# Money: Answer Key

## A. Word forms

1. monetary
2. monetize / monetise
3. monies / moneys
4. broke
5. expense / cost
6. debt / debts / loan / loans
7. steal / bargain

## B. Collocations and patterns

1. c) make
2. d) on
3. b) lend
4. c) borrowed
5. b) raised
6. c) waste
7. d) owe
8. b) back
9. c) up
10. d) out

## D. Error correction

1. a. Money is uncountable, so use much, not many, and no plural.
2. b. The verb spend takes on: spend money on something.
3. a. Lend means give. Borrow means take, and it goes with from.
4. a. You borrow from someone and lend to someone.
5. b. Earn or make money by working. Win money in a game or contest.
6. b. Things are expensive. Prices are high.
7. a. You pay for goods and services. You pay a person or a bill.
8. b. The fixed phrase uses the plural: make ends meet.

## C. Plenty or Short?

1. P
2. S
3. P
4. S
5. P
6. S
7. P
8. S

## E. Match

1. B (be broke)
2. G (live paycheck to paycheck)
3. D (make ends meet)
4. H (tighten your belt)
5. F (save for a rainy day)
6. C (be loaded)
7. E (make a killing)
8. A (pay through the nose)

## Notes on the evidence and corrections

- The introduction makes general claims without citations, by design: money affects daily choices and feelings, money worries can disturb sleep, and savings can bring a sense of security. Background for teachers: the research link between income and day-to-day happiness is debated. Kahneman and Deaton (2010) reported that emotional well-being leveled off above about $75,000 a year in the US; Killingsworth (2021) found no plateau; their joint paper with Mellers (PNAS, 2023) concluded that for most people happiness keeps rising with income, while for the least happy group it levels off around $100,000. These are correlational US data.
- Quotations: 1 Timothy 6:10 is quoted in the King James wording (1611); modern translations such as the NIV say “a root of all kinds of evil.” The eight translations follow common Bible versions in each language but were not checked word for word. Franklin’s line opens Advice to a Young Tradesman (July 1748), printed in The American Instructor; the phrase “time is money” was already in print in 1719 (The Free-Thinker), so Franklin popularized it rather than coined it. Emerson’s line is from the essay “Wealth” in The Conduct of Life (1860); it is the first half of a sentence that continues “and power and pleasure are not cheap.”
- The shadow reading and typing text is an original first-person story, not a real person’s account. It uses straight apostrophes so that typing is scored fairly. It uses the word budget, which is common and not taught on this page.
- Corrections to the source document: the first quotation was misquoted as “Money is the root of all evil”; replaced with the actual wording. Dropped quotations that could not be confirmed in this check: “The lack of money is the root of all evil” (credited to both Mark Twain and G. B. Shaw in different sources), the Kin Hubbard, John Wooden, and “All money is a matter of belief” lines. Film lines (Wall Street, Jerry Maguire) were left out, and “A fool and his money are soon parted” and “Money doesn’t grow on trees” are proverbs with no single author (the second is now taught as an expression). The AI prompt said “progress-related”; fixed. The discussion question on progressive income tax was removed as a political-opinion question.
- Vocabulary corrections: “pound foolish” is used in “penny wise and pound foolish” (careful with small sums, careless with large ones), and the source example reversed it; dropped. “Living paycheck to paycheck” was glossed as 월급쟁이 (salaried worker) and “money order” as 환어음 (bill of exchange); both glosses were wrong. The idiom is “scrape by” (just is optional) and “a steal” (not only it’s a steal). “Mad money” usually means a small sum kept for unplanned or fun spending, not emergency money, and “cash in your chips” can also mean to die; both were dropped. The funny-money example (counterfeit “passed off as funny money”) misused the term. The synonym list mixed unrelated words (budget, haggle, lucrative, extravagant); it was rebuilt, and broke and loaded moved to expressions. Several source items (cash cow, money pit, money-spinner, hush money, penny pincher) were left out for space.