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Money, - Key

Put the sentences about the Euro in their correct order.

3	their own currencies. The Euro banknotes were designed by the
8	say that the Euro will become a strong currency and it will help
5	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
7	other side countries have their own national designs. Many experts
4	Austrian Robert Kalina. They have a map, the EU flag , windows, arches
2	states. Only Sweden, Denmark and Great Britain decided to stay with
9	unify the European Union and make it stronger.
6	Euros. One side of the coins look the same in each country, but on the

Correct these sentences

Some historians believe that the first coins were made by the Lydians.

The Aztecs used cacao beans because they were valuable and easy to carry.

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

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

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



Money, - Key

Fill in the correct words

In early civilisations people **exchanged** goods in a system called **barter**. This, however, also had some **disadvantages**. 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 **valuable** as a form of money. Grain, salt, **tobacco** or cacao beans were used in the Middle Ages.

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

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

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

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

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