

10 Objectives and policy – Part 1

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary 词汇

Write each word three times. 把每个单词抄写三遍。

English	中文	Write it 3 times (English)
macroeconomic objectives	宏观经济目标	_____
inflation	通货膨胀	_____
fiscal policy	财政政策	_____
monetary policy	货币政策	_____
supply-side policy	供给侧政策	_____
aggregate demand	总需求	_____

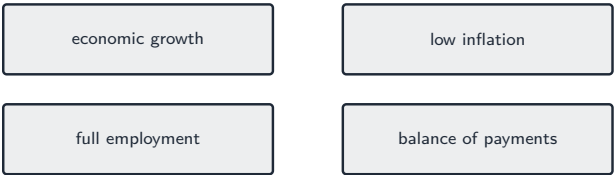
Recall

A government has several big aims for the economy, and a few sets of tools to reach them.

New ideas

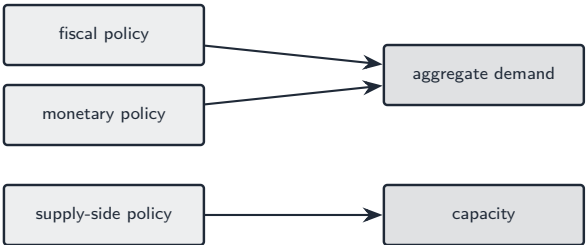
Read these first, then do the Practice.

■ 1 The four objectives



Governments aim at several **macroeconomic objectives** 宏观经济目标 at once: economic growth, low **inflation** 通货膨胀, full employment, and a stable balance of payments.

■ 2 Three sets of tools



- **fiscal policy** 财政政策 — changing government spending and taxes;
- **monetary policy** 货币政策 — changing the interest rate;
- **supply-side policy** 供给侧政策 — raising the economy's capacity.

The first two work on **aggregate demand** 总需求 (quick); the third works on capacity (slow but lasting).

Watch out: fiscal (spending/taxes) and monetary (interest rate) policy act on aggregate *demand* — fast; supply-side policy raises *capacity* — slow but lasting. A government juggles several objectives that can conflict.

Practice

Try these in order.

10.1 Name two *macroeconomic objectives*.

[2]

10.2 What does *fiscal policy* change? [1]

10.3 What does *monetary policy* mainly change? [1]

10.4 Which policy works on the economy's *capacity*? [1]

10.5 Which two policies act mainly on *aggregate demand*? [1]

10.6 Challenge. An economy is in a deep recession with high unemployment. Recommend whether the government should use expansionary or contractionary fiscal policy, and explain. [2]
