

# Show Me The Money!

## MATERIALS

### FOR STUDENT:

(one per student unless otherwise noted)

- FloraCraft® Make It: Fun® Foam Balls, 3" diameter and two 1" diameter
- Cardstock, white, 1 1/4" square (can get 32 squares from one 5" x 10" sheet)
- Chenille stem, 12" length, (will get three 2" ears and one 6" tail per 12" stem)
- Brads (paper fasteners), two blue
- Plastic knife
- Paintbrush
- Standard size glue stick (3/4" diameter concave barrel to press into ball for nose/dollar)
- Play/educational money: Penny, nickel, dime, quarter, fifty-cent piece and dollar bill
- Paper plate
- Ziploc bag
- Paint apron



### FOR TEACHER:

- FloraCraft® Design It:® Wire Cutter
- Acrylic paint, green
- Paper cutter or scissors
- Ruler
- Pencil
- Permanent black felt tip marker
- Glue gun (for teacher only)
- Old newspapers or plastic tablecloth (optional)
- Plastic-lined garbage can
- Paper towels
- Bucket of water
- Small empty squeeze bottle
- Wet wipes
- Drying area

## MATH

GRADE LEVEL  
SECOND – THIRD

### COMPLETION TIME

- 20 minute session (2 hours minimum drying time)
- 30 minute session



### OBJECTIVES

Students learn to:

- Identify the names of the various coins
- See the difference in size and surfaces among the coins
- Know the values of the coins and their relationships to one another
- Add and subtract money and start making change.

### STANDARDS

- Measurement and Data: Work with time and money
- Solve word problems involving dollar bills, quarters, dimes, nickels and pennies
- Use dollar and cents symbols appropriately

## TEACHER PREPARATION

Read through all the instructions first and check out the TIPS! Plan for two class sessions with drying time in between them. If you wish, you can give students paint color choices. Have a glue gun plugged in and ready to use (ideally set on low temperature) but out of student reach. This can give you immediate adhesion when you're in a hurry to help students. Be sure that the glue has cooled before returning the projects to students (takes a minute or so.) It is also recommended that you make one pig first, before preparing the materials for any others, since knowing how the parts fit, might affect how you prepare the rest of them.

**[1]** Use a paper cutter or ruler, pencil and scissors to cut a 1" square of cardstock. Then, use a serrated knife to cut two 1" foam balls in half to make four pig's feet. Use the glue gun to glue the flat sides of the ball halves onto the cardstock in a four-square arrangement. Hot glue the 3" ball on top. Repeat for all students.

**[2]** Use a ruler and wire cutter to measure and cut a chenille stem into a 6" length for a tail and two 2" lengths for the ears. (Save the remaining 2" length for another ear.) Cut, accordingly, for each student.

**[3]** Use a permanent marker to write student names on the plastic bags. Fill each bag with the three chenille stem lengths, two brads, a plastic knife, glue stick, five play coins and a dollar bill.

**[4]** Use a pencil to write student names near the edges of the plates and set them at each of their places along with: One foam pig body/feet, a paintbrush and paper towel. Just before students arrive, squeeze the paint onto each paper plate. (Wait to give them their bags until the second session.)



## LESSON INTRODUCTION

- Discuss the purpose and use of money for purchasing goods and services. Show students real coins: Penny, nickel, dime, quarter, fifty-cent piece and dollar bill. Then have the students work with the play money and get comfortable with the names of the coins.
- After studying the names, explain the value and their relationships to one another and to the dollar. Then let the students know that they'll be able to make their own piggy banks to hold play money.



makeitfuncrafts.com

FloraCraft-MA-3001

# INSTRUCTIONS

**[1]** Have students wear their aprons and roll up their sleeves, explaining that this paint will not wash out of clothes. Demonstrate and have students hold the top of their pig and turn it upside down while they paint the bottom and feet first. Then have them paint the sides and top. When the painting gets close to their hands, have them put the pig down onto their plate so that they can finish painting.

While they paint, squeeze more paint onto their plates and distribute wet wipes as needed.

When they are finished, collect the brushes and put them into the bucket of water (until after class when they can be washed out).

Let pigs dry.



## NEXT SESSION

**[2]** Put each student's pig and their plastic bag at each place. When students arrive, ask them not to remove things from the bag until directed, so that they don't lose any parts.

Demonstrate how to pinch and hold the plastic knife about 1" from the end of the "blade." Hold the pig in your other hand and gently press the plastic knife into the top center of the pig. Rock the knife to lengthen the slit just a little bit at a time. Then remove the knife and insert the (largest) fifty-cent piece into the foam slit, adjusting as needed to fit about 1/3 of the coin, but being careful not to make the slit so wide that the coin falls out. (The coins should fit tightly.) Have students make their first slit.

Repeat demonstrating and having students make their other four (parallel) slits/coins, one at a time, about 1/2" away from the center one. They may leave the coins in their pig.



**[3]** Have students take their glue stick out of the bag, explaining that they won't be gluing anything (so they should leave the cap on), but are using it to make an indentation for the dollar bill nose. Demonstrate how to carefully position the bottom of the glue stick on the front of the pig. Double check the placement and then gently press straight into the ball, just a little at a time until it's about 1/4" deep. Carefully pull it straight back out so that the foam in the middle of the circle isn't damaged. Have students make nose indentations.

Demonstrate and have students fold dollar bills into even thirds, running lengthwise. Then they can wrap the bill around their finger to coil it and insert it into the indentation they made. Explain to them that they may need to loosen or tighten the coil of the bill until they get the right size.



**[4]** To make the tail, demonstrate how they can coil their longer chenille stem length around their glue stick or their finger, depending on how loose or tight they want the coil. Then they can insert one end of the coil into the bottom-back of their pig.

For ears, have them fold the two short chenille stems in half to make an upside down "V" and insert them into the top sides on the front.

For eyes, have students insert the brads into the front, above the nose.



**[5]** Students may keep their pigs in their bags so that if coins fall out, they won't be lost. (Also the bag provides identification.)

## MODIFICATIONS

### To simplify project:

- Have coin slits already made before students paint pigs.
- Use a pom pom for the nose and fold the dollar bill to insert into the top slit with the 50-cent piece.

### To expand project:

- Have enough paint and water cups to be able to use multiple colors on the pigs, possibly painting stripes, polka dots, flowers, peace symbols, hearts, stars, etc. on them as they might on a porcelain piggy bank.
- Have students do math story problems, with the answers being delivered by the piggy banks.

### For multiple ages:

- Younger and older students can work side-by-side with younger students painting and the older ones doing the detail work.
- Older students can do research on the Internet to learn more about other forms of payment including checks, credit cards, debit cards, online points and the currency of other cultures.

## ADDITIONAL IDEAS

- Encourage students to use their pigs while playing store. (It's a good way for them to start learning to make change.)
- Make a jumbo class piggy bank using a large foam ball, with room for a lot more play money on the pig's back. (And the dollar bill/nose could be rolled without folding.)
- If students take home their pigs to show their parents, it might lead to discussions on all sorts of related topics dealing with how adults spend and save their money.
- Have the students invent counting and sharing games with their piggy banks.



makeitfuncreats.com

## TIPS

- It's difficult to get a 1" foam ball cut exactly in half. So, after cutting, put the cut edges flat on the table and then gather the halves in groups of four, based on the similarity of their size/height. This will give each pig a consistent leg height.
- Prepare the painting area, covering tables if needed. Allow for plenty of space for each student. Have a large plastic-lined garbage can ready.
- If the acrylic paint seems too thick, walk around with a squeeze bottle (not a squirt bottle) of water and put a few drops of water on each student's puddle of paint. Or, if you know it in advance, add a little water to the paint in the container and shake well, to thin the paint to the consistency of cream. This will go down into the pores of the foam more easily.
- If students have to move their freshly painted pigs, have them hold their plate with one hand and the feet of the pig with the other, so that the pig doesn't roll off as they walk.
- If you're concerned that the students won't find the front of the pig to make the indentation with the glue stick, go around to each student with your permanent marker and put a small dot where the center of the glue stick should be positioned.
- Have extras of everything.

## REFERENCES

*Pigs Will Be Pigs: Fun with Math & Money* by Amy Axelrod  
*Alexander, Who Used To Be Rich Last Sunday* by Judith Viorst  
*The Coin Counting Book* by Rozanne Lanczak  
*The Penny Pot* by Stuart J. Murphy