Read the text below. For questions 1-10 choose the correct option

The history of money



From the earliest days of human beings on Earth bartering was the way people exchanged goods and services. If you grew rice, for example, you could trade of rice for other goods and services you needed.

Over time, though, bartering wasn't always possible. Sometimes people couldn't on what goods were worth in exchanges. In other situations, people simply might not want to trade for what you had available. These situations led to the of commodity money.

Commodities are basic items used by almost everyone in the past, popular commodities included salt, tea, cattle, and seeds and using these items of 'money' Some of the problems of bartering. However, commodities weren't always easy to transport and often they were difficult to store.

These with commodities led people to create coins out of metals to use as money. No one knows for sure who first such money, but historians believe metal objects were first used as money as early as 5000 B.C.

Eventually, societies moved away from using metals to make money. Known as representative money, the new paper and coins made of non-precious metals represented certain values that everyone in those societies could agree upon. Governments or banks would promise to exchange representative money for a specific of silver or gold.

Today, most modern currency is not by silver or gold. Instead, today's money is known as fiat money. Fiat is a Latin word that means "let it be done". Money has a certain value today because it was given that value by government fiat or decree. Legal tender laws now make it illegal to refuse legal currency in favour of some other form of payment.

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