Teaching money can be hard; however, both instruction and learning can be improved through the use of visual aids. The following activity is created to teach how much change a person will receive during a transaction.

In addition to the use of visual clarity in helping your student pull out the amounts from the story problem, you can use a calculator and/or manipulatives to help enhance the independence and engagement of your student with the activity. If you are just introducing or teaching this concept to your student, the use of errorless learning along with these sheets will help teach the new concept in a lasting way. For additional information about prompting, see “Prompting for Success” e-module.

**Materials Needed:**

- Marker or pencil
- Activity (p.2-7)  
**Optional:**
- Scissors
- 3-hole mini-binder or rings
- 3-hole punch
- Laminator
- Calculator
- Money manipulatives

**Directions:**

- Print out pages 2-7.
- Use Reward schedule if needed. *For additional information, see Reward Schedules How-To Template.*

**Optional:** Create a book for repeated practice to support the visual organization of task materials. To do so:

- Laminate pages.
- Cut in half along the line in the middle.
- Use a hole-punch to make holes and insert into a binder.
How much change?

You have $2.00 and you buy some candy for $1.29.

How much change should you get back?

\[ \underline{\text{2.00}} - \underline{\text{1.29}} = \underline{\text{____}} \]
You have $18.75 and you buy a video game for $17.95.

How much change should you get back?

$18.75 - $17.95 = __________

You have $8.50 and you buy a magazine for $6.25.

How much change should you get back?

$8.50 - $6.25 = __________
You have $19.75 and you buy a new pair of shoes for $17.59.

How much change should you get back?

$19.75 $17.59 =

You have $1.65 and you buy ice cream for $1.50.

How much change should you get back?

$1.65 $1.50 =
You have $10.25 and you buy tickets to a baseball game for $8.00.

How much change should you get back?

\[ \text{Money} - \text{Cost} = \text{Change} \]

You have $3.28 and you buy popcorn for $2.85.

How much change should you get back?

\[ \text{Money} - \text{Cost} = \text{Change} \]
You have $7.35 and you buy an umbrella for $6.95.

How much change should you get back?

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{7.35} & - & \text{6.95} = \quad \text{ } \\
\end{array}
\]

You have $6.00 and you buy a goldfish for $5.95.

How much change should you get back?

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{6.00} & - & \text{5.95} = \quad \text{ } \\
\end{array}
\]