

Indicators 1

Finance and economics

Finance is:

- money provided or lent for a particular purpose.
- the management of money by countries, organizations or people.
- the study of money management.

High finance involves large amounts of money used by governments and large companies. A person's or organization's finances are the money they have and how it is managed, etc. The related adjective is financial.

Economics is:

- the study of how money works and is used.
- calculations of whether a particular activity will be profitable.

Related adjectives: a profitable activity is economic; an unprofitable one is uneconomic. If something is economical, it is cheap to buy, to use or to do. If not, it is uneconomical.

Economic indicators (see B, C and D below) are figures showing how well a country's economy (economic system) is working.

Inflation and unemployment

Inflation is rising prices, and the rate at which they are rising is the inflation rate. The related adjective is inflationary.

The unemployed are people without jobs in a particular area, country, etc. The level of unemployment is the number of people without a job. Unemployed people are out of work, and are also referred to as jobless (adj.) or the jobless.

C

Trade

The balance of payments is the difference between the money coming into a country and that going out. The trade balance is the difference between payments for imports (goods and services from abroad) and payments for exports (products and services sold abroad). When a country exports more than it imports, it has a trade surplus. When the opposite is the case, it has a trade deficit. The amount of this surplus or deficit is the trade gap.

D

Growth and GDP

Economic output is the value of goods and services produced in a country or area. Gross domestic product or GDP is the value of all the goods and services produced in a particular country.

The size of an economy is also sometimes measured in terms of gross national product or GNP. This also includes payments from abroad, for example, from investments.

Growth is when output in the economy increases. The growth rate is the speed at which a country's economy grows and gets bigger.

14.5

Inflation

Inflation refers to an economic situation in which the prices of goods and services increase above the normal general price level. This phenomenon has been an increasingly important characteristic of the world economy.

Economists have distinguished two major causes of inflation "Cost push" and "Demand pull". "Cost push" refers to a situation which is due primarily to a rise in prices caused by increases of the cost of production. This may happen because of rising raw material prices or a wage increase in excess of productivity increase, resulting from trade union pressures. "Demand pull" describes a situation which is due to an increase in the money supply, i.e. The purchasing power exceeds the productive capacity. This may happen because of extra incomes.

It's usual to identify two distinct types of inflation "creeping inflation" and "Galloping".

Creeping inflation refers to an inflationary situation characterized by a gradual rise in the price level (eg 2 or 3 percent per year).

"Galloping inflation" as its name implies refers to an inflationary situation characterized by fast increase in the general price level (e.g. 25 percent per year).

When prices rise rapidly. Money loses its real value and people lose confidence in the monetary system.

Question

1/ Check your understanding:

1- Answer the following questions: (5pts)

A: what is an inflationary situation?

B: what is meant by "Cost push"?

C: What is meant by "demand pull"?

D: In what terms can we distinguish between "creeping inflation" and "galloping inflation"?

E: Why do people lose confidence in the monetary system?

2/ Choose A or B: (2pts)

1. Inflation:

A- an increase in the price level in an Economy.

B- The phenomenon of increasing the cost of production of goods and services.

2. "Demand pull" describes a situation caused by: an

A- Increase in the productive capacity.

B- Excess in the purchasing power.

3. Creeping inflation:

A- Slow rise in the general price level.

B- Permanent rise in general price level.

4. Galloping inflation refers to:

- A- Rapid rise in the general price level:
- B- Temporary rise in the price level.

3/A- Find in text words closest in meaning to: (2 pTs)

- Buying = Kinds =
- B- Find in the text words apposite in meaning to:
- Decrease ≠ Slowly ≠

2/ Mastery of language:

-A-Complete the following table: (4 pTs)

Verb	Nom	Adjective
	Consumption	
		productive
Encourage		
Economize		

- B/ rewrite This Sentences in the passive form: (2 pTs)

- a/ Many people purchased the products form legal suppliers.
- b/ Advertising informs consumers about a new products.

- C / Put the following words in the Suitable gaps: (3 pTs)

- selling, black, economic, sell, goods, illegal.

- TheMarket or under ground market is the part of Activity involving Dealings. Typically. The buying and of merchandise or services illegally .

The themselves may be illegal to

3/ Terminology:(2 pTs)

Give the definitions of: Employment, Unemployment.

**Take it Easy
Good luck**

The Characteristics of Modern Economic Growth

Although it may seem as if the changes in the economy are sudden. There are characteristics economists use to forecast impending changes and modern economic growth. The primary characteristics of economic growth are increases in gross domestic product (GDP) and retail sales. The status of these indicators can help shape public policy and in a weak economic period, many of the policies will usually be aimed at increasing the flow and exchange of money.

Modern economic growth results an increase of the production and consumption of goods and services. The economy is constantly changing, and both contraction and expansion are normal. As the economy experiences growth, most people have access to more money; the more money that is spent and consumed, the more the economy grows.

In addition to the public benefit of economic growth, there is a benefit for businesses in an increase in an output of resources. During economic expansion, more resources are consumed and businesses typically experience profitable periods. Additionally, with more profits, businesses may be able to find innovative ways to more efficiently use resources.

An indicator of growth of the economy is almost always measured by a change in the gross domestic product. During a period of modern economic growth, the GDP is used to determine the total market value of everything produced and sold within a calendar year. To determine the change in GDP, the amount of goods produced is compared to consumer, government, and investment spending.

Modern economic growth cannot really be examined without acknowledging the barriers to the growth of the economy. If resources are not being produced and consumed efficiently, growth can be stifled. There are factors of production that are considered when looking for economic efficiency: land, capital, labor, and enterprise. If any of these factors suffers from a lack of accessibility, availability, or quality, economic growth could be negatively impacted.

It is common for individuals to spend more when the price of goods falls or if income increases. The retail spending that occurs during modern economic growth provides valuable information to economists. Not only do economists look at the amount of spending, the products and services that are purchased are also examined.

Retail sales are closely watched and the value of merchandise sold is tracked. The amount of products and services purchased and consumed can result in price changes. If the economy is in a period of contraction, consumers will look for lower priced goods; during times of modern economic growth and expansion, consumers may select a higher priced good if that good is identified as providing more value for the cost.

1-Read the text carefully and answer the following questions:

A-How can we describe the changes in the economy? Is there a way to forecast it?

B-How many primary characteristics of economic growth are mentioned in the text? What are these primary characteristics?

C-What is GDP?

D-What are modern economic growth basic results?

E-What happens when the economy experiences growth?

F-What happens during economic expansion?

G-How can we measure an indicator of growth of the economy?

H-What are the factors of production considered when looking for economic efficiency?

I-Does the amount of products and services purchased and consumed have an influence on the price changes?

2-According to the text, are these statements true or false?

A-Economy's contraction and expansion are abnormal.

B-The economy is regularly changing.

C-Modern economic growth can be examined without acknowledging the barriers to the growth of the economy.

3-Find in the text the equivalent words for the following ones:

Predict=..... Are used=.....

4-find in the text the opposite words for the following ones:

Earning≠..... Are sold≠.....

5-propose an equivalent in Arabic for the underlined words.

A

Currency

The money used in a country – euros, dollars, yen, etc. – is its currency. Money in notes (banknotes) and coins is called cash. Most money, however, consists of bank deposits: money that people and organizations have in bank accounts. Most of this is on paper – existing in theory only – and only about ten per cent of it exists in the form of cash in the bank.

BrE: note or banknote;
AmE: bill

B

Personal finance

All the money a person receives or earns as payment is his or her income. This can include:

- a salary: money paid monthly by an employer, or wages: money paid by the day or the hour, usually received weekly
- overtime: money received for working extra hours
- commission: money paid to salespeople and agents – a certain percentage of the income the employee generates
- a bonus: extra money given for meeting a target or for good financial results
- fees: money paid to professional people such as lawyers and architects
- social security: money paid by the government to unemployed and sick people
- a pension: money paid by a company or the government to a retired person.

Salaries and wages are often paid after deductions such as social security charges and pension contributions.

Amounts of money that people have to spend regularly are outgoings. These often include:

- living expenses: money spent on everyday needs such as food, clothes and public transport
- bills: requests for the payment of money owed for services such as electricity, gas and telephone connections
- rent: the money paid for the use of a house or flat
- a mortgage: repayments of money borrowed to buy a house or flat
- health insurance: financial protection against medical expenses for sickness or accidental injuries
- tax: money paid to finance government spending.

A financial plan, showing how much money a person or organization expects to earn and spend is called a budget.

BrE: social security; AmE: welfare
BrE: flat; AmE: apartment

Planned monthly budget for next year (€)			
Income		Outgoings	
Salary (after deductions)	3,250	Rent	900
Commission (average)	600	Bills	250
		Living expenses	1,200
		Health insurance	130
		Tax	800
Total	3,850	Total	3,280

Job sharing

Job sharing is a type of work arrangement in which more than one person works in apposition meant for an employee .havinga job partner to share work and alternate schedules withis not something that can be decided and arranged by workers themselves, but rather must be approved by the employer.like other types of flexible work arrangements, such as telecommuting and shorter summer hours, job sharing is a non-traditional work choice that continues to grow in popularity. In many cases, two employees in a shared job alternate the work week,such as each person working two days and then alternating the fifth day,but there are many different scheduling possibilities for shared work arrangements.

Some shared jobs involve the workers alternating entire weeks or even months.the type of work schedule used in job sharing depends on the needs of the employer as well as the employees. It is important to realize that having a job partener affects many employees and not only the ones directly involved in job sharing.unless the job partner work in a cohesive way,it can be difficult for other employees to coordinate their efforts as part of a company team.to help avoid communication problems,individuals sharing the same job may find tools such as a logbook system helpful.

Partners in a job sharing position can .write important details either by hand in a notebook or in a computer file to create the log.this way, the other worker can be kept aware of what happened at work when he or she was not on the job.both communication and organization in a shared job is essential and job partners must be committedto making the arrangement workable for every one in the company.Many job sharers communicate daily at shift changes and have each others contact information for regular as well as emergency communication.they must usually cover each other in emergencies as well as for vacations and other agreed upon hours.

As long as the two or more employees sharing a job are strong, knowledgeable workers committed to making the job sharing arrangement work, the employer usually benefits.hiring temporary workers without a relationship with the company can usually be avoided in shared job arrangements.employees in flexible work arrangements tend to appreciate being able to work on a schedule that fits their lives and are often top performers who exhibit loyalty to the company. Workers interested in job sharing may be older workers wanting to work part-time before retirement or they may be parents who need to balance employment with family life.

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3. fina
3. B. M
3. H. R. M

done

only for H.R. 30