

## UNIT 9

### Items 33–38

Decimal currency, using dollars (\$) and cents (c), was introduced to Australia on 14 February 1966. Before that, Australia used currency based on pounds (£), shillings (s) and pence (d). The coins used, including the penny (pence), are illustrated below.

The relationship between £, s and d is:

$$£1 = 20s$$

$$1s = 12d.$$

The coins in use before the changeover in 1966 were: florin (2s), shilling (1s), sixpence (6d), threepence (3d), penny (1d) and halfpenny (½d). Of these, the florin, 1s, 6d and 3d were ‘silver’ coins and the 1d and ½d were ‘copper’ coins, as shown below.



Among the paper notes available were 10s, £1, £5 and £10.

Amounts of money could be stated in different ways, for example:

£5 4s 2d      five pounds, four shillings and two pence

£2/4/-      two pounds and four shillings (no pence in this amount)

£6/7/3½      six pounds, seven shillings and threepence halfpenny

5/6      five shillings and sixpence or ‘five and six’

The amount of money was always expressed in terms of the biggest ‘category’. For example, 18 pence would normally be written as 1s 6d or 1/6 rather than as 18d.

### Item 33

For how many pennies could £5 4s be exchanged?

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| A    140 | C    1040 |
| B    648 | D    1248 |

**Item 34**

It was once the custom to put silver coins into Christmas puddings. Finding one or more coins in your serving of pudding was thought to be good luck. Typically, 3d and 6d coins were used.

Twelve 3d coins and nine 6d coins were put into a pudding. The combined value of these coins was

- |   |        |   |        |
|---|--------|---|--------|
| A | 4s 6d. | C | 7s 6d. |
| B | 7s 5d. | D | 9s.    |

**Item 35**

For several months, a child who was saving for a toy that cost  $8/3$ , put coins into a piggy bank. When the piggy bank was emptied, it was found to contain the following coins:



Did the child have enough money to buy the toy?

- A Yes, with more than a shilling left over.
- B Yes, but with less than a shilling left over.
- C No, more than a shilling was still needed.
- D No, but less than a shilling was still needed.

**Item 36**

A customer bought four items that were labelled with the following prices:

£1/13/5

8/11

3s 6½d

£2 1s 3½d

How much was the total amount for the four items?

**A** £4 3s 6d**C** £5 7s 2d**B** £4 7s 2d**D** £5 7s 6d**Item 37**

A customer bought a pair of trousers for £2 13s 9d. How much change should the customer get from a £5 note?

**A** £2 6s 1d**C** £3 7s 1d**B** £2 6s 3d**D** £3 7s 3d**Item 38**

At a department store sale, a shirt was marked down to half price.

If the original price of the shirt was £2 7s 6d, the sale price was

**A** £1 3s 3d.**C** £1 3s 8d.**B** £1 3s 6d.**D** £1 3s 9d.