

Today, we use money **to pay** for foods and services, but where did money come from? Around 9000 BC, people kept farm animals and grew cereals. They exchanged things they had for things they needed. But it wasn't easy **to exchange** goods. It was necessary **to find** another person who wanted what you had and had what you wanted. Some goods were difficult **to carry** and they didn't keep their value. Animals could get old and cereals could go bad. Also, people didn't always agree on the values.

From 1200 to 50BC, people used small objects **to buy** and sell goods, Shells, rocks and metal tools were easier **to carry**. But it was difficult **to divide** them into smaller amounts and people still didn't agree on their value.

In about 700 BC, the Chinese made the first coins. People could carry coins and they could give another people change. People agreed on the value, because it was written on them. But coins were very heavy and it was possible **to steal** them.

In the 16th century, people in England gave their heavy gold coins to goldsmiths. The goldsmiths gave them paper receipts **to use** for money. These receipts were early bills.

Today, we use bills, coins and plastic cards for money. We can spend our money or we can save it **to buy** things later. It doesn't grow old or rot. It's easy **to carry** and we can all use it because we agree on its value.

Grammar point: Infinitive with to (Read the passage and then answer)

1. After some verbs

2. After adjective: Ex It is nice to meet you.

3. Using comparative and superlative to make a sentence of each
(comedy show/live sport/soap opera or)

1. (Comparative)

2. (Superlative)
