

REFERENCE E-BOOK

Constructions in present-day English

Thematic section

MONEY-CONSTRUCTIONS

Immediate constructions (in bold-type) are word combinations with the dependent units on the left and on the right.

Extended constructions (underlined in the examples) include the immediate constructions into an utterance or text.

MONEY-CONSTRUCTIONS

*cash-constructions

How local shops offer access to cash

Step into a shop, demand cash from the till, then walk out without buying anything: it sounds more like theft than a government-approved activity.

The Covid crisis has accelerated the closure of bank branches and ATMs, especially in small, more rural or isolated communities where access to cash is getting harder.

Residents can come in, put their card in a PayPoint machine and request a balance or cash from Mr Hamid's till, without paying any charge.

The advantage to the business is that people coming into the shop to withdraw cash may also "pick up a juice, or a pack of cigarettes".

Adrian Roberts, chief commercial officer at Link, argues that the reality is that as few as one in 30 transactions could be made in cash in a few years' time

From April to September, the number of cash withdrawals from ATMs - a good indicator of cash use - dropped dramatically, by as much as 81% in central London compared with the same period a year earlier and by around 70% in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Admittedly, people were not going out much, but Link's own survey suggested that three-quarters of those asked would continue their Covid-related cut in cash use into the future.

If cash use falls enough, so the business of transporting it, sorting it and managing it becomes untenable.

A consultation on access to cash ends on Wednesday, and follows a highly critical report by the National Audit Office on the "fragmented" response to disappearing cash access by the various authorities involved.

Yet purchase-free cashback at local convenience stores is being touted as one solution to the problem of disappearing access to notes and coins.

She is calling for a legal obligation on banks to make sure their customers can get and use cash if they need it.

Unlike ATMs, these cashback trials mean people are not restricted to withdrawing multiples of £5, £10 or £20 notes.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/business-55027393>

Shops refusing cash left me unable to buy basics'

Stores refusing to accept cash have left consumers unable to buy basics such as groceries and medicine, according to Which?

The consumer group warned the cash system is being threatened as shops have declined payments using banknotes and coins during the coronavirus crisis.

Thousands of people have been prevented from paying with cash in recent months.

Some shops have refused payments with banknotes and coins during the coronavirus crisis due to social distancing concerns, but this has threatened the viability of the cash system, it warned.

Which? is asking businesses to show greater understanding and flexibility to customers who may only be able to pay in cash.

"We're alarmed at the reports of people leaving food and medicine behind because they can't pay with cash and it underlines how important it is to have a co-ordinated approach to protecting the fragile cash system."

The government has plans to make rules to protect cash.

The Access to Cash Review revealed eight million people were at risk in the UK from the demise of cash.

Andy Fisher in Beverley said: "I was told by one shop assistant that cash was 'a thing of the past' when I tried to buy some stationery, which made me feel uncomfortable and patronised.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/business-54710897>

'Cash is king' has long been the motto of German consumers and small business owners – but Covid-19 is bringing rapid change.

Cash as a national value

<https://www.bbc.com/worklife/article/20200520-will-coronavirus-change-germans-love-of-cash>

The countries where cash is on the verge of extinction

My dad, a former Wall Street trader always advised me “cash is king” and to “hold on to it” when the economy gets tough.

But in the Netherlands, cash is definitely not getting the royal treatment.

In so many places, it has simply ceased to be recognised as legal tender.

I decide to see how far a bundle of cash will get me.

Not only can I not buy my organic produce at Marqt, but I am forced to wait in long cash-only lines at the supermarket...

When I try to buy a tuna sandwich at Dutch bakery chain Vlaams Broodhuys, my cash is rejected.

I can't even use my **euros** to pay for parking in much of the city.

“Cash is a dinosaur, but it will stay,”...

...facing the dilemma of what to do with piles of cash that banks don't want, are even resorting to “hiding it in the microwave,”...

<https://www.bbc.com/worklife/article/20160922-the-countries-where-cash-is-on-the-verge-of-extinction>

***cashback-constructions**

His is one of a small group of shops around the country trialling the no-purchase cashback scheme.

Yet purchase-free cashback at local convenience stores is being touted as one solution to the problem of disappearing access to notes and coins.

Any expansion of the convenience store cashback scheme will need legislation, and the government has already signalled its support.

Unlike ATMs, these cashback trials mean people are not restricted to withdrawing multiples of £5, £10 or £20 notes.

Hence these trials designed to protect the residents who need it the most.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/business-55027393>

***cash machine-constructions**

Goodbye ATMs.

From April to September, the number of cash withdrawals from ATMs - a good indicator of cash use - dropped dramatically, by as much as 81% in central

London compared with the same period a year earlier and by around 70% in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Mr Hamid's store is one of 13 small shops in four communities across the UK taking part in the programme that is supported by Link, which oversees the UK's **cash machine** network.

Link has been heavily criticised by those who see it as being part of the problem, for cutting the fees it pays to **cash machine** operators.

Of the UK's 42,000 free-to-use **cash machines**, many located in High Streets, supermarkets and city centres will survive, but many in quieter areas will not be commercially viable, he says.

Residents can come in, put their card in a **PayPoint machine** and request a balance or cash from Mr Hamid's till, without paying any charge.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/business-55027393>

Cashless customers are asked to withdraw money from a nearby **ATM**, something Gottschalk says people generally don't mind, though it can catch his foreign clients by surprise.

<https://www.bbc.com/worklife/article/20200520-will-coronavirus-change-germans-love-of-cash>

*cashless-constructions

Millions of people - including the elderly, those without internet access, and some of the poorest in society - face being left behind in an increasingly **cashless** UK.

But Natalie Ceeney, who wrote the landmark Access to Cash Review, which warned about the dangers of a **cashless** society, says law changes need to go further.

In August - as many people "ate out to help out" - nearly two-thirds of debit card transactions were **contactless**, a record level.

That too may be understandable owing to the virus, but it also reflected a change in attitudes and the rise in the **contactless limit** from £30 to £45 in April.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/business-55027393>

"When shops started to accept only **card payment** it meant I couldn't buy the essentials I needed to feed myself."

"The rapid move towards a **cashless** society risks excluding the most vulnerable from being able to pay for vital products and services," said Richard Piggini, head of external affairs and campaigns at Which?.

"We can't afford to sleepwalk into a **cashless** society where people are left behind."

<https://www.bbc.com/news/business-54710897>

Although **online and mobile payment systems** such as Apple Pay have made inroads in recent years, for many German businesses owners – and consumers, too – cash is king.

. Muschalla says this ideology emerged in the late 18th Century, when Germans were socialised to prioritise a **tangible result** from their labour over more **abstract forms of exchange**, such as IOUs, as the economy evolved.

"Back then, the fear of losing track of things and the fear of abuse was high," he says, adding that his parents still remain sceptical of **card payments**

Yet there are concerns that transitioning to a **cashless** culture would alienate both the older generation and lower-income people who might be unbanked.

Cashless customers are asked to withdraw money from a nearby ATM, something Gottschalk says people generally don't mind, though it can catch his foreign clients by surprise.

With Covid-19, a cultural shift to **cards**

Sixty-eight percent of those who changed their behaviour said they were now more likely to pay with a **card**.

Another recent survey, taken by the German Payment System Initiative, revealed that 57% of Germans use debit and credit **cards** now more than they did before the pandemic, and almost half have "significantly reduced" their cash use.

<https://www.bbc.com/worklife/article/20200520-will-coronavirus-change-germans-love-of-cash>

Is going **cash-free** really 'cleaner' or 'safer'?

More and more Dutch stores, from upscale health-food store Marqt to my local baker and bagel shop, take **pin — or debit — cards** exclusively.

The big-ticket items are strictly **cashless** affairs: my rent and my telephone bill among them.

...while I watch those with **debit cards** quickly pay up and make it home for dinner.

They say **cashless** payments are cheaper, safer and more convenient.

...— a move toward **cashless** is beginning to take root across the Atlantic too.

“I think it is because they see that all the young folks on Wall Street are using their smart phones, such as **Apple Pay**, to buy things.

<https://www.bbc.com/worklife/article/20160922-the-countries-where-cash-is-on-the-verge-of-extinction>

*decoy effect-constructions

Employing **the “decoy effect”** could bend others to your will, improve your finances, and more.

If so, you have been nudged by a cognitive bias known as **the “decoy effect”**, in which the deliberate presentation of an additional, slightly less attractive option – in this case, the relatively expensive medium-sized coffee – pushes you to pay out more money than you would have rationally chosen.

The decoy effect was first investigated as a potential marketing strategy to influence consumer choices such as this, but the latest research shows that **it could also have potent effects in recruitment, healthcare, even politics.**

Like many of the now infamous cognitive biases that plague our thinking, **the decoy effect** was first documented in the 1980s...

Experiments examining choices such as these have found the use of a well-designed **decoy** such as this can shift opinion between the other two options by as much as 40% – showing just how easily our decisions can be swayed by the way they are framed.

Crucially, as the first scenario shows, this placement of a dud option can even mean that the consumer is willing to pay more money – making **the decoy effect** of very keen interest to marketers.

Psychologists still debate the exact reasons for this particular **effect**, but one idea is that the comparison with **the decoy** offers us an easy justification for an otherwise arbitrary decision.

Dan Ariely described how The Economist uses a **decoy effect** to encourage readers to opt for a more expensive subscription to its magazine.

The decoy effect may also be rife in sales of high-end goods.

A recent paper from the University of British Columbia has documented the influence of **the decoy effect** on the diamond market...

Not everyone is equally susceptible to **the decoy effect**.

Interestingly, hormones can play a part in that: higher levels of testosterone, for instance, tend to make people more impulsive, which means they are more susceptible to **the decoy effect**.

The decoy effect is also prevalent in group decision making...

The decoy effect might also influence our voting in elections, and recruitment decisions.

Chang, who has conducted research on **the decoy effect** on hiring decisions...

...**the decoy effect** can also influence the potential employee's choices of workplace benefits.

On a more positive note, scientists in the UK have also started to consider whether **the decoy effect** might be used to encourage people to make healthier life choices.

Once again, the presence of **the decoy** increased people's intentions to undergo the procedure.

Here **the decoy effect** might save lives.

<https://www.bbc.com/worklife/article/20190801-the-trick-that-makes-you-overspend>