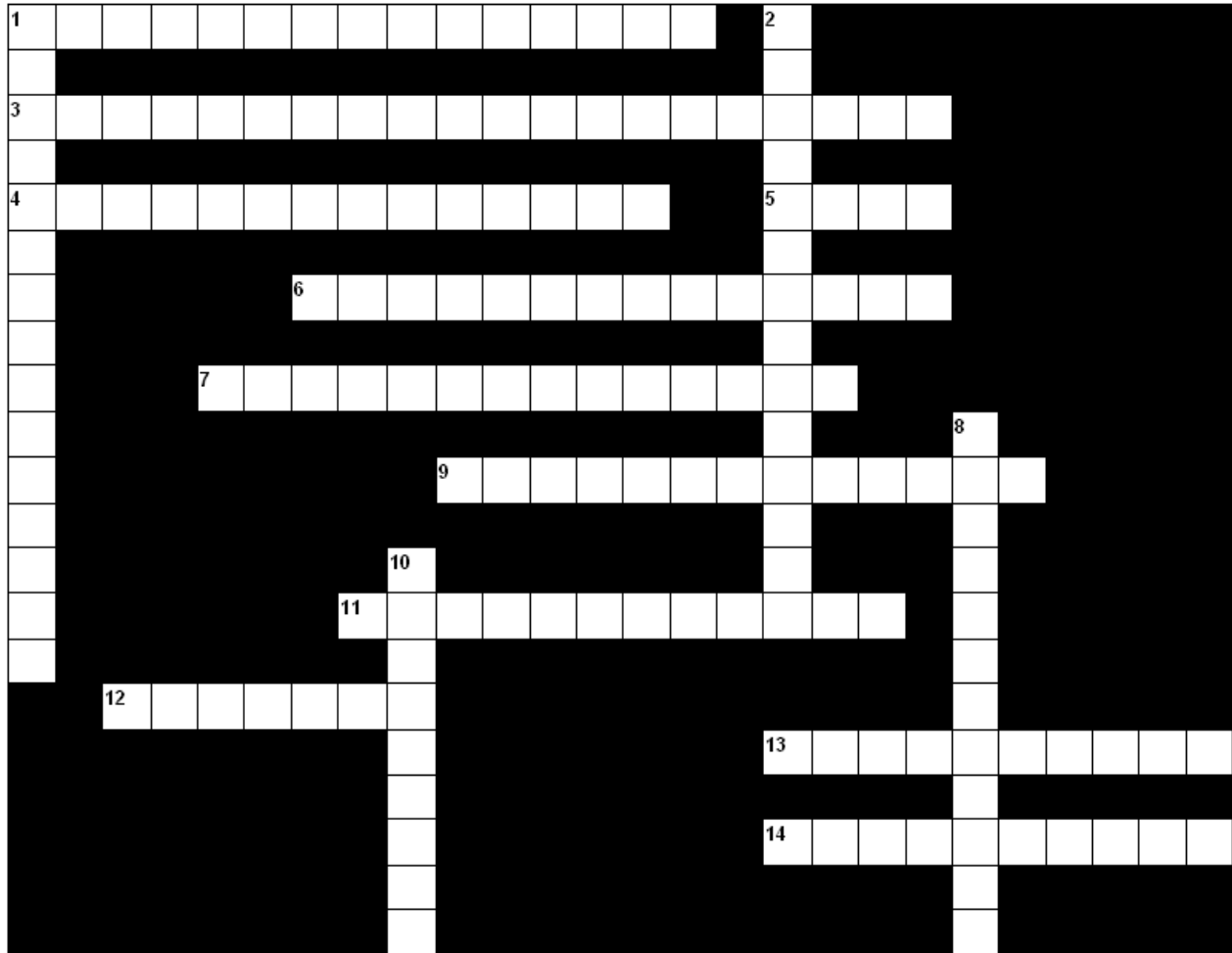


Macroeconomics Crossword



Across:

- A schedule (or graph) that shows the value of output (real GDP) that would be produced at different price levels. In the long run, the schedule shows a constant level of real GDP at all price levels, determined by the economy's productive capacity at full employment. In the short run, the aggregate supply schedule may show different levels of real GDP as the price level changes.
1. of real GDP at all price levels, determined by the economy's productive capacity at full employment. In the short run, the aggregate supply schedule may show different levels of real GDP as the price level changes.
 3. The market value of all final goods and services produced in a country in a calendar year. (3 wds)
 4. An increase in real output as measured by real GDP or per capita real GDP. (2 wds)
 5. Monetary values obtained by adjusting nominal monetary values with an appropriate index of prices.
Changes in the supply of money and the availability of credit initiated by a nation's central bank to promote price stability, full employment and reasonable rates of economic growth. (2 wds)
 6. central bank to promote price stability, full employment and reasonable rates of economic growth. (2 wds)
Fluctuations in the overall rate of national economic activity with alternating periods of expansion and contraction; these vary in duration and degrees of severity; usually measured by real gross domestic product (GDP). (2 wds)
 7. of expansion and contraction; these vary in duration and degrees of severity; usually measured by real gross domestic product (GDP). (2 wds)
 9. Refers to the national budget; occurs when government spending is greater than government income in a given year. A yearly deficit adds to the public debt. (2 wds)
 11. The number of people without jobs who are actively seeking work.
 12. Monetary values measured in current prices.
 13. The total number of people gainfully employed or working.
The total of the nation's debts; debts of local and state and national governments; an indicator of how much public spending is financed by borrowing instead of taxation. (2 wds)
 14. indicator of how much public spending is financed by borrowing instead of taxation. (2 wds)

Down:

1. A schedule (or graph) that shows the value of output (real GDP) that would be demanded at different price levels.
2. The central bank of the United States. Its main function is controlling the money supply through monetary policy. (2 wds)
Changes in the expenditures or tax revenues of the federal government, undertaken to promote full employment, price stability and reasonable rates of economic growth. (2 wds)
8. Changes in the expenditures or tax revenues of the federal government, undertaken to promote full employment, price stability and reasonable rates of economic growth. (2 wds)
10. A rise in the general or average price level of all the goods and services produced in an economy