

SCO INTERNATIONAL FINANCE OLYMPIAD

CLASS 5 OFFICIAL QUESTION PAPER

Question Paper Set K | 2026-27 | PDF-ready website edition

Designed for Grade 5 financial literacy, currency comparison, saving habits, needs-vs-wants judgement, and planned-vs-actual budget reflection.

- age-fit money reasoning for primary-level learners globally
- curriculum-aligned practice across exchange rates, saving goals, emergency choices and budget monitoring
- teacher, parent and school-ready format for website download and PDF publishing

Financial Basics	Currency	Needs & Wants	Saving Goals	Exchange Rates
Financial Decisions	Emergency Planning	Planned vs Actual	Global Money	Reflection

SCO International Finance Olympiad- Class 5 Official Question Paper

Exam Name	SCO International Finance Olympiad
Class / Grade	Class 5 / Grade 5
Question Paper Set	K
Session	Current
Duration	60 minutes
Question Count	50 objective-type questions
Core Focus	Currency value, needs and wants, saving goals, planned vs actual budget reflection, emergency choices and global money awareness

Guidelines for Candidates

- Total Questions: 50 | Time: 1 hour.
- Read each question carefully. Each question has only one correct answer.
- Calculator use is not allowed unless the school specifically announces otherwise.
- Use the OMR sheet or online answer screen carefully and mark only one option for each question.
- There is no negative marking. Attempt all questions with calm reasoning.
- For finance questions, show careful thinking: convert, compare, budget, and then decide.

Question Paper with Answer Key and Explanations

Q1. Currency Value Depends on Exchange Rate

During an international school activity, the teacher put this classroom exchange board on the wall:

1 US dollar = 8 class points

1 euro = 9 class points

1 British pound = 11 class points

Rohan has:

1 US dollar

1 euro

1 British pound

He says, "The three notes look different, but I should compare them using the exchange board, not only by their names."

Which answer is correct?

Options:

1. The US dollar is worth the most because many people know its name.
2. The euro is worth the most because 9 is the middle number.
3. The British pound is worth the most in this classroom exchange system.
4. All three have the same value because each is one note.

Answer Key: 3

Explanation: This question teaches that currencies cannot be compared only by name or by the number of notes. We must use the exchange rate. On this board: 1 dollar = 8 points 1 euro = 9 points 1 pound = 11 points So the British pound has the highest value in this classroom model.

Q2. Need or Want Depends on Situation

A teacher asked the class to think carefully about the sentence:

"The same item can be a need in one situation and a want in another."

Which example best proves this idea?

Options:

1. A raincoat is a need for a child walking to school in heavy rain, but it may be a want on a sunny day when there is no need to use it.
2. A pencil is always a want and never a need.
3. Food is always a want because people can choose different foods.
4. A school notebook is never important if a child already owns books at home.

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: This is the most accurate example of how context changes value and importance. A raincoat is not always equally necessary in every situation. In heavy rain, it can become a need. This question checks deeper thinking, not just memorized definitions.

Q3. Saving Plan With a Small Emergency

Leela wants to save 48 coins for a science model kit. She already has 8 coins. She plans to save 7 coins each week for 5 weeks. In Week 3, she has to use 3 coins from her savings to buy a missing school notebook urgently.

At the end of the 5 weeks, how much money will she have saved for the kit?

Options:

1. 40 coins
2. 42 coins
3. 46 coins
4. 48 coins

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: Starting savings = 8 Added over 5 weeks = 35 Total = 43 Used for urgent notebook = 3 Final savings = 40 coins This is tricky because students must follow all steps in the correct order.

Q4. Planned Budget vs Actual Budget

Mina planned her weekly budget from 32 coins like this:

Save = 10

School snacks = 6

Transport = 8

Fun spending = 4

Sharing = 4

At the end of the week, her actual spending was:

School snacks = 8

Transport = 8

Fun spending = 2

Sharing = 4

Which statement is correct?

Options:

1. She saved less than planned because total actual spending was higher by 4.
2. She overspent snacks by 2, underspent fun by 2, so her actual saving stayed the same as planned.
3. She saved more than planned because fun spending was lower.
4. Her budget cannot be compared because planned and actual are always different things.

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Planned non-saving total = $6 + 8 + 4 + 4 = 22$ So planned saving = 10 Actual non-saving total = $8 + 8 + 2 + 4 = 22$ So actual saving also stays 10 She spent 2 more on snacks but 2 less on fun, so the total stays balanced.

Q5. Currency Conversion Care

In a classroom finance fair, the teacher used this imaginary conversion chart:

1 euro = 10 stars

1 US dollar = 8 stars

1 British pound = 12 stars

A child exchanges:

2 euros

1 US dollar

1 British pound

How many stars will the child get in total?

Options:

1. 40
2. 30
3. 28
4. 36

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: Convert each amount: 2 euros = $2 \times 10 = 20$ 1 dollar = 8 1 pound = 12 Total = $20 + 8 + 12 = 40$ This question checks international awareness and careful multi-step addition.

Q6. Need, Want, and Justification

The principal asked students to discuss money choices for a school week. Aarav has limited money and must choose one of these:

a required project file for class

a glow pen he likes

a second sports wristband like his friend's

a bag charm

Which choice is the strongest financial decision?

Options:

1. The glow pen, because it looks special
2. The wristband, because a friend owns one
3. The project file, because it supports an important school need
4. The bag charm, because it decorates what he already has

Answer Key: 3

Explanation: The best financial decisions are based on purpose, not excitement. A required project file supports schoolwork and is the most justified need. The other items may be enjoyable, but they are wants.

Q7. Saving for a Goal With Regular Habit

Tina wants to save 75 coins for a reading set. She already has 21 coins. She saves 9 coins every week. How many more full weeks does she need to reach or pass her goal?

Options:

1. 5 weeks
2. 6 weeks
3. 7 weeks
4. 8 weeks

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: First find how much more she needs: $75 - 21 = 54$ Now divide by weekly saving: $54 \div 9 = 6$ So she needs 6 more full weeks. This tests steady saving habits and goal planning.

Q8. Budget Reflection Under Real Life Changes

Kabir expected to have 40 coins this week. He planned:

Save = 12

School lunch = 10

Learning materials = 8

Fun spending = 6

Sharing = 4

But his actual week looked like this:

School lunch = 9

Learning materials = 10

Fun spending = 3

Sharing = 4

What is the best conclusion?

Options:

1. He failed the budget because one category changed.
2. He saved exactly 12 because the plan cannot change.
3. He saved only 10 because learning materials cost more.
4. He saved 14, because he spent less overall than planned.

Answer Key: 4

Explanation: Actual non-saving total = $9 + 10 + 3 + 4 = 26$ Income = 40 Actual saving = $40 - 26 = 14$ So he saved 2 more than planned. This happened because he spent less on lunch and fun than expected, even though learning materials cost more.

Q9. Comparing Currency Statements

Which statement shows the best understanding of international money?

Options:

1. To compare currencies from different countries, we need an exchange rate, because “1 unit” of one currency may not equal “1 unit” of another.
2. A note with a bigger printed number is always worth more everywhere in the world.
3. The most famous currency is always the strongest currency.
4. Exchange rates do not affect value at all.

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: This is the most accurate statement. International value comparison depends on the exchange rate, not just the number printed on the note or how famous the currency is. This is a key Grade 5 finance idea.

Q10. Planned vs Actual Weekly Money Story

Sara expected to have 36 coins this week. She made this plan:

Save = 11

School transport = 9

Snacks = 6

Family sharing/help = 4

Free choice = 6

At the end of the week, her actual spending was:

School transport = 9

Snacks = 7

Family sharing/help = 4

Free choice = 5

Which answer is correct?

Options:

1. She saved 13 because free choice spending was lower.
2. She saved 11 because the extra snack spending and lower free-choice spending balanced each other.
3. She saved 10 because snacks increased by 1.
4. She saved 12 because she spent less in two places.

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Planned non-saving total = $9 + 6 + 4 + 6 = 25$ So planned saving = 11 Actual non-saving total = $9 + 7 + 4 + 5 = 25$ So actual saving = 11 The snack category increased by 1, but free-choice decreased by 1. So the total stays the same.

Q11. Comparing World Currencies Using a Board

In a classroom activity, the teacher uses this exchange board:

1 US dollar = 6 tokens

1 euro = 7 tokens

1 British pound = 9 tokens

Aman has:

2 US dollars

1 euro

1 British pound

How many tokens are all his currencies worth together?

Options:

1. 28
2. 24
3. 26
4. 22

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: Convert each amount: 2 US dollars = $2 \times 6 = 12$ 1 euro = 7 1 British pound = 9 Total = $12 + 7 + 9 = 28$

Q 12.

Need or Want in Two Different Situations

Which example best shows that the same item can be a need in one case and a want in another?

Options:

1. A school calculator is always a want because numbers can be written by hand.
2. A water bottle can be a need during a long school trip, but an extra designer bottle at home may be a want.
3. A notebook is always a want because children sometimes have old paper.
4. A lunch box is always a want because food can be carried in any way.

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: This is the best contextual example. A useful item can be necessary in one setting but unnecessary in another. Financial thinking improves when students judge the situation, not just the object.

Q13. Weekly Saving Goal

Riya wants to save 64 coins for a craft set. She already has 16 coins and saves 8 coins each week.

How many more weeks does she need to reach her goal exactly?

Options:

1. 5
2. 6
3. 7
4. 8

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: First find how much more she needs: $64 - 16 = 48$ Now divide by weekly saving: $48 \div 8 = 6$ So she needs 6 more weeks.

Q14. Planned vs Actual Budget Difference

A student planned this weekly budget from 50 coins:

Save = 15

School travel = 10

Snacks = 8

Study materials = 9

Sharing = 8

At the end of the week, the actual spending was:

School travel = 10

Snacks = 6

Study materials = 11

Sharing = 8

How much was actually saved?

Options:

1. 13
2. 15
3. 17
4. 19

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Actual spending = $10 + 6 + 11 + 8 = 35$ Income = 50 So actual saving = $50 - 35 = 15$ Even though two categories changed, total spending stayed the same as planned.

Q15. Which Choice Shows Better Financial Thinking?

Dev has 30 coins for the week. He needs to buy one required workbook for 12 coins. He also wants a glowing keychain for 12 coins and a pack of game cards for 10 coins. He wants to keep some money for next week too.

What is the smartest choice?

Options:

1. Buy the workbook first and keep the remaining money planned carefully.
2. Buy the keychain first because it looks more exciting.
3. Buy both fun items and delay the workbook.
4. Spend all 30 now because saving can happen later.

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: The workbook is the required need. Good finance decisions prioritize important needs and protect future flexibility. This choice also leaves room for saving or later expenses.

Q16. Currency Logic

Which statement is the most accurate?

Options:

1. One euro, one dollar, and one pound must always have the same value because each is "one."
2. Exchange rates help us compare the value of different currencies.
3. The currency with the shortest name is usually worth more.
4. Bigger paper notes are always stronger currencies.

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Different currencies do not have the same value just because they each say "1." We compare them using an exchange rate.

Q17. Saving Habit and Emergency Use

Mili saved 10 coins each week for 4 weeks for a school atlas. She already had 9 coins before the 4 weeks began. During Week 4, she had to use 6 coins from her savings for an urgent school bus pass.

How much money does she have left for the atlas after 4 weeks?

Options:

1. 37
2. 43
3. 49
4. 35

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Savings added in 4 weeks = $10 \times 4 = 40$ Starting amount = 9 Total before emergency = $40 + 9 = 49$ After using 6 coins: $49 - 6 = 43$ So she has 43 coins left.

Q18. Budget Reflection

Ayaan planned to save 14 coins this week. But during the week:

he spent 2 fewer on snacks than planned,

he spent 3 more on study materials than planned,

all other categories stayed the same.

What happened to his saving?

Options:

1. It increased by 1 coin
2. It decreased by 1 coin
3. It stayed the same
4. It increased by 5 coins

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: He saved 2 on snacks, but spent 3 extra on study materials. Net effect = 1 more spent overall So his saving became 1 coin less than planned.

Q19. Choosing the Best Weekly Budget

Which budget shows the strongest balance for a child who wants to save for a goal, manage basic needs, and still allow a little flexible spending?

Options:

1. Save 2, needs 18, fun 10, total 30
2. Save 15, needs 10, fun 5, total 30
3. Save 0, needs 12, fun 18, total 30
4. Save 25, needs 5, fun 0, total 30

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: This budget shows strong balance: a healthy saving amount, important needs covered, some fun spending allowed. The other budgets are too weak in saving, too weak in needs, or too extreme.

Q20. Planned vs Actual With International Fair Spending

Sara had 60 coins for a school international fair. She planned:

Save = 20

Food = 12

Learning activity tickets = 15

Small souvenir = 8

Sharing = 5

Actual spending became:

Food = 10

Learning activity tickets = 18

Small souvenir = 7

Sharing = 5

How much did Sara actually save?

Options:

1. 18
2. 19
3. 20
4. 21

Answer Key: 3

Explanation: Actual spending = $10 + 18 + 7 + 5 = 40$ Total money = 60 Actual saving = $60 - 40 = 20$ So her actual saving remained exactly 20.

Q21. International School Fair Currency Board

At an international school fair, students could bring money tokens from different countries and convert them using the display board below:

1 US dollar = 8 fair points

1 euro = 9 fair points

1 British pound = 11 fair points

Nina brought:

2 US dollars

1 euro

1 British pound

She wants to buy:

one culture notebook for 15 fair points

one country badge for 8 fair points

If she converts all her money and buys both items, how many fair points will she have left?

Options:

1. 13
2. 10
3. 9
4. 7

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: First convert all her money: 2 US dollars = $2 \times 8 = 16$ 1 euro = 9 1 British pound = 11 Total fair points = $16 + 9 + 11 = 36$ Now subtract her purchases: notebook = 15 badge = 8 Total spent = $15 + 8 = 23$ Remaining = $36 - 23 = 13$

Q22. Rainy-Day Decision in London

A student visiting London on a school trip has limited spending money. She already owns one usable water bottle and one ordinary pen. During the trip, it starts raining heavily, and she must walk between museums and the school bus. At the gift shop, she can buy only one item:

- a rain poncho
- a shiny souvenir pen
- a second water bottle
- a decorative keyring

Which is the strongest financial decision?

Options:

1. Buy the souvenir pen because it looks special
2. Buy the rain poncho because the situation has made it a need
3. Buy the second water bottle because more is always better
4. Buy the keyring because travel should always include shopping

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: This question tests context-based needs vs wants. In heavy rain, the rain poncho becomes the most useful and necessary item. The pen, extra bottle, and keyring are wants in this situation.

Q23. Comparing Gifts from Different Countries

A child receives gifts from relatives in three countries. A classroom chart shows:

- 1 euro = 10 stars
- 1 US dollar = 7 stars
- 1 British pound = 12 stars

The child receives:

- 2 euros
- 2 US dollars
- 1 British pound

Which statement is correct?

Options:

1. The US dollars are worth the most because there are two of them.
2. The euros are worth the most in classroom value.
3. The British pound is equal to 2 euros.
4. All three groups are equal because they are all foreign money.

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: 2 euros = 20 2 US dollars = 14 1 British pound = 12 So the 2 euros are worth the most.

Q24. Weekly Budget in a Family Market Town

A boy in a busy family market town plans his weekly budget from 60 coins like this:

Save = 18

School transport = 12

Lunch/snacks = 10

Study materials = 12

Free-choice spending = 8

At the end of the week, the actual amounts were:

School transport = 12

Lunch/snacks = 9

Study materials = 15

Free-choice spending = 5

How much did he actually save?

Options:

1. 16
2. 17
3. 18
4. 19

Answer Key: 4

Explanation: Actual spending = $12 + 9 + 15 + 5 = 41$ Total money = 60 Actual saving = $60 - 41 = 19$ So he saved 1 more than planned because he spent less in some categories, even though study materials cost more.

Q25. Saving for a Science Camp in Singapore

A student wants to save 90 coins for a science camp activity. She already has 24 coins. She saves 11 coins each week for 5 weeks. In Week 4, she spends 5 coins from her savings on a compulsory school worksheet pack.

How much money will she have after the 5 weeks?

Options:

1. 74
2. 79
3. 84
4. 90

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: Starting savings = 24 Added in 5 weeks = 55 Total before worksheet = 79 After compulsory worksheet = $79 - 5 = 74$

Q26. Need or Want in Two Homes

Two children discuss the same item: an internet data pack.

Child A lives in a place where homework must be uploaded online every Friday.

Child B wants extra data only to watch more game videos even though schoolwork is already complete.

Which answer is best?

Options:

1. The data pack is a want in both situations.
2. It can be a need for Child A and a want for Child B.
3. It is a need for both because technology is modern.
4. It is a want for Child A and a need for Child B.

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: This is a strong needs vs wants question. The same item can change meaning depending on purpose. For Child A, it supports schoolwork and becomes a need. For Child B, it is only extra entertainment, so it is a want.

Q27. Planned vs Actual During a Cultural Festival Week

A student is given 72 coins for a cultural festival week. She plans:

Save = 20

Travel = 14

Food = 12

Learning activity tickets = 16

Souvenirs = 10

But her actual spending becomes:

Travel = 14

Food = 13

Learning activity tickets = 18

Souvenirs = 6

Which statement is correct?

Options:

1. She saved less by 3 coins than planned.
2. She saved less by 1 coin than planned.
3. She saved the same amount as planned.
4. She saved more by 1 coin than planned.

Answer Key: 4

Explanation: Actual spending = $14 + 13 + 18 + 6 = 51$ Total money = 72 Actual saving = $72 - 51 = 21$ Planned saving = 20 So she saved 1 more than planned.

Q28. Airport Exchange Desk Puzzle

At a learning game based on an airport exchange desk, the board says:

1 US dollar = 6 travel tokens

1 euro = 8 travel tokens

1 British pound = 10 travel tokens

A student has:

3 US dollars

1 euro

2 British pounds

He wants to buy:

one airport reading kit for 20 tokens

one travel snack for 12 tokens

How many tokens will remain after both purchases?

Options:

1. 8
2. 10
3. 14
4. 16

Answer Key: 3

Explanation: Convert money: 3 dollars = $3 \times 6 = 18$ 1 euro = 8 2 pounds = $2 \times 10 = 20$ Total = $18 + 8 + 20 = 46$ Purchases: $20 + 12 = 32$ Remaining: $46 - 32 = 14$

Q29. Comparing Planned and Actual in a Coastal Town

A child in a coastal town plans her week from 50 coins:

Save = 16

School notebook = 8

Lunch = 9

Bus travel = 7

Flexible spending = 10

But in reality:

notebook cost = 10

lunch = 8

bus travel = 7

flexible spending = 9

What is the best conclusion?

Options:

1. She saved the same amount as planned because total actual spending stayed equal to total planned spending.
2. She saved 2 coins less because the notebook cost more.
3. She saved 1 coin more because lunch cost less.
4. She cannot compare planned and actual because one week is too short.

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: Planned spending = $8 + 9 + 7 + 10 = 34$ Planned saving = 16 Actual spending = $10 + 8 + 7 + 9 = 34$ So actual saving = $50 - 34 = 16$ She saved the same amount because the increases and decreases balanced out.

Q30. Global Book Project Budget

A class is collecting money for a “Books Around the World” project. One student has 80 coins for the week and makes this plan:

Save for future school use = 24

Project materials = 18

Transport = 12

Snacks = 10

Sharing/help fund = 8

Free choice = 8

During the week, actual spending becomes:

Project materials = 20

Transport = 12

Snacks = 8

Sharing/help fund = 8

Free choice = 6

How much did the student actually save?

Options:

1. 24

2. 26

3. 28

4. 30

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Actual spending = $20 + 12 + 8 + 8 + 6 = 54$ Total money = 80 Actual saving = $80 - 54 = 26$ So the student saved 2 more than planned.

Q31. Museum Trip Currency Board

At an international museum fair, students use this learning exchange board:

1 US dollar = 7 museum points

1 euro = 9 museum points

1 British pound = 10 museum points

Elena brings:

2 US dollars

1 euro

1 British pound

She wants to buy:

a history booklet for 16 points

a map card for 8 points

How many museum points will she have left?

Options:

1. 9

2. 7

3. 11

4. 5

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: Convert first: 2 US dollars = $2 \times 7 = 14$ 1 euro = 9 1 British pound = 10 Total = $14 + 9 + 10 = 33$ Now subtract purchases: $16 + 8 = 24$ Left = $33 - 24 = 9$

Q32. Need or Want on a Winter School Visit

During a winter school visit, Aarav already has one working notebook and one ordinary pen. The weather becomes very cold, and the group must walk outside between buildings. At the campus store he can buy only one item:

warm gloves

a shiny new pen

a second notebook

a cartoon keychain

Which is the strongest financial choice?

Options:

1. Buy the shiny pen because it looks better than the old pen

2. Buy the second notebook because having two is always best

3. Buy the warm gloves because the weather makes them more necessary now

4. Buy the keychain because school trips should include souvenirs

Answer Key: 3

Explanation: This is a context-based need vs want question. In cold weather, warm gloves can become a need. The other options are wants in this situation.

Q33. Savings Plan for a Robotics Kit

Mina wants to save 96 coins for a robotics kit. She already has 24 coins. She plans to save 12 coins each week for 6 weeks. In Week 5, she uses 8 coins from her savings for an urgent school project printout.

How much money will she have at the end of the 6 weeks?

Options:

1. 88
2. 96
3. 84
4. 92

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: Weekly saving for 6 weeks: $12 \times 6 = 72$ Add starting amount: $24 + 72 = 96$ Now subtract urgent expense: $96 - 8 = 88$ So she ends with 88 coins.

Q34. Planned vs Actual in a City School Week

Rohan has 70 coins for the week.

He plans:

Save = 20

School lunch = 12

Bus travel = 14

Study materials = 10

Fun spending = 8

Sharing = 6

Actual spending becomes:

School lunch = 13

Bus travel = 14

Study materials = 12

Fun spending = 5

Sharing = 6

How much does he actually save?

Options:

1. 18
2. 20
3. 21
4. 22

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Actual spending = $13 + 14 + 12 + 5 + 6 = 50$ Total money = 70 Actual saving = $70 - 50 = 20$ So he saves exactly the same as planned.

Q35. Exchange Comparison at an Airport Learning Desk

A classroom airport desk shows:

1 US dollar = 6 travel tokens

1 euro = 8 travel tokens

1 British pound = 11 travel tokens

Three students compare one unit each.

Which statement is correct?

Options:

1. One euro is highest because 8 is larger than 6
2. One British pound has the highest value on this board
3. One US dollar and one euro are equal
4. All three are equal because each is just one note

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Using the board: 1 dollar = 6 1 euro = 8 1 pound = 11 So the British pound has the greatest value in this classroom system.

Q36. Budget Choice Before a Community Event

Sana has 40 coins for the week. She needs a chart paper set for school costing 11 coins. She also wants a festival badge for 9 coins and a light-up bracelet for 10 coins. She hopes to keep some money saved because a class activity may appear later in the week.

What is the smartest decision?

Options:

1. Buy the chart paper first and keep the rest planned carefully
2. Buy the bracelet first because it is the most exciting
3. Buy the badge and bracelet first because community events are special
4. Spend all 40 now so there is nothing left to worry about later

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: The chart paper supports schoolwork, so it is the most important need. Good financial thinking means handling important needs first and protecting future flexibility.

Q37. Comparing Two International Gift Sets

A class uses this conversion board:

1 US dollar = 5 stars

1 euro = 7 stars

1 British pound = 9 stars

Gift Set A:

3 US dollars

1 euro

Gift Set B:

2 euros

1 British pound

Which is correct?

Options:

1. Set A is worth more by 1 star
2. Set B is worth more by 1 star.
3. Both sets are equal
4. Set A is worth more by 3 stars

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Set A = 22 Set B = 23 So Set B is worth 1 star more.

Q38. Weekly Budget Reflection in a Mountain Town

A child living in a mountain town has 56 coins this week.

Planned:

Save = 18

Travel = 10

Food = 9

Study needs = 11

Flexible spending = 8

Actual:

Travel = 10

Food = 8

Study needs = 13

Flexible spending = 5

Which statement is correct?

Options:

1. Actual saving is 18 because study needs and flexible spending changed equally
2. Actual saving is 20 because total actual spending is 36
3. Actual saving is 19 because total actual spending is 37
4. Actual saving is 17 because study needs rose by 2

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Actual spending = $10 + 8 + 13 + 5 = 36$ Total money = 56 Actual saving = $56 - 36 = 20$ So actual saving is 20, which is 2 more than planned.

Q39. Which Statement Shows Better Global Money Understanding?

Four students say these things:

“To compare currencies from different countries, we should use exchange rates.”

“The most famous currency is always the most valuable.”

“If two notes both show the number 1, they must have the same value.”

“A bigger-looking note is always worth more.”

Which student shows the strongest understanding?

Options:

1. Student 1
2. Student 2
3. Student 3
4. Student 4

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: The best way to compare currencies is by using exchange rates. Fame, note size, or the printed number alone do not decide international value.

Q40. Family Budget With an Unexpected Change

A family gives a child 75 coins to manage for a week of school needs and personal planning.

Planned:

Save = 22

Transport = 15

Lunch = 12

Learning materials = 14

Free choice = 7

Sharing = 5

Actual:

Transport = 15

Lunch = 11

Learning materials = 16

Free choice = 6

Sharing = 5

How much does the child actually save?

Options:

1. 20
2. 21
3. 22
4. 23

Answer Key: 3

Explanation: Actual spending = $15 + 11 + 16 + 6 + 5 = 53$ Total money = 75 Actual saving = $75 - 53 = 22$ So the actual saving stays 22, exactly as planned.

Q41. Teacher's Currency Enquiry

A teacher writes this exchange board for a classroom activity:

1 US dollar = 7 value points

1 euro = 9 value points

1 British pound = 11 value points

Then she asks two students to compare their money.

Anika has 2 euros and 1 US dollar

Rahul has 1 British pound and 1 euro

The teacher asks, "Who has the greater total classroom value, and by how many points?"

Options:

1. Anika has more by 5 points
2. Rahul has more by 4 points
3. Both have the same total value
4. Anika has more by 3 points

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: Anika: 2 euros = $2 \times 9 = 18$ 1 dollar = 7 Total = 25 Rahul: 1 pound = 11 1 euro = 9 Total = 20 So Anika has 5 more value points.

Q42. Parent's Need-or-Want Question

A parent asks, "Can the same item be a need in one situation and a want in another?"

Which reply is best?

Options:

1. No, an item is always only a need or only a want.
2. A mobile data pack is always a want because it is digital.
3. A mobile data pack can be a need for a child who must upload homework online, but a want for a child who only wants extra game videos.
4. A mobile data pack is always a need because technology is modern.

Answer Key: 3

Explanation: This is a strong Grade 5 example of context-based thinking. The same item changes meaning depending on how it is used. If it supports required homework, it may be a need. If it is only for extra entertainment, it is a want.

Q43. Friend's Savings Enquiry

One friend asks another:

"I started with 18 coins. Then I saved 9 coins every week for 4 weeks. But in the last week, I had to use 7 coins from my savings for an urgent school medicine purchase. My goal is 50 coins. After all this, how far away am I from my goal?"

What is the correct answer?

Options:

1. 1 coin away
2. 3 coins away
3. 5 coins away
4. I already passed the goal

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Saved in 4 weeks: $9 \times 4 = 36$ Add starting amount: $18 + 36 = 54$ Now subtract urgent expense: $54 - 7 = 47$ Goal = 50 So the student is 3 coins away.

Q44. Teacher's Budget Reflection Enquiry

A teacher asks a student to compare planned and actual spending.

The student had 64 coins.

Planned budget

Save = 18

Travel = 12

Lunch = 10

Study materials = 14

Free choice = 10

Actual spending

Travel = 12

Lunch = 9

Study materials = 16

Free choice = 7

The teacher asks, "What happened to the saving?"

Options:

1. The saving fell to 18.
2. The saving fell to 17.
3. The saving stayed 18.
4. The saving increased to 20.

Answer Key: 4

Explanation: Actual spending = $12 + 9 + 16 + 7 = 44$ Total money = 64 Actual saving = $64 - 44 = 20$ So the student saved 2 more than planned.

Q45. Airport Desk Enquiry

At a classroom "airport exchange desk," the board says:

1 US dollar = 6 travel points

1 euro = 8 travel points

1 British pound = 10 travel points

A child asks, "I have 2 dollars, 1 euro, and 1 pound. I want to buy:

a travel booklet for 11 points

a country badge for 9 points

a sticker sheet for 8 points

If I buy all three, how many travel points will remain?"

Options:

1. 2
2. 4
3. 6
4. 8

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: Convert money: 2 dollars = $2 \times 6 = 12$ 1 euro = 8 1 pound = 10 Total = 30 Cost of all items: $11 + 9 + 8 = 28$ Remaining: $30 - 28 = 2$

Q46. Parent's Budget Revision Enquiry

A parent asks, "If an unexpected printing expense appears, which spending should be adjusted first?"

A child has a weekly plan from 45 coins:

Save = 15

Learning materials = 12

Lunch = 8

Fun spending = 6

Sharing = 4

Then an unexpected printout cost of 6 coins appears. The child wants to protect saving and learning materials if possible.

Which is the best revision?

Options:

1. Reduce learning materials by 6
2. Reduce the flexible categories first, such as fun spending and sharing
3. Remove saving first because saving can wait
4. Ignore the printout because it was not planned

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: When a new important cost appears, the most flexible categories should usually be adjusted first. Fun spending and sharing are easier to revise than core learning needs and planned savings.

Q47. Student-to-Student Currency Enquiry

One student asks another:

"Our classroom exchange board says:

1 euro = 8 stars

1 US dollar = 6 stars

1 British pound = 11 stars

I have 3 euros and 2 dollars. My friend has 2 British pounds. Who has more classroom value?"

Options:

1. My friend has more by 2 stars
2. We both have the same value
3. My friend has more by 4 stars
4. I have more by 14 stars

Answer Key: 4

Explanation: Your value: 3 euros = $3 \times 8 = 24$ 2 dollars = $2 \times 6 = 12$ Total = 36 Friend's value: 2 pounds = $2 \times 11 = 22$
Difference: $36 - 22 = 14$ So you have more by 14 stars.

Q48. Teacher's Planned-vs-Actual Enquiry

A teacher says, "Do not only look at one category. Look at the whole budget."

A student planned a week from 50 coins:

Save = 16

Food = 10

Travel = 8

Study = 9

Fun = 7

Actual spending became:

Food = 12

Travel = 8

Study = 8

Fun = 6

The teacher asks, "What happened to the actual saving?"

Options:

1. It became 14
2. It became 15
3. It stayed 16
4. It became 18

Answer Key: 3

Explanation: Actual spending = $12 + 8 + 8 + 6 = 34$ Total money = 50 Actual saving = $50 - 34 = 16$ So the saving stayed the same. Even though one category rose, others fell.

Q49. International Club Enquiry

At an international language club, a child has limited money and asks the teacher,

"Which is the strongest money choice if I must choose only one?"

The child can buy:

a glowing souvenir band

a second dessert

a decorative flag badge

a required bilingual word-list booklet for class tomorrow

Which answer is best?

Options:

1. The glowing souvenir band
2. The second dessert
3. The decorative flag badge
4. The required bilingual word-list booklet

Answer Key: 4

Explanation: The booklet is directly connected to the next day's classwork, so it is the strongest need. The other items are wants in this situation.

Q50. Child's Weekly Enquiry to the Teacher

A child asks a teacher:

"I expected 72 coins this week. I planned:

Save = 20

Transport = 14

Lunch = 12

Project work = 16

Free choice = 10

But actually I spent:

Transport = 14

Lunch = 11

Project work = 18

Free choice = 8

Also, my aunt gave me 3 extra coins in the middle of the week. If I include that extra money, how much did I actually save?"

Options:

1. 22

2. 24

3. 25

4. 27

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Original expected money = 72 Extra from aunt = 3 Total available = 75 Actual spending: $14 + 11 + 18 + 8 = 51$ Actual saving: $75 - 51 = 24$ So the child actually saved 24 coins.

Compact Answer Key Summary

Q1: 3	Q2: 1	Q3: 1	Q4: 2	Q5: 1
Q6: 3	Q7: 2	Q8: 4	Q9: 1	Q10: 2
Q11: 1	Q12: 2	Q13: 2	Q14: 2	Q15: 1
Q16: 2	Q17: 2	Q18: 2	Q19: 2	Q20: 3
Q21: 1	Q22: 2	Q23: 2	Q24: 4	Q25: 1
Q26: 2	Q27: 4	Q28: 3	Q29: 1	Q30: 2
Q31: 1	Q32: 3	Q33: 1	Q34: 2	Q35: 2
Q36: 1	Q37: 2	Q38: 2	Q39: 1	Q40: 3
Q41: 1	Q42: 3	Q43: 2	Q44: 4	Q45: 1
Q46: 2	Q47: 4	Q48: 3	Q49: 4	Q50: 2

Space for Rough Work
