

TEACHER READING GUIDE

***The Future of Money:
The Good, the Bad, the Bitcoin***

written by Elizabeth Milton



Essential Question: How can context clues help the reader understand the meanings of words they do not know?

BOOK SNAPSHOT

Selected from the New Worlds Reading Initiative Booklist

Text Type: Informational

Genre: Nonfiction

Themes/Topics: Money, Math Concepts, Technology

Lexile: 1140L

SKILLS ALIGNED WITH FLORIDA'S ELA B.E.S.T. STANDARDS

Word Work

ELA.5.F.1.3 (a)

Apply knowledge of morphology to decode words.

Vocabulary

ELA.5.V.1.1

Use grade-level academic vocabulary. (Tier 2)

Comprehension

ELA.5.V.1.3

Use context clues to determine the meaning of unknown words and phrases.

BUILDING BACKGROUND

The Future of Money: The Good, the Bad, the Bitcoin discusses the importance of cryptography in cryptocurrency.

- Provide a student-friendly explanation of **cryptography**.
 - **Cryptography** describes transforming text to hide its true meaning so only the intended recipient can read or understand it.
- Inform students the prefix *crypt-* means *hidden*. Cryptography refers to *hidden text* while cryptocurrency refers to *hidden money*.
- Provide students with a code to decrypt the message:

code					encrypted message
A	B	C	D	E	DSZQUPHSBQIZ JT BO JNQPSUBOU QBSU PG
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	DSZQUPDVSSFODZ.
B	C	D	E	F	(Cryptography is an important part of cryptocurrency.)

STUDENT LEARNING TARGETS

Today I am:
identifying context clues.

So that I can:
determine the meaning and purpose of unknown words and phrases in a text.

WORD WORK – USING MORPHOLOGY TO READ AND UNDERSTAND WORDS

ELA.5.F.1.3: Use knowledge of grade-appropriate phonics and word-analysis skills to decode words.

a. Apply knowledge of all letter-sound correspondences, syllabication patterns, and morphology to read and write unfamiliar single-syllable and multisyllabic words in and out of context.

Students can use morphology to decode and understand multisyllabic words. Practice identifying **prefixes**, **base words**, and **suffixes** using words from the text to help students read unfamiliar words.

- A **prefix** is a word part that has meaning and is added to a base word, like *un-* in the word *unfriendly*. When a **prefix** is added to the beginning of a base word, the prefix will change the meaning of the base word.
- A **suffix** is a word part that is added to the end of a base word, like *-ly* in the word *friendly*. Suffixes have meaning and will change the meaning of the base word when added.
- **Base words** are single words that cannot be broken into smaller word parts and still have meaning.

Did You Know?

One way to help students with morphology is to use **word sums**. **Word sums** use a plus sign (+) to show how the word parts join and an arrow (→) to show the finished word. It helps students to visualize how words are created by adding affixes to base words. It also deepens students' understanding of the meaning of words.

Guide students in using their knowledge of morphology to decode multisyllabic words.

- **Model:**
 - Display the word *transforming*.
 - Say the word, and ask students to repeat it.
 - Cover *trans-* and *-ing* and say, "The base word in *transforming* is *form*."
 - Then cover the word *form* and say, "The prefix in *transform* is *trans*."
 - Say, "Now I am going to blend the word parts to read the word *transform*." (Run your finger under the word as you read it.)

Prefix		Base Word		Suffix		Word
<i>trans-</i>	+	<i>form</i>	+	<i>-ing</i>	→	<i>transforming</i>

Continue to use morphology to decode unfamiliar multisyllabic words that have a **prefix**, **base word**, and a **suffix** as you read.

- **decentralize**, **discovery**, **implanted**

TALK ABOUT NEW AND INTERESTING WORDS

Tier 2 vocabulary words, paired with student-friendly definitions, can be used for explicit vocabulary instruction. It is important to provide background information and learning opportunities to help students make connections to the words. Examples of Tier 2 vocabulary words for this text are:

ELA.5.V.1.1: Use grade-level academic vocabulary appropriately in speaking and writing.



exchange (p. 5): **Exchange** describes the act of giving or receiving one thing for another. At the store, people **exchange** money for food and other items.



commodity (p. 16): A **commodity** is something that is used as money or sold for money. Before there was physical money, people used **commodities**, such as oranges, as a form of payment.



transaction (p. 20): **Transaction** describes the act of buying or selling something. A financial **transaction** is when money is given or received between buyers and sellers.



innovation (p. 75): An **innovation** describes a new idea or way of doing something. The **innovation** of cryptocurrency has led to positive and negative benefits in our society.

ELL Suggestion

Students are more likely to learn new vocabulary when it is presented in a way that activates their background knowledge. Encourage ELL students to think of a word or phrase in their native language that corresponds to the meaning of the word in English.

Vocabulary Extension Activity

Use the vocabulary words above to teach word relationships and aid students in making connections between familiar words and their synonyms. Refer to p. 205 of Florida's ELA B.E.S.T. Standards for additional information on types of word relationships.

- Example Synonyms:
 - Exchange: trade, switch, swap
 - Commodity: goods, products, merchandise

READ FOR MEANING – CONTEXT AND CONNOTATION

ELA.5.V.1.3: Use context clues, figurative language, word relationships, reference materials, and/or background knowledge to determine the meaning of multiple-meaning words and unknown words and phrases, appropriate to grade level.

ELA.5.R.2.3: Analyze an author's purpose and/or perspective in an informational text.

Before:

The purpose of the read aloud is to use **context clues** to determine the meaning of unfamiliar words and phrases. **Context clues** are sources of information in the text that readers may use to predict the meanings of unknown words. According to the Florida ELA B.E.S.T. Standards, there are five types of **context clues**:

- **Definition:** The definition of the word is incorporated into the text.
 - **Synonym:** The author uses a word having the same or similar meaning to other words in a sentence.
 - **Antonym:** The author hints at the meaning by providing a non-example or opposite.
 - **Example:** The definition of the word is given in the form of an example.
 - **Inference:** The reader is able to make an educated guess, use reasoning or background knowledge to determine the meaning of an unknown word.
- Use the context clues sort at the end of this guide to practice identifying types of context clues.

During:

Recreate the graphic organizer on the board or chart paper. As you read *The Future of Money: The Good, the Bad, the Bitcoin*, record each unknown word and phrase as well as its type of context clue, meaning, and purpose.

Chapter	Word/Phrase	Context Clue Type	Meaning	Why is This Important to the Text?
Chapter 1 (Model)	medium of exchange (p. 10)	definition example	Medium of exchange describes an agreed upon way to exchange one thing for another.	For a currency to be usable, people must agree that it can be exchanged for other items.
	store of value (p. 10)			
	unit of account (p. 11)			
Chapter 2 (Guided Practice)	circulation (p. 26)	inference	Circulation describes something passed from person to person.	Coins never in circulation are extremely valuable.
	denote (p. 28)			
	slang (p. 31)			

READ FOR MEANING – CONTEXT AND CONNOTATION



Use the Gradual Release of Responsibility Instructional Framework to determine the meaning of unknown words and phrases.

- Guided practice: Chapters 3 - 5
 - Chapter 3: biometrics (p. 37), discourage (p. 40)
 - Chapter 4: digital (p. 46), decentralized (p. 46), encrypted (p. 47), cryptocurrency (p. 47)
 - Chapter 5: distributed (p. 51), node (p. 52), hash (p. 57)
- Independent practice: Chapters 6 - 7
 - Chapter 6: middleman (p. 63), mining (p. 64), stable (p. 66)
 - Chapter 7: universal (p. 78), material (p. 79)



After:

- Review the **context clues** graphic organizer with students.
- Ask students to choose one word/phrase from the graphic organizer. Students will write one sentence depicting each type of context clue.
 - For example,

encrypted	
Definition	The spies' messages are encrypted ; the information is concealed in a secret code.
Synonym	The spies' encrypted message was so well hidden and coded.
Antonym	The public network was open and unsecured, unlike the private network, which was well encrypted .
Example	When you log into your email account, it is encrypted with a password.
Inference	The government agency made sure their classified documents were encrypted so no one else could access them.

CONTEXT CLUES SORT

Directions: Cut the cards out, and guide students in identifying the respective types of context clues.



Definition	The lengthy process <u>exasperated</u> the workers; it annoyed and frustrated them.	In the past, some countries used <u>cowrie shells</u> —the shell of a kind of sea snail or mollusk—as a currency.
Synonym	That is a <u>counterfeit</u> \$100 bill! It is a fake!	His <u>animosity</u> , or hatred, towards his cousin divided his family.
Antonym	Shelly is <u>extroverted</u> , unlike his sister, who is shy.	The nature in the painting was <u>picturesque</u> , which did not match the ugly house in the corner.
Example	The objects on his desk were entirely <u>arbitrary</u> . They included a rubber duck, bottle cap, sponge, and paintbrush.	There was a <u>putrid</u> smell coming from the trash can, where there was a week-old raw egg rotting.
Inference	Johnny <u>retrieved</u> a book from the shelf.	I was in <u>agony</u> when a piano dropped on my foot.