THE CORE - BITCOIN DIPLOMA ASSIGNMENT 1 JULY- SEP 2025 (COHORT 7)

* In	dicates required question
1.	What is one of the main functions of money? *
	Mark only one oval.
	It increases the price of goods
	It stores value over time
	It loses value quickly
	It creates new jobs
2.	What allows people to compare prices easily using money? *
	Mark only one oval.
	Unit of Account
	Durability
	Acceptability
	Portability

3.	What does "Store of Value" mean? *
	Mark only one oval.
	Money maintains its value over time
	Money must be heavy
	Money loses value quickly
	Money can only be used once
4.	What makes money easier to carry and use in different places? *
	Mark only one oval.
	Scarcity
	Divisibility
	Portability
	Acceptability
5.	What is an example of representative money? *
	Mark only one oval.
	Bitcoin
	Paper napkin
	Gold nugget
	Silver certificate

6.	What kind of money has intrinsic value? *	
	Mark only one oval.	
	Digital currency	
	Commodity money	
	Fiat money	
	Gift cards	
7.	What is time preference? *	
	Mark only one oval.	
	Preference for getting something now vs. later	
	Preference for using credit only	
	Time it takes to earn money	
	Amount of time money is used	
8.	Why is bartering inefficient? *	
	Mark only one oval.	
	t uses metal coins	
	It requires loans	
	It needs a double coincidence of wants	
	It always involves three people	

9.	What helped societies move from bartering to coinage? *
	Mark only one oval.
	Internet banking
	Industrial revolution
	Rise of digital payments
	Growing trade and commerce
10.	What was one major drawback of using metal coins? *
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	Mark only one oval.
	They couldn't be trusted at all
	They decayed over time
	They were only accepted in cities
	They were heavy and inconvenient for large transactions
11	Why did names receipts start being used?
11.	Why did paper receipts start being used? *
	Mark only one oval.
	To create a more portable and transferable form of money
	To prevent theft
	To control the population
	To replace banks

12.	Early paper receipts were backed by: *
	Mark only one oval.
	Political promises
	Trust in government
	Gold and other precious metals
	Commodity baskets
13.	What practice led to banks issuing more receipts than gold *
	Mark only one oval.
	Inflation targeting
	Hyperinflation
	Fractional reserve banking
	Coin hoarding
14.	What event ended the Bretton Woods system? *
	Mark only one oval.
	Nixon Shock of 1971
	World War II
	Great Depression
	Moon landing

15.	After 1971, money became: *
	Mark only one oval.
	Backed by gold
	Backed by silver
	Backed by oil reserves
	Fiat currency not backed by physical commodities
16.	In a fiat system, the value of money depends on: *
	Mark only one oval.
	Quantity of gold reserves
	Trust and government policies
	Availability of shells
	International treaties only
17.	What is one result of fiat money systems? *
	Mark only one oval.
	Debt accumulation and economic instability
	Universal prosperity
	Gold-backed stability
	Easier commodity trade

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18.	What caused bank runs before the Federal Reserve was formed? *	
	Mark only one oval.	
	People overspending	
	Government closures	
	Banks lending money they didn't have in gold	
	Inflation	
19.	How did governments and banks respond to the threat of bank runs? *	
	Mark only one oval.	
	They banned banks	
	They created a central bank	
	They printed more gold	
	They reduced lending	
20.	What did early banks originally aim to do? *	
	Mark only one oval.	
	Take gold from people	
	Print new money	
	Replace gold with paper	
	Safeguard clients' money	

21.	What marked the beginning of today's fiat system? *
	Mark only one oval.
	Ending the redeemability of USD for gold
	Starting gold mining
	Creating the Euro
	Removing paper money
22.	What is the "multiplier effect" in banking? *
	Mark only one oval.
	When banks multiply interest rates
	When loans are paid back faster than expected
	When one deposit leads to multiple loans, increasing the money supply
	When multiple banks combine to make a loan
23.	What happens when central banks lower the reserve requirement ratio to * 0%?
	Mark only one oval.
	Banks can lend out all deposited money
	Money creation stops
	Banks must hold all deposits as reserves
	Inflation decreases

24.	Who are the four main players controlling the flat system? *
	Mark only one oval.
	Citizens, banks, corporations, and investors
	IMF, World Bank, Central Bank, and stock traders
	Government, wealthy individuals, financial sector, and central bank
	Politicians, entrepreneurs, the military, and local banks
25.	What role does the central bank play in the fiat system? *
	Mark only one oval.
	It collects taxes from citizens
	It approves all bank loans
	It prints money and stores it in vaults
	It controls monetary policy and money supply

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