Contents

	Page
Welcome to Grow Your Money!	**4**
🌱 What Can Increase Future Value?	4
📊 What Does "Return" Really Mean?	5
📈 Growing Dollars vs. Growing Buying Power	6
💰 Saving and Investing Have Different Jobs	7
🧭 What Is an Investment?	7
⚖️ Growth, Stability & Access	8
🚀 Your Grow Your Money Journey	9
🌱 **LEVEL 1 — SIMPLE INTEREST & MONEY GROWTH**	**10**
Money Can Earn Money	10
Calculate Simple Interest	11
Find the Ending Balance	11
Rate and Time Change the Growth	12
Inflation Changes What Money Can Buy	12
Growth After Inflation	13
🧠 **Mental Workout: Eldon's 3-Year Savings Check**	14
🚀 **Future-Ready Challenge — Should Eldon Take the $50 Bonus?**	16
📄 **REFLECT & EXPLAIN**	18
💰 **LEVEL 2 — COMPOUND GROWTH & THE POWER OF TIME**	**19**
What Is Compound Growth?	19
Where Does Compound Interest Happen?	20
How Compounding Builds Over Time	21
How Often Does Money Compound?	22
Time: Starting Earlier & Staying Longer	23
Regular Contributions Add Another Growth Engine	24
Rate • Time • Contribution — What Changes Future Value?	24
🧠 **MENTAL WORKOUT: Eldon & Kayla's Compound Growth Challenge**	26
🚀 **FUTURE-READY CHALLENGE — What If Eldon Started with More?**	28
📄 **REFLECT & EXPLAIN**	29
📊 **LEVEL 3 — Investment Choices: Stocks, Bonds, Funds & Real Estate**	**30**
Assets, Investments & Value	**30**
How Investments Produce a Return	**31**
Stocks — OWN	**32**

Bonds — LEND	**33**
Funds — COMBINE	**34**
Real Estate — PROPERTY	**35**
Compare Investment Choices	**36**
🧠 **MENTAL WORKOUT: Eldon & Kayla's 3-Year Investment Comparison**	**38**
🚀 **FUTURE-READY CHALLENGE: Sell Early or Keep Holding?**	**41**
📄 **REFLECT & EXPLAIN**	**42**
🏦 **LEVEL 4: Investment Risk, Return & Diversification**	**43**
Understanding Risk — The Result May Be Different	43
Risk & Potential Return — More Risk Does Not Guarantee More Return	44
Goal, Time Horizon & Risk Tolerance	45
Diversification: Reduce Dependence on One Investment	45
Portfolio & Asset Allocation	46
Growth • Stability • Access	47
Build the Balance: GOAL → TIME → RISK → ALLOCATE → DIVERSIFY	48
🧠 **MENTAL WORKOUT: Eldon & Kayla Build Smart Portfolios**	49
🚀 **FUTURE-READY CHALLENGE — More Potential Return, More Uncertainty?**	52
📄 **REFLECT & EXPLAIN**	54
CAPSTONE PROJECT ⚙️ **LEVEL 5 — Build a Long-Term Investment Plan**	**55**
Define the Goal & Time Horizon	56
Decide What Should Be Saved vs. Invested	56
Build Growth Scenarios — Plan, Don't Predict	57
Select, Allocate & Diversify	58
When the Portfolio Changes — Rebalancing	59
Review, Stay Patient & Defend the Plan	59
💻 **WORKED EXAMPLE — Kayla Builds a Long-Term Investment Plan**	61
🧠 **MENTAL WORKOUT — Build Your Long-Term Investment Plan**	63
📄 **REFLECT & EXPLAIN**	67
✅ **ANSWER KEY**	69
⭐ **Your Next Future-Ready Money Skills Mission**	72

💡 Welcome to Grow Your Money!

How Time, Growth & Smart Choices Can Help Money Build for the Future

Money can do more than pay for things today. Some money can be saved for later, and some can be put to work to create **future value**. That is the idea behind growing money.

Money may grow because a bank pays **interest**. After all, an investment can produce income, or an asset can become more valuable over time. Money can also grow faster when you add more regularly and give growth more time to build.

Growing money isn't about finding a secret shortcut or getting rich quickly. It is about understanding how **money, return, time, and smart decisions work together**. A useful starting idea is: MONEY + RETURN + TIME → FUTURE VALUE.



The result is not always known in advance. Some types of growth are more predictable than others. That is why good financial decisions consider not only **how much money might grow**, but also **why you're growing it, when you'll need it, and what type of growth makes sense for that goal**.

💡 **Saving helps you keep money for the future. Growing money explores how some of that money can begin working for the future too.**

🌱 What Can Increase Future Value?

Money doesn't grow just because time passes. Something must create the growth. Several important things can make this happen.

Source	What It Means
Interest	Money is paid for the use of money you have saved or lent.
Investment Income	An asset may provide income such as dividends, distributions, or rent.
Increase in Value	An asset may become worth more than its original purchase price.
Additional Contributions	Adding more money increases the amount available to grow over time.

🌱 LEVEL 1 — SIMPLE INTEREST & MONEY GROWTH

Money you save doesn't always have to stay the same. In some cases, it can earn interest, letting the balance grow over time. To understand that growth, you need four important pieces of information: **the amount that starts working, the interest rate, the amount of time, and the interest earned**.



In this level, you will learn how to calculate **simple interest**, find an **ending balance**, compare different rates and time periods, and then ask a deeper question: **Did the money only grow in dollars, or did its buying power grow too?**

The GROW Process:

G — Get the Principal: Find the amount of money that starts earning interest.
R — Read the Rate & Time: Identify the interest rate and how long the money will grow.
O — Obtain the Interest & Ending Balance: Calculate the interest earned and add it to the principal.
W — Weigh the Growth Against Inflation: Ask whether the money's purchasing power increased.

💰 1. Money Can Earn Money

When money earns **interest**, the amount grows without the owner adding that interest directly. The original amount is called the **principal**. The **interest rate** shows what percentage of the principal is earned over a period, usually one year. **Time** tells how long the money earns interest. For example, suppose Kayla has **$200** earning **5% simple interest per year**.

The principal is **$200** → The annual interest rate is **5%** → Five percent of $200 is **$10**.

After one year, Kayla has earned **$10 interest**. Her money has not grown because she added another $10 herself. The original $200 produced the additional $10.

Four Parts of Interest Growth

Term	Meaning	Example
Principal	Starting amount	$200
Interest Rate	Percentage earned	5% per year
Time	How long money earns interest	1 year
Interest	Money earned	$10

🧠 MENTAL WORKOUT: Eldon's 3-Year Savings Check

Three years ago, Eldon placed **$1,000** in a savings account earning **4% simple interest per year**. He has not added or withdrawn any money. During the same period, assume prices increased by an average of **3% per year**. Starting Information:

Principal	$1,000
Simple Interest Rate	4% per year
Time	3 years
Inflation Estimate	3% per year

For this activity, use a simplified inflation estimate of 3% per year, or approximately 9% over three years. Use the simplified inflation comparison: **Inflation Rate × Time ≈ Total Price Increase.**

MW 1.1 💡 What Makes Money Grow?

Eldon keeps his money in a savings account that pays **simple interest**. Which statement best explains why his balance can become larger over time?

☐ **A.** The bank adds interest to his savings.
☐ **B.** Inflation increases the number of dollars in his account.
☐ **C.** His principal becomes smaller each year.
☐ **D.** The interest rate disappears over time.

MW 1.2 💰 Find One Year of Interest

First find **4% of $1,000**.

One Year of Interest = $1,000 × 0.04 = $_____

Eldon earns **$_____** in interest each year.

MW 1.3 🧮 Find Three Years of Simple Interest

Use: I = P × r × t

I = $1,000 × 0.04 × _____ = $_____

Eldon earns **$_____ total interest** over three years.

MW 1.4 🏦 Find the Ending Balance: Use: Ending Balance = Principal + Interest.

Ending Balance = **$1,000 + $_____ = $_____**

After three years, Eldon has: $_____

💰 LEVEL 2 — COMPOUND GROWTH & THE POWER OF TIME

Money can grow in different ways. With **compound growth**, the key idea is that previous growth becomes **part of the amount that produces future growth**.

That creates a powerful cycle: MONEY → GROWTH → NEW BALANCE → MORE POTENTIAL GROWTH.



At first, the extra growth may seem small. Over more growth periods, however, each new balance can become the starting point for the next round of growth. This means that **time matters**. The longer positive growth continues and stays in the balance, the more opportunities compounding has to build.

In this activity, you will explore how **rate, time, and regular contributions** can affect **future value**, and why starting earlier can make a meaningful difference.

🔁 The Compound Growth Path

START → GROW → ADD → REPEAT → COMPARE

START with the principal.
GROW the current balance.
ADD any regular contribution.
REPEAT the process over more growth periods.
COMPARE how rate, time, and contributions change the final result.

🌿 1. What Is Compound Growth?

Compound growth happens when previous growth stays in the balance and can help produce future growth. A common example is **compound interest**.

With **simple interest**, interest is calculated using the original principal each period. With **compound interest**, previously earned interest is added to the balance. Future interest is then calculated on this larger amount. Suppose **$200 earns 5% per year**.

After Year 1, both simple and compound interest begin the same way:

Interest earned after 1 year = 5% of $200 = $10

New balance = **$200 + $10 = $210**

In Year 2, however, the two methods begin to differ.

🚀 FUTURE-READY CHALLENGE: What If Eldon Started with More?

Suppose Eldon had started with **$700** instead of **$500**, while keeping the same **$100 monthly contribution**, the same **6% annual rate compounded monthly**, and the same **12-month period.**

The extra starting deposit = **$700 – $500 = $200**

If that extra **$200** also grows for the full year, would Eldon's final balance increase by:

☐ **Less than $200** ☐ **Exactly $200** ☐ **More than $200**

Why?

Hint: The extra $200 isn't just added—it also has **12 months to compound**.

💬 REFLECT & EXPLAIN

1. **What Is Compound Growth**? Which best describes **compound growth**?

☐ **A.** Interest is removed each period
☐ **B.** Growth is earned only on the original principal forever
☐ **C.** Previous growth stays in the balance and can earn more growth
☐ **D.** Contributions and growth mean the same thing

---

2. **What Is a Compounding Period**? A **compounding period** is:

☐ **A.** The number of years before saving starts
☐ **B.** The interval used to calculate and add interest
☐ **C.** The total amount in the account
☐ **D.** A bank fee

---

3. **What Does APY Show**? Which best explains **APY**?

☐ **A.** The monthly contribution only
☐ **B.** The basic rate without compounding
☐ **C.** The yearly earning rate after including compounding
☐ **D.** The amount withdrawn from the account

---

4. **What Do Contributions Do?** If a saver makes regular monthly contributions, the future value usually becomes larger because:

☐ **A.** Less money is added ☐ **B.** More money is added, and that money can also grow
☐ **C.** Interest stops being earned ☐ **D.** The APY becomes zero

📊 LEVEL 3 — Investment Choices: Stocks, Bonds, Funds & Real Estate

Money can grow in different ways because investments work differently. When someone invests, they aren't simply putting money into a box labelled **"investment."** They buy or fund something with economic value.

❑ A **stock** represents **ownership** in a company.

❑ A **bond** represents money **lent** to an organization.

❑ A **fund** **combines** many investments into one investment vehicle.

❑ **Real estate** represents **property** that may produce income or change in value.



OWN • LEND • COMBINE • PROPERTY

These relationships matter because they help explain **where returns might come from, why values change, and how easily you can access your money again**.

In this level, you will learn not only what these investments are, but also how they work and how to compare them.

💼 1. Assets, Investments & Value

An **asset** is something with economic value that a person, business, or organization owns or controls. Examples include:

Cash • Stocks • Bonds • Investments in Funds • Buildings • Land

Not every asset is necessarily used as an **investment**. An **investment** is an asset or financial product acquired with the expectation that it may provide **income, increase in value, or both**.

For example, a family may buy a house mainly to live in. It is still an asset. Another person might buy an apartment to rent to tenants and earn income. That property is also being used as an investment.

The important question is WHAT DOES MY MONEY REPRESENT?

When you buy an investment, your money creates a financial relationship.

📈 3. Stocks — OWN

A **stock** represents an ownership interest in a company. When an investor buys shares, they become a shareholder.

STOCK = PARTIAL OWNERSHIP

A **share** is one unit of that ownership. If a company has millions of shares, owning one share represents a very small portion of the company—but it is still ownership.



Stocks can produce a return in two important ways:

1. **Changing Share Price**: A stock can become worth more or less in the market. Investors buy and sell shares, and the market price changes as buyers and sellers respond to company performance, expectations, economic conditions, and other information.
2. **Dividends**: Some companies distribute part of their profits to shareholders through **dividends**. Dividends are **not guaranteed**. A company may increase, reduce, or stop them.

Example — What Happened to the Investment?

Eldon buys **4 shares** of a company at **$25 per share**.

⊙ Investment = **4 × $25 = $100**
Later, the share price rises to **$28**.
⊙ New market value = **4 × $28 = $112**
The company also pays a dividend of **$0.50 per share**:
Dividend = 4 × $0.50 = $2
⊙ Total value and income = **$112 + $2 = $114**
⊙ Total gain = **$114 − $100 = $14**
⊙ Percentage return = **$14 ÷ $100 = 14%**

But imagine the share price falls to $22 instead.
⊙ Market value = **4 × $22 = $88**
With the same $2 dividend:
⊙ Total value and income = **$88 + $2 = $90**
Compared with the original $100:
⊙ Total loss = **$90 − $100 = −$10**

The investor experienced a **10% loss**, even though they received a dividend.

⚖️ 7. Compare Investment Choices

	Stock	Bond	Fund	Direct Real Estate
Relationship	OWN	LEND	COMBINE	PROPERTY
Possible Income	Dividends	Interest	Dividends, interest, distributions	Rent
Value Can Change?	Yes	Yes	Yes—depends on holdings	Yes
Money Returned Automatically?	No maturity date for ordinary stock	Principal scheduled at maturity if issuer pays	Depends on fund; investor normally sells/redeems shares	Investor normally sells property
Liquidity	Often relatively high if publicly traded	Varies	Mutual funds/ETFs generally offer access, but differently	Usually lower for physical property
One or Many Investments?	Usually one company	Usually one issuer	Can contain many investments	Often one property or property group
Main Question	How will the company perform?	Can the issuer meet its obligations?	What does the fund hold and what does it cost?	What income, expenses, and property value changes may occur?

✅ Investment Choices Quick Check

Concept	What It Means
Asset	Something with economic value
Investment	An asset or financial product expected to create income, growth, or both
Return	Gain or loss produced by an investment
Dividend	Payment a company may make to shareholders
Bond Interest	Income paid according to a bond's terms
Capital Gain/Loss	Increase or decrease in investment value
Fund	A pool containing multiple investments
Portfolio	Collection of investments
Liquidity	How easily an asset can be converted to cash
Diversification	Spreading exposure among different investments

OWN — Stocks represent ownership • **LEND** — Bonds represent lending • **COMBINE** — Funds bring investments together • **PROPERTY** — Real estate represents ownership of physical property.

⚖️ LEVEL 4: Investment Risk, Return & Diversification

Investing is not only about choosing an asset that might grow. A strong investor also needs to understand **what could change, how much uncertainty is involved, when the money will be needed, and how different investments can work together**.



An investment with greater growth potential may also see larger value swings. Money needed soon may require more **stability and access**, while money for a longer-term goal may have more time to handle market changes. Depending too heavily on one investment can also make the entire plan vulnerable to what happens to that single holding.

That is why investors build **portfolios** and use **diversification and asset allocation** to create a mix of investments that fits their goals. In this level, you will learn to ask:

☑ **How uncertain is the result?**
☑ **What return might the investment provide?**
☑ **When will the money be needed?**
☑ **How easily can the money be accessed?**
☑ **Is the portfolio too dependent on one investment or asset type?**
☑ **How should the money be divided among different assets?**
☑ **Use the BALANCE decision process: GOAL → TIME → RISK → ALLOCATE → DIVERSIFY**

The goal is not to eliminate risk—every investment decision involves trade-offs. The goal is to build a portfolio with an appropriate balance of GROWTH • STABILITY • ACCESS

💡 **Smart investing is not about searching for the highest possible return. It is about choosing a mix of investments that fits your goal, time horizon, risk tolerance, and need for access to the money.**

🎯 1. Understanding Risk — The Result May Be Different

Risk is the possibility that an investment's actual result will differ from what was expected. That difference can be positive or negative, but investors are especially concerned about outcomes that could keep them from reaching their financial goal.

Suppose Kayla invests **$500**. She hopes the investment will grow to **$550**.

But after one year, it might instead be worth:

⚖️ 7. Build the Balance: GOAL → TIME → RISK → ALLOCATE → DIVERSIFY

Suppose two investors each have **$1,000**.

Portfolio A	Portfolio B
$700 Stock Fund	**$300 Stock Fund**
$200 Bond Fund	**$400 Bond Fund**
$100 Cash	**$300 Cash**
Allocation:	Allocation:
70% Stocks • 20% Bonds • 10% Cash	**30% Stocks • 40% Bonds • 30% Cash**

Neither portfolio is automatically "better." Portfolio A emphasizes **growth potential**. Portfolio B emphasizes **stability and access**.

The better fit depends on the investor's **Goal • Time Horizon • Risk Tolerance • Need for Liquidity**. That leads to the decision process:

1. **GOAL**: What is the money meant to accomplish?
2. **TIME**: When will the money be needed?
3. **RISK**: How much uncertainty or possible loss comes with the choices?
4. **ALLOCATE**: How should the money be divided among asset categories?
5. **DIVERSIFY**: Is the portfolio too dependent on one company, investment, or asset type?

Then make one final check: Does the portfolio provide the right BALANCE of GROWTH • STABILITY • ACCESS for the goal?

✅ BALANCE Quick Check

Concept	What It Means
Risk	Possibility that actual results differ from expected results
Volatility	Degree to which market value moves up and down
Potential Return	Return an investment might produce—not a guarantee
Time Horizon	How long until money is expected to be needed
Risk Tolerance	Ability and willingness to accept uncertainty or possible loss
Concentration	Heavy dependence on one investment or source of risk
Diversification	Spreading exposure across investments
Portfolio	Collection of investments
Asset Allocation	How a portfolio is divided among asset categories
Liquidity	How easily an investment can be converted to usable cash

💡 **A strong investment plan does not search for maximum return at any cost. It chooses a mix of investments that fits the goal, time available, uncertainty, and need for access.**

🧠 MENTAL WORKOUT — Eldon & Kayla Build Smart Portfolios

Eldon and Kayla each have $1,000—but they are saving for very different goals. Your job is to help them decide whether their portfolios fit when they will need the money.



🌱 **Eldon — A Big Future Goal**: Eldon dreams of having money ready in **8 years** to help pay for something big—such as his **first car, college or career training, or even starting a small business**. Because his goal is still years away, he wants his money to have **more opportunity to grow** and is willing to accept some ups and downs along the way. His portfolio:

Stock Fund = $600, **Bond Fund = $300**, **Cash = $100**

💧 **Kayla — A Goal Coming Much Sooner**: Kayla is saving for something she hopes to buy in **2 years**—a **powerful laptop and equipment for her creative projects**. Because she will need the money sooner, she still wants some growth but cares more about keeping it **stable and easy to access when the time comes**. Her portfolio:

Stock Fund = $200, **Bond Fund = $300**, **Cash = $500**

🎯 **Your Mission**: Help Eldon and Kayla decide whether their **$1,000** portfolios make sense for their goals. As you work through the questions, think like an investor:

MW 4.1 📉 **Same Market Drop, Different Impact**: Suppose both stock funds fall **10%**, while the bond funds and cash stay unchanged.

Eldon has **$600** in stocks → Eldon loss = **$600 × 10% = $_____**

Kayla has **$200** in stocks → Kayla loss = **$200 × 10% = $_____**

Who would lose more dollars from the same 10% stock-market decline?

☐ **A. Eldon** ☐ **B. Kayla**

Why?

☐ **A.** Eldon has more of his portfolio exposed to stocks
☐ **B.** Eldon has a longer time horizon ☐ **C.** The 10% decline applies only to Eldon
☐ **D.** Stocks always lose money

🚀 LEVEL 5 — Build a Long-Term Investment Plan

A strong investment plan is much more than choosing something that might grow. It connects a **financial goal, time horizon, starting money, future contributions, investment choices, risk, diversification, and access to money** into one plan you can review and adjust over time.



Some money may need to remain stable and easy to access. Other money may have years to grow. Investments can rise or fall, inflation can change what money buys, and market changes can cause a portfolio to drift from its original balance.

That means a long-term investor needs to connect several questions:

What is the money for? • When will it be needed? • What should stay in savings? • What can be invested? • How much can I add over time? • What mix fits the goal? • Is the portfolio diversified? • What should I do when the portfolio changes?

In this capstone, you will build a complete **Long-Term Investment Plan** and decide whether it is:

🟢 **READY** — The parts work together and fit the goal.

🟡 **REVISE** — One or more parts should be adjusted.

🔴 **RETHINK** — The plan does not fit the goal, time horizon, or amount of risk.

🚀 Your Mission

Your mission is to turn a financial goal into a complete long-term plan. You will:

DEFINE → DECIDE → GROW → SELECT → ALLOCATE → DIVERSIFY → REVIEW

By the end, you should be able to explain not only **what** you chose, but **why the choices work together**.

💡 **Future-Ready Tip:** A strong long-term plan doesn't predict the future perfectly. It connects the goal with realistic contributions, appropriate investment choices, diversification, and a process for responding when things change.

🧠 MENTAL WORKOUT — Build Your Long-Term Investment Plan

For this final Mental Workout, **you are the investment planner**. Choose **Scenario A, Scenario B, or Scenario C — Build Your Own**, then use what you learned across *Grow Your Money* to build, test, and defend a long-term plan.

🤖 Scenario A — Eldon's Future Tech Fund

Eldon wants money for **future technology training, equipment, or a robotics program**.

Goal Cost Today = $2,400
Starting Money = $1,000
Time Horizon = 5 years
Planned Contribution = $250/year
Estimated Future Goal at 3% inflation ≈ $2,780

Illustrative ending values, assuming contributions are added at the end of each year:

Annual Growth Scenario	Ending Value
0%	$2,250
5%	≈ $2,658
7%	≈ $2,840

🎨 Scenario B — Kayla's Creative Future Fund

Kayla wants money for **future education and equipment for a creative career**.

Goal Cost Today = $3,200
Starting Money = $800
Time Horizon = 8 years
Planned Contribution = $300/year
Estimated Future Goal at 3% inflation ≈ $4,050

Annual Growth Scenario	Ending Value
0%	$3,200
5%	≈ $4,047
7%	≈ $4,452

These are illustrative scenarios—not forecasts or guaranteed returns.

🖍️ Scenario C — Build Your Own

Choose your own: **Financial Goal • Cost Today • Starting Money • Time Horizon • Regular Contribution • Estimated Future Goal.**

Use the lesson examples or a calculator to explore one or more **illustrative growth scenarios**.

✅ ANSWER KEY

🌱 LEVEL 1 — Simple Interest & Money Growth

Mental Workout:
1.1 A — The bank adds interest.
1.2 $40; $40/year.
1.3 3 years; $120 total interest.
1.4 $1,000 + $120 = **$1,120**.
1.5 2-year interest = $80 • Balance = $1,080 • Third year adds **$40**.
1.6 Interest = $150 • Balance = **$1,150** • $30 more than 4% account.
1.7 9% estimated inflation.
1.8 Increase = $90 • New cost = **$1,090**.
1.9 $1,120 − $1,090 = **$30** • Purchasing power **increased**.
1.10 Approx. purchasing-power growth = **3%** • Dollar growth = **12%** • Buying-power growth ≈ **3%**. Sample: The account gained 12% in dollars, but because prices rose about 9%, buying power increased only about 3%.

Challenge — $50 Bonus: 3 years: Current 4% → $120 interest, **$1,120**. New 2.5% → $75 interest + $50 bonus = **$1,125**. **New account ahead by $5.**
4 years: Current → $160 interest, **$1,160**. New → $100 interest + $50 bonus = **$1,150**. **Current account ahead by $10.**
Step 3: 3 years → **New Account** • 4 years → **Current Account** • bonus paid **once**; higher rate earns more each **year**. Inflation would not reverse the comparison if both face the same inflation over the same period.

Reflect & Explain: ① **B** ② **A** ③ **C** ④ **B** ⑤ **C**
⑥ More dollars can still buy less if prices rise faster than the money grows.
⑦ GROW checks principal, rate/time, ending balance, **and purchasing power**, so it evaluates real growth rather than dollars alone.

🌿 LEVEL 2 — Compound Growth & the Power of Time

Mental Workout:
2.1 B — Previous interest stays and can earn more interest.
2.2 0.5% per month.
2.3 Interest $2.50 • Balance $502.50 • +$100 → **$602.50**.
2.4 Interest ≈ **$3.01** • Balance ≈ $605.51 • +$100 → **$705.51**.
2.5 Contributions = $1,200 • Total money added = **$1,700**.
2.6 Growth = $1,764.40 − $1,700 = **$64.40** • Money Added $1,700 • Growth Earned $64.40.
2.7 Monthly compounding • $0.84 higher.
2.8 Interest is added **monthly** and begins earning more interest.
2.9 3 more periods • **Kayla** • more time gives more compounding opportunities.
2.10 4 months / 4 growth periods missed.

Challenge — Start With $200 More: More than $200. The extra $200 also earns compound interest for 12 months; its value after a year is about **$212.34**.

Reflect & Explain: ① **C** ② **B** ③ **C** ④ **B** ⑤ **C**
⑥ Money added = deposits/contributions from the saver; growth earned = interest or growth