

SCO INTERNATIONAL FINANCE OLYMPIAD

CLASS 5 SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

Practice Paper Set S | With answer key and explanations

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

Sample Question Paper

Exam Name	SCO International Finance Olympiad
Class / Grade	Class 5 / Grade 5
Practice Set	S
Use	Sample paper with answer key and explanations for preparation
Duration	60 minutes
Question Count	50 objective-type questions
Core Focus	Applied financial reasoning, exchange rates, needs vs wants, budgeting, savings and reflective money choices

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: Exchange Rate Calculation

A school store in an international fair shows a notebook price as 5 US dollars. For this question, assume 1 US dollar = 80 local money units. What is the notebook price in local money units?

Options:

1. 85 money units
2. 400 money units
3. 500 money units
4. 800 money units

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: If 1 US dollar = 80 local money units, then 5 US dollars = $5 \times 80 = 400$ local money units. This question checks whether students understand that exchange rates help convert one currency into another.

Q2. Currency Comparison: Euro and Pound

For a travel project, a student is given these exchange rates:

1 euro = 90 local money units
1 British pound = 105 local money units

Which amount has the higher local value?

Options:

1. 10 euros
2. 900 local money units
3. Both have equal value
4. 10 British pounds

Answer Key: 4

Explanation: 10 euros = $10 \times 90 = 900$ local money units. 10 British pounds = $10 \times 105 = 1,050$ local money units. Therefore, 10 British pounds have the higher local value.

Q3. Needs vs. Wants: Situation-Based Decision

A student has online classes for one week because of heavy rain. The family's internet plan is almost finished. In this situation, buying extra internet data is best classified as:

Options:

1. A want, because internet is always only for games
2. A luxury, because classes are not important
3. A need, because it supports school learning in this situation
4. A waste, because students should never use the internet

Answer Key: 3

Explanation: An item can be a need or a want depending on the situation. Extra internet data may be a want if used only for entertainment, but here it supports school learning, so it becomes a need.

Q4. Saving Habit: Short-Term Goal

Maya wants to save 600 money units in 6 weeks to buy a school atlas. If she saves the same amount every week, how much should she save each week?

Options:

1. 100 money units
2. 120 money units
3. 150 money units
4. 200 money units

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: Maya's goal is 600 money units in 6 weeks. Weekly saving = $600 \div 6 = 100$. Regular saving helps break a large goal into smaller achievable steps.

Q5. Planned vs. Actual Spending

Rohan planned to spend 200 money units on snacks this week. He actually spent 275 money units. What is the difference between actual and planned spending?

Options:

1. He spent 25 less than planned
2. He spent 75 more than planned
3. He spent exactly as planned
4. He saved 75 money units

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Actual spending – planned spending = $275 - 200 = 75$. Rohan spent 75 money units more than planned. This shows why monitoring a budget is important.

Q6. Currency Value Reasoning

Assume:

1 US dollar = 80 local money units 1 euro = 90 local money units

Which has more local value?

Options:

1. 2 US dollars
2. 2 euros
3. Both are equal
4. 1 US dollar and 1 euro together

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: 2 US dollars = $2 \times 80 = 160$ local money units. 2 euros = $2 \times 90 = 180$ local money units. So, 2 euros have more local value.

Q7. Needs vs. Wants: Same Item, Different Use

A bicycle is used by Student A to travel to school every day. Student B already has a school bus facility but wants a second bicycle only for weekend fun. Which statement is most accurate?

Options:

1. The bicycle is a need for both students
2. The bicycle is a want for both students
3. The bicycle is a need for Student A but a want for Student B
4. The bicycle is never useful

Answer Key: 3

Explanation: The same item can be a need in one situation and a want in another. For Student A, the bicycle helps with daily school travel. For Student B, it is mainly for extra fun because transport is already available.

Q8. Weekly Budget Calculation

Anika receives 1,000 money units for the week. She plans:

Savings: 300 School supplies: 250 Snacks: 150 Transport: 200

How much money is still unplanned?

Options:

1. 50 money units
2. 100 money units
3. 150 money units
4. 200 money units

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Total planned money = $300 + 250 + 150 + 200 = 900$. Anika has 1,000. Unplanned money = $1,000 - 900 = 100$. A good budget should account for all or most money clearly.

Q9. Saving for Emergency

A family teaches a child to keep some savings for emergencies. Which example best shows an emergency use of savings?

Options:

1. Buying a toy because it is colourful
2. Replacing a broken school shoe needed for class
3. Buying extra sweets after lunch
4. Buying stickers already available at home

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: A broken school shoe is a practical and urgent need because the child needs it for school. Emergency savings help manage unexpected but important expenses.

Q10. Currency Identification

Which list contains major world currencies?

Options:

1. US dollar, euro, British pound
2. Kilogram, litre, metre
3. Notebook, pencil, eraser
4. Budget, saving, expense

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: The US dollar, euro, and British pound are currencies. Kilogram, litre, and metre are measurement units. Notebook, pencil, and eraser are goods. Budget, saving, and expense are finance terms, not currency names.

Q11. Budget Monitoring: Find Overspending

A student made this weekly budget:

Books planned: 300, actual: 280 Snacks planned: 150, actual: 210 Transport planned: 200, actual: 200 Savings planned: 250, actual: 250

Where did the student overspend?

Options:

1. Books
2. Snacks
3. Transport
4. Savings

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Overspending means actual spending is more than planned. Snacks were planned at 150 but actual spending was 210, so the student overspent by 60 on snacks.

Q12. Exchange Rate: Total Travel Money

A tourist exchanges 3 British pounds. Assume 1 British pound = 105 local money units. How many local money units will the tourist receive?

Options:

1. 205 money units
2. 300 money units
3. 315 money units
4. 350 money units

Answer Key: 3

Explanation: 3 British pounds = $3 \times 105 = 315$ local money units. This question checks multiplication using exchange rates.

Q13. Reflective Budgeting

Dev planned to save 400 money units this week, but he saved only 250 money units because he spent extra on games. What is the best reflection?

Options:

1. "I should ignore savings because games are more important."
2. "I saved 150 less than planned, so I should reduce extra game spending next week."
3. "I saved more than planned."
4. "A budget is not useful if I make one mistake."

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Dev planned to save 400 but saved only 250. Difference = $400 - 250 = 150$. A good reflection identifies the reason and improves the next budget.

Q14. Needs vs. Wants: Community Context

A community library has 2,000 money units. It must choose between repairing a broken reading light for 700 money units or buying decorative balloons for 700 money units. Which is the better financial decision?

Options:

1. Buy balloons because they look nicer
2. Repair the reading light because it supports the purpose of the library
3. Spend the money on both without checking the budget
4. Keep the library dark and buy decorations later

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: A library needs proper lighting so people can read safely and comfortably. Balloons are decorative and can be delayed. This question tests needs and wants in a community setting.

Q15. Weekly Budget: Planned vs. Actual Total

A student planned to spend:

Food: 300 Transport: 200 School supplies: 250

Actual spending was:

Food: 350 Transport: 180 School supplies: 270

How much more or less was the actual total compared with the planned total?

Options:

1. Actual was 50 less
2. Actual was 50 more
3. Actual was 20 less
4. Actual was the same

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Planned total = $300 + 200 + 250 = 750$. Actual total = $350 + 180 + 270 = 800$. Actual spending was $800 - 750 = 50$ more than planned.

Q16. Saving Plan with Income

Sara gets 1,200 money units this month. She wants to save 25% of the money. What amount should she save?

Options:

1. 200 money units
2. 250 money units
3. 300 money units
4. 400 money units

Answer Key: 3

Explanation: 25% means one-fourth. One-fourth of 1,200 = $1,200 \div 4 = 300$. Sara should save 300 money units. This question checks percentage thinking in a simple budgeting context.

Q17. Currency & Price Comparison

At an international school fair:

A pen costs 2 US dollars. A notebook costs 3 euros.

Assume: 1 US dollar = 80 local money units
1 euro = 90 local money units

Which item costs more in local money units?

Options:

1. The pen costs more
2. The notebook costs more
3. Both cost the same
4. The price cannot be compared using exchange rates

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Pen price = $2 \times 80 = 160$ local money units. Notebook price = $3 \times 90 = 270$ local money units. The notebook costs more in local money units.

Q18. Budget Revision

Aarav has 1,500 money units for the week.

Original plan: Savings: 400 School project: 350 Snacks: 250 Games: 300 Transport: 200

Suddenly, transport cost increases by 150. Aarav wants to keep savings and school project money unchanged. Which change is most sensible?

Options:

1. Reduce games by 150
2. Reduce school project by 150
3. Reduce savings by 150
4. Add 150 without changing anything

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: Transport has increased, so Aarav needs 150 more. Since savings and school project money must remain unchanged, reducing games by 150 is sensible because games are a want and can be delayed.

Q19. Monitoring Saving Progress

Nia wants to save 2,000 money units in 5 weeks. Her savings record is:

Week 1: 350 Week 2: 400 Week 3: 450 Week 4: 300

How much must she save in Week 5 to reach exactly 2,000?

Options:

1. 400 money units
2. 450 money units
3. 500 money units
4. 550 money units

Answer Key: 3

Explanation: Total saved in first four weeks = $350 + 400 + 450 + 300 = 1,500$. Goal = 2,000. Required in Week 5 = $2,000 - 1,500 = 500$.

Q20. Exchange Rate and Budget Decision

A student has 1,000 local money units. A puzzle costs 10 US dollars. Assume 1 US dollar = 80 local money units. After buying the puzzle, how much money will be left?

Options:

1. 100 local money units
2. 200 local money units
3. 800 local money units
4. 900 local money units

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Puzzle cost = $10 \times 80 = 800$ local money units. The student has 1,000. Money left = $1,000 - 800 = 200$. This question combines exchange-rate conversion and budgeting.

Q21. Currency Conversion: Mixed Currencies

At an international school fair, Emma has to convert two prices into local money units.

Storybook: 4 euros Art card: 3 British pounds

Assume: 1 euro = 90 local money units 1 British pound = 105 local money units

What is the total cost in local money units?

Options:

1. 570 money units
2. 630 money units
3. 675 money units
4. 720 money units

Answer Key: 3

Explanation: Storybook cost = $4 \times 90 = 360$ local money units. Art card cost = $3 \times 105 = 315$ local money units. Total cost = $360 + 315 = 675$. This question checks whether students can convert two currencies and then add the values.

Q22. Planned vs. Actual Weekly Budget

Rohan planned his weekly budget as follows:

Food: 300 Transport: 250 School supplies: 200 Savings: 250

Actual spending and saving were:

Food: 330 Transport: 220 School supplies: 260 Savings: 190

Which statement is correct?

Options:

1. Rohan saved 60 more than planned
2. Rohan saved 60 less than planned
3. Rohan spent 60 less on school supplies
4. Rohan spent exactly as planned in all categories

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Rohan planned to save 250 but actually saved 190. Difference = $250 - 190 = 60$. So, he saved 60 less than planned. This teaches students to compare planned and actual amounts carefully.

Q23. Needs vs. Wants: Changing Situation

A tablet is used by Student A only for games after school. Student B uses a tablet because the school has assigned online homework every day and the family has no other device. Which statement is most accurate?

Options:

1. The tablet is a want for both students
2. The tablet is a need for both students
3. The tablet is a want for Student A but a need for Student B
4. The tablet is never useful for learning

Answer Key: 3

Explanation: The same item can be a need or a want depending on the situation. For Student A, the tablet is mainly for entertainment, so it is a want. For Student B, it supports schoolwork and may be a need.

Q24. Saving Target with Weekly Plan

Nia wants to save 1,800 money units in 6 weeks. She saves 250 in Week 1 and 300 in Week 2. If she wants to save the same amount each week for the remaining 4 weeks, how much should she save each week?

Options:

1. 300 money units
2. 50 money units
3. 350 money units
4. 400 money units

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Nia has already saved $250 + 300 = 550$. Remaining amount = $1,800 - 550 = 1,250$. She has 4 weeks left, so weekly saving needed = $1,250 \div 4 = 312.50$. This question checks goal tracking and division.

Q25. Currency Value Comparison

Assume:

1 US dollar = 80 local money units

1 euro = 90 local money units

1 British pound = 105 local money units

Among the foreign-currency amounts, which has the greatest local value?

Options:

1. 5 US dollars
2. 4 euros
3. 3 British pounds
4. 2 British pounds

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: 5 US dollars = $5 \times 80 = 400$. 4 euros = $4 \times 90 = 360$. 3 British pounds = $3 \times 105 = 315$. 2 British pounds = 210. Among the foreign-currency choices, 5 US dollars has the greatest local value.

Q26. Budget Monitoring: Find the Main Problem

Aarav planned this budget:

Snacks planned: 150, actual: 260
Transport planned: 300, actual: 300
Books planned: 400, actual: 380
Savings planned: 500, actual: 410

What is the best financial reflection?

Options:

1. "I spent more on snacks and saved less, so I should reduce snack spending next week."
2. "Transport caused the problem because it stayed the same."
3. "Books caused overspending because actual was less than planned."
4. "There is no problem because some saving still happened."

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: Aarav overspent on snacks by $260 - 150 = 110$. His savings were also $500 - 410 = 90$ less than planned. A good reflection connects overspending with reduced saving and suggests a better habit.

Q27. Emergency Savings Scenario

A family has 3,000 money units in emergency savings. During the month, a school shoe tears and must be replaced for 850 money units. Later, a toy sale offers a game for 850 money units. Which is the better use of emergency savings?

Options:

1. Buy the toy because it is on sale
2. Replace the school shoe because it is an unexpected need
3. Spend 850 on both items from emergency savings
4. Use emergency savings only for decorations

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Emergency savings are meant for unexpected important needs. A torn school shoe needed for school is a stronger reason than a toy sale. A sale does not automatically make an item necessary.

Q28. Exchange Rate Change

A student wants to buy a book priced at 10 US dollars.

On Monday: 1 US dollar = 80 local money units
On Friday: 1 US dollar = 83 local money units

How much more expensive is the book on Friday in local money units?

Options:

1. 3 money units
2. 10 money units
3. 30 money units
4. 83 money units

Answer Key: 3

Explanation: Monday price = $10 \times 80 = 800$. Friday price = $10 \times 83 = 830$. Difference = $830 - 800 = 30$. This shows how exchange-rate changes can affect prices.

Q29. Budget Revision Under Constraint

Sara has 2,000 money units for the week.

Original plan: Savings: 600 School project: 500 Snacks: 300 Games: 400 Transport: 200

Transport suddenly increases by 150. Sara wants to keep savings and school project money unchanged.

Which revision is best?

Options:

1. Reduce games by 150
2. Reduce savings by 150
3. Reduce school project by 150
4. Add 150 without changing the total budget

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: Sara needs 150 more for transport. Since savings and school project money must remain unchanged, reducing games by 150 is best because games are a want and can be delayed.

Q30. Unplanned Money in Budget

Maya receives 1,500 money units.

She plans: Savings: 400 Food: 300 Transport: 250 Books: 350

How much money is unplanned?

Options:

1. 100 money units
2. 150 money units
3. 200 money units
4. 250 money units

Answer Key: 3

Explanation: Total planned = $400 + 300 + 250 + 350 = 1,300$. Maya has 1,500. Unplanned amount = $1,500 - 1,300 = 200$. Unplanned money can be assigned to savings, emergency, or another useful category.

Q31. Saving Progress Table

A student wants to save 2,400 money units for a school camp.

Week 1: 450 Week 2: 500 Week 3: 350 Week 4: 600

How much more is needed?

Options:

1. 400 money units
2. 500 money units
3. 600 money units
4. 700 money units

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Total saved = $450 + 500 + 350 + 600 = 1,900$. Goal = 2,400. Remaining amount = $2,400 - 1,900 = 500$. The student needs 500 more money units.

Q32. Currency Identification and Use

Which statement is correct?

Options:

1. The euro is a type of school supply
2. The British pound is a currency
3. The US dollar is a unit of weight
4. Local currency can never be exchanged

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: The British pound is a currency. The US dollar and euro are also currencies. Currency is money used in a country or region, while weight is measured with units such as grams or kilograms.

Q33. Currency and Affordability

A puzzle costs 7 euros. A student has 600 local money units. Assume 1 euro = 90 local money units. Can the student buy the puzzle?

Options:

1. Yes, and 30 local money units will be left
2. Yes, and 70 local money units will be left
3. No, the student needs 30 more local money units
4. No, the student needs 90 more local money units

Answer Key: 3

Explanation: Puzzle cost = $7 \times 90 = 630$ local money units. The student has 600. Shortage = $630 - 600 = 30$. So, the student needs 30 more local money units.

Q34. Planned vs. Actual Saving

A weekly budget shows:

Planned income: 1,200 Planned spending: 850 Planned saving: 350

Actual income: 1,200 Actual spending: 920

What was the actual saving, and how did it compare with planned saving?

Options:

1. Actual saving 280, which is 70 less than planned
2. Actual saving 350, same as planned
3. Actual saving 920, which is 570 more than planned
4. Actual saving 270, which is 80 less than planned

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: Actual saving = actual income – actual spending = 1,200 – 920 = 280. Planned saving was 350. Difference = 350 – 280 = 70. Actual saving is 70 less than planned.

Q35. Need or Want: Family Context

A family has a limited budget this month. They must choose between repairing a leaking kitchen tap for 600 money units or buying a decorative wall poster for 600 money units. Which is the better decision?

Options:

1. Buy the poster because decoration is always a need
2. Repair the leaking tap because it prevents water waste and supports daily living
3. Spend the money on both without checking the budget
4. Ignore the tap and wait until the kitchen cannot be used

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Repairing a leaking tap is a need because it prevents waste and supports daily household use. A wall poster is a want and can be delayed when money is limited.

Q36. Choose the Correct Budget

A student receives 2,000 money units. The student wants to save at least 500 and spend exactly 300 on transport. Which budget follows both rules?

Options:

1. Savings 450, Transport 300, Food 600, Books 650
2. Savings 500, Transport 300, Food 700, Books 500
3. Savings 600, Transport 250, Food 700, Books 450
4. Savings 700, Transport 350, Food 500, Books 450

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Option 2 totals 500 + 300 + 700 + 500 = 2,000. It saves at least 500 and spends exactly 300 on transport. The other options break either the savings rule, the transport rule, or the total amount.

Q37. Compare Imported and Local Price

A bag costs 12 US dollars online. The same type of bag costs 950 local money units in a local shop. Assume 1 US dollar = 80 local money units. Which is cheaper before any delivery charge?

Options:

1. Online bag by 10 local money units
2. Local shop bag by 10 local money units
3. Both are equal
4. Online bag by 80 local money units

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Online bag cost = $12 \times 80 = 960$ local money units. Local shop price = 950. Difference = $960 - 950 = 10$. The local shop bag is cheaper by 10 local money units before delivery charges.

Q38. Income, Expense, and Saving

Dev receives 1,600 money units. He spends 450 on books, 300 on transport, and 250 on snacks. He gives 100 to a class fund. How much can he save?

Options:

1. 400 money units
2. 500 money units
3. 600 money units
4. 700 money units

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Total used = $450 + 300 + 250 + 100 = 1,100$. Saving = $1,600 - 1,100 = 500$. This question checks whether students include all expenses and sharing before finding savings.

Q39. Best Reflection After Overspending

A student planned to spend 100 on snacks but spent 220. The student also failed to save the planned 150. What is the best reflection?

Options:

1. "I should plan a snack limit and carry only the amount needed."
2. "I should stop saving forever."
3. "I should increase snack spending next week."
4. "I should not write a budget again."

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: The student overspent on snacks and missed the saving target. A good reflection should suggest a practical habit, such as setting a snack limit and carrying only the planned amount.

Q40. Budget Error Detection

A student writes this budget:

Income: 2,500 Savings: 700 Food: 600 Transport: 400 Books: 300 Entertainment: 350

The student writes: "Unplanned money = 200." What is the correct unplanned amount?

Options:

1. 100 money units
2. 150 money units
3. 200 money units
4. 250 money units

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Total planned = $700 + 600 + 400 + 300 + 350 = 2,350$. Income = 2,500. Unplanned money = $2,500 - 2,350 = 150$. The written amount 200 is incorrect.

Q41. Passage-Based Case Study: The International Fair Budget

A school is organizing an international culture fair. Ayaan has 2,500 local money units. He wants to buy useful learning items and one small souvenir. The fair has items priced in different currencies.

Ayaan decides to buy the world map booklet, Europe fact card pack, and local snack. How much money will he have left?

Item	Price	Practice Exchange Rate
World map booklet	8 US dollars	1 US dollar = 80 local money units
Europe fact card pack	5 euros	1 euro = 90 local money units
London postcard set	4 British pounds	1 British pound = 105 local money units
Local snack	150 local money units	Already local currency

Options:

1. 1,260 local money units
2. 1,240 local money units
3. 1,360 local money units
4. 1,590 local money units

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: World map booklet = $8 \times 80 = 640$ local money units. Europe fact card pack = $5 \times 90 = 450$ local money units. Local snack = 150 local money units. Total spending = $640 + 450 + 150 = 1,240$. Ayaan started with 2,500, so money left = $2,500 - 1,240 = 1,260$ local money units. This question tests currency conversion, addition, and budget balance.

Q42. Table-Based Budget Monitoring: Planned vs. Actual

Sana made a weekly budget before going to school. At the end of the week, she compared her planned and actual amounts.

Which reflection is most accurate?

Category	Planned Amount	Actual Amount
Savings	500	420
Transport	300	320
Snacks	200	310
School supplies	400	390
Class fund sharing	100	100

Options:

1. Sana saved 80 more than planned and overspent on school supplies.
2. Sana saved 80 less than planned and overspent most on snacks.
3. Sana spent exactly as planned because the total categories are the same.
4. Sana overspent most on transport and saved exactly 500.

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Sana planned to save 500 but actually saved 420, so she saved 80 less than planned. Snacks were planned at 200 but actual spending was 310, so overspending on snacks = 110. Transport overspending was only 20, and school supplies were 10 less than planned. Therefore, the most accurate reflection is that she saved 80 less and overspent most on snacks.

Q43. Story-Based Needs vs. Wants: Same Item, Different Situation

Three students discuss buying headphones.

Ravi says, "I need headphones because my online language class requires listening practice, and my home is noisy." Meena says, "I want new headphones because my old working headphones are not my favourite colour." Kabir says, "I want headphones only to play games louder, but I also need new school shoes because my current pair is torn."

Which statement shows the best financial reasoning?

Options:

1. Ravi's headphones are more like a need, Meena's headphones are more like a want, and Kabir should prioritize school shoes.
2. All headphones are always needs.
3. Meena should buy new headphones first because colour is more important than use.
4. Kabir should buy gaming headphones before school shoes because wants always come first.

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: The same item can be a need or a want depending on use and situation. Ravi's headphones support learning in a noisy place, so they are closer to a need. Meena already has working headphones, so new colour is a want. Kabir's torn school shoes are more urgent than gaming headphones.

Q44. Passage-Based Saving Goal: Emergency and Personal Goal

Leena has two saving goals. She wants to save 3,000 local money units for a science camp and 1,000 local money units for emergency needs. She already has the following savings:

This month, Leena receives 1,200 local money units. She wants to complete her emergency fund first and put the remaining amount toward the science camp. After doing this, how much more will she still need for the science camp?

Goal	Target	Already Saved
Science camp	3,000	1,850
Emergency fund	1,000	600

Options:

- 350 local money units
- 400 local money units
- 750 local money units
- 1,150 local money units

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: Emergency fund needed = $1,000 - 600 = 400$. From 1,200, Leena first puts 400 into emergency savings. Remaining amount = $1,200 - 400 = 800$. Science camp savings become $1,850 + 800 = 2,650$. Science camp target is 3,000, so she still needs $3,000 - 2,650 = 350$. This question tests goal priority and multi-step saving.

Q45. Table-Wise Currency Case: Best Affordable Option

A student has 1,000 local money units and wants to buy exactly one educational item from an international fair.

Which item is affordable and leaves the most money?

Item	Price	Exchange Rate
Maths puzzle	11 US dollars	1 US dollar = 80 local money units
Science badge kit	9 euros	1 euro = 90 local money units
History card set	8 British pounds	1 British pound = 105 local money units
Local reading diary	950 local money units	Already local currency

Options:

- Maths puzzle
- Science badge kit
- History card set
- Local reading diary

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Maths puzzle = $11 \times 80 = 880$, leaving 120. Science badge kit = $9 \times 90 = 810$, leaving 190. History card set = $8 \times 105 = 840$, leaving 160. Local reading diary = 950, leaving 50. All are affordable, but the science badge kit leaves the most money: $1,000 - 810 = 190$. This question tests conversion and comparison.

Q46. Story-Based Budget Revision: Family Trip Planning

Nora has 2,400 local money units for a weekend learning trip. Her original plan is:

On the day of the trip, transport rises by 200 local money units. Nora wants to keep the museum ticket and savings unchanged. What is the best revised plan?

Category	Original Plan
Transport	500
Museum ticket	700
Food	450
Souvenir	350
Savings after trip	400

Options:

1. Reduce souvenir by 200.
2. Reduce museum ticket by 200.
3. Reduce savings by 200.
4. Add 200 without changing anything.

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: Nora needs 200 more for transport. She wants museum ticket and savings unchanged. The souvenir is a want and can be reduced or delayed. Reducing souvenir by 200 keeps the total budget at 2,400 and protects both learning and savings.

Q47. Data Case: Exchange Rate Change and Decision

A book costs 12 US dollars. A student tracks the exchange rate for three days.

How much more does the book cost on Friday than on Monday?

Day	Exchange Rate
Monday	1 US dollar = 78 local money units
Wednesday	1 US dollar = 80 local money units
Friday	1 US dollar = 83 local money units

Options:

1. 48 local money units
2. 60 local money units
3. 78 local money units
4. 83 local money units

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: Monday cost = $12 \times 78 = 936$. Friday cost = $12 \times 83 = 996$. Difference = $996 - 936 = 60$. This shows that exchange-rate changes can affect the local price of foreign-priced goods.

Q48. Big Passage Case: Planned, Actual, and Savings Impact

Dev receives 2,000 local money units for the week. He planned to save 500. His actual spending is shown below.

Assume Dev's actual saving is whatever remains after actual spending. What was Dev's actual saving, and how did it compare with the planned saving?

Category	Planned Spending	Actual Spending
Food	350	400
Transport	300	280
Books	450	470
Snacks	200	330

Options:

1. Actual saving 520; 20 more than planned
2. Actual saving 500; same as planned
3. Actual saving 480; 20 less than planned
4. Actual saving 520; 70 more than planned

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: Actual spending = $400 + 280 + 470 + 330 = 1,480$. Income = 2,000. Actual saving = $2,000 - 1,480 = 520$. Planned saving was 500, so Dev saved 20 more than planned.

Q49. Community Context: Need, Want, and Limited Budget

A small classroom reading club has 1,800 local money units. The club wants to make the reading corner better.

The club must repair the broken bookshelf first and wants to buy one more useful item without exceeding 1,800. Which plan is best?

Item	Cost	Purpose
Repair broken bookshelf	900	Keeps books safely arranged
Buy new storybooks	700	Adds reading material
Decorative balloons	400	Makes the corner look festive
Extra stickers	300	Rewards students

Options:

1. Repair bookshelf + new storybooks
2. Repair bookshelf + decorative balloons + extra stickers
3. New storybooks + decorative balloons + extra stickers
4. Repair bookshelf + new storybooks + decorative balloons

Answer Key: 1

Explanation: Repair bookshelf + new storybooks = $900 + 700 = 1,600$, which is within 1,800 and supports the reading club's purpose. Option 2 costs $900 + 400 + 300 = 1,600$ but includes wants rather than the more useful new storybooks. Option 3 ignores the required repair. Option 4 costs 2,000, which exceeds the budget.

Q50. Achiever Data Case: Multi-Currency Shopping with Saving Rule

A student has 3,000 local money units at an international fair. The student wants to buy useful items but must keep at least 900 local money units as savings after shopping.

The student buys the world atlas, science activity cards, and local project file. Can the student still keep at least 900 as savings?

Item	Price	Exchange Rate
World atlas	15 US dollars	1 US dollar = 80 local money units
Science activity cards	8 euros	1 euro = 90 local money units
UK history booklet	6 British pounds	1 British pound = 105 local money units
Local project file	250 local money units	Already local currency

Options:

1. Yes, because $3,000 - 2,170 = 830$
2. No, because only 830 local money units will be left
3. Yes, because exactly 900 will be left
4. No, because the items cost more than 3,000

Answer Key: 2

Explanation: World atlas = $15 \times 80 = 1,200$. Science activity cards = $8 \times 90 = 720$. Local project file = 250. Total spending = $1,200 + 720 + 250 = 2,170$. Money left = $3,000 - 2,170 = 830$. Since 830 is less than the required saving of 900, the student cannot keep at least 900 after buying these items.

Compact Answer Key Summary

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

Space for Rough Work
