Match the lists of words with the categories below:

- Money in your pocket
- Things you put money in
- Money you are paid
- Poor
- You have to pay these
- Rich

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<thead>
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<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a bill</td>
<td>a fare</td>
<td>a fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>cash</td>
<td>change</td>
<td>coins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>a safe</td>
<td>a slot machine</td>
<td>a piggy bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>wealthy</td>
<td>affluent</td>
<td>prosperous</td>
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<td>e</td>
<td>wages</td>
<td>earnings</td>
<td>pay</td>
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<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>impoverished</td>
<td>broke</td>
<td>poverty-stricken</td>
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Now match one word from each list to the definitions below:

a  Something you pay on a bus.

b  Something a shop assistant gives you when you buy something with cash.

c  A way of saving coins at home.

e  The annual income of someone in a professional job.

2 Odd one out!

Which phrase is the odd one out in each list?

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>It’s a bargain</td>
<td>It’s good value</td>
<td>It’s poor value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>It’s cheap</td>
<td>It’s dear</td>
<td>It’s expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>It’s worthless</td>
<td>It has no value</td>
<td>It’s priceless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Owe £300</td>
<td>Be £300 in debt</td>
<td>Earn £300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>Hire</td>
<td>Purchase</td>
<td>Rent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Read Mr. Jones’ bank statement. How much money does he have in his account now?

- **May 1st**: Opened savings account.
- **May 2nd**: Transferred £365.00 from current account.
- **May 6th**: Deposited £78.00 in account.
- **May 12th**: Direct debit payment: £125
- **May 13th**: Withdrew £340.00 cash.
- **May 13th**: £78.00 paid into account.
- **May 15th**: Standing order payment: £109.00
- **May 16th**: Balance of account: = ______________

Answer these questions:

1. Is Mr. Jones in the red or in the black? (Red: in debt, black: in credit).
2. Does he need to ask the bank for an overdraft?
3. If he is charged 10% interest on his overdraft, how much will he have to pay?
4. Which words mean that money went into the account? Which words mean money went out of the account?

**Collocations**

Look at the words below. Which ones collocate, either as prefixes or suffixes, with *cash*, and which ones with *money*?

- point   register  pocket  and carry
- ready    order    hard

**Fill the gaps**

Complete these sentences by adding the correct preposition from the list below:

- Shops always cash ______ Christmas by putting their prices up.
- Could you pay ______ the drinks? I haven’t got any change.
- Have you got change ______ a £20 note?
- He spent all his money ______ clothes.
- Harry invested all his money ______ the City.
Money and banking
Upper-intermediate

6 Interview your partner

Interview your partner about money. Ask the questions below:
1. How much money do you spend each week?
2. What’s the most expensive thing you have bought in the last two weeks?
3. How do you usually pay for things? Cash, cheque or credit card?
4. Which of the following do you use?
   - cash machines
   - piggy banks
   - safes

7 Money dictionary quiz

Try the money quiz. If you have access to the Macmillan English Advanced Learner’s Dictionary and CD-ROM, you can find all the answers by finding the key word money, and following the various links. If you don’t have the CD-ROM try using a monolingual dictionary.

1. What is dirty money?
2. What are dosh and readiness?
3. In what way does money talk?
4. If you put your money where your mouth is, do you show that you mean what you say or do you eat your money?
5. In what way is money metaphorically like food?
6. What’s the difference between in the money and on the money?
7. If you throw money at the problem, does it always solve it?
8. If you have money to burn, are you rich or poor?
9. Do you raise money for yourself or for charity?
10. What is a monetarist?
Teacher's notes - Money and banking (Upper-intermediate)

1. Put the students in pairs to match the lists of words with the categories.

   Answers:
   - Money in your pocket
   - Money you are paid
   - You have to pay these
   - Things you put money in
   - Poor
   - Rich

   Ask the students to match one word from each list to the definitions.

   Answers:
   - a fare
   - change
   - a piggy bank
   - salary

2. Put the students in pairs to decide which phrase is the odd one out in each list.

   Answers:
   - a. It’s poor value
   - b. It’s cheap
   - c. It’s priceless
   - d. Earn £300
   - e. Purchase

3. Ask the students to read Mr Jones’ bank statement, and decide how much money he has in his account now.

   Answer:
   £53.00

   Ask the students to answer the questions.

   Answers:
   1. In the red
   2. Yes
   3. £5.30
   4. Money in: deposit, paid in
      Money out: withdrew, direct debit, standing order

4. Put the students in pairs to decide which words collocate, either as prefixes or suffixes, with cash, and which words with money.

   Answers:
   Cash: cash point, cash register, cash and carry, ready cash, hard cash
   Money: pocket money, money order

5. Put the students in pairs to complete the sentences by adding the correct preposition from the list.

   Answers:
   1. Shops always cash in on Christmas by putting their prices up.
   2. Could you pay for the drinks? I haven’t got any change.
   3. Have you got change for a £20 note?
   4. He spent all his money on clothes.
   5. Harry invested all his money in the City.

6. Give the students a few minutes to answer the questions for themselves, then put them in small groups to discuss them. Have a brief whole class feedback.

7. Using the Macmillan English Advanced Learner’s Dictionary and CD ROM, ask your students to answer the following questions about money. They can find all the answers by finding the key word money, and following the various links.

   Answers:
   1. What is dirty money?
      Money paid to someone for committing a crime.
Money and banking
Upper-intermediate

2  What are dosh and readies?
   Dosh: money (very informal)  Readies: (very informal) money that you can
   spend immediately.

3  In what way does money talk?
   Used for saying that money gives you power.

4  If you put your money where your mouth is, do you show that you mean what you say
   or do you eat your money?
   You show that you mean what you say.

5  In what way is money metaphorically like food?
   Money is like food, which gets eaten or shared out.

6  What's the difference between in the money and on the money?
   In the money: to suddenly have a lot of money. On the money: to be exactly
   right.

7  If you throw money at the problem, does it always solve it?
   No

8  If you have money to burn, are you rich or poor?
   Rich

9  Do you raise money for yourself or for charity?
   Students’ own answers

10 What is a monetarist?
   Someone who believes in monetarism, which is a belief that the government
   must carefully control the amount of money in its economy to avoid economic
   problems.