Session 1
The TechnoStock Exchange

In this session, students become stockbrokers buying shares in companies listed on the TechnoStock Exchange (TSE). They begin by learning about how the stock market functions. Once familiar with this method of earning money, students study company profiles to determine those that look to be a good investment. They then buy shares in these companies receiving a stock certificate as proof of the purchase. Using Microsoft Excel, students create a table that contains information about their stocks, the amount purchased, and their current market value. This electronic portfolio is updated each session, to help students manage their investments.

Assignment 1: Introduction to Spreadsheets

Assignment 2: Introduction to Stock Market Terminology

Assignment 3: Playing the Stock Market

Assignment 4: Investment Record Trade 1

Assignment 5: Organize Investment Information using Excel

Session 1 Review Stock Market and Spreadsheet Checkup
Session 1 Extension Activity Track the Stock Market on the Internet

Some pages have been removed from this sample.

Session 1: The TechnoStock Exchange

> For every session, the Teacher Guide features:
> - ✓ an introduction with a materials list
> - ✓ preparation advice
> - ✓ teaching strategies
> - ✓ lesson plans for each assignment
> - ✓ learning objectives for the session

companies listed on the stock market functions. Once profiles to determine those companies receiving a stock create a table that contains current market value. This their investments.

- Teacher Resource
  - o Investment Portfolio sample
- Investor Folder
  - o Workbook folder – individual assignments, reviews, skill reviews, extension activities
- Handouts
  - o Company Profiles
  - o TechnoStock Exchange Listings
- Game Materials
  - o Scrap paper, envelopes, calculators
  - o Technodollars
  - o TechnoStock Certificates
- Optional Activities
  - o Session 1 Review

Teacher Preparation

- The **Investor** folder must be available to students. Detailed instructions are included in the *Preparing to Teach* section of this teacher guide.
- Prepare Company Profiles and TechnoStock Exchange Listings handout.
- Prepare Technodollars and TechnoStock Certificates.
- (Optional) Print flashcards.

Teaching Strategy

This section for teachers explains each assignment and gives helpful tips.

...plain the scenario to students:

...ume the role of a
...money for your clients.
...ions by purchasing
...Stock Exchange (TSE).
...keep track of all
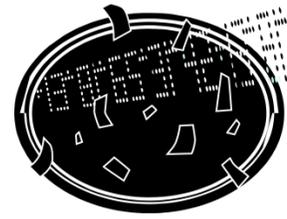
Assignment 1 Introduction to Spreadsheets

It is essential that students possess basic spreadsheet skills. In this assignment, students are introduced to the spreadsheet program Microsoft Excel. Once students are familiar with the terminology, have them complete Assignment 1. Before beginning, discuss the following:

What is a spreadsheet program?

- A spreadsheet program is a computer application that simulates a paper accounting worksheet. It displays multiple cells that together make up a grid consisting of rows and columns; each cell contains either alphanumeric text or numeric values.

What does a spreadsheet program do? A spreadsheet program lets a person:

- enter information and easily edit what is written in a cell

- calculate numbers easily

- track numbers and trends over time

Spreadsheet terminology:

- worksheet: A worksheet is a page made up of columns and rows.

- column: A column is a group of cells stacked vertically, one on top of another in a worksheet.

- column heading: A column heading is the name of the column. This is a letter.

- row: A row is a group cells that are placed horizontally, beside each other in a worksheet.

- row heading: A row heading is the name of the row. This is a number.

- cell: A cell is a box where information is put. A worksheet has many boxes.

- cell name: A cell name is the location of the box where a column and row meet.
  For example, a box in column A - row 2, would be called cell A2.

- name box: The name box tells the name of the selected cell.

- formula bar: The formula bar is an area where you can add or change information in a cell.

Assignment 2 Introduction to Stock Market Terminology

In this assignment, students are introduced to the stock market and how it operates. They learn terms such as *stock, broker, stock exchange,* and *floor broker*.

- stock: a share of a company, represented by a certificate of ownership.

- broker: an agent who buys and sells stocks, bonds and other securities for customers, in return for a fee or commission.

- stock exchange: a building or place where stocks, bonds and other securities are bought and sold.

- floor broker: an agent who buys and sells stocks at the stock exchange for customers and brokerage houses.

Assignment 3 Playing the Stock Market

In this assignment, students are introduced to the stock market simulation of this project. Students are grouped into investment teams. Consider keeping groups academically balanced by assigning at least one member to each group who possesses good reading skills and/or discussion abilities.

The group is given money (Technodollars) and profiles of the fictitious companies (Company Profiles). As a team, they decide how many stocks they wish to buy and from which companies. Then they purchase the stocks from the floor broker (teacher).

Assignment 4 Investment Record Trade 1

In this assignment, students begin to record their investment portfolio. This is used in the following sessions to track the value of their investments as stock prices vary over time. They list the companies, number of shares purchased, and cost of share. Then they calculate the total stock value and cash available.

Assignment 5 Organize Investment Information using Excel

In this assignment, students transfer the data recorded in Assignment 4 to a spreadsheet. They create a table and then format it using *Table Styles* to make it attractive, clear and easy to read.

Introduce the symbol ***** to the students. This represents the multiplication function in a spreadsheet.

You may wish to have students view the *Investment Portfolio* worksheet as a sample of the completed assignment. Have the students open the completed worksheet from the *Investor* folder copied to each workstation.

Lesson Plan

Assignment 1 - Introduction to S[...]

- Open Microsoft Excel.
- Label the parts of the M[...] [...] Title Bar, Name Box, Tabs, Sheet Tabs, Commands, Window controls, and Scroll Bars.
- Use the mouse pointer, SHIFT key, and CTRL key to select columns. Note the differences between each method.
- Use the mouse pointer, SHIFT key, and CTRL key to select rows. Note the differences between each method.
- Select a specific cell and note the cell name.
- Enter text into a cell by either typing it directly into the box or into the formula bar.
- Resize the width of a column by double clicking in the header and by manually dragging.
- Resize the row height.
- Use the ENTER key, tab key, name box and arrow keys to move from cell to cell.
- Select a range of cells using the SHIFT key.
- Exit Microsoft Excel.

Assignment 2 - Introduction to Stock Market Terminology

- What is the stock market?
- What is a stock?
- Who sells stocks?
- Why do people want to buy stocks?
- How do I purchase stocks?

Assignment 3 - Playing the Stock Market

- Assemble materials.
- Acquire Technodollars.
- Read Company Profiles and Stock Exchange Listings.
- Decide on stocks to purchase and record purchases on Investment Record Trade 1

Assignment 4 - Investment Record Trade 1

- Record Trade 1.

The Lesson Plan lists the individual steps in each assignment.

Some pages have been removed from this sample.

Assignment 5 - Organize Investment Information using Excel

- Open Microsoft Excel.

- Add table headings.

- Add stock names to table.

- Add remaining headings.

- Enter investment data into the table.

- Format the table.

- Save the investment portfolio.

- Exit Microsoft Excel.

Learning Objectives

Content Knowledge:
- ☑ analyze business data to make educated trade decisions
- ☑ study companies on the TSE to determine which are a good investment
- ☑ purchase shares in companies listed on the TSE
- ☑ understand the purpose of mathematics in the real world

Technical Skills:

Operating Environment
- ☑ create a new folder to save work
- ☑ open and close a program

Applied Tec
- ☑ orga

Spreadshee
- ☑ ope
- ☑ ente
- ☑ cha
- ☑ sele
- ☑ loca
- ☑ use
- ☑ use
- ☑ use the formula bar to add data to a selected cell
- ☑ use the arrow, tab and enter keys to move between cells
- ☑ format a table to alter its appearance
- ☑ use the keyboard and mouse to select a range of cells
- ☑ identify parts of a worksheet window – title bar, ribbon, tab, group, command, window controls, name box, formula bar, column heading, row heading, active cell, sheet tab

Learning Objectives are specified for each of the six sessions in the project. A checklist of all objectives is provided at the end of the project in Session 7.

Assignment 1: Introduction to Spreadsheets

In this assignment, you learn the parts of the Microsoft Excel window.

Open Microsoft Excel

▷ Open *Microsoft Excel*.

▷ Click *Blank workbook*.

Students begin with an introduction to the Microsoft Excel window.

Label the Parts of the Microsoft Excel Window

Terms:

☐ Ribbon

☐ Formula Bar

☐ Group

☐ Title Bar

☐ Name Box

☐ Tab

☐ Sheet Tab

☐ Command

☐ File tab

☐ Help

☐ Scroll Bars

☐ Cell

1. **File Tab (Backstage)**	5. **Window controls**	9. **Group**
2. **Tab**		
3. **Title Bar**		
4. **Ribbon**		

The Teacher Guide includes the answer key.

Parts of the Microsoft Excel Window:

Title Bar A bar at the top of the window that shows the name of the document, program name, and the control buttons.

File Tab Located at the left of the tabs on the ribbon, the File tab opens Backstage view. Backstage View houses commands that affect the document as a whole, or the application itself. Commands found here include: saving, opening and closing a document, creating a new document, printing, and changing Excel options. To return to the document, click the Back button or press escape.

Ribbon A band along the top of the window that holds the Quick Access Toolbar, title bar, tabs, commands, window controls, and other tools.

Name Box A box that shows the name of the active cell.

Tab A part of the ribbon used to organize commands that do similar types of activities. For example, the Insert tab has commands that add objects to the worksheet.

Window controls Control how the document window is displayed on the screen. Minimize the window to the taskbar, Restore the window (or Maximize Window) to full size, and Close the window.

Cell Found on a worksheet, a cell is a rectangular box that is identified by a unique letter and number combination. You would type your number or text into this box.

Group A collection of commands on a tab that do similar actions. For example, the Alignment group contains commands that change the placement of text in a cell, such as Left, Center, or Right.

Scroll Bars Bars used to change the part of the worksheet shown in the window. The worksheet can be moved up or down using the vertical scroll bar, or to the left and right using the horizontal scroll bar.

Sheet Tab A tab at the bottom corner of the window that changes the active worksheet.

Formula Bar A bar that lets you insert or edit the contents of a cell.

Command A button, menu, or box that tells the program to do a task. A command often has a picture that shows the action. For example, the Cut command looks like a pair of scissors.

Follow the instructions to learn how to:
- select columns, rows, and cells
- enter text
- move from one cell to another

Working with Columns

Columns are vertical (up and down) groups of cells. The area at the top of each column is called a *column heading*. Column headings are labeled alphabetically. The worksheet only shows a few columns, but Microsoft Excel has a total of 16,384 columns.

> Click on column heading **A**.

> Click on column heading **C**.

> Click on column heading **E**.

1.   What happens when you click on the column headings?

The individual column is selected when the column heading is clicked.

> Now, click on column heading **A**, hold down the SHIFT key, and then click the column heading **D**.

2.   What happens when you click on the column headings?

**Columns A, B, C, and D are all selected.**

> Click on column heading **A**, hold down the CTRL key, and then click the column **C** and **E** headings.

3.

For the paperless classroom, students can answer the questions in their digital workbooks using the latest version of Adobe Reader.

The Teacher Guide includes answers.

Working with Rows

Rows are horizontal (left to right) groups of cells. The area to the left of each row is called the *row heading*. Row headings are labeled numerically. The worksheet only shows a few rows, but there are over a million rows in Microsoft Excel
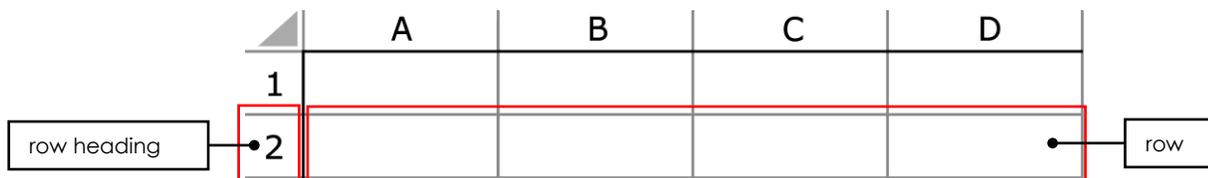

▷ Click on row heading **5**.

▷ Click on row heading **10**.

▷ Click on row heading **15**.

4.   What happens when you [...]

       The individual row is sel[ected.]

> Illustrated, step by step instructions make learning spreadsheet skills fun and easy.

▷ Now, click on row heading **5**, hold down the SHIFT key, and then click the row heading **10**.

5.   What happens when you click on the row headings?

       Rows 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 are all selected.

▷ Click on row heading **1**, hold down the CTRL key, and then click the row **5** and **10** headings.

6.   What happens when you click on the row headings?

       Rows 1, 5, and 10 only are selected.

Working with Cells

A cell is the location where a row and column meet. Cells can hold words, numbers, or mathematical formulas. Each cell has a name called a *cell reference*. The cell reference is shown in the *name box*. A cell reference is the column and row location. For example, the cell reference for the cell that intersects column **A** and row **1** is **A1**.
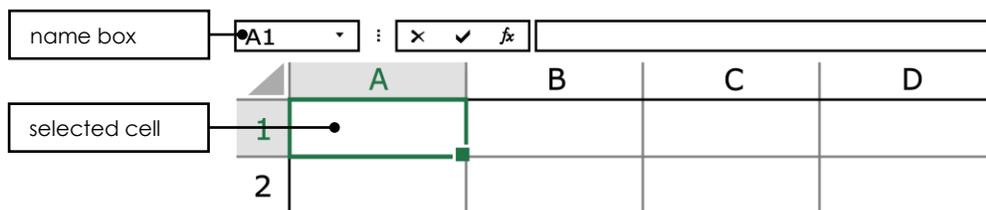
▷ With the mouse, click in cell **A1** to select it.

▷ Move the mouse to column **D**, then count down 2 rows. Click to select the cell.

7.   Look in the name box. What is the cell reference?

       D3

How to Enter Text

▷ Select cell **A1**, type **hello**.

You can add text by typing in the cell **or** in the formula bar.
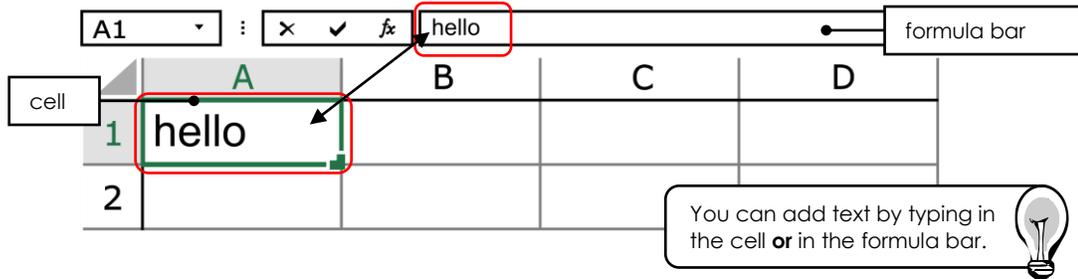
▷ Click the mouse at the end of t

▷ Press the SPACEBAR once and the

Helpful tips throughout the assignment ensure success and assist in troubleshooting.

Move from Cell to Cell

▷ Press the ENTER key to move from cell **A1** to cell **A2**.

▷ Press the TAB key to move from cell **A2** to cell **B2**.

▷ Use the mouse to move to cell **C3**.

▷ Highlight **C3** in the *Name box*. Type **B4**, and then press ENTER to select cell **B4**.
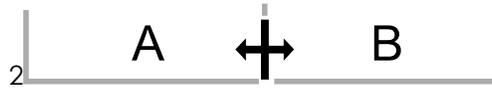

8. List the different ways you can move from cell to cell.

1) Click the cell directly with the mouse.   2) Use the ENTER key.   3) Use the TAB key.

4) Type the cell reference into the name box.

Resize Column Width

▷ Place the mouse pointer between the column **A** and column **B** headers.

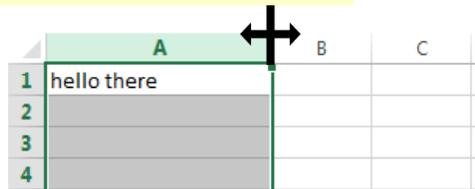▷ *Double click* the mouse when the mouse pointer changes to a double arrow.

A ✛ B

2

9. What happens?

The column width automatically resizes to fit the data in the cell.

Questions guide student learning.

and column **B** headers.

mouse pointer changes to a double

	A	B	C
1	hello there		
2			
3			
4			

10. What happens?

The column width increases to the desired width.

▷ Place the mouse pointer between the column **E** and column **F** headers.

▷ Click and drag the mouse to the *left* when the mouse pointer changes to a double arrow.

11. What happens?

The column width decreases to the desired width.

Some pages have been removed from this sample.

Use the Arrow Keys

 ▷ Press the UP (↑) ARROW key.

16. What is the cell reference of the new active cell?

    B3

 ▷ Press the DOWN (↓) ARROW key.

17. What is the cell reference of the new active cell?

    B4

 ▷ Press the RIGHT (→) ARROW key.

18. What is the cell reference of the new active cell?

    C4

 ▷ Press the LEFT (←) arrow key.

19. What is the cell reference of the new active cell?

    B4

Select a Range of Cells

Any group of cells (two or more) is
first and last cells in the range sep

 ▷ Click the mouse in cell **A1**

 ▷ Press the SHIFT key and click

20. What is the range address

    A1:D6

Exit Microsoft Excel

 ▷ Click the File tab and choo

 ▷ Do not save the changes.

In this activity, students learn
spreadsheet skills including:
  ✓ enter data into cells
  ✓ select a row or column
  ✓ change the width of a column
  ✓ locate a cell by reference
  ✓ use multiple methods to move
     between cells
  ✓ format a table

Assignment 2: Introduction to Stock Market Terminology

Read the information below to learn stock market terminology.
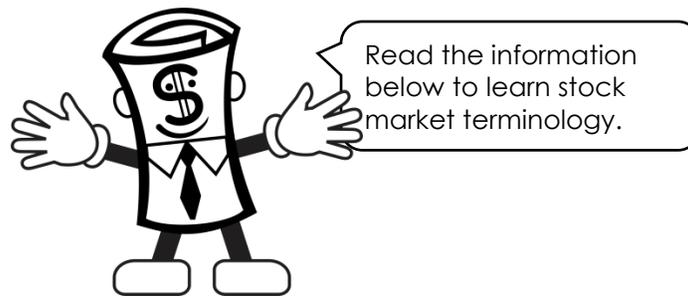
What Is the Stock Market?

You may have been to the market with your mom or dad to buy fruit, vegetables, or flowers. A market is a place where people come to sell or buy goods. Similarly, the *stock market* is place where people buy and sell stocks.

What Is a Stock?

A *stock* represents ownership in a company. It is a type of investment that buys you a portion or share of a company.

Who Sells Stocks?

Occasionally, a company may need to raise money so that their business can continue to grow. They may need new equipment, capital for an expansion project such as a new production line in their manufacturing plant, or funds for new technology development. Everything costs money! Employees, manufacturing, transportation, and marketing are all expenses. Dividing the ownership of a company is an excellent method of raising money.
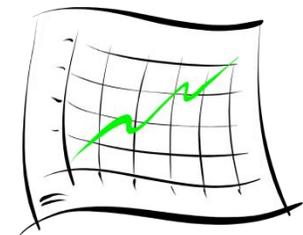
Think of what you do when you need money. Do you ask a friend to loan you money? A loan means you must pay the money back. If you borrowed money from a friend, you would need to repay them in the near future. However, it is better to receive money and not have to pay it back. Parents are great for simply giving you money.

Companies would also much rather receive money and not repay it. If they took a loan from a bank, they would have to repay the bank. But, if they decide to share their company, they can sell a portion of it in the form of stocks to other people. Money raised from selling ownership never has to be paid back!

Next, students are introduced to the stock market, how it operates, and stock market terminology.

Why Do People Want to Buy Stocks?

Quite simply, people buy stocks to make money. It is a form of investment. When a stock is purchased, the company uses the money to help their business grow. The growth results in the company earning more money, causing the stock price to rise. If an investor sold their stock at a higher price than what they purchased it at, they too, would make money.

$50. The company has an excellent
e lower than ever before, and they
575. That means that you, the investor,
t sound like much but if you owned

1. How much money would you have made if you owned 1000 stocks of Coca Cola?

    $25,000 WOW! That is a lot of money.

Is it really that simple? Wouldn't everyone who owned stocks in companies be rich?

No, it is not that simple. Sometimes companies do not perform well, they make poor business decisions or the market changes, and instead of making more money they start to lose money. If the company loses money what do you think happens to the value of the stock? Yes, that is right, it goes down.

Let's reexamine the purchase of that stock in Coca Cola for $50. Say that the company had a bad year and had to recall the product due to moldy bottles and people getting sick. A production plant had a fire and they were unable to make enough cola drinks and now sales are falling. The company is losing money. Remember, the stock was purchased at $50, but now the stock is worth only $25. If you, the investor, were to sell your stock, you would have $25 less than what you originally purchased the stock for. When you invest in the stock market you can make a lot of money, but you can also lose a lot of money.

2. If you originally purchased 100 stocks at a cost of $5000, how much money would you lose if you sold now?

    $2,500

3. What would you have lost if you owned and sold 1000 stocks?

    $25,000

4. What would you have lost if you owned and sold 10,000 stocks?

    $250,000

How Do I Purchase Stocks?

Now that you know that buying stocks can make you money, where do you go to purchase a stock? As previously mentioned, stocks are sold on the *stock market*. But the stock market could be far away from where you live. There are markets in Toronto (Toronto Stock Exchange), New York (New York Stock Exchange), Tokyo (Tokyo Stock Exchange), and London (London Stock Exchange). However, you may not be close to any of those locations. No problem! You can go and visit, telephone, or trade electronically on the Internet with your *broker*.

Brokers work in places called brokerage houses. Their job is to buy stocks for you from the stock market. After you contact your broker, he or she sends a message to a person who is working at the stock market. This person is called a *floor broker*.

Your broker tells the floor broker what you want to buy. Now the floor broker goes to the part of the stock market that is allocated to this particular stock and makes the purchase on your behalf. The trade is then reported using a computer. The floor broker then contacts the broker at the brokerage house to let him or her know that the transaction is complete. You now have bought a stock!

A paper stock certificate is then issued as proof that you have made the purchase. Typically your broker keeps a record of the stock you own rather than sending you the actual certificate. The process is repeated when you want to sell your stock.

5.   Do you think you would be a good stock broker? Why or why not?
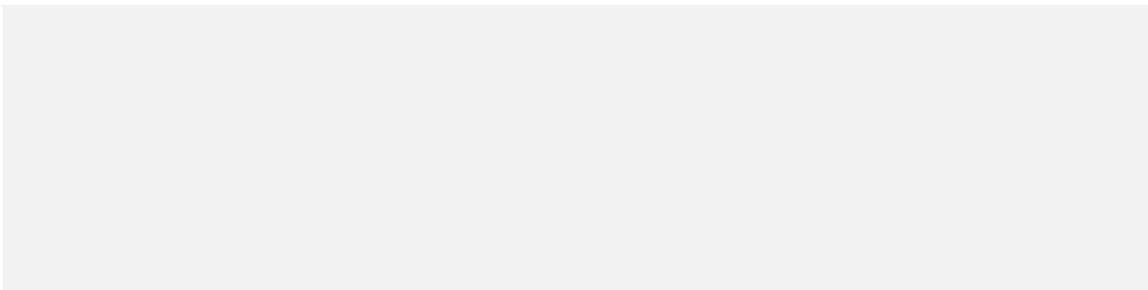
A stock market simulation is a meaningful way to show students the purpose and application of mathematics in the real world.

Assignment 3: Playing the Stock Market

Throughout this project, you participate in a simulation that replicates trading on the stock market. You [...] the role of a broker working for an investment company. In small [...] on the TechnoStock Exchange [...] articles printed in *Money and* [...] companies listed on the TSE. With [...] published that have an impact on [...] you must be wise investors in order to [...]

The TechnoInvestor Resource folder includes everything teachers need for a stock market simulation.

Materials

- Technodollars
- Stock Certificates
- Company Profiles
- TechnoStock Exchange Listings

- Scrap paper
- Calculators
- Pencils
- Envelopes

Setup

1. Form small groups of 4 or 5 students.

2. Obtain **400 Technodollars** as listed in the table below.

Denomination		Quantity	Total Value
100	x	1	100
50	x	2	100
20	x	5	100
10	x	5	50
5	x	8	40
1	x	10	10

3. Acquire a calculator, scrap piece of paper and pencil.
   TIP: Click Start and type "calculator" in the search box for the built-in Windows calculator.

4. The teacher will act as the floor broker responsible for managing the buying and selling of stocks on the TechnoStock Exchange (TSE). Therefore, he or she will need the remaining Technodollars and the TechnoStock certificates arranged on a table.

How to Play

5. Acquire a *Company Profiles* handout from the teacher.

Students form investment teams and prepare to trade stocks.

6. Read the information on each company to determine possible investments.

About the Company Profile:

Company profiles describe eight fictitious companies, written specifically for middle school students.

Company Profiles

TechnoAir Airlines

...ines is the fifth largest airline in the nation.

...an 2000 departures daily to 136 domestic and 92 ...estinations.

...s in Newark, Cleveland, and Guam.

...ves more international cities than any other carrier.

...60 years ago by Ted Airport.

...bankruptcy protection and both times emerged with a ...n for growth and profits.

...e year high **75 technodollars**

...e year low **29 technodollars**

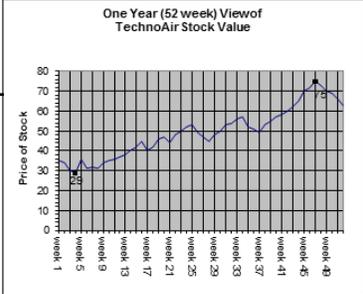This means that over the past year the highest price of the stock was 75.

This means that over the past year the lowest price of the stock was 29.

This graph shows the value of the stock over 1 year (52 week) period. Examining the graph tells about the value of the stock.

Is it rising or falling?

Is it very volatile? Volatile means it has sharp increases or decreases over a short period of time.

Is the value constant? Constant means it keeps a similar value over time.

One Year (52 week) View of TechnoAir Stock Value

7. Acquire the *TechnoStock Exchange Listings* handout. This document contains information about the amount of money the companies listed are selling for on the TSE.

TechnoStock Exchange Listings

365 day high	365 day low	Stock	Symbol	Current Stock Value
29	14	Dream Cola	DC	20
62	27	Pets R Family	PRF	32
35	29	Kids Bank	KB	32
39	26	Pizza King	PK	28
29	75	TechnoAir	TA	63
68	37	TechnoMotor Company	TMC	47
39	4	Green Power	GP	11
34	15	Ruby Games	RG	20

8. Use a calculator and scrap paper to p...

9. Assign a group member to purchase st...

It's time

Stock exchange listings show the value of every company. Teachers hand out updated listings during each of the four trading sessions.
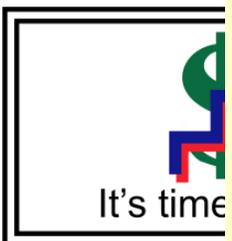
Some pages have been removed from this sample.

Assignment 4: Investment Record Trade 1

Record Trade 1

Student investment groups track their purchases in preparation for entering the data into a spreadsheet.

p in the chart below.

pany

Once complete, calculate the investment portfolio value by adding together the total stock values to the amount of cash.

Date:			
Name of Share	**Number of Shares**	**Cost of Share**	**Total Stock Value**
	Cash Available		
	Total Investment Portfolio Value		

Assignment 5: Organize Investment Information Using Excel

> Follow the instructions to organize investment information in a table. Make the table look great using *Format as Table* - a set of preset styles or designs to format a range of cells.

Open Microsoft Excel

▷ Open *Microsoft Excel*.

▷ Click *Blank workbook*.

Add Table Headings

▷ Select cell **A1**. Type **Investment Portfolio**.

▷ Select cell **A3**. Type **Date**.

▷ Press the TAB key. Cell **B3** is now active. I___

▷ Click to select cell **A4**. Type **Name of Sh___**

▷ Press the TAB key. Cell **B4** is now active. Type **Number of Shares**.

▷ Press the TAB key. Cell **C4** is now active. Type **Cost of Share**.

▷ Press the TAB key again. Now cell **D4** is active. Type **Total Stock Value**. Press ENTER.

> Illustrated, step by step instructions show students how to record their investment portfolio data in an Excel spreadsheet.

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Investment Portfolio				
2					
3	Date	Nov. 5, 2015			
4	Name of S	Number o	Cost of Sh	Total Stock Value	
5					

▷ To enlarge *column A* place the mouse pointer between column headings **A** and **B**.

▷ When the mouse pointer changes to a double arrow, double click the mouse button to automatically resize the column to the fit the cell contents.

▷ Repeat for columns **B**, **C**, and **D**.

	A	B	C	D
1	Investment Portfolio			
2				
3	Date	Nov. 3, 2019		
4	Name of Share	Number of Shares	Cost of Share	Total Stock Value
5				

Some pages have been removed from this sample.

▷ The *Format As Table* box opens displaying the range of selected cells. Click to select the *My table has headers* option and click *OK*.

The table is formatted to make it clear and easy to read.

at As Table ? ✕

e is the data for your table?

= $A$4:$D$14

☑ My table has headers

OK   Cancel

Range of selected cells; A4 through D14.

	f Shares		Cost of Share		Total Stock Value	
	5		20		100	
	0		32		0	
Kids Bank	0		32		0	
Pizza King	3		28		84	
TechnoAir	2		63		126	
TechnoMotor Company	0		47		0	
Green Power	0		11		0	
			20		0	
					90	
					400	

The most important factor in choosing a style is to make the information clear and easy to understand.

The colors and styles are there to make the table look great but also to help the viewer read the words and numbers on the table easily.

Save the Investment Portfolio

▷ Click the File tab and select *Save*.
Go to the place where you save your work. *(Ask your teacher where to save your work.)*

▷ Click the tool that makes a new folder.

New folder

Name the new <u>folder</u> **Investor**.

▷ Press ENTER.

▷ Select the new folder and click *Open*.

▷ In the *File name* box, type **Investment Portfolio**.

▷ Click *Save*.

Exit Microsoft Excel

Session 1 Review: Stock Market and Spreadsheet Checkup

Answer True (T) or False (F) to the following questions.

Review lessons at the end of sessions provide activities to check and reinforce newly learned skills, concepts, and terminology.

1. ~~ore.~~ **T** or **F**

2. ~~or share of a~~ **T** or F

3. ~~ack.~~ **T** or **F**

4. When a stock is purchased, the company uses the money to help their business grow. **T** or F

5. Everyone who owns stocks in companies is rich. T or **F**

6. A broker's job is to buy stocks for you from the stock market. **T** or F

7. You can trade stocks by telephone, electronically, or speaking directly with your broker. **T** or F

8. Brokers work in places called stock markets. T or **F**

9. Whether a company makes or loses money has little or no effect on stock value. T or **F**

10. After you contact your broker, he or she contacts a floor broker. **T** or F

/10

Teacher Guides include answers.

Some pages have been removed from this sample.

Session 1 Extension Activity: Track the Stock Market on the Internet

Find out about different companies that sell stocks.

Extension Activities at the end of sessions provide optional enrichment challenges.

Internet Research: About Stocks

1. Access the site http://finance.yahoo.com/ and use the symbol lookup feature in order to find the ticker symbols for the companies listed in the table below. Once you find the ticker symbol, fill in the table for each company.

2. In the last row of the table, select a company of your own choosing and complete the chart with its information.

> **TIP:** If necessary, change the fractions to a decimal. For example, 25 ¾ = $25.75. Do this in order to determine how much money you will be spending when the main portfolio is created.

Company Name	Ticker Symbol	Opening Price	Previous Close	52 Week High	52 Week Low
Apple Inc.					
Air Canada					
McDonald's Corp.					
Sony Corporation					
Microsoft Corporation					

3. Open Microsoft Excel and create a worksheet to track this information. Apply your knowledge to format the worksheet.

4. Save the workbook to your student folder as **Portfolio2**.