NTC
The National Theatre for Children

Teacher Guide

WIN $200 FOR YOUR CLASS!

See page 2 for details.

Inside

- Vocabulary Words
- Answer Key
- Additional Activities

To make the most of this fun and FREE curriculum event, go to

NTC playworks.com

- Digital Activities • Games • Photos • Videos • And More!

Horizon Bank

Showdown at TWO BOB BILLABONG

Using the guide

BEFORE THE LIVESTREAM:

1. Go to **NTCplayworks.com**
2. Select your state and the program.
3. Watch the 'Educators Preview' video with
4. Distribute the student workbooks and read the inside cover, explaining the 'Words To Know' and the plot of the story.
5. Review the student workbook and this teacher guide to identify and prepare appropriate class activities for your students.

DAY OF THE LIVESTREAM:

1. Your school contact teacher will have been emailed a private school link to your livestream performance. This includes all details to access the livestream
2. Click on the link, or copy and paste it into your browser address bar and it will take you directly to your livestream performance.

AFTER THE LIVESTREAM:

1. Go to **heyteachers.org** and enter the code you received from our actors.
2. Evaluate the program for your chance to **win $200** for your class.
3. Have your students complete their workbook activities.
4. Share any of the classroom materials in this Teacher Guide.
5. Go to **NTCplayworks.com**
6. Select your state and program.
7. Make use of the online games and activities for your class.

On behalf of the National Theatre for Children we are pleased to provide the ***Showdown at Two Bob Billabong*** performance and student workbook for use in your classroom.

STUDENTS LEARN:

- What is money
- The uses of money
- Why we should save money
- How we can save money

You've Seen The Show!

Now evaluate the program and have a chance to

win $200

for your classroom!

The National Theatre for Children
1300 652 470
www.nationaltheatre.com.au
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Using the workbooks

• NTC Student Workbooks and Teacher Guides align with the NSW Curriculum as provided by the NSW Education Standards Authority

• Activities in the NTC Student Workbooks are differentiated to help you target the individual learning needs of your students. Look out for guide information located at the base of each activity.

• You may select the activities that are appropriate for each student and encourage them to complete the other activities at home with their families.

• This Teacher Guide includes activities that emphasise the 4 Cs of 21st Century Education Skills – Collaboration, Communication, Creativity and Critical Thinking.

NSW CURRICULUM LEARNING AREAS
Human Society and its Environment, English, Mathematics, Creative Arts

GENERAL CAPABILITIES
Literacy, Numeracy, Information and Communication Technology Capability, Critical and Creative Thinking, Personal and Social Capability, Ethical Understanding, Intercultural Understanding

OTHER LEARNING ACROSS THE CURRICULUM
Civics and Citizenship, Work and Enterprise, Difference and Diversity

NSW CURRICULUM STAGES OF LEARNING
Early Stage 1 (Kindergarten)
Stage 1 (Year 1 & 2)
Stage 2 (Year 3 & 4)
Stage 3 (Year 5 & 6)

EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS
Go to NTCplayworks.com and select your state and program to find the full list of Curriculum Standards.

Vocabulary Words

Bank
A place where money can be saved or borrowed.

Circulation
Money that is in use by people today; money that is being saved and spent is in circulation.

Credit Union / Mutual Bank
Types of financial institutions where money can be saved or borrowed, and is owned by its members.

Debt
Money owed.

Deposit
Giving the bank money to save for you.

Income
Money you receive for example from a job or pocket money.

Interest
Money the bank pays you to keep your money there.

Mint
A place where coins are made.

Money
What is used as payment for goods and services.

Pocket money
Money given; usually for doing chores.

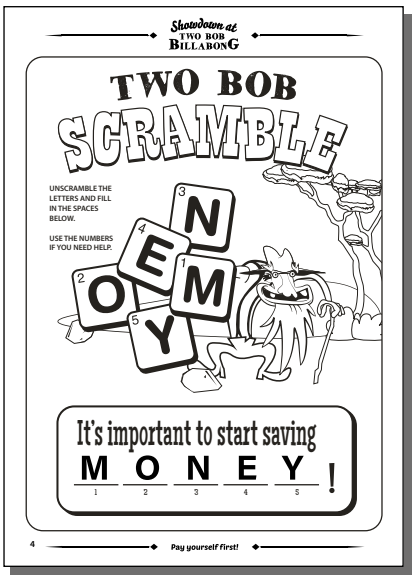
Saving
Setting aside money for use at a later date.

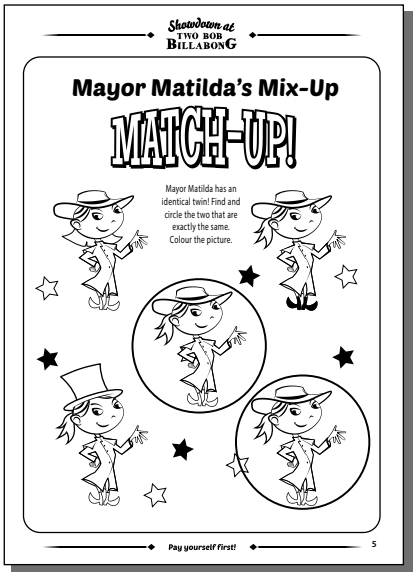
Two bob
Olden days slang for Australian money.

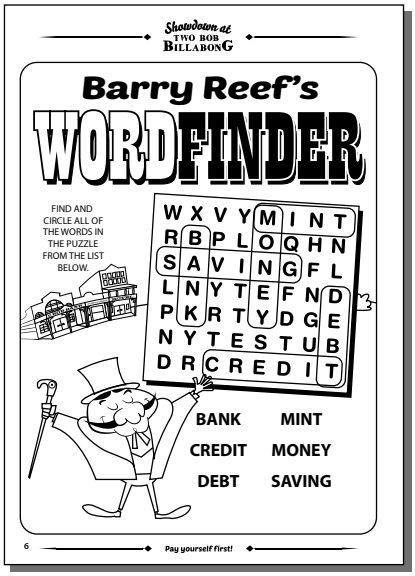
Withdrawal

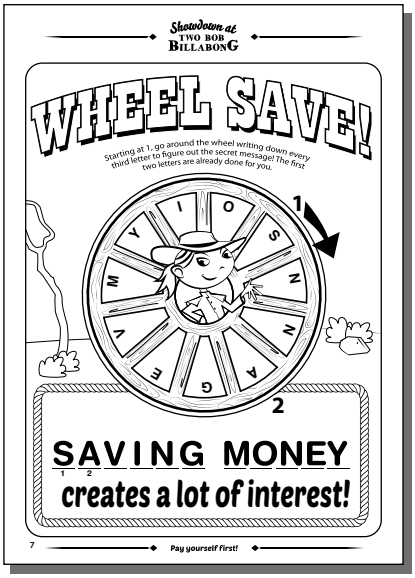
Taking out the money the bank was saving for you.

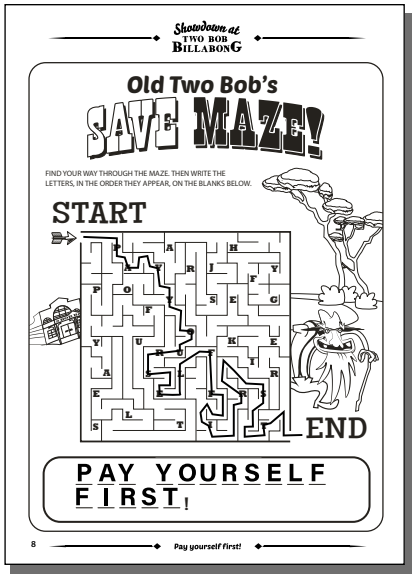
Workbook Answer Key











Workbook Answer Key

Showdown at TWO BOB BILLABONG

NED'S NOTES

Draw four ways you can save money.

Describe each drawing on the lines below, then read them to your class.

1. 2. 3. 4.

Pay yourself first! 9

Showdown at TWO BOB BILLABONG

GERALD'S SECRET MATHS MESSAGE

HELP GERALD DECODE HIS TELEGRAM. DO THE MATHS FIRST AND THEN FILL IN THE LETTERS ON THE BLANKS BELOW.

5 × 3 = 15	B
8 + 6 = 14	A
20 ÷ 4 = 5	V
8 – 0 = 8	R
19 – 8 = 11	S
32 ÷ 8 = 4	E
21 – 14 = 7	T
16 + 3 = 19	U
1 × 1 = 1	O

BE SURE TO SAVE!
15 4 11 19 8 4 7 1 11 14 5 4

Pay yourself first! 10

Showdown at TWO BOB BILLABONG

Two Bob Billabong CROSSWORD

Complete the crossword puzzle by matching the words with the clues below.

Across

2. A place where coins are made.
4. The money that you owe.
6. The money the bank pays you to keep your money there.
7. The money you take out of the bank.
8. The money you receive for doing chores.

Down

1. The money you receive from a job.
3. The money you put in your bank account.
5. The money that is being saved and spent is in _____

MINT, DEBT, DEPOSIT, INTEREST, CIRCULATION, WITHDRAWAL, POCKETMONEY

POCKET MONEY, CIRCULATION, DEPOSIT, INTEREST, DEBT, MINT, INCOME, WITHDRAWAL

Pay yourself first! 11

Showdown at TWO BOB BILLABONG

LEARNING SHOWDOWN

Ned needs to learn all about money. Did you learn enough to help out?

WANTED: SOMEONE TO TEACH NED ABOUT MONEY!

Draw a line from the words on the left to the correct description. The first one is already done for you.

Bank	A type of financial institution owned by its members
Credit union	Money you receive for example from a job or pocket money
Debt	Money the bank pays you to keep your money there
Income	A place where money can be saved or borrowed
Interest	Setting aside money for use at a later date
Money	Money owed
Saving	Olden days slang for Australian money
Two bob	What is used as a payment for goods and services

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Showdown at TWO BOB BILLABONG

POINTS OF INTEREST

Read the paragraph and then answer the True/False questions below. Be sure to ask an adult if you need help!

All about money

Coins are made at a place called a mint. They make our 5 cent coins, 10 cent coins, 20 cent coins, 50 cent coins as well as 1 and 2 dollar coins. The Reserve Bank of Australia prints our 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollar banknotes. We use these coins and notes to buy the things we need or want. Things like food, clothes, going to the movies and all kinds of other things require us to have money to purchase them. That is why we all need to save money – so we can buy the things we need in the future.

A great place to save money is at a bank or credit union. Banks and credit unions keep our money safe so it doesn't get lost or stolen. Plus, banks and credit unions will pay us to keep our money there. That's called interest. They also lend money to people and businesses that need it. This keeps the money flowing to shops so they can stock their shelves and pay employees. The combination of saving, spending and lending is called circulation. When we save a little bit every time we get pocket money, a gift of money or even our pay, it adds up really fast.

REMEMBER, BE SURE TO SAVE AND PAY YOURSELF FIRST!

True or False

1. We use mints to buy the things we need.	True	(False)
2. A great place to save money is at a bank or credit union.	(True)	False
3. Banks and credit unions will actually pay us money for saving with them.	(True)	False
4. We don't need money in the future.	True	(False)
5. The flow of money is called circulation.	(True)	False
6. Saving a little bit at a time adds up fast.	(True)	False

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Showdown at TWO BOB BILLABONG

TWO BOB TIMES

MAKE YOUR OWN NEWSPAPER.

Write a headline and story about saving money.
Use the words in the box below in your news story. Share what you know with your class and family at home.

Circulation, Debt, Deposit, Interest, Saving, Withdrawal

Pay yourself first! 14

Expanded Information

The History of Money

In the Beginning: Barter
Barter is an exchange of resources or services and dates back to the beginning of humankind. For example, someone might trade a chicken for a pot. Bartering is still used among people even today!

9000-6000 BC: Animals
Cattle, sheep and camels were some of the first and oldest bartered items. Eventually the grains, vegetables and plants used to feed those animals were also used as barter.

1200 BC: Shells
Mollusc shells, also known as cowrie shells, were widely available in the waters of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The cowrie shell is considered the most widely and longest used currency in history. People in China and parts of Africa have used cowrie shells for centuries, even as recently as the middle of the 20th century!

1000 BC: Coins
China was the first to manufacture bronze and copper into coins to be used as currency. The Chinese made their coins with holes in them so they could be strung together in a chain.

500 BC: Modern Money
Coins made out of precious metals like silver and gold began to take on the form we know today. The Greeks, Persians and Romans stamped their coins with the heads of various gods or emperors. Each new emperor that came into power would make new coins to use that had his image on them.

806 AD: Paper Money
China began making the first paper banknotes centuries before it became common in Europe.

Pre 1770 Indigenous Australia - Trade
Before European contact, Aboriginal clans used to trade - currency did not exist. Trade routes covered thousands of kilometres and clans would exchange not just goods like food and tools but stories, art and ideas.

1788 Colonial Australia – Chaos!
When first settled by the British, we had no currency and no banks! There was chaos while the colony tried bartering and used coins from different countries such as England, Spain, Holland and India.

1825 Australia: British Sterling System
To create a workable currency, the British Government decided to adopt the sterling system. The smallest coin was a penny and there were 12 pence in a shilling (a 'bob'). The system remained until 1966.

1966 to today: Decimal System & Polymer notes
In 1966 a decimal system replaced the sterling system. $1, $2, $10 and $20 paper notes were issued and a $5 note came in 1967. 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cent coins were also introduced. In 1988 longer lasting plastic banknotes called 'polymer' were introduced and are still with us!

1973 Australia: Bank Cards
In 1973 pockets around the country were lighter with the introduction of the plastic Credit Card which allowed people to pay for goods and services with a simple swipe, so you no longer had to carry notes and coins.

The Future is Here: Electronic Money
With an ever increasing reliance on technology, cash is already becoming digital. Now we are able to pay most of our bills online and our mobile phones have become an eWallet which stores our bank details and we can simply tap to make payments.

Creative, Collaborative Activity

Show Me My Money!

Students will design their own classroom cash.

Objective

- Students will design their own classroom cash.
- Students will be able to identify three basic ways to use money.
- Students will create their own money that can be used in the classroom.

Materials

- Examples of Australian banknotes and/or foreign money
- White paper
- Art materials
- Books from the library on money from around the world

Procedure

1. Look at examples of banknotes from Australia and countries around the world.
2. Discuss similarities and differences.
3. Cut paper into 7cm x 15cm rectangles.
4. Identify an important person to be on the front.
5. Choose a value for the classroom cash (example: one, two, five, etc.).
6. Discuss what picture could be on the back side of the classroom cash.
7. Make your classroom cash.
8. Discuss ways to use the newly made classroom cash.

Discussion Questions

1. What are three basic ways to use money?
Answer: Saving, spending and giving away.

2. How do people save money?
Answer: In a piggy bank, in a savings account, by investing, etc.

3. What do people spend money on?
Answer: Food, clothing, housing, movies, etc.

3. Why do people give money away?
Answer: As a gift, to help people in need or less fortunate.

Critical Thinking Activity

Why Should We Save Money?

To Keep or Not to Keep

Objective

- Students will understand the importance of saving money for the future.
- Students will begin to recognise the differences between long-term and short-term savings.
    - Short-term savings and long-term savings are two ways to save money.
    - Short-term savings are used for purchases in the near future such as a pair of shoes, a mobile phone or concert tickets.
    - Long-term savings are used for purchases in the more distant future, such as buying a house, paying for university, saving for retirement, unexpected events or purchases.
    - Savings accounts are mainly used for short-term savings. The money in this type of account is easy to access.
    - Long-term savings might be put into superannuation. The money in these accounts is not readily accessible and often has penalties if it is taken out early.

Materials

- Paper & pencil

Procedure

1. Create a list of items that you would like to purchase or things you would like to do (younger students can draw pictures).
2. Separate the list into needs and wants.
3. Choose one item from the needs column and estimate how much it might cost.
4. Choose an item from the want list and estimate its cost.
5. Determine if the items chosen would require money to be saved in a short-term account or a long-term account.

Discussion Questions

1. What are examples of needs?
   Answer: *Food, clothing, a place to live, etc.*
2. What are examples of wants?
   Answer: *A trip to the amusement park, eating out instead of at home, a new bike, etc.*
3. Are there some things some people listed as “needs” and others listed as “wants”?
   Answer: *Poll the students and discuss*

Expanded Information

The People On Our Banknotes

Since 2016, new banknotes have started to be distributed by the Reserve Bank of Australia.

Each denomination in the new series of banknotes will feature a different species of Australian wattle and a native bird within a number of innovative new security features to keep the banknotes secure from counterfeiting.

Our $100 note features Dame Nellie Melba, world renowned opera singer and Sir John Monash, famous military strategist and engineer.

Our $50 note shows distinguished Aboriginal writer and inventor, David Unaipon and Edith Cowan, our first female Member of Parliament, bold campaigner for education and rights for women and children.

Our $20 note displays Mary Reiby, who arrived in Australia as a poor convict but became one of Australia's first successful businesswomen as well as a generous philanthropist, and the Reverend John Flynn who established the world's first Royal Flying Doctor's service.

Our $10 note presents poet AB 'Banjo' Patterson, creator of 'Waltzing Matilda' and 'The Man From Snowy River' and Dame Mary Gilmore, celebrated writer and journalist who stood up for the poor, the elderly, Aboriginal rights, women and children.

Our $5 note displays Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II along with the Prickly Moses wattle and the Eastern Spinebill.

All our coins feature Queen Elizabeth II on the 'obverse' side. The reverse side depicts the echidna (5 cents), lyrebird (10 cents), platypus (20 cents), our coat of arms (50 cents), kangaroo ($1) and an Aboriginal tribal elder ($2). Occasionally the reverse side also display a special event or person.

What Comes Around Goes Around

Currency is a term for a country's money that is in circulation. The Royal Australian Mint in Canberra produces all our coins (as well as for some other countries) and can create up to 2 million a day! Our banknotes are made in Victoria at Note Printing Australia, owned by the Reserve Bank of Australia. Once made they can be purchased by financial institutions who then pass it on to their customers when they withdraw cash. The customers then spend it when they buy their food, petrol and clothing and so on until eventually the shop owners deposit that cash back into a financial institution and the process starts all over again!

Expanded Information

What Is A Credit Union?

A credit union is a financial co-operative – an organisation where all members own the organisation and can vote equally in decision making processes. Anyone can become a member of a credit union.

A credit union is similar to a bank – you can, amongst other things, deposit money, earn interest, borrow money and use a credit card – except, instead of the organisation paying profits to external shareholders, all profit goes into services and benefits for its members.

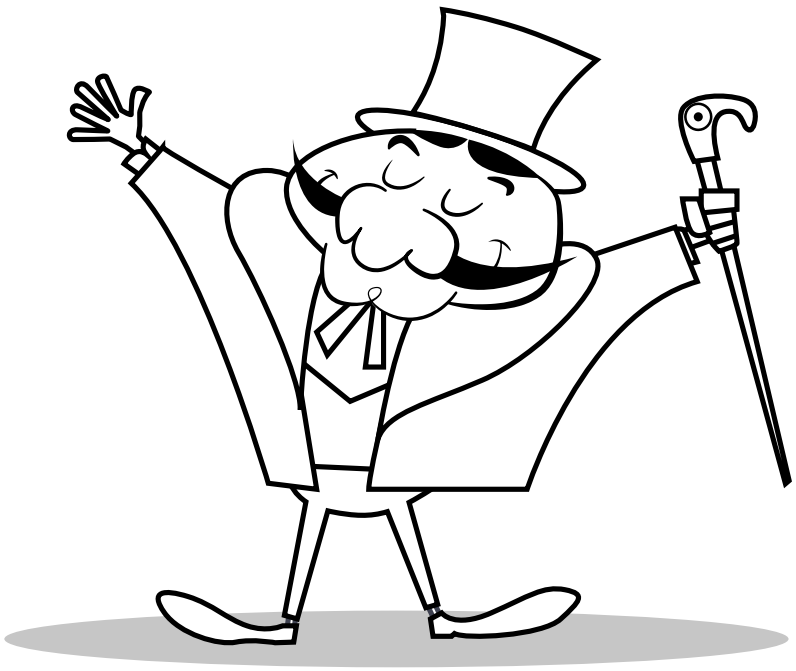
Credit unions began in Europe in the 1800s, where people saw that pooling their money and then managing it together could help them collectively. In Germany, around 1840, the mayor of a small village, Frederick Wilhelm Raiffeisen, formed what is thought to be the first 'credit union'. Local farmers pooled their finances and co-operatively lent money to each other at accessible interest rates.

Ever since 1905, co-operative credit organisations have existed in Australia however it wasn't until 1946 that the first credit union as we know it today was established. An Australian named Kevin Yates, whilst working in the Royal Australian Airforce in Canada, had admired the principles of the credit union model there. Upon his return to Sydney he was inspired to start his own and, with 22 other people, pioneered the first modern model of an Australian credit union.

Today, credit unions are widespread throughout Australia, in both cities and regional areas

What Is A Mutual Bank?

A Mutual Bank is a type of credit union, owned by its members, that has gone through the process needed to use the word "bank" in its trading name. This is voted by its members, and is approved by the bank regulator APRA.



Source http://www.mycuhistory.com.au/

http://ica.coop/en/history-co-op-movement/friedrich-wilhelm-raiffeisen

Expanded Information

The Look of Money

'Counterfeit' money is illegal, fake money. In Australia counterfeiting is rare because our banknotes are created with special security features which make it difficult for them to be copied.

Security features of our banknotes

How can we tell if it's real or counterfeit?

- Genuine banknotes are made from a type of resilient plastic called 'polymer'. A fake note may feel thinner or thicker.
- Paper notes will tear easily compared to genuine polymer notes.
- Polymer notes won't crumple like paper notes and will spring back to shape.
- Clear windows in genuine banknotes are integrated into the rest of the note. If the window looks stuck on then it is suspect. Similarly if the window is cloudy instead of clear it is not real. The white image on the window should not be able to be easily rubbed off.
- Real banknotes contain a shadow image of the Australian Coat of Arms.
- A 7 pointed star within a circle is printed on both sides of a genuine banknote. When held up to the light, these stars should line up perfectly with each other.
- Genuine banknotes use raised printing – you can tell by rubbing your finger over the imagery.
- They also contain 'micro printing' – extremely small text that you can only read with a magnifying glass.
- The serial numbers of real Australian banknotes glow under ultra violet light.

Next Generation Banknotes Program

The Reserve Bank of Australia is always in the process of researching and testing new technologies to make our currency more secure and easy to use.

The Next Generation $100 note will be released in late 2020. As well as improved security and designs, these notes have a tactile feature to help vision impaired people identify which banknote they are holding.

Source http://banknotes.rba.gov.au/counterfeit-detection/list-of-security-features/

HOW TO ACCESS YOUR E-LEARNING PACKAGE

The e-learning package includes additional online educational resources for you to use with your students.

- Go to NTCplayworks.com
- Select your state and livestream show title
- Explore the teacher toolkit and share the student activities

TEACHER TOOLKIT

Your toolkit includes an instructional educator video, lesson plans, educational standards information and more.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Your students will have access to a portal with interactive games, quizzes and more.

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