

**Cash Course Vocab**

Match the definition in Column A with the term in Column B.

Column A

- _____ Digital money protected by secret codes.
- _____ Public ledger that records every transaction.
- _____ Digital currency operating without central control.
- _____ Government-issued money, not backed by physical goods.
- _____ Currency not controlled by any government.

Column B

- a. Decentralized currency
- b. Bitcoin
- c. Fiat currency
- d. Blockchain
- e. Cryptocurrency

- 1. Bitcoin has a limit on how many can ever exist. Why does this matter?**
 - a. It guarantees a fixed price for each Bitcoin.
 - b. It ensures that Bitcoin will eventually become the only global currency.
 - c. It creates scarcity, potentially increasing Bitcoin's value over time.
 - d. It means that Bitcoin can be infinitely divided, making it less valuable.
- 2. Blockchain spreads out transaction data across many computers. How does this help keep Bitcoin safe?**
 - a. It makes transactions more vulnerable to hacking and fraud.
 - b. It eliminates the need for security measures in transactions.
 - c. It protects transactions by making it hard for hackers to access all data.
 - d. It makes it easier for centralized authorities to track and control transactions.
- 3. What does 'mining' Bitcoin mean?**
 - a. Buying goods or services using Bitcoin.
 - b. Checking and recording Bitcoin transactions, earning Bitcoin as a reward.
 - c. Banks create new Bitcoin when needed.
 - d. Keeping Bitcoin in a digital wallet to save for the future.
- 4. How could Bitcoin change the way banks work?**
 - a. Banks might use Bitcoin technology, making other forms of money obsolete.
 - b. Bitcoin offers a different way to handle money, reducing bank control.
 - c. Banks would collapse immediately, causing major economic problems.
 - d. Banks would become better and safer thanks to Bitcoin technology.

Application:

Suppose the current value of 1 Bitcoin (BTC) is \$40,000. Alex decides to purchase 0.025 BTC. A week later, the value increased by 12.5%. Calculate the following:

- 1) What was Alex's initial investment cost?
- 2) After the increase, what is the total value of Alex's Bitcoin?
- 3) How much profit does Alex make if he sells his Bitcoin at the new value?



Answer Key

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Column B

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1. **Bitcoin has a limit on how many can ever exist. Why does this matter?**
 - a. It guarantees a fixed price for each Bitcoin.
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2. **Blockchain spreads out transaction data across many computers. How does this help keep Bitcoin safe?**
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 - b. It eliminates the need for security measures in transactions.
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3. **What does 'mining' Bitcoin mean?**
 - a. Buying goods or services using Bitcoin.
 - b. **Checking and recording Bitcoin transactions, earning Bitcoin as a reward.**
 - c. Banks create new Bitcoin when needed.
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4. **How could Bitcoin change the way banks work?**
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Application:

Solution

- 1) $0.025 \times \$40,000 = \$1,000$ initial investment.
- 2) $12.5\% = 0.125$; $0.125 \times \$40,000 = \$5,000$; $\$40,000 + \$5,000 = \$45,000$ new Bitcoin value.
 $0.025 \times \$45,000 = \$1,125$ is the new value with the increase.
- 3) $\$1,125 - \$1,000 = \$125$ Alex's profit after selling.