

Money Word Problems and Simple Bills

Unit: Money and Time - Student Practice Worksheet

Overview: Anaya ran the class store for the day: pencils Rs. 8, erasers Rs. 5, sharpeners Rs. 12. Kabir bought two pencils, one eraser, and handed over a Rs. 50 note. The whole till depended on Anaya doing three sums in the right order, correctly.

Practice Questions (30 Total)

Section A - Easy

Q1. Three pencil bars of Rs 8. Total?



- ☐ A. Rs. 24
- ☐ B. Rs. 11
- ☐ C. Rs. 8
- ☐ D. Rs. 32

Q2. What is the FIRST step in solving a money word problem with multiple items?

- ☐ A. Subtract the payment
- ☐ B. Find the cost of each item type
- ☐ C. Count the change coins
- ☐ D. Add up random numbers

Q3. A bill comes to Rs. 30. You pay with a Rs. 50 note. What is the change?

- ☐ A. Rs. 80
- ☐ B. Rs. 30
- ☐ C. Rs. 20
- ☐ D. Rs. 50

Q4. Two notebook bars of Rs 35. Total?



- ☐ A. Rs. 70
- ☐ B. Rs. 37
- ☐ C. Rs. 35
- ☐ D. Rs. 105

Q5. How many paise make 1 rupee?

- ☐ A. 10
- ☐ B. 1000
- ☐ C. 1
- ☐ D. 100

Q6. A bill comes to Rs. 45. You pay with a Rs. 100 note. What is the change?

- ☐ A. Rs. 45
- ☐ B. Rs. 65
- ☐ C. Rs. 55
- ☐ D. Rs. 145

Q7. Five sharpener bars of Rs 12. Total?



- ☐ A. Rs. 60
- ☐ B. Rs. 17
- ☐ C. Rs. 50
- ☐ D. Rs. 12

Q8. Rs. 8.50 means:

- ☐ A. 8 rupees, 5 paise
- ☐ B. 80 rupees, 5 paise
- ☐ C. 85 paise only
- ☐ D. 8 rupees, 50 paise

Q9. An eraser costs Rs. 5 and a sharpener costs Rs. 12. What is the total for one of each?

- ☐ A. Rs. 7
- ☐ B. Rs. 17
- ☐ C. Rs. 60
- ☐ D. Rs. 12

Q10. What is the LAST step when a payment is involved?

- ☐ A. Multiply price by quantity
- ☐ B. Subtract the bill from the payment for change
- ☐ C. Add the item prices
- ☐ D. Count the items

Section B - Medium

Q11. Two Rs 8 pencils and one Rs 5 eraser. Bill?



- ☐ A. Rs. 21
- ☐ B. Rs. 13
- ☐ C. Rs. 16
- ☐ D. Rs. 29

Q12. Why must you multiply price by quantity BEFORE adding different items together?

- ☐ A. It doesn't actually matter, any order works
- ☐ B. Because addition is always done last in maths
- ☐ C. Because otherwise the total ignores how many of each item were bought
- ☐ D. Because prices must always be even numbers

Q13. Kabir paid Rs. 50 for his Rs. 21 bill. What change did Anaya give?

- ☐ A. Rs. 21
- ☐ B. Rs. 29
- ☐ C. Rs. 71

☐ **D.** Rs. 50

Q14. Four pencils and two erasers stacked. Bill?



☐ **A.** Rs. 42

☐ **B.** Rs. 32

☐ **C.** Rs. 10

☐ **D.** Rs. 13

Q15. A customer's bill is Rs. 120, but they only hand over Rs. 100. What does this mean?

☐ **A.** They get Rs. 20 change

☐ **B.** The bill is wrong

☐ **C.** Nothing, the transaction is complete

☐ **D.** They still owe Rs. 20 more

Q16. Anaya's Rs. 153 bill was paid with a Rs. 200 note. What was her change?

☐ **A.** Rs. 53

☐ **B.** Rs. 153

☐ **C.** Rs. 200

☐ **D.** Rs. 47

Q17. Three notebooks and four sharpeners. Bill?



☐ **A.** Rs. 47

☐ **B.** Rs. 105

☐ **C.** Rs. 153

☐ **D.** Rs. 200

Q18. Rs. 15.75 in rupees and paise is:

- ☐ A. 15 rupees, 7 paise
- ☐ B. 15 rupees, 75 paise
- ☐ C. 1 rupee, 575 paise
- ☐ D. 157 rupees, 5 paise

Q19. A shopper buys 6 items at Rs. 15 each and pays with a Rs. 100 note. What is the change?

- ☐ A. Rs. 15
- ☐ B. Rs. 10
- ☐ C. Rs. 85
- ☐ D. Rs. 90

Q20. 3 notebooks at Rs. 35 each, paid with two Rs. 100 notes. What is the change?

- ☐ A. Rs. 95
- ☐ B. Rs. 105
- ☐ C. Rs. 65
- ☐ D. Rs. 200

Section C - Challenge

Q21. 2 notebooks, 3 pencils, 1 sharpener, paid Rs 200. Change?



- ☐ A. Rs. 94
- ☐ B. Rs. 106
- ☐ C. Rs. 100
- ☐ D. Rs. 86

Q22. Ms. Rao said skipping the multiply-before-add step gives a wrong answer 'even if your arithmetic is perfect.' What did she mean?

- ☐ A. Right sums in the wrong order still total wrong
- ☐ B. Arithmetic mistakes are unavoidable
- ☐ C. Multiplication is always harder than addition
- ☐ D. Change should never be calculated

Q23. Ms. Rao's shop sells notebooks in a discount pack: 5 notebooks for Rs. 150 instead of Rs. 35 each. How much is saved buying the pack instead of 5 singles?

- ☐ A. Rs. 35
- ☐ B. Rs. 25
- ☐ C. Rs. 150
- ☐ D. Rs. 175

Q24. Notes and coins stacked as change. Total given?



- ☐ A. Rs. 15
- ☐ B. Rs. 16
- ☐ C. Rs. 18
- ☐ D. Rs. 13

Q25. Kabir has Rs. 120. Notebooks cost Rs. 35 each. What is the maximum number of notebooks he can buy?

- ☐ A. 2
- ☐ B. 4
- ☐ C. 5
- ☐ D. 3

Q26. A customer buys 4 items at Rs. 8, then returns 1 of them for a full refund. What is the net amount paid?

- ☐ A. Rs. 8
- ☐ B. Rs. 32
- ☐ C. Rs. 24
- ☐ D. Rs. 40

Q27. Rs 96 bill split into four equal bars. Each pays?



- ☐ A. Rs. 20
- ☐ B. Rs. 24
- ☐ C. Rs. 32
- ☐ D. Rs. 96

Q28. A Rs. 35 notebook is on sale for Rs. 28. What percentage-style saving in rupees is that per notebook?

- ☐ A. Rs. 63 saved
- ☐ B. Rs. 35 saved
- ☐ C. Rs. 28 saved
- ☐ D. Rs. 7 saved

Q29. Kabir spent Rs. 105 on 3 notebooks. How much change did he get from Rs. 120?

- ☐ A. Rs. 15
- ☐ B. Rs. 25
- ☐ C. Rs. 35
- ☐ D. Rs. 105

Q30. A customer buys 2 sharpeners and pays with a Rs. 50 note, getting Rs. 26 change. What was the price of ONE sharpener?

- ☐ A. Rs. 24
- ☐ B. Rs. 12
- ☐ C. Rs. 13
- ☐ D. Rs. 26

Answer Key

Q1: (A) (a) Rs. 24. $3 \times 8 = 24$.

Q2: (B) (b) Find the cost of each item type (usually price $\times$ quantity) first.

Q3: (C) (c) Rs. 20. $50 - 30 = 20$.

Q4: (A) (a) Rs. 70. $2 \times 35 = 70$.

Q5: (D) (d) 100 paise make 1 rupee.

Q6: (C) (c) Rs. 55. $100 - 45 = 55$.

Q7: (A) (a) Rs. 60. $5 \times 12 = 60$.

Q8: (D) (d) 8 rupees, 50 paise.

Q9: (B) (b) Rs. 17. $5 + 12 = 17$.

Q10: (B) (b) Subtract the total bill from the amount paid, to find the change.

Q11: (A) (a) Rs. 21. $2 \times 8 = 16$, plus 5, equals 21.

Q12: (C) (c) Because otherwise the total ignores how many of each item were actually bought.

Q13: (B) (b) Rs. 29. $50 - 21 = 29$.

Q14: (A) (a) Rs. 42. $4 \times 8 = 32$, $2 \times 5 = 10$, $32 + 10 = 42$.

Q15: (D) (d) They still owe Rs. 20 more — the payment was less than the bill, so there's no change, only a shortfall.

Q16: (D) (d) Rs. 47. $200 - 153 = 47$.

Q17: (C) (c) Rs. 153. $3 \times 35 = 105$, $4 \times 12 = 48$, $105 + 48 = 153$.

Q18: (B) (b) 15 rupees, 75 paise.

Q19: (B) (b) Rs. 10. $6 \times 15 = 90$; $100 - 90 = 10$.

Q20: (A) (a) Rs. 95. $3 \times 35 = 105$; $200 - 105 = 95$.

Q21: (A) (a) Rs. 94. $2 \times 35 = 70$, $3 \times 8 = 24$, $1 \times 12 = 12$; total = 106; $200 - 106 = 94$.

Q22: (A) (a) Correct individual sums can still combine into the wrong total if the steps are done in the wrong order or a step is skipped — the process matters, not just each calculation.

Q23: (B) (b) Rs. 25. 5 singles = $5 \times 35 = 175$; pack = 150; saving = $175 - 150 = 25$.

Q24: (C) (c) Rs. 18. $10 + 5 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 18$.

Q25: (D) (d) 3. $3 \times 35 = 105$ (affordable); $4 \times 35 = 140$ (too much).

Q26: (C) (c) Rs. 24. $4 \times 8 = 32$, minus one refund of Rs. 8, equals 24.

Q27: (B) (b) Rs. 24. $96 \div 4 = 24$.

Q28: (D) (d) Rs. 7 saved. $35 - 28 = 7$.

Q29: (A) (a) Rs. 15. $120 - 105 = 15$.

Q30: (B) (b) Rs. 12. Bill = $50 - 26 = 24$; per sharpener = $24 \div 2 = 12$.

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