

BEFORE YOUR TRIP TO KIDS' WORLD

GETTING THERE

Transportation

Together, Teacher and Students

- Find Kids' World countries on a map or the globe.
 - Find your home.
 - Draw the shortest possible line between your home and each country.
 - Estimate distances.
 - Note directions taken.
 - Note places in your community in that direction.
 - Note the obstacles between your home and the country.
 - Note possible landing places between your home and the country.
 - Decide how to get there.
 - Discuss walking and bicycling.
 - Discuss cars, buses, ships, and planes.
 - Discuss land, sea, and air.
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- Tell the children you are going to “experience” how long it would take to go one mile if you walk every inch. Tell them that a person can walk about three miles every hour. An hour has sixty minutes. Divide sixty by three. Set a stopwatch for twenty minutes and put the children to work on their assignments. When the twenty minutes is over, tell them they would have to walk that long for every mile they must travel to any country.
 - Tell the children that you can go faster on a bicycle. On a bicycle a person can go ten miles every hour. Divide sixty by ten. Set a stopwatch for six minutes and put the children to work on their assignments. When the six minutes is over, tell them they would have to peddle for 4,500 times six minutes to get to the closest country in Europe.
 - Tell them they are going to cross the ocean in a boat. On a boat, they might be able to travel thirty miles an hour. (30 mph is close to 30 knots which is the way sailors say it) Divide sixty by thirty. Set a stopwatch for two minutes. Sing a song together during the two minutes. Start another song if you need to. When the two minutes is over, tell them they could get from New York to Ireland in about four days.



- Tell them they are going to travel on the highway. When they travel on the highway, they travel one mile every single minute. They travel sixty miles per hour. Tell the class to be very quiet while you set the stopwatch for one minute. This time they should sit very still and be very quiet for one full minute. When the minute is over, tell them to imagine that they would have to sit for thousands of those minutes to get to any to any country by car.



- Tell them they are going to feel how fast they would travel by plane. Tell them to be very quiet and they will see how long it would take to go a mile by plane. Set the stopwatch for twelve seconds.

When they have compared twelve seconds with one minute, ask them whether they would like to drive or fly to Mexico or Canada? Tell them that a jet can cruise at 500 miles each hour. Divide sixty by 500. If your children do not understand decimals, do the division on a calculator and ask them to believe the calculator.

- You could also estimate the time for a train which goes about 85 miles per hour.



Discuss the relative times it would take to get to a place, going by car, bus, ship, train, or jet. Decide how you want to travel. If you are going to Canada or Mexico, you might go by car, bus, or train. Perhaps you could go to Central or South American countries the same way, but it would be difficult. To reach any other place on earth, you would have to travel by ship or by plane. The plane in fact will get you anywhere. So it is time to purchase your ticket to a country of Kids' World.

Tickets to Kids' World

Teacher

- Call and get prices for tickets to Kids' World countries.
- Use the computer to make tickets to each of the Kids' World Countries. They should include the possible intermediate landing sites discussed by you and your students.
- Prepare a bulletin board using the map of the world with Tulsa in the center.
- Post the tickets and prices on the correct countries on the bulletin board.

Teacher and Students

- Compare prices in relation to distances. Do the places farther away cost more?
- Divide to get the cost per mile for a trip to a Kids' World country.

VOCABULARY

Money — Cash, coin, coins, currency.

Legal money in a Kids' World country — Standard unit of exchange.

Standard Unit of exchange in the United States — American dollar.

Exchange — To trade one thing for another.

Kids' World country — this is a country that is a part of the Kids' World celebration.

The United States of America has its own money. All of our money, cents, nickels, dimes, quarters, and half-dollars are keyed to the American dollar. The American dollar is our standard unit of exchange. A cent or penny is 100th of our American dollar. A nickel is one 20th of our American dollar. A dime is one 10th of our American dollar. A quarter is one 4th or a quarter of our American dollar. A half-dollar is one half of our American dollar.

Kids' World countries each have their own standard units of exchange. Some are worth more than the American dollar. Some are worth less. They all have names. A few are called dollars, but many have names tied to the history or culture of the individual Kids' World country. When a traveler enters a Kids' World country, the currency of that country is needed to pay for food and shelter, transportation and entertainment, goods and services. To get the

correct currency before leaving, a traveler must go to a bank and exchange American dollars for the standard unit of exchange for a Kids' World country.

Kids' World Countries' Standard Units of Exchange

America /United States of America – American dollar

Armenia – Armenian dram

Australia – Australian dollar

Bolivia – Bolivian boliviano

Brazil – Brazilian real

Canada – Canadian dollar

China – Chinese yuan

Cuba – Cuban peso

Czech Republic – Czech koruna

European Union – euro –

To find out about the euro on the Internet, type in euro and click on search. You should find everything you need to know about the euro.

France – French franc

Germany – Deutsch mark

Greece – Greek drachma

Ireland – Irish punt – Irish pound

Italy – Italian lire

Netherlands – Dutch guilder

Ghana – Ghanian new cedi

Guatemala - Guatemalan quetzal

Hungary – Hungarian forint

India – Indian rupee

Iran – Iranian toman – rial

Israel – Israeli new shekel

Japan – Japanese yen

Kenya – Kenyan shilling

Korea – Korean won

Lebanon – Lebanese pound

Mexico – Mexican new peso

Nicaragua – Nicaraguan gold cordoba

Nigeria – Nigerian naira

Norway – Norwegian kroner

Peru – Peruvian el sol

Philippines – Philippine peso

Russia – Russian ruble

Senegal – African Financial Community franc

Slovak Republic – Slovenian tolar
Taiwan – new Taiwanese dollar
Thailand – Thai baht
Turkey – Turkish lira
United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales – British pound.
Venezuela – Venezuelan bolivar
Zimbabwe – Zimbabwe dollar

An extensive list of the currencies of the world is available at <http://www.xe.com/ucc> or www.x-rates.com.

Research Assignments

1. The standard unit of exchange in Guatemala is the quetzal. What is a quetzal? Why do you think Guatemala honors the quetzal?
2. Find the Philippines and Mexico on a map of the world. Notice that the Philippines are far away from Mexico. Why do both countries use the peso as their standard units of exchange?
3. The standard unit of exchange in Peru is the el sol. What does el sol mean?
4. How many of the Kids' World countries use the dollar as the standard unit of exchange?
5. Pakistan uses the rupee as its standard unit of exchange. What country on the preceding list uses the rupee? Why do these two countries both use the same standard unit of exchange?
6. The Czech Republic uses the koruna as its standard unit of exchange. What would koruna be in English? Do any other names for standard units of exchange mean the same thing?
7. Venezuela uses the bolivar as its standard unit of exchange. Simon Bolivar was an important man in the history of South America. Who was he? What Kids' World country is named for him?
8. Most of the Kids' World countries who are a part of the European Union use a new currency called the euro. How many Kids' World countries use the euro? How many more countries in the European Union use the euro? What Kids' World countries who are in the European Union do not use the euro?
9. Go to the list of countries on the web site www.x-rates.com. Find all the countries that use the dollar as their standard rate of exchange. Find each of these countries on a map of the world.

Currency Exchange Activities

Money, the standard unit of exchange, from some Kids' World countries is worth more and some is worth less than American dollars. To find out how much more or how much less, you need to call a bank with an international teller. To find out how many standard units you can buy with American dollars, your students must understand multiplication and decimal points. In the two problems suggested, students need to know how to multiply. You can make up many more. They all start with "what if?" because it will make the whole process easier to understand. All of the numbers are against American dollars. At the following web site you can find actual up to date rates of exchange between the American dollar and many of the Kids' World countries: www.x-rates.com.

The following rates of exchange were posted on February 15, 2002. Notice that the rates of exchange often have decimal points. Use your calculator if you are going to multiply to find out how many British Pounds, Canadian Dollars, or European Euros you can receive for 100 American Dollars.

USD	BP	CAD	EUR
1	1.43149	0.628614	0.872996
\$100.00	\$143.14	\$62.86	\$87.29

If your teacher has taught you to round off to the nearest penny, then the table would look like this:

\$100.00	\$143.15	\$62.86	\$87.30
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Now try the two sample currency exchanges. The exchange rates on the following problems are not at all accurate and are just for interesting mathematics practice. It is true though that the dollar is worth more than the Euro and the ruble.

What if?

1. What if a traveler needs euros for a trip to Italy? If the exchange rate were 1 American dollar for 2 euros, how many euros would you get for

- every American dollar? $1 \times 2 = 2$. How many euros could be purchased for 100 American dollars? $100 \times 2 = 200$.
2. What if a traveler needs Russian rubles for a trip to Russia? If the exchange rate were 1 American dollar for 10 rubles, how many rubles would you get for every American dollar? $1 \times 10 = 10$. How many rubles could be purchased for 100 American dollars? $100 \times 10 = 1,000$.

Calculator

Remember, usually the exchange rates are not so convenient. They often change. They have decimal points. Students traveling to a country of Kids' World should do enough exchange problems to indicate that they understand them. After that, these problems are an excellent way to practice using a calculator. Using the official exchange rates for a number of Kids' World countries, a whole class can use calculators, chalkboards, chalk, and erasers. When a problem is assigned, everyone calculates, writes the answer, and holds the answer up for all to see. Everyone checks everyone else. Many of the Kids' World countries can be used.

Remind the students, if you see a decimal point, you touch a decimal point on your calculator.

Samples of Kids' World currencies can be purchased at the Bank of Oklahoma. Eisenhower International Schools has culture boxes with examples of Kids' World currency.