

Quick Check

Money, Money, Money

Name _____ Date _____

Instructions: Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

1. What happened before coins spread from Lydia to neighboring countries?
 - Ⓐ China distributed cash.
 - Ⓑ Some people used shells for currency.
 - Ⓒ Ts'ai Lun invented paper.
 - Ⓓ The U.S. Congress passed the Gold Standard Act.
2. What does the word **mint** mean?
 - Ⓐ copy of something
 - Ⓑ facility where coins are made
 - Ⓒ trade goods
 - Ⓓ face value
3. Why are credit cards popular?
 - Ⓐ They make it harder for someone to steal your money.
 - Ⓑ People like to pay interest for items they buy.
 - Ⓒ Banks can take money or things back if people forget to pay for them.
 - Ⓓ They have a magnetic strip.
4. What is the problem with bartering?
 - Ⓐ You can obtain something that you want.
 - Ⓑ Only governments can produce goods to trade.
 - Ⓒ What you have to trade might be too heavy to carry far.
 - Ⓓ You can't trade using good that you have.
5. What conclusion can you draw from the section titled "The Value of Money"?
 - Ⓐ The value of money always remains the same.
 - Ⓑ Most countries stopped using the gold standard in 1971.
 - Ⓒ Floating currency is intrinsically worthless.
 - Ⓓ The value of money can change over time.

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Name _____ Date _____

6. Which words help the reader understand the meaning of **currency**?
 - Ⓐ fish, shells, people
 - Ⓑ culture, world, enough
 - Ⓒ objects, values, worth
 - Ⓓ more, work, decided
7. What is the main idea of the section titled "Coins"?
 - Ⓐ Coins had a god's head on one side.
 - Ⓑ Mixed metals were used to make some coins.
 - Ⓒ Ancient coins were crude.
 - Ⓓ Coins are a unique currency.
8. How does the author feel about invisible money?
 - Ⓐ It connects us to the rest of the world.
 - Ⓑ It is hard to locate.
 - Ⓒ It is more valuable than paper money or coins.
 - Ⓓ It ended the Gold Standard Act.
9. What is the main similarity between coins and currency?
 - Ⓐ Both are made with paper.
 - Ⓑ Both represent certain values.
 - Ⓒ Both are no longer used.
 - Ⓓ Both are examples of invisible money.
10. Which of the following tells the meaning of **barter**?
 - Ⓐ in use and passed from person to person
 - Ⓑ face value of something
 - Ⓒ to trade one item for another item
 - Ⓓ money used to represent a certain value
11. **Extended Response:** What is the author's purpose for writing this book?
12. **Extended Response:** How do countries make their bills so that people cannot copy them?

Quick Check Answer Sheet

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Main Comprehension Skill: Main Idea and Details

1. Ⓑ Sequence Events
2. Ⓑ Vocabulary
3. Ⓐ Cause and Effect
4. Ⓒ Main Idea and Details
5. Ⓓ Make Inferences / Draw Conclusions
6. Ⓒ Vocabulary
7. Ⓓ Main Idea and Details
8. Ⓐ Author's Point of View
9. Ⓑ Compare and Contrast
10. Ⓒ Vocabulary
11. Answers will vary but should include information from the book that supports the author's purpose, such as the following: *The author informs the reader about the history of money and how it has changed over time. People began bartering goods and items; currency took the place of the value of these objects. Coins and paper money created uniform currency for many governments; today, checks and credit cards are invisible money that can be traded around the world in a matter of minutes.*
12. Answers should include the following: *bills are designed so there is a large, detailed picture made of thin lines; each bill has a serial number; bills have colored and magnetic inks that change color depending on the angle you look at them; bills may also have holograms or watermarks.*