
MONEY

Type of module	Creative Communicatuon
Target group	12–15-year-old learners
Level	A2
Written by	Fehér Judit, Helen Sherwin

A kiadvány az Educatio Kht. kompetenciafejlesztő oktatási program kerettanterve alapján készült.

A kiadvány a Nemzeti Fejlesztési Terv Humánerőforrás-fejlesztési Operatív Program 3.1.1. központi program (Pedagógusok és oktatási szakértők felkészítése a kompetencia alapú képzés és oktatás feladataira) keretében készült, a sulinova oktatási programcsomag részeként létrejött tanulói információhordozó. A kiadvány sikeres használatához szükséges a teljes oktatási programcsomag ismerete és használata.

A teljes programcsomag elérhető: www.educatio.hu címen.

Szakmai vezető: Kuti Zsuzsa

Szakmai bizottság: Enyedi Ágnes, dr. Majorosi Anna, dr. Morvai Edit

Szakértők: Faragó Livia, Tartsayné Németh Nóra

Szakmai lektorok: Fischer Júlia, Gorszkiné Siró Enikő

Idegen nyelvi lektorok: Kornél Zathureczky, Peter Doherty

Alkotószerkesztő: Sákovics Lília

Grafikai munka: Walton Promotion Kft.

Felelős szerkesztő: Burom Márton

©

Szerzők: Csibi Erzsébet, Fehér Judit, Helen Sherwin, Hunya Márta, K. Szabó Ilona

Educatio Kht. 2008

1.2/B TASK SHEET

CAN THIS BE MONEY?

No.	Material	Yes/No	Why?/Why not?
1	plastic		
2	metal		
3	textile		
4	wood		
5	stone		
6	glass		
7	shell		
8	salt		
9	paper		
10	diamond		

1.3 READING TEXT

FUNNY MONEY

Long ago, people in one part of the world didn't go to an office or a factory to earn money. They found their money on the ground. The money was large, round and flat. It looked just like what it was - a stone!



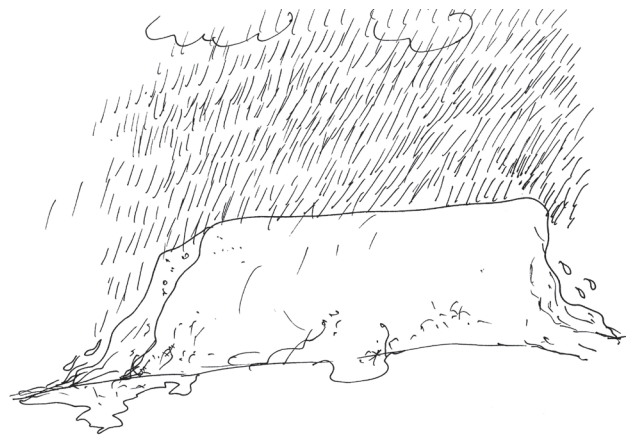
Because they were special stones and very hard to find, they were valuable. The larger the stone, the more value it was. The smallest money stones – about the size of a dinner plate – might buy a fish, a baby pig, or some vegetables. Slaves carried the heavier stones for the men and women who went shopping. The richest men had stones too big and heavy to carry around. These men left their stones in front of their houses so that everyone could see how rich they were.

People in some places found their money along the seashore – red, black and white shells. The women

broke the shells into little pieces, polished them, made small holes in them and strung them on strings. One string of shell money would buy food. A hundred strings might buy a canoe or a cow.

Some people could eat their money! They made money out of salt, which they shaped into little bricks. The bricks were all of the same size and value. They were stamped with a picture of the king to show that the king would accept the salt money. If the king would accept it, then everyone else would, too. Salt money wasn't heavy or difficult to carry like stone money, or so hard to find as shell money. But when it rained, the money could melt!

Finally, people started using metal money – copper and silver and gold. Metal wasn't easily damaged by water, by heat or by the passage of time. And since there wasn't very much of it, everyone wanted it. Metal money was made in many shapes – in small bricks, in disks, or in rings. Some of it was stamped like salt money.



Metal money was certainly better than salt, shell, or stone money. But if you have very much of it, metal money is hard to carry around. It is heavy and takes up a lot of space. So today we also have paper money, with numbers printed on it to show how much the money is worth.

Nowadays we also have plastic money. But this money is not a coin or a note and it has no value printed on it. It is a card. You can use it in shops to buy goods or you can take money out of your account using a cash machine. The easiest way to carry your money around is to carry a credit card. But be careful! If someone steals it, you may lose all your money!

Adapted from *Webster's Beginning Book of Facts*. (1978) Springfield, Massachusetts: Merriam-Webster Inc.

1.5 TASK SHEET

BARTER GAME

1 Scenario

You are starting a club room in your school, where people can go in the breaks and after the lessons. You have many things already but you do not have the right number of things.

2 Aim

This is what you need to have at the end of the game:

6 CD's

2 computer games

4 DVD's

6 magazines

3 How to play

You will get 18 object cards. You have to swap your object cards with other groups until you have the number of objects above.

Work in groups of four. One of you is group leader, the others are visitors.

The group leader stays at 'home base' and (s)he
looks after your cards
barter and swaps with visitors from other groups.

Visitors visit other groups and swap object cards.

Decide who is going to be your group leader.

4 The usual exchange rate is

1 DVD = 1 computer game = 2 CD's = 4 magazines,

... but you can try to do better.

5 Time limit: 5 minutes

6 Scoring

At the end of the game you get points for the groups of objects, not the individual objects.

Right number of a type of object:	3 points, so the maximum score is 12 points
More than needed of a type of object:	2 points
Fewer than needed of a type of object:	1 point
None of a type of object:	0 point

The winner is the group with the most points.

Good luck!

CD	CD	CD
CD	CD	CD
COMPUTER GAME	COMPUTER GAME	DVD
DVD	DVD	DVD
MAGAZINE	MAGAZINE	MAGAZINE
MAGAZINE	MAGAZINE	MAGAZINE











2.1 ABOUT MONEY TASK SHEET

1 Look at the money your teacher has put in the classroom and match the country with the money (currency).

South Africa / UK / Brazil / USA / India / China

Country	Currency
	Dollar
	Reais
	Pound
	Yuan
	Rupee
	Rand

2 What is the same and what is different about the currency?

Same

Different

.....

3 Which note is the:

most colourful?

smallest?

biggest?

most interesting?

the farthest from Hungary?

4 What's the number? Match A to B.

A

B

a) 3.9

i) One hundred and ninety three

b) 3120 forints

ii) Three point nine

c) 193

iii) Three thousand one hundred and twenty

d) 1,042

iv) Six thousand two hundred and forty nine

e) 6,249

v) One thousand and forty two

5 How much is it in forints?

Currency conversion table

1	Currency	2	Forints	3
	1 Brazilian Reais		1 real = 94 forints	10 reais =
	1 British pound		1 pound = 369 ft	10 pounds =
	1 Chinese yuan		1 RMB = 26 ft	100 RMB =
	1 Indian Rupee		1 rupee = 4.7 ft	100 rupees =
	1 SA rand		1 rand = 34 ft	20 rand =
	1 US dollar		1 dollar = 207 ft	5 dollars = 1035 ft

UK

	UK	China	Brazil	South Africa	USA	India
Big Mac	£2.00 738 ft			14 rand		55 rupees 258.5 ft
Cinema ticket	£9.00 3321 ft	50 RMB 1300 ft	13 reais	30 rand 1020 ft	6 dollars 1242 ft	8.5 rupees
Souvenir T-shirt	£15.00 5535 ft	25 RMB				30 rupees
Small bottle of water	£1.00 369 ft		0.90 reais 84.6 ft	5 rand 170 ft	0.95 dollars 196 ft	12 rupees 56.4 ft
Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince (hardback)	£10.00 3690 ft	178 RMB 4628 ft	50 reais 4700 ft		30 dollars 6120 ft	Don't know

CHINA

	UK	China	Brazil	South Africa	USA	India
Big Mac		10 RMB 260 ft	5.45 reais 512 ft			55 rupees
Cinema ticket	£9.00 3321 ft	50 RMB 1300 ft	13 reais 1222 ft		6 dollars	8.5 rupees 39.95 ft
Souvenir T-shirt	£15.00	25 RMB 650 ft	40 reais	60 rand 2040 ft	10 dollars 2070 ft	30 rupees 141 ft
Small bottle of water		2.5 RMB 65 ft		5 rand 70 ft	0.95 dollars 196 ft	
Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince (hardback)	£10.00 3690 ft	178 RMB 4628 ft	50 reais 4700 ft	197 rand		Don't know

BRAZIL

	UK	China	Brazil	South Africa	USA	India
Big Mac	£2.00	10 RMB	5.45 reais	14 rand	3 dollars	55 rupees
	738 ft		512 ft	476 ft	620 ft	258.5 ft
Cinema ticket			13 reais			8.5 rupees
			1222 ft			
Souvenir T-shirt		25 RMB	40 reais	60 rand	10 dollars	30 rupees
		650 ft	3760 ft		2070 ft	141 ft
Small bottle of water	£1.00	2.5 RMB	0.90 reais	5 rand	0.95 dollars	
	369 ft	65 ft	84.6 ft	170 ft		
Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince (hardback)	£10.00		50 reais	197 rand		Don't know
			4700 ft	6698 ft		

SOUTH AFRICA

	UK	China	Brazil	South Africa	USA	India
Big Mac	£2.00	10 RMB		14 rand	3 dollars	55 rupees
	738 ft	260 ft		476 ft	620 ft	
Cinema ticket	£9.00			30 rand	6 dollars	8.5 rupees
				1020 ft	1242 ft	39.95 ft
Souvenir T-shirt		25 RMB	40 reais	60 rand		30 rupees
			3760 ft	2040 ft		141 ft
Small bottle of water	£1.00		0.90 reais	5 rand	0.95 dollars	
	369 ft			170 ft	196 ft	
Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince (hardback)		178 RMB	50 reais	197 rand	30 dollars	Don't know
		4628 ft	4700 ft	6698 ft		

USA

	UK	China	Brazil	South Africa	USA	India
Big Mac	£2.00	10 RMB 260 ft	5.45 reais		3 dollars 620 ft	
Cinema ticket		50 RMB	13 reais 1222 ft		6 dollars 1242 ft	8.5 rupees 39.95 ft
Souvenir T-shirt	£15.00 5535 ft	25 RMB 650 ft		60 rand	10 dollars 2070 ft	
Small bottle of water			0.90 84.6 ft	5 rand 170 ft	0.95 dollars 196 ft	12 rupees
Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince (hardback)	£10.00 3690 ft	178 RMB 4628 ft	50 reais 4700 ft	197 rand 6698 ft	30 dollars 6210 ft	Don't know

INDIA

	UK	China	Brazil	South Africa	USA	India
Big Mac	£2.00 738 ft	10 RMB	5.45 reais 512 ft	14 rand		55 rupees 258.5 ft
Cinema ticket	£9.00	50 RMB 1300 ft		30 rand 1020 ft	6 dollars	8.5 rupees 39.95 ft
Souvenir T-shirt		25 RMB 650 ft	40 reais 3760 ft		10 dollars 2070 ft	30 rupees 141 ft
Small bottle of water	£1.00 369 ft	2.5 RMB 65 ft	0.90 reais			12 rupees 56.4 ft
Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince (hardback)			50 reais 4700 ft	197 rand 6698 ft	30 dollars	Don't know

2.3 PRICE GRID ANSWERS

ANSWERS

	UK	China	Brazil	South Africa	USA	India
Big Mac	£2.00 738 ft	10 RMB 260 ft	5.45 reais 512 ft	14 rand 476 ft	3 dollars 620 ft	55 rupees 258.5 ft
Cinema ticket	£9.00 3321 ft	50 RMB 1300 ft	13 reais 122 ft	30 rand 1020 ft	6 dollars 1242 ft	8.5 rupees 39.95 ft
Souvenir T-shirt	£15.00 5535 ft	25 RMB 650 ft	40 reais 3760 ft	60 rand 2040 ft	10 dollars 2070 ft	30 rupees 141 ft
Small bottle of water	£1.00 369 ft	2.5 RMB 65 ft	0.90 reais 84.6 ft	5 rand 170 ft	0.95 dollars 196 ft	12 rupees 56.4 ft
Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince (hardback)	£10.00 3690 ft	178 RMB 4628 ft	50 reais 4700 ft	197 rand 6698 ft	30 dollars 6210 ft	Don't know

■ Please answer the questions.

- a) Where is the most expensive Big Mac? UK
 b) Where is the cheapest Big Mac? China
 c) Where is the most expensive Harry Potter? South Africa
 d) Where is the most expensive T-Shirt? UK
 e) Where is the cheapest cinema ticket? India
 f) Where is the most expensive cinema ticket? UK
 g) Where is the cheapest small bottle of water? India

3.1 MONEY RAP

A)

Feel the beat, you gotta
Feel the beat I said
Feel the beat you gotta
Feel the beat! That's cool!

B)

Gotta have it girl, I'm a
Gotta have it girl, I'm a
Gotta have it girl, so
Gimme money NOW!

C)

What d'ya wanna buy wid it
What d'ya wanna buy wid it
What d'ya wanna buy wid it
Why don' chya SAVE?

D)

Spend money, borrow money
Spend money, borrow money
Spend money, borrow money
Now I'm broke!

(Helen Sherwin)

3.2 SMART OR CRUMMY SPENDER READING TEXT

We asked some British kids “Are you a Smart Spender or a Crummy Spender?” and this is what they said.

I’m a Crummy Spender. This week I got my pocket money Monday and spent it on Tuesday on a Black Eyed Peas CD. Then, on Friday I borrowed money from my parents. I’m a spend & borrow, spend & borrow boy. I need more pocket money!
(Rio, 13, Manchester)

I’m a Smart Spender because I shop around - when I buy something, I go to all the shops and look for the cheapest price. Last year I bought the cheapest Sony Ericsson in town. Cool!
(Daniel, 14 years, Manchester)

I’m not sure! Last month, I bought a T-shirt in a sale because it was a bargain and that’s good! But, sometimes I buy bargains that I don’t want and that’s bad! Am I a Smart or a Crummy Spender? I don’t know.
(Denise, 13, Southampton)

I think I’m a Smart Spender but my mum thinks I’m a Crummy Spender. I always want brand names like Nike trainers because Nike is good but my mum always buys me cheap shoes and clothes. Why don’t parents buy what their children want? It’s so unfair!
(Emma, 12, Liverpool)

I’m a Crummy Spender. I’m a “gotta have it” girl – I always buy the new “IN” thing and I’m always broke!
(Holly, 14, London)

I’m a Crummy Spender but a Smart Saver - I spend all my pocket money but save my birthday and Christmas money – last year I bought an IPOD with this money. I earn from house jobs too... like.. I wash my brother’s car every Sunday. (Sue, 15, Newcastle)

Crummy! I see something and think “Wow I gotta have this!” and buy it! But at home I think “Why did I buy this?” My brother’s different. He always tells me “Think before you buy Thomas! Think before you buy!” I hate that! (Thomas, 13, Birmingham)

Am I a Smart or Crummy Spender? I don’t know! I think Smart but my parents think Crummy because I always owe them money! Why can’t everything be free then there’s no problem! (Preston, 14, Glasgow)

A Smart Spender..yeah a Smart Spender! I only buy something if I can afford it and if I can’t afford it then I save up for it.
(Carmen, 14, Belfast)

I’m a Smart Spender - I spend half my pocket money and save half my pocket money so I can always afford something.
(Debs, 12, Weymouth)

TOP SPEED READ!

■ Read and answer these questions in 1 minute

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) How many 14 year olds are there? | b) Who comes from London? |
| c) Who has an IPOD? | d) Who likes Black Eyed Peas? |

SLOW READ

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| 1 Rio has a lot of money. | True | False |
| 2 Daniel bought an Alcatel mobile last year. | True | False |
| 3 Emma complains about her parents. | True | False |
| 4 Sue works for her brother | True | False |
| 5 Thomas's brother is a Smart Spender. | True | False |
| 6 Preston always borrows money from his parents | True | False |
| 7 Rio says he's a "spend & borrow" boy. What does he mean? | | |
| 8 Thomas's brother says "Think before you buy!" Thomas doesn't like this. Why? | | |
| 9 Carmen is a Smart Spender. Why? | | |

VOCABULARY

■ Match A with B

- | A | B |
|--------------------------|---|
| a) pocket money | i) a friend |
| b) I'm broke. | ii) work for money |
| c) a mate | iii) have enough money to buy something |
| d) a brand name T-shirt | iv) It's very cheap. |
| e) It's a bargain. | v) pénzt gyűjteni |
| f) afford something | vi) I haven't got any money. |
| g) earn money | vii) money you get every month or week |
| h) save up for something | viii) pénzzel tartozik |
| i) owe money | xi) márkás póló |

4.3 RECORDING

POCKET MONEY TALK

A: Mum! Can I get 800 forints?

B: What for?

A: I'd like to go to the cinema.

B: We've agreed that you pay for cinema tickets with your pocket money!

A: Yeah, I know ... but I have no money left.

B: Are you kidding? It's only the 15th!

A: I know, but honestly, I don't think I get enough pocket money.

B: 8000 forints is not enough? Do you know how much I work for 8000 forints?

A: I know. I've heard it many times! Anyway, all my friends have more than 10000.

B: You must be joking!

A: Joking? If I buy a phone card, I hardly have any money left, and you always want me to phone you if I'm a minute late.

B: Even if you buy a 5000 phone card, you have 3000 forints to go to the cinema.

A: No, I don't. I'm saving up to buy a new MP3-player, so I only have 1000 to spend for a whole month! And I always have to buy something for my bike, too.

B: I don't think it is that important to have an MP3 player. You have a walkman.

A: My walkman's crap, Mum, and I cannot listen to music from the Internet on my walkman. The Internet's the cheapest for music, you know.

B: So how much pocket money do you want for a month, then?

A: 10000? And then I would not ask for any more, I promise.

B: 10000 is an awful lot. We have terrible bills to pay: gas, electricity, the phone, the Internet.

A: I'll switch off everything all the time, I promise. And I'll only use the phone when it's free. I mean I'll try. Sometimes I must phone someone no matter what time of day it is. But I'll be quick.

B: Oh, OK. We'll try it for a month. But do not ask for any extra money then. And make sure you always have enough money on your phone card to phone me when you need to.

A: Right, Mum. Thanks.

4.3 LISTENING TASK

■ Listen to the dialogue and match the numbers in A with what they belong to in B

A

B

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1) The pocket money Peter's friends get: | a) 15th |
| 2) The amount Peter saves up in a month for an MP3 player: | b) 1,000 |
| 3) Peter wants this much for the cinema: | c) 8000 |
| 4) The price of a phone card: | d) 3000 |
| 5) Peter's pocket money before talking to Mum: | e) 800 forints |
| 6) This is how much Peter wants a month: | f) 5,000 |
| 7) The date today: | g) 10,000 |
| 8) Mum thinks this is what Peter has a month for the cinema: | h) more than 10,000 |
| 9) This is how much Peter ends up getting for a month: | i) 2,000 |
| 10) This is how much Peter really has to spend a month: | j) 10,000 |

4.3 GAPPED DIALOGUE

POCKET MONEY TALK

A: Mum! I get 800 forints?

B: What for?

A: I'd like to go to the cinema.

B: We have agreed that you pay for cinema tickets out of your pocket money!

A: Yeah, I know ... but I have no money

B: Are you kidding? It's only the 15th!

A: I know, but honestly, I I have enough pocket money.

B: 8000 forints is not enough? Do you know how much I work for 8000 forints?

A: I know. I've heard it many times! Anyway, all my friends have more than 10000.

B: You must be joking!

A: Joking? If I buy a phone card, I have money left, and you always want me to phone you if I'm a minute late.

B: Even if you buy a 5000 phone card, you have 3000 forints to go to the cinema.

A: No, I don't. I saving up to buy a new MP3-player, so I only have

1000 to spendfor a whole month! And I always have to buy something for my bike, too.

B: I don't think it is that important to have an MP3 player. You have a walkman.

A: My walkman is crap, Mum, and I cannot listen to music from the Internet on my walkman. The Internet is the cheapest for music, you know.

B: So pocket money do you want for a month, then?

A: 10000? And then I would not ask for any more, I

B: 10000 is an We have terrible bills to pay: gas, electricity, the phone, the Internet ...

A: I everything all the time, I promise. And I use the phone when it is free. I mean I'll try. Sometimes I must phone someone no matter what time of day it is. But I'll be quick.

B: Oh, OK. We'll try it for a month. But do not ask for any money then. And make sure you always have enough money on your phone card to phone me when you need to.

A: Right, Mum. Thanks

TEENAGER

You have calculated how much pocket money you would really need. Talk to one of your parents. Your aim is to get as much pocket money as you can.

Start the conversation by saying:

“Mum/ Dad, I think I need more pocket money.”

As you talk,

use your calculations (“How much pocket money do I really need for a month?” grid)

use the reasons you have collected

offer to do things to cut the gas/electricity/phone bills.

You have 3 minutes to agree.

PARENT

Your daughter/son will come up to you and ask you for more pocket money. Your aim is to give him/her only as much as they really need and what you can afford.

Find out:

how much they want

what they want the money for and why it is important for them

what they can do to help you with gas/electricity/phone bills.

PACK ONE



Star

5.1 BOARD GAME INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 Shuffle the star question cards well and place them face down in a pile on the table.
- 2 Choose a counter (e.g. a button) and put your counter on “Start”.
- 3 Put the star question cards on the ‘Question Star’.
- 4 Throw the dice. The highest number starts.
- 5 You need a coin. Toss the coin. If it lands on a head, you move one square forward. If it lands on a tail, you move two squares forward.
- 6 If you are on a “Star”, take a star question and give it to your friend.
DON'T LOOK AT IT! Your friend will ask you the question.
- 7 If your answer is right, go forwards 3 squares. If your answer is wrong, go back 3 squares.
- 8 Put the star question card you have used at the bottom of the pile.
- 9 Now repeat with the next person.
- 10 The winner is the first person at “Finish”.

<p>What is the money in Germany?</p> <p><i>Answer: EURO</i></p>	<p>What is 5 forints times 5 forints?</p> <p><i>Answer: Twenty five forints (5 x 5 = 25)</i></p>
<p>Which is the poorest country in the world? China, New Zealand, East Timor.</p> <p><i>Answer: East Timor</i></p>	<p>Mátyás Király is on which Hungarian bank note?</p> <p><i>Answer: 1000 forints</i></p>
<p>A 100 forint coin has the Hungarian coat of arms (címer) on the back. What is on the front?</p> <p><i>Answer: 100</i></p>	<p>Who is the UK's richest footballer?</p> <p><i>Answer: David Beckham</i></p>
<p>Which country has the most billionaires? USA, Hong Kong, Saudi Arabia?</p> <p><i>Answer: USA</i></p>	<p>What is the money in the Harry Potter books? Pounds, galleons, reals</p> <p><i>Answer: Galleons</i></p>
<p>Where was paper money first used? China, India, USA?</p> <p><i>Answer: China</i></p>	<p>Which film has earned the most money ever? Spider Man 2, Titanic, Shrek.</p> <p><i>Answer: Titanic</i></p>
<p>Write this number "Three hundred and seven"</p> <p><i>Answer: "307"</i></p>	<p>What is pénzt gyűjteni In English?</p> <p><i>Answer: save money</i></p>
<p>Write "three point nine"</p> <p><i>Answer: 3.9</i></p>	<p>What is the money in South Africa?</p> <p><i>Answer: rand</i></p>



<p>How many different forint notes are there?</p> <p><i>Answer: 7</i> 200, 500, 1000, 2000, 5000, 10 000, 20 000 forints</p>	<p>Write this number “Three thousand, one hundred and twenty”</p> <p><i>Answer: 3120</i></p>
<p>Which country has the zloti for money - Poland, Slovakia, Italy?</p> <p><i>Answer: Poland</i></p>	<p>Is it good or bad to be a “Smart Saver”?</p> <p><i>Answer: Good</i></p>
<p>What is 500 forints plus, 200 forints plus 73 forints?</p> <p><i>Answer: 773 – seven hundred and seventy three</i></p>	<p>Where is the most expensive Big Mac? the UK, China, the USA?</p> <p><i>Answer: the UK</i></p>
<p>Where is the richest country in Europe? Norway, the UK, Luxembourg</p> <p><i>Answer: Luxembourg</i></p>	<p>At the school tuck shop, a “Sport Szelet” is 62 forints and a bottle of Pepsi Light cola is 179 I buy three Pepsis and three “Sport Szelets”. How much is it? <i>Answer: 723 forints</i></p>
<p>Who is the richest pop star in the world? Eminem, Paul McCartney, Madonna</p> <p><i>Answer: McCartney</i></p>	<p>Which country DOESN'T have the dollar? USA, Spain, Australia</p> <p><i>Answer: Spain</i></p>
<p>What is a “brand name T-shirt” in Hungarian?</p> <p><i>Answer: márkás polo</i></p>	<p>Say the “Money Rap” from lesson 3.</p>
<p>How many coins are there in Hungarian money?</p> <p><i>Answer: 7 (1 forint, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100)</i></p>	<p>Which is the biggest Hungarian coin?</p> <p><i>Answer: 50 forints</i></p>



5.1 MONEY PICTURE INSTRUCTIONS – PACK TWO

TOP SPEED MONEY PICTURE

You need: scissors, glue, English newspaper (for example, the Budapest Sun), A4 paper

- 1 Work with a friend.
- 2 Read through the newspaper and cut out any symbols, words or pictures about money (for example, “Cost: 250 forints”, Tesco, the cheapest!”)
- 3 Glue them on your A4 paper to make a picture.
- 4 Give your picture a name and write your name on it.
- 5 You have 8 minutes.
- 6 The winner is the best picture.

5.1 A POEM – PACK THREE

- 1 Put the verses in order.
- 2 Fill in the gaps.
- 3 Why is Károly Róbert in the poem?

Money doesn't grow on trees

B

But come the spring, it starts to1.....
 Not leaves, not green, not flowers, you know.
 No, no, no!
 My tree grows2.....!

C

So when my mum says
 "Don't spend your money!3..... it!
 Money4..... grow on trees, you know!"
 I smile and think "Oh yes it does".

D

In my garden there's a tree.
 A really special tree to5.....
 In the winter, it is bare,
 No green, no flowers, no leaves for6.....
 It stands there empty, cold, alone.
 I watch it from my nice, warm7.....,
 And I think "Poor tree, poor me".

E

In the spring, the other trees
 They push and push and push their8.....,
 Until they give a great, green SHOUT!
 And all the leaves are fresh,9..... , OUT!

A

But when MY tree gives its great, green shout
 It isn't leaves it10..... out.
 But Károly Róbert's paper money -
 Lots of 200 forints, all for me.
 To spend.

(written by thelen Sherwin)

leaves	grow	home	garden	money	green
save	me	hair	pushes	doesn't	

5.1 READING TEXT – PACK FOUR

MAKING MONEY

Making money – making the bills and coins - is a state monopoly. It means that no one else can print money. To print money is a crime, you can go to prison for it. Yet people do it. The illegal printing of money is called counterfeiting. Counterfeiters make fake money, not real money. The number of fake bills in the USA has doubled since 1989 It is because people can now use modern technology like printers, copiers, computers. It is important to make it more and more difficult to counterfeit money. How can it be made more difficult?

One way is to put very, very small words, called microprints, on different places on the bill. These words are very small. No one can read them without a magnifying glass, a special glass that makes things look bigger. And they are too small to come out clearly on a copier. If someone copies a bill that has microprint and you look at the copy through a magnifying glass, you do not see microprinted words, you will see only black lines.

Another way to stop counterfeiting is to use special colour-changing ink. Money printed with colour-changing ink will look green from one direction and yellow from another. Home computers cannot use colour-changing ink. So any copies from a home computer will have normal ink and can be noticed quite easily.

Additionally, money is made on special paper with very small pieces of red and blue silk mixed in. On each bill there is a special line that runs from the top to the bottom of the bill. Suppose, for example, that you hold a 20 dollar bill up to the light. If you do this, you can see the line. That line has the words “USA twenty”. The line turns red if you put it under special (ultraviolet) light. This line and the special paper with the red and blue silk are not easy for home computers to copy.

We must try many different ways to stop counterfeiting. The way money is made must keep changing, because counterfeiters can learn to copy the changes. Today copiers can't copy microprinted words or colour-changing ink. But, in a few years, who knows?

Adapted from: Beth (2004) *North Star, Reading and writing, Basic/low intermediate*
NY: Pearson Education., written by Amelia Laidlaw

5.1 'FAKE OR REAL?' TASK SHEET – PACK FOUR

■ Decide if these are fake or real bills. Tick the right box, then and read the text 'Making Money' and check your answers. Work fast! How many fake bills have you found?

Description of the note	Real	Fake
1 The note is made on nice, white paper.		
2 You can see some black lines on the note with a magnifying glass.		
3 You put the note under ultraviolet light. It turns red.		
4 You can read very small words on the note with a magnifying glass.		
5 You hold a 20 dollar bill up to the light. You can read these words on the special line: Washington.		
6 Your dollar bill looks green from all directions.		
7 The paper of your bill has some red and blue in it.		

✂

5.1 'FAKE OR REAL?' KEY – PACK FOUR

Description of the note	Real	Fake
1 The note is made of nice, white paper.		√
2 You can see some black lines on the note with a magnifying glass.		√
3 You put the note under ultraviolet light. It turns red.	√	
4 You can read very small words on the note with a magnifying glass.	√	
5 You hold a 20 dollar bill up to the light. You can read these words on the special line: Washington.		√
6 Your dollar bill looks green from all directions.		√
7 The paper of your bill has some red and blue in it.	√	

5.1 PARTY SHOPPING TASK SHEET – PACK FIVE

Your class is having a school party. You will shop for food and drink and you want to buy:

- two types of soft drink – half a litre per student
- cheese and ham sandwiches – two sandwiches for a student
- crisps – one packet for two people
- biscuits – one packet for four people

- 1 You have to calculate how much money you need from the people in your class.
- 2 Decide how much of everything you need to buy.

Soft drink: bottles of and
..... bottles of

Cheese: grams

Ham: grams

Bread: kilos

Butter/margarine: Grams

- 3 Look at the ads and decide where you can buy things the cheapest

Shops:	Items:
<i>Tesco</i>	<i>bread</i>
<i>Coop</i>	<i>cheese</i>

- 4 How much does the party cost? Use the cheapest prices.

- 5 How much does each student have to pay?