



**It's Your Money  
Kit for Kindergarten and 1<sup>st</sup> Grade**

# **Money Matters**

It is important that young children learn about money in a concrete way. They need to learn that pennies are the smallest unit, 5 pennies make a nickel, 10 pennies make a dime, 2 nickels make a dime, 25 pennies make a quarter, 5 nickels make a quarter, 2 dimes and 1 nickel make a quarter, and so on. To be sure that children get off to a good start, here are some of the activities that you might want to do with children.

Here are some simple poems, available on line at Teachers.Net and submitted by Addie Gaines from Missouri, to help children learn the value of each coin.

## **Penny**

Penny, penny,  
Easily spent  
Copper brown  
and worth one cent.

## **Nickel**

Nickel, nickel,  
Thick and fat,  
You're worth five cents.  
I know that.

## **Dime**

Dime, dime,  
Little and thin,  
I remember,  
You're worth ten.

## **Quarter**

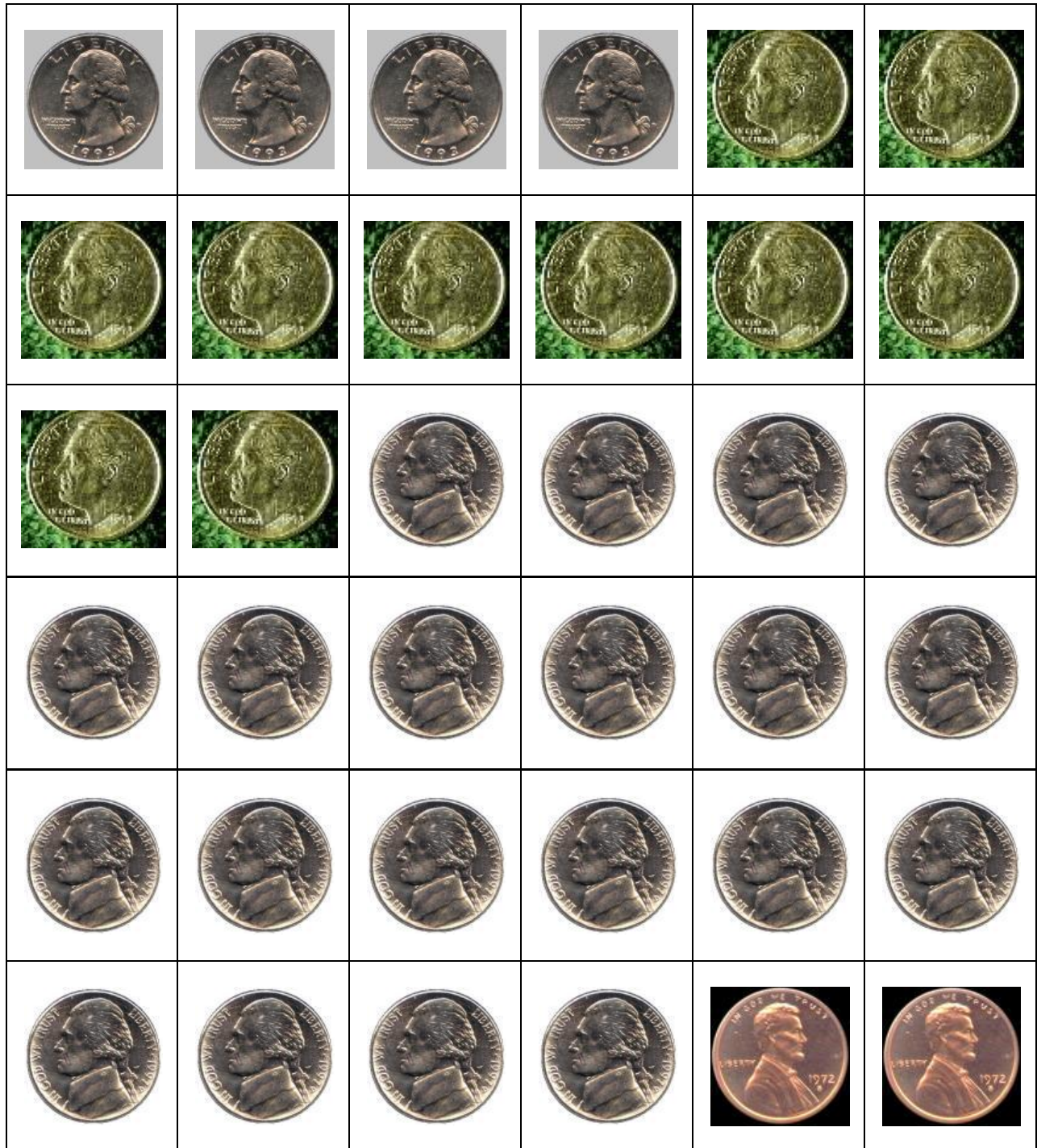
Quarter, quarter  
Big and bold,  
You're worth twenty-five  
I am told! <sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <http://teachers.net/lessons/posts/138.html> Posted by Addie Gaines ([againes@netins.net](mailto:againes@netins.net)). Seneca Elementary School, Seneca, MO 64865 USA

## Practice Equivalents

Children need to practice with money or representations of money to find equivalents. Children need to practice matching 25 pennies to a quarter, 2 nickels to a dime and so on. This work could be done by having the students begin with the poem(s) above and then first identifying the coins. Then moving on to match pennies to the other coins.





Another thing that you can do with the coins above is to find the value of the date for each month. For example, the 17<sup>th</sup> could certainly be 17 pennies; but it could also be 3 nickels and 2 pennies; or 1 dime, 1 nickel and 2 pennies. Having children find a variety of solutions for each number will help build confidence and understanding of the value of the coins in comparison to the value of numbers.

A third thing that you could do with the coins is to create a “store” by collecting pictures of children’s toys and then putting a price tag on the item and have the children select the coins needed to make that amount.

**Sample:**



36¢



58¢



72¢

Finally, you can give each letter of the alphabet a value and ask each child to identify the coins that are used to spell his/her name.

**Sample:**

<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>g</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>j</b>
1¢	2¢	3¢	4¢	5¢	6¢	7¢	8¢	9¢	10¢

<b>k</b>	<b>l</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>o</b>	<b>p</b>	<b>q</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>t</b>
11¢	12¢	13¢	14¢	15¢	16¢	17¢	18¢	19¢	20¢

<b>u</b>	<b>v</b>	<b>w</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>y</b>	<b>z</b>
21¢	22¢	23¢	24¢	25¢	26¢

If my name is John it would take:

**J** = 1 dime

**o** = 1 dime 1 nickel

**h** = 1 nickel 3 pennies

**n** = 1 dime 4 pennies

or 3 dimes, 2 nickels and 7 pennies to make my name

Bingo Game

B I N G O			B I N G O		
after	before	brown	say	read	said
child	drink	early	under	after	help
many	none	say	school	who	your
B I N G O			B I N G O		
many	said	every	none	every	best
Friday	funny	them	before	help	many
who	your	there	then	thank	when



For more information, contact  
Consult 4 Kids at

[www.consultfourkids.com](http://www.consultfourkids.com)