

Simple Shopping Problems

Chapter 10: Fun at the Fair · Topic 2

Key Concept

To find the total cost of two items, we add their prices together - for example, a pencil costing 5 rupees and an eraser costing 3 rupees together cost 8 rupees.

To find change, we subtract the cost of the item from the amount of money given - if we pay 10 rupees for something costing 7 rupees, we get 3 rupees change ($10-7=3$).

Shopping problems combine both addition (finding the total cost) and subtraction (finding change), applying maths skills to real situations.

Practising shopping problems helps us become confident with money in real life, like when buying snacks or school supplies.

Quick Revision Notes

- Total cost is found by adding item prices.
- A pencil (5 rupees) and eraser (3 rupees) cost 8 rupees together.
- Change is found by subtracting cost from money given.
- Paying 10 rupees for a 7 rupee item gives 3 rupees change.
- Shopping problems use both addition and subtraction.
- These problems apply maths to real situations.
- Practising builds confidence with money.
- Shopping skills are useful in daily life.

Practice Questions

- 1 Add the cost of two items and find the total.
- 2 Solve: You pay 20 rupees for an item costing 12 rupees. What is your change?
- 3 Pretend to buy two items and calculate the total cost.
- 4 Create your own shopping problem and solve it.
- 5 Practice giving correct change using play money.
- 6 Solve two more shopping problems involving both addition and subtraction.