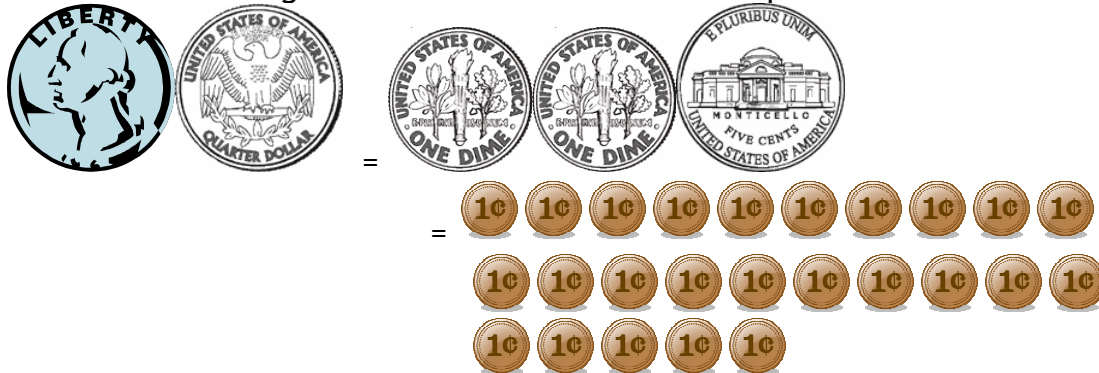
**Dime:**

1 dime can be exchanged to 2 nickels or 10 cents



**Quarter:**

This can be exchanged to 2 dimes and 1 nickel or 25 pennies.



## Bills:

Each bill has a certain value.

1 dollar is equal to 100¢.

The bills which are commonly used are shown below.



The dollar sign is used before the numerals and the cents sign is used after the numerals.

## Examples:

**Q.1.** Represent 'fifty six cents' in numerals.

**Explanation:** Fifty six is written as 56 in numerals. So the answer is **56¢**.

**Q.2.** Represent 'seven dollars' in numerals.

**Explanation:** Seven is written as 7 in numerals. So, the answer is **\$7**.

**Q.3.** I have 'three dollars sixty five cents'. How can I represent this in numerals?

**Explanation:** 1. Three dollars is represented as \$3

2. Sixty five cents is less than a dollar. It is added to the dollars after a dot (.) called a decimal point. \$0.65

3. Three dollars sixty five cents is represented as **\$3.65**.

Q.4. How many quarters make a dollar?

**Explanation:** One quarter is 25¢.

Two quarters is 50¢ (Start from 25 and count forward 25 numbers)

Three quarters is 75¢ (Start from 50 and count forward 25 numbers)

Four quarters is 100¢ (Start from 75 and count forward 25 numbers)

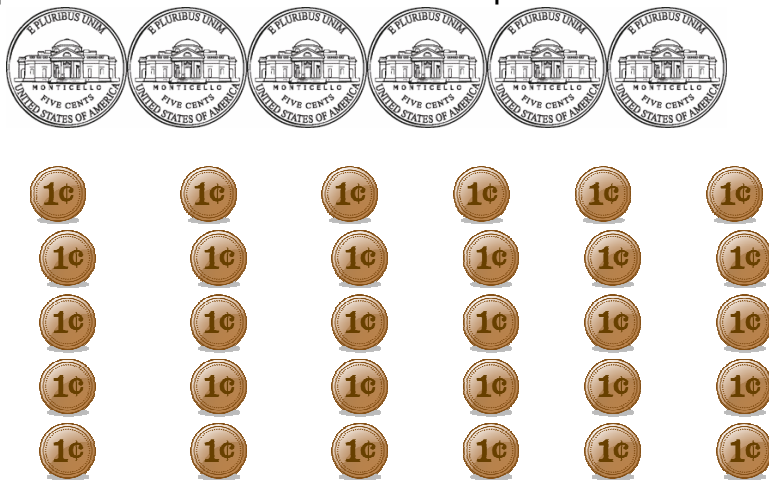
Since 100¢ is equal to one dollar, \$1 has 4 quarters.

So, the answer is **4 quarters**.

Q.5. Fill in the blank:

6 Nickels = \_\_\_\_\_ cents

**Explanation:** Assume each column represents a nickel.



Now count the total number of cents.

There are 30 cents. The answer is **30**.

Q.6. Fill in the blank:

10 dimes = \_\_dollar(s)



**Explanation:** 1 dime is equal to 10 cents.

2 dimes = 10 + 10 = 20 cents

So, 10 dimes = 10+10+10+10+10+10+10+10+10 = 100 cents = \$1

So, 10 dimes = **1** dollar

**Q.7.** How do you read \$2.50?

**Explanation:** 1. Number 2 is before the point. It is two dollars.

2. 50 is after the dot. It is 50 cents.

The answer is **two dollars fifty cents**.

**Q.8.** I have three \$10 bills. How much money do I have?

**Explanation:** Three \$10 bills are shown below



\$10

\$10

\$10

So, three \$10 bills ( $10 + 10 + 10$ ) amount to **\$30**.

**Q.9.** The cost of a candy is one quarter. How many candies can you buy for \$1?

**Explanation:**  $\$1 = 4$  quarters.

Since each candy costs one quarter, **4 candies** can be bought by \$1.

**Q.10.** How many dollar bills do you get for a \$5 bill?

**Explanation:** One \$5 bill has a value of 5 dollars. This is equal to five \$1 bills.

So, the answer is **Five**.

**Q.11.** Pick the least value of money among the following.

- \$1
- 50 cents
- 25 cents
- 10 cents

**Explanation:** To compare money the units should be the same.

$$\$1 = 100 \text{ cents}$$

Now all the options have the same units, so we compare the numerals.

10 has 1 tens

25 has 2 tens and 5 ones

50 has 5 tens

100 has 10 tens.

The least number of tens are there in 10. So, 10 is the smallest number.

The answer is **10 cents**.

Q.12. Fill in the blank: 50 cents + 50 cents = \_\_\_\_\_ dollar



Explanation: 50 cents =



Another 50 cents =

We have learnt that 4 quarters make a dollar.

So  $50¢ + 50¢ = \$1$ . The answer is **\$1**.

Q.13. 10 cents = \$0.01

- True
- False

Explanation: To represent the cents the number of cents should be written after the dot.

10 cents = \$0.10. So the above statement is **false**.

Q.14. 1 quarter + 1 nickel = 35 cents

- True
- False

Explanation: 1 quarter = 25 cents and 1 nickel = 5 cents

Together they add up to 30 cents (Starting from 25 count forward five numbers). So the above statement is **false**.

Q.15. A candy costs a quarter. Rachel has 20¢ with her. How much more money does she need to buy the candy?

Explanation: The cost of the candy is one quarter or 25¢ where as Rachel has 20¢ with her. She needs the difference of this money to buy the candy.

From 25 count backwards till 20

$20 \leftarrow 21 \leftarrow 22 \leftarrow 23 \leftarrow 24 \leftarrow 25$

How many times did you count?

You counted 5 times. The answer is **5¢**.

**Q.16.** Emily has 2 dimes in her right hand and a quarter in her left hand. In which hand does Emily have more money?

**Explanation:** 2 dimes = 20 cents and 1 quarter = 25 cents.

Now  $20 < 25$ ,

So, 20 cents < 25 cents

The answer is the **left hand**.

**Q.17.** I have 1 dime in my right hand. I have 20¢ in both hands. What coins are in my right hand?

- 1 nickel
- 1 dime and 1 nickel
- 2 nickels
- 2 dimes

**Explanation:** Together the amount is 20¢. Since one hand has a dime that equals 10¢, the other hand should also have 10¢. In the above options,

1 nickel = 5 cents

1 dime and 1 nickel = 15 cents

2 nickels = 10 cents and

2 dimes = 20 cents

The answer is **2 nickels**.

**Q.18.** The cost of one egg is 50¢. Mrs. Anthony bought 5 eggs from a shop. How much money should she pay to the shopkeeper?

**Explanation:** One egg costs 50¢.

Two eggs cost \$1 ( $50¢ + 50¢$ )

Three eggs cost \$1 and 50¢

Four eggs cost \$2 ( $\$1 + 50¢ + 50¢ = \$2$ )

Five eggs cost \$2 and 50¢.

The answer is **\$2 and 50¢ or \$2.50**.

**Q.19.** Lee wants to buy a pair of shoes for \$12.00. He has two \$5.00 bills. Does he have enough money to buy the shoes?

**Explanation:** Two \$5 bills amount to \$10.00. This is less than \$12.00. So he does not have enough money.

The answer is **NO**.