## THE CORE - BITCOIN DIPLOMA **ASSIGNMENT ONE SEP - DEC 2024** (COHORT 5)

\* Indicates required question

1.	What is money primarily used for? *
	Mark only one oval.
	As a way to exchange goods and services
	As a way to hoard wealth
	To prevent trade between countries
	To control global markets
2.	What gives money its value? *
	Mark only one oval.
	Its physical properties
	The number of bills in circulation
	How much it weighs
	Belief and trust in its worth

3.	What does fractional reserve banking allow banks to do? *	
	Mark only one oval.	
	Hold 100% of deposits in reserve	
	Create new currency without limits	
	Avoid government regulations	
	Lend out a portion of deposits	
4.	Which of the following is NOT a function of money? *	
	Mark only one oval.	
	Store of value	
	Means of entertainment	
	Unit of account	
	Medium of exchange	
5.	Which function of money allows people to compare the value of different	*
	goods and services?	
	Mark only one oval.	
	Store of value	
	Unit of account	
	Durability	
	Fungibility	

6.	Why is divisibility an important characteristic of money? *	
	Mark only one oval.	
	It allows money to be broken into smaller units for various purchases	
	It ensures money lasts over time	
	It helps maintain its value in society	
	It makes money difficult to counterfeit	
7.	What did ancient civilizations use as currency before coins and paper bills?	*
	Mark only one oval.	
	Digital money	
	Precious metals like gold	
	Credit cards	
	Bank notes	
8.	In the barter system, what is necessary for trade to occur? A) One person must have more money	*
	Mark only one oval.	
	Double coincidence of wants	
	A contract	
	One person must have more money	
	Banks must be involved	

9.	What form of currency replaced bartering in many civilizations? *
	Mark only one oval.
	Paper money
	Digital currency
	Commodity money
	Bitcoin
10.	What was the main problem with using metal coins for trade? *
	Mark only one oval.
	They were heavy and inconvenient to carry
	They were too valuable
	They weren't accepted everywhere
	They were too small
11.	What practice did bankers engage in that undermined trust in paper * money during the 17th century?
	Mark only one oval.
	Storing too much gold
	Refusing to print paper money
	Giving away gold for free
	Issuing more paper receipts than the gold they had

12.	What agreement established the U.S. dollar as the world's reserve currency?	*
	Mark only one oval.	
	Treaty of Versailles	
	World Trade Agreement	
	Marshall Plan	
	Bretton Woods Agreement	
13.	What caused the Bretton Woods system to break down? *	
	Mark only one oval.	
	Overuse of gold	
	World War I	
	The Nixon Shock in 1971	
	The rise of paper money	
14.	What caused stagnated real wages and rising prices in modern times? *	
	Mark only one oval.	
	Digital money	
	Use of gold	
	Return to the gold standard	
	Abuse of centralization and fiat currency	

15.	What is the key characteristic of digital currency? *
	Mark only one oval.
	It exists solely in electronic form
	It is backed by gold
	It can be converted into coins
	It is only used in banks
16.	What system was in place before the fiat money system? *
	Mark only one oval.
	Digital currency
	Commodity-backed system
	Barter system
	Stock market system
17.	What event marked the shift away from the gold-backed dollar? *
	Mark only one oval.
	Bretton Woods Agreement
	Creation of the Federal Reserve
	World War II
	Nixon's suspension of the dollar's convertibility to gold

18.	What does the term "fiat" in fiat money mean? *
	Mark only one oval.
	Trade
	By decree
	Currency
	Exchange
19.	What key event in 1933 affected U.S. citizens' gold holdings? *
	Mark only one oval.
	Executive Order 6102 by President Roosevelt
	The Bretton Woods Agreement
	The Great Depression
	World War II
20.	Which law requires citizens to accept fiat money as payment? *
	Mark only one oval.
	Legal tender law
	Reserve requirement law
	Fractional reserve banking law
	Federal Reserve Act

21.	What was the consequence of the 1934 Gold Reserve Act? *
	Mark only one oval.
	Gold became illegal
	Fractional reserve banking ended
	Paper dollars were devalued
	The dollar became stronger
22.	What was the consequence of the 1934 Gold ReserveT Act? *
	Mark only one oval.
	Trust in the government
	Gold reserves
	Stock market performance
	International trade
23.	What happens when central banks rescue failing banks? *
	Mark only one oval.
	They lower taxes.
	They allow the banks to fail.
	They raise interest rates.
	They inject new currency or buy bank assets at a higher price.

24.	What is the phenomenon called when the money supply increases without a real increase in physical currency?	*
	Mark only one oval.	
	Fractional reserve lending	
	Hyperinflation	
	Deflation	
	Full reserve banking	

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