



Money—Exercises

Answer the following questions !

What did early civilisations use as money ? _____

What disadvantages did the system of barter have ? _____

What did the American colonists use as money ? _____

Which metals became very valuable during the Middle Ages ? _____

Who guaranteed the value of coins ? _____

When did paper money come into use ? _____

Where did the idea come from and why ? _____

Why did many governments have to have a lot of gold in their banks ? _____

What happens when a government produces too much paper money ? _____

Why do many people buy goods with credit cards ? _____

Correct these sentences !

Some historians believe that the first coins came from China .

The Aztecs used coffee beans as money because they had a lot of them.

In the Middle Ages a round piece of metal was stamped by a goldsmith. He also guaranteed its value.

If a customer pays by credit card the shop assistant lends him money.

If there are not enough goods to buy, prices go down.

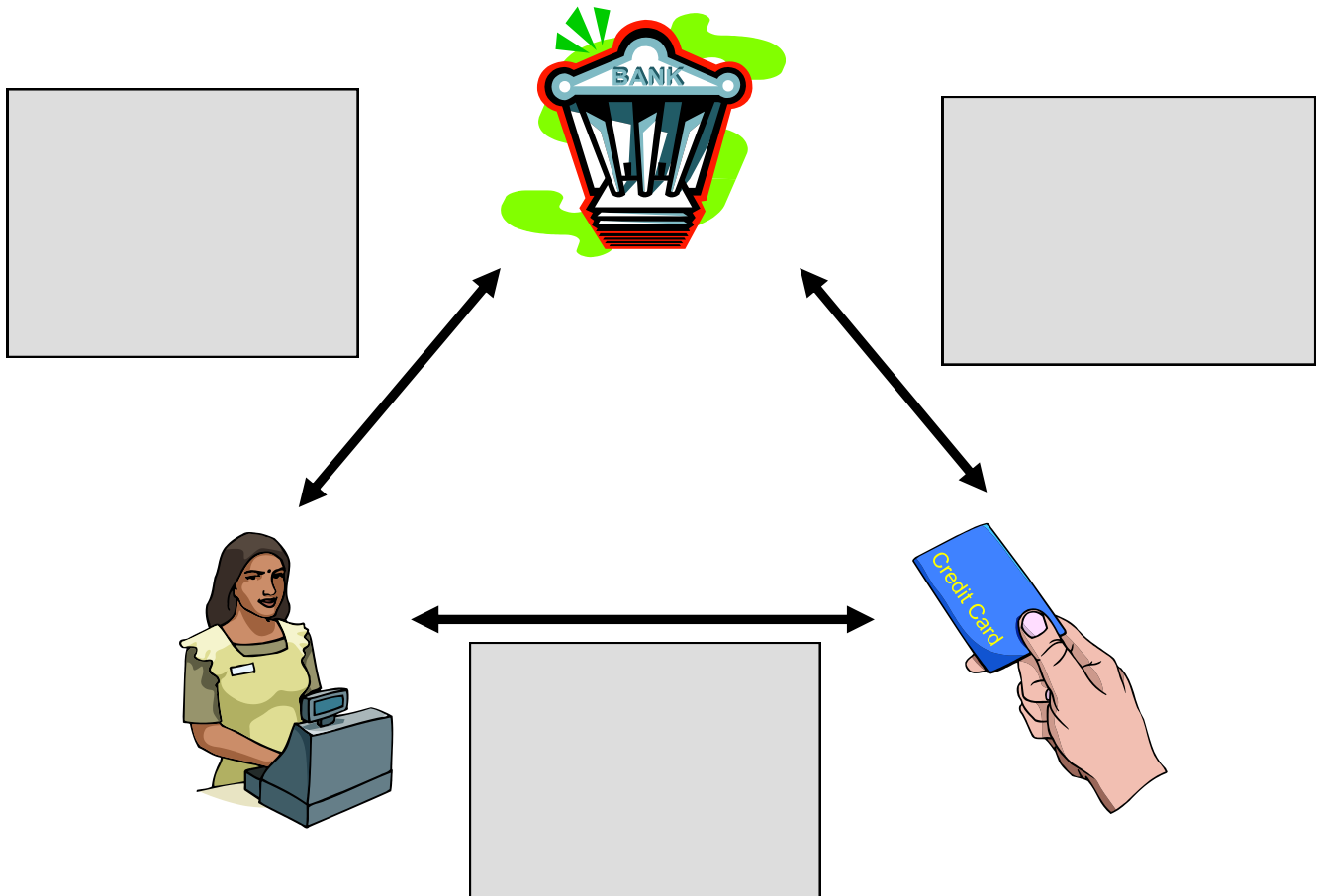


Money—Exercises

Put the sentences about the Euro into their correct order.

| | |
|---|--|
| | their own currencies. The Euro banknotes were designed by the |
| | say that the Euro will become a strong currency and it will help |
| | and bridges on them. There are eight coins—from one cent to two |
| 1 | On January 1, 2002 the Euro became the official currency of twelve EU |
| | other side countries have their own national designs. Many experts |
| | Austrian Robert Kalina. They have a map, the EU flag , windows, arches |
| | states. Only Sweden, Denmark and Great Britain decided to stay with |
| | unify the European Union and make it stronger. |
| | Euros. One side of the coins look the same in each country, but on the |

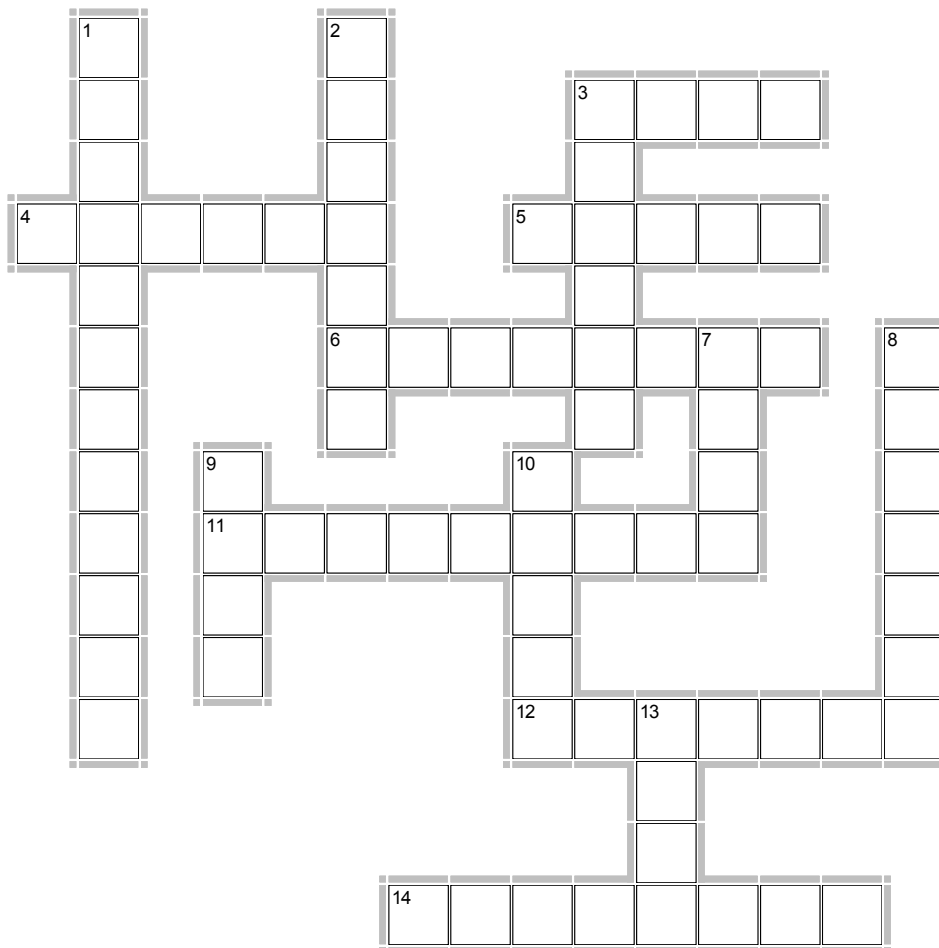
What happens when you pay with a credit card. Write some information into the boxes !





Money—Exercises

Crossword – Money



Across

3. a piece of paper money
4. last name of the person who designed the Euro banknotes
5. to exchange goods
6. the money that a country uses
11. this happens if the government produces too much money
12. to say that something will happen
14. a person who goes to a shop and buys things

Down

1. bad side of something
2. something that the American colonists used as a form of money
3. system where you do not use money - you exchange goods
7. round piece of metal that is used as money
8. a safe place where you put money or gold
9. to put your name on an important document
10. to put a sign on a coin
13. money of the European Union



Money—Exercises

Complete the text by filling in the correct words from the box !

In early civilisations people _____ goods in a system called _____. This, however, also had some _____. If someone else didn't need what you had to offer you couldn't get other things in return.

As time went on people used objects that were _____ as a form of money. Grain, salt , _____ or cacao beans were used in the Middle Ages.

Later on, round pieces of _____, especially gold and silver became a popular form of money. Governments put a _____ on them and _____ their value.

About three hundred years ago _____ started to give people pieces of paper in return for their gold. This was the beginning of paper money.

In the 20th century _____ started to produce paper money for the gold that they had. It was easier to carry around and _____ to produce. But if a government gave its people too much paper money, they would have too much to spend and _____ would go up. This is called _____.

During the second half of the last century banks stopped giving their _____ a lot of money if they needed it. Instead they _____ information to other banks.

Today, lots of people use _____. When you want to buy something you show the shop assistant your credit card and _____ a small piece of paper. The bank gives the shop assistant the money at once and the customer _____ the money back after a few weeks.



| | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| barter | goldsmiths | prices |
| cheaper | governments | sign |
| credit cards | guaranteed | stamp |
| customers | inflation | tobacco |
| disadvantages | metal | transferred |
| exchanged | pays | valuable |

