COMMUNITY SKILLS

I. BASIC MONEY CONCEPTS AND SHOPPING (Part Three)

P (Penny) • N (Nickel) • D (Dime) • Q (Quarter) • H (Half Dollar) • DC (Dollar Coin — Susan B. Anthony)
i (One Dollar Bill)   ii (Two-Dollar Bill)   v (Five-Dollar Bill)   x (Ten-Dollar Bill)   xx (Twenty-Dollar Bill)

325.1 ORDERING COINS AND PAPER BILLS IN DECREASING ORDER OF VALUE

Client is handed the coin and paper bill sets selected for training, with bills arranged in random order, and asked for each to specify the order in which the coins and bills in the set should be counted (i.e. decreasing order of value). Client may respond either by handing the coins and bills of the set to instructor one-by-one and in decreasing order of value, or by placing the set of coins and bills in a row in decreasing order of value and pointing to them in that order.

- 1P−1N−1D−1Q−1H−1DC−1i−1ii−1v−1x−1xx
- 3P−4D−2H−5i−2v−1xx
- 2N−3Q−2DC−2ii−3v−1x
- 4P−3Q−1DC−3ii−2v−1xx
- 5P−3N−2D−1v−2x
- 4N−2Q−2DC−4i−3v−2xx

325.2 $1.01−$20.99: READING PRICES IN DOLLARS AND CENTS

This skill is intended for use with a client who has previously learned to read dollars ($1−$20) and cents (1¢−99¢) separately. If formal training on reading specific price numbers is necessary, use whichever price reading skills apply from Part One or Part Two of this section. Client is shown 10 prices in the $1.01−$20.99 range, each of which contains a different dollar and cent amount (e.g. $1.59, $5.75, $8.99, $14.25, $19.95), and is asked: "Point to the price that says (e.g. one) dollar(s) and (e.g. fifty-nine) cent(s)." It is suggested to use different prices each training session to cover as wide a variety of prices as possible.

- Client points to each of the ten prices correctly

Client is shown 10 prices in the $1.01−$20.99 range, each of which contains a different dollar and cent amount, and asked: "Read these prices." Client who reads a price correctly (e.g. reads $1.59 as one fifty-nine) but not according to the pattern "_____ dollars and _____ cents" (e.g. one dollar and fifty-nine cents) must demonstrate reading the price this way if asked. It is suggested to use different prices each training session to cover as wide a variety of prices as possible.

- Client reads all ten prices correctly

325.3 $1.01−$20.99: COUNTING COIN AND PAPER BILL COMBINATIONS

For each set of coins and bills selected for training (e.g. 1N−2D−1i), client is handed the coins and bills and asked: "How much money is this?" Client's answer must be given in unified (i.e. non-fragmented) form. For example, an amount such as $3.75 would be incorrectly stated if client says "three" after counting the bills and "seventy-five" after counting the coins. Answers appear in parentheses.

- 1N−2D−1i ($1.25)
- 4P−1D−3Q−1ii ($2.89)
- 5P−2N−1D−2Q−1i−1ii ($3.75)
- 3N−1H−4i ($4.65)
- 4P−1N−3D−1i−2ii ($5.39)
- 1N−1D−1i−1v ($6.15)
- 6P−1N−3D−7i ($7.41)
- 2P−1N−4D−2Q−3i−1v ($8.97)
- 2P−1H−2DC−2i−1v ($9.52)
- 2N−2v ($10.10)
- 3P−1N−1Q−1i−1x ($11.33)
- 2P−2D−1Q−1i−1ii−1x ($13.47)
- 1P−1N−2D−4i−2v ($14.26)
- 4P−2N−2Q−1v−1x ($15.64)
- 3D−5Q−3v ($16.55)
- 1P−1N−1Q−1H−1ii−1v−1x ($17.81)
- 4P−2N−1D−3Q−2ii−1v−1x ($19.99)
- 1N−3D−2x ($20.35)

Client is handed any five additional coin and paper bill combinations between $1.01 and $20.99, and asked: "How much money is this?" Client's answers must be given in unified (i.e. non-fragmented) form. It is suggested to use different combinations each training session.

- Client responds correctly for each of the five additional combinations

325.4 $1.01−$5.99: GIVING EXACT AMOUNTS IN COINS AND PAPER BILLS

For each task selected for training, client is handed indicated coin and bill combination, with bills arranged in random value order, and asked to give the amount of money that precedes the combination. In the first task below, for example, client is handed 4P−1N−3D−2H−2i−2ii−1v−1x and asked to give $1.25. More than one way to give the amount is possible. Client may be given a price card for the amount if a visual aid is necessary.

- $1.25: 4P−1N−3D−2H−2i−2ii−1v−1x
- $1.89: 5P−2N−4D−3Q−2i−2ii−1x−1xx
- $2.75: 3P−2N−1D−4Q−3i−2v−1x−1xx
- $2.39: 5P−2N−4D−2H−1i−2ii−3v−1x
- $3.15: 4P−3N−1D−1Q−2i−2ii−1v−1xx
- $3.47: 5P−3N−1D−2Q−2H−4i−3v−2x
- $4.63: 4P−2N−2D−1Q−1H−1i−3ii−3v−1x
- $4.99: 5P−3N−2D−3Q−3i−1ii−2v−2x
- $5.58: 5P−2N−2D−2Q−1H−2i−1ii−1v−2x−1xx
- $5.95: 5P−2N−3D−3Q−1H−1DC−2i−1ii−2x−1xx

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$1.01–$5.99: GIVING EXACT AMOUNTS IN COINS AND PAPER BILLS (Cont.)

Instructor hands client money to use, chooses any five additional amounts of money between $1.01 and $5.99, and asks client to give the amounts. Client may be given a price card for each amount if a visual aid is necessary. It is suggested to ask for different amounts each training session to cover as wide a variety of amounts within the range as possible.

■ Client correctly gives each of the five additional amounts

326.1 $6.01–$10.99: GIVING EXACT AMOUNTS IN COINS AND PAPER BILLS

For each task selected for training, client is handed indicated coin and bill combination, with bills arranged in random value order, and asked to give the amount of money that precedes the combination. In the first task below, for example, client is handed 5P–2N–2D–3Q–1i–1ii–2v–2x–1xx and asked to give $6.19. More than one way to give the amount is possible. Client may be given a price card for the amount if a visual aid is necessary.

■ $6.19: 5P–2N–2D–3Q–1i–1ii–2v–2x–1xx
■ $6.29: 5P–4N–3D–2Q–1H–3i–3ii–3x–1xx
■ $7.48: 5P–1N–3D–2Q–1H–1i–2ii–2v–2x–1xx
■ $7.05: 6P–4N–2D–2Q–2DC–1i–2v–2x–1xx
■ $8.37: 5P–3N–3Q–4i–2v–2x–1xx

■ $8.65: 4P–2N–3D–1H–1DC–2ii–2v–2x–1xx
■ $9.84: 5P–1N–5D–2Q–6i–2ii–3x–1xx
■ $9.55: 5P–2N–2D–2H–2i–3ii–2v–2x–1xx
■ $10.73: 5P–2N–3D–3Q–1i–1ii–1v–1x–1xx
■ $10.99: 5P–4N–3D–3Q–2DC–2i–1ii–1v–2xx

Instructor hands client money to use, chooses any five additional amounts of money between $6.01 and $10.99, and asks client to give the amounts. Client may be given a price card for each amount if a visual aid is necessary. It is suggested to ask for different amounts each training session to cover as wide a variety of amounts within the range as possible.

■ Client correctly gives each of the five additional amounts

326.2 $11.01–$15.99: GIVING EXACT AMOUNTS IN COINS AND PAPER BILLS

For each task selected for training, client is handed indicated coin and bill combination, with bills arranged in random value order, and asked to give the amount of money that precedes the combination. In the first task below, for example, client is handed 4P–4N–4D–2Q–2H–1DC–1ii–1v–1x–1xx and asked to give $11.95. More than one way to give the amount is possible. Client may be given a price card for the amount if a visual aid is necessary.

■ $11.95: 4P–4N–4D–2Q–2H–1DC–1ii–1v–1x–1xx
■ $11.62: 4P–3N–3D–1Q–1H–1DC–3i–1ii–3v–1xx
■ $12.34: 4P–1N–2D–2Q–1H–1DC–2i–2ii–1v–2x–1xx
■ $12.03: 4P–3N–3D–2Q–2H–1DC–1i–2ii–3v–1xx
■ $13.29: 4P–3N–3D–2Q–1H–1DC–2ii–1v–1x–1xx

■ $13.76: 4P–4N–4D–3Q–2H–1DC–5i–2ii–1v–1xx
■ $14.17: 9P–2D–2Q–1H–1DC–1i–3ii–2v–2x–1xx
■ $14.41: 4P–1N–3D–2Q–2H–1DC–4i–3ii–1v–1xx
■ $15.58: 4P–2N–4D–1Q–1H–1DC–1i–1ii–2v–2x–1xx
■ $15.89: 4P–3N–2D–3Q–1H–1DC–4i–1ii–4v–1xx

Instructor hands client money to use, chooses any five additional amounts of money between $11.01 and $15.99, and asks client to give the amounts. Client may be given a price card for each amount if a visual aid is necessary. It is suggested to ask for different amounts each training session to cover as wide a variety of amounts within the range as possible.

■ Client correctly gives each of the five additional amounts

326.3 $16.01–$20.99: GIVING EXACT AMOUNTS IN COINS AND PAPER BILLS

For each task selected for training, client is handed indicated coin and bill combination, with bills arranged in random value order, and asked to give the amount of money that precedes the combination. In the first task below, for example, client is handed 4P–4N–1D–1H–1DC–2i–2v–2x–1xx and asked to give $16.28. More than one way to give the amount is possible. Client may be given a price card for the amount if a visual aid is necessary.

■ $16.28: 4P–4N–1D–1H–1DC–2i–2v–2x–1xx
■ $16.57: 4P–2N–4D–1Q–1H–2DC–2ii–4v–1xx
■ $17.39: 4P–3N–4D–2Q–1H–1DC–1i–1ii–2v–1x–1xx ·
■ $17.61: 4P–3N–4D–2Q–1H–2DC–2i–2ii–4v–1xx
■ $18.83: 4P–2N–4D–3Q–1H–2DC–2ii–2v–2x–1xx

■ $18.99: 4P–3N–5D–2Q–2H–1DC–2i–4v–1xx
■ $19.42: 4P–1N–3D–2Q–2H–1DC–3i–1ii–3v–1xx
■ $19.95: 4P–3N–1D–3Q–1H–1DC–1i–3ii–2v–2x–1xx
■ $20.15: 6P–2D–2Q–1H–1DC–1i–1ii–3v–1x–1xx
■ $20.75: 6P–3N–4D–2Q–2H–1DC–4i–2ii–1v–1x

Instructor hands client money to use, chooses any five additional amounts of money between $16.01 and $20.99, and asks client to give the amounts. Client may be given a price card for each amount if a visual aid is necessary. It is suggested to ask for different amounts each training session to cover as wide a variety of amounts within the range as possible.

■ Client correctly gives each of the five additional amounts

COMMUNITY SKILLS

I. BASIC MONEY CONCEPTS AND SHOPPING (Part Three)

327.1 READING ALTERNATE PRICING PATTERNS AND HANDWRITTEN PRICES

This skill is intended to familiarize client with a variety of common patterns of price markings which can be difficult to read when first encountered. Handwritten price markings, another source of potential difficulty for some clients, are also included here.

For each of the tasks selected for training, client is given 3 items bearing prices or amounts to pay which follow the pattern of price marking indicated in the task. Client is asked to state the price of each item, or the amount to pay. Some examples of items to give are foodstuff, clothing, commonly found objects (e.g. pencil, toothbrush, can opener), restaurant bills. It is suggested to use different items each training session and to add tasks related to other forms of price markings commonly encountered in client's everyday living environment.

- Client reads cent amount expressed without use of a cent indicator — Example: 89
- Reads cent amount expressed as a number within a circle — Example: ⓐ89
- Reads dollar and cent amount expressed with cents raised (with and without underscore) — Examples: $4<u>99</u>, $4⁹⁹
- Reads dollar and cent amount expressed without a dollar sign — Example: 499
- Reads dollar and cent amount expressed in cents — Example: 499¢
- Reads dollar and cent amount expressed with a column-line separating dollars and cents — Example: 4|99

Client is given 10 items bearing *handwritten prices* which are legible but not written particularly neatly, and asked to state for each the price or amount to pay. It is suggested to use different handwritings each training session in order to help familiarize client with a variety of handwriting styles and degrees of legibility.

- Client correctly reads the ten handwritten prices or amounts to pay

327.2 COMPARING PRICES: $1.01—$20.99

Client is given two items which carry their original price markings and fall within the $1.01—$20.99 price range. Instructor asks client to compare the prices of each item and indicate which item costs more money. Repeat same procedure for four additional sets of items. It is suggested to use different items or item combinations each training session and to include the various forms of price markings client has previously learned to read.

- Client responds correctly for each of the five sets of items presented (i.e. knows which item in each set costs more money)

327.3 RELATING SPENDING MONEY TO COST OF ITEM: $1.01—$20.99

Client is given an item that carries its original price marking and falls within the $1.01—$20.99 price range. Instructor then gives client an amount of money which is or is not sufficient to cover the cost of the item, and asks: "Do you have enough money to pay for the *(instructor names item)*?" Repeat same procedure for four additional items. It is suggested to use different items each training session and to insure that all five presentations do not require the same answer.

- Client responds correctly for each of the five items presented (i.e. knows whether or not each amount of money given is sufficient to cover the cost of the respective item presented)