



FINANCIAL **1**
EDUCATION
WORKBOOK

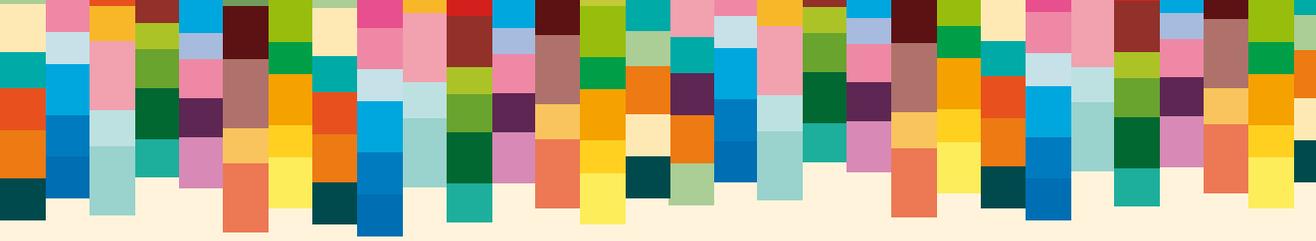


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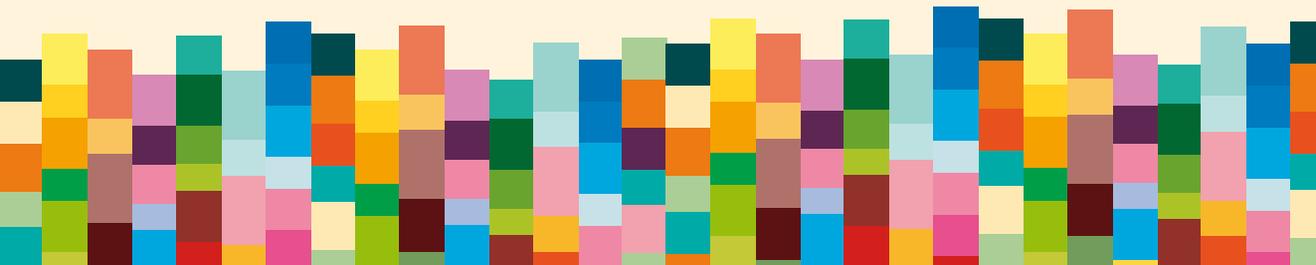


Did you know that in school, besides Maths, Portuguese, Environmental Studies... you can also learn about and become familiar with other subjects?

We invite you to learn, in a fun way, how to do some money budgeting with this Financial Education Workbook!



The Cash family



The Cash family

Text of Maria da Conceição Vicente

We're the Cash family.
We've everything accounted for:
A jolly good pot of savings,
A balanced budget, and more.

I'm Thomas Cash.
I know my times tables by heart,
I need to know how to budget
For my pocket money to last.



I'm Clara Cash,
I know my notes from my coins;
With the help of the grown-ups,
I learn to look after the lot.



I'm the Father of the family
Peter Cash is my name;
I try to earn good money
And working hard is my game.



I'm Kate, the Mother
My spending is always balanced,
Whether in times of plenty
Or whether in times of shortage.



I'm Grandpa Mark Cash.
I've got a life time of experience:
If you wish to be happy,
You must live within your means.



I'm Grandma Lizzy Cash
I'm a devoted grandmother.
I try setting a good example
For the little ones to follow.



Beware of Tuppence the dog!
If he gets hold of a coin,
He'll manage to hide it so well,
That no one will ever find it!

1

WISHES AND NEEDS



A coat for the dog

Text of Maria da Conceição Vicente



The sun had gone down when a breathless Thomas burst through the kitchen door, followed by a jumping *Tuppence*, the dog, and by Clara who looked very worried. She looked so concerned that her mother asked 'Is something the matter, Clara? Why did it take you so long to walk *Tuppence*?...'

'Oh Mummy, you should have seen it! You should have seen this dressed-up dog!' Thomas shouted, hugging his mother's neck rather enthusiastically, the way he did only when he wanted something in return.

'Tommy is being silly, Mummy' Clara said. 'He's always inventing ways of spending money!'

Thomas' growing excitement was surely affecting *Tuppence*. The dog jumped higher and higher and wagged its tail so hard that he knocked the fruit bowl onto the floor. 'What on earth is going on?' Daddy asked as he came into the kitchen to find out what all the commotion was about.



'Oh Daddy, I want to buy *Tuppence* a coat, just like Miss Sterling's dog's, you know Daddy, like the one *Lazy* has got?'

'YOU WANT WHAT?!'

both Mummy and Daddy exclaimed at the same time in total surprise.

'Did you know that there are outfits for dogs... and hats too?...'

'... and kibble, and flea collars... That's what they need!'

Thomas went on, totally oblivious to what was being said around him such was his obsession with getting *Tuppence* dressed up:

'Miss Sterling told me you can even get matching outfits and hats for dogs and owners. *Can you imagine Tuppence and I with matching hats? How cool would that be?*'

'That's all we needed! A mutt in a dinner jacket and top hat! Now tell me, will you buy those on the high street or have them made to measure?' Mum teased.

'You should be asking dad for a new book to practice your Maths, and a pair of new trainers, since yours are all worn out from constantly playing football' Clara suggested.

'There you go, the goody-two-shoes has spoken, pretending to be such a responsible girl!'

'You're asking for something totally superfluous... both for you and for poor *Tuppence*. I'm sure he wouldn't stop wriggling till he got rid of the clothes!' added Clara in a calm and thoughtful manner.

'What is she saying Dad? What does she mean Mum?... She is just using fancy words to pretend she is very grown-up.'

'Superfluous means unnecessary' Dad explained. 'There are things you absolutely need which generate necessary expenses: for example food, clothes, school equipment...'

'... other things are mere wishes, sometimes the result of whims, of which you get easily tired' added Mum. 'This is the case of the coat for the dog if you went ahead and bought it: at the beginning you would think it fun but later you would lose interest...'

'But you have got a diamond ring! Is that not superfluous, Mummy?'

'Yes and no... It is my engagement ring. Of course it is not absolutely necessary but it represents a very important day for me. Besides its value, a value which is never lost, it has a very special meaning. And to buy it Daddy had to save a lot and make a lot of sacrifices. But that is another story! **For the moment, *Tuppence* can continue to wear his own fur and that's that!**



Through play we learn to think!

1. So that you can show Thomas that you can also do fancy talking, just like Clara, look in the word puzzle for the synonyms we give you for the words **necessary** and **superfluous**.

A	L	X	E	G	J	U	P	B	O	V	C	N
L	A	Q	U	S	E	L	E	S	S	Z	A	U
D	M	E	H	I	O	C	Z	I	V	U	T	M
I	N	D	I	S	P	E	N	S	A	B	L	E
S	U	N	M	S	A	I	D	L	N	E	F	R
P	N	E	P	C	I	B	T	H	O	Z	S	E
E	R	A	O	N	V	L	M	E	A	X	C	R
N	L	J	R	E	S	S	E	N	T	I	A	L
S	I	Z	T	D	A	Z	I	O	R	U	S	M
A	D	O	A	F	R	R	U	O	V	N	D	E
B	T	B	N	D	L	E	J	P	I	G	H	A
L	A	L	T	X	N	E	E	D	L	E	S	S
E	V	G	E	U	F	J	A	C	N	D	E	L

Synonyms of
necessary:

- essential,
- important,
- indispensable.



Synonyms of
superfluous:

- dispensable,
- useless,
- needless.

2. The two siblings have very different feelings about money. Bearing in mind both their reactions, mark which of the statements belong to **Thomas** or to **Clara** .

- Buys on impulse.
- Makes sensible purchases.
- Wants to fulfil his/her own wishes, without first thinking them through.
- Does not assess needs appropriately.
- Gives priority to necessary expenses.
- Recognises the difference between wishes and needs.

2.1. Considering the attitudes of the siblings in the Cash family, please complete the following statements with the names **Thomas** and **Clara**.

_____ can already manage expenses well, whereas _____ still doesn't yet recognise the difference between wishes and needs.

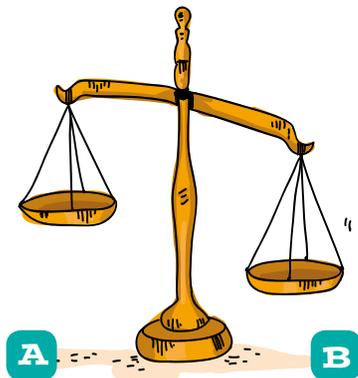
3. Clara has already grasped that our wishes are endless but our financial resources have a limit. Following her example, please write down in your note book a list of your **needs** and a list of your **wishes**.

NEEDS	WISHES
Dictionary	Going to the cinema



3.1. Look at the lists you have just written and then place them on the weighing scales, writing the words **needs** on **A** and **wishes** on **B** in order to establish their balance.

3.2. If you have to make choices, which of your lists will get the priority? Give a reason for your answer.



4. Cross out what is not important in order to show that you know how to plan **expenditure**.



For Thomas, buying a pair of trainers is a **short/long** term priority, since the ones he has are torn from playing football all the time. But refurbishing his bedroom, since it is not urgent, is a **short/long** term priority.

5. To satisfy our needs, we buy:

Durables or durable goods – these are long-lasting goods which are bought less frequently (for example, a car, furniture, a TV set...);

Non-durable goods – these are goods which are used only once or used for a limited amount of time (food, drinks, electricity...)

- 5.1. Look at the image and then colour in the durable goods in **green** and the non-durable goods in **red**.



The correct word will give us a clue!

1. Grandpa Mark and Grandma Elizabeth like to play with words, even when they are talking about serious matters. Find out what they are trying to say to their grandchildren by solving the following puzzles and writing down the expressions found on the captions.

Clue: In the caption, each line corresponds to a word.

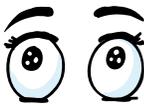
A

 -B
 T+ 
 +S
 is
 -K
 G+  .

Caption: _____ .



B

Having 

 than
 1's .

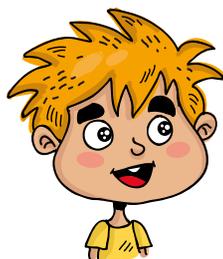
Caption: _____ .

1.1. What could Thomas and Clara's grandparents mean by these expressions? Try to explain it in your own words.

A _____

B _____

You can never learn too much!



Daddy do you know the saying, *Where there's...?*

Where there's a will there's a way...

Can't it be *Wishing is having?*

Honestly! Do you think that there would be enough money going around to buy anything we might wish for or want?

Okay!... But can't we have wishes?



1. You are already aware of the fact that in order to manage our money (which always has a certain limit) we should first meet our **needs** – **willing is different from having**. Nevertheless, there are certain wishes we consider important which we may decide to satisfy. For this to happen we have to make choices – then, *when there's a will there's a way*, meaning we have to have a will to achieve what we wish for, by means of saving with effort and sometimes with sacrifice.

1.1. To buy Mummy Kate's engagement ring, Daddy Peter had to economise for a period of time, sometimes giving up on things which would have given him a lot of pleasure. Tick the options which, in your opinion, correspond to the **expenses daddy had to cut down on**.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Going to football games. | <input type="checkbox"/> Going to the dentist. | <input type="checkbox"/> Having a mobile phone. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paying the rent. | <input type="checkbox"/> Having breakfast at the Cafe. | <input type="checkbox"/> Having a monthly meal out with friends. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Going to the Gym. | <input type="checkbox"/> Buying designer trainers. | |

2. Together with the Cash family you have understood the difference between...

- needs and **wishes**.
- _____ and **superfluous**.
- necessary expenses** and _____.
- _____ needs and **long-term** needs.
- impulse** _____ or _____ **buying**.

LIVING WITHIN YOUR MEANS
IS IMPORTANT...



2

EXPENDITURE AND INCOME



Empty handed

Text of Maria da Conceição Vicente

Thomas and Clara came back home from school rather quiet. Tuppence followed them in, ears drooping, as if to say ‘something is not right here!’ The three of them entered the study where Mum was working. ‘Mummy please can you give me some money – my pocket money has run out. Earlier today I didn’t have enough to pay for a snack... Oh and I also have no credit left on my mobile’ said Thomas. Then, as she was giving her Mum a kiss, Clara said ‘and I need money to buy a new dress for Martha’s birthday party, I got the invite today.’

‘Is this a nice welcome home from school or is this a hold-up?!’

‘I have money on my piggy bank Mummy, but very little!’ said Clara

‘Young lady, you should start by checking the dresses you have in your wardrobe. You have quite a few! Then we can talk about choosing the right one for the occasion!’

‘As for you, young man, it is a different story. We will talk when Daddy gets back’.

Meanwhile, the sound of the front door closing and footsteps in the corridor announced the arrival of their father and...

‘Where are the most wonderful grandchildren on the planet?’ said Grandfather Mark who had come in with Daddy.

‘HERE WE ARE, GRANDPA’ said the children coming into the corridor.

‘Father, this lovely grandchild of yours needs your advice badly’ said Mum from the study ‘it is only Wednesday and Thomas has already spent all of his weekly pocket money!’

‘Imagine if I just announced that the money we have for the month had finished: eat what’s left in the fridge, have cold water showers and do your homework in the dark... Next month there will be more money coming!’ said Daddy in a half serious manner.

‘Tell us then, what did you buy to have no pocket money left?’ said Grandfather Mark patiently.

‘Things...’ said Thomas ‘There were these new pens in the news agent, **really cool ones**... then we bought juice and sweeties to celebrate our team’s victory in the cross-country...’

‘I see, I see’ replied grandfather picking up a notebook and a pen. ‘I am going



to teach you how to **plan your expenses** so that in the future you can manage your pocket money well.'

'Great Grandpa, thank you! I'll look like a proper manager then!'

'To budget is to have a plan... a list with all the **income** and **expenditures**...' explained Grandfather.

'Expensive shoes?!...'

'Don't be silly! I said **expenditures**, which means *expenses*, or what you spend! **Income** is what you earn. In your case you have a weekly income: your pocket money. Your parents have a monthly income: their salary. Have a look at this...' and he wrote down on the notebook.

BUDGET	
<u>Income:</u>	<u>Expenditure:</u>
<i>Total:</i>	<i>Total:</i>

'Now, complete it with the amount of pocket money you get every week and the price for the things you buy' said grandfather **'the important thing here is to never spend more than you earn.'**

'But you could spend less...' said Clara who was paying attention to the conversation.

'You can and you should, Clara. That is the way to make savings and that is what your parents and I do. **FIRSTLY**, we do not spend more than we earn; **SECONDLY**, after our necessary expenses are paid off, **expenses which can't be avoided, we always put aside a bit of money to cover for any unexpected costs**, which might come across, like for example, repair works to the home or an illness..., or just to increase our savings. Besides, we can't forget that in the future we might have a drop in our income.

In short: we need to have money put aside. But we have to talk about this at a latter date because it takes time and Granny Elizabeth is already expecting me for supper.

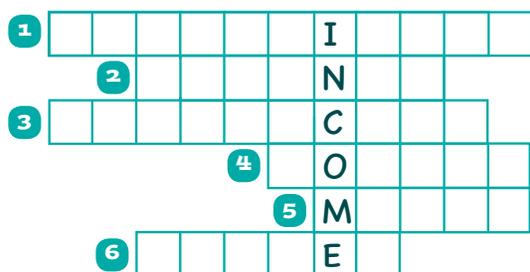
Grandfather Mark said his good-byes, promising to come back to the subject at a later point as he would like his grandchildren to become people with good money management skills.



Through play we learn to think!

1. Read the dialogue between Grandfather Mark and his grandchildren again, and then complete the word puzzle using the following clues.

1. Word that means the same as expense or cost.
2. Money saved.
3. An expenditure we were not counting on is called an _____ expenditure.
- 4 + 5. Money you receive every week.
6. A list with all the income and expenditure.



2. Help make things clearer for Thomas and Clara by ticking the correct answer.



Daddy bought a new camera...
Was this a
necessary expense?

If I pay for my
lunch at school
every day, is this
an **unexpected**
expense?



The correct answer is: **Yes.**
 No.

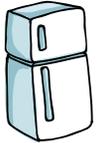
The correct answer is: **Yes.**
 No.

Imagine if I just announced that the money we have for the month had finished: eat what's left in the fridge, have cold water showers and do your homework in the dark...



3. Tick on the list below what are the **necessary expenses** for the Cash family (and for your family too):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A new dress for Clara to take to Martha's birthday. | <input type="checkbox"/> HiFi for the car. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The water, gas and electricity bills | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Insurance. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Repairs to the fridge. | <input type="checkbox"/> Tickets for a gig. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tires for the family car. | <input type="checkbox"/> Travel card for public transport. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Groceries shopping for all the family. | <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly payment on car loan. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Trip to the Cotswolds. |



3.1. Of the expenses you have ticked, underline the ones that are **fixed**, meaning the ones which have **an amount that does not change**.

3.2. Complete the following sentence and cross out what does not apply:

Expenses such as groceries, water, electricity and gas are examples of **fixed / variable** expenses because the costs depend on how much we consume: the more we consume the _____ we pay.

4. Bearing in mind the income of all members of the Cash family, cross out what does not count as income from the sentences below:

A

- Granny Elizabeth work pension;
- Mummy Kate's salary;
- Paying the rent;
- Thomas and Clara's pocket money.

B

- The sale of trees from Grandparents property;
- Payment on car loan;
- Overtime payment to Mum;
- Dad Peter's salary.

The correct word will give us a clue!



Empty handed?
Do you know
what it
means?

Little brother, it
means you are **down
and out**, flat broke,
which is to say you
have spent all your
money.



1. Just like Clara, you are going to show your knowledge of the language, by using the right idioms as captions to the images below. The overall meaning of these idioms is: **If you spend more than you have or more than you need to, you can be caught short in the future.**







Savings:

A fool and his money are soon parted.

Want not, waste not.

Money has burnt a hole in your pocket.

2. With what you have learned so far with the Cash family I'm sure you will be able to guess what **sort of income** we are talking about in this riddle:

Whatever the amount might be
You will divide by seven;
If you calculated right
In the place of nothing,
You'll have something left.



Maria da Conceição Vicente

A:

You can never learn too much!

1. Read the following dialogue between Dad Peter and his two children. Finish the sentence as you imagine Dad Peter would have done.

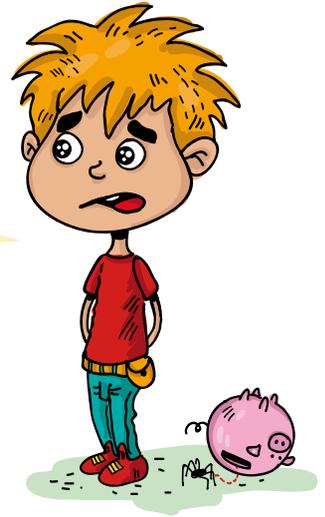


Thomas why do you want to buy yet another phone case? On top of it all you haven't got a penny in your piggy bank!

Just because Daddy... I saw some really cool ones in a shop.

How about you Clara, why another t-shirt? You already have dozens of them!... and your pocket money is gone too...

Oh Daddy because I haven't got one of that brand... and my friend Anna does.



2. The following rhyme tells us, in a funny way, about a characteristic of our century: we are surrounded by things which appeal to us. This makes us to **long for something** and **to buy just for the sake of buying**. Read it carefully.

In Mr Cricket's shop,
A lot of stuff is for sale
None of it is very useful,
But I want it anyway..

I bought a watch for five p
it has no hands although.
It looks really nice,
But what it's good for
I don't know



Three broken bracelets and a pendant,
Seven springs and a button,
Two screws and a glass marble...
I spent lots of money on this stuff!
But I don't need any of it!



I spent lots of money on this stuff!
But I don't need any of it!



In Mr. Cricket's shop,
I have bought a million things
Filled up three drawers with them
I spent lots of money on this stuff!
But I don't need any of it!



Maria da Conceição Vicente



2.1. Try to finish the fourth line with a list of things you and your friends have bought on impulse, and which, after the initial enthusiasm, you have forgotten about.

3. Considering all you already know about spending money in a sensible way, please write down a few lines about the following subject: **Always think before buying**.



3

SAVINGS



Making a nest egg is good for your finances Text of Maria da Conceição Vicente

Clara and Thomas were late for lunch. Thomas was coming from athletics training and Clara from swimming lesson.

'Well children you are late for lunch. **Have you lost your watches?**' Dad joked.

'Talking of watches daddy, what I really need is a **stopwatch** to time my training' said Thomas.

'And I really need a **new dress** Daddy. I have asked Mum already but she said no...' Clara said in turn.

'The conversation about the dress is finished. You don't need a new one' said Mum. 'As for the stopwatch, even though it's not an absolute **necessity**... I can see some use for it. At least it is not something which you use and then throw away.'

'What if I also wish for something like that Mummy, like something which is not to use and throw away?... Like an MP3 player, one of those really good ones... Actually all the family could use it! Go on Mum, may I?...' insisted Clara with a cute voice.

'Well if you use your pocket money I have nothing against it! They are **quite reasonable buys**...' said Dad with a firm tone.

'BUY THEM WITH OUR POCKET MONEY?!...

Questioned both children at the same time, looking stunned.

'Hasn't Grandpa been helping you with budgeting?' Mum reminded them. 'Today is Saturday we are having tea at the Grandpa and Granny's, why don't you ask for their help then?'

That afternoon, when they got to the grandparents' house, they found Grandpa picking strawberries and Granny baking a loaf of bread for tea.

'Wow Granny, I didn't know you baked your own bread' said Clara as she entered the kitchen, followed by the rest of the family.

'Yes I do my darlings! **When I bake my own bread I don't have to buy it, therefore I have some pin money to help make my nest egg**' Granny said. 'And at my grandparents house we used to make our own butter and cheese, and even soap... these days I



am very lucky because I have a bread maker!

Thomas was wondering what “pin money” and “nest egg” were all about. He went on to chase Grandpa to talk about budgets. Mum totally agreed with Granny on her savings strategy.

Grandpa sat down at the table with the grandchildren to analyse the **weekly budget** the children had already started by writing down the things they would like to buy. Dad relaxed on the sofa with his newspaper, keeping an ear out and occasionally “joining in” on the conversation.

‘Very good! One column for the income and one column for the expenditure...’ Grandpa said.

‘I can make my expenses less than my income! My only income is the 10€ weekly pocket money I get from Mum and Dad. Clara gets 15€, but I guess she’s older!’

‘Grandpa, now that we really would like to buy these things, can’t you help?’ Clara said softly.

‘If you both manage to save a decent amount, then we will talk about it. At the moment it is important that you are always able to have some money leftover from your weekly pocket money to add to your nest egg. If you do so you will always have a **positive balance**.

‘So the balance is what you save...’ Thomas said.

In this particular case, yes. The balance in a budget is always **the difference between income and expenditure**. If you have any money left you have a **POSITIVE BALANCE**. If your expenses are greater than your income then you have a **NEGATIVE BALANCE**.

‘But my balance is always going to be minute!’ Thomas cried out ‘When will I ever be able to afford a stopwatch?’

‘We have to try to cut down on our expenditure’ Clara suggested.

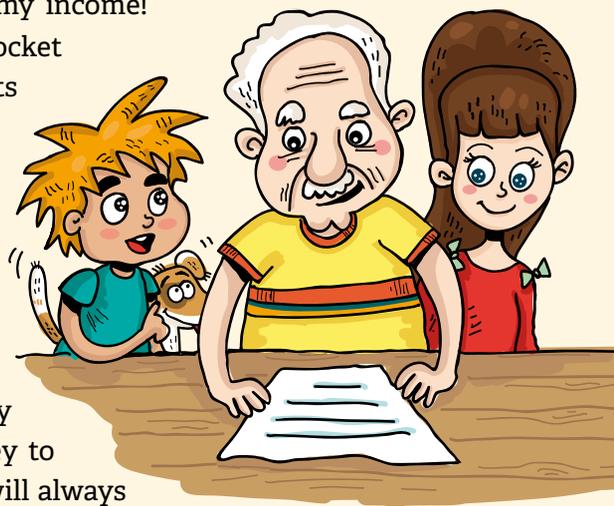
‘Obviously!’ Dad said. ‘Besides your **fixed income** you also receive **extraordinary income** which fattens your budget!’

‘Ooohh like the money we get for Christmas or in Easter...’

‘Ooohh, or for our birthdays...’

‘Alright then, let’s try writing down a budget and then show it to your parents for approval’ Grandpa suggested ‘but let us not do a “fudge-it budget”, which means a budget done carelessly!’

The conversation ended up in a lot of laughter.



Through play we learn to think!

1. Please help Thomas complete his **weekly budget** below.

THOMAS' BUDGET	
<p>Income:</p> <p>Weekly pocket money: 10,00 €</p>	<p>Expenditure:</p> <p>Midmorning snack: _____</p> <p>Afternoon snack: _____</p> <p>_____ : _____</p> <p>_____ : _____</p> <p>_____ : _____</p> <p>Total: _____</p>
<p>Balance: 2,50 €</p>	



2. Please complete Clara's budget below and calculate her **weekly balance**.

CLARA'S BUDGET	
<p>Income:</p> <p>Weekly pocket money: 15,00 €</p>	<p>Expenditure:</p> <p>Mid morning snack: _____</p> <p>Afternoon snack: _____</p> <p>_____ : _____</p> <p>_____ : _____</p> <p>_____ : _____</p> <p>Total: 10,00 €</p>
<p>Balance: _____</p>	



3. Please tick below what might increase the Cash children's **weekly balance**:

- To bring some homemade snacks to school.
- To eat an ice cream everyday.
- To avoid buying sweets.
- To buy new pencils when the ones you already have are only half used.



4. Please add up three new suggestions to the chores list below you think would help the children obtain **extraordinary income**:

- To take Mrs Sterling's dog for walks.
- To water the neighbours' plants when they are away on holiday.
- To look after Uncle's canaries when he is away.



5. Please join the expressions in columns below to create a true sentence.

Clara was always able to put money aside in her piggy bank,

Thomas' budget often had a negative balance

To have a positive balance in his budget Thomas

To learn how to save money Thomas and Clara

Because they now know how to manage their money, the two siblings

had to cut down on his expenditure.

are able to put money away in their piggy banks every week.

started doing a weekly budget.

because she never spent all that she earned in the week.

because he planned to spend more than he earned.

6. Please help Thomas and Clara make a savings plan, calculating the amount they should save in their piggy banks every week in order to afford a stopwatch and an MP3 Player after ten weeks.



Stopwatch:
30,00 €



MP3 Player:
45,00 €

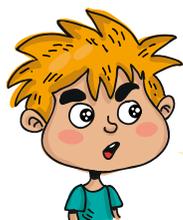


Thomas'
Piggy Bank



Clara's
Piggy Bank

The correct word will give us a clue!



Granny what does it mean **to have pin money** and **to make a nest egg**?

To have pin money means **to have a small amount of money that you earn and can spend on things for yourself or save**. To make a nest egg means **to save money little by little for future use**.



1. Just like Thomas and Clara learnt from their Granny, you can also increase your knowledge by becoming familiar with some English idioms related to spending and saving.

1.1. Fill in the boxes with the appropriate number for the correct **meaning** next to the **expressions** below.

1 To have savings
(to save money)

2 To have no money

3 To spend money /
to squander money

To be penniless.

To make ends meet.

To dig deeper into their pockets.

To spend money like water.

To have some pin money.

To make a nest egg.

To be as poor as a church mouse.

To pour money down the drain.

2. Please identify the meaning of each idiom by choosing the corresponding sentences in the right and left column.

1 To save for a rainy day.

To have only enough money to pay for your bills and expenses.

2 A penny saved is a penny earned.

Money is valuable and you should not waste it.

3 To make ends meet.

2 Saving money by not spending is the same as earning money from working.

4 To scrimp and save.

You need to save money to face unexpected expenditure.

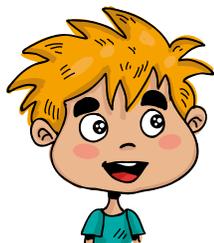
5 Money doesn't grow on trees.

To save as much money as possible, saving little by little will allow you to save a lot in the end.

You can never learn too much!

1. With what you have learned so far with the Cash family please complete the following tasks:

1.1. Read the following conversation between the Cash siblings and their friends Andy and Molly.



The minute I receive my weekly pocket money, I immediately put 2,00€ in my piggy bank to save for my stopwatch. But I can save even more!

I never have enough! It's the money I need for my mobile... and the sweets!...



How do you manage?

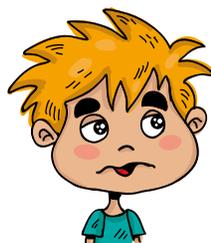
I always have to ask my parents for extra money, or for an advance on my next week's pocket money!



I spend everything I earn.



Well like that you will never be able to save anything! You both need a pep talk from my Grandpa.



Mrs Jones has already said to me that while she is ill she will pay me to help with the chores.

Well I try my best to spend very little. I always put a whole bank note in my piggy bank, because I have already learned that it is always good to have some money saved to buy things we really wish for even though they are not necessary things. And it's not fair to ask your parents constantly for more money!...



Right... their salaries are not big enough.



1.2. Write down below the names of the characters in the text above according to the way they **manage** their weekly pocket money.

1.3. Complete the following sentences:

To manage our money well means not having _____ which is higher than our _____. But if we want to manage our money even better, then after we do our _____, we will still have some money left. This is the way for us to have a _____ balance and for us to put our _____ in the piggy bank.



4

RISK AND UNCERTAINTY



Better safe than sorry...

Text of Maria da Conceição Vicente

Dad took the opportunity to inform the family of his financial plans when they were having the Sunday roast at the grandparents. **'We need a new car'** said Daddy, breaking the silence at table caused by Granny's lovely roast meal.

'Why? Is our **old banger** out of date?...' asked Thomas.

'Yes, it's starting to have a few serious issues and the mechanic said it's better to exchange it soon' explained Daddy.

'And have you budgeted for it?' Mummy asked

'Come on Mummy, have you ever seen Daddy buy anything without **'asking the permission of the calculator'** first?' said Clara.

After a few laughs and playful comments Dad said 'I wasn't counting on exchanging the car so soon, but cars are machines and machines suffer from wear and tear. Since I had the conversation with the mechanic I can't stop thinking about something...'

'Come on Daddy, spill the beans! You are making me nervous' said Clara.

'I would like to buy a cleaner car.'

'Cleaner car, Daddy? Do cars come with anti-dirt paint now?! I only know of anti-climbing paint I see on signs by some buildings...' said Thomas.

'Thomas you must think before you talk' Daddy said laughing with the rest of the family. 'What I would like to have is a *cleaner* car for the environment. **A car that doesn't pollute the air as much**, do you understand?'

'Are you talking about an **electric car** Daddy? Clara asked. 'Just this week we were talking about it at school, at our Environmental Club'.

'That's exactly it Clara' said Dad 'Electric cars essentially run on clean energy and have no toxic fuel emissions'.

'COOL DADDY!... That's just so cool! We will be the most environmentally-friendly family in the neighbourhood...' **'Will you drive us to school in the new car?.'** they all talked at the same time and nobody could hear each other. So Daddy interrupted 'Besides being an unexpected expenditure it will also be a great expense...'

'But we always budget correctly. We have our **savings!**' said Mum.

'Of course Kate, we do!' agreed Daddy 'But considering it will be a considerable expenditure our nest egg is going to be holed...'



'...and we will have to fix that hole, won't we?' said Kate completing her husband's thoughts.

'That's right! As we always have some savings set aside to face **unexpected expenses**, whenever we use those savings we have to save more again and rebuild our nest egg. Not that long ago, we had to replace our washing machine... imagine if we had not been careful to restore our savings...'

'You would have brought your laundry to Granny's, for her to do it!...' said Grandma laughing.

'Besides all of that, we could also suffer from an unexpected loss of **income...**' Mum reminded everyone 'None of us is free from a mishap which could temporarily prevent us from working. Or even from losing our jobs!'

'But with all the focus on saving, the nest egg will be rebuilt pretty swiftly' said Grandpa lightly 'The important thing is that you all think alike'.

'Even Tuppence can make his contribution, if he eats a cheaper dog food!' Thomas said.

'We will have to make some changes to our life style **in order to add to our savings**' Daddy said 'But then again it isn't something we are not already used to...'

'We can reduce our holiday break from a month to a fortnight..., go the cinema less often..., only go out for lunch on very special occasions...' Mum thought out loud.

'So far you have only talked about savings' Grandpa interrupted 'but don't forget taking out **insurance** is also a way of being *safe not sorry*'. I have just recently made my home safer by increasing the home insurance'.

'What do you mean Grandpa?... Is your home not safe?... Are the walls crumbling?... What has gone wrong?... Was it the builders' fault?...' Thomas only stopped asking questions when he noticed Clara's mocking face.

'Calm down boy!' Grandpa said 'This house has sturdy brick walls. We are talking about insurance, **which is an effective way of dealing with unexpected situations**. When we take out insurance, we pay a monthly amount to an insurance company. Then if something unexpected happens, like a flood, or a fire, or storm-damage to the roof, the insurance company will cover the costs for the repairs.'

'If I buy the electric car I will also have to take out insurance. And I will have to think about what type of cover I want' said Daddy.

'When you are driving around you are always at risk of having an accident. That is why taking out car insurance is compulsory for everybody who owns a car' explained Grandpa.

'Okay, I get it now' Thomas said 'It's just like Granny always says **"BETTER SAFE THAN SORRY..."**'



Through play we learn to think!

1. In the life of the Cashes, like with all other families, there are situations which can be **predicted/expected** and situations which are **unforeseen/unexpected**. Please show us you know the difference between them by ticking the correct box below.

Situations		Examples
Predicted	Unforeseen	
		Renewing your travel card.
		School term starts in two weeks.
		Tuppence hurt his paw badly.
X		The grandparents wedding anniversary.
		Thomas and Clara are joining a Language School.
		Daddy's car got hit by a falling tree.
		A week of holidays by the seaside.
		Clara has lost her Portuguese workbook.
		To buy a push bike.
		There is a leak in the bathroom.

2. In the previous text, underline which were the unforeseen situations resulting in unexpected expenditure for the Cashes.

3. Cross out what is wrong in order to have correct sentences.

The breaking of the washing machine was an **expected/unforeseen** situation which had an effect on the family's **income/expenditure**. To overcome the problem they used their **savings/grandparents help**. Meanwhile Kate stopped being paid for overtime which had an impact on the family's **income/expenditure**. Therefore the family had to review their **budget/salary** in order to **increase/decrease** their expenditure.

4. Cross out the two sentences which were not included in Dad's plan to rebuild the family savings after the purchase of the electric car.

- To give up on Sunday lunches at the grandparents.
- To make extra savings.
- To postpone the washing machine replacement.
- To change habits in order to reduce the expenses.
- To ask for the family's collaboration in a collective effort to save money.



5. Like Grandpa explained **insurance** is an effective way of safeguarding ourselves against **risk**. Choose one of the words in bold to best describe the sentences:

A _____ : the possibility that something bad or unpleasant (such as an injury or a loss) will happen.

B _____ : an agreement in which a person makes regular payments to a company and the company promises to pay money for the damages resulting from an unexpected event.

6. The Cashes are a very cautious family. They benefit from work insurance and from school insurance and they have taken up other kinds of insurance which relate to safeguarding risks in family life. Please match the type of insurance listed below with the situations described by putting the appropriate number on the box.

- 1 Car insurance
- 2 Health insurance
- 3 Personal liability insurance
(This insurance covers the risk of having to pay for damages caused by us to other people)
- 4 School insurance
- 5 Home insurance (multiple risks)

- Clara strained her ankle during a PE lesson in school
- The Cashes home was burgled
- Mum went to the dentist to get a cavity filled.
- Thomas fell down the stairs at school and had to be taken to hospital.
- A short-circuit caused a small fire in the garage
- Dad had small car crash
- Tuppence the dog damaged the neighbour's curtains.



The correct word will give us a clue!



Granny, does everybody take risks?

Many situations involve taking risks, but the important thing is to be prepared to run a risk.



To take risks is part of life **"nothing ventured nothing gained!"** We must take risks to achieve something but we should always be aware of the consequences...



1. Find out some of the phrases Clara and Thomas learnt with their grandparents, all of them related to **risk and prevention**, placing the given words below in the correct order to make a sentence (if needed check online or use an idiom dictionary).

A safe to sorry than It better is be

It is better to _____

B forearmed forewarned is

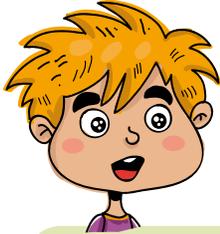
C than prevention is cure better

D stable after the has horse bolted shutting the door

- 1.1. Which one of the above idioms do you think relates to the fact that sometimes it is necessary to go through complicated situations before we realise that it is better to reduce the risks that caused the situation. A: _____

You can never learn too much!

1. To show us what you have already learnt with the Cash family, after looking at the cartoons, complete the sentences below.



Have you seen the bones Tuppence has hidden behind the plants?!

I think Tuppence is afraid of being left with no food! In our household even the dog knows that it is better to reduce the _____ that might cause the _____!



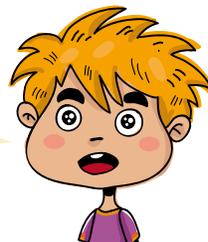
I think Tuppence is playing safe!
Since expenses can't be reduced, making _____ is needed to prevent getting hungry.

True instinct of an intelligent well educated dog!



Besides building a nest egg we can take steps like having _____ which will help us cover the costs of unexpected damages.

Sometimes it is even a compulsory thing, like if you have a car you need _____ insurance.



And once you go to school you are immediately covered by _____ insurance.





Some types of insurance are very useful, even if they are not compulsory. Because I'm scared of getting ill I have taken _____ insurance.



Is there insurance for dogs?



Yes of course, Pet insurance, which is paid for by the pets' owners!...



Generally Pet insurance covers vet fees and sometimes liability.



Like breaking the neighbours' pot plants... or like ruining their lawns, or other types of naughtiness!



Daddy do you remember when Thomas kicked a ball into the Cafe's shop window? If you hadn't had _____ insurance...



2. Talk to your parents about risk prevention and ask them for help in identifying at least two examples where your family faced this type of situation.

3. Ask your parents what type of insurances they have taken out in order to protect the family and please write them down below.

5

MEANS OF
PAYMENT



Tit for tat

Text of Maria da Conceição Vicente

'Has anybody seen my piggy bank?' said Clara with annoyance whilst looking all over the house for it. 'I bet it was Tuppence. That little rascal is worse than a magpie. He hides away everything he finds!'

'That's because you leave your piggy bank all over the place...' said Mummy.

'I like to keep my savings under a watchful eye... **that is also why my piggy bank is transparent**' Clara said as an excuse. 'Today I wanted to go and buy some new hair clips. I found some really cheap ones, mummy!...'

'Don't worry Sweetie, I'll give you an idea: go in the garden pick up some lavender, fill a little bag with it and then go to the shop and try **to exchange it for the hairclips...**' Daddy said jokingly. Like **PAYMENT IN KIND!** In ancient times that was the method used in trading, before the invention of money. You would exchange one good or service for another of equivalent value.'

'Is that the reason why in the bedtime story Granny used to read to us called *Jack and the Beanstalk*, Jack exchanged a cow for three beans?' Thomas asked.

'Oh yes, but those beans were magic... maybe when planted, bank notes would grow instead of leaves and inside the pods you could find coins...' Mum laughed.

'Wow Mummy, were there really beans like that?!'

'There were and there still are! They are just like the baked beans we eat which give us strength to work, earn money and buy more beans and so on!' Mummy joked. Then, changing the tone, she said 'Nowadays there are more modern ways of making money grow, for example, **putting our money in the bank**. This way our money is not only safe but also increases with interest, which in the end increases our savings'.

'I'VE FOUND IT!' Clara shouted 'The piggy bank was under the bed. Just like our great grandparents used to keep their money safe under the



mattress! **When will I be able to have a bank account and a debit card like the grownups?'**

'Soon enough Clara. You will also be able to have a special savings account designed for young people. Meanwhile change your coins for **bank notes**. They are less heavy and easier to store. That is why they were invented in the first place.

'Daddy if you buy a new car will you pay for it in cash?' Thomas asked swiftly only to regret having asked the moment his sister called him 'silly boy'.

'Honestly Thomas? Do you really think so?! Large sums of money are paid differently. Let me explain' said Daddy 'Regular shopping can be paid for in cash or with a **debit card...**'

'Does that mean I could buy sweets with a debit card?'

'You could, but it wouldn't make sense' explained Mum 'To buy things which cost very little money it is better to pay cash. Like when we go to the corner shop to get some bread and milk then we generally use cash too. We use the debit card when we want to make payments in a safe and comfortable way; it saves us from carrying a lot of cash on us.'

'Anyway, in order to use a bank card **you need to have money in your bank account**', added Daddy 'besides with a bank card you can check your balance, or you can check if you have received your salary, or you can pay bills like the electricity, the gas or the internet...'

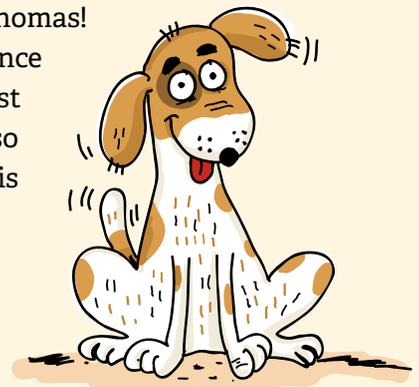
'What about if we go abroad, do we need to take Euros with us to do shopping?' Clara asked in turn.



'When we are abroad we can also use our bank card. **But bear in mind** our currency, the **EURO**, is the single currency only for countries of the European Union that have decided to adopt it¹. Some other European countries have kept their currencies, like for instance the United Kingdom, Sweden and Denmark.'

'Well sister dear, what's it going to be?... lavender, cash or cards?... what will you use to buy the hairclips?'

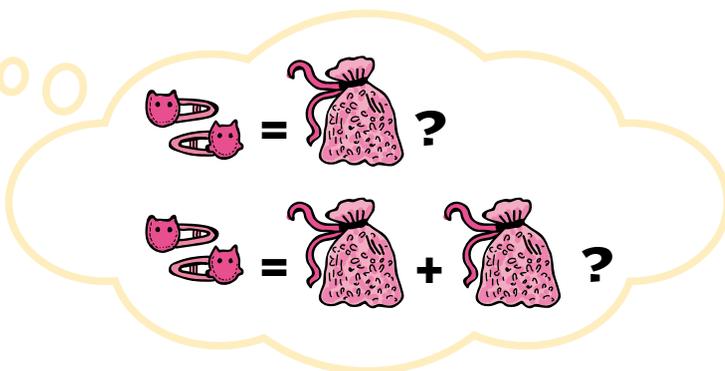
'I'm not even going to bother answering you Thomas! I'm just glad I don't have a bank card because Tuppence would have surely chewed it by now, instead of just hiding it. For the moment I'll treat him tit for tat so every time he hides something of mine I will hide his food too. That should teach him a lesson!'



¹ These countries are part of the eurozone.



Through play we learn to think!



1. If Clara wanted to exchange lavender for hairclips she wouldn't know how many bags of lavender she would need for the exchange. She would need to have a talk with the shopkeeper beforehand and make some sort of agreement. In ancient times that was the way trade was made: people would exchange goods for other goods (in kind) and the value of the goods would vary from person to person. The invention of **money** allowed people to **establish a specific value for different goods**, which is to say to give the products a **price**.

1.1. Let us say the price for Clara's hairclips was **2,75€**. If she used two **2,00€ coins** how much change would she get back?

A:

1.2. Clara had **15,00€** in her piggy bank. After she bought the hairclips how much did she have left? A:

2. From very early days people realised that, due to the weight, it was very difficult and uncomfortable to carry large amounts of coins around. This resulted in the creation of **bank notes**.

2.1. Mum does not like carrying a heavy purse, therefore she avoids having a lot of **coins** on her. Please write down below the value for the coin she is missing in each set, to be able to exchange them for a bank note of equal value.

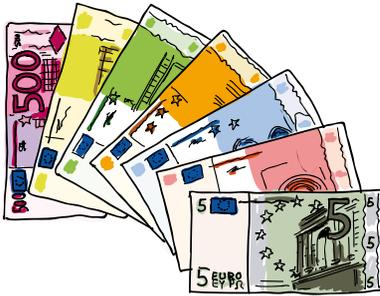


2.2. Please write down under each of the images and in increasing order the value of the coins in the Euro Zone. (Ask a grown-up for help with this exercise).



3. When people needed to travel to trade their goods they realised how difficult and even dangerous it was to carry large amounts of money around. People then started to leave their money with trustworthy people for safe-keeping and in exchange they would receive a document – a **receipt**. This is how the first banks and the first bank notes happened since payments started being made with the receipts instead of the money which was kept in the bank. These receipts were the evidence for the existence of the money in the bank.

3.1. Make a record of all the notes used in the Euro Zone. (If needed ask a grown-up to help).



500,00 €
5,00 €

4. The means of payment should be adjusted to the type of purchase you want to make just like Dad explained to Thomas in the conversation above.

4.1. Fill in the boxes with the appropriate letter for the means of payment of your choice to acquire the goods listed below.

A Coins

B Bank notes

C Debit card

A bottle of water

Two books

A sofa

A set of tyres for the car

A jumper

A biro pen

A fridge

An umbrella

4.2. Read again the last thing Dad mentioned in the text above and then, using the text, list the most common things you can do with a **debit card**.

To withdraw money; to go shopping; to transfer money from one account to another; to check your account movements;

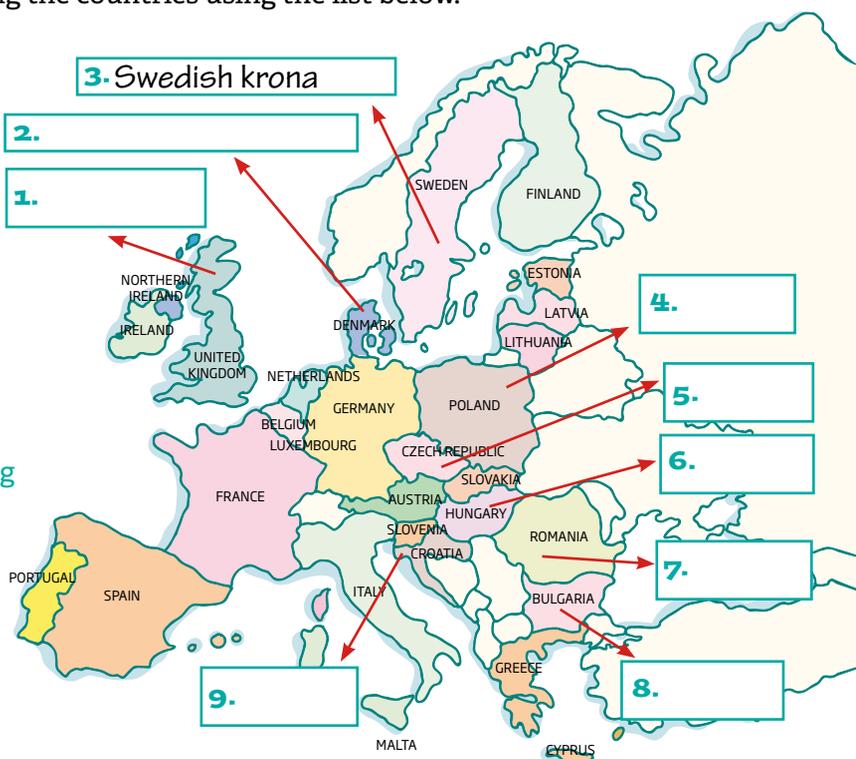
5. Euro notes and coins are in circulation in only 19 of the 28 countries which are part of the European Union. Please tick the boxes in list below for the three countries which are not part of the eurozone. ([Research the information online](#) or [ask a grown-up to help](#)).

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Germany | <input type="checkbox"/> Slovenia | <input type="checkbox"/> Ireland | <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Austria | <input type="checkbox"/> Estonia | <input type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input type="checkbox"/> Portugal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Belgium | <input type="checkbox"/> Spain | <input type="checkbox"/> Latvia | <input type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cyprus | <input type="checkbox"/> Finland | <input type="checkbox"/> Lithuania | <input type="checkbox"/> Sweden |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Denmark | <input type="checkbox"/> France | <input type="checkbox"/> Luxembourg | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Slovakia | <input type="checkbox"/> Greece | <input type="checkbox"/> Malta | |

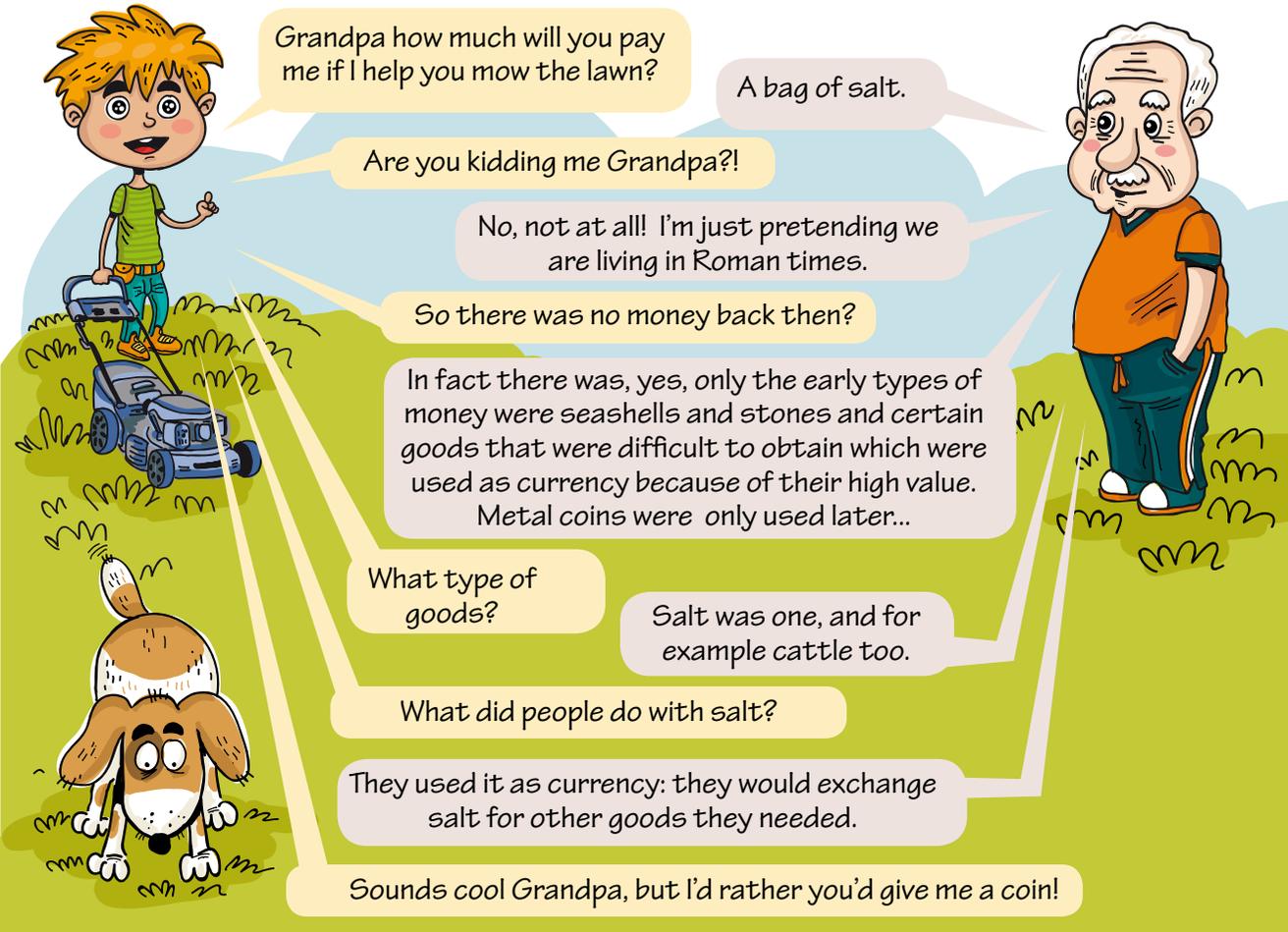
6. As we mentioned above some European Union countries do not have the Euro as their currency. In order to learn what these currencies are place them by the arrows indicating the countries using the list below.

Currency

- Bulgarian lev
- Croatian kuna
- Danish krone
- Hungarian forint
- Polish złóti
- British pound sterling
- Czech koruna
- Romanian leu
- Swedish krona



The correct word will give us a clue!



1. Some words in our language come from Latin and show us the origin of this type of **payment in kind**.

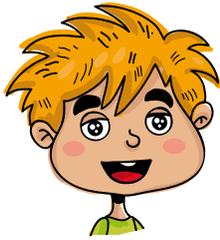
1.1. Look in the dictionary for the meaning of the following word and write it down below:

- **Salary** (comes from the Latin word *salarium* = salt) ► _____
- **Pecuniary** (comes from the Latin word *pecus* = cattle) ► _____

2. When Granny goes shopping she sometimes uses intriguing expressions to comment on the prices. Choose the phrases that mean **cheap** **A** or **expensive** **B** in the list below. .

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> It costs an arm and a leg | <input type="checkbox"/> Cheap as twice the price |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A real bargain | <input type="checkbox"/> It costs the earth |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A Cheap as chips | <input type="checkbox"/> To pay through the nose |

You can never learn too much!



The history of money?...
Of course I know about it!

1. Write down one of the captions under each image, according to the history of money through historical periods.

Coins	To pay in kind	Debit card	Trade in goods	Bank notes
				
1 _____	2 _____	3 _____		
				
4 _____		5 _____		

2. To learn about other countries' currency follow the lines in the labyrinth below and identify the currency for each of the countries.

Rand	●	●	India	_____
Real	●	●	Russia	_____
Yuan renmimbi	●	●	Cape Verde	_____
Dollar	●	●	Macau	_____
Rupee	●	●	Mozambique	_____
Yen	●	●	Brazil	_____
Rouble	●	●	China	_____
Escudo	●	●	South Africa	<u>Rand</u> _____
Kwanza	●	●	Sao Tome and Principe	_____
Pataca	●	●	Japan	_____
Metical	●	●	USA	_____
Dobra	●	●	Angola	_____



ANSWERS



WISHES AND NEEDS

Through play we learn to think! [Page 8]



2. **T** Buys on impulse; Wants to fulfil his/her own wishes, without first thinking them through; Does not assess needs appropriately. **C** Makes sensible purchases; Gives priority to necessary expenses; Recognises the difference between wishes and needs

2.1. **Clara** can already manage expenses well, whereas **Thomas** doesn't yet recognise the difference between wishes and needs.

3. Make up your own answer.

3.1. Make up your own answer.

3.2. Independently of which way the scales move needs take priority over wishes.

4. For Thomas, buying a pair of trainers is a **short / long** term priority, since the ones he has are torn from playing football all the time. But redecorating his bedroom, since it is not urgent, is a **short / long** term priority.

5.

5.1.



The correct word will give us a clue! [Page 11]

1. **A** All that glitters is not gold.; **B** Having eyes bigger than one's stomach.

1.1. **A** – means that not everything that looks precious or true turns out to be so.; **B** – one has taken more food than one can eat; in this particular case if instead of food we think about shopping, this expression means we shouldn't wish for more than we can afford.

You can never learn too much! [Page 12]

1.

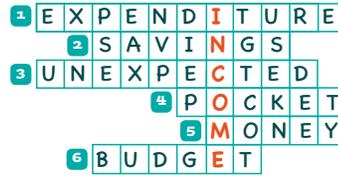
1.1. Going to football games; Going to the Gym; Having breakfast at the Cafe; Buying designer trainers; Having a monthly meal out with friends.

2. **a.** needs and wishes; **b.** necessary and superfluous; **c.** necessary expenses and superfluous expenses; **d.** short term needs and long term needs; **e.** impulse buying or sensible buying.

EXPENDITURE AND INCOME

Through play we learn to think! [Page 16]

1.



2. Correct answer for both questions is **NO**.

3. The water, gas and electricity bills.; Repairs to the fridge.; Tires for the family car.; Groceries shopping for all the family.; Travel card for public transport.; Monthly payment on car loan.

3.1. Travel card for public transport; Monthly payment on car loan.

3.2. Expenses such as groceries, water, electricity and gas are examples of **fixed / variable** expenses because the costs depend on how much we consume: the more we consume the more we pay.

4. **A** Paying the rent; **B** Payment on car loan.

The correct word will give us a clue! [Page 18]

1. Savings:

A fool and his money are soon parted.
Money has burnt a hole in your pocket.
Want not, waste not.

2. Weekly pocket money.

You can never learn too much! [Page 19]

1. Make up your own answer but try to remind yourselves that when you want something you should make sure you need that thing instead of it being a whim.

2.

2.1. Make up your own answer.

3. Make up your own answer.

SAVINGS

Through play we learn to think! [Page 24]

1. Make up your own answer: the total expenditure for Thomas' budget should be **7,50€**.

2. Make up your own answer: the total expenditure for Clara's budget should be **10,00€**. The balance will be **5,00€**.

3. To bring some homemade snacks to school; To avoid buying sweets.

4. Make up your own answer.

5. Clara was always able to put money aside in her piggy bank, because she never spent all that she earned in the week.; Thomas' budget often had a negative balance because he planned to spend more than he earned.; To have a positive balance in his budget Thomas had to cut down on his expenditure.; To learn how to save money Thomas and Clara started doing a weekly budget; Because they now know how to manage their money, the two siblings are able to put money away in their piggy banks every week.

6. Thomas' piggy bank **3,00€**; Clara's piggy bank **4,50€**.

The correct word will give us a clue! [Page 26]

1.
 - 1.1. **1** To have some pin money; To make a nest egg; To make ends meet; **2** To be penniless; To be as poor as a church mouse.
 - 3** To dig deeper into their pockets; To spend money like water; To pour money down the drain.
2. **3** To have only enough money to pay for your bills and expenses. **5** Money is valuable and you should not waste it.
- 2** Saving money by not spending is the same as earning money from working. **1** You need to save money to face unexpected expenditure. **4** To save as much money as possible, saving little by little will allow you to save a lot in the end.

You can never learn too much! [Page 27]

1.
 - 1.1. (Reading activity)
 - 1.2. **1**. Clara; **2**. Thomas; **3**. Andy; **4**. Molly.
 - 1.3. To manage money well means not having **expenditure** which is higher than **income**. But if we want to manage money even better, then after we do our **expenditure**, we will still have some money left. This is the way to have a **positive** balance and to put our **savings** in the piggy bank.

RISK AND UNCERTAINTY

Through play we learn to think! [Page 32]

1. **Predicted situations:** Renewing your travel card; School term starts in two weeks; The grandparents wedding anniversary; Thomas and Clara are joining a Language School; A week of holidays by the seaside; To buy a push bike.
Unforeseen situations: Tuppence hurt his paw badly; Daddy's car got hit by a falling tree; Clara has lost her Portuguese workbook; There is a leak in the bathroom.
2. "We need a new car [...]" ("it's starting to have a few serious issues and the mechanic said it's better to exchange it soon [...]"; "I wasn't counting on exchanging the car so soon [...]"; "Not that long ago, we had to replace our washing machine [...]").
3. The breaking of the washing machine was an **expected/unforeseen** situation which had an effect on the family's **income/expenditure**. To overcome the problem they used their **savings/grandparents help**. Meanwhile Kate stopped being paid for overtime which had an impact on the family's **income/expenditure**. Therefore the family had to review their **budget/salary** in order to **increase/decrease** their expenditure.
4. To give up on Sunday lunches at the grandparents; To postpone the washing machine replacement.
5. **A** Risk; **B** insurance.
6. **1** Dad had a small car crash; **2** Mum went to the dentist to get a cavity filled; **3** Tuppence the dog damaged the neighbour's curtains; **4** Clara strained her ankle during a PE lesson in school; Thomas fell down the stairs at school and had to be taken to hospital; **5** The Cashes home was burgled; A short-circuit caused a small fire in the garage.

The correct word will give us a clue! [Page 34]

1. **A** It is better to be safe than sorry; **B** Forewarned is forearmed; **C** Prevention is better than cure; **D** Shutting the stable door after the horse has bolted.
1. D.

You can never learn too much! [Page 35]

1. **Clara** – risk, unexpected/unforeseen;
Grandpa – savings;
Dad – insurance;
Thomas – car;
Clara – school;
Mum – health;
Clara – personal liability.
2. Make up your own answer.
3. Make up your own answer.

MEANS OF PAYMENT

Through play we learn to think! [Page 40]

1.
 - 1.1. 1,25€.
 - 1.2. 12,25€.
2.
 - 2.1. 0,50€/2,00€.
 - 2.2. 0,01€/1 cent; 0,02€/2 cents; 0,05€/5 cents; 0,10€/10 cents; 0,20€/20 cents; 0,50€/50 cents; 1€/1 euro; 2€/2 euros.
3.
 - 3.1. 500€/500 euros; 200€/200 euros; 100€/100 euros; 50€/50 euros; 20€/20 euros; 10€/10 euros; 5€/5 euros;
4.
 - 4.1. **A** a bottle of water, a biro pen; **B** or **C** a jumper; two books; an umbrella; **C** a sofa, a fridge, a set of tyres for the car. (Expected answer, in accordance with most common behaviour: to pay in cash for less expensive goods. Nevertheless other choices are possible).
 - 4.2. "...check your balance; check if you have received your salary; pay bills like the electricity, the gas or the internet..."
5. Denmark, United Kingdom, Sweden. (Research the information online or ask a grownup to help.)
6. **1**. British pound sterling → United Kingdom; **2**. Danish krone → Denmark **3**. Swedish krona → Sweden; **4**. Polish złóti → Poland; **5**. Czech koruna → Czech Republic; **6**. Hungarian forint → Hungary; **7**. Romanian leu → Romania; **8**. Bulgarian lev → Bulgaria; **9**. Croatian kuna → Croatia.

The correct word will give us a clue! [Page 43]

1.
 - 1.1. **salary** → a fixed regular payment made by an employer to an employee, wage; **pecuniary** → relating to or consisting of money, monetary.
 2. **A** A real bargain; Cheap as chips; Cheap as twice the price. **B** It costs an arm and a leg; It costs the earth; To pay through the nose.

You can never learn too much! [Page 44]

1. **1** Trade in goods; **2** To pay in kind; **3** Coins; **4** Bank notes; **5** Debit card.
2. **rand** → South Africa; **real** → Brazil; **yuan renmimbi** → China; **dollar** → USA; **rupee** → India; **yen** → Japan; **rouble** → Russia; **escudo** → Cape Verde; **kwana** → Angola; **pataca** → Macau; **metical** → Mozambique; **dobra** → Sao Tome and Principe.

TECHNICAL FILE

Title

Financial Education Workbook – 1

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The **Financial Education Workbook** for primary school is to be used as a support for teachers and pupils in the approach to themes which are part of the Core Competencies for Financial Education. It can be used in the different curricular contexts of different subjects or as support in complementary projects. The Core Competencies for Financial Education themes are used relying on game based learning. Five short-stories about the Cash family are explored by activities which explain and complement the knowledge, attitudes and behaviours embodied in the narrative.

The publication of this Financial Education Workbook follows an agreement celebrated between the Ministry for Education and Science, the financial supervisors (Banco de Portugal, the Portuguese Securities Market Commission and the Portuguese Insurance Pension Funds Supervisory Authority), and four financial sector associations (the Portuguese Banking Association, the Portuguese Association of Insurers, the Portuguese Association of Investment Funds, Pension Funds and Asset Management and the Association of Specialised Credit Institutions) within the National Plan for Financial Education.

The publication of this workbook is intended to support the financial education of young people with a view to assisting the development of responsible financial citizenship.



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E CIÊNCIA

