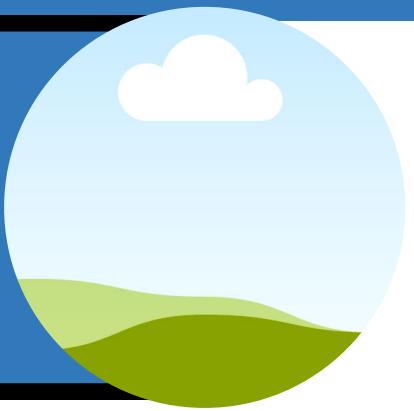


CHAPTER 1

MONEY BASICS & VOCABULARY



This chapter will introduce the English language's basic vocabulary related to money. It will provide a dialogue between a teacher and a student on different types of money (coins, notes, electronic money), how they are used, and where they come from. This chapter will lay the foundation for the upcoming chapters, with the focus on simple, essential phrases and sentences.

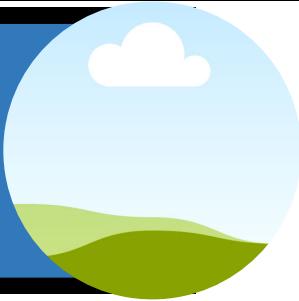
Contents:

1. Introduction to English vocabulary for money.
2. Dialogue: Using money in everyday life.
3. History of money.
4. Quiz



LESSON 1

ENGLISH VOCABULARY FOR MONEY



Welcome to your first English lesson! Let's start with some essential vocabulary related to money:

Money: Dinero



Bank: banco



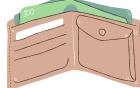
Coin: moneda



Bill: billete



Wallet: cartera



Transaction: transacción



Savings: ahorros



Debt: deuda



Try to use each new word in a sentence to practice. Here are some examples:

1. I keep my money in the bank: Guardo mi dinero en el banco.
2. I found a coin on the street: Encontré una moneda en la calle.
3. I paid with a twenty-dollar bill: Pagué con un billete de veinte dólares.
4. My wallet is made of leather: Mi billetera está hecha de cuero.
5. I made a transaction at the grocery store: Realicé una transacción en la tienda de comestibles: Estoy ahorrando dinero para unas vacaciones.
6. I am saving money for a vacation: Estoy ahorrando dinero para unas vacaciones.
7. I have a debt that I need to pay off: Tengo una deuda que necesito pagar.
8. My credit card has a low interest rate: Mi tarjeta de crédito tiene una tasa de interés baja.

LESSON 2

LESSON 2: DIALOGUE - USING MONEY IN EVERYDAY LIFE



Now, let's use the vocabulary in a real-world context.

Teacher: Good morning, Juan. Today we're going to a bank. I need to get some money from my account.

Juan: Is it a lot of money?

Teacher: Well, it depends. I am taking out enough money to pay my bills and buy groceries.

Juan: So, you will take notes or coins?

Teacher: Good question, Juan. Mostly notes because they are easier to carry. But I might get some coins for parking meters and small purchases.

Juan: What if you don't spend all your money?

Teacher: If I have extra money, I put it back in my bank account or keep some in my wallet for emergencies.

Juan: And what if you don't have enough money?

Teacher: If I don't have enough money, I might use a credit card. But it's better not to be in debt. Living within our means is important to avoid unnecessary financial stress.

Juan: That makes sense. Can you also save money in the bank?

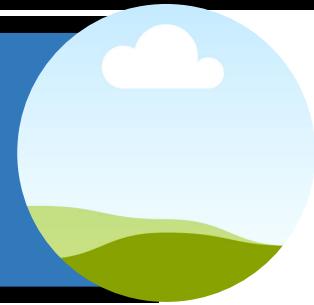
Teacher: Absolutely, Juan. You can have a savings account in a bank. This is money that you don't plan to spend immediately and can be used for future needs or emergencies.

Juan: And if I save my money, will the bank pay me for it?

Teacher: Yes, the bank typically pays interest on your savings. However, the rate is often quite low. That's why some people invest their money instead of just saving it in a bank.

LESSON 2

LESSON 2: DIALOGUE - USING MONEY IN EVERYDAY LIFE



Now it's your turn. Try to create your own dialogue using the new vocabulary.

The image features a red header bar at the top with three circular icons: white, yellow, and green. Below the header is a white main area. In the center of the white area is the word "DIALOGUE" in large, bold, dark red letters. At the bottom of the white area, there are ten horizontal dotted lines spaced evenly apart, intended for handwritten notes or dialogue entries.

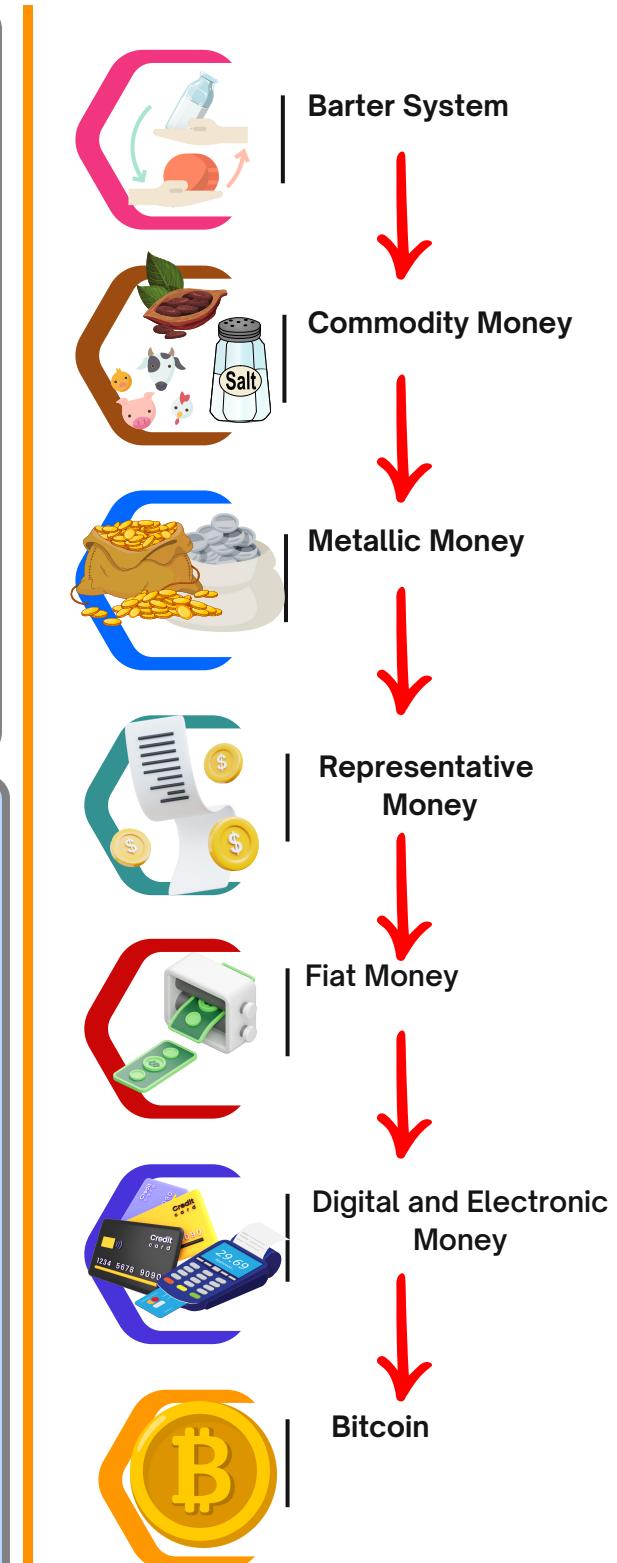
LESSON 3

A SIMPLE HISTORY OF MONEY



Money hasn't always been like it is today. In the past, people didn't have coins and notes - they used a system of barter, trading goods directly. Over time, precious metals like gold and silver became popular forms of money because they were rare and hard to fake. Eventually, governments started to issue notes and coins that represented these precious metals - this is known as fiat money. Today, much of our money is digital - numbers in a bank account that we can use for transactions. But this system has its problems, and many people are now turning to a new kind of money - BITCOIN. But more on that in the next chapters.

El dinero no siempre ha sido como es hoy en día. En el pasado, las personas no tenían monedas ni billetes; utilizaban un sistema de trueque, intercambiando bienes directamente. Con el tiempo, metales preciosos como el oro y la plata se convirtieron en formas populares de dinero porque eran escasos y difíciles de falsificar. Eventualmente, los gobiernos comenzaron a emitir billetes y monedas que representaban estos metales preciosos, lo que se conoce como dinero fiduciario. Hoy en día, gran parte de nuestro dinero es digital, números en una cuenta bancaria que podemos utilizar para transacciones. Pero este sistema tiene sus problemas y muchas personas ahora están recurriendo a un nuevo tipo de dinero: BITCOIN. Pero hablaremos más sobre eso en los próximos capítulos.



LESSON 4

VERBS USED IN THE CHAPTER



- Introduce - Presentar
- Provide - Proporcionar
- Lay - Poner
- Keep - Guardar
- Found - Encontré
- Paid - Pagué
- Made (in "made of") - Está hecho
- Made (in "made a transaction") - Realicé
- Saving - Ahorrando
- Have - Tengo
- Need - Necesito
- Pay off - Pagar
- Going - Yendo
- Get - Conseguir
- Is - Es
- Taking out - Sacando
- Spend - Gastar
- Take - Tomar



- Put - Pongo
- Use - Uso
- Live - Vivir
- Can - Puedo
- Plan - Planeo
- Pay - Paga
- Invest - Invierten
- Has been - Ha sido
- Used - Usaban
- Trading - Intercambiando
- Became - Se convirtieron
- Started - Empezaron
- Represent - Representaban
- Can use - Podemos usar
- Has - Tiene
- Are turning - Están recurriendo



These are the basic translations, remember that verbs in Spanish change depending on their conjugation and context.



QUIZ

MATCH THE ENGLISH WORDS TO THEIR SPANISH EQUIVALENTS.

1. MONEY: _____
2. BANK: _____
3. COIN: _____
4. BILL: _____
5. WALLET: _____
6. TRANSACTION: _____
7. SAVINGS: _____
8. DEBT: _____

LIST THE SEVEN STAGES OF THE HISTORY OF MONEY AS DISCUSSED IN LESSON 3

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

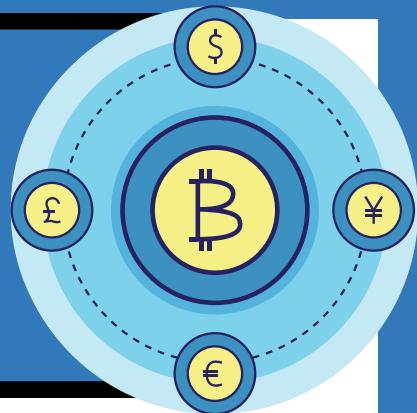
FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. SHE FOUND A _____ ON THE STREET AND PUT IT IN HER _____.
2. INVESTING MY _____ CAN BE A MORE EFFECTIVE WAY TO GROW MY WEALTH THAN LEAVING IT IN A _____ ACCOUNT.
3. WHEN YOU BUY SOMETHING, YOU MAKE A _____.

DESCRIBE THE HISTORY OF MONEY IN A SHORT PARAGRAPH. BE SURE TO MENTION AT LEAST THREE DIFFERENT FORMS OF MONEY THAT HAVE BEEN USED THROUGHOUT HISTORY.

CHAPTER 2

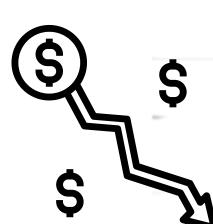
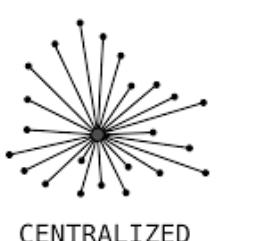
CENTRALIZED VS DECENTRALIZED MONEY



This chapter will begin the comparison between centralized (fiat) and decentralized (Bitcoin) money system, focusing on how they work. Dialogue will introduce the concepts of central banks, government control, inflation, and introduce the notion of Bitcoin.

Contents:

1. Introduction to centralized and decentralized money systems.
2. Dialogue: The role of central banks.
3. The concept of inflation and its effects on economy.
4. Introduction to Bitcoin.
5. Quiz



LESSON 1

ENGLISH VOCABULARY FOR CENTRALIZED AND DECENTRALIZED SYSTEMS

DECENTRALIZED

Let's learn the new words we'll be exploring!

Centralized: centralizado



Control: control



Decentralized: descentralizado



Inflation: inflación



System: sistema



Scarcity: escasez



Authority: autoridad



Freedom: libertad



Try to use each new word in a sentence to practice. Here are some examples:

1. The banking system is centralized: El sistema bancario es centralizado.
2. Bitcoin is a decentralized system: Bitcoin es un sistema descentralizado.
3. The authority has full control in a centralized system: La autoridad tiene control total en un sistema centralizado.
4. Privacy and freedom are values of decentralized systems: La privacidad y la libertad son valores de los sistemas descentralizados.
5. Security is a major concern for both types of systems: La seguridad es una preocupación principal para ambos tipos de sistemas.
6. Bitcoin's scarcity is one of its key features: La escasez de Bitcoin es una de sus características clave.
7. Inflation is a common issue with centralized currencies: La inflación es un problema común con las monedas centralizadas.
8. Bitcoin transactions are recorded on a blockchain: Las transacciones de Bitcoin se registran en una blockchain.

LESSON 2

DIALOGUE - EXPLORING CENTRALIZED MONEY



Time for a captivating conversation about centralized money!

Teacher: Juan, can you explain what a centralized system is?

Juan: Yes, a centralized system is one where a single authority has control.

Teacher: Excellent! And can you give me an example of a centralized system?

Juan: Sure, our traditional fiat money system is centralized. The central bank controls the money supply.

Teacher: Exactly! But can you think of any problems this centralized control might create?

Juan: Well, if the central bank decides to print too much money, it could cause inflation.

Teacher: And inflation means the value of our money decreases, right?

Juan: Correct. The more money in circulation, the less valuable it is. This is one of the disadvantages of a centralized system.



LESSON 2

VERBS USED IN THIS CHAPTER



- 
- An illustration featuring two girls, one holding a teddy bear and a box, the other standing nearby. To the right is a printer with a document emerging from it. Above them, several colorful puzzle pieces (blue, yellow, green, red) are floating in a watercolor-style background.
- I. Can (Modal verb) - Poder
 - 2. Explain - Explicar
 - 3. Is - Es
 - 4. Has - Tiene
 - 5. Control - Controlar
 - 6. Give - Dar
 - 7. Think - Pensar
 - 8. Create - Crear
 - 9. Decide - Decidir
 - 10. Print - Imprimir
 - II. Cause - Causar
 - 12. Means - Significa
 - 13. Decreases - Disminuye
 - 14. Correct - Corregir (En inglés a menudo usamos "correct" como un verbo para afirmar o estar de acuerdo, en español sería "corregir". Sin embargo, en este contexto una traducción más precisa podría ser "es correcto" para "that's correct")
 - 15. More - Más (Nuevamente, esto se usa en una frase verbal: "more money in circulation". En español, expresarías esta acción con "hay más")
 - 16. May lead to - Puede llevar a
 - 17. Affecting - Afectando
 - 18. Be sent - Ser enviado
 - 19. Need - Necesitar
 - 20. Is designed - Está diseñado
 - 21. Have - Tener
 - 22. Contrasts - Contrasta

LESSON 3

THE CONCEPT OF INFLATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON ECONOMY.



Short Story: "The Inflation Balloon"

In the town of Economia, people traded using a stable currency named "Econ". But one day, The Central Bank printed more Econ to stimulate spending and investment. Initially, this caused a surge in buying and business, making the economy seem vibrant.

However, as the quantity of Econ grew, prices started to climb. Bread, shoes, and other goods became more expensive. This phenomenon, known as inflation, devalued people's savings as the same amount of money bought fewer goods than before.

Young Jimmy made the townspeople understand that more money doesn't mean more goods, but just higher prices for the same goods. They realized that inflation, though stimulating in the short term, can lead to less saving, investing, and a weaker economy over time. Thus, they learned the significance of a balanced monetary policy, with the inflation episode serving as a valuable lesson.

Cuento corto: "El Globo de la Inflación"

En el pueblo de Economía, las personas comerciaban utilizando una moneda estable llamada "Econ". Pero un día, El Banco Central imprimió más Econ para estimular el gasto y la inversión. Inicialmente, esto provocó un aumento en las compras y los negocios, haciendo que la economía pareciera vibrante.

Sin embargo, a medida que la cantidad de Econ creció, los precios comenzaron a subir. El pan, los zapatos y otros bienes se volvieron más caros. Este fenómeno, conocido como inflación, devaluó los ahorros de las personas ya que la misma cantidad de dinero compraba menos bienes que antes.

El joven Jimmy hizo entender a la gente del pueblo que más dinero no significa más bienes, sino solo precios más altos para los mismos bienes. Se dieron cuenta de que la inflación, aunque estimulante a corto plazo, puede llevar a menos ahorro, inversión y una economía más débil con el tiempo. Por lo tanto, aprendieron la importancia de una política monetaria equilibrada, con el episodio de inflación sirviendo como una valiosa lección.



LESSON 3

VERBS USED IN THE STORY



- I. Traded (comerciaban)
2. Printed (imprimió)
3. Stimulate (estimular)
4. Caused (causó)
5. Buying (comprando)
6. Making (haciendo)
7. Grew (creció)
8. Started (comenzaron)
9. Became (se volvieron)
10. Devalued (devaluó)
- II. Bought (compró)
12. Made (hizo)
13. Understand (entender)
14. Realized (se dieron cuenta)
15. Lead (conducir)
16. Saving (ahorrando)
17. Investing (invirtiendo)
18. Learned (aprendieron)
19. Serving (sirviendo)



These verbs are in the past tense as they describe actions that have already occurred in the story. It's important to learn these verbs in different tenses as they can change based on the time of the action.

LESSON 3

MATCH THE ACTION VERBS



Match the verbs in the word bank with the right picture.

Bank

Print Money

Think

Give

Money

Inflation



LESSON 4

INTRODUCTION TO BITCOIN



- 
 - Bitcoin es una moneda digital descentralizada, sin un banco central o un administrador único, que se puede enviar de usuario a usuario en la red peer-to-peer de Bitcoin sin la necesidad de intermediarios. Está diseñado para tener una oferta limitada, lo que contrasta con el potencial de oferta ilimitada de las monedas centralizadas.



Bitcoin is a decentralized digital currency, without a central bank or single administrator, that can be sent from user to user on the peer-to-peer bitcoin network without the need for intermediaries. It is designed to have a limited supply, which contrasts with the unlimited supply potential of centralized currencies.

QUIZ

MATCH THE ENGLISH WORDS TO THEIR SPANISH EQUIVALENTS.

1. MONEY: _____
2. BANK: _____
3. COIN: _____
4. BILL: _____
5. WALLET: _____
6. TRANSACTION: _____
7. SAVINGS: _____
8. DEBT: _____

WHAT IS ONE MAIN CHARACTERISTIC THAT SETS BITCOIN APART FROM TRADITIONAL CENTRALIZED CURRENCIES?

- A. IT CAN BE PRINTED WITHOUT LIMIT
- B. IT IS CONTROLLED BY A SINGLE ENTITY
- C. IT IS DESIGNED TO HAVE A LIMITED SUPPLY
- D. IT HAS PHYSICAL FORM

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

BITCOIN IS A _____ DIGITAL CURRENCY, WITHOUT A CENTRAL BANK OR SINGLE ADMINISTRATOR, THAT CAN BE SENT FROM USER TO USER ON THE _____ NETWORK WITHOUT THE NEED FOR INTERMEDIARIES.

CAN YOU EXPLAIN IN YOUR OWN WORDS, THE PROBLEMS THAT CAN ARISE FROM A CENTRALIZED SYSTEM?

CHAPTER 3

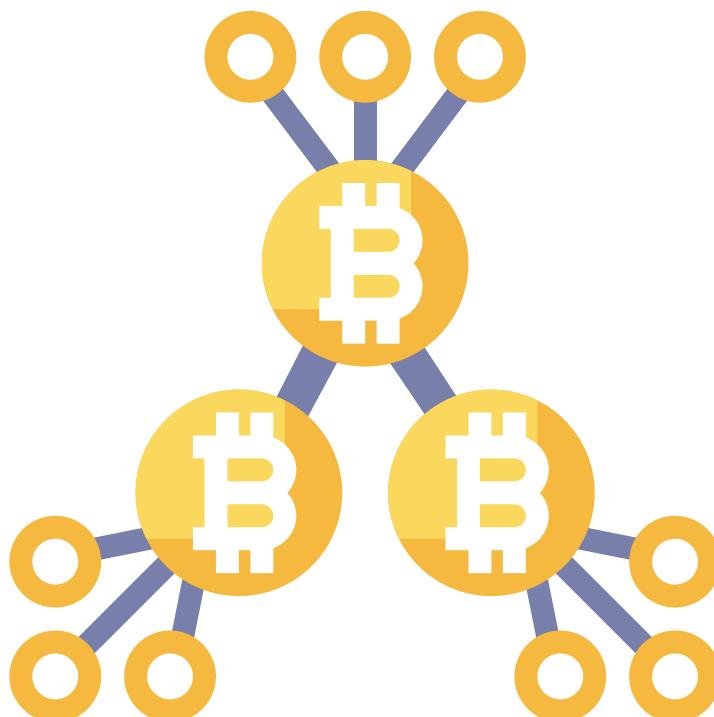
THE POWER OF DECENTRALIZATION



In this chapter, we will delve deeper into the advantages of a decentralized monetary system like Bitcoin. From censorship resistance to financial sovereignty and scarcity, we'll use dialogues and practical examples to truly grasp the potential of these concepts.

Contents:

1. Advantages of a decentralized monetary system.
2. Dialogue: Understanding financial sovereignty and scarcity.
3. The impact of decentralization on the global economy.
4. Exercise: Discuss the importance of financial sovereignty.



LESSON 1

ADVANTAGES OF A DECENTRALIZED MONETARY SYSTEM.



Vocabulary

Decentralized
(Descentralizado)

Not controlled by any single authority.

Monetary System
(Sistema Monetario)

The system by which a country manages its money supply.

Censorship Resistance
(Resistencia a la censura)

The ability to prevent third parties from controlling or suppressing communication.

Sovereignty
(Soberanía)

The power to govern without external interference.

Inflation
(Inflación)

A general increase in prices and fall in the purchasing value of money.

Scarcity
(Escasez)

Limited availability of a resource.

In a decentralized monetary system like Bitcoin, no one person or government controls the entire system.

Decentralized monetary systems, like Bitcoin, offer censorship resistance, meaning no central authority can block your transactions. They also offer peer-to-peer transactions, allowing anyone, anywhere, to send and receive money without an intermediary.

In contrast, centralized systems, like banks, can freeze your account, limiting your financial freedom. Centralized systems can also be vulnerable to attacks or system failures. Decentralized systems distribute information across multiple points, reducing this vulnerability.

LESSON 2

DIALOGUE: UNDERSTANDING FINANCIAL SOVEREIGNTY AND SCARCITY



Conversation between two friends, Ana and Maria, discussing Bitcoin.

ANA

Maria, do you know about Bitcoin?

MARIA

Yes, it's a digital currency, right? But why is it so special?

ANA

Yes, that's right. It's special because it's decentralized and scarce.

MARIA

What does that mean?

ANA

Decentralized means there is no central authority, like a bank or government, that controls it. Scarcity means there is a limited amount of Bitcoin.

MARIA

So, it's like gold?

ANA

Yes, in a way. But unlike gold, Bitcoin can be sent anywhere in the world instantly. And no one can stop or block your transaction. That's what we call financial sovereignty.

MARIA

So, it's like gold?



LESSON 3

BITCOIN, DECENTRALIZATION, AND TRUST



In this lesson, we will talk about how Bitcoin, through its decentralization, builds trust.

Trust is a key aspect when it comes to financial systems. Usually, we rely on central authorities like banks to handle our transactions and to verify that our money is secure. However, Bitcoin and decentralization introduce a new model for trust.

With Bitcoin, trust is built through transparency and cryptography. Since Bitcoin is based on decentralization, all transactions are recorded on a public network - the blockchain. Anyone on this network can verify the transactions, which builds trust among its users.



LESSON 4

FINANCIAL SOVEREIGNTY



Financial Sovereignty means having complete control over your own wealth. It involves having the ability to manage and use your wealth without interference from any central authority. In a decentralized system like Bitcoin, users have more privacy and control over their own money.



Discuss the following questions in English with your partner:

- What does financial sovereignty mean to you?
- What are some benefits of having more control over your own money?
- How can Bitcoin help achieve financial sovereignty?

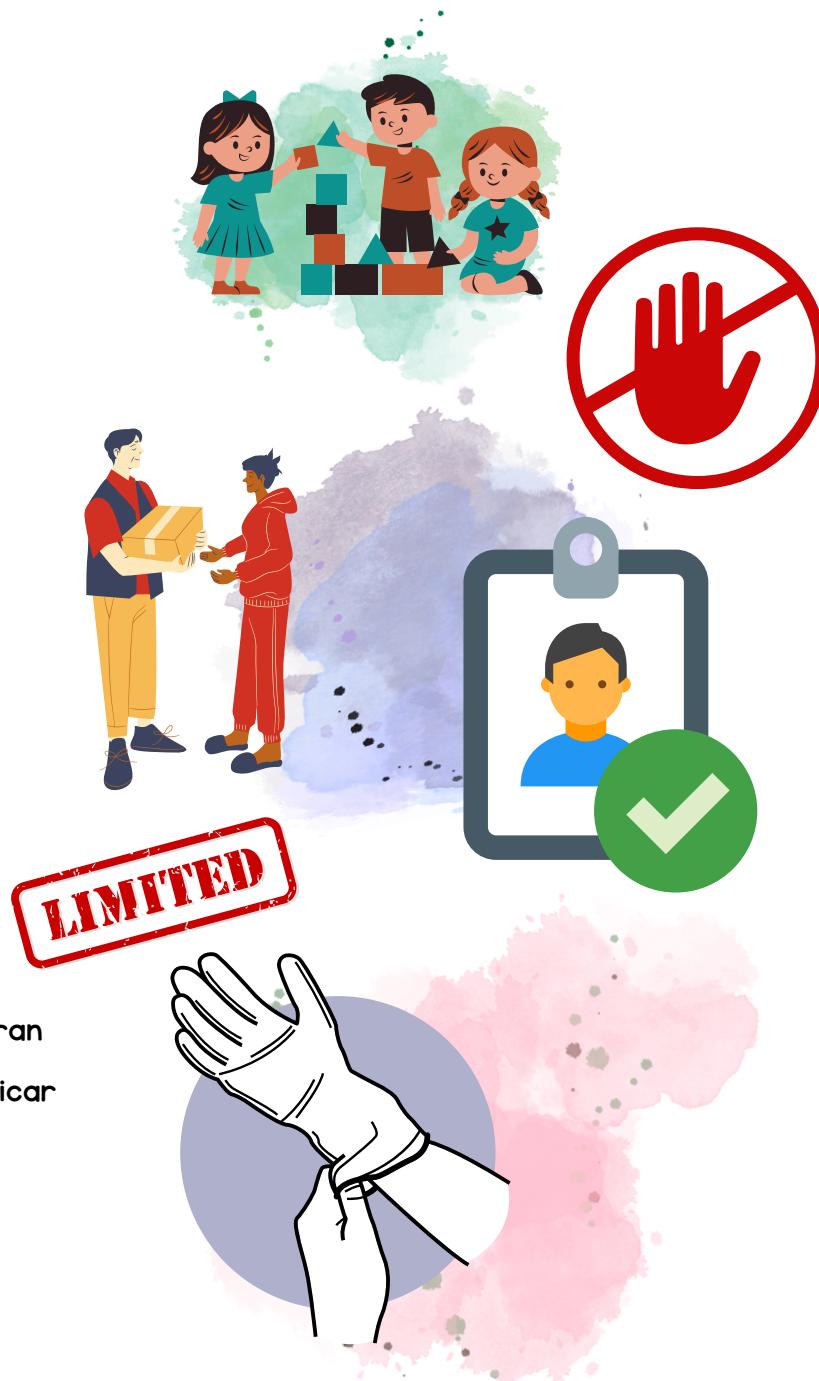


LESSON 4

VERBS USED IN THE CHAPTER



- I. Controls - Controla
- 2. Offer - Ofrecen
- 3. Block - Bloquear
- 4. Allow - Permiten
- 5. Send - Enviar
- 6. Receive - Recibir
- 7. Freeze - Congelar
- 8. Limit - Limitar
- 9. Can be - Pueden ser
- 10. Distribute - Distribuyen
- II. Comes to - Se trata de
- 12. Rely on - Confiar en
- 13. Handle - Manejar
- 14. Verify - Verificar
- 15. Introduce - Introducen
- 16. Is built - Se construye
- 17. Are recorded - Se registran
- 18. Can verify - Pueden verificar
- 19. Builds - Construye
- 20. Means - Significa
- 21. Having - Tener
- 22. Involve - Involucra
- 23. Manage - Gestionar
- 24. Use - Usar



Note that these are the infinitive forms of the verbs, and in Spanish, verbs change according to tense, mood, and subject.

CHAPTER 4

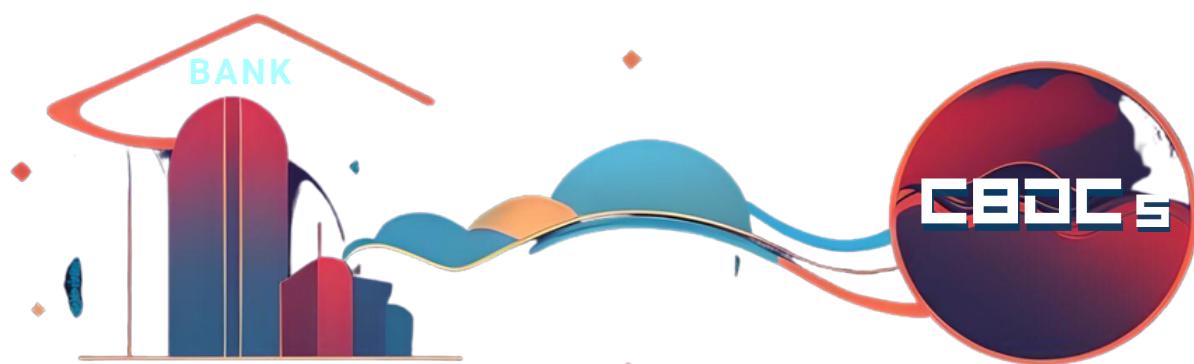
THE CONCERNS WITH CENTRALIZED DIGITAL CURRENCY (CBDCS)



This chapter will dive into the topic of Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs) and why they could potentially lead to extreme levels of government control. The dialogue will explore privacy concerns, issues of freedom, and potential misuse of power.

Contents:

1. Introduction to CBDCs.
2. Dialogue: CBDCs and potential misuse of power.
3. Privacy and freedom concerns with CBDCs.
4. Quiz



LESSON 1

INTRODUCTION TO CBDCS

VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY



CENTRAL BANK



Banco Central

CENTRALIZED



Centralizado

DIGITAL CURRENCIES (CBDCS)



Monedas Digitales de Bancos Centrales(CBDCs)

VALUE



Valor

DIGITAL MONEY



Dinero digital

GOVERNMENT



Gobierno

SURVEILLANCE

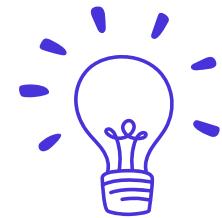


vigilancia

PRIVACY



Privacidad



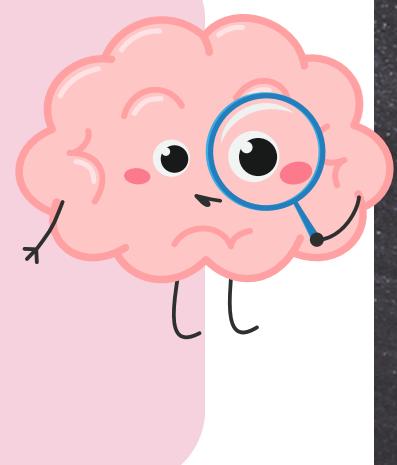
LESSON 1

INTRODUCTION TO CBDCS

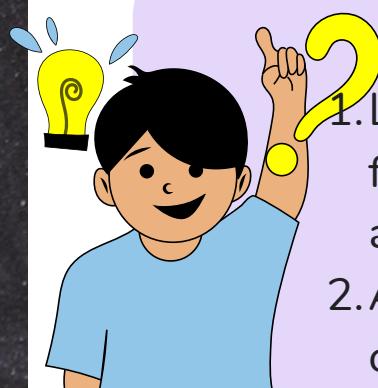


CBDCs VS Bitcoin

1. CBDCs are digital forms of a country's fiat currency and are regulated by the country's central banking authority.
2. Unlike Bitcoin, CBDCs are centralized, meaning the government has control over their supply and value.



CBDCs VS Bitcoin



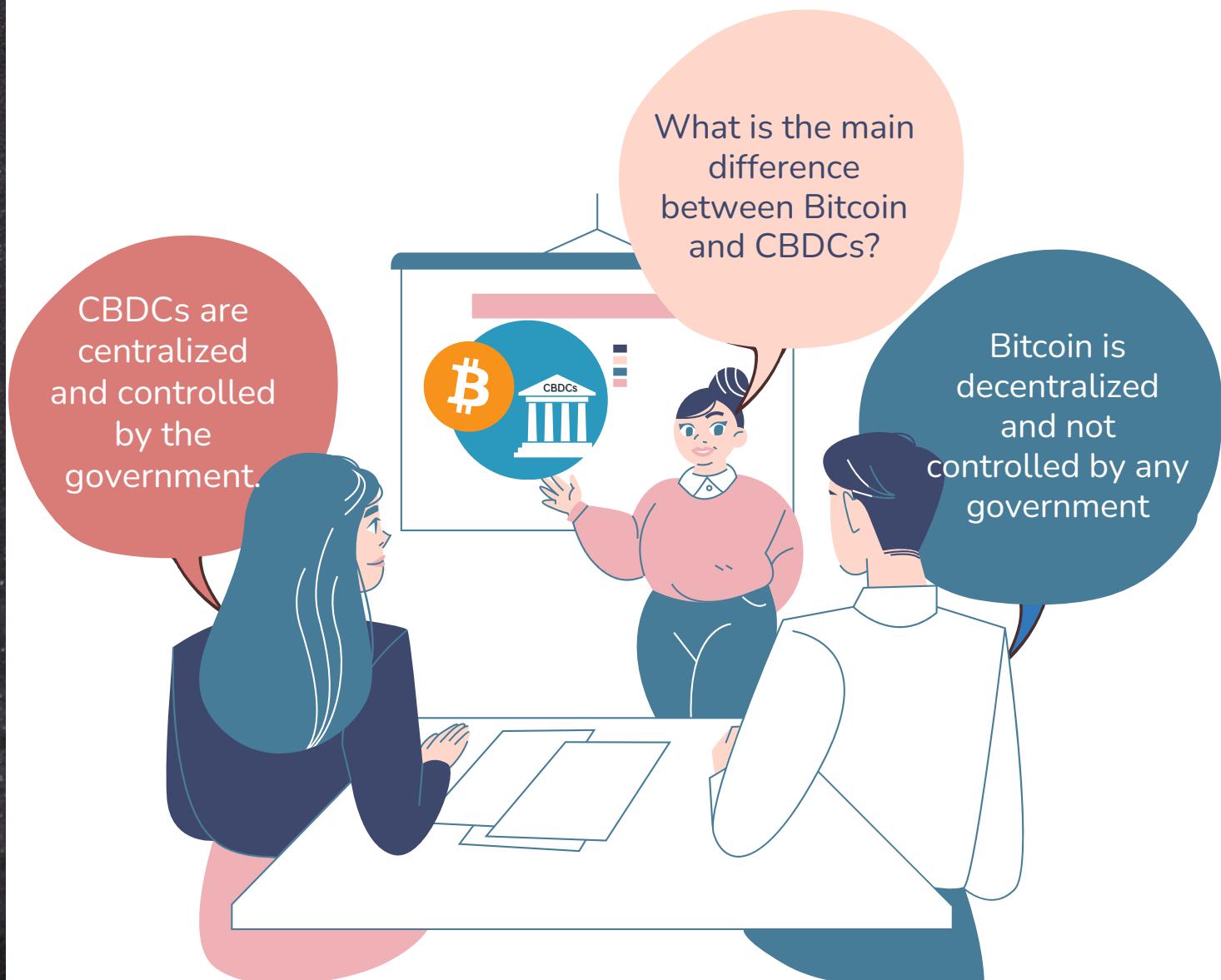
1. Las CBDCs son formas digitales de la moneda fiduciaria de un país y están reguladas por la autoridad bancaria central del país.
2. A diferencia de Bitcoin, las CBDCs son centralizadas, lo que significa que el gobierno tiene control sobre su suministro y valor.

LESSON 1

INTRODUCTION TO CBDCS



Dialog 1



LESSON 2

IALOGUE - CBDCS AND POTENTIAL MISUSE OF POWER



Have you heard about these CBDCs - Central Bank Digital Currencies?

A little bit, they are digital money issued by the government, right?

Yes, exactly. But unlike Bitcoin, which is decentralized, CBDCs are controlled by the central banking authority.

That sounds convenient, though. Digital money directly from our government.

It may sound convenient, but think about the potential for misuse of power. They could monitor all your transactions and even manipulate the value of the currency.

Oh, I hadn't thought about that. That sounds concerning.

It is, which is why many people prefer Bitcoin that offer decentralization and more privacy.

Interesting. I'll have to do some more reading on this topic. It sounds important.

LESSON 2

VERBS USED IN THIS CHAPTER



Are: Son

Regulated: Reguladas

Monitor: Monitorear

Controlled: Controladas

Leading: Llevando

Infringes: Infringe

Limit: Limitar

Heard: Oído

Issued: Emitidas

Think: Pensar

Monitor: Monitorear

Manipulate: Manipular

Prefer: Prefieren

Offer: Ofrecen

Reading: Leyendo

Sounds: Suena



LESSON 2

SHORT STORY: PRIVACY AND FREEDOM CONCERN WITH CBDCS



Cuento corto: "El Espejo del Banco Central"

Había una vez en una ciudad llamada "Centralis", una entidad poderosa llamada "Banco Central" que decidió crear su propia moneda digital, conocida como CBDC. Decían que era para simplificar las transacciones y hacer la vida más cómoda para todos.

Julia, una ciudadana de Centralis, estaba entusiasmada con esta nueva moneda digital. Pensaba en cuánto tiempo y esfuerzo ahorraría sin tener que manejar dinero físico.

Pero un día, Julia recibió un mensaje del Banco Central. El banco le informaba que había notado una gran cantidad de transacciones en su cuenta y le sugería ahorrar más. Julia se sintió desconcertada. ¿Cómo sabía el banco sobre sus gastos diarios?

Con el tiempo, Julia notó que cada vez que compraba algo con las CBDCs, el Banco Central parecía saberlo. Cuando compró un regalo para su sobrino, recibió publicidad sobre juguetes infantiles. Cuando pagó por una consulta con el médico, recibió recomendaciones de seguros de salud.

Julia comenzó a darse cuenta de que con cada transacción que hacía, el Banco Central estaba observando. Las CBDCs habían convertido su vida financiera en un libro abierto, y el Banco Central podía leer cada página.

Julia extrañaba la privacidad que solía tener con su dinero. No quería que cada transacción fuera monitoreada y analizada. Quería la libertad de gastar su dinero como quisiera, sin sentirse observada.

Fue entonces cuando Julia descubrió el Bitcoin, una criptomoneda descentralizada. No había un banco central que controlara sus transacciones o invadiera su privacidad. Julia sintió un gran alivio. Por fin había encontrado una manera de mantener su privacidad financiera.

Y así, Julia aprendió una valiosa lección sobre la privacidad y el control en la era digital. Desde ese día, optó por la descentralización y la privacidad que le ofrecía el Bitcoin, entendiendo el verdadero costo de las CBDCs.

Desde entonces, Julia nunca dejó de difundir el valor de la privacidad y la importancia de una moneda descentralizada.

El final.

Short Story: "The Central Bank's Mirror"

Once upon a time, in a city named "Centralis", a powerful entity known as the "Central Bank" decided to create its own digital currency, known as a CBDC. They claimed it was to simplify transactions and make life easier for everyone.

Julia, a citizen of Centralis, was excited about this new digital currency. She thought about how much time and effort she would save without having to handle physical money.

But one day, Julia received a message from the Central Bank. The bank was informing her that it had noticed a large number of transactions on her account and suggested that she should save more. Julia was puzzled. How did the bank know about her daily expenses?

Over time, Julia noticed that every time she bought something with the CBDCs, the Central Bank seemed to know about it. When she bought a gift for her nephew, she received ads for children's toys. When she paid for a doctor's appointment, she received recommendations for health insurance.

Julia began to realize that with every transaction she made, the Central Bank was watching. The CBDCs had turned her financial life into an open book, and the Central Bank could read each page.

Julia missed the privacy she used to have with her money. She didn't want every transaction to be monitored and analyzed. She wanted the freedom to spend her money as she wished, without feeling watched.

That's when Julia discovered Bitcoin, a decentralized cryptocurrency. There was no central bank controlling her transactions or invading her privacy. Julia felt a great sense of relief. She had finally found a way to maintain her financial privacy.

And so, Julia learned a valuable lesson about privacy and control in the digital age. From that day on, she opted for the decentralization and privacy that Bitcoin offered, understanding the true cost of CBDCs.

Since then, Julia never stopped spreading the value of privacy and the importance of a decentralized currency.

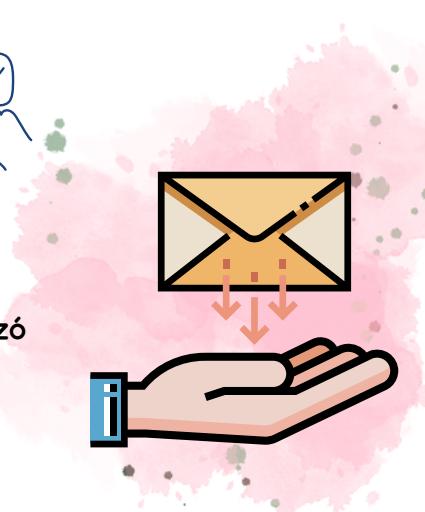
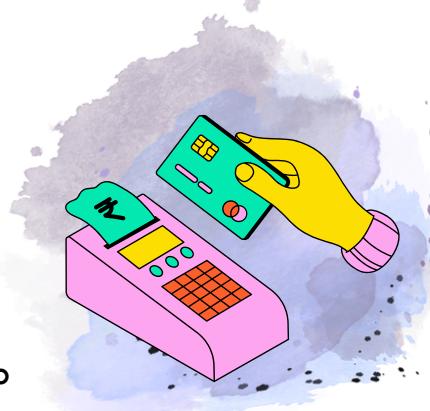
The end.

LESSON 2

VERBS USED IN THE STORY



- I. Named - Nombrado
2. Decided - Decidió
3. Create - Crear
4. Claimed - Afirmó
5. Simplify - Simplificar
6. Was - Era/Estaba
7. Excited - Emocionada
8. Thought - Pensó
9. Save - Ahorrar
10. Handle - Manejar
- II. Received - Recibió
12. Informing - Informando
13. Noticed - Notó
14. Should - Debería
15. Bought - Compró
16. Seemed - Parecía
17. Received - Recibió
18. Paid - Pagó
19. Began - Empezó/Comenzó
20. Realize - Darse cuenta



21. Made - Hizo
22. Watching - Mirando/Observando
23. Turned - Convirtió
24. Could - Podría
25. Read - Leer
26. Missed - Extrañó
27. Wanted - Quería
28. Be Monitored - Ser Monitoreada
29. Analyzed - Analizada
30. Spend - Gastar
31. Discovered - Descubrió
32. Controlling - Controlando
33. Felt - Sintió
34. Found - Encontró
35. Maintain - Mantener
36. Learned - Aprendió
37. Opted - Optó
38. Understanding - Entendiendo
39. Stopped - Paró/Detuvo
40. Spreading - Difundiendo

Remember, some English verbs can be translated into Spanish in different ways depending on the context.

QUIZ

MATCH THE ENGLISH WORDS
TO THEIR SPANISH
EQUIVALENTS.

1. SAVE : _____
2. DECIDED: _____
3. MADE : _____
4. MISSED : _____
5. WATCHING : _____
6. CONTROLLED: _____
7. LIMIT: _____
8. ISSUED: _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING COULD BE A CONCERN
RELATED TO CBDCS?

- A) LOSS OF PRIVACY.
- B) DECREASED GOVERNMENT CONTROL.
- C) MORE ECONOMIC STABILITY.
- D) FEWER TRANSACTION FEES.

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FILL IN THE BLANKS: CENTRAL BANK-EXTREME-MONITOR-ANONYMITY

1. CBDCS ARE A TYPE OF DIGITAL CURRENCY THAT IS ISSUED BY THE _____.
2. ONE OF THE POTENTIAL DOWNSIDES OF CBDCS IS THAT THEY COULD LEAD TO _____ LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL.
3. CBDCS COULD POTENTIALLY ALLOW THE GOVERNMENT TO _____ ALL TRANSACTIONS, LEADING TO PRIVACY CONCERNs.
4. PEOPLE VALUE DECENTRALIZED CRYPTOCURRENCIES FOR THEIR _____, WHEREAS CBDCS MIGHT NOT OFFER THIS SAME LEVEL OF PRIVACY.

TRUE OR FALSE:

1. CBDCS ARE TOTALLY ANONYMOUS AND UNTRACEABLE.
(TRUE/FALSE)
2. ONE CONCERN ABOUT CBDCS IS THAT THEY COULD LEAD TO INCREASED SURVEILLANCE AND LOSS OF PRIVACY.
(TRUE/FALSE)

CHAPTER 5

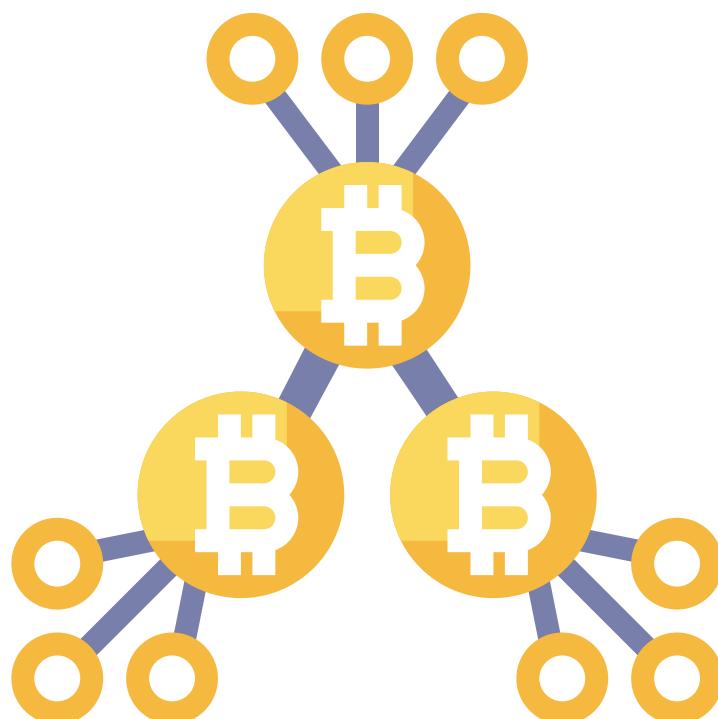
THE FUTURE OF MONEY IS BITCOIN



In this chapter will focus on the potential of Bitcoin as the currency of the future. We will learn about Bitcoin's unique features that make it suitable for this role.

Contents:

1. Why Bitcoin Could Be the Future of Money
2. The Role of Bitcoin in the Future Economy
- 3.



LESSON 1

THE ROLE OF BITCOIN IN THE FUTURE ECONOMY



READING COMPREHENSION



Read the text

Bitcoin, a digital currency created in 2009 by an unknown person using the name Satoshi Nakamoto, has properties that suggest it could be the future of money. One such property is its decentralization. Unlike traditional currencies issued by central banks, Bitcoin operates on a technology called blockchain. This technology allows for a network of computers (called nodes) to manage all transactions, instead of a centralized authority.

Another unique aspect of Bitcoin is its scarcity. There will only ever be 21 million bitcoins. This scarcity is in stark contrast to traditional fiat currencies, which can be printed in unlimited quantities by central banks, leading to inflation.

Bitcoin transactions are also public, transparent, and cannot be changed once made. This provides a level of security and accountability that isn't always present in traditional banking systems. Finally, Bitcoin is borderless. It can be sent and received anywhere in the world without the need for banks or middlemen.

As we move into an increasingly digital world, the properties of Bitcoin make it an attractive option as the future of money.



Answer the questions

1- Who created Bitcoin?

2- What is a unique property of Bitcoin that sets it apart from traditional currencies? Name at least two examples.

3- What technology does Bitcoin operate on?

4- How many bitcoins will there ever be?

5- How does the scarcity of Bitcoin compare to traditional fiat currencies?

6- In your own words, why do you think the properties of Bitcoin might make it an attractive option as the future of money?

LESSON 2

THE ROLE OF BITCOIN IN THE FUTURE ECONOMY



Dialogue:

Teacher: Good morning, student! Today we'll talk about the role Bitcoin might play in our future economy.

Student: Sounds interesting. But I'm a bit confused. How can a digital currency change our economy?

Teacher: Great question! Remember, Bitcoin is decentralized, scarce, and borderless. These properties could transform our economy in several ways.

Student: Could you give me an example?

Teacher: Of course. Let's take international trade. Today, making payments across borders can be slow and expensive due to exchange rates and bank fees. However, with Bitcoin, anyone can send money anywhere in the world almost instantly with minimal fees.

Student: That sounds very useful. What about its scarcity?

Teacher: Bitcoin's scarcity could potentially make it a good store of value, much like gold. This could make it a hedge against inflation, especially in economies where the local currency is unstable.

Student: That's quite impressive. What other impacts could Bitcoin have?

Teacher: Bitcoin's public and transparent transactions could increase accountability and reduce corruption. Also, it could empower those without access to traditional banking systems by offering a way to store and transfer wealth.

Student: I see. It seems Bitcoin could really shape our future economy!

LESSON 3



A Day in the Life of a Bitcoin Future

It was a typical morning in the year 2040 for Lucia in Madrid. Waking up to the sound of her smart device, she checked the latest global news and her Bitcoin account. Since the collapse of the traditional banking system ten years ago, Bitcoin had become the universal standard of exchange, and Lucia, like billions of others, had embraced the new norm.

Before leaving for work, Lucia transferred some Bitcoin to her sister in Mexico. A few years ago, such a transaction would've taken days and cost a lot in fees. Now, it was nearly instantaneous and virtually free. Bitcoin's decentralized network and universal recognition had simplified and democratized global transactions. The old system of money transfers, with its delays and high costs, was but a distant memory.



At the local café, Lucia paid for her espresso with Bitcoin, her payment confirmed on the blockchain in mere seconds. Even the barista, an elderly man who once struggled with smartphones, managed the Bitcoin transaction with ease.

After her coffee, Lucia headed to her co-working space, where she earned her living as a freelance graphic designer. She worked for clients globally, and they all paid her in Bitcoin, regardless of their geographical location. The Bitcoin standard had enabled Lucia to connect and trade with clients worldwide without worrying about exchange rates, bank holidays, or transfer limits.



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