

Exercise 1. Read and comprehend the text bellow and be ready for teacher's questions:

Part V. Money

Text 18. The Word "Dollar" and the Dollar Sign \$

The history of the dollar is a story involving many countries in different continents. The word dollar is much older than the American unit of currency. It is an anglicized form of "thaler", (pronounced taler, with a long "a"), the name given to coins first minted in 1519 from locally mined silver in Joachimsthal in Bohemia. (Today the town of Joachimsthal lies within the borders of the Czech Republic and its Czech name is Jáchymov). Thaler is a shortened form of the term by which the coin was originally known – Joachimsthaler.

Later according to the English version, the name (dollar) was also applied to similar coins, not only ones minted in central Europe but also the Spanish peso. Both these large silver coins were practically identical in weight and fineness.

Those coins, particularly the Spanish peso or dollar circulated widely in Britain's North American colonies because of a shortage of official British coins. That is why, after the United States gained its independence the new nation chose "dollar" as the name of its currency instead of keeping the pound.

During colonial times the official British coinage was in short supply and as a result a variety of substitutes was used in Britain's American colonies, including wampum, in some of the northern colonies, and tobacco, or more conveniently, certificates for tobacco deposited in public warehouses, in Virginia. The colonists also used whatever foreign coins they could obtain. At various times in different colonies paper money was issued and disputes with the British government over this were one of the causes of the American Revolution. The rebels financed their war of independence largely by printing paper money notes that were called Continentals. By the end of the war, these had become practically worthless because of hyperinflation. The notes had served their purpose and, with the help of their French allies, the Americans won the war.

As Spanish pesos or dollars had long been in wide circulation in North America, some of the paper money issued in some of the colonies before the war had been denominated in dollars. During the war too, some Continentals were denominated in British units, others in dollars. In 1792 the newly independent United States chose the dollar, subdivided into 100 cents, as the unit of American currency in preference to the British pound.

Foreign coins were supposed to lose their status as legal tender within 3 years of the US coins coming into circulation. A new mint was established in Philadelphia and started its operations in 1794. The mint was the first purpose-built structure authorized by the United States government. However, because of a shortage of both gold and silver, in 1797 the government extended legal tender status to Spanish dollars for an indefinite period. The discoveries in California, which sparked off the Gold Rush in 1848, led to a massive increase in the production of gold coins by the mint, and in 1857 the United States finally removed legal tender status from all foreign coins.

Vocabulary of hard-to-remember words and economic terms

| | | | |
|----|----------------|-----------------|--|
| 1 | anglicized | 'æŋglɪsaɪzd | ingilisləşdirilmiş |
| 2 | minted | 'mɪntɪd | zərb edilmiş, nanəli |
| 3 | mine | maɪn | mədən, mina |
| 4 | identical | aɪ'dentɪkl | eyni |
| 5 | fineness | 'faɪnnəs | incəlik |
| 6 | shortage | 'ʃɔ:tɪdʒ | çatışmazlıq |
| 7 | coinage | 'kɔɪnɪdʒ | sikkə zərbi |
| 8 | substitute | 'sʌbstɪtju:t | əvəzedici, əvəz etmək |
| 9 | wampum | 'wɒmpəm | qabıqlardan hazırlanmış boruşəkilli bənövşəyi və ağ muncuqlardır |
| 10 | dispute | dɪ'spju:t | mübahisə |
| 11 | worthless | 'wɜ:θlɪs | dəyərsiz |
| 12 | hyperinflation | ,haɪpərn'fleɪʃn | hiperinflyasiya |
| 13 | ally | 'ælaɪ | müttəfiq |
| 13 | circulation | sɜ:kjʊ'leɪʃ(ə)n | dövriyyə |
| 14 | newly | 'nju:lɪ | yenicə, təzə |
| 15 | subdivide | sʌbdɪ'vaɪd | siniflərə, bölmələrə bölmək |
| 16 | authorized | 'ɔ:θəraɪzd | səlahiyyətli |
| 17 | spark | spɑ:k | qıgılcım |
| 19 | spark off | | meydana gətirmək, səbəb olmaq |

Exercise 2. Transform into indirect form:

1. "We have English classes twice a week," said the boy.
2. "The water in the river is dirty!" said the ecologist.
3. "They are working upstairs," said Mum.
4. "She is planting roses in the backyard," said the farmer.
5. "Our Christmas holidays are very long," said the Briton.
6. "She was reading when her dad entered the room," said the boy.
7. "Mark Twain told very funny jokes and wrote nice adventure novels," said the librarian.
8. "He has invented a lot of useful things," said the man.
9. "The story was going on and seemed to be interesting enough," said the little girl.
10. "They will surely rewrite the test," said the teacher.
11. "I'll arrange everything in a proper way," said the servant.
12. "I'm going to London tomorrow, Sir Henry," said Watson.
13. "We will be having a house warming party next Tuesday," said the girl.
14. "I have had enough of his stupid actions," said the woman.
15. "They weren't able to remove the wardrobe alone," said the man.
16. "We haven't bought the food yet," said Granny.
17. "She can't swim well to take part in the competition," said the trainer.
18. "The country has neither big rivers nor high mountains," said the teacher.
19. "The city transport is overcrowded on week days," said the traffic officer.
20. "The accident which happened last Monday was very serious," said the doctor.
21. "He was operated successfully," said the nurse.
22. "I couldn't sleep tonight because they have had a party," said the old man.
23. "They were tired because they have been typing all the morning," said Dad.
24. "I've turned off the radio earlier so I don't know the result of the game," he said.
25. "She didn't let him know the news," she said.
26. "The weather was awful and we stayed at home yesterday," said Nick.
27. "We will buy clothes for the coming summer next week," said Ann.
28. "The wall was so low that the child could jump over it," said the gardener.
29. "Rainforests are destroyed every year by many factors," said the lector.
30. "She didn't understand the rule and did the sums wrong," said her teacher.

Exercise 3. Find and correct the mistakes:

1. Laws are usually discussed before they adopted.
2. The children asked me read the story.
3. I have lost any secret papers.
4. I have woken up by the noise in the street.
5. When your university founded?
6. Don't tell her something, if she doesn't ask you.
7. Classes at school begins at nine.
8. Jeff and Emily hasn't been playing golf for three hours.
9. She doesn't drink neither tea nor coffee.
10. Either Pete or Bill knows this man.
11. He will send an e-mail as soon as he get the parcel.
12. I couldn't make my brother to get up a little earlier.
13. Nobody can to make us change the plan.
14. He has brought a lot of minerals from Urals.
15. Oleg will can ride a bicycle next year.
16. Her husband is a hunter. He likes hunt wolves.
17. I surprised to see the cat playing with the dog.
18. It is known that there are sixty minutes in hour.
19. Olga's brother joined the Army in the last year.
20. Sometimes it easy to make plans, but difficult to carry them out.
21. Those who like to dance joins a dancing section.
22. His life was very hard and he described her in his book.
23. Ann smiled when he saw her.

Exercise 4. Translate into English:

1. Zelenski Rusiyanın hücumu keçəcəyi barədə xəbərə münasibət bildirib.
2. Türkiyə əsas ərzaq məhsullarına əlavə dəyər vergisini 1 faizə endirdi.
3. İtaliya açıq havada maska taxmaq qaydasını ləğv etdi.
4. İlham Əliyev Şuşa Bəyannaməsini təsdiqlədi.
5. Şuşa təhsil şöbəsinin müdiri vəzifəsindən azad olunub.