
Chapter 8: South African Coins

Introduction

In this chapter, we study counting coins so that the student is able to identify 10-cent, 20-cent, 50-cent, 1-rand, 2-rand, and 5-rand coins.

While the book has pictures for the coins, practising with real coins is of course advisable.

The student also practises making given money amounts with coins, and using coins in shopping.

The Lessons

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Ten, Twenty and Fifty Cent Coins	136	3 pages
Rand	139	3 pages
Practising with Coins	142	2 pages
Practising Shopping	144	2 pages
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Games and Activities

Counting Money

You need: A bunch of coins to count.

Give the child an amount to make with the coins, such as 120 cents. Once the child does so, it is their turn to give you a money amount to make with the coins.

Start out with the 10-cent and 20-cent coins to check if the child has mastered counting those. Then add the 50-cent coin. After that, you can go on to rand coins and mixtures of coins (step by step!).

Note: You can ask the child to check your work, and then in turn, you check theirs. In the course of the activity, you can then sometimes make an intentional error, so that the child can discover it.

Shopping Game

You need: Various items to purchase at the store, paper, pen, coins, and a bag or wallet to keep money in.

Make a play store that has various items to purchase. I suggest the prices to be less than R50. The child may enjoy choosing prices, and/or writing price tags for them. Children should not only practise shopping, but also being a storekeeper and making change.

Some children may enjoy it if the storekeeper writes a receipt for every purchase. All of my children enjoyed this activity very much.

Games at Math Mammoth Online Practice

Counting Money

Practise counting coins and bank notes with these online exercises. Lots of options!

<https://www.mathmammoth.com/practice/count-money>

Shopping game

You're shown an item to buy, and you click on coins/notes to make that exact amount.

<https://www.mathmammoth.com/practice/shopping-game>

Making Change

Practise making change in this online game. You're shown an item that someone buys, its price, and how much they give, and you click on coins/notes to make the correct change. You can choose the maximum for the price of the items, allowing you to make the activity easier or more difficult.

<https://www.mathmammoth.com/practice/change>

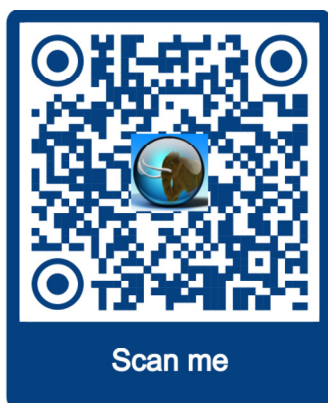
Helpful Resources on the Internet

We have compiled a list of external Internet resources that match the topics in this book. This list of links includes web pages that offer:

- **online practise** for concepts;
- online **games**, or occasionally, printable games;
- **animations** and interactive **illustrations** of maths concepts;
- **articles** that teach a maths concept.

We heartily recommend you take a look at the list. Many of our customers love using these resources to supplement the bookwork. You can use the resources as you see fit for extra practice, to illustrate a concept better, and even just for some fun. Enjoy!

<https://l.mathmammoth.com/blue/samoney>



Ten, Twenty, and Fifty-Cent Coins



This coin is worth ten cents or 10c.



This coin is worth twenty cents or 20c.



This coin is worth fifty cents or 50c.

The 10-cent coin usually has a Cape honey bee on it.
The 20-cent coin usually has a bitter aloe plant on it.
The 50-cent coin usually has a Knysna turaco bird on it.

Count
up →



50 70 80 90

To find the total value, add the cent values. It is called counting up.
Start counting with the coins of the largest value. Here we have 90 cents.

1. Work out the coin value in cents.

a.



_____ cents

b.



_____ cents

c.



_____ cents

d.



_____ cents

e.



_____ cents

f.



_____ cents

g.



_____ cents

h.



_____ cents

i.



_____ cents

j.



_____ cents

2. Add up the value of the coins. Write the total amount.

a.  _____ c	b.  _____ c
c.  _____ c	d.  _____ c
e.  _____ c	f.  _____ c
g.  _____ c	h.  _____ c

3. Make these money amounts in three different ways. Either use real money or circles with “10”, “20” and “50”.

a. 40 cents - one way	d. 70 cents - one way
b. 40 cents - another way	e. 70 cents - another way
c. 40 cents - another way	f. 70 cents - another way

When the cents-amount is more than 20 cents, it is good to use the twenty-cent coin. It is not wrong to use lots of tens, but using twenties is more efficient.



4. Make these money amounts. Try to use the *least* amount of coins as possible. Think!

a. 20 cents	b. 30 cents
c. 50 cents	d. 60 cents
e. 70 cents	f. 100 cents
g. 80 cents	h. 40 cents
i. 10 cents	j. 90 cents

Rand



R1 or R1,00

This is one rand.
It is equal to 100 cents.



R2 or R2,00

This is two rand.
It is worth 200 cents.



R5 or R5,00

This is a five rand coin.
It equals 500 cents.

Use the “R” symbol in front of rand amounts. The whole rand and the cents are separated by a decimal comma.



= R1,70 (one rand and 70 cents)



= R7,20 (seven rand and 20 cents)

1. How much money? Write the amount.



2. Write the rand amount.

 a. <u>R 5,50</u>	 b. R _____
 c. R _____	 d. R _____
 e. R _____	 f. R _____

If you do not have any rand, put a zero in the whole rands place.



R0,30



R0,70



R0,10

3. Write the cents amounts using the R for rand and a decimal comma. Write a zero to the left of the decimal comma.

a.  R0, _____	b.  R _____	c.  R _____
d.  R _____	e.  R _____	f.  R _____

4. Draw circles and mark them with the numbers to show the correct rand and cent coins for these amounts.

a. R1,30	b. R2,00
c. R0,30	d. R3,80
e. R0,10	f. R2,50
g. R7,00	h. R5,90
i. R6,80	j. R4,60

Practising with Coins

1. First draw one more 10-cent coin. How much money is there now?

a.  _____ c	b.  _____ c
c.  R _____	d.  R _____

2. Jali and Jane share the money equally. How much does each one get?

a.  Jali gets _____ c. Jane gets _____ c.	
b.  Jali gets _____ c. Jane gets _____ c.	c.  Jali gets _____ c. Jane gets _____ c.
d.  Jali gets _____ c. Jane gets _____ c.	
e.  Jali gets R_____. Jane gets R_____.	
f.  Jali gets R_____. Jane gets R_____.	
g.  Jali gets R_____. Jane gets R_____.	

3. Jali and Jane share the money equally. What they cannot share, they put to a common piggy bank. How much does each one get? What is left over for the piggy bank?

a.



Jali gets _____ c.

Jane gets _____ c.

Piggy bank gets _____ c.

b.



Jali gets R_____.

Jane gets R_____.

Piggy bank gets _____ c.

c.



Jali gets R_____.

Jane gets R_____.

Piggy bank gets _____ c.

d.



Jali gets R_____.

Jane gets R_____.

Piggy bank gets _____ c.

4. Make these money amounts. Draw circles with numbers for the various coins.

a. 90c	b. 60c	c. R1,40
d. R2,80	e. R5,30	f. R8,50

Practising Shopping

1. Make these amounts of money. You can use real money, or draw the coins.

a. 40 cents	b. 80 cents	c. 170 cents
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2. You have:

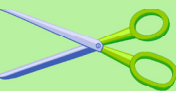
Draw the coins you would use to pay for an item that costs:

a. 70 cents	b. R2,60	c. R5,90
d. R3,20	e. 80 cents	f. R6,50

3. Write the total amount in cents, if you have:

a. two 20c coins and three 10c coins _____ c	b. two R5 coins and two 20c coins _____ c
c. a R2 coin and five 10c coins R_____	d. four R1 coins and four 10c coins R_____

4. Cross out the coins you need to buy the item. Write how many rand you have left.

a.  R1,30	b.  R5,80	c.  R3,50
 Left R_____	 Left _____ c	 Left R_____
d.  R2,60	e.  R7,90	f.  R8,50
 Left _____ c	 Left _____ c	 Left R_____
g.  R15,70	h.  R16,10	i.  60c
 Left R_____	 Left R_____	 Left R_____

Revision — Coins

1. How much money? Write the amount.

a.  _____ c	b.  _____ c	c.  _____ c
d.  R _____	e.  R _____	f.  R _____

2. Draw coins to illustrate these amounts of money.

a. 50 cents	b. 20 cents	c. 60 cents
d. R2,00	e. R5,70	f. R1,30

3. Dan and Amanda each bought something. How much money do they each have left?

a. Dan had:  Dan bought a gumball for 60 cents. How much is left?	b. Amanda had:  Amanda bought a snack for R5,50. How much is left?
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