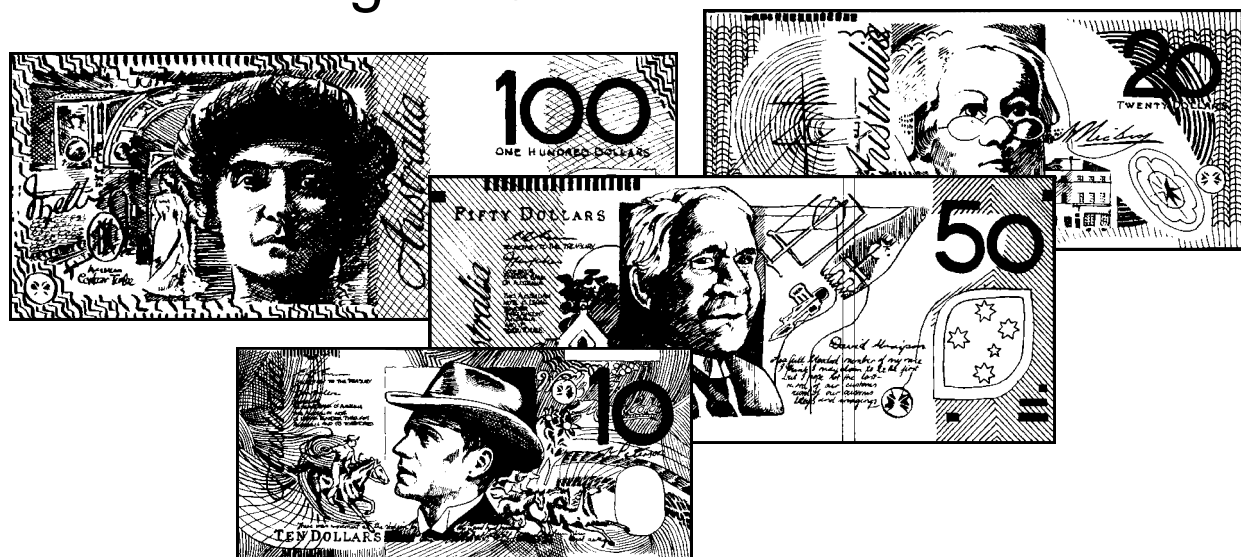


# Money Money Money



An introduction to banking  
and money concepts in Australia.  
For ages 10+



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# Teachers' Notes

This book contains a selection of activities that explore the concept of money. It provides an introduction to Australian currency (notes and coins) and provides real life examples of how money is used in society.

Background notes for some topics have been provided in the Answers section of this book. More information can be found at the Reserve Bank of Australia web site at **[www.rba.gov.au](http://www.rba.gov.au)**

## Internet References

The Internet is undoubtedly one of the most useful current sources for obtaining up to the minute information. Information such as currency rates and stock exchange tables usually appear on the Internet before newspapers and television and can be updated very quickly.

Web sites have been included both in the Online References section on page 4 and incidentally throughout the book. Students do not need to access the web site to complete the activity page, but it is recommended that they visit the sites to enhance their knowledge of the particular topic.

It also helps to develop students' research skills as they retrieve information about various aspects of money. At the time of publishing, the web site addresses included in this book were accessible. Students can easily reach the nominated sites via the Ready-Ed web site by visiting the address below. Any future changes will also be posted on our web site as they occur at:

**[www.readyed.com.au/urls/money.html](http://www.readyed.com.au/urls/money.html)**

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# Australian Currency History

Before decimal currency arrived in Australia in 1966, pounds and shillings were used as currency. These notes had been in circulation since 1913 when the first series of Australian notes was issued, based on the old British system of twelve pence to a shilling and twenty shillings to a pound. These notes were printed in Melbourne.

Research the history of Australian currency using your library and the web sites at the bottom of this page.

1. What coins were introduced in 1966? .....

2. What value notes were introduced? .....

3. What happened to the \$1 and \$2 notes? .....

.....

4. In recent years, 1 cent and 2 cent coins have been removed from circulation. What process occurs when the amount required is not a multiple of 5, e.g. \$2.63?

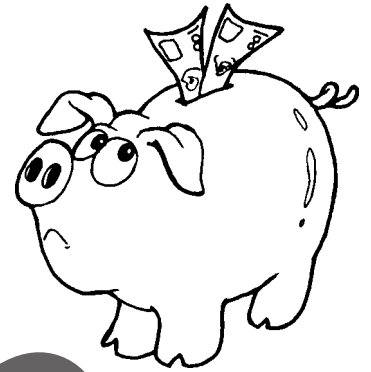
.....  
.....

In 1988, paper notes started to be replaced with new notes made from **polymer plastic**. These notes are able to be recycled and last much longer than the previous paper notes.

5. Describe some special features of these notes. ....

.....

6. Where are these notes printed today? .....



Sample

**Challenge:** Use the Internet or any other available resources to find information on the introduction of the decimal system in 1966.

Sir Robert Menzies suggested that the new currency be called .....

However, **dollar** was eventually chosen as the name of the new currency unit.

How many submissions were made about the new name? .....

**Since 1913 there have been seven series of Australian notes issued. The present series of Australian notes is the first in the world to be printed on polymer substrate instead of paper. It consists of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 denominations. A \$1 note ceased to be issued following the introduction of a \$1 coin on 14 May 1984 and the \$2 note was withdrawn following the introduction of a \$2 coin on 20 June 1988. The \$10 note was the first polymer note and was issued in 1988.**

Visit these sites to help you with your research:  
[www.rba.gov.au/poly/po\\_1\\_2.html](http://www.rba.gov.au/poly/po_1_2.html)  
[www.ozemail.com.au/~enigman/australia/currency.html](http://www.ozemail.com.au/~enigman/australia/currency.html)

# Features of Notes

Australia's bank notes were the first in the world to be made out of **polymer** plastic. Their distinct colours stand out among other currencies. These polymer notes last four times as long as the paper notes and are also able to be recycled.

Label these features on the note below. You might need to have a look at a real note using a magnifying glass to see the microprinting.

**Clear window, serial number, value, portrait, raised printing, microprinting.**



The **obverse** side of the note is the front side. It bears the signature of the Governor of the Reserve Bank of Australia.

The **reverse** side of the note displays the serial number.

Which side of the note is shown here?

.....

## Security features

Find out more about the security features of bank notes. Visit this site:

[members.aol.com/GGS1/index.html](http://members.aol.com/GGS1/index.html)

1. Which Australian note had a hologram? .....

2. Name and describe some other security features: .....

.....  
.....  
.....

**Challenge:** List some other countries that have started using polymer notes.

.....

# Counterfeit Notes

Counterfeiting is the act of deliberately reproducing money with the intent of using it in place of real money. It is an offence under the Crimes (Currency) Act 1981 for a person to be in possession of counterfeit money (knowing it to be counterfeit).

There are several ways to tell if a bank note is counterfeit. Two examples are given. List some other ways below.

◆ - The note should be printed on **polymer** plastic with a clear window. Counterfeit notes may be thicker or thinner than the polymer note.

◆ - There is **microprinting** clearly visible with a magnifying glass on genuine bank notes.

- ◆ - .....
- ◆ - .....
- ◆ - .....
- ◆ - .....
- ◆ - .....
- ◆ - .....
- ◆ - .....

What should you do if you suspect a note is counterfeit?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Sample



## Spot the Real Thing

How good is your eye for detail? One of the notes below is missing two key elements. What are they?



For help with your research visit this site: [www.rba.gov.au/poly/po\\_count.html](http://www.rba.gov.au/poly/po_count.html)

# The Australian \$5 Note

Australia converted to decimal currency in 1966 with notes of \$1, \$2, \$10 and \$20 denominations. The \$5 denomination was not introduced until 1967. This note is the lowest denomination note now, as \$1 and \$2 are represented by coins.



Find answers to these.

1. Which prominent person features on the obverse side of this note? .....

2. Why was this person chosen to be represented on the \$5 note? .....

.....

3. What plant features on this side of the note? .....

4. What does this plant symbolise? .....

The reverse side of this note features drawings of two buildings.

5. What are they? .....

.....

Briefly summarise the history of these two buildings.

.....

.....

.....

**Challenge:** Caroline Chisholm's portrait featured on the \$5 dollar note for more than 20 years. Describe some of her achievements.

.....

.....

.....

.....

# Australian Coins

The *obverse* side of all Australian decimal coins features the image of Queen Elizabeth II. It also states the year that the coin was minted. In 1966, Australia's first decimal currency coins featured unique native fauna on the reverse. In more recent times, significant Australian people and events have featured.

- What is depicted on the reverse side of each of the coins below?  
Make a rubbing of each coin in its correct shape.

\$1 ..... \$2 .....

5c ..... 10c .....

20c ..... 50c .....

To find out how coins are made visit this link at the Royal Australian Mint:  
[www.ramint.gov.au/making\\_coins/frameaset\\_making\\_coins.htm](http://www.ramint.gov.au/making_coins/frameaset_making_coins.htm)

### The Royal Australian Mint

Since opening in 1965 the Mint has produced over eleven billion circulating coins and is able to produce over two million coins per day, or over six hundred million coins per year. Research the history of the Mint and find answers to these.

- Where is the Royal Australian Mint located? .....
- When was the mint officially opened? .....
- The Royal Australian Mint also produces coins for other countries. List five of these countries.  
.....
- Describe some other items the mint produces.  
.....  
.....  
.....



# Money in the Bank 1

If you have a savings account, your bank or credit union will send you a statement in the mail. A statement is a list of all of the deposits, withdrawals and transfers that have taken place over that month on your account, whether they are savings or loans accounts.

You can check to see if your receipts that you receive from ATMs and EFTPOS add up to the balance on your statement.

Find out what these bank terms mean. You may like to use the site below to help you.

[www.qtcu.asn.au/junior.savers/ask.the.teacher/glossary/index.html](http://www.qtcu.asn.au/junior.savers/ask.the.teacher/glossary/index.html)

account balance: .....

savings: .....

card: .....

interest: .....

credit: .....

funds: .....

transaction: .....

withdrawal: .....

loan: .....

deposit: .....

transfer: .....

teller: .....

cheque: .....

clearance: .....

Sample

### Which Account?

Describe some different types of accounts that are available at most banks.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

# Money in the Bank 2

Study the bank statement below. It shows all the transactions made in the month of April. Use the information provided in the statement to answer the questions below.

Date	Transaction	Credit	Debit	Balance
April 1	EFTPOS purchase: Newsagent		\$10.50	\$80.00
April 2	ATM withdrawal		\$20.00	\$60.00
April 5	ATM deposit	\$50		\$110.00
April 10	EFTPOS purchase: Petrol		\$15.00	\$95.00
April 12	EFTPOS purchase: Supermarket		\$12.00	\$83.00
April 12	EFTPOS purchase: Clothing		\$25.00	\$58.00
April 17	ATM withdrawal		\$20.00	\$38.00
April 19	EFTPOS purchase: CD store		\$18.05	\$19.95
April 21	ATM Deposit	\$50		\$69.95
April 22	EFTPOS purchase: Adventure World		\$15.00	\$54.95
April 24	EFTPOS purchase: Restaurant		\$50.00	\$4.95
April 25	ATM Cheque deposit	\$150		\$154.95
April 27	EFTPOS purchase: Supermarket		\$24.55	\$130.40
April 26	EFTPOS purchase: Clothing		\$27.50	\$102.90
April 29	ATM withdrawal		\$20.00	\$82.90
April 30	Transaction Fee		.....	.....

1. What was the total number of transactions that were made? .....
2. What was the total amount **debited** from the account? .....
3. What was the total amount **credited** to the account? .....
4. How many EFTPOS transactions were made? .....
5. How much money was withdrawn between April 4th and April 20th? .....
6. How much money was deposited between April 19th and April 27th? .....
7. You have found that the bank allows eight free transactions per month. After that each EFTPOS transaction costs 35 cents and each ATM transaction costs 60 cents.  
Calculate how much the bank will charge in transaction fees for this month. ....
8. What is the new account balance? .....

**Challenge:**

Find out what other fees and charges are added to your account. Describe them below:

.....

.....

# Using ATMs

ATMs are found everywhere and you can even use your card in ATMs overseas. Like EFTPOS machines, they allow you to take money out without having to go inside a bank.

Answer these questions.

1. What does ATM stand for? .....
2. From your house, where is the nearest ATM that you can use? .....
3. Where are ATMs usually located? .....
4. What do you need to do to access your savings at an ATM? .....
5. ATMs do more than just dispense cash. Describe some other actions you can do using an ATM.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



### An ATM Maths Problem

At 9.00 am Ruby went to an ATM and made a withdrawal from her savings account for \$20. She then went shopping and spent this \$20 as well as going to another ATM to withdraw another \$20. She used EFTPOS to buy some clothes for \$45 in another shop, and then on the way home she transferred \$80 from her loan account to her savings account at an ATM.

What was the difference between the balance of the savings account at 9.00 am and the final balance at the end of the day?.....

### Ask Your Bank

Some banks charge a fee for using ATMs and generally it is cheaper to use EFTPOS to access your savings rather than an ATM.

How much does your bank charge for an ATM transaction? .....

What does an EFTPOS transaction cost? .....

Are there any transactions that you can make free of charge? .....

Is there a fee for using an ATM from another bank rather than the one that your account is with? .....

**For detailed information on how ATM machines work, check out this site:  
[www.howstuffworks.com/atm.htm](http://www.howstuffworks.com/atm.htm)**

# Using a Credit Card

Most banks and credit unions offer *credit cards*, which are cards used to access funds which your bank has loaned to you, with a promise that you will pay them back.

Examples of credit cards include Master Card, Visa and American Express. They have a credit limit on them so that you can only draw as much money as they will allow. Credit limits vary depending on the type of card and how often you are able to pay the money back. Most cards need a monthly repayment to be paid into the account.

1. List some places where you would be able to use a credit card? .....

.....

.....

.....

2. How is a credit card used to make a purchase? .....



3. What could happen if a credit card is stolen or lost?

.....

.....

4. What precautions can you take to make sure no one uses your credit card if this happens? .....



## Research

Is it safe to send your credit card number over the Internet? .....

Why/Why not? .....

How is this different from giving out your credit card number on the telephone? .....