

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**DIRECTIONS**

Read the text and then answer the questions.

It's important to know how much things cost. That way, you can use your money wisely. An item's price tag has what you need. But stores also offer discounts, or sales. Then you need to find out what something costs after the discount. For example, say you want to buy a DVD. That DVD costs \$24.00, but one company is offering a 10 percent discount. How much will it cost after the discount? It is easy to find out. First, change 10 percent to a dollar amount. Ten percent of \$24.00 is \$2.40. Now, subtract that \$2.40 from the original \$24.00. If the DVD you want is offered at a 10 percent discount, your final cost will be \$21.60.

**SCORE**

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

\_\_\_ / 5

**Total**

1. What is the first step in figuring out what a price will be after a discount?

- (A) Pay the final cost of the item.
- (B) Subtract the discount amount from the original price.
- (C) Convert the percentage discount to a dollar amount.
- (D) Buy a DVD.

2. When does a shopper need to calculate what something will cost?

- (A) when wasting money
- (B) when wanting to buy a DVD
- (C) when reading a price tag
- (D) when a store offers a discount

3. Which word shares the same root word as *reduced*?

- (A) reduction
- (B) redden
- (C) redo
- (D) duck

4. Which is a synonym for *calculate*?

- (A) cost
- (B) discount
- (C) buy
- (D) figure out

5. What is true about an item's *final cost*?

- (A) It is always on the price tag.
- (B) It is the price after the discount.
- (C) It is too expensive.
- (D) It is the price before the discount.

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\_\_\_ / 5

**Total**

Occasionally, stores have discounts if you buy more than one of an item. Here is how those discounts work: Suppose you are buying jeans. One pair of jeans costs \$32.00. But the store is now offering a deal: two pairs of jeans for \$50.00. It costs more to buy two pairs of jeans than one pair. However, if you buy two pairs of jeans for \$50.00, each pair costs \$25.00 instead of \$32.00. You may actually be better off spending more to buy two pairs of jeans at the lower price.

1. Which of these is the topic sentence of this paragraph?

- (A) Occasionally, stores have discounts if you buy more than one of an item.
- (B) Suppose you are buying jeans.
- (C) Here is how those discounts work.
- (D) If you buy two pairs of jeans for \$50.00, each pair costs \$25.00 instead of \$32.00.

2. What is the main idea of this paragraph?

- (A) Occasionally, stores offer special discounts.
- (B) Your favorite kind of jeans cost \$32.00.
- (C) You can sometimes save money when you buy more than one of something.
- (D) You will not save any money if you buy two of something.

3. What does the word *occasionally* tell readers about when stores offer discounts?

- (A) always
- (B) sometimes
- (C) never
- (D) used to

4. Which is a synonym for *actually*?

- (A) sadly
- (B) happily
- (C) never
- (D) really

5. What do the words *occasionally*, *actually*, and *carefully* have in common?

- (A) They are all nouns.
- (B) They are all adjectives.
- (C) They are all adverbs.
- (D) They are all pronouns.

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One way you can spend your money wisely is to buy larger packages of things. For example, suppose you want to buy food for your puppy. At the store, you find that a 4.4-pound bag of dog food costs \$5.24 and a 17.6-pound bag costs \$12.44. The larger bag of food costs more than the smaller bag. But if you think about it, you are spending your money wisely if you buy the bigger bag. Here is why: If you buy the smaller bag of food, you are paying \$1.19 per pound, but if you buy the larger bag, you pay \$0.71 per pound. You are getting more food for your money if you buy the larger bag.

1. What does the first sentence of the text tell you about how a person can spend money wisely?

- (A) by buying puppy food
- (B) by buying larger packages of things
- (C) by buying the smallest package available
- (D) by getting a new puppy

2. How does purchasing a small bag of puppy food compare to purchasing a larger bag?

- (A) You pay more per pound for the small bag of puppy food.
- (B) You pay less per pound for the small bag of puppy food.
- (C) You pay the same.
- (D) You pay nothing.

3. What does the word *per* mean?

- (A) poor
- (B) puppy food
- (C) for each
- (D) pound

4. In the first sentence, what word does *wisely* tell the reader more about?

- (A) your
- (B) way
- (C) money
- (D) spend

5. How are the words *bigger* and *larger* related?

- (A) They are examples of alliteration.
- (B) They are similes.
- (C) They are synonyms.
- (D) They are antonyms.

**SCORE**

1. (Y) (N)

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5. (Y) (N)

\_\_\_ / 5

**Total**

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## SMART MONEY

Have you ever considered the way you spend your money? What do you buy? When do you buy? It is important to use your money wisely. Then, you will have enough for the things you want. You can make smart decisions about your money. All it takes is some careful, smart thinking.

One way to be smart with your money is to shop around before you buy. Visit more than one store, check the prices at each store, and try not to be in a hurry to buy. You do not have to buy at the first store you visit; another store might have what you want at a lower price. You can even check online and compare prices.

Another way to be smart with your money is to wait for a sale. Many stores offer special discounts. For example, suppose you want to buy a camera. Wait until a store has a sale. You can save 20 percent, 30 percent, or more on the price of the camera by waiting for a sale. Some stores also offer a discount if you buy more than one of an item. So, look for sales offering a lower price per item if you buy two of that item. You could save money.

You can also use your money wisely by buying larger sizes of things. For instance, large bags of dog food usually cost less per pound than small bags cost. A large pack of pens usually costs less per pen than a small pack of pens. So, even though you may spend more on a large size, you are really saving money per item.

You can learn to be smart with your money. It takes some practice, and it takes patience. You cannot always have what you want right away. But if you are patient, you will save money. Then, you will have more money to spend on what you want.



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**DIRECTIONS**

Read "Smart Money" and then answer the questions.

**1.** Which is one way to save money?

- (A) by shopping at only one store
- (B) by buying everything you want
- (C) by purchasing small packages of items
- (D) by shopping during sales

**2.** How could people spend too much money?

- (A) by shopping in a hurry
- (B) by buying larger sizes
- (C) by waiting for sales
- (D) by looking for discounts

**3.** What is the author's purpose?

- (A) to tell how to get somewhere
- (B) to get you to travel
- (C) to tell you how to do something
- (D) to tell a personal story

**4.** Which is **not** a topic sentence?

- (A) Another way to be smart with your money is to wait for a sale.
- (B) A large pack of pens costs less per pen than a small pack of pens.
- (C) You can make smart decisions about your money.
- (D) One way to be smart with your money is to shop around before you buy.

**5.** Where does the text offer suggestions for how to be smart with your money?

- (A) the introduction
- (B) the conclusion
- (C) the three body paragraphs
- (D) the topic sentence

**6.** What is likely true about people who are smart with their money?

- (A) They are impatient.
- (B) They are patient.
- (C) They are jealous.
- (D) They are lazy.

**7.** How might you summarize this text for someone who has not read it yet?

- (A) It tells how to get to a store.
- (B) It tells what to do if you win money.
- (C) It tells how to find a new camera.
- (D) It tells ways to use money wisely.

**8.** Which is a good summary of the author's lesson in this text?

- (A) Being careful with money is wise.
- (B) It is not important to save money.
- (C) Comparing prices takes patience.
- (D) It is not a good idea to wait for a sale.

**SCORE**

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

6. (Y) (N)

7. (Y) (N)

8. (Y) (N)

\_\_\_ / 8

**Total**

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**DIRECTIONS**

Reread the text "Smart Money." Then, read the prompt and respond on the lines below.

**SCORE**

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Think of something you would like to have. Tell how you would use your money wisely to buy it. Write about what you would do.

Horizontal lines for student response