## Build your skills for managing your money

## Buy now, pay later? - Part 3

This part of the task gives you a chance to try out your skills and check your progress with some typical questions from the National Certificate.
It also contains the answers to all the activities in Part 1 and Part 3.

## Try it out

Now try out your skills by doing the following two tasks.


Gary is looking to buy a new mobile phone and is considering different options.


## Option A

He can get a model XC 300 for $£ 30$ a month on a 12-month contract. This package offers the phone free.

## Option B

He can get a model XC 200 for $£ 20$ a month on a 12-month contract. It will cost $£ 120$ for the phone.

The information about the two options is summarised in the following table:

| Deals on a 12-month contract |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Package | Monthly payment | Cost of phone |
| XC 300 | $£ 30$ per month | FREE |
| XC 200 | $£ 20$ per month | $£ 120$ |

1 How much would it cost Gary altogether for the XC 300 for 12 months?

## 2 How much would the XC 200 cost?

3 What is the difference in cost between the two options in the first month?

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Mary needs to replace her computer. The computer she wants to buy will cost £480 and she is thinking about how to pay for it.


Mary could save up a regular amount until she has enough money to buy the computer outright.

1 If she saves £40 per month, how long would it take her to save up enough money to buy the computer?

Mary decides she wants the computer sooner than this. So, she investigates other possible ways to pay for the new computer.

Option A She enquires about getting a loan from her bank.
She can borrow £480 and pay it back in monthly instalments over four years. This will cost $£ 10$ per month and will incur an interest charge, which works out as $£ 1$ per month.

2 How much will it cost her to borrow the £480 through option A?
Option B Her friend suggests a company, which offers small loans locally. These are paid back through a regular repayment each month.

The following table shows the monthly repayment amount for a loan of $£ 480$ depending on the term over which the money is repaid:

|  | 6 months | 12 months | 18 months | 24 months |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Monthly <br> repayment | $£ 110$ | $£ 55$ | $£ 40$ | $£ 25$ |

3 If she chooses this option, how much will it cost her to borrow the money she needs through option B if she repays it over 12 months?

4 Which option would you recommend that she choose - and why?

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## Questions to check on your progress

These questions are similar to the Progress check - confidence-building tests and sample tests from the Learner Route. In the National Certificates you can't use a calculator, but because some of the tasks we need to do in money management cover skills at different levels, you can use one here if you wish.
Q1 This question is about a café. The cost of two sandwiches is shown on the calculator screen. What is the cost in pounds and pence?


A Three pounds and five pence
B Three point five pounds
C Three point five pence
D Three pounds and fifty pence

Q2 This question is about the costs of home media products. These are the prices a company charges for media products. Which is the correct way to work out the total cost per month for digital television, broadband and a mobile phone on a calculator?

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Digital television } & £ 11.50 \text { per month } \\
\text { Broadband } & £ 18.00 \text { per month } \\
\text { Mobile phone } & £ 14.46 \text { per month } \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

A

B

C

D


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Q3 This question is about the costs of home media products. These are the prices a company charges for media products. Which calculation gives the closest estimate of the mobile phone for twelve months?

```
Digital television Broadband Mobile phone
```

$£ 11.50$ per month $£ 18.00$ per month $£ 14.46$ per month

A $\quad 12 \times £ 14$
B $\quad 12 \times £ 14.40$
C $\quad 12 \times £ 14.50$
D $12 \times £ 15$

Q4 This question is about the costs of home media products. The total cost of a package for TV, phone and broadband altogether is thirty-five pounds a month.

How much does this package cost for six months?

| A | $£ 21$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| B | $£ 41$ |
| C | $£ 180$ |
| D | $£ 210$ |



Q5 This question is about buying a new car. The car she chooses to buy will cost £39.84 each month to insure.

Which calculation gives the closest estimate of the cost of insurance for twelve months?

A $12 \times £ 39$
B $\quad 12 \times £ 39.80$
C $\quad 12 \times £ 39.90$
D $12 \times £ 40$

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Q6 This question is about buying a new car. The road tax for this car costs $£ 165$ for six months.

How much is the cost per month?

| A | $£ 26.00$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| B | $£ 27.00$ |
| C | $£ 27.50$ |
| D | $£ 28.00$ |


| 4.40 |
| :---: |
| Calculator |
| 区 $\square^{8}$ |
| 匈 $5^{6}$ |
|  |

## Build your skills for managing your money

## Answers to questions in Part 1

## Activity 1 (answers)

| Payment amount, frequency and length | Calculation to work out total amount |
| :--- | :--- |
| Monthly payment of $£ 12.00$ for 1 year | $£ 12 \times 12$ months |
| Weekly payment of $£ 5.00$ for 1 year | $£ 5 \times 52$ weeks |
| Monthly payment of $£ 25.00$ for 3 years | $£ 25 \times 12$ months $\times 3$ years |
| Monthly payment of $£ 30.00$ for 2 years | $£ 30 \times 12$ months $\times 2$ years |
| Weekly payment of $£ 6.00$ for 2 years | $£ 6 \times 52$ weeks $\times 2$ years |
| Weekly payment of $£ 10$ for 26 weeks | $£ 10 \times 26$ weeks |
| Monthly payment of $£ 40$ for 5 years | $£ 40 \times 12$ months $\times 5$ years |
| Monthly payment of $£ 125$ for 10 years | $£ 125 \times 12$ months $\times 10$ years |

## Activity 2 (answers)

| Payment for item | Admin fee | Cost of item | + | Admin fee |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Monthly payment of $£ 12.00$ for 1 <br> year | $£ 25$ | $£ 12 \times 12$ | + | $£ 25$ |
| Monthly payment of $£ 5.00$ for 1 <br> year | $£ 10$ | $£ 5 \times 12$ | + | $£ 10$ |
| Monthly payment of $£ 25.00$ for 3 <br> years | $£ 12$ | $£ 25 \times 12 \times 3$ | + | $£ 12 \times 3$ |
| Monthly payment of $£ 30.00$ for 2 <br> years | $£ 6$ per year | $£ 30 \times 12 \times 2$ | + | $£ 6 \times 2$ |
| Monthly payment of $£ 6.00$ for 2 <br> years | $£ 10$ per year | $£ 6 \times 12 \times 2$ | + | $£ 10 \times 2$ |
| Monthly payment of $£ 40$ for 5 <br> years | $£ 10$ per year | $£ 40 \times 12 \times 5$ | + | $£ 10 \times 5$ |

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## Activity 3 (answers)

| Total <br> payment | Number of <br> instalments | Calculation to work out cost <br> of one instalment | Cost of each instalment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $£ 240$ | 6 | $£ 240 \div 6$ instalments | $£ 40$ per instalment |
| $£ 500$ | 5 | $£ 500 \div 5$ instalments | $£ 100$ per instalment |
| $£ 600$ | 12 | $£ 600 \div \mathbf{1 2}$ instalments | $£ 50$ per instalment |
| $£ 750$ | 5 | $£ 750 \div 5$ instalments | $£ 150$ per instalment |
| $£ 960$ | 12 | $£ 960 \div \mathbf{1 2}$ instalments | $£ 80$ per instalment |
| $£ 1000$ | 10 | $£ 1 \mathbf{0 0 0} \div \mathbf{1 0}$ instalments | $£ 100$ per instalment |
| $£ 1200$ | 10 | $£ 1 \mathbf{2 0 0} \div \mathbf{1 0}$ instalments | $£ 120$ per instalment |

Activity 4 (answers)

| Payment amount | Admin <br> fee | Total amount to pay | Amount per instalment |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $£ 200$ over 10 instalments | $£ 20$ | $£ 200+£ 20=£ 220$ | $£ 220 \div 10$ | $=£ 22$ |  |
| $£ 300$ over 6 instalments | $£ 24$ | $£ 300+£ 24=£ 324$ | $£ 324 \div 6$ | $=£ 54$ |  |
| $£ 500$ over 10 instalments | $£ 10$ | $£ 500+£ 10=£ 510$ | $£ 510 \div 10$ | $=£ 51$ |  |
| $£ 360$ over 6 instalments | $£ 12$ | $£ 360+£ 12$ | $=£ 372$ | $£ 372 \div 6$ | $=£ 62$ |
| $£ 450$ over 9 instalments | $£ 45$ | $£ 450+£ 45$ | $=£ 495$ | $£ 495 \div 9$ | $=£ 55$ |
| $£ 720$ over 6 instalments | $£ 30$ | $£ 720+£ 30$ | $=£ 750$ | $£ 750 \div 6$ | $=£ 125$ |
| $£ 720$ over 8 instalments | $£ 24$ | $£ 720+£ 24$ | $=£ 744$ | $£ 744 \div 8$ | $=£ 93$ |

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## Activity 5 (answers)

| Amount of item | Admin fee (as a \%) | Amount of admin fee (in pounds) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $£ 400$ | 5\% | £5 for every $£ 100$; $£ 400$ is 4 lots of $£ 100$ | $\Rightarrow 4 \times £ 5=£ 20$ |
| $£ 300$ | 5\% | £5 for every £100; $£ 300$ is 3 lots of $£ 100$ | $\Rightarrow 3 \times £ 5=£ 15$ |
| $£ 600$ | 10\% | £10 for every $£ 100$; $£ 600$ is 6 lots of $£ 100$ | $\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow & 6 \times £ 10= \\ & £ 60 \end{aligned}$ |
| $£ 500$ | 2\% | £2 for every £100; $£ 500$ is 5 lots of $£ 100$ | $\Rightarrow 5 \times £ 2=£ 10$ |
| $£ 500$ | 8\% | £8 for every £100; $£ 500$ is 5 lots of $£ 100$ | $\Rightarrow 5 \times £ 8=£ 40$ |
| $£ 400$ | 12\% | £12 for every £100; $£ 400$ is 4 lots of $£ 100$ | $\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow & 4 \times £ 12= \\ & £ 48 \end{aligned}$ |

## Activity 6 (answers)

| Amount of <br> item | Admin fee <br> (as a \%) | Amount of admin fee (in <br> pounds) | The number in brackets is <br> what appears on the calculator |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $£ 120$ | $6 \%$ | $£ 7.20$ | $(7.2)$ |
| $£ 125$ | $5 \%$ | $£ 6.25$ | $(6.25)$ |
| $£ 300$ | $5 \%$ | $£ 15.00$ | $(15)$ |
| $£ 250$ | $10 \%$ | $£ 25.00$ | $(25)$ |
| $£ 500$ | $8 \%$ | $£ 40.00$ | $(40)$ |
| $£ 125$ | $8 \%$ | $£ 10.00$ | $(10)$ |
| $£ 700$ | $12 \%$ | $£ 84.00$ | $(84)$ |
| $£ 125$ | $10 \%$ | $£ 12.50$ | $(12.5)$ |
| $£ 250$ | $5 \%$ | $£ 12.50$ | $(12.5)$ |
| $£ 325$ | $5 \%$ | $£ 16.25$ | $(16.25)$ |
| $£ 460$ | $12 \%$ | $£ 55.20$ | $(55.2)$ |

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## Thinking about 0\% interest

There are several reasons why companies might offer 0\% interest deals. Two possible reasons are:

1 They may want to provide an incentive for you to buy so that they can make the sale. If they feel they can afford to wait for a while until they actually get the money from you, they may offer a 0\% interest deal.

2 The 0\% interest deal is for a fixed term. If you get to the end of this period and haven't yet paid for the full cost of the item you've bought, you will pay interest on the money you've borrowed. Usually when you sign up for the deal, the company will ask you to set up a direct debit. This will automatically kick in after the 0\% interest rate has expired - and you will start to pay interest on the money you still owe.

For this reason it is important to understand the full details about the deal you are offered.
For more information and practice on this, look at the literacy Build Your Skills task:
‘Choosing goods or services'.

## Try it out (Answers)

## Task 1

1 It would cost Gary $£ 360$ for the XC 300.

$$
£ 30 \times 12 \text { months }=£ 360
$$

2 It would also cost $£ 360$ for the XC 200.

| Cost monthly payments | + | Cost of phone |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $£ 20 \times 12$ months $=£ 240$ | + | $£ 120$ |

3 The payments in the first month would be:

| XC 300 | Cost of monthly payment |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | $£ 30$ |


| XC 200 | Cost of monthly payment | + | Cost of phone |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $£ 20$ | + | $£ 120$ | $=£ 140$ |

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## Task 2

1 If she saves $£ 40$ per month, it would take her 12 months to save up enough money to buy the computer outright.

$£ 480 \div £ 40=12$ months

2 Borrowing the $£ 480$ through option A will cost $£ 528$.

| Payment for item (per month) | Interest charge (per month) | Cost of item | + | Admin fee |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| £10 for 4 years | £1 per month | $£ 10 \times 12$ months $\times 4$ years | + | $£ 1 \times 12 \times 4$ |

3 If she chooses option B, it will cost her $\mathbf{£ 6 6 0}$ to borrow the money over 12 months.

|  | 6 months | 12 months | 18 months | 24 months |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Monthly <br> repayment | $£ 110$ | $£ 55$ | $£ 40$ | $£ 25$ |

$£ 55 \times 12$ monthly payments $=£ 660$

4 Which option did you recommend?
Option A is the cheaper way of borrowing the $£ 480$.

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## Progress Check (Answers)

Q1 D three pounds and fifty pence
Q2
D $11.5+18+14.46$
Q3
C $12 \times £ 14.50$ ( $£ 14.46$ is roughly $£ 14.50$. Multiply this by 12 months.)
Q4
D $£ 210$
( $£ 35 \times 12$ )
Q5
B $12 \times £ 39.80$ ( $£ 39.84$ is roughly $£ 39.80$. Multiply this by 12 months.)
Q6
C $£ 27.50 \quad$ (£165 $\div 6$ months)

## What next?

If you decide you would like to gain a certificate in numeracy, try a sample test at Entry 3 and, if you have any skills gaps, work through the resources on the learner route to build your skills ready for assessment.

If you decide you would like to gain a certificate in literacy, try the mini-test on the English Learner Route to find the best level to start at.

You can work through the resources on the route to build your skills in preparation for taking the test.

Find out more about the National Certificates by visiting the guide at www.moveon.org.uk/ilr php/resources/Guide to National Certificates.pdf.

You can find a test centre that suits you at www.move-on.org.uk/findatestcentre.asp.
To find out more about a financial capability qualification, go to www.fin-litqualifications.org.uk.

