***ASSIGNMENT***

 **Use a dictionary to find the difference in the following groups:**

1. make a profit & make a loss

2. extravagant & frugal/economical

3. a current account & a deposit account

4. a loan & a mortgage

5. to deposit money & to withdraw money

6. a wage & a salary

7. broke & bankrupt

8. to credit & to debit

9. a discount & a refund

10. something which was a bargain & something which was overpriced

11. worthless & priceless

12. save money & invest money

13. inflation & deflation

14. income & expenditure

15. to lend & to borrow

***QUESTIONS***

**1 Can you insert the following words in the appropriate space?**

- credit, inflation, output, unemployment, interest rates, the exchange rate, aggregate demand

When money is tight,

1. ...........… rise, because commercial banks have to borrow at a higher rate on the inter-bank market.

2. .............. falls, because people and businesses borrow less at higher rates.

3. .............. falls, because people and businesses buy less, as they have less money.

4. .............. falls too, because with less consumption, firms produce less.

5. .............. rises, because companies are producing and selling less, and so require less labour.

6. ...........… falls, because there is less money in circulation.

7. ...........… will probably rise, if there is the same demand but less money, or if there is higher demand, as foreigners take advantage of the higher interest rates to invest in the currency. Increasing the money supply, by making more reserves, available, has the opposite effects.

**2 Can you choose the correct alternative to complete each sentence?**

1. Money in notes and coins is called

a. cash

b. capital

c. reserves

2. The dollar, the euro and the yen are all

a. currencies

b. funds

c. monies

3. Money borrowed from a bank is a

a. deposit

b. income

c. loan

4. Borrowed money that has to be paid back constitutes a

a. debt

b. fund

c. subsidy

5. All the money received by a person or a company is known as

a. aid

b. income

c. wages

6. The money earned for a week’s manual work is called

a. income

b. salary

c. wages

7. The money paid for a month’s (professional) work is a

a. loan

b. salary

c. wages

8. Money placed in banks and other savings institutions constitutes

a. capital

b. deposits

c. finance

9. Money paid by the government or a company to a retired person is a

a. pension

b. rebate

c. subsidy

10. The money that will ultimately be used to pay pensions is kept in a

a. budget

b. deposit

c. fund

11. The money needed to start a company is called

a. aid

b. capital

c. debt

12. The money paid to lawyers, architects, private schools, etc. is called

a. fees

b. instalments

c. wages

13. Regular part payments of debts are called

a. deposits

b. loans

c. instalments

14. Part of a payment that is officially given back (for example, from taxes) is called a

a. gift

b. instalment

c. rebate

15. Estimated expenditure and income is written in a

a. budget

b. reserve

c. statement

16. A person’s money in a business is known as his or her

a. deposit

b. fund

c. stake

17. Money given to producers to allow them to sell cheaply is called a

a. loan

b. rebate

c. subsidy

18. Money given to developing countries by richer ones is known as

a. aid

b. debt

c. subsidy

**3 Can you choose the right answer?**

1. When you retire at the age of sixty-five, you receive a(n) ….. from the government.

a) allowance

b) fine

c) grant

d) pension

2. If production in that factory exceeds the target, the workers get a ….. .

a) bonus

b) donation

c) gratuity

d) premium

3. Income tax is ..... to one’s annual income.

a) associated

b) based

c) dependent

d) related

4. The ….. of living has risen by 25% in the last six months.

a) cost

b) expenditure

c) expense

d) price

5. The kidnappers demanded a ….. of $ 1,000,000.

a) fine

b) penalty

c) ransom

d) reward

6. You can ….. your basic wage by working longer hours.

a) effect

b) help

c) implement

d) supplement

7. A salesman is paid a ….. on the goods he sells.

a) commission

b) percentage

c) provision

d) salary

8. The President admitted taking ….. and had to resign.

a) bribes

b) fees

c) fines

d) premiums

9. In our country ….. of $250 is paid weekly to a family with more than three children.

a) an allowance

b) a fee

c) an income

d) a wage

10. Mr. Mean cannot bear to ….. even the smallest sum of money for a charity appeal.

a) give in

b) let out

c) part with

d) pay off

11. Mr. Rich earns $8,000 a month …..and $5,000 a month net.

a) bulk

b) gross

c) mass

d) wholesale

12. You can only ….. this postal order at a post office.

a) alter

b) cash

c) exchange

d) pay

a) alter

b) cash

c) exchange

d) pay

13. If they are not more careful with their accounts, they will go ….. .

a) bankrupt

b) broken

c) penniless

d) poor

14. The Finance Minister will be making a ….. today about new rates of income tax.

a) declaration

b) notice

c) statement

d) talk

15. If I had another $25,000 a year, I would consider myself ….. .

a) well deserved

b) well done

c) well-made

d) well off

16. All the workers in our firm get a Christmas ….. of $100.

a) bonus

b) fine

c) prize

d) reward

17. Before starting a business, you have to raise the necessary ….. .

a) capital

b) currency

c) investment

d) savings

18. The usual reason for exemption from tax does not ….. in this case.

a) apply

b) concern

c) impose

d) regard

19. Mrs. Unemployed is finding it difficult to pay the ….. on her insurance policy.

a) bonuses

b) fees

c) fines

d) premiums

20. Our company made a record ….. last year.

a) benefit

b) earn

c) profit

d) winning

21. While you are away from the office on business trips, you will be given a daily …..

$50 towards meals and accommodation.

a) allowance

b) fine

c) permit

d) reward

22. I hate the beginning of each year when all the ….. start coming in and I have to find the money to pay them all.

a) accounts

b) bills

c) estimates

d) receipts

**4 Do you know the definitions of the following money words?**

- an allowance, a bonus, commission, a deposit, a dividend, an investment, a legacy, maintenance, an overdraft, a premium, royalties, a share, a mortgage

a. money paid to authors or investors according to the sales of their work

b. a sum of money used to make more money from something that will increase in value

c. the money which a building society or bank lends to someone to buy a house

d. the money that a person pays to an insurance company to protect against loss or damage

e. money, usually from a relative, to live on

f. an additional payment which is a reward to those who work for a company for their extra work

g. the amount of money borrowed from a bank, greater than that which is in your account

h. money received from someone in his or her will

i. the amount of money that goes to a shareholder

j. money

k. part of the value of a company that you may buy

l. part-payment of money which you make to stop the seller from selling his goods to others

m. an amount of money, related to the value of goods sold, which is paid to a salesman for his services

**5 Can you match the sentences in column A with the sentences in column B?**

**Column A**

1. The managing director believes the company should start producing pocket computers.

2. I always put my money in a building society and not in a bank.

3. I can’t afford to buy a new car right now. I don’t have enough money.

4. I find Christmas a very expensive time.

5. I came into a lot of money recently when my uncle died.

6. Look at this cheque that came in the post this morning from the Inland Revenue.

7. I’ve been spending too much recently.

8. In my country, there are a lot of very poor people and only a few rich ones.

9. I lost my job last month.

10. I retire next month.

11. Prices are rising quickly everywhere.

12. The January sales start tomorrow.

**Column B**

A. I’m really looking forward to spending my pension.

B. The cost of living seems to go up every day.

C. Of course, it’s always so difficult to economize.

D. Shops all over the country are making huge reductions on just about everything.

E. I always seem to run up a huge overdraft at the bank.

F. Of course, the potential global market for them is enormous.

G. Fortunately I receive unemployment benefit.

H. There is a very uneven distribution of wealth.

I. The interest they pay me is much higher.

J. It’s the first time I’ve inherited something.

K. It seems to be some kind of tax rebate.

L. Maybe I should consider getting one on credit.

**6 Can you choose the most suitable word in each sentence?**

a. I haven’t got enough money, I’m afraid. Could you borrow/lend me some?

b. It’s a good school, but the fares/fees are rather high.

c. This car is too expensive. We can’t afford/pay it.

d. It was a very good meal. Can we have the account/bill please?

e. There’s a small flat to hire/let in Bridge Street.

f. How much do you earn/gain in your new job?

g. She’s a good dentist, but she doesn’t charge/spend too much.

h. I bought this coat in the sales. It was decreased/reduced a lot.

i. Jack made his fortune/treasure buying and selling property.

j. How much do you reckon/value that house would cost?

**7 Can you replace each word underlined with a word from the list which has the opposite meaning?**

- cash, generous, profit, save, well off, purchase, worthless, expensive, poverty, take out

a. I was surprised by how mean Charles was.

b. Janet says that she is very hard up at the moment.

c. Last year their business made a huge loss.

d. I’d like to pay in £100 please.

e. That part of Spain always seems very cheap to me.

f. Most people in the city live in great prosperity.

g. The manager insisted that I paid by cheque.

h. Some people manage to spend most of their money.

i. Jean was able to make only one sale, during the morning.

j. The old painting I found in the loft turned out to be valuable.

**8 Can you match each person from the list with a suitable description? Use each name once only:**

- accountant, cashier, heir, manager, pensioner, agent, customer, investor, miser, swindler

a. Someone who likes to keep money and not spend it.

b. Someone who inherits money or property.

c. Someone who runs a bank.

d. Someone who has retired.

e. Someone who keeps or checks financial records.

f. Someone who buys things in a shop.

g. Someone who pays out money in a bank.

h. Someone who represents others in business.

i. Someone who puts money into a business.

j. Someone who cheats people out of money.

**\*EXTRAS**

 **The following link can help you with your business vocabulary as well as rea-ding skills:**

http://www.businessenglishonline.net/news/

***ADDITIONAL SOURCES***

**PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE AND TIME**

<http://www.onestopenglish.com/grammar/grammar-reference/nouns-and-phrases/pre-positions-of-time-and-place-article/152825.article>

https://www.studyandexam.com/preposition2.html