

5.4 Government Deficits and the National Debt

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ Total: 9 marks

KEY WORDS national debt 国债 • budget deficit 预算赤字 • surplus 盈余

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **government deficits and the national debt**.

You must be able to:

- distinguish a **budget deficit** 预算赤字 (a yearly shortfall) from the **national debt** 国债 (accumulated deficits)
- explain how persistent deficits add to the national debt
- discuss the long-run concerns of a rising debt

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later.

■ Deficit vs debt

A **budget deficit** is a single year's shortfall (spending > tax revenue). The **national debt** is the total of all past deficits, minus any surpluses.

■ Deficits build the debt

Each year's deficit is **added** to the national debt; running surpluses reduces it.

■ Long-run concerns

Rising debt means higher **interest costs** and a **burden on future taxpayers**, and can push up interest rates.

2 Practice

2.1 State the difference between a budget deficit and the national debt. [2]

2.2 State how persistent deficits affect the national debt. [1]

2.3 State one long-run concern of a large national debt. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The national debt is [1]

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |
- A one year's shortfall
B the accumulated total of past deficits
C a budget surplus
D total exports

3.2 A budget deficit occurs when [1]

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |
- A spending is less than tax revenue
B spending is greater than tax revenue
C the debt is zero
D exports exceed imports

3.3 A government spends \$500 billion and collects \$420 billion in taxes this year.

(a) Find the budget deficit. [2]

(b) State its effect on the national debt. [1]