

How Daniel Got What He Wanted

Standards and Benchmarks

Delaware State Standards for Economics

Standard 1: Grade 2

- Benchmark K-3a – Students will understand that individuals and families with limited resources undertake a wide variety of activities to satisfy their wants.

Voluntary National Content Standards in Economics

Standard 1: Grade 4

- Benchmark 1 – People make choices because they can't have everything they want.

National Standards for Financial Literacy

Standard 3: Grade 4

- Benchmark 2 – When people save money, they give up the opportunity to spend that money to buy things now in order to buy things later.
- Benchmark 3 – People can choose to save money in many places—for example, at home in a piggy bank or at a commercial bank, credit union, or savings and loan.
- Benchmark 4 – People set savings goals as incentives to save. One savings goal might be to buy goods and services in the future.

Standard 4: Grade 4

- Benchmark 2 – When people use credit, they receive something of value now and agree to repay the lender over time, or at some date in the future with interest.

Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts

SL.2.2

- Recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.

Lesson Focus

People can satisfy their wants by borrowing.

People can satisfy their wants by saving.

Lesson Essential Question

Why is borrowing sometimes useful (helpful) and other times not useful (not helpful)?

Lesson Description

In this lesson, students identify examples of borrowing, saving, spending, and receiving gifts. Then, students listen to a story about a boy named Daniel who doesn't have enough money to satisfy his wants. In the story, Daniel learns that saving and borrowing are different, but both

can help satisfy his wants. As an assessment, students will give advice to a friend about whether they should borrow or save and will tell why.

Grade Level

2

Concepts

Borrowing

Saving

Savings Goal

Spending

Objectives

Students will be able to

- define borrowing, saving, savings goal, and spending;
- identify a savings goal; and
- explain how borrowing and saving can be both helpful and not helpful.

Time Required

60 minutes

Materials

- Slides 1-17
- Handout 1: Save, Borrow, and Spend Cards (cut apart, one card for each student)
- Handout 2: Satisfying Wants (one copy for each student)
- Handout 3: Assessment (one copy for each student)
- Poster: Borrowing
- Video: *How Daniel Got What He Wanted*
(<https://www.stlouisfed.org/education/exploring-economics-video-series/how-daniel-got-what-he-wanted>)

Warm-up/Activating Strategy

*Vocabulary in this section: **borrowing, saving, savings goal, and spending***

1. Have each student draw one card from the stack of cards cut from Handout 1. For larger classes, have students work in pairs. Tell students they should read the problem on the card and decide what they would do. Have students share their problem and solution with a partner. Have a couple of students share their answers with the class. NOTE: There may be more than one possible answer for some of the cards.
2. Display Slide 2. Ask students the following:

- a. Have you ever borrowed something? What did you borrow? *Answers will vary. If students have a hard time identifying something they borrowed, ask them if they have ever borrowed a book from the library.*
- b. How is borrowing different from receiving a gift? *Answers will vary. Students should identify that you keep a gift, but you have to give back what you borrowed.*
- c. Have you ever saved money to buy something you wanted? *Answers will vary.*
3. Ask students what **spending** means. *Spending means using some of your income to buy things you want now.* Display Slide 3. Tell students that **saving** is the opposite of spending. Saving means not spending money now but instead keeping the money to buy things in the future. A **savings goal** is a good or service that you want to buy in the future.
4. Display poster. Explain that people don't just borrow goods like library books; they can also borrow money. **Borrowing** means taking money from another person now and promising to pay it back later. Borrowers then spend the borrowed money now.
5. Tell students that borrowing and saving are two ways people can satisfy their wants.
6. Distribute a copy of Handout 2 to each student. Tell students to think about something they want that they don't have enough money to buy now. Have students complete question 1 by drawing a picture of a want and writing down what their want is. Collect the handout for use in step 13.

Watching and Discussing the Video

*Vocabulary in this section: **saving, savings goal***

7. Tell students they are going to watch a video about Daniel who really wants a cool new bicycle helmet. Tell them to listen for Daniel's problem as they watch.
8. Play the video. Stop after Daniel buys the stuffed otter (2 minutes 45 seconds).
9. Use Slides 4 and 5 to ask the following questions:
 - a. What was Daniel's first want? *A cool new bike helmet*
 - b. How did Daniel plan on satisfying his want for a new helmet? *He planned to save his money for four weeks in order to buy the bike helmet.*
 - c. What was Daniel's savings goal? *A bike helmet*
 - d. What was Daniel's want at the zoo? *A stuffed otter*
 - e. How did Daniel satisfy his want? *He borrowed money from his sister.*
 - f. Why did Daniel have to borrow money? *He didn't have enough money to buy the otter.*
10. Refer to the poster. Tell students that borrowing means taking money from another person now and promising to pay it back later. Borrowers then spend the borrowed money now. Ask students the following:
 - a. How was borrowing helpful for the boy on the poster? *He got a scooter to use right away (today).*

- b. How was borrowing helpful for Daniel? *Borrowing was helpful because he was able to satisfy his want of having a stuffed otter. He didn't have to wait to buy it later because he borrowed.*
11. Finish watching the video. Display Slide 6. Ask students the following:
- a. Why was Daniel sad when they got in the car to drive home from the zoo? *Daniel was said because he spent the money he was saving for the bike helmet and it was going to take him longer to meet his savings goal.*
12. Remind students that borrowing was helpful for Daniel because he could buy the stuffed otter. Tell students that borrowing can be both helpful and not helpful. Use Slides 7 and 8. Refer to the poster and ask students the following:
- a. What was one problem with borrowing for the boy on the poster? *He had to remember to pay back the money he borrowed to buy his scooter.*
- b. How was borrowing not helpful for Daniel? *He has to pay his sister back; he spent the five dollars he planned on saving for his savings goal, the bike helmet. Now it will take longer to save for the helmet.*
- c. After Daniel pays his sister back, where does Daniel keep the five dollars he earns each week? *His savings account at the credit union*
- d. Why do you think Daniel keeps his money in his savings account at the credit union? *Answers will vary. Daniel wanted to keep his money safe from being lost or taken. Daniel knew that putting his money in his savings account would make it harder to spend and that it would be easier to meet his savings goal.*
- e. How did Daniel meet his savings goal? *He saved his money from walking Mrs. Reed's dog.*

NOTE: The definition of a credit union is a nonprofit financial institution that is owned by its members. However, if students are not familiar with credit unions, you can tell them that credit unions are similar to banks. They are safe places for people to keep their savings. Grown-ups can also borrow money from credit unions to buy things like houses and cars.

Activity 2: Applying the Concept of Saving and Borrowing

Vocabulary in this section: **saving, borrowing**

13. Distribute Handout 2 to students. Display Slide 9. Have students look at their wants from the beginning of class. Remind students that they don't have enough money to purchase this want right now.
14. Have students write down an idea about how they could satisfy their wants by completing the sentence frame: "I would (save/borrow) to satisfy my want because (blank)." What could they do to get the money? Tell students to think about what Daniel did when he was trying to satisfy his wants.

15. Have students who decided to save to satisfy their wants stand on one side of the room. Have students who decided to borrow stand on the other side of the room. Have students from each group share their wants and why they chose to save or borrow. Remind students to think about both the helpful and unhelpful things about borrowing and saving.

Closure

16. Use Slides 10-14. Tell students that you are going to read them a couple of short stories and that they will have to decide if the people in the story are receiving a gift, saving, borrowing, or spending. Read the following:
 - a. For Lucas' birthday, he got \$20 from his Aunt Maria. *Gift*
 - b. Tyrone really wants a new video game, so every time he gets money for doing his chores he puts it in his piggy bank. Later, when he has enough, he will buy the video game. *Saving*
 - c. Chantel wants to go see a movie with her friends, but she doesn't have enough money for the ticket. Her Uncle Mark gives her money to go to the movies but tells her she has to pay him back later. *Borrowing*
 - d. Anna wanted a new necklace. Her mother took her to the store, and Anna used her own money to buy the necklace. *Spending*
17. Use Slides 15 and 16 to review the key content of the lesson. Ask students the following:
 - a. How can saving help people satisfy their wants? *If people don't have enough money to satisfy a want now, they can save money until they have enough.*
 - b. How can saving be sometimes helpful and sometimes not helpful? *When people save, they have to wait to satisfy their wants, but they don't have to pay back any money.*
 - c. What is a savings goal? *A savings goal is a good or service that you want to buy in the future.*
 - d. How can borrowing help people satisfy their wants? (Refer to the poster.) *Borrowing money now buys things they want, but they have to pay it back in the future.*
 - e. How can borrowing be sometimes helpful and sometimes not helpful? *When people borrow, they can satisfy their wants now, but they have to remember to pay back the money they borrowed.*

Assessment

18. Give each student a copy of Handout 3. Display Slide 17.
19. Tell students the following: One of your friends really wants a new bike but doesn't have enough money to buy it. Your friend is sad and doesn't know what to do. Using what you learned in today's lesson, give your friend some advice about saving and borrowing by telling them one good thing and one problem about saving and borrowing.

1. You are about to start a test in class and your pencil breaks. What do you do?



2. You make a mistake and want to erase a word, but you don't have an eraser. You see one sitting on your friend's desk. What do you do?



3. You are about to start your morning work, but you can't find your pencil. You see your friend has two on their desk. What do you do?



4. You want to read the book that everyone else is reading. You don't have enough money to buy it, but there is a copy in the school library. What do you do?



5. You want to read a book that your friend is reading, but you don't have money to buy it. The library has a copy. What do you do?



6. You want a new game, but you don't have enough money to buy it right now. What do you do?



7. You want a new remote-control car, but you don't have enough money to buy it right now. What do you do?



8. You want a new bike, but you don't have enough money to buy it right now. What do you do?



9. You want to buy an ice cream at lunch. You have \$1 in your pocket, and ice cream costs \$1. What do you do?



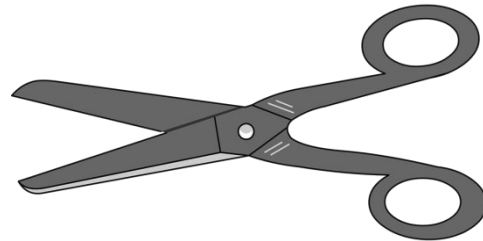
10. You want to buy popcorn at lunch. You have 50¢ in your pocket, and popcorn costs 50¢. What do you do?



11. You want to buy a cookie at lunch. You have \$1 in your pocket, and a cookie costs \$1. What do you do?



12. You want a pair of scissors to cut out your project in art class, but your scissors are broken. What do you do?



13. You want a green colored pencil to color in your science diagram, but your green colored pencil is missing. What do you do?



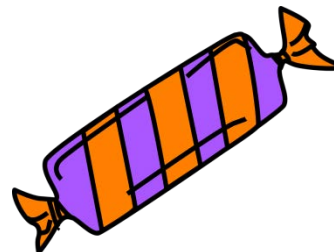
14. You want some glue to finish your art project, but your glue is all dried up. What do you do?



15. You are out shopping with your mom and see some stickers you really want. You don't have any money in your pocket. What do you do?



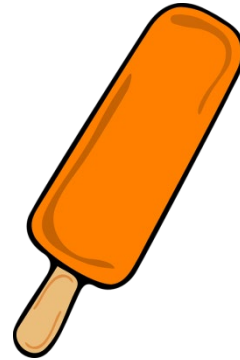
16. You are at the grocery store with your grandmother and see some candy you really want. You don't have any money in your pocket. What do you do?



17. You are at the movies with your cousin and want to play an arcade game. You don't have any money in your pocket. What do you do?



18. You are at the park with your friend and want to buy ice cream from the ice cream truck. You don't have any money in your pocket. What do you do?



19. You want a new pair of shoes, but you don't have enough money to buy them right now. What do you do?



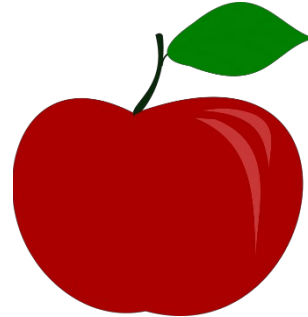
20. You want a new soccer ball, but you don't have enough money to buy it right now. What do you do?



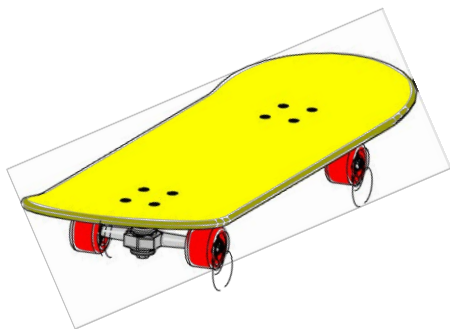
21. You are at the park with your friend and want to buy cotton candy. You don't have any money in your pocket. What do you do?



22. You want to buy an apple at the corner store. You have 75¢ in your pocket, and an apple costs 75¢. What do you do?



23. You want to try skateboarding, but you don't have money to buy a skateboard. Your friend has a skateboard. What do you do?



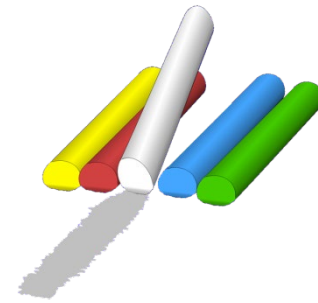
24. You are at the store with your uncle and see a hat you really want. You don't have any money in your pocket. What do you do?



25. You are at the park with your friend and want to buy lemonade. You don't have any money in your pocket. What do you do?



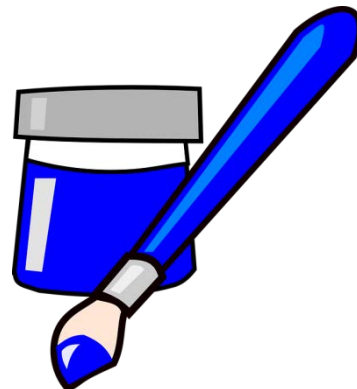
26. You are at the store with your dad and see sidewalk chalk you really want. You don't have any money in your pocket. What do you do?



27. You want a new basketball, but you don't have enough money to buy it right now. What do you do?

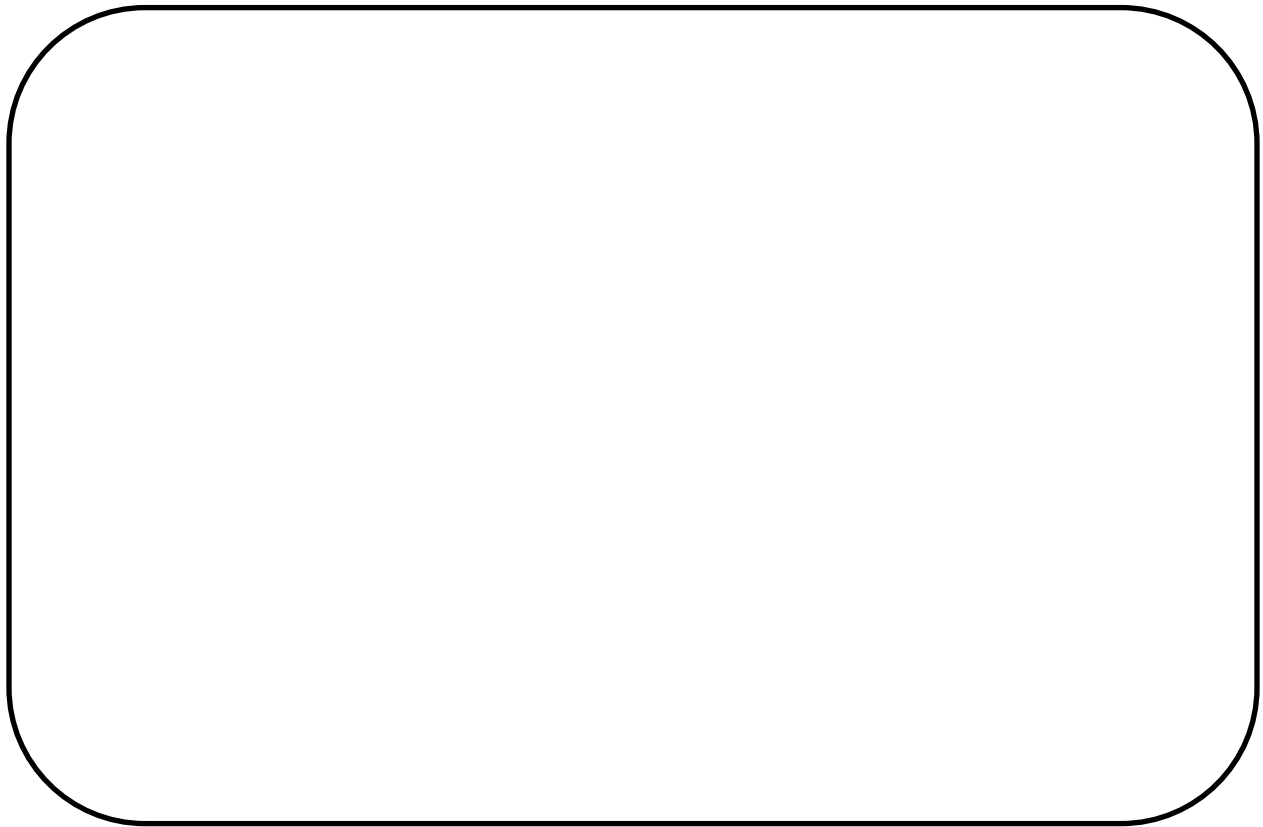


28. You want some blue paint for your project in art class, but you don't have any more blue paint. What do you do?



1. What is something you want?

Draw a picture of something you want but don't have enough money to buy now.



My want is _____.

2. Would you borrow or save to satisfy your want?

I would choose to _____ to satisfy my want because

_____.

Borrow or Save?

Your friend Owen wants a new bicycle but does not have enough money to buy one. Your friend is thinking about either borrowing or saving.



Answer the questions below to give some advice to your friend.

What is your friend’s want?

Saving could help my friend because _____

_____.

But the problem with saving is _____

_____.

Borrowing could help my friend because _____

_____.

But the problem with borrowing is _____

_____.

Circle your choice and complete the sentence.

I think my friend should **borrow / save** to satisfy his want because

_____.