




# Activity 37 Assessment

## Setting a Financial Goal

Meeting a Financial Goal			
<p>Identifies ways to earn and spend money (thinks strictly in cash transactions)</p>  <p>"I can think of lots of ways to earn money to buy something I want."</p>	<p>Identifies ways to earn, spend, and receive money</p>  <p>"I can sell things that I don't use anymore to make extra money."</p>	<p>Identifies ways to earn money and make payments</p>  <p>"After I earn money, I can deposit it and make payments in lots of ways."</p>	<p>Creates a reasonable financial plan considering all components (earning, spending, and saving)</p> <p>"There are so many things to think about when you set a financial goal."</p>
Observations/Documentation			

# Activity 37 Assessment

## Setting a Financial Goal

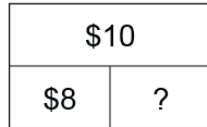
### Comparing Money Amounts and Making Change

Compares money amounts using part-part-whole relationship



“The total cost is the whole. That’s \$10. The cost of each item is a part. The items cost \$6 and \$4.”

Uses part-part-whole relationship to find a missing part



“Part + Part = whole so,  $8 + ? = 10$  or  $10 - 8 = ?$  I model \$10 with coins, then take away \$8. I am left with \$2, the missing part.”

Makes change using skip-counting

I had a \$5 bill.  
I bought:



Change:



“I skip-counted on from \$3.50 by 25s, adding a quarter each time. 6 quarters is the same as \$1.50.”

Uses different strategies to make change efficiently (e.g., counting on, counting back)

I had a \$10 bill.  
I bought:



\$8.85

Change:



“I counted on from \$8.85 and needed only 3 coins to get to \$10.”

### Observations/Documentation