

## FROM THE HISTORY OF MONEY

### Find the equivalents to the proverbs:

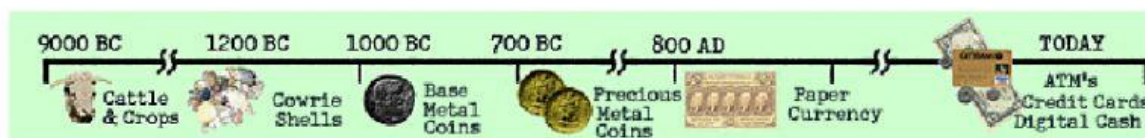
|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. There are people who have money, and who are rich. | a) Гроші керують світом.                                  |
| 2. I'd like to live as a poor man with lots of money. | b) Я хотів би жити як бідна людина та мати багато грошей. |
| 3. Money doesn't grow on trees.                       | c) Є люди які мать гроші, а є багатії                     |
| 4. Money makes the world go round.                    | d) Гроші не ростуть на деревах.                           |

### Vocabulary matching

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Banknote    | a) money that is used by a country such as the United Kingdom.              |
| 2. Cash        | b) coins or bank notes (not cheques)  |
| 3. Barter      | c) a piece of paper money; bill.  |
| 4. Check-book  | d) to trade without using money   |
| 5. Credit-card | e) book containing detachable cheques                                       |
| 6. Currency    | f) (plastic) card from a bank authorising the purchasing of goods on credit |

### Reading

Read and translate the text.



### Money has no smell, has it?

Do you know that thousands of years ago money had smell? In the days, of primitive man, people used things to wear or eat as money. Throughout history, a wide variety of items have served as money. Cattle, tobacco, grains, dog teeth, skins, salt, beads were used as money. This variety of money was eventually replaced by pieces of metal, particularly gold and silver.

The Lydians, a people of Asia Minor, were the first who used coined money. In the eighth century B.C., they began to make pieces of metal money which were different in weight and design and which could be easily recognised. Gold and silver had been in use as money long before that, but not in the form of coins.

In 118 B.C., banknotes in the form of leather money were used in China. One-foot square pieces of white deerskin edged in vivid colours were exchanged for goods. This is believed to be the beginning of a kind of paper money.

At present, nations continue to change their currencies. For example, the U.S. has already changed its \$100 and \$20 banknotes. More changes are in the works. Tomorrow is already here. Electronic money (or digital cash) is already being exchanged over the Internet.

**Decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F)**

|   | True | False |
|---|------|-------|
| 1. Primitive man had already used paper money.  |      |       |
| 2. People of China were the first who used coined money.                                |      |       |
| 3. People of Asia Minor, began to make pieces of metal money in the eighth century B.C. |      |       |
| 4. In 118 A.D., banknotes in the form of leather money were used in China.              |      |       |
| 5. At present, nations do not change their currencies.                                  |      |       |