

Pakistan School Kingdom of Bahrain

## A warm welcome to all the students to our virtual class.



We are going to start our First online economics class today. I hope we all will enjoy and learn.

- Rules for class:
- 1) Be on time for all your classes.
- 2) Respect all the participants of the class.
- 3) Do not create any disturbance.
- 4) Pay attention to your teacher.
- 5) Raise hand if you have a question.
- 6) Enter the class with your actual name to mark your attendance.
- 7) Ask only relevent questions to topic taught.



### Brainstorming

### <u>Short Question Answer</u>

- How Many kinds of Metallic money?
- Define Bill of Exchange.
- Define Debtor and Creditor.

### Lesson Objectives:

- By the end of this part of lesson, students will be able to:
- 1. Define Value of Money.
- 2. Determine the different equations of money.

### Money

### **Definition of Money**

 "Anything which is widely accepted in payments for goods or in discharge of other kinds of business obligations."

#### Or

 Anything that is generally acceptable as a means of exchange and that at the same time acts as a measure and a store of value.







### Value of Money

• The value of money, then, is the quantity of goods in general that will be exchanged for one unit of money. The value of money is its purchasing power, i.e., the quantity of goods and services it can purchase. What money can buy depends on the level of prices.

### Definition of value of Money by K.K Deweet

 "The Value of Money is the quantity of goods and services in general that will be exchanged for a unit of Money. In other words, the value of money is its purchasing power, i.e. the quantity of goods and services that a unit of money can purchase."



# Example of Value of MoneyPrice of Rice per KgPrice of Wheat Per KgRs.100Rs.150







### Example

- If we buy one kg of rice for Rs. 100 ; it means the value of Rs. 100 is equal to One Kg of Rice.
- But if we are able to buy 2 kg of rice for Rs. 100, it means the purchasing power of money is increased. On the other hand, if the price of half Kg of rice reaches upto Rs. 100, it means, the purchasing power of money has fallen down.

### Value of Money

1: Price of One Kg Rice = 100

2: When Two kg rice price = 100 Value of Money Increased.

3: When Half Kg rice price = 100 value of money decreased.

1 Kg = 100 2 Kg = 100 increased Half Kg = 100 decreased



### The Value of Money and Price Level

### Value of Money

### Prices

The value of money goes in the opposite direction of the general price level. Or, the amount a dollar will buy varies inversely with the price level.





Price of Rice Kg	Price of Wheat Kg	Price Milk Ltr	
1 kg = 100	1 kg =150	1 Ltr = 100	
2 kg = 100	2  kg = 150	2 Ltr = 100	
Half Kg= 100	Half Kg=150	Half Ltr= 10	





### Assessment Price of Mangoes Per Kg **Rs. 150** 2 kg = ? VM Increased Half Kg =? VM Decreased Price of Apple per kg **Rs. 100** 2 Kg = ? VM Increased Half Kg = ? VM Decreased





**Directions:** Use this reflection sheet to help you figure out how much change the customer should get back after making a purchase!

Customer Purchase and Price	Amount Paid	Choose a Strategy to Solve the Problem!	How Much Change?





### Thank you. See you in the next lesson