



ENGLISH FOR ECONOMICS STUDENTS

Навчальний посібник.

Укладачі:

Куліш І.М., Зінченко А.В., Колісник В.Ю.



МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ЧЕРКАСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ БОГДАНА ХМЕЛЬНИЦЬКОГО

**ENGLISH
FOR ECONOMICS
STUDENTS**

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Рецензенти:

С.Р. Бабушко, доктор педагогічних наук, професор, завідувач кафедри іноземних мов Національного університету фізичного виховання і спорту України, м. Київ

І.В. Некоз – кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент кафедри іноземних мов Черкаського національного університету ім. Б. Хмельницького

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Навчальний посібник сформований у відповідності до програми з іноземної мови за професійним спрямуванням для студентів 1 курсу спеціальності «Економіка» та інших економічних спеціалізацій.

Навчальний матеріал розташовано за тематичним принципом (за розділами) та має комплексний характер. Два розділи охоплюють навчальний матеріал з іноземної мови професійного спрямування та зосереджуються на застосуванні отриманих знань на практиці.

Робота за темою в межах одного розділу організовується на базі тексту професійного, лексичних вправ та завдань комунікативного характеру професійного та загального спрямування, текстів для додаткового читання, системи вправ репродуктивного та творчого характеру. Посібник вміщує завдання для самостійної роботи студентів та вправи для контролю умінь та навичок студентів.

***Затверджено до друку на засіданні вченої ради
Черкаського Національного університету
імені Богдана Хмельницького
протокол № 1 від 19.02.2025***

ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчальний посібник призначається для студентів спеціальності «Економіка» та інших економічних спеціалізацій. Мета посібника – формувати у студентів навички читання та розуміння літератури фахової тематики на основі активізації знань професійної лексики та основ граматики. Поряд з цим у посібнику реалізується мета комплексного оволодіння студентами всіма видами мовленнєвої діяльності на основі комунікативного підходу до вивчення іноземної мови. Посібник базується на різноманітному автентичному матеріалі, який підбрано з урахуванням комунікативного підходу у вивченні англійської мови та спрямовано на розвиток позитивної мотивації до вивчення іноземної мови.

Навчальний матеріал професійного спрямування посібника розподілено на два тематичних розділи “Economics” та “Types of Economic Indicators”, текстовий матеріал яких згруповано за такими темами професійного інтересу студентів, як вступ до економіки, мікроекономіка, макроекономіка, ринок та економічні показники, тощо. Кожний розділ, в свою чергу, вміщує основний текст професійного спрямування та комплекс вправ, які з різних сторін висвітлюють тему, та текстів, які несуть додаткову інформацію за певною тематикою. Кожен розділ закінчується тематичним термінологічним словником.

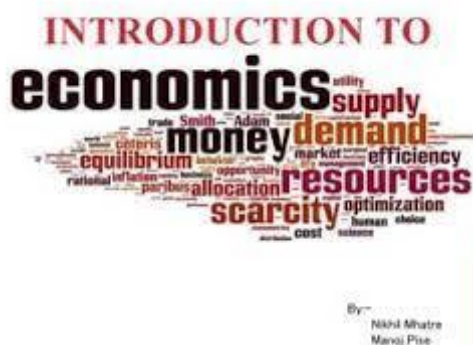
Комунікативні вправи мають різноплановий вплив на навчальний процес та стимулюють пізнавальний інтерес особистості студента.

Unit I Economics

Lesson 1 Introduction to Economics

(From Investopedia. Retrieved from:

<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/e/economics.asp>)



Economics is a social science that focuses on the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. The study of economics is primarily concerned with analyzing the choices that individuals, businesses, governments, and nations make to allocate limited resources. Economics has ramifications on a wide range of other fields, including politics, psychology, business, and law.

Assuming humans have unlimited wants within a world of limited means, economists analyze how resources are allocated for production, distribution, and consumption.

There are two main fields of study in economics; macroeconomics, and microeconomics. The study of microeconomics focuses on the choices of individuals and businesses. Macroeconomics concentrates on the behaviour of the economy on an aggregate level.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:



Зосереджуватися на,
виробництво, розподіл,
споживанні товарів і послуг,
бути пов'язаним з, розподіляти
обмежені ресурси,
відгалуження, широкий спектр,
припускати, необмежені
потреби, обмежені засоби,
галузь дослідження, на

сукупному рівні.

2. Translate the following terms and phrases:

Economics, social science, production, distribution, consumption, goods and services, government, limited resources, politics, psychology, business, law, macroeconomics, microeconomics.

3. Match the notions and their definitions:

production, distribution, and consumption.

- 5) The study of macroeconomics focuses on the choices of individuals and businesses.
- 6) Microeconomics concentrates on the behaviour of the economy on an aggregate level.

6. Read the paragraph, put 2 questions on it for the group discussion:

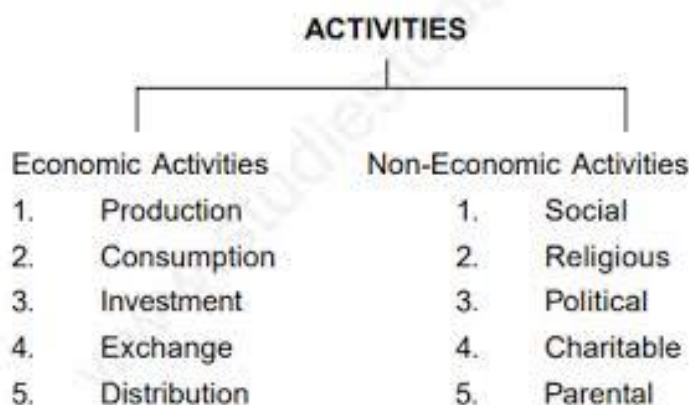


One of the earliest recorded economists was the 8th-century B.C. Greek farmer and poet Hesiod who wrote that labour, materials, and time needed to be allocated efficiently to overcome scarcity.

The publication of Adam Smith's 1776 book *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* sparked the beginning of the current Western contemporary economic theories.

7. Look at the scheme and the slide and answer the questions:

- 1) What are economic and non-economic activities?
- 2) What is the primary aim of economic activities?



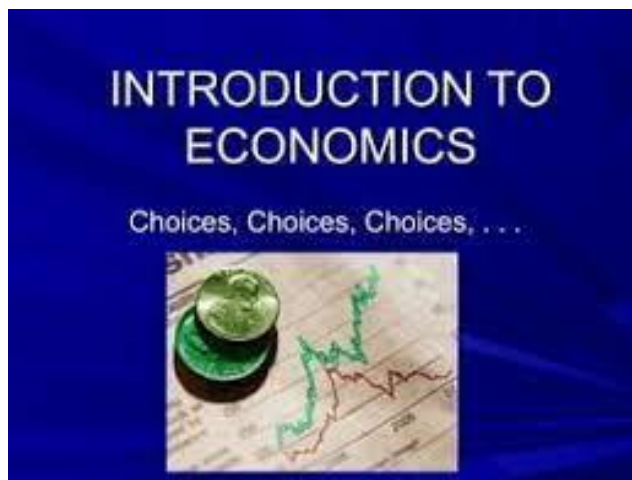
ECONOMICS ACTIVITIES

Economic activities are related to production, distribution, exchange and consumption of goods and services.

The primary aim of the economic activity is the production of goods and services with a view to make them available to consumer.



8. Answer the following questions for summary:



- 1) What science is economics?
- 2) What does economics focus on?
- 3) What is the study of economics concerned with?
- 4) What do economists analyze?
- 5) What two fields of study are there in economics?
- 6) What does the study of microeconomics focus on?
- 7) What does macroeconomics concentrate on?

Lesson 2

Microeconomics



Microeconomics studies how individual consumers and firms make decisions to allocate resources. Whether a single person, a household, or a business, economists may analyze how these entities respond to changes in price and why they demand what they do at particular price levels.

Microeconomics analyzes how and why goods are valued differently, how individuals make financial decisions, and how they trade, coordinate, and cooperate.

Within the dynamics of supply and demand, the costs of producing goods and services, and how labour is divided and allocated, microeconomics studies how businesses are organized and how individuals approach uncertainty and risk in their decision-making.

Microeconomics is the study of supply and demand and other elements that affect price levels of goods and services that we as individuals use and purchase. Microeconomics studies individuals, households and businesses' decisions while considering things like taxes and government legislation. In other words, microeconomics tries to understand human behaviour, decision-making, and how this affects the allocation and availability of resources.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:



Окремий споживач, приймати рішення, розподіляти ресурси, домогосподарство, суб'єкт, оцінювати товар, торгувати, координувати, співпрацювати, попит та пропозиція, впливати на рівень цін на товари, податки, державне законодавство, розподіл ресурсів, доступність ресурсів.

2. Translate the following terms and phrases:

Consumer, household, price level, to make financial decision, the dynamics of supply and demand, producing goods and services, to approach uncertainty and risk, goods and services, to purchase, taxes, government legislation, allocation of resources.

3. Match the notions and their definitions:

1	Consumer	intangible, value-added activities that a company provides to its customers	
2	Household	a house and its occupants regarded as a unit	
3	Price	items, articles, products or commodities that customers purchase from companies	
4	Goods	a person who purchases goods and services for personal use	
5	Services	the amount of money that a buyer gives to a seller in exchange for a good or a service	
6	Tax	a mandatory payment or charge collected by local, state, and national governments from individuals or businesses to cover the costs of general government services, goods, and activities	

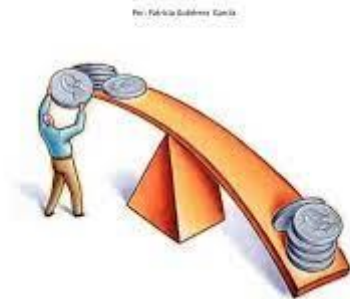
4. Complete the sentences using the words from exercise 3:

- 1) A _____ is composed of one or more people who occupy a housing unit.
- 2) The term _____ means the sum or amount of money or its equivalent for which anything is bought, sold, or offered for sale.
- 3) In economics, _____ are items that satisfy human wants and provide utility
- 4) A _____ is a person who buys things or uses services.
- 5) _____ are work done or help provided, esp. for the public or for a person or an organization.

5. Match the verbs (1-5) and their synonyms (a-e):

1) trade

Microeconomics



2) coordinate

3) cooperate

4) allocate

5) purchase

a) *correlate*

b) *collaborate*

c) *distribute*

d) *buy*

e) *buy and sell*

6. Complete the sentences with the verbs from exercise 5 in the appropriate form:

- 1) You will have to _____ with the sales department.

- 2) The country agreed to _____ with the other nations on the trade agreement.
- 3) They would _____ a few things for Christmas tomorrow.
- 4) Tickets will be _____ on a first-come, first-served basis.
- 5) He decided _____ in her Volvo for a Volkswagen.\

7. Agree or disagree with the statements and explain why:



- 1) Macroeconomics studies how individual consumers and firms make decisions to allocate resources.
- 2) Economists may analyze how business responds to changes in price.
- 3) Microeconomics analyzes how individuals make financial decisions, and how they trade, coordinate, and cooperate.

- 4) Microeconomics studies how businesses are organized.
- 5) Microeconomics analyzes how individuals approach uncertainty and risk in their decision-making.
- 6) Microeconomics studies human mind and behaviour.

8. Look at the slide and answer the questions:

- 1) *What does microeconomics study?*
- 2) *What fields of study does microeconomics cover?*
- 3) *What does macroeconomics study?*

Microeconomics



It studies the behavior of the simplest units, such as households, businesses, and individuals, and their relationship with markets.



The field of study covers:

- Consumption theory.
- Theory of production.
- Market theory.



Microeconomics studies the individual variables and units, while macroeconomics studies it as a whole.

Mundanopedia.com

9. Answer the following questions for summary:



- 1) What does microeconomics study?
- 2) What can microeconomics analyze?
- 3) Does microeconomics study how businesses are organized?
- 4) Does microeconomics study how individuals make different decisions?
- 5) What science studies elements that affect price levels of goods and services?
- 6) What is a consumer?
- 7) How can the term price be defined?
- 8) How is tax defined?
- 9) What fields of study does microeconomics cover?
- 10) What does macroeconomics study?

Lesson 3

Macroeconomics



Macroeconomics is the branch of economics that studies the behavior and performance of an economy as a whole. Its primary focus is recurrent economic cycles and broad economic growth and development.

It focuses on foreign trade, government fiscal and monetary policy, unemployment rates, the level of inflation, interest rates, the

growth of total production output, and business cycles that result in expansions, booms, recessions, and depressions.

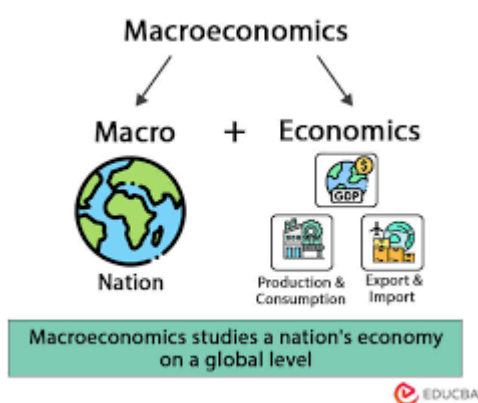
Using aggregate indicators, economists use macroeconomic models to help formulate economic policies and strategies.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:



Вивчати поведінку, ефективність економіки, в цілому, основна увага, повторювані цикли, широке зростання, розвиток, зосереджуватися на зовнішній торгівлі, фіскальна політика, монетарна політика, рівень безробіття, рівень інфляції, процента ставка, розширення, підйому, спаду, депресія, агреговані показники.

2. Translate the following terms and phrases:



Macroeconomics, the branch of economics, performance of an economy, recurrent economic cycles, economic growth, economic development, foreign trade, fiscal policy, monetary policy, unemployment rates, the level of inflation, interest rates, production output, business cycles, expansions, booms, recessions, depressions, aggregate indicators, economic policies, economic strategies.

6. Read the text and put 2 questions to it for the group discussion:



Macroeconomics is the study of the economy as a whole, trying to determine its course and nature. While investors will use microeconomics in their investment decisions, macroeconomics is an analytics tool for creating fiscal policy by governments - essentially, what spending and taxation they will implement during their term.

Macroeconomics will look at a country or state, as opposed to an individual or company.

7. Look at the slide and answer the questions:

- 1) *What does macroeconomics study?*
- 2) *What does the field of study include?*
- 3) *What is the difference between microeconomics and macroeconomics?*

Macroeconomics

It studies the economic magnitudes at a global level, such as employment, inflation, economic growth, etc.

The field of study covers:

- Theory of money.
- International trade theory.
- Distribution theory.
- Economic development theory.

Microeconomics studies the individual variables and units, while macroeconomics studies it as a whole.

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Lesson 4 Markets and Government

(From *How Governments Influence Markets?* Retrieved from:
<https://www.investopedia.com/articles/economics/11/how-governments-influence-markets.asp>)



Markets play a key role in coordinating the choices of individuals with the decisions of business. In modern market economies goods and services are supplied by both business and government. Hence, we call them mixed economies. Some products or services are available through the

marketplace to those who wish to buy them and have the necessary income—as in cases like coffee and wireless services. Other services are provided to all people through government programs like law enforcement and health care.

Mixed economy: goods and services are supplied both by private suppliers and government.



Markets offer the choice of a wide range of goods and services at various prices. Individuals can use their incomes to decide the pattern of expenditures and the bundle of goods and services they prefer. Businesses sell goods and services in the expectation that the market price will cover costs and yield a profit.

The market also allows for specialization and separation between production and use. Rather than each individual growing his own food, for example, he can sell his time or labour to employers in return for income. That income can then support his desired purchases. If businesses can produce food more cheaply than individuals the individual obviously gains from using the market – by both having the food to consume, and additional income with which to buy other goods and services. Economics seeks to explain how markets and specialization might yield such gains for individuals and society.

Much of microeconomics and macroeconomics focuses upon the role of government: How it manages the economy through fiscal and monetary policy, how it redistributes through the tax-transfer system, how it supplies

information to buyers and sets safety standards for products.



Governments play a central role in modern economies, to the point where they account for more than one third of all economic activity in the modern mixed economy. Governments supply goods and services in many spheres, for example, health and education. The provision of public education is motivated both by a concern for equality and a realization that

an educated labour force increases the productivity of an economy. Likewise, the provision of law and order through our legal system represents more than a commitment to a just society at the individual level; without a legal system that enforces contracts and respects property rights, the private sector of the economy would diminish dramatically as a result of corruption, uncertainty and insecurity. It is the lack of such a secure environment in many of the world's economies that inhibits their growth and prosperity.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:



Ключова роль, вибір, ринкова економіка, ринок, отже, дохід, бездротові послуги, забезпечення правопорядку, охорона здоров'я, постачання, постачальник, широкий вибір, в обмін на, покривати вартість, приносити прибуток, податкова політика, виграти від, система переказу, також, прагнення до, забезпечення, гальмувати.

2. Translate the following words and phrases:



Key role, yield, market economies, mixed economies, necessary income, hence, marketplace, specialization, separation, health care, gain from, tax-transfer, likewise, commitment to a just society, provision, property rights, diminish, dramatically, corruption, uncertainty, insecurity, inhibit.

3. Match the definitions to the notions:

1	Marketplace	the use of government spending and tax policies to influence economic conditions, especially macroeconomic conditions
2	Market economy	illegal, bad, or dishonest behaviour, especially by people in position of power
3	Legal system	economic system where two forces, known as supply and demand, direct the production of goods and services
4	Corruption	The organizations and people in a country or area who work in the area of law
5	Fiscal policy	any location, wether in person or online, that facilitates the exchange of goods between buyers and sellers

4. Complete the sentences using the words from exercise 3:



fiscal and monetary policy
legal system
market economy
marketplace
corruption

1. Recent discoveries about _____ have done serious damage to the company's reputation.
2. Our basic civic order relies on the _____ and public respect for it.
3. The _____ is the most efficient of all economic systems.
4. Internet is the fastest growing _____ ever existed.
5. Experts actually acquire the capabilities to conduct an effective _____ that is adequate to modern conditions.

5. Match the words with their synonyms:

coordinate	finding out
------------	-------------

condition	inspire
organization	supply
fiscal	special skill
productivity	fertility, fruitfulness
specialization	tax
Provision	institution
motivate	state, position
to account	correlate
discovery	regard as, see as

6. Complete the sentences with the words from the text:



1. In modern market economies goods and services ... 2. Some products or services are available through the marketplace to those who wish to buy them ... 3. Other services are provided to all people through ... 4. Businesses sell goods and services in the expectation that the market price will cover... 5. If businesses can produce food more cheaply than individuals ... 6. Governments supply goods and services in many spheres... 7. Without a legal system that enforces contracts and respects property rights, the private sector of the economy...

7. Read the text again and agree or disagree with the statements and explain why:



1. Markets play a key role in coordinating the choices of individuals with the decisions of business.

2. In modern market economies goods and services are only supplied by government.

3. Markets offer the choice of goods and services at fixed prices.

4. If businesses can produce food more cheaply than individuals the individual loses from using the market.

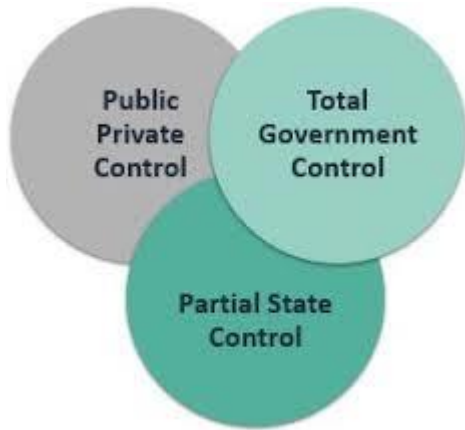
5. Governments play a central role in modern economies.

6. An educated labour force decreases the productivity of an economy.

7. The private sector of the economy would diminish without a legal system that enforces contracts and respects property rights.

8. The lack of secure environment in many of the world's economies provides their growth and prosperity.

8. Answer the following questions for summary:



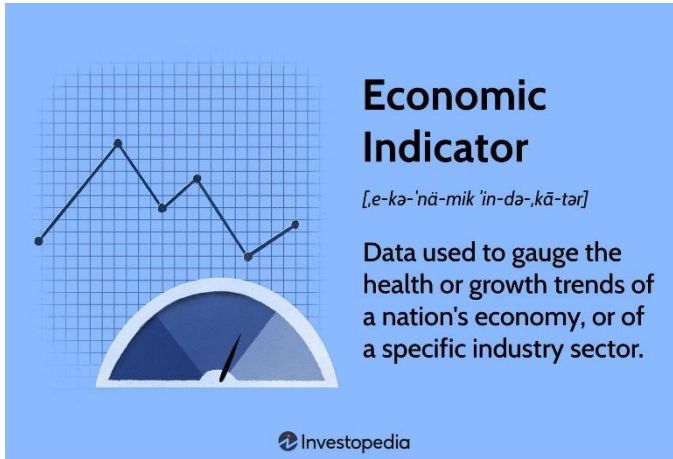
1. What role do markets play in coordinating the choices of individuals?
2. Why do we call modern market economies “mixed economies”? Who are goods and services supplied by?
3. What services are provided to all people through government programs?
4. What do businesses expect while selling their goods and services?
5. Who gains if businesses can produce food more cheaply than individuals?
6. What spheres do governments supply goods and services?
7. What is the provision of public education motivated by?
8. Would the private sector of economy increase or diminish without a legal system?
9. What does a legal system enforce and respect?

Lesson 5

Economic Indicators

(From Investopedia. Retrieved from:

<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/e/economics.asp>)



Economic indicators detail a country's economic performance. Published periodically by governmental agencies or private organizations, economic indicators often have a considerable effect on stocks, employment, and international markets. They may predict future economic conditions that will

move markets and guide investment decisions.

The gross domestic product (GDP) is considered the broadest measure of a country's economic performance. It calculates the total market value of all finished goods and services produced in a country in a given year. In the U.S., the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) also issues a regular report during the latter part of each month.

Many investors, analysts, and traders focus on the advance GDP report and the preliminary report, both issued before the final GDP figures because the GDP is considered a lagging indicator, meaning it can confirm a trend but can't predict a trend.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:



Економічний показник, економічна продуктивність, урядова організація, мати значний вплив, акції, зайнятість, передбачати, керувати рішеннями, валовий внутрішній продукт (ВВП), найширший показник, обчислювати, загальна ринкова вартість, готові товари, регулярний звіт, зосереджуватися на, попередній звіт, публікуватися, остаточні цифри,

запізнілий індикатор, підтвердити тенденцію, передбачити тенденцію.

2. Translate the following terms and phrases:



Economic indicator, stocks, employment, international market, economic condition, investment decision, gross domestic product (GDP), economic performance, total market value, finished goods, services, regular report, investor, analyst, trader, preliminary report, lagging indicator.

3. Match the economic terms and their definitions:

1	economic indicator	total market value of the goods and services produced by a country's economy during a specified period of time	
2	economic performance	a measurable set of data that may help to forecast future economic activity	
3	gross domestic product (GDP)	a statistic about an economic activity	
4	lagging indicator	an economic statistical indicator that changes after macroeconomic conditions have already changed	
5	leading indicator	the way in which a country (or a firm) functions, that is the efficiency with which they achieve their intended objectives	

4. Complete the sentences with the following terms and phrases:



Lagging indicators
GDP
Economic indicators
Economic performance
Leading indicators

- 1) _____ help predict future performance.
- 2) _____ give insight into past outcomes.
- 3) _____ counts all of the output generated within the borders of a country.

- 4) _____ include measures of macroeconomic performance (gross domestic product [GDP], consumption, investment, and international trade) and stability (central government budgets, prices, the money supply, and the balance of payments).
- 5) indicates the efficiency with which a country or a firm achieve their intended objectives.

5. Agree or disagree with the statements:



- 1) Economic indicators have no effect on stocks and employment.
- 2) Economic indicators may predict future economic conditions.
- 3) GDP calculates the total market value of all finished goods and services produced in a country in a given year.
- 4) The GDP is considered a

leading indicator.

- 5) The GDP can predict an economic trend.

6. Look at the slide and answer the questions:

- 1) *Why are leading indicators popular?*
- 2) *Are leading indicators reliable?*
- 3) *What is the joke about the economists?*

Defining Economic Indicators



Leading Indicators are popular because they give the earliest warnings about an economy due to change from boom to bust (or vice versa).

However, leading indicators can be less reliable than other indicators. For example, the US organisation known as The Conference Board runs an index which has correctly predicted every recession since it started, but has also produced some false signals.

This led economist Paul Samuelson to joke “Economists have correctly predicted nine of the last five recessions”.

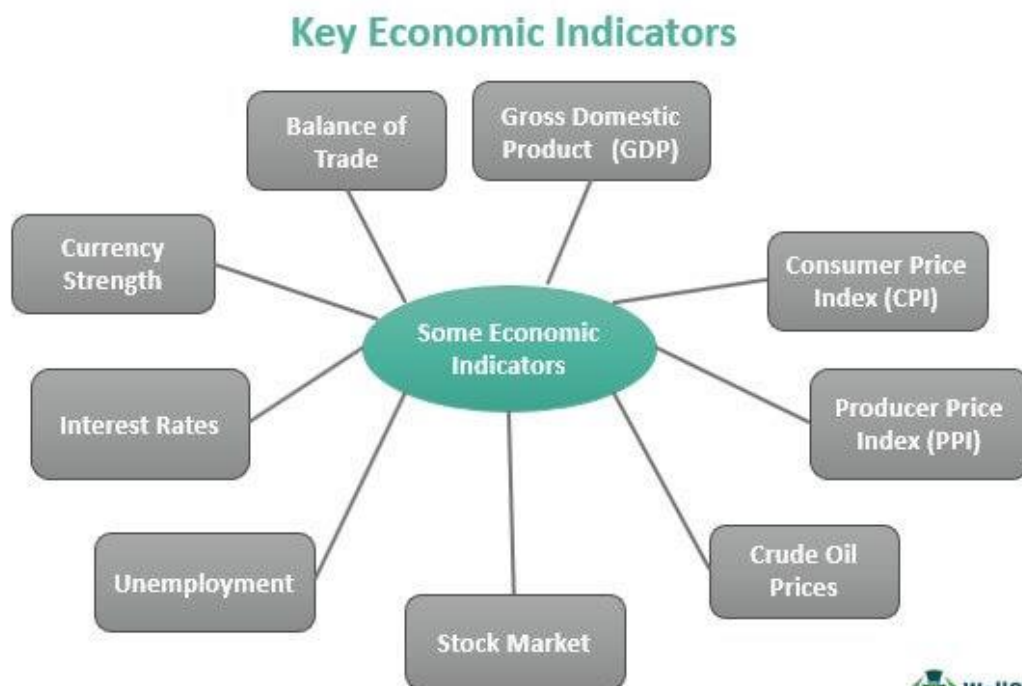
7. Look at the scheme and name the types of economic indicators:

Types of Economic Indicators



MAS.Economics

8. Look at the scheme and name key economic indicators:



WallStreetMojo

Glossary I

A

- aggregate indicators – сукупні показники
- allocation of resources – розподіл ресурсів
- analyst – аналітик
- to approach uncertainty and risk – підходити до невизначеності та ризику

B

- booms – буми – гудіння
- the branch of economics – галузь економіки
- business cycles – ділові цикли
- business – бізнес

C

- commitment to a just society – відданість справедливому суспільству
- consumer – споживач
- consumption – споживання
- corruption – корупція
- cover costs – покрити витрати

D

- depressions – депресії
- diminish – зменшити
- distribution – розподіл – розповсюдження
- dramatically – різко
- the dynamics of supply and demand – динаміка попиту та пропозиції

E

- economic condition – економічний стан
- economic development – економічне розвиток
- economic growth – економічне зростання
- economic indicator – економічний показник
- economic performance – економічні показники
- economic policies – економічна політика

- economic strategies – економічні стратегії
- economics – економіка
- employment – працевлаштування
- expansions – розширення

F

- finished goods – готова продукція, товари
- fiscal policy – фіскальна політика
- foreign trade – зовнішня торгівля

G

- gain from – отримати від
- goods and services – товари і послуги
- government legislation – державне законодавство
- government – уряд
- gross domestic product (GDP) – валовий внутрішній продукт (ВВП)

H

- health care – охорона здоров'я
- hence – звідси
- household – побутовий – домашнє господарство

I

- inhibit – гальмувати – перешкоджати
- insecurity – незахищеність
- interest rates – відсоткові ставки
- international market – міжнародний ринок
- investment decision – інвестиційне рішення
- investor – інвестор

K

- key role – ключова роль

L

- lagging indicator – (фактично) отриманий показник («запізнілий» показник)

- law – закон
- the level of inflation – рівень інфляції
- likewise – аналогічно
- limited resources – обмежені ресурси

M

- macroeconomics – макроекономіка
- to make financial decision – прийняти фінансове рішення
- market economies – ринкові економіки
- marketplace – ринок
- microeconomics – мікроекономіка
- mixed economies – змішана економіка
- monetary policy – монетарна політика

N

- necessary income – необхідний дохід

P

- performance of an economy – ефективність економіки
- politics – політика
- preliminary report – попередній звіт
- price level – рівень цін
- producing goods and services – виробництво товарів та послуг
- production output – випуск продукції
- production – виробництво
- property rights – права власності
- provision – положення
- psychology – психологія
- to purchase – придбати

R

- recessions – спади
- recurrent economic cycles – періодичні економічні цикли
- regular report – регулярний звіт

S

- separation – вилучення – поділ
- services – послуги
- social science – суспільствознавство
- specialization – спеціалізація
- stocks – акції – запаси

T

- taxes – податки
- tax-transfer – податок-переказ
- total market value – загальна ринкова вартість
- trader – торговець

U

- uncertainty – невизначеність
- unemployment rates – рівень безробіття

Y

- yield a profit – принести прибуток

Unit II Types of Economic Indicators

Lesson 1

Leading Indicators

(From *Economic Indicator: Definition and How to Interpret*. Investopedia. Retrieved from: https://www.investopedia.com/terms/e/economic_indicator.asp)



Economic indicators can be divided into categories or groups. Most of these have a specific schedule for release, allowing investors to prepare for and plan on seeing information at certain times of the month and year.

Leading indicators, such as the yield curve, consumer durables, net business formations,

and share prices, are used to predict the future movements of an economy. The numbers or data on these financial guideposts will move or change before the economy, thus their category's name. Consideration of the information from these indicators must be taken with a grain of salt, as they can be incorrect.

Investors are most often interested in leading indicators, as a correctly placed leading indicator can accurately predict future trends. Leading indicators may make broad economic assumptions. For example, many investors track forward-looking yield curves to project how future interest rates may dictate stock or bond performance. This analysis relies on historical data. Based on how investments performed the last time the yield curve was a certain way, some may assume those same investments may repeat their performance.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:



Бути розділеним, певний графік випуску, заплановані/очікувані (випереджаючі) індикатори, крива прибутковості, споживчі товари тривалого користування, чисті бізнес-утворення, ціни на акції, прогнозувати рухи економіки, фінансові орієнтири, сприймати з «часткою солі» (з долею скептицизму), цікавитися, робити

припущення, відстежувати перспективні криві прибутковості, прогнозувати, процентні ставки, ефективність акцій або облігацій, спиратися на, певний, повторити ефективність.

2. Translate the following terms and phrases:



Economic indicator, schedule for release, investor, leading indicator, yield curve, consumer durables, net business formations, share prices, financial guidepost, economic assumption, interest rates, stock performance, bond performance, investment.

3. Match the terms or phrases with their definitions:

1	yield curve	the process of incorporating (registering) a business in the form of a limited company	
2	consumer durables	the cost of debt for the borrower and the rate of return for the lender	
3	net business formation	the price of a single share of a number of saleable equity shares of a company	
4	share price	consumer goods that have a life span of more than three years and are used repeatedly over time	
5	interest rate	a way to measure bond investors' feelings about risk, and can have a tremendous impact on the returns you receive on your investments	

4. Complete the sentences using the following terms and phrases:




business formation
price of a share
interest rate
yield curve
consumer durable goods

1) Examples of _____ include vehicles, books, household goods (home appliances, consumer electronics, furniture, musical instruments, tools, etc.), sports equipment, jewelry, medical equipment, and toys.

- 2) The _____ is not fixed, but fluctuates according to market conditions.
- 3) Net _____ is a better indicator of business conditions in a state.
- 4) An _____ determines the cost of asking for a loan or saving money.
- 5) A normal _____ shows low yields for shorter-maturity bonds increasing for bonds with a longer maturity.


5. Look at the slides, translate the definitions of terms and remember them:




Interest Rates

['in-t(ə)rəst 'rɑːt]

The amount a lender charges a borrower and is a percentage of the principal—the amount loaned.




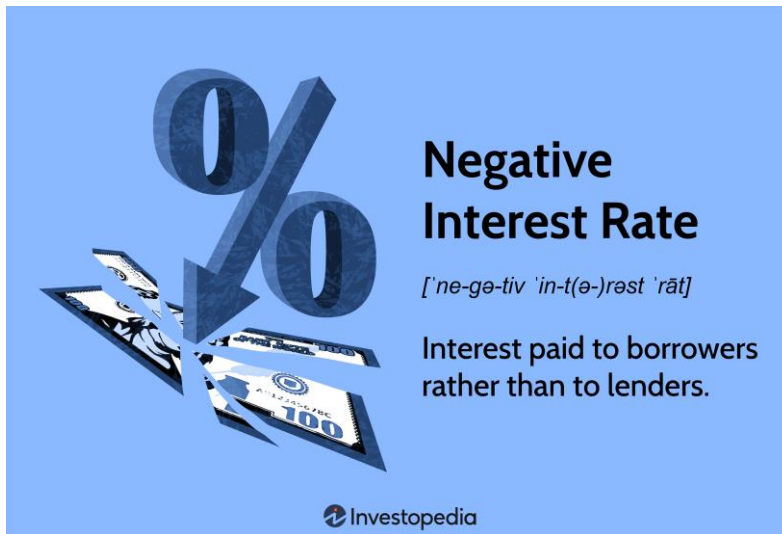


Real Interest Rate

['rɪ(-ə)l 'in-t(ə)rəst 'rɑːt]

The observed market interest rate adjusted for the effects of inflation.



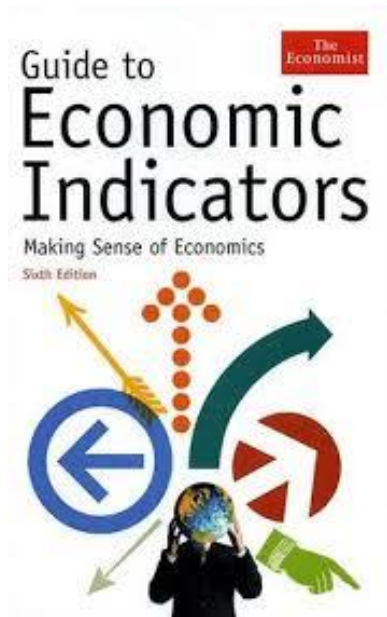


6. Agree or disagree with the statements:



- 1) Economic indicators have no specific schedule for release.
- 2) Leading indicators are the yield curve, consumer durables, net business formations, and share prices.
- 3) Leading indicators are used to predict the future movements of an economy.
- 4) Consideration of the information from these indicators must be taken into account, as they are always correct.
- 5) Investors are most often interested in leading indicators.
- 6) Leading indicator can accurately predict future trends.
- 7) Many investors track forward-looking yield curves to project how future interest rates may dictate stock or bond performance.

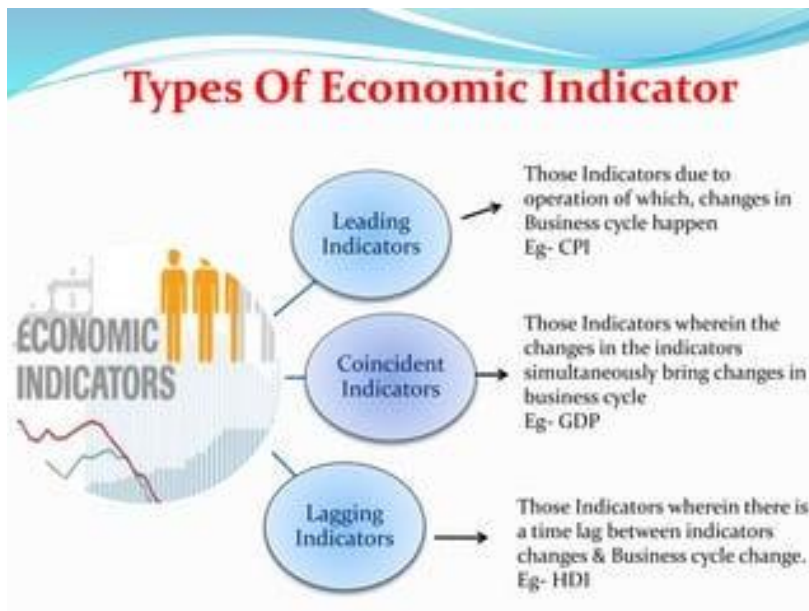
7. Read the main conclusions, put 3 questions and discuss them with the groupmates:



Key Takeaways are:

- A leading indicator is economic data that may correspond with a future movement or change in the economy.
- Leading economic indicators can help to predict an occurrence or forecast the timing of events and trends in business, markets, and the economy.
- Different leading indicators vary in their accuracy and leading relationships, so it is wise to consult a range of leading indicators when planning for the future.
- Leading indicator examples include the Consumer Confidence Index, Purchasing Managers' Index, initial jobless claims, and average hours worked.
- Lagging indicators are metrics that can confirm change rather than predict it.

8. Read the information and answer the following questions:



- 1) *Do traders use economic indicators?*
- 2) *What types of indicators are there in economy?*
- 3) *What indicators inform policymakers, individuals, companies, and investors of future trends?*

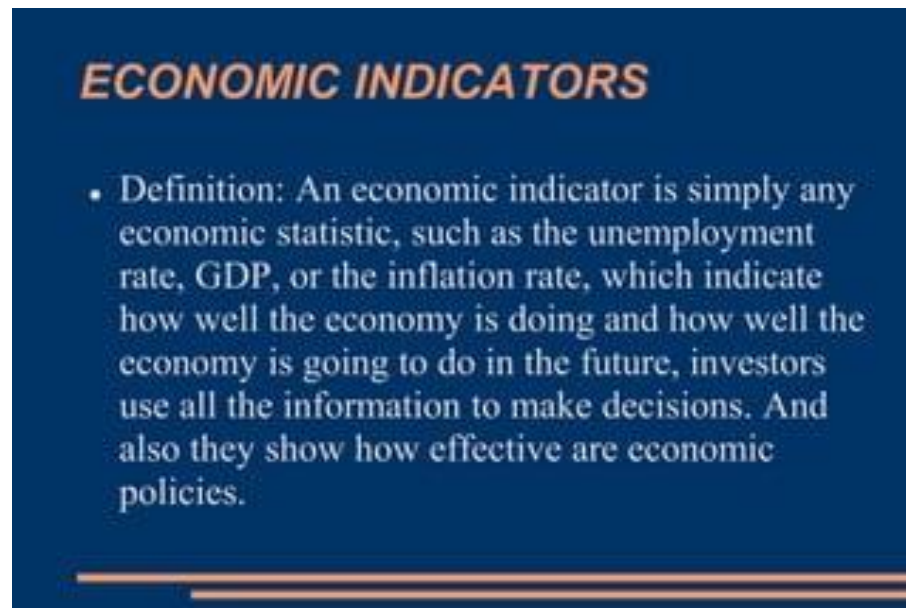
Traders and investment professionals may use

economic indicators to predict how broad economic policy will impact their trades or investment strategy.

Economic indicators are leading, coincident, or lagging figures that indicate broad conditions. Economic indicators such as GDP, unemployment, inflation, or certain prices inform policymakers, individuals, companies, and investors of not only where the economy is today but perhaps where the economy

may be headed. Economic indicators can be used to guide government policy or set investment strategies.

9. Answer the following questions for summary:



ECONOMIC INDICATORS

- Definition: An economic indicator is simply any economic statistic, such as the unemployment rate, GDP, or the inflation rate, which indicate how well the economy is doing and how well the economy is going to do in the future, investors use all the information to make decisions. And also they show how effective are economic policies.

1) What does a specific schedule for release of economic indicators allow investors?

2) What indicators are used to predict the future movements of an economy?

3) How must consideration of the information

from these indicators be taken?

- 4) What indicators are investors most often interested in?
- 5) May leading indicators make broad economic assumptions?
- 6) Why do many investors track forward-looking yield curves?
- 7) What does this analysis rely on?
- 8) What is interest rate?
- 9) What types of indicators are there in economy?
- 10) What indicators inform policymakers, individuals, companies, and investors of future trends?

Lesson 2

Coincident Indicators

(From *Economic Indicator: Definition and How to Interpret*. Investopedia. Retrieved from: https://www.investopedia.com/terms/e/economic_indicator.asp)

Leading, Lagging and Coincident Indicators



Coincident indicators, which include such measures as GDP, employment levels, and retail sales, are seen with the occurrence of specific economic activities. This class of metrics shows the activity of a particular area or region. Many policymakers and economists

follow this real-time data, as it provides the most insight into what is currently happening. These types of indicators also allow for policymakers to leverage real-time data without delay to make informed decisions.

Coincident indicators may be somewhat less helpful to investors, as the economic situation unfolds simultaneously. As opposed to a forecast or a prediction, a coincident indicator informs investors of what is actually happening in the present. Therefore, coincident indicators may only be useful to those who can correctly interpret how economic conditions today (i.e. falling GDP) will impact future periods.

Coincident indicators are macroeconomic measures that are as reflective as possible of economic performance for the time period that they cover (usually the previous week, month, or quarter). Economic indicators can be classified into three groups based on the time period that is being measured. Lagging indicators change after the economy collectively changes, coincident indicators define the status of the business cycle for the time period in which they are collected, and leading indicators show where the economy is going.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:



Показники відхилення, ВВП, рівень зайнятості, роздрібні продажі, спостерігати за даними в реальному часі, давати найкраще розуміння, використовувати важелі, без затримки, приймати обґрунтовані рішення, розвиватися одночасно, на відміну від, прогноз, передбачення, макроекономічні показники, визначати стан.

2. Translate the following terms and phrases:

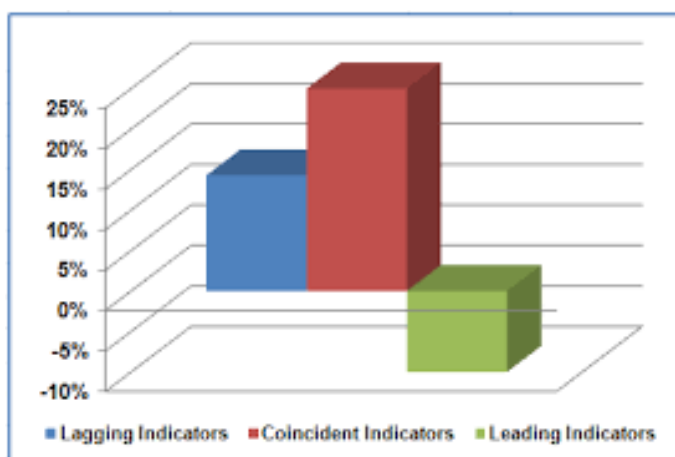


Coincident indicators, GDP, employment levels, retail sales, economic activities, policymaker, economist, real-time data, leverage, delay, investor, forecast, prediction, macroeconomic measure, economic performance, lagging indicators, leading indicators.

3. Match the terms and their definitions:

1	employment	someone who provides (or invests) money or resources for an enterprise, such as a corporation, with the expectation of financial or other gain	
2	retail sales	the way in which a country or a firm functions, that is the efficiency with which they achieve their intended objectives	
3	investor	the state of macroeconomic variables and trends in a country at a point in time	
4	economic conditions	a paid mutual work arrangement between a recruiter and an employee	
5	economic performance	the sale of consumer goods, or final goods, by businesses to end consumers	

4. Complete the sentences using the following terms and phrases:



investor
retail sales
employment
economic growth
economic conditions

- 1) _____ may include gross domestic product (GDP) growth potential, the unemployment rate, inflation, and fiscal and monetary policy orientations.

- 2) Generally speaking, an _____ is anyone who invests money into a company, or any other business structure, with the purpose of taking an ownership interest in that company or other business structure.
- 3) _____ include in-store sales as well as online sales.
- 4) The term _____ applies to an individual who is hired for a salary or compensation to initiate work or tasks for an organization.
- 5) The major determinants of _____ are investment in infrastructure, research and development, education, and healthcare; technological advancements; and human capital.

5. Agree or disagree with the statements:



- 1) Coincident indicators include such measures as GDP, employment levels, and retail sales.
- 2) Coincident indicators show the activity of a particular area or region.
- 3) Coincident indicators are very helpful to investors, as the economic situation unfolds simultaneously.
- 4) Coincident indicator shows investors forecast and prediction.
- 5) Coincident indicators change after the economy collectively changes.
- 6) Lagging indicators define the status of the business cycle for the time period in which they are collected.
- 7) Leading indicators show where the economy is going.

6. Read the paragraph and answer the question:

What are the economic indicators of a strong economy?

An economy may be strong if it has a robust amount of economic activity and job growth. This is measured by low unemployment, steady inflation, increases to construction, positive consumer index readings, and increasing GDP.



7. Look at the slide and find the examples of coincidence indicators:

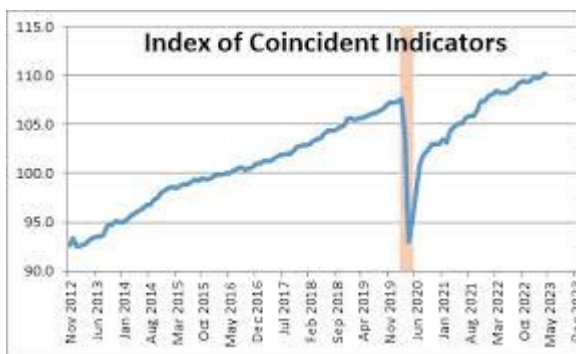
Economic Indicators

Coincident Indicators

occur at approximately the same time as the conditions they signify. Non-farm payrolls is a popular coincident indicator.

-Examples for a coincident indicator include industrial production and personal income. Sales figures from manufacturing and trade are another source for coincident indicator assessment.

8. Read the conclusions and put 2 questions to discuss in the group:



Key takeaways are:

- Coincident indicator refers to metrics that reflect the contemporaneous condition of the economy for a given state or nation.
- Coincident indicators are often used in conjunction with leading and lagging indicators to get a full view of where the economy has been and how it is expected to change in the future.
- By compiling several indicators into an index, some of the short-term noise associated with individual indicators can be eliminated, giving a more reliable measure.

9. Answer the questions for summary:



- 1) What measures do coincident indicators include?
- 2) What kind of activity do coincident indicators show?
- 3) Why do many policymakers and economists follow coincident indicators?
- 4) Does a coincident indicator inform investors of what is actually happening in the present?
- 5) Whom may coincident indicators be useful to?
- 6) What groups can economic indicators be classified into?
- 7) Do lagging indicators change after the economy collectively changes?
- 8) What does coincident indicators define?
- 9) What do leading indicators show?

Lesson 3

Lagging Indicators

(From *Economic Indicator: Definition and How to Interpret*. Investopedia. Retrieved from: https://www.investopedia.com/terms/e/economic_indicator.asp)



LAGGING INDICATORS

Lagging indicators, such as Gross National Product (GNP), Consumer Price Index (CPI), unemployment rates, and interest rates, are only seen after a specific economic activity occurs. As the name implies, these data sets show information after events have happened. Such trailing indicators are technical indicators that come after large economic shifts.

One drawback of lagging indicators is that a strategy developed in response to such indicators may arrive later than optimal. For example, by the time the Federal Reserve interprets CPI data and decides how best to enact monetary policy to stem inflation, the numbers it is observing can be slightly outdated. Though lagging indicators are still used by many governments and institutions, they also pose the risk of guiding incorrect decision-making due to erroneous assumptions about present-day economics.

A lagging indicator is an observable or measurable factor that changes sometime after the economic, financial, or business variable with which it is correlated. Lagging indicators confirm trends and changes in trends.

Lagging indicators can be useful for gauging the trend of the general economy, as tools in business operations and strategy, or as signals to buy or sell assets in financial markets.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:



Фактично отримані (запізнілі) показники, валовий національний продукт (ВНП), індекс споживчих цін (ІСЦ), рівень безробіття, процентні ставки, економічна діяльність, фактично отримані (трейлінгові) індикатори, технічні індикатори, недолік, розробити у відповідь, запровадити грошово-кредитну політику, стримати інфляцію, застарілі цифри, створювати ризик, прийняття неправильних рішень, помилкові припущення, фактор спостереження або вимірювання, економічна змінна, вимірювати тенденцію, продаж активів, фінансовий ринок.

2. Translate the following terms and phrases:

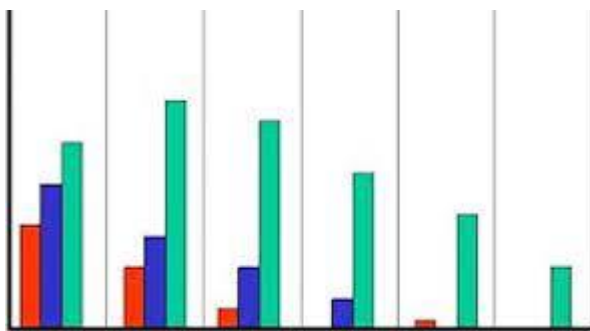


Lagging/trailing indicators, Gross National Product (GNP), Consumer Price Index (CPI), unemployment rates, interest rates, monetary policy, to stem inflation, decision-making, erroneous assumptions, present-day economics, economic variable, financial variable, business variable, to gauge the trend, general economy, business operation, strategy, to buy assets, to sell assets, financial market.

3. Match the notions and their definitions:

1	Gross National Product (GNP)	the rate of increase in prices over a given period of time	
2	Consumer Price Index (CPI)	the amount of interest due per period, as a proportion of the amount lent, deposited, or borrowed (called the principal sum)	
3	unemployment rates	the share of the labour force without work	
4	interest rates	a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services	
5	inflation	an estimate of the total value of all the final products and services turned out in a given period by the means of production owned by a country's residents	

4. Complete the sentences with the following terms or phrases:



- unemployment rate*
- interest rate*
- Gross National Product (GNP)*
- Consumer price indexes (CPIs)*
- inflation*

- 1) The _____ is the amount a lender charges a borrower and is a percentage of the principal—the amount loaned.
- 2) The _____ represents the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labor force (the labor force is the sum of the employed and unemployed).

- 3) _____ are index numbers that measure changes in the prices of goods and services purchased or otherwise acquired by households, which households use directly, or indirectly, to satisfy their own needs and wants.
- 4) _____ is related to another important economic measure called gross domestic product (GDP), which takes into account all output produced within a country's borders regardless of who owns the means of production.
- 5) _____ is typically a broad measure, such as the overall increase in prices or the increase in the cost of living in a country.

5. Agree or disagree with the statements:



- 1) Lagging indicators are only seen after a specific economic activity occurs.
- 2) Lagging indicators are not used by governments and institutions
- 3) Lagging indicators pose the risk of guiding incorrect decision-making due to erroneous assumptions about present-day economics.
- 4) Lagging indicators confirm trends and changes in trends.
- 5) Lagging indicators cannot be useful for gauging the trend of the general economy.

6. Read the paragraph and put 3 questions to it for the group discussion:



Key Takeaways are:

- A lagging indicator changes after a change in the economic, financial, or business variable with which it is correlated.
- Some examples of lagging economic indicators include the unemployment rate, corporate profits, and labor cost per unit of output.
- Lagging technical indicators trail the price action of an underlying asset and are used to generate signals or confirm the strength of a trend.
- In business, lagging indicators reflect the impact of past management decisions or changes in business strategy.
- Lagging indicators differ from leading indicators, such as retail sales and the stock market, which are used to forecast and make predictions.

7. Read the paragraph and answer the questions:



- 1) Is inflation an economic indicator?*
- 2) Is inflation indicator useful?*

Inflation is a lagging indicator that is reported after a rise in prices has occurred. This type of economic indicator is helpful for government agencies to set public policy, as without this type of data, they would not know the direction of the economy. Therefore, while inflation and other lagging indicators are still useful to investors, they

are especially critical for developing future policy responses.

8. Look at the slide and compare lagging and leading indicators:

Lagging Indicators are...	Leading Indicators are...
Easy to spot Companies have a myriad of dashboards and reports in place to display some of their bottom-line metrics.	Difficult to uncover Teams often don't know which user behaviors lead to success and don't have the quant data to measure it.
Unresponsive and hard to change Lagging indicators change significantly at a slow pace and only through the combined efforts of multiple product teams.	Responsive to team actions Metrics change as the direct result of an individual team's contribution. The change can be detected quickly and influences day-to-day decisions.
Definitive results of the past The final metrics are clear, but they are only visible in hindsight.	Predictors of future success The change of the metrics can be measured continuously—with high confidence that focussing on them will contribute to high-level company metrics.

9. Answer the questions for summary:

The relationship between leading and lagging indicators

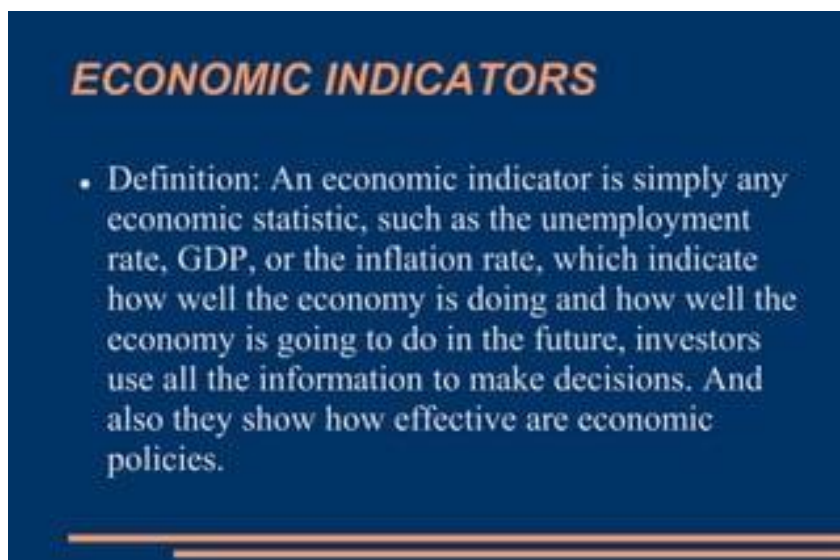


- 1) When can lagging indicators be seen?
- 2) When do lagging indicators show information?
- 3) What is a drawback of lagging indicators?
- 4) Are lagging indicators used by governments and institutions?
- 5) What risk do lagging indicators pose?
- 6) Do lagging indicators confirm trends and changes in trends?
- 7) What way can lagging indicators be useful?

Lesson 4

Interpreting Economic Indicators

(From *Economic Indicator: Definition and How to Interpret*. Investopedia. Retrieved from: https://www.investopedia.com/terms/e/economic_indicator.asp)



ECONOMIC INDICATORS

- Definition: An economic indicator is simply any economic statistic, such as the unemployment rate, GDP, or the inflation rate, which indicate how well the economy is doing and how well the economy is going to do in the future, investors use all the information to make decisions. And also they show how effective are economic policies.

An economic indicator is only useful if one interprets it correctly. History has shown strong correlations between economic growth, as measured by gross domestic product (GDP), and corporate profit growth.

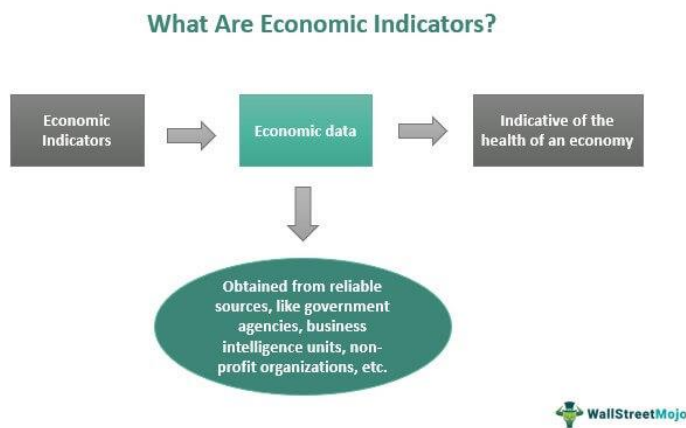
However, determining whether a specific company may grow its earnings based on one indicator of GDP is nearly impossible. There is no denying the objective importance of interest rates, gross domestic product, existing home sales, or other indexes. The indicators reflect the cost of money, spending, investment, and the activity level of a major portion of the overall economy.

Like many other forms of financial or economic metrics, economic indicators hold tremendous value when compared across a period of time. For example, governments may observe how unemployment rates have fluctuated over the past five years. A single instance of unemployment rates doesn't yield much value; however, comparing it to prior periods allows analysts to better understand the issue as a whole.

In addition, many economic indicators have a benchmark set, whether by a government agency or other entity. Consider how the Federal Reserve's target rate of inflation is usually 2%.

The Federal Reserve then enacts policies based on consumer price index (CPI) measurements to achieve this target. Without this benchmark, analysts and policymakers wouldn't know what makes an indicator's value good or poor.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:



Інтерпретувати
 правильно, сильний
 зв'язок, економічне
 зростання, вимірювати,
 ВВП, корпоративний
 прибуток, визначати,
 заперечувати,
 об'єктивна важливість
 процентних ставок,
 продажів існуючих
 будинків, вартість

грошей, витрати, інвестиції, рівень активності, основна частина, величезна цінність, порівнювати, уряд, рівень безробіття, коливатися, одиничний приклад, приносити цінність, контрольні показники, цільовий рівень інфляції, запроваджувати політику, індекс споживчих цін.

2. Translate the following terms and phrases:



Economic indicator, correlation, economic growth, profit growth, interest rates, gross domestic product (GDP), cost of money, spending, investment, economy, financial metrics, economic metrics, economic indicator, value, unemployment rate, benchmark set, target rate of inflation, consumer price index.

3. Match the terms and their definitions:

1	profit	a broad rise in the prices of goods and services across the economy over time	
2	earnings	the act of allocating resources into a venture that's expected to generate income or profits	
3	interest rates	the amount of interest due per period, as a proportion of the amount lent, deposited, or borrowed	
4	investment	the amount of money that you are paid for the work you do, or the profit that a company makes	
5	inflation	money that is earned in trade or business after paying the costs of producing and selling goods and services	

4. Complete the sentences using the following terms and phrases:

Economic indicator

- An economic indicator is a piece of economic data, usually of macroeconomic scale, that is used by analysts to interpret current or future investment possibilities or to judge the overall health of an economy.



inflation
earnings
profit
interest
investment

- 1) By _____, economists mean the production of goods that will be used to produce other goods.
- 2) _____ occurs when the prices of goods and services increase over a long period of time.
- 3) _____ are the amount of money you make from doing a job.
- 4) _____ is the total amount by which your revenue exceeds costs over a given period of time.
- 5) To put it simply, _____ is the price you pay to borrow money.

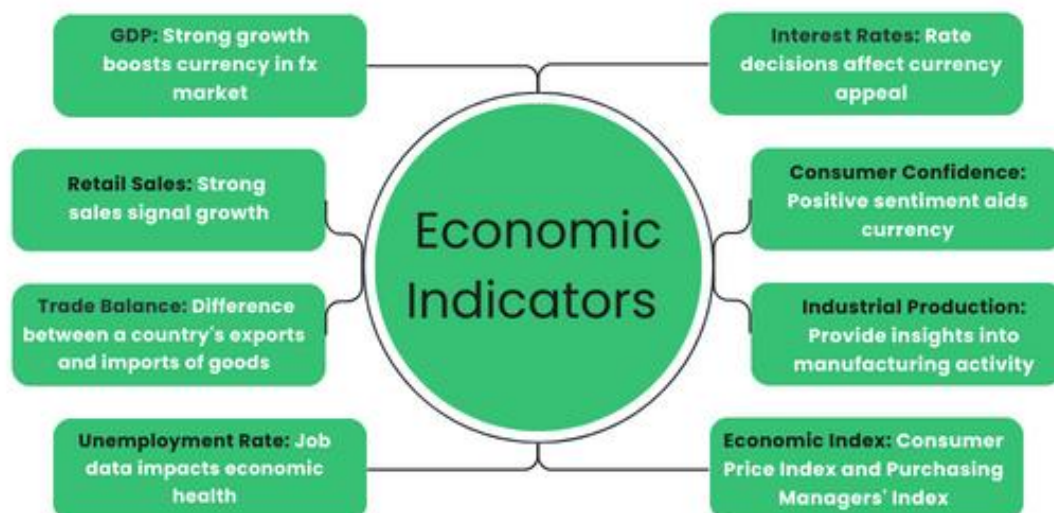
5. Agree or disagree with the statements:



- 1) It is important to interpret economic indicators correctly.
- 2) There are no correlations between economic growth, as measured by gross domestic product (GDP), and corporate profit growth.
- 3) Interest rates, gross domestic product, and other indicators reflect the cost of money, spending, investment, and the activity level of a major portion of the overall economy.
- 4) Economic indicators hold tremendous value when compared across a period of time.

5) Comparing unemployment rates to prior periods allows analysts to better understand the issue as a whole.

6. Read the paragraphs and put 2 questions to it for the group discussion:



FXVIEW

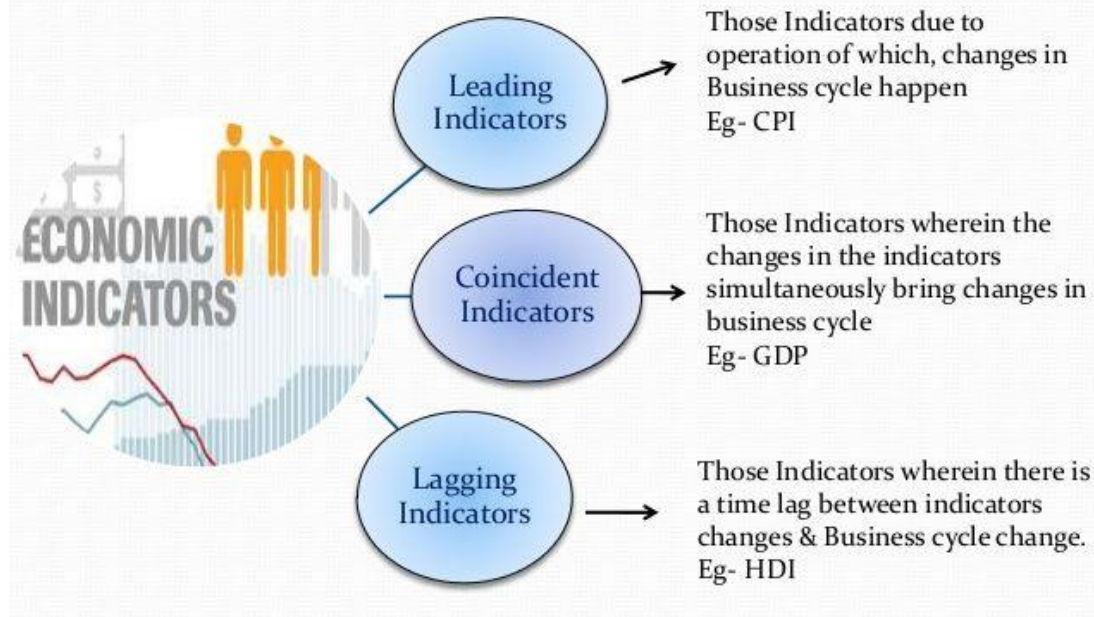
Correlation, in the finance and investment industries, is a statistic that measures the degree to which two securities move in relation to each other. Correlations are used in advanced portfolio management, computed as the correlation coefficient, which has a value that must fall between -1.0 and +1.0.

Economic growth is an increase in the production of economic goods and services in one period of time compared with a previous period. It can be measured in nominal or real terms. Traditionally, aggregate economic growth is measured in terms of gross national product (GNP) or gross domestic product (GDP), although alternative metrics are sometimes used.

7. Look at the slide and answer the questions:

- 1) What types of indicators are there in economics?*
- 2) What are the characteristic features of each indicator?*

Types Of Economic Indicator



8. Answer the following questions for summary:



- 1) When is an economic indicator useful?
- 2) Are there any correlations between economic growth, as measured by gross domestic product (GDP), and corporate profit growth?
- 3) Is it possible to determine whether a specific company may grow its earnings based on one indicator of GDP?
- 4) What do the indicators of interest rates, gross domestic product, existing home sales, etc. reflect?
- 5) When do economic indicators hold tremendous value?
- 6) Does a single instance of unemployment rates yield much value?
- 7) What do many economic indicators have in addition?

8) What helps analysts and policymakers to know what makes an indicator's value good or poor?

Lesson 5

The Stock Market as an Indicator

(From *Economic Indicator: Definition and How to Interpret*. Investopedia. Retrieved from: https://www.investopedia.com/terms/e/economic_indicator.asp)



Leading indicators forecast where an economy is likely headed. One of the top leading indicators is the stock market. Because stock prices factor in forward-looking performance, the market can indicate the economy's direction if earnings estimates are accurate.

A strong market may suggest that earnings estimates are up, which may suggest overall economic activity is up. Conversely, a down market may indicate that company earnings are expected to suffer. However, there are limitations to the usefulness of the stock market as an indicator because the relationship between performance and estimates is not guaranteed.

Stocks are also subject to price manipulations caused by Wall Street traders and corporations. Manipulations can include inflating stock prices via high-volume trades, complex financial derivative strategies, and creative accounting principles, both legal and illegal. The stock market is also vulnerable to the emergence of “bubbles,” related to false positives regarding the market's direction.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:



Заплановані /
очікувані (випереджаючі)
індикатори,
прогнозувати, провідний
запланований індикатор,
фондовий ринок, ціни на
акції, перспективний

показник, оцінка прибутків, свідчити (припускати), навпаки, обмеження, корисність, зв'язок між продуктивністю та оцінками, піддаватися ціновим маніпуляціям, завищення цін на акції, великі обсяги торгів, принципи бухгалтерського обліку.

2. Match the terms and their translation:



- 1) Leading indicator _____
- 2) Stock market _____
- 3) Stock price _____
- 4) Earning _____
- 5) Estimate _____
- 6) Performance _____
- 7) Relationship _____

- a) прибуток
- b) зв'язок
- c) показник (результат)
- d) запланований індикатор
- e) ціни на акції
- f) фондовий ринок
- g) оцінка

3. Match the terms and their definitions:

1	stock	any structure that allows buyers and sellers to exchange any type of goods, services and information	
2	price	the interactions and connections between individuals, groups, or societies in terms of their economic activities and exchanges of goods and services	
3	market	the way in which a country or a firm functions, that is the efficiency with which they achieve their intended objectives	
4	performance	the amount of money required to purchase a good or service	
5	relationship	a share in the ownership of a company, including a claim on the company's earnings and assets	

4. Complete the sentences with the following terms and phrases:



economic relation
market
stock
performance
price

- 1) _____ is the sum or amount of money or its equivalent for which anything is bought, sold, or offered for sale.
- 2) Plain and simple, _____ is a share in the ownership of a company.
- 3) Economic _____ of firms and countries is assessed by looking at long term outcomes
- 4) A _____ is any place or venue where buyers and sellers can exchange goods and services.
- 5) _____ refers to the interactions and connections between individuals, groups, or societies in terms of their economic activities and exchanges of goods and services.

5. Agree or disagree with the statements:



- 1) One of the top lagging indicators is the stock market.
- 2) The market can indicate the economy's direction in any case.
- 3) A strong market may suggest that earnings estimates are down.
- 4) There are limitations to the usefulness of the stock market as an indicator.
- 5) Stocks are also subject to price manipulations caused by Wall Street traders and corporations.
- 6) The stock market is also vulnerable to the emergence of "bubbles," related to false positives regarding the market's direction.

6. Read the pros and cons of economic indicators, translate and discuss with the groupmates:

Economic Indicators Pros and Cons

Pros

- May accurately forecast what is to come based on prevailing data
- Often use publicly available information
- May be calculated using the same process over and over, particularly when issued by governments
- May be released on a fixed, predictable cadence



Cons

- May not accurately predict the future
- Rely on many assumptions, some of which may be unpredictable
- Can be open for interpretation
- Still require expertise to interpret and understand

**7. Read the paragraph and say whether you can answer the question
*What Is the Most Important Economic Indicator?***



imports and exports.

Every economist may come up with their own favorite economic indicator. For many, a country's GDP usually represents the best overall picture of a country's economic health. It combines the monetary value of every good and service produced in an economy for a certain period, and it considers household consumption, government purchases, and

8. Answer the following questions for summary:



- 1) What do leading indicators forecast?
- 2) What is one of the top leading indicators?
- 3) When can the market indicate the economy's direction?
- 4) What may a strong market suggest?
- 5) What may a down market indicate?
- 6) Are there any limitations to the usefulness of the stock market as an indicator?
- 7) Why are there limitations to the usefulness of the stock market as an indicator?
- 8) What are stocks subject to?

Glossary II

- benchmark set набір орієнтирів
- bond performance продуктивність облігацій
- business operation господарська операція
- business variable бізнес-змінна
- buy assets купувати активи
- coincidence indicator показник відхилення
- consumer durables споживчі товари тривалого користування
- Consumer Price Index (CPI) Індекс споживчих цін (ІСЦ)
- correlation кореляція
- cost of money вартість грошей
- decision-making прийняття рішень
- delay затримка
- earning прибуток, заробіток
- economic activities економічна діяльність
- economic assumption економічне припущення
- economic indicator економічний показник (індикатор)
- economic growth економічний ріст
- economic variable економічна змінна
- economist економіст
- economy економіка
- employment level рівень зайнятості
- erroneous assumption помилкове припущення
- estimate оцінка
- financial guidepost фінансовий орієнтир
- financial market фінансовий ринок
- financial metrics фінансові показники
- financial variable фінансова змінна
- forecast прогноз (передбачення)
- gauge the trend оцінити тенденцію
- general economy загальна економіка
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) валовий внутрішній продукт (ВВП)
- Gross National Product (GNP) валовий національний продукт (ВНП)
- interest rates процентні ставки
- investment інвестиція (вкладення)
- investor інвестор (вкладник)

- lagging/trailing indicator (фактично) отриманий
- leading indicator («запізнілий») показник
- leverage запланований/очікуваний
- macroeconomic measure («випереджаючий») показник
- monetary policy кредитне плече (дія важіля)
- net business formations макроекономічний захід
- performance монетарна політика
- policymaker мережеві бізнес-формування
- prediction показник (результат)
- present-day economics політик
- profit growth передбачення (прогноз)
- real-time data сучасна економіка
- relationship зростання прибутку
- retail sales дані в реальному часі
- schedule for release зв'язок
- sell assets роздрібний продаж
- share price графік випуску
- spending продавати активи
- stem inflation ціна акцій
- stock market витрати
- stock performance зупинити інфляцію
- stock price фондовий ринок
- strategy продуктивність акцій
- target rate of inflation ціна акцій
- unemployment rates стратегія
- value цільовий рівень інфляції
- yield curve рівень безробіття
- yield curve вартість
- yield curve крива дохідності

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Куліш І.М., Зінченко А.В., Некоз І.В.

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