



Look at the resource below, which shares some more information about how people pay for different things.

Some people receive payment for the work they have done in cash. If they do not, but prefer to use cash, they can withdraw it from their bank account using a machine or by visiting a place such as a bank or the Post Office.



Many places such as shops, cafes and restaurants have card machines to take payments. People can insert their bank card and type in a personal identification number (PIN) or use the contactless option. Mobile phones with stored bank card details can also be used to pay this way.



Online banking means people can use devices such as computers, mobile phones and tablets to access and manage their money. They can transfer money between their own bank accounts, to other people's accounts or make online payments.



"I have an app on my phone that stores my cards electronically so I can pay for most things using my phone. I occasionally use cash for events in my village such as second-hand clothing sales or fundraising bake sales but that is because they don't take payment in any other way."

**Cara**

"I mainly use cash for the day-to-day things I buy but I pay for my heating and electricity by transferring it using my online banking app."

**Mikel**

"I use a mixture of cash and card to pay for anything I want to buy."

**Roopa**

**How do you or any grown-ups you know pay for things?**



Look at the resource below, which shares some information about how people paid for things in the past.

Before money existed, when people wanted or needed something, they used to barter. This meant anything someone owned that they did not need could be exchanged for something else. Items such as grain, cattle, and weapons could be exchanged for one another. Sometimes, the discussion to reach the deal could take a long time because there was no measure of value, such as money. The barter system can still be used today.

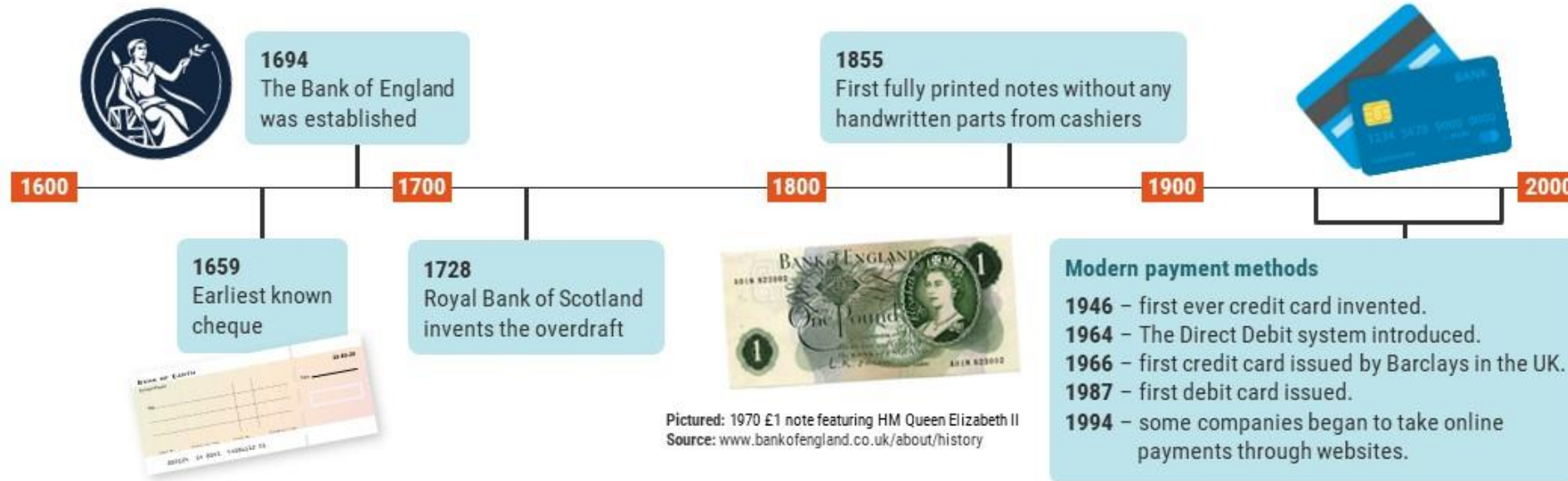
The first examples of money were seen in China in 1100BC. They were miniature tools cast in bronze but they were changed to circle shapes to avoid hurting people's hands as they reached into their pockets! In approximately 600BC, coins were first minted (produced or made) in the ancient civilisation of Lydia.



Ancient Roman coins



Bank of England building in London, UK



Pictured: 1970 £1 note featuring HM Queen Elizabeth II  
Source: [www.bankofengland.co.uk/about/history](http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/about/history)

Have you ever seen any old coins from the past?  
Can you explain what a cheque, direct debit and overdraft is?



## Picture News



### Will the world become cashless in the future?

A safe, digital pound that can be used in shops or online is likely to be needed for the future, the government has said. The Treasury and the Bank of England will explore the idea. It would be issued by the Bank of England and accessed by people and businesses through 'digital wallets' on smartphones or smartcards. Users would not hold accounts directly at the central bank and could use the currency online and for payments made in shops or restaurants in person.



- Look at this week's poster image. Talk about what you think this week's story might be about.
- The Bank of England is thinking of setting up a virtual pound, meaning a type of money with no coins or notes at all! What are your experiences of money – do you receive pocket money, have you received money for a special occasion? Talk about what you have done with it, i.e., saved or spent or whether you have put it in a bank.
- Thinking of times when you use money, how do you pay and why? E.g., by card, coins or notes.
- Has anyone heard of cryptocurrencies or Bitcoin? Explain simply that they are a type of currency or money that can only be used online – so you can never see or feel the currency!
- Read the information found on the assembly resource about cryptocurrencies and the possibility of a digital pound. Can you imagine not using coins or notes at all anymore?
- Watch this week's useful video, which explains a bit more about cryptocurrencies. Why do you think that they have become so popular?

### Reflection

Money, in its many forms, helps to keep things moving. As society evolves, so does how we are able to spend, save and use money.

## Picture News



### KS1 focus

#### How do we pay for different things?



- There are many different items we might buy. Once we have paid for something, we own it. Can you make a list of some things people might buy e.g., food, toys, books, clothes, a car, a holiday?
- Have you ever bought something? What was it? Did you buy it from a shop or online? How did you pay for it?
- Look at resource 1, which shares some more information about how people pay for different things. How do you or any grown-ups you know pay for things?
- Focus on Cara's comment. She mentions using cash at village sales as they do not accept any other payment method. Do you know anywhere that doesn't accept all payment methods?
- Discuss whether what we are buying affects the payment method we choose. Do you think that if the item is more expensive, people would be more likely to pay in cash or use an online method?
- Many people have a bank account. The money they might earn from their job or any money they are given as a gift can be put into their bank account. They can use their account to spend, save or both. Do you know if you have a bank account? Would you like one?

### Reflection

There are many different ways money can be paid. Learning about them all can help us make choices about how we would like to pay for things in the future.

## Picture News



### KS2 focus

#### How has how we pay for things changed over time?



- Discuss how you and the people in your family pay for the things you buy. Make a list of these e.g., cash, debit card, mobile phone app, online payment.
- The way people pay for things has changed over time. Do you know how older people you know (such as grandparents or great grandparents) used to pay for things when they were younger? If not, could you find out?
- Look at resource 2, which shares some information about how people paid for things in the past. Have you ever seen any old coins from the past? Can you explain what a cheque, direct debit and overdraft is?
- Think about why money may come in many more different forms now than it did in the past. Consider how technology has impacted this.
- Discuss the pros and cons of having different ways to pay for things. Consider both the person spending and the business receiving.
- What types of things do you and the people in your family spend money on? Which of these things do you think are necessary? Is there anything that could be described as a luxury? Does everyone agree?
- How do you think you will prefer to pay for things when you are an adult? Can you predict how money may have developed by then? What do you think money will look like in 50 years?

### Reflection

How people pay for the things they need and want has changed over time. The first examples of money were seen around 3000 years ago and since this time, it has evolved. It is likely to continue to do so in the future!





## KS2 follow-up ideas

### Option 1

Design a wallet/purse that you could use. Think about:

- What do the purses/wallets people already use look like?
- What design will your purse/wallet be? Consider the colour, shape and size?
- What materials will you need?
- Will you need somewhere to store coins, notes, cards or all three?
- How will you attach your materials?

If you have the time and resources, you could make your wallet/purse, test it out and then evaluate.

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### Option 2

Think about bank accounts.

- Do you know whether you have a bank account? If you do, who do you bank with?
- Can you name any banks people use?

If people choose to use a bank account to save their money, the bank will pay interest on that money. Interest is money the bank pays you for being able to use your money. Usually, this is paid annually. If you have £100 in the bank and the interest rate is 4%, you will earn £4 after a year.

- Can you explain how this was calculated?
- Can you think of another way of explaining it?

Find out the interest rate that various banks and building societies are currently offering. Compare them and see if you can calculate the interest you would earn if you had £100, £10 or £50 in them.



## KS1 follow-up ideas

### Option 1

We use money to buy things.

- Can you make a list of things we buy that we need e.g., food, heating, our homes?
- Do you own anything that you do not need but you like or it makes you happy e.g., a teddy, a game?
- Is there anything you would like to buy?

Although money can buy lots of things we need, it cannot buy everything. We should all feel safe, loved and happy.

- Can you think of a person who makes you feel safe, loved and happy?

Draw a picture of your person and share why they make you feel this way.

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### Option 2

Shop role-play. If possible, use a range of items that you can buy and sell to each other along with a till, cash, cards and mobile phones. Think about:

- How much would it cost to buy that?
- Do you have enough money to buy it?
- How will I pay for the item?
- Do I need any change?
- What coins do I need?
- Do I need a receipt?
- Will I greet my customers?
- Do I need a bag to take my items home in?
- If you could buy anything at all, what would it be?



## This week's useful websites

### This week's news story

<http://bit.ly/3JWEDgQ>

### This week's useful video

What is cryptocurrency?

[www.youtube.com/watch?v=1\\_QqWCZBdKs](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1_QqWCZBdKs)

### This week's Virtual Picture News

[www.picture-news.co.uk/discuss](http://www.picture-news.co.uk/discuss)

## This week's vocabulary

### Currency

The money used in a particular country.

Users would not hold accounts directly at the central bank and could use the **currency** online and for payments made in shops or restaurants in person.

### Digital

Involving or relating to the use of computer technology.

A safe, **digital** pound that can be used in shops or online is likely to be needed for the future, the government has said.

### Evolves

Develops gradually.

As society **evolves**, so does how we are able to spend, save and use money.

### Exchangeable

Capable of being substituted in place of one another.

If introduced, it would exist alongside, and be easily **exchangeable** with, cash and bank deposits.

### Issued

Produced or supplied something official.

The digital pound would be a new form of £ sterling, similar to a digital banknote or coin, **issued** by the Bank of England.

### Virtual

Objects and activities generated by a computer to simulate real objects and activities.

The Bank of England is thinking of setting up a **virtual** pound, meaning a type of money with no coins or notes at all!