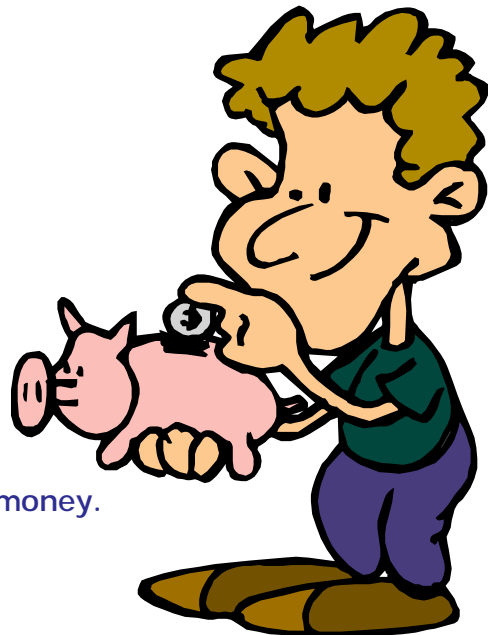


Language functions: discussing issues; reading comprehension  
 Topic/Vocabulary area: pocket money; money; raising children

# POCKET MONEY

## STUDENT WORKSHEET

### focus on vocabulary



#### ACTIVITY 1

All the words listed below are connected with money.  
 Put them in the right category.

- |         |                |          |               |               |
|---------|----------------|----------|---------------|---------------|
| account | bank statement | expenses | fine          | broke         |
| salary  | wealthy        | deposit  | pension       | withdraw      |
| tip     | well off       | loan     | wage          | mortgage      |
| inherit | hard-up        | bonus    | interest rate | affluent      |
| income  | overdraft      | rent     | prosperous    | exchange rate |

GETTING MONEY	SPENDING MONEY	BEING RICH	BEING POOR	BANKING

## focus on reading

### ACTIVITY 2

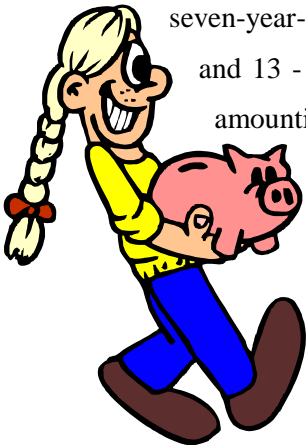
Read the article and answer the questions below.

1. How much pocket money does an average 12-year-old British child get a week?
2. How can some children increase their budgets?
3. How big is the group of children who save money regularly?
4. When can a child expect more money - at Christmas or on their birthday?
5. What kind of behaviour is punished financially?

# KIDS JUST RAKE IT IN\*

According to The Kids' Pay Audit, commissioned by Cartoon Network, children get on average £821 a year in pocket money, bonuses for doing well at school, tooth-fairy presents and birthday presents.

The survey of more than 3,000 British parents found that the going rate for pocket money for five- to seven-year-olds was £1.57 a week, rising to £2.52 for eight- to 10-year-olds. Those between 11 and 13 - receive £3.94 a week, while 14- to 16-year-olds can expect an average of £7.08 - amounting to £369 a year.



Youngsters can boost their income by selling old toys at car boot sales, on eBay, and trading sweets, chocolate, handmade goods or gadgets at school.

It seems that today's children are not only enterprising, but they are also getting savvier about money. Almost half of them save money every week, while nearly 90% do it from time to time.

More than two-thirds of parents reward good behaviour with cash incentives, according to the audit. Good results at school will bring an extra £17.63 a year. Performing odd jobs around the home boosts the average 12-year-old's pay by £1.67 a week.

Easter brings a cash bonus of £13.49, while Christmas involves another £81.16 in cash, in addition to presents, and birthday payments amount to £67.71.

Typical 'offences' such as untidy bedrooms, arguments with siblings and disobedience make a dent in their earnings of £2.10 a month, according to the survey.

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\* **to rake in** = to earn a lot of money easily

ENGLISH CUSTOMS & TRADITIONS: **TOOTH-FAIRY**

The tooth-fairy is a fictional character said to give children a small amount of money or presents in exchange for a tooth when it falls out of the child's mouth.

Typically when the child loses a tooth it is placed under his or her pillow before going to sleep. In the morning the child finds money in the place of the tooth.



### focus on vocabulary

ACTIVITY 3

Find these words and expressions in the text.

- the usual amount of money paid for something .....
- to make something increase .....
- good at finding new ways of doing things and making them successful .....
- somebody who has practical knowledge of something .....
- money that encourages you to do something .....
- small jobs around the house .....
- to reduce the amount of money .....

### focus on talking

1. Do children in your country get pocket money? Do they get the same amounts as British children?
2. Did you get any pocket money when you were a child? What did you spend it on? Did you earn any money as a child doing odd jobs or trading things?
3. Do you think that kids can be spoilt when they are given too much money?
4. Do you agree that nowadays children are much savvier about money?

