

WORKSHEET 1 · Money and our needs

Years 7-8 (ages 12-14)
Finance for Life ·
Secondary

Name: _____ Year: _____ Date: _____

★ KEY IDEAS

- Money is the means of payment everyone accepts: it lets you pay, measure value and store value.
- Its three functions: a means of exchange, a unit of account and a store of value.
- A need is what you cannot do without; a want is what you can. $\text{Balance} = \text{Income} - \text{Expenses}$.

1. Identify the function of money in each case

- a) You pay €1.20 for a bus ticket → _____
- b) You compare a €40 pair of trainers with a €65 pair → _____
- c) You put €5 aside for next month's concert → _____

2. Draw up your budget for the week

Income: _____ € Expenses: _____ € Balance: _____ €

Is your balance positive or negative? Which expense could you cut? _____

★ CHALLENGE

For one week write down EVERYTHING you spend, right down to the cents. At the end, sort each expense into "need" or "want" and work out what percentage went on wants.

★ ESPAÑOL & PORTUGUÊS CORNER (CLIL)

Palabras clave / Palavras-chave: dinero / dinheiro · necesidad / necessidade · deseo / desejo · ingreso / rendimento · gasto / despesa · saldo / saldo

Lee / Lê: ES: El dinero tiene tres funciones: medio de cambio, unidad de cuenta y depósito de valor. · PT: O dinheiro tem três funções: meio de troca, unidade de conta e reserva de valor.

Tu turno / A tua vez: Translate: balance → ES _____ (saldo) / PT _____ (saldo). Income €50, expenses €38: balance € _____

WORKSHEET 2 · The personal budget

Years 8-9 (ages 13-15)
Finance for Life ·
Secondary

Name: _____ Year: _____ Date: _____

★ KEY IDEAS

- Fixed costs (they repeat every month), variable costs (they depend on you) and occasional costs (a few times a year).
- The 50/30/20 rule: 50% needs, 30% wants, 20% savings.
- "Pay yourself first": set the savings aside as soon as the money arrives, not with whatever is left over.

1. Apply the 50/30/20 rule

You get €80 a month. Needs: _____ € Wants: _____ € Savings: _____ €

If you only manage to save €8, what percentage is that? _____ %

2. Sort these expenses into F (fixed), V (variable) or O (occasional)

Travel pass _____ · Snack out with friends _____ · Birthday present _____

Mobile phone contract _____ · New clothes _____ · School materials _____

★ CHALLENGE

Work out your "little leak": pick something small you buy almost every day, multiply it by 30 and by 365.
Write down what you could get with that yearly figure.

★ ESPAÑOL & PORTUGUÊS CORNER (CLIL)

Palabras clave / Palavras-chave: presupuesto / orçamento · gasto fijo / despesa fixa · gasto variable / despesa variável · ahorro / poupança

Lee / Lê: ES: La regla 50/30/20 reparte tus ingresos en necesidades, deseos y ahorro. · PT: A regra 50/30/20 reparte os teus rendimentos em necessidades, desejos e poupança.

Tu turno / A tua vez: Translate: budget → ES _____ (presupuesto) / PT _____ (orçamento). You earn €200: you save € _____

WORKSHEET 3 · Smart consumer choices

Years 8-9 (ages 13-15)
Finance for Life ·
Secondary

Name: _____ Year: _____ Date: _____

★ KEY IDEAS

- Advertising techniques: urgency, celebrities, psychological pricing, emotions and anchoring.
- Always compare the price per unit of measurement (€/kg, €/l), never the total price.
- Legal guarantee of 3 years in Spain and in Portugal; 14 days to cancel an online purchase.

1. Work out the price per kilo and decide

Jar A: 400 g for €3.20 → _____ €/kg

Jar B: 1 kg for €7.00 → _____ €/kg

Which one do you buy and why? _____

2. Identify the advertising technique

a) "Today only! Last 3 units" → _____

b) "Was €120, now €79.99" → _____

c) Your favourite creator uses the brand in a video → _____

★ CHALLENGE

Find three adverts on your social media and note which technique each one uses. Had any of them convinced you before you analysed it? Consumer bodies such as OCU in Spain or DECO in Portugal test these claims.

★ ESPAÑOL & PORTUGUÊS CORNER (CLIL)

Palabras clave / Palavras-chave: publicidad / publicidade · precio por unidad / preço por unidade · garantía / garantia · compra impulsiva / compra por impulso

Lee / Lê: ES: Compara el precio por kilo, no el precio total. · PT: Compara o preço por quilo, não o preço total.

Tu turno / A tua vez: Translate: guarantee → ES _____ (garantía) / PT _____ (garantia). 250 g costs €2: _____ €/kg

WORKSHEET 4 · Saving and the bank

Year 9 (ages 14-15)
Finance for Life ·
Secondary

Name: _____ Year: _____ Date: _____

★ KEY IDEAS

- Emergency fund: savings set aside for the unexpected (for an adult, 3 to 6 months of expenses).
- Debit = your own money now. Credit = borrowed money, it is a debt. Prepaid = a limited balance.
- Simple interest = $\text{Capital} \times \text{rate} \times \text{years}$. Instant payment apps such as Bizum in Spain or MB WAY in Portugal are convenient, but a bank will never ask for your passwords by text or email.

1. Work out the simple interest

You deposit €400 at 3% a year for 2 years.

Interest: _____ € Final total: _____ €

2. Security: what would you do?

You get a text: "Your account will be blocked today. Confirm your password here."

Your answer: _____

Name two signs that give the fraud away: _____

★ CHALLENGE

Ask an adult to show you a bank statement (with the personal details covered) and identify: income, direct debits and fees. How much was paid in fees that month?

★ ESPAÑOL & PORTUGUÊS CORNER (CLIL)

Palabras clave / Palavras-chave: ahorro / poupança · cuenta / conta · tarjeta de débito / cartão de débito · interés / juro · fraude / fraude

Lee / Lê: ES: Con la tarjeta de débito gastas tu dinero; con la de crédito, dinero prestado. · PT: Com o cartão de débito gastas o teu dinheiro; com o de crédito, dinheiro emprestado.

Tu turno / A tua vez: Translate: savings → ES _____ (ahorro) / PT _____ (poupança). €500 at 2% for 3 years: €_____

WORKSHEET 5 · Credit and getting into debt

Year 10 (ages 15-16)
Finance for Life ·
Secondary

Name: _____ Year: _____ Date: _____

★ KEY IDEAS

- A loan: capital plus interest, paid back in instalments over an agreed term.
- The APR (TAE in Spain, TAEG in Portugal) includes interest, commissions and charges: it is the figure that lets you compare.
- The 30-35% rule: your instalments should not go above that share of your income.

1. The real cost of credit

You are lent €1,200, to be repaid in 12 instalments of €106.

Total paid: _____ € Cost of the credit: _____ € Is it worth it? _____

2. Compare two offers

Bank A: nominal rate 5.0%, high commissions, APR (TAE / TAEG) 7.8%. Bank B: nominal rate 5.9%, no commissions, APR 6.1%.

Which do you choose and why? _____

★ CHALLENGE

Find an advert offering "easy instalments" for a product you like. Add up all the instalments and compare the total with the cash price. How much more does it cost?

★ ESPAÑOL & PORTUGUÊS CORNER (CLIL)

Palabras clave / Palavras-chave: préstamo / empréstimo · cuota / prestação · tipo de interés / taxa de juro · TAE / TAEG · sobreendeudamiento / sobre-endividamento

Lee / Lê: ES: La TAE muestra el coste real de un préstamo. · PT: A TAEG mostra o custo real de um empréstimo.

Tu turno / A tua vez: Translate: APR → ES _____ (TAE) / PT _____ (TAEG). Borrow €600, repay 12 × €55: cost € _____

WORKSHEET 6 · Markets: supply and demand

Year 10 (ages 15-16)
Finance for Life ·
Secondary

Name: _____ Year: _____ Date: _____

★ KEY IDEAS

- Law of demand: if the price goes up, people buy less. Law of supply: if it goes up, sellers offer more.
- Equilibrium point: the quantity demanded matches the quantity supplied.
- Inflation: a general rise in prices; it cuts your purchasing power. It is measured with the CPI (IPC in Spain and in Portugal).

1. Find the equilibrium

Price €1 → demand 100, supply 20. Price €3 → demand 60, supply 60. Price €5 → demand 20, supply 100.

Equilibrium price: _____ € Quantity: _____ units

At €5 there is an excess of _____ and the price will tend to _____

2. Does the price rise or fall?

- a) A poor harvest cuts the oranges available → _____
- b) A new model comes out and the old ones are left over → _____
- c) A celebrity makes a product fashionable → _____

★ CHALLENGE

Choose a product you buy often and find out its price today and a year ago (ask at home or look up the CPI). By what percentage has it risen?

★ ESPAÑOL & PORTUGUÊS CORNER (CLIL)

Palabras clave / Palavras-chave: oferta / oferta · demanda / procura · precio de equilibrio / preço de equilíbrio · escasez / escassez · inflación / inflação

Lee / Lê: ES: En el precio de equilibrio, la cantidad demandada iguala a la ofrecida. · PT: No preço de equilíbrio, a quantidade procurada iguala a oferecida.

Tu turno / A tua vez: Translate: demand → ES _____ (demanda) / PT _____ (procura). Prices rise 10%: purchasing power goes _____

WORKSHEET 7 · Investing: making money grow

Years 12-13 (ages
16-18)
Finance for Life ·
Secondary

Name: _____ Year: _____ Date: _____

★ KEY IDEAS

- Saving is putting money away; investing is putting money to work while taking on risk.
- Compound interest: the interest earns interest too. Time is your greatest advantage.
- The higher the expected return, the higher the risk. Diversifying reduces risk. Check that the provider is supervised by the CNMV in Spain or the CMVM in Portugal.

1. Compound interest versus simple interest

You invest €200 at 10% a year.

Compound → Year 1: _____ € Year 2: _____ € Year 3: _____ €

With simple interest, after three years you would have _____ €. Difference: _____ €

2. Put these in order from lowest to highest risk

Bank deposit · Shares in a single company · Diversified fund · Bonds

1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____

★ CHALLENGE

Analyse an investment promise you have seen on social media. Note three warning signs from what you have studied: guaranteed returns, pressure to hurry, bringing in friends, no supervision by the CNMV / CMVM...

★ ESPAÑOL & PORTUGUÊS CORNER (CLIL)

Palabras clave / Palavras-chave: ahorro / poupança · inversión / investimento · interés compuesto / juro composto · riesgo / risco · rentabilidad / rentabilidade

Lee / Lê: ES: Con el interés compuesto, los intereses también generan intereses. · PT: Com o juro composto, os juros também geram juros.

Tu turno / A tua vez: Translate: risk → ES _____ (riesgo) / PT _____ (risco). Invest €100 at 10% compound, after 2 years: €_____

WORKSHEET 8 · Taxes and the State

Years 12-13 (ages
16-18)
Finance for Life ·
Secondary

Name: _____ Year: _____ Date: _____

★ KEY IDEAS

- Taxes pay for public services: health, education, pensions and security, planned in the State Budget (Presupuestos Generales in Spain, Orçamento do Estado in Portugal).
- Direct taxes are charged on what you earn or own (IRPF in Spain, IRS in Portugal). Indirect taxes are charged on what you consume (VAT: IVA in both countries).
- Income tax is progressive: the more you earn, the higher the percentage. Gross – deductions = net.

1. Work out the VAT

A hoodie costs €40 before VAT. Using the Spanish standard rate of 21%:

VAT: _____ € Final price: _____ €

In Portugal the standard rate is 23%, so the VAT would be _____ € and the final price _____ €

If it were a book in Spain (reduced rate 4%), the VAT would be _____ € and the final price _____ €

2. Read a payslip

Gross €1,500 · Income tax withheld (IRPF / IRS) 12% · Social security (Seguridad Social / Segurança Social) 6.5%

Income tax: _____ € Social security: _____ € Net: _____ €

★ CHALLENGE

Find three public services you have used this week and estimate what it would have cost to pay for them yourself. What do you think of the "deal" between citizens and the State?

★ ESPAÑOL & PORTUGUÊS CORNER (CLIL)

Palabras clave / Palavras-chave: impuesto / imposto · IRPF / IRS · IVA / IVA · bruto / bruto · neto / líquido · progresivo / progressivo

Lee / Lê: ES: El tipo general del IVA es del 21 %. · PT: A taxa normal do IVA é de 23 %.

Tu turno / A tua vez: Translate: net pay → ES _____ (neto) / PT _____ (líquido). €100 plus 21% Spanish VAT: € _____