Chapter 10

Money and Decimals

Be able to handle and use decimal money up to £1.

£1	can be written as	£1•00.	
93p	can be written as	£0•93.	
52p	can be written as	£0•52.	
30p	can be written as	£0•30.	

This is called a **decimal point**.

Always have **two** numbers to the right of the decimal point when working with **money**.

Exercise 1

1. Write these amounts using a **decimal point** :–   (37p = £0·37).

   a 95p   b 36p   c 20p   d 13p

   e 99p   f 10p   g 80p   h 100p.

2. Write each of these as pence without a **decimal point** :–

   a £0·45   b £0·72   c £0·80   d £0·21

   e £0·50   f £0·75   g £1·00   h £0·04.

   Ninety four pence can be written as **94p** or **£0·94**

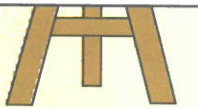3. Write each amount in **two ways** (as above) :–

   a seventy one pence   b twenty two pence

   c sixty pence   d thirty pence.

Adding and Subtracting Money with Decimals

Be able to add or subtract money in decimal form.

When you add or subtract money, you **MUST** line up the **decimal points**.

Examples

Addition

43p + 14p
= 57p
or £0·57

$$\begin{array}{r} £0·43 \\ + £0·14 \\ \hline £0·57 \end{array}$$

Subtraction

78p – 13p
= 65p
or £0·65

$$\begin{array}{r} £0·78 \\ - £0·13 \\ \hline £0·65 \end{array}$$

Exercise 2

1. **Copy** and **complete** these **additions** :–

   a $\begin{array}{r} £0·34 \\ + £0·15 \end{array}$ b $\begin{array}{r} £0·47 \\ + £0·31 \end{array}$ c $\begin{array}{r} £0·44 \\ + £0·34 \end{array}$

   d $\begin{array}{r} £0·55 \\ + £0·16 \end{array}$ e $\begin{array}{r} £0·54 \\ + £0·38 \end{array}$ f $\begin{array}{r} £0·66 \\ + £0·26 \end{array}$

   g $\begin{array}{r} £0·30 \\ + £0·50 \end{array}$ h $\begin{array}{r} £0·25 \\ + £0·55 \end{array}$ i $\begin{array}{r} £0·40 \\ + £0·60 \end{array}$

   j $\begin{array}{r} £0·57 \\ + £0·29 \end{array}$ k $\begin{array}{r} £0·86 \\ + £0·14 \end{array}$ l $\begin{array}{r} £0·29 \\ + £0·69 \end{array}$

   m £0·53 + £0·26   n £0·26 + £0·58   o £0·22 + 49p

   p £0·76 + £0·23   q £0·54 + 56p   r £0·61 + 59p.