

My Money



Saving for something special? Or do you just want to keep track of your money? Use this Money Sheet to help you to keep on top of all your money matters, and to practise adding and subtracting decimal numbers and using tables.

Before you start, make sure you understand each part on your Money Sheet (page 2).

- Your Money Sheet is your record of how much money you have and of how this goes up and down as you receive and spend money.
- Your **Start Balance** is any money you have already when you start using the sheet.
- Your Money In is the new money you receive. It could be money that you earn, pocket money, money from presents or something else.
- Your Money Out is the money that you spend.
- Your New Balance is the new amount of money that you have, after you have added on any Money In or taken away any Money Out.

What to do

- Fill in your Start Balance in the shaded box. If you are starting with nothing you can write in £0.00.
- Each time you receive money, list it on the Money Sheet.
 Write in the date and, next to that, in the Money In column, the amount you received.
- Add this amount to your most recent New Balance or, if you've just started, to your Start Balance. You can do an addition calculation in the calculation column if you want to.
- List your new total in the New Balance column.
- Each time you spend money, list this in the Money
 Out column. This time you need to do a subtraction
 calculation, taking away the amount you spent from your
 most recent New Balance. Again, list the new total in the
 New Balance column.

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My Money (continued)

Date	Money In	Money Out	New Balance	Calculations

Top Tip

If you are adding or subtracting money amounts with pounds and pence, you'll use a decimal point to separate the whole pounds from the parts of pounds (the pence). Here's an example: £17.35

If you are going to do a column calculation, with the **Money In** or **Money Out** underneath your most recent **New Balance**, the main thing to remember is to keep the decimal points lined up, and then to keep the numbers on either side of the point in straight columns. Here's an example: £17.35

 $-\frac{£ 5.32}{£12.03}$

