***UNIT 3***

***Week 4***

***Quiz***

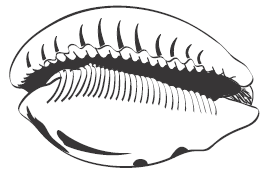
***A Shirt for Two Chickens***

Long ago, if you needed a shirt, you might trade with your neighbor. Thousands of years ago, people bartered, or traded, for what they could not make or grow. They traded animals and extra crops for food, clothing, and other necessities. They also traded their services.

Because necessity is the mother of invention, people began to use money. This made sure people had something others wanted. Money was a lot easier to carry around than crops and animals. Trading money for a pair of socks was much neater than giving someone half of a chicken! However, it took a very long time to develop the money system we use today.

The cowrie snail lives near the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Its egg-shaped shell is shiny and smooth with a flat underside. More than three thousand years ago, people in China and Africa began using cowrie shells as money.

Then several hundred years later, the Chinese began forming metal into the shape of cowrie shells. They used these metal shells as money. In time, the metal shapes became round coins that had holes in the middle and could be strung together, like a necklace.



**For thousands of years, cowrie shells like this one were used as money.**

About 2,500 years ago, people began to make coins out of silver, bronze, and gold. They were often stamped with a picture of the current ruler. The metal used in the coins made them valuable.

By the 700s, the Chinese tired of carrying around heavy coins. They began printing and using paper money. But they printed so much paper money that it lost its value. After all, if you could print money nonstop, everyone would have plenty of it. In time, no one accepted the worthless money in exchange for goods.

For many years, much of the paper money in our own nation was worthless. Now the printing of money in the United States is tightly controlled to keep our money valuable. Did anyone ever tell you, “Money doesn’t grow on trees”? They wanted you to know that money is hard to get. However, if money did grow on trees, no one would bother picking it. It, too, would be worthless.

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

**Part A**

What is the main idea of the article?

****A.Not everyone likes chickens.

****B.Cowrie shells are the oldest money.

****C. Money was created to make trading easier.

****D.Paper money has been used for many years.

**Part B**

Which sentence from the article **best** supports the main idea?

****A.“Long ago, if you needed a shirt, you might trade with your neighbor.”

****B.“Trading money for a pair of socks was much neater than giving someone half of a chicken!”

****C.“The cowrie snail lives near the Pacific and Indian Oceans.”

****D.“For many years, much of the paper money in our own nation was worthless.”

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

### ****Part A****

Read the sentences from the article.

Did anyone ever tell you, “Money doesn’t grow on trees”? They wanted you to know that money is hard to get. However, if money did grow on trees, no one would bother picking it.

What does the saying “money doesn’t grow on trees” mean?

****A. You have to work to get money.

****B. Money grows only on some trees.

****C. You have to be an adult to get money.

****D. No one knows where money comes from.

### ****Part B****

Which phrase from the sentences **best** explains what the saying means?

****A. “anyone ever tell you”

****B. “wanted you to know”

****C. “is hard to get”

****D. “no one would bother”

Read the sentence from the article.

Because necessity is the mother of invention, people began to use money, which made sure people had something others wanted.

What is the meaning of the saying "necessity is the mother of invention"?

****A. Mothers need more inventions.

****B. Invention needs to have a mother.

****C. Mothers invent things to make work easier.

****D. Inventions are created when something is needed.

### *What Good is Money?*

Before the United States became a country, the colonists used a mixture of Spanish, French, and English money. Banks were even allowed to print their own money. However, much of this money was worthless. It’s not surprising that people began to distrust paper money. They relied more on coins and old-fashioned trading.

 It was not until the Civil War that our government started to control the printing of money. In 1861, Congress issued paper money in the amounts of $5, $10, and $20. Most importantly, you could take this paper money to the bank and exchange it for coins. Special paper with special ink was used to print the money. People could not easily print their own money, so for the first time, Americans could trust their paper money.

 Since then, the look of paper money has changed slightly. Money is now printed in $50 and $100 bills, too. But the money we use is much the same as it was back in 1861. In fact, now most nations use paper money and coins that are printed by their governments.



Today, we buy many things with credit and debit cards, and often, no real money changes hands. Still, paper money and coins are not likely to disappear anytime soon!

Prices are set in terms of money. For example, a farmer does not have to figure out how many chickens to trade for a computer. An item has a price tag that tells what it costs in dollars. Instead of trading something, we simply use money.

Money is also used to pay people for the work they do. Have you heard the saying, “Time is money”? If you are getting paid by the hour, that’s true. The longer you work, the more money you earn. Imagine being paid in tomatoes or chickens when what you really need is money to buy gas for your car.

We can save money, too. While chickens get old and tomatoes rot, money keeps nicely, so in this way, money helps us plan for our future.

Anything, even shells, can be used as money, but everyone must be willing to accept that form of money. When people stop accepting a form of money, it loses its value. Are you thinking about inventing a new kind of money that uses something you have lots of? Chances are you won’t succeed. Inventing a new money system is easier said than done!

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

### ****Part A****

What is the main idea of the first two paragraphs of the article?

****A. Printing too much paper money leads to problems.

****B. The Civil War caused Americans to start using money.

****C. Americans struggled for years before setting up a good money system.

****D. The main thing that has changed about money is the way people use it.

### ****Part B****

Which detail from the article **best** supports your answer in Part A?

****A. “. . . the colonists used a mixture of Spanish, French, and English money.”

****B. “They relied more on coins and old-fashioned trading.”

****C. “In 1861, Congress issued paper money in the amounts of $5, $10, and $20.”

****D. “. . . so for the first time, Americans could trust their paper money.”

Read the sentence.  
  
For better or worse, the worth of products and services is measured in dollars.  
  
Choose the paragraph that is **best** supported by the detail above.

What has changed is how we use money. We buy many things with credit and debit cards now, and often, no real money changes hands. Still, no one is ready to predict that paper money and coins are likely to disappear anytime soon!

What role does money play in our lives? Prices are set in terms of money. For example, a farmer does not have to figure out how many chickens to trade for a computer. A teacher does not have to guess how many hours of teaching to trade for a car. An item has a price tag that tells what it costs in dollars, and instead of trading something for a computer or a car, we simply use money.

Money is also used to pay people for the work they do. Have you heard the saying, “Time is money”? If you are getting paid by the hour, that’s true. The longer you work, the more money you earn. Everyone is willing to accept money for working. Imagine being paid in tomatoes or chickens when what you really need is money to buy gas for your car.

We can save money, too. While chickens get old and tomatoes rot, money keeps nicely, so in this way, money helps us plan for our future.

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

### Part A

Read the sentences from the article.

Are you thinking about inventing a new kind of money, using something you have lots of? Chances are you won't succeed. Inventing a new money system is easier said than done!

What does the saying "easier said than done" mean?

****A. Talk means nothing and actions mean everything.

****B. Some people talk a lot but never do anything.

****C. Do not brag about what you are going to do.

****D. The task is easier to talk about than to do.

### Part B

Which phrase from the sentences **best** explains what the saying means?

****A. "thinking about inventing"

****B. "using something you have"

****C. "you won't succeed"

****D. "a new money system"

Choose the correctly spelled word to complete each sentence.

She was breathles / breathless after running four miles.

She was running late for her train and barely / barelly made it.

I was sorrowful / sorrowfull when I found out that my cat was very sick.

Identify the preposition used in the following sentence.

Sally read her book in the living room.

****A. read

****B. her

****C. in

****D. the

Choose the correct vocabulary word from each drop-down menu to complete the sentences.

The toy store received a lot of new           in last week's shipment.

The young           started his own business by mowing lawns.

My cousin wants to study           in college because he likes money.

Drag each word to the box containing the meaning of the Greek or Latin root.

portable added to

* + **vision**
  + **biology**
  + **portable**

* **word, topic, or speech**

* **see**

* **carry**