Meet the Coin Scene Investigators and add some colour to them.
Hi my name is Maggie Mint Mark! I like fine detail. You can tell a lot about a coin by its smallest features.

Hi my name is Ricky Reverse! I enjoy looking for coins with different ‘tails’ sides. One day I might find an unusual coin.

Hi my name is Betty Blank! I love design. I like drawing my own coin designs and making rubbings of my coin collection.
Australian coins

Here are the six coins that we use in Australia. Look at them closely. Look at the numbers and the pictures. Describe each coin to a partner.
Draw a line from the value to the coin and then from the coin to the name of what appears on it. One example has been done for you.

- one dollar ➔ lyrebird
- fifty cents ➔ platypus
- five cents ➔ kangaroo
- two dollars ➔ Australian Coat of Arms
- ten cents ➔ echidna
- twenty cents ➔ Aboriginal man and the Southern Cross
Heads or tails?

Heads side

On the **heads** side of each Australian coin there is a picture of Queen Elizabeth II. It also has the words ‘Elizabeth II’, ‘Australia’ and the year in which the coin was made.

Tails side

On the **tails** side of each coin there is an image of something uniquely Australian. The **tails** side also has a number stamped on it to tell us the value of the coin.

Heads or tails? (Page 2 of 2)

Here are pictures of Australian coins. Which side are they showing – heads or tails?
Circle the correct answer.
Australian coins have numbers on them to tell us their value. In the circle on each coin below, write the missing number.
Shapes, sizes and colours

Australian coins do not all look the same. They are different shapes, sizes and colours. This helps people to recognise each coin.

The ‘cent’ coins are a silver colour and the ‘dollar’ coins are a gold colour.

In the boxes below, trace around each coin to show the difference between their shapes and sizes, then colour each coin the correct colour.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dollar Coins</th>
<th>Cent Coins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Dollar Coin" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Five cent coin" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Dollar Coin" /></td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Ten cent coin" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Dollar Coin" /></td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Twenty cent coin" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Dollar Coin" /></td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Fifty cent coin" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Dollar Coin" /></td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="One dollar coin" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Dollar Coin" /></td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Two dollar coin" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is important to include the $ or c symbol when writing a money value.

The cent symbol is a lower case c and is written after the number. For example:
5c 10c
Trace the c symbols and then write some on your own.

The dollar symbol looks like this $ and is written before the number. For example:
$1 $2
Trace the $ symbols and then write some on your own.

Now practise writing c after the number.
5 _____ 20 _____
10 _____ 50 _____

Now practise writing $ before the number
_____ 1 _____ 2
_____ 2 _____ 1
How much do I have?

We can write how much money we have using words or numbers. Like this:

- I have five cents
  or
  I have 5c.

- I have one dollar
  or
  I have $1.

Now it is your turn. Write how much money you have by finishing the sentences below.

- I have ____________________
  or
  I have ____________________

- I have ____________________
  or
  I have ____________________

- I have ____________________
  or
  I have ____________________

- I have ____________________
  or
  I have ____________________
In the space next to each item, draw coins that make its total.

- 75c
- $1.50
- 50c
Next to each item, draw two different ways to make its total using coins.

$2.20

$2

$1
Money box – level 1

Add up the coins in each money box and write the total underneath.

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In each money box, draw coins that make the amount written underneath.

- 50c
- 25c
- 15c
- $1.20
- 70c
- $2
Money box – level 2

Draw coins in each money box to make the total written underneath.

$2.15
75c
95c
$1.85
$3.20
$2.45
Money box – level 2

Add a coin, or coins, into the money box so it equals the total underneath.

- $2.20
- $1.75
- 80c
- 45c
- $2.35
- $1.15
**Coin rubbings**

Make a coin rubbing of the tails side of each coin by following these instructions (your teacher can help you):

1. Place the coin on the table with the tails side facing up.
2. Place the paper on top of the coin so the coin will appear in the correct box.
3. Shade over the coin with a lead pencil.
4. Watch the picture appear.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Five cent coin</th>
<th>Ten cent coin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Twenty cent coin</td>
<td>Fifty cent coin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One dollar coin</td>
<td>Two dollar coin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Look, cover, draw, check

Look at each coin, cover it up and try and draw it from memory. There is space for the obverse and reverse (heads and tails) side of each coin.

Five cent coin – obverse (heads)

Ten cent coin – obverse (heads)

Twenty cent coin – obverse (heads)

Five cent coin - reverse (tails)

Ten cent coin - reverse (tails)

Twenty cent coin - reverse (tails)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coin Type</th>
<th>Obverse (Heads)</th>
<th>Reverse (Tails)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifty cent coin</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Fifty cent coin - obverse (heads)" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Fifty cent coin - reverse (tails)" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One dollar coin</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="One dollar coin - obverse (heads)" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="One dollar coin - reverse (tails)" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two dollar coin</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Two dollar coin - obverse (heads)" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Two dollar coin - reverse (tails)" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Carefully cut out the coin pictures below, then glue them onto the next page, in order from lowest value to highest value.
Glue the coins along the line, in order from the lowest value to the highest value.
Which is worth more?

In each box, colour the circle under the coin that is worth more.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$1</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1</td>
<td>$1</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$1</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What’s for lunch? (Page 1 of 3)

On page 3 there is a canteen price list. Use it to answer these questions.

1. Which costs the most? Circle your answer.
   Ham sandwich       Small meat pie       Macaroni cheese

2. How much does a sausage roll cost? ________________
   Draw coins that would make this total.

3. How much does it cost to buy three chicken nuggets? ________________

4. What coins could you use to pay for an apple?
5. Find three things that cost less than $2 each.

1. 
2. 
3. 

6. Choose three things that you would like for lunch, write the price next to each of them and then add up the total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 

Draw the coins that you could use to pay for the total of all three items.
**School Canteen Menu**

**Sandwiches**
- Ham $2.50
- Chicken $2.50
- Super salad (v) $3.00
- Buttered bread roll (v) 80c

**Fruit**
- Apple 75c
- Banana 75c

**(v) = Vegetarian**

**Hot food**
- Chicken nuggets 50c each
- Burger with salad $3.00
- Small meat pie $1.20
- Curried chicken pie $4.00
- Sausage roll $2.80
- Hot dog with sauce $2.50
- Pizza – ham & cheese $2.50
- Pizza – vegetarian (v) $2.00
- Macaroni cheese (v) $3.50

**Drinks**
- Water – bottle $2.00
- Milk – small carton $2.00
1. Which side of the coin is being shown in each picture? Circle your answer.

   - HEADS
   - TAILS

2. Circle the cent symbol. $ c

3. Circle the dollar symbol. $ c

4. What is the value of this coin? Circle your answer.

   - 50c
   - $1
   - $2

5. Write the value of this coin using words. I have ________________

6. Write the value of this coin using numbers. I have ________________
7. In the box below:

- Draw a circle around the coin with the highest value.
- Draw a square around the coin with the lowest value.
- Write the $ symbol next to the dollar coins.
- Write the c symbol next to the cent coins.
What did I learn? (Page 1 of 2)

Answer the questions to show how much you have learnt about Australian coins.

1. Which side of the coin is being shown in each picture? Circle your answer.

   Heads   Tails

   Heads   Tails

   Heads   Tails

2. Circle the 5 cent coin and put a line under the $2 coin.

   

3. In the box, circle the coin with the highest value.

   

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4. In the box, circle the coin with the lowest value.

5. How much money is in the piggy bank? Write your answer underneath.

6. In the piggy banks, draw two different ways to make 75 cents.
Coin KWL chart

In the spaces below, record what you know, want to know and have learnt about Australian coins.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What we KNOW about Australian coins</th>
<th>What we WANT to know about Australian coins</th>
<th>What we have LEARNT about Australian coins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Did you know that every country has different types of coins?
Make some rubbings of coins from other countries. Write the name of the country under the rubbing.
You will need six copies of this sheet to make one set of 36 cards.

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**Coin cards**

- **5c** Five cents
- **10c** Ten cents
- **20c** Twenty cents
- **50c** Fifty cents
- **$1** One dollar
- **$2** Two dollars
Here are some ideas for using the sets of coin cards.

**Higher and lower**

The aim of this game is to be the first player to get rid of all your cards.

You will need:
- 2 – 4 players
- one set of coin cards (a set is 36 cards)
- a fifty cent coin

How to play:
- Deal five cards to each player and place the rest of the cards, face down in the middle.
- Place the fifty cent coin next to the pile.
- The first player must play a card that is higher than fifty cents, by placing it on top of the fifty cent coin. You cannot play a card of equal value to the coin (i.e. you can’t play a fifty cent card).

If they cannot (i.e. they do not have a card that is higher than fifty cents), they take a card from the pile and the next player gets a chance to play a higher card.

- Once a higher card has been played, the next card played must be lower than the card on the pile.

For example:
Player one cannot play a card higher than fifty cents, so they pick up a card from the pile.
Player two plays a one dollar coin card.
Player three must play a card lower than one dollar and plays a twenty cent card.
Player four must play a card higher than twenty cents and so plays a two dollar coin card.

- The play alternates between higher and lower until one player has played all their cards and they are the winner.

**Note:** If you run out of cards for the ‘pick-up’ pile, use the cards that have already been played.
Here are some ideas for using the sets of coin cards.

**Up or down**

The aim of this game is to be the first player to get rid of all your cards.

What you will need:
- 2-4 players
- one set of coin cards (a set is 36 cards)

How to play:
- Deal five cards to each player and place the remaining cards, face down, in the middle.
- Turn the top card over and place it face up next to the pile.
- Player one must play a card that is either one below or one above the card (e.g. if a fifty cent card is turned over, they can play a one dollar card or a twenty cent card). If they cannot play a card they must draw one from the deck.
- This continues until one player has no cards left and they are the winner.

**Other options**

These cards can also be used to play card games such as ‘Go fish’, ‘Snap’ or ‘Memory’.
Coin mobile

Follow these instructions to make a hanging coin mobile.

What you need:
- Coin pictures (on page 2)
- Scissors
- String
- Masking tape

What to do:
1. Use scissors to cut out the coin pictures on page 2.
2. Put the coins in order from the lowest to highest value.
3. Turn the coins over so the pictures are facing down.
4. Lay a piece of string along the back of the coins.
5. Use a piece of masking tape to stick the string to the back of each coin.
6. Hold up the string and you have a coin mobile.
Coin mobile (Page 2 of 2)
Coin relay instructions

What you will need:

- Space for students to run
- A set of coins (containing one of each denomination) per team
- Containers to hold each set of coins

What to do:

- Put students into teams of six. If your class does not divide evenly into six, teams can have less students.
- Line teams up behind a starting line.
- A short distance away, place the containers with the set of coins for each team.
- One at a time, one member of each team runs to the coins, picks one up and returns to the starting line (students must hold onto their coin). Then the next person runs.
- Once all coins have been collected, students put themselves in order from lowest value to highest value coin. If the teams have less than six members, they can place the coins in order on the ground in front of them.
- When the team is confident they have the correct order, they yell ‘ka-ching!’ (or something similar). The first team to finish is the winner.
You are going on a visit to the Royal Australian Mint. How exciting! Answer the questions below before, during or after your visit.

What do you think you will see when you visit the Royal Australian Mint?

What was the best thing about your visit to the Mint?

What is unusual about the staircase in the Mint?

You have seen some amazing coins at the Mint. Why not start your own coin collection?

What is the name of the orange robot used in the coin making process?