Kit’s Corner Shop Calculator

Learning objective: I can understand how a spreadsheet uses cells, rows, and columns to organise data and perform simple calculations.

About 15 minutes. Grown-up tip: Ask your child to imagine a giant grid on the floor and explain that every square has a special 'address'.

Kit the fox is helping the local corner shop owner track their sales. A spreadsheet is like a digital grid. Each box is called a 'cell'. Cells are named by their column letter and row number (e.g., A1).

Example: If there are 5 apples in cell B2 and 2 apples in cell B3, the total in cell B4 would be 'B2 + B3'.

Look at the shop table below and answer the questions.

	A (Item)	B (Price)
1	Apple	£1
2	Banana	£2
3	Total	?

Word bank: cell · column · row · formula · data

1. What is the name of the cell that holds the price of the Banana? (1 mark)

2. If you wanted to add up the prices of the Apple and the Banana, what formula would you write in cell B3? (2 marks)

3. A 'row' goes across the screen, and a 'column' goes down. Which letter identifies the column containing the prices? (1 mark)

4. Kit adds a Carrot in cell A4 for £1. What is the new total price in cell B5? (Use the formula B1 + B2 + B4) (2 marks)

5. Why is a spreadsheet better than writing prices on a piece of paper? Give one reason. (2 marks)

Draw: A friendly cartoon fox wearing a smart waistcoat standing next to a large, glowing digital grid on a screen, with icons of fruit floating nearby.

*Extension challenge: Imagine you are selling 5 hedgehogs made of clay for £2 each. If you put the number '5' in cell C1 and '2' in cell C2, what formula would you use in cell C3 to find the total? (Hint: Use * for multiply).*

I did it! **Name:** _____ **Date:** _____

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