Handling my money
Learning outcomes

- I can recognise and recall a variety of vocabulary related to money and banking.
- I can talk about how I choose to manage my money.
Warm-up

1. **Think of** as many examples for each category as you can.
2. **Brainstorm** together as a class.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ways to pay</th>
<th>Places to keep money</th>
<th>Verbs related to money</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. bank card</td>
<td>1. purse</td>
<td>1. to buy</td>
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How do Americans prefer to pay?

- Almost 40% of Americans still prefer to pay with cash.
- Only 22% said credit cards were their preferred payment method.
- Nearly 25% still use bills and coins every day.

When asked why, they said the following:

- “It stops me overspending!”
- “Almost everywhere accepts cash!”
- “For me, it’s the safest form of payment!”

Which payment method do Americans prefer to use? Why is it their favourite? Do these results surprise you? Why or why not?
A financial website recently carried out a survey of over 1,000 Americans to find out... 

**How do Americans prefer to pay?**

- 38% of Americans said banks charging them high fees for withdrawing money from ATMs was the biggest disadvantage of using cash for them.
- Most Americans who prefer to pay by debit or credit card said they struggle to stay on top of their spending and aren’t able to grow their savings.
- Card users can overspend as they don’t see the money leaving their account.

What’s the main problem with cash for Americans?  
What issues do American card users have?  
Do you agree with the last point about overspending?
Money and banking vocabulary

Sort the vocabulary into the correct category. Are any of the verbs followed by a preposition?

1. accept
2. ATM
3. withdraw

4. savings
5. overspend

6. charge
7. account
8. grow

Places to keep money

Verbs related to money
Almost 40% of Americans still prefer to pay ____ cash.

Only 22% of Americans prefer to pay ____ credit or debit card.

Complete the sentences above using a preposition.

Which preposition do we use with cash? Which do we use with card?
In breakout rooms or as a class

Interview a partner. If in breakout rooms, share one fun fact about your partner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How do you generally prefer to pay for things? Why?</th>
<th>How often do you withdraw and use cash?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is cash still as popular as in the U.S. where you live?</td>
<td>Are credit cards widely accepted where you live?</td>
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</table>
Match the verb with the definition

You’re going to **complete a survey** to find out if you’re **someone who spends money** or **saves money**. **Match** the new verbs from the survey to their definition:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>to shop around</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>to keep something under control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>to cut back on</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>to keep money instead of spending it</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>to save up for</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>to reduce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>to splash out on</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>to compare prices or quality from different shops or companies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>to stay on top of</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>to spend a lot of money on something</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
What does a rip-off mean? Can we also use it as a verb?

£500 for a coat!

What a rip-off!
Are you a spender or a saver?

Make a note of your answers as you complete the quiz!

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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</table>
| 1 | Sometimes I **overspend** on:  
- a) coffee  
- b) eating out  
- c) expensive clothes |
| 2 | When I go food shopping...  
- a) I take a shopping list with me  
- b) I remember what I need to buy  
- c) I decide what I want to buy when I’m there |
| 3 | When I buy online...  
- a) I **shop around** for the best offers  
- b) I only buy from shops I know  
- c) I buy anything that catches my eye |
| 4 | In order to **stay on top of** my spending:  
- a) I write down what I buy or use an app  
- b) I only use cash  
- c) I don’t watch my spending – I just **cut back** when I need to |
Are you a spender or a saver?

Make a note of your answers as you complete the quiz!

5. You’re saving up for a new car. What option would you go for?
   a) I wouldn’t eat takeaways for a year
   b) I would cycle much more often
   c) I would enter the lottery

6. After looking for months, you find the ideal coat, but it’s £500. What do you do?
   a) Forget it! £500 for a coat - what a rip off!
   b) Keep looking! I’ll find another!
   c) Splash out on it - I deserve it!

7. You’re about to leave a friend’s party and have a long journey home. What do you do?
   a) I’d take public transport - no taxis for me!
   b) I’d share a taxi with someone
   c) I’d order a taxi just for myself right now

8. A friend borrowed €100 from you 3 months ago and hasn’t paid you back yet.
   a) I’d text him and ask when he can pay me back
   b) I’d ask when I next see him
   c) No stress - it’s only money! He’ll give it to me when he can!
Quiz results are in!

Look at your answers from the quiz. Which letter do you have the most of?

Mostly (a)
You’re a saver

Mostly (b)
You’re in between

Mostly (c)
You’re a spender

Do you agree with your result or not?
Time to talk!

Choose as many of the questions below and ask your classmates to find out more about them.

- How good are you at managing your money?
- Are you saving up for anything at the moment?
- What was the last thing you splashed out on?
- What are the best ways to cut back on how much we spend each month?
- Have you, or someone you know, ever been ripped off? What happened?
Let’s reflect

● Can you recognise and recall a variety of vocabulary related to money and banking?

● Can you talk about how you choose to manage your money?

Your teacher will now make one suggestion for improvement for each student.
Idiom

To cost a pretty penny

Meaning: To be very expensive

Example: Julie! That designer dress must have cost you a pretty penny!
Additional practice
Fill in the gaps

**Complete the sentences** using the **correct particles** from the box.

1. Louisa and Mark are saving _________ a new car.

2. She doesn’t buy the first thing she sees. She always shops _________ for the best deal.

3. During economic crisis, it is always better to stay _________ of one’s finances.

4. We are having trouble getting to the end of the month, I think we will need to cut _________ eating out.

5. He won some money playing the lottery and now he’s splashing _________ presents for his grandchildren.
Do you know the opposite?
What's a word with the **opposite meaning** of the following words?

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<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>spend</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>accept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>buy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>withdraw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>cut back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>savings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Money makes the world go round

Do you agree or disagree with these quotes? Why?

‘A penny saved is a penny earned’

‘Money isn’t everything, but everything needs money’

‘Sometimes it is not about money, but rather the process of managing money’
Giving advice
Take 2 minutes to make some notes and then share your ideas with the class.

5 top tips for managing money

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

Additional practice
Answer Key

P.7: **Places to keep money:** ATM, savings, account  
**Verbs related to money:** accept, withdraw, overspend, charge, grow

P.8: pay **with** cash; pay **by** credit or debit card

P.10: 1. d; 2. c; 3. b; 4. e; 5. a;

P.19: 1. up for; 2. around; 3. on top of; 4. back on; 5. out on

P.20: 2. deny, 3. sell, 4. to deposit, 5. to splash out, 6. expenses
Summary

- We use a variety of **nouns** and **verbs** to talk about how we handle our money.
- When we talk about **forms of payment**, we commonly refer to: **cash**, **debit** and **credit cards**.
- We can ask if a place **accepts** a form of payment, meaning if we can **use it to pay there** or not.

- When talking about banking, we obtain cash by **withdrawing** it from an **ATM**. This machine links your card to your **bank account**. Some banks **charge** a fee for this service.
- We can also have a **savings** account, which is an account we don’t use for day-to-day **spending**.

- When talking about our **individual relationship** with money, we can talk about being someone who **spends** or someone who **saves** money.

- We can also discuss our **spending** (or saving!) **habits** using a variety of verbs. We can say that we are someone who **shops around** for the best prices or who **splashes out on** expensive items.
- We can also talk about **cutting back on** certain expenses, **saving up for** a particular purchase or generally **staying on top of** what we're spending money on.
## Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to accept</td>
<td>to pay with cash</td>
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<tr>
<td>ATM</td>
<td>to shop around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to withdraw (from)</td>
<td>to cut back on sth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>savings</td>
<td>to save up for sth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to overspend (on)</td>
<td>to save up for sth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to charge (for)</td>
<td>to splash out on sth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>account</td>
<td>to stay on top of sth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to grow</td>
<td>rip-off</td>
</tr>
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<td>spending</td>
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