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## INDICATORS

### 1. Finance and Economics

Finance is:

- Money provided or lent for a particular purpose;
- The management of money by countries, organization or people;
- The study of money management.

Economics is:

- The study of how money works and is used;
- Calculations of whether a particular activity will be profitable.

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 are figures showing how well a country's economy (economic system) is working.

### 2. 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 or the jobless.

### 3. 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.

## Growth and GDP

Economics outputs 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 produces in a particular country.

The size of an economy is also sometimes measured in terms of gross national products 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.

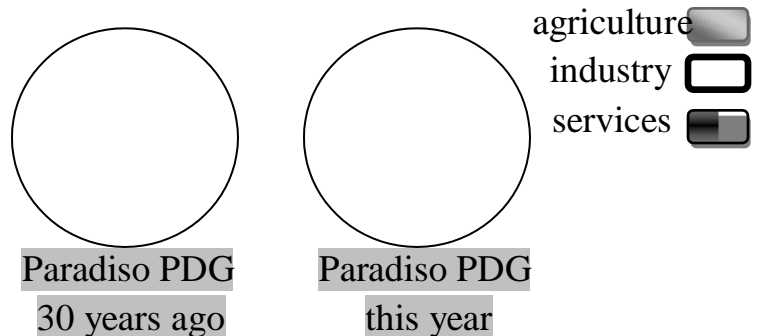
### Questions:

#### 1/Complete what this reporter says about paradiso's economy:

Paradiso's economis indicators are perfect. In the past, Paradiso imported more than it exported, and there was a.....: this ..... was very worrying. Now the country exports a lot of computer equipment, but still imports most of its food: the value of ..... is more than the value of ....., so there is a..... And the ..... is positive. Prices are rising very slowly: with an ..... of 2%/ year,..... is under control. Of the working population, very few are ....., only 3% are.....

#### 3/ complete the pie chart using the information below:

I/ 30 year ago, GDP in Paradiso came 70% from agriculture, 20% from industry and 10% from services. At that time. Today, 50% of GDP is coming from industry, 40% from services and 10 percent from agriculture.



II/ The growth rate in Paradiso was around 4% a year for 10 years. A period of very fast growth followed, with the growth rate reaching 12% ten years later. Growth was 9% in the following 3 years; but fell to 2% in the year after that. It then increased steadily to reach 5% two years ago, and has stayed at that level

