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Crosswalk: From the New York State Education Department. New York State Next Generation Mathematics Learning Standards Grade 2 Crosswalk. Internet. Available from [www.nysed.gov/curriculum-instruction/teachers/next-generation-mathematics-learning-standards-crosswalks](http://www.nysed.gov/curriculum-instruction/teachers/next-generation-mathematics-learning-standards-crosswalks); accessed 15 February 2019.

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## NYS NEXT GENERATION MATHEMATICS LEARNING STANDARDS

**2.MD.8.a** Count a mixed collection of coins whose sum is less than or equal to one dollar.

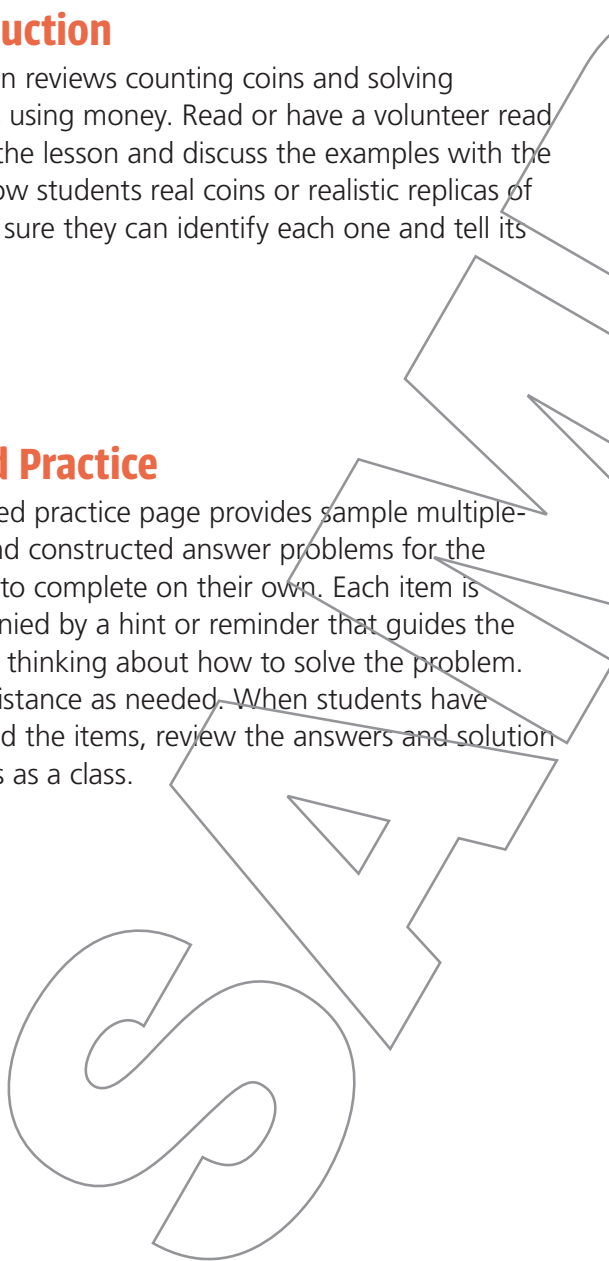
**2.MD.8.b** Solve real world and mathematical problems within one dollar involving quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies, using the ¢ (cent) symbol appropriately.

### Introduction

The lesson reviews counting coins and solving problems using money. Read or have a volunteer read through the lesson and discuss the examples with the class. Show students real coins or realistic replicas of coins. Be sure they can identify each one and tell its value.

### Guided Practice





The guided practice page provides sample multiple-choice and constructed answer problems for the students to complete on their own. Each item is accompanied by a hint or reminder that guides the student's thinking about how to solve the problem. Offer assistance as needed. When students have completed the items, review the answers and solution processes as a class.



2.MD.8.a, b


**LESSON 6 Money**

Some **money** is coins. Each type of coin is worth a certain amount.

			
Quarter 25¢	Dime 10¢	Nickel 5¢	Penny 1¢

Count the value of coins to find how much money.


Abel has this money. How much money does he have?



There are 2 quarters, 1 dime, and 3 pennies.  
 A quarter is worth 25 cents. There are two quarters:  
 $25¢ + 25¢ = 50¢$   
 A dime is worth 10 cents. There is one dime:  $10¢$   
 A penny is worth 1 cent. There are three pennies:  
 $1¢ + 1¢ + 1¢ = 3¢$   
 Add:  $50¢ + 10¢ = 60¢$ ,  $60¢ + 3¢ = 63¢$   
 Abel has 63¢.

The ¢ symbol means "cents." Put it after cent amounts.  
54¢ 78¢

Money can also be paper bills.



When you count money, count the coins from the greatest value to the least value.

108 UNIT 5 Measurement

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**GUIDED PRACTICE**

Read and solve each problem.

1 Ella has two dimes and three nickels. How much money does Ella have?

<input type="radio"/> A 23¢	<input type="radio"/> C 40¢
<input checked="" type="radio"/> B 35¢	<input type="radio"/> D 80¢


2 José found these coins in his pocket.



How much money did José find in his pocket?

<input type="radio"/> A 36¢	<input type="radio"/> C 76¢
<input checked="" type="radio"/> B 51¢	<input type="radio"/> D 80¢

3 Julia used these coins to buy a candy bar.



How much did the candy bar cost?

**Answer** 65¢

A dime is worth 10¢. A nickel is worth 5¢.

Start counting with the quarter. It has the highest value.

Add the value of each coin.





UNIT 5 Measurement 109

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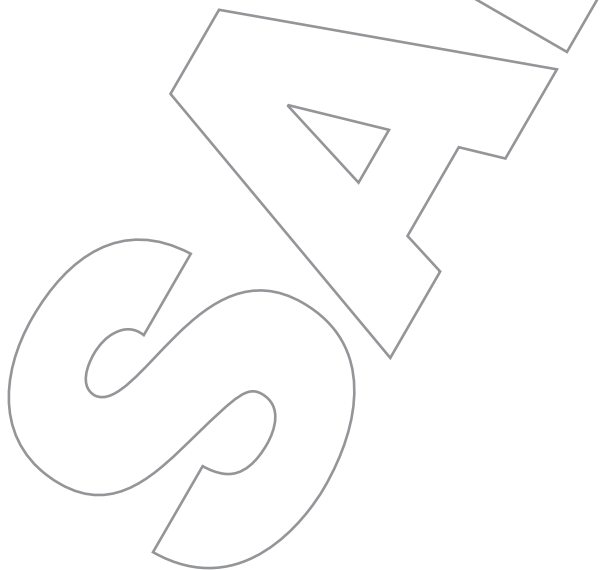
Answer Rationales

1. Add the values of each coin. A dime is worth  $10\text{¢}$ , a nickel is worth  $5\text{¢}$ , and four pennies are worth  $4\text{¢}$ . The total value is  $10\text{¢} + 5\text{¢} + 4\text{¢} = 19\text{¢}$ . Choice B is correct. **(2.MD.8.a)**
2. Add the values of each coin in the group. A quarter is worth  $25\text{¢}$ , six dimes are worth  $60\text{¢}$ , and a nickel is worth  $5\text{¢}$ . The total value is  $25\text{¢} + 60\text{¢} + 5\text{¢} = 90\text{¢}$ . Choice C is correct. **(2.MD.8.a)**
3. Count the value of each set of coins. Choice A is  $25\text{¢} + 10\text{¢} + 10\text{¢} = 45\text{¢}$ . Choice B is  $25\text{¢} + 10\text{¢} + 5\text{¢} = 40\text{¢}$ . Choice C is  $25\text{¢} + 10\text{¢} + 10\text{¢} + 5\text{¢} = 50\text{¢}$ . Choice D is  $25\text{¢} + 10\text{¢} + 10\text{¢} + 5\text{¢} + 5\text{¢} = 55\text{¢}$ . Choice A is correct. **(2.MD.8.a)**
4. Find the value of each set of coins. Then add to find the total. The total in Sally's purse is  $10\text{¢} + 10\text{¢} + 10\text{¢} + 1\text{¢} = 31\text{¢}$ . The total in her wallet is  $25\text{¢} + 25\text{¢} + 8\text{¢} = 58\text{¢}$ . The total that Sally has is  $31\text{¢} + 58\text{¢} = 89\text{¢}$ . Choice D is correct. **(2.MD.8.b)**
5. Find the value of each set of coins. The amount that DeShawn found in his desk is  $25\text{¢} + 40\text{¢} = 65\text{¢}$ . The amount he found in his backpack is  $20\text{¢} + 1\text{¢} = 21\text{¢}$ . So he found  $65\text{¢} + 21\text{¢} = 86\text{¢}$  in all. This is less than  $90\text{¢}$ , so he does not have enough money to buy the toy. **(2.MD.8.b)**

**TEST YOURSELF**  
Read and solve each problem.

- 1 Keisha paid for a sweater. She got a dime, a nickel, and four pennies back. How much did Keisha get back?  
A  $15\text{¢}$   
B  $19\text{¢}$   
C  $29\text{¢}$   
D  $39\text{¢}$
- 2 Deb spent one quarter, six dimes, and one nickel at a yard sale. How much did Deb spend?  
A  $41\text{¢}$   
B  $65\text{¢}$   
C  $90\text{¢}$   
D  $95\text{¢}$
- 3 Which set of coins equals  $45\text{¢}$ ?  
A   
B   
C   
D 
- 4 Sally has three dimes and one penny in her purse. She has two quarters and eight pennies in her wallet. How much money does Sally have in all?  
A  $37\text{¢}$   
B  $80\text{¢}$   
C  $88\text{¢}$   
D  $89\text{¢}$
- 5 DeShawn needs 90 cents more to buy a toy he wants. He found a quarter and four dimes in his desk. Then he found four nickels and a penny in his backpack. Does DeShawn have enough money now? Explain how you know.  
No. He found  $25\text{¢} + 40\text{¢} = 65\text{¢}$  in his desk. He found  $20\text{¢} + 1\text{¢} = 21\text{¢}$  in his backpack.  
So he found  $65\text{¢} + 21\text{¢} = 86\text{¢}$  in all. This is less than  $90\text{¢}$ . So he doesn't have enough money.

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6. Count the value of each coin. There are three dimes worth  $10\text{¢}$  each:  $10\text{¢} + 10\text{¢} + 10\text{¢} = 30\text{¢}$ . There are five nickels worth  $5\text{¢}$  each:  $5\text{¢} + 5\text{¢} + 5\text{¢} + 5\text{¢} + 5\text{¢} = 25\text{¢}$ . There are seven pennies worth  $1\text{¢}$  each:  $1\text{¢} + 1\text{¢} + 1\text{¢} + 1\text{¢} + 1\text{¢} + 1\text{¢} + 1\text{¢} = 7\text{¢}$ . The total is  $30\text{¢} + 25\text{¢} + 7\text{¢} = 62\text{¢}$ . (2.MD.8.a)

7. **Part A** Ricardo found a quarter ( $25\text{¢}$ ), two dimes ( $20\text{¢}$ ), and three pennies ( $3\text{¢}$ ). So he found a total of  $25\text{¢} + 20\text{¢} + 3\text{¢} = 48\text{¢}$ . (2.MD.8.a)

**Part B** Ricardo has three nickels ( $15\text{¢}$ ) and six pennies ( $6\text{¢}$ ), which is a total of  $15\text{¢} + 6\text{¢} = 21\text{¢}$ . Add the two amounts to find the total he now has:  $48\text{¢} + 21\text{¢} = 69\text{¢}$ . (2.MD.8.b)

**TEST YOURSELF**


6 Logan has these coins in his bank.



How much money does Logan have in his bank?

**Answer** 62¢

7 Ricardo found these coins on his walk to school.



**Part A** What is the value of these coins?

**Answer** 48¢

**Part B** Ricardo had three nickels and six pennies in his pocket. How much does he have in all? Explain how you know.

69¢. He found 48¢. He had three nickels, or 15¢. He also had six pennies, or 6¢. So he  
had 15¢ + 6¢ = 21¢ in his pocket. Now he has 48¢ + 21¢ = 69¢ in all.

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**UNIT 5 Measurement 111**

### CONNECTING TO MATHEMATICAL CONTENT

#### Grade-span connections:

1.MD.3.c → 2.MD.8

#### Grade-level connections:

2.NBT.1 (understanding place value)

2.NBT.2 (skip counting)

2.OA.4 (adding equal groups)

### CONNECTING TO MATHEMATICAL PRACTICES

**MP1:** Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

**MP5:** Use appropriate tools strategically.

**MP6:** Attend to precision.

**MP8:** Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.