

Money

	Stage 1 (Junior & Senior Infants)	Stage 2 (1st & 2nd Class)	Stage 3 (3rd & 4th Class)	Stage 4 (5th & 6th Class)
<i>Through appropriately playful and engaging learning experiences, children should be able to</i>				
Learning Outcomes	develop an awareness of money and its uses.	recognise the value of money and use euro and cent in a range of meaningful contexts.	transfer knowledge of the base ten system in number to monetary contexts and use for purposes of calculation.	solve and pose practical tasks to investigate and make informed judgements about transactions and financial plans.
Mathematical concepts	Money comes in many forms.	The price of an item or service is determined by its relative value.	Understanding the unit price helps us make judgements about value for money.	Budgets are useful tools for organising, managing and recording money and transactions.
	Money is used in the buying and selling of goods and services.	Set amounts of money can be represented by different combinations of coins and/ or notes.	Calculations of money can be approximated and determined by performing operations.	Currency is the medium of exchange of money (notes and coins) decided by a government for common use in a country or countries.
	Goods or services can be exchanged for a set amount of money (agreed price).	Monetary transactions can be recorded as number sentences.	Transactions and calculations of money can be recorded in different ways.	The currency exchange rate is determined by the value of the currency and is used to convert the value or quantity of one currency into the relative value or quantity of another.
	The units of money used in Ireland are euro (€) and cent (c).	The symbols of € (euro) and c (cent) are used to express and record money.	Money is recorded in decimal form.	Tax is a contribution to state revenue. It can be deducted from income or business profits or added to the cost of goods, services and transactions.
	Monetary transactions happen in a number of ways.	Various strategies can be used to calculate change in a transaction.	Estimation and rounding can help judge the reasonableness of transactions.	Interest describes how much is paid for the use of money.