Тема: ***“Английские  банкноты  и  монеты”.***

**Words:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **money****banknote****coin****currency****to authorize****government****cashier****Chief  Cashier****to feature****scientist****discovery****law****gravitation law****duke** | Деньгибанкнотамонетавалютауполномочиватьправительствокассирглавный кассирпоказывать, помещатьучёныйоткрытиезаконзакон тяготениягерцог | **to issue****issue****to mint****denomination****circulation****to be in circulation****face****on the face****figure****in figure****inscription****to promise****bearer****to bear****demand****on demand****signature** | выпускатьвыпускчеканитьдостоинствообращениебыть в обращениилицевая сторонана лицевой сторонецифрацифраминадписьобещатьпредъявительнеститребованиепо требованиюподпись |

**Text:**

***ENGLISH  BANKNOTES  AND  COINS***

          Theofficial   currency of the Unites Kingdom is the ***pound*** ***sterling***which is equal to one hundred pence.

          ***English banknotes***are issued by the Bank of England.   As to ***coins***they are minted also by this state bank.

          There are  banknotes  of   the  following  denominations:  **£ 1**,  **£ 5**,  **£ 10**,

**£ 20**,  **£  50** and   **£ 100**.

          The following coins are in circulation: halfpenny, one   penny, two pence, five pence, ten pence, fifty pence.

          On the face   of   English   banknotes   one   can   read    the denomination given both in figures and in words.

           Then the inscription on the face of the banknote reads: ***I promise*** ***to pay the bearer on demand the sum of****...*And then there are two signatures. The first signature is that of   the   person authorized by the Government and the Bank of England.

         The second signature is that of the Chief Cashier.

         The back of English banknotes, like many other banknotes, feature portraits of different famous people.

         The one pound banknote, for example, features **Isaac Newton** (1642 - 1727) a well-known English scientist who made a few very important discoveries including gravitation law.

         The back of the five pound note portrays the **Duke of Wellington** (1769 - 1852), a famous Irish general who defeated Napoleon at Waterloo, Belgium in 1815.

         On the back of the ten pound note one can see **Florence Nightingale** (1820 - 1910), founder of the nursing profession. She volunteered as a nurse to Turkey to take care of he wounded soldiers from Crimean War, war of England and France   versus Russia.

          And the back of the twenty pound banknote features **William   Shakespeare** (1564 - 1616), the greatest playwright of all time.

**Exercises:**

**№ 1. Find the answer to the following questions in the text:**

1. What is the official currency of the U.K. ?
2. What is the smallest unit ?
3. How many pence are there in one pound ?
4. What banknotes and coins are in circulation in the U.K. now ?
5. What famous people are featured on the back of various English banknotes ?

**№ 2. Write words in the sentences and translate:**

On the face of English banknotes one can read the denomination given both in

         …  and in words.

         On the back of the ten pound note one can sea Florence Nightingale,  …  of the

         nursing profession.

THE DOLLAR

The dollar is the basic unit of United State! mon­ey. It is worth 100 cents.

The dollar is also the main currency unit of: Australia, Canada, Jamaica, New Zealand, Singa­pore, Zimbabwe and some other countries.

The dollar was adopted in the USA in 1792. The first US dollars were issued in silver and fold. After 1934, however, all gold coins were taken out of cir­culation. A silver dollar was issued at various times from 1794 until 1935.

The dollar was adopted in Canada in 1878. Aus­tralia adopted the dollar in 1966, and New Zealand in 1967.

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The POUND

The basic unit of money of the United Kingdom is the pound, also called the pound starling. Today the pound is equal to 100 pence, the British adopted the decimal system in 1971.

Things were far more complicated in the past. The pound was subdivided into 20 shillings. The shil­ling was subdivided into 12 pennies. The guinea was equal to one pound one shilling. It was a gold coin used in fixing prices of valuable goods. There also were crowns, 5 shilling silver coins; halfcrowns worth 2 shillings and 6 pence; florins, 2 — shilling silver coins; bobs worth 12 pence, a sixpence was a 6 — penny coin and a 3 — penny coin was called a “threepence”. There also were “ha’pennies”, cop­per coins, worth half a penny, and farthings, or quarter-penny coins.

**Vocabulary**

* adopt — принимать
* basic — основной
* bob — шиллинг
* circulation — обращение
* coin- монета
* copper — медный
* crown — корона
* currency — валюта
* decimal — десятичный
* equal —равный
* farthing —фартинг
* florin — флорин
* guinea — гинея
* halfpenny — полпенса
* ha’penny — полпенса
* issue — выпускать
* shilling—шиллинг
* sixpence —монета в 6 пенсов
* the (pound) sterling — (фунт) стерлингов
* threepence —монета в 3 пенса
* worth — стоимость
* various — разный

Questions

1. What is the basic unit of money in the USA?
2. How much is dollar worth?
3. Where does the dollar circulate?
4. When was the dollar adopted in the United States?
5. Were the first dollars issued in copper?
6. Do gold coins circulate now?
7. When was the dollar adopted in Canada?
8. When did Australia and New Zealand adopt the dollar?
9. What is the basic unit of money in the UK?
10. When was the decimal system adopted in Great Britain?
11. How many shillings were there in the pound be­fore 1971?
12. Was the guinea equal to one pound sterling?
13. What was the crown equal to?
14. Were there any copper coins in circulation?