

## Section 1: Guided Reading and Review

# What Are Taxes?

### A. As You Read

As you read Section 1, supply the requested information in the spaces provided.  
Explain what gives the government the power to collect taxes.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

List four ways in which the government's power to tax is limited.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

List and define the three types of tax structures.

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

List and define the characteristics of a good tax.

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

13. The income, property, good, or service that is subject to tax is considered a \_\_\_\_\_.

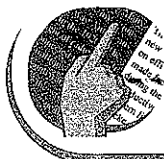
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the final burden of a tax.

15. Sales tax is a type of \_\_\_\_\_ tax.

16. With a \_\_\_\_\_ the percentage of income paid in taxes remains the same for all income levels.

17. Income tax is a type of \_\_\_\_\_ tax.

18. The income that government receives is called \_\_\_\_\_.



## Section 2: Guided Reading and Review

# Federal Taxes

### A. As You Read

As you read Section 2, fill in supporting facts or details under each main idea by answering each question.

**Main Idea:** Individual income taxes are imposed on the income of all individuals living in the country.

1. Why do employers withhold a set amount of your income? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What is taxable income? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Main Idea:** Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) taxes fund two large government programs.

3. What does Social Security provide? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What is Medicare? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Main Idea:** Taxes are sometimes used to affect behavior.

5. What items are taxed for the purpose of changing behavior? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### B. Reviewing Key Terms

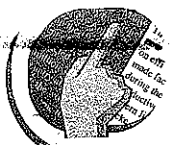
Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

#### Column I

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. amounts that you can subtract from your income when filing taxes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. form used to file one's income taxes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. income on which tax must be paid
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. tax on a monetary gift from a living person valued above a certain amount
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. tax on the total value of the money and property of a person who has died
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. tax payments taken out of an employee's pay before he or she receives a paycheck
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. tax levied on foreign goods brought into the United States

#### Column II

- a. taxable income
- b. tariff
- c. tax return
- d. withholding
- e. deductions
- f. gift tax
- g. estate tax



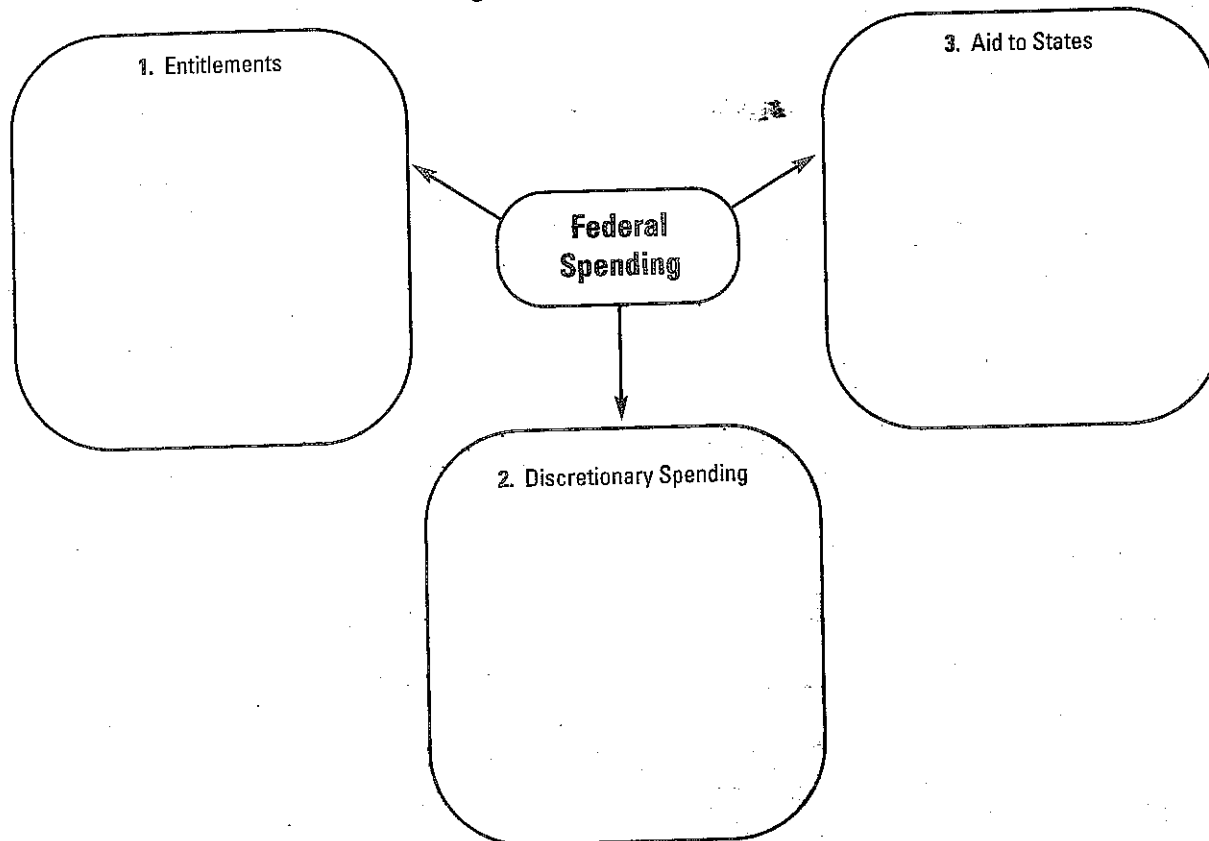
## Section 3: Guided Reading and Review

# Federal Spending

### A. As You Read

As you read Section 3, provide examples of the categories of federal spending in the diagram below.

### Categories of Federal Spending



### B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms.

4. discretionary spending \_\_\_\_\_
5. mandatory spending \_\_\_\_\_
6. entitlement \_\_\_\_\_



## Section 4: Guided Reading and Review

## State and Local Taxes and Spending

**A. As You Read**

As you read Section 4, fill in examples of each item in the space provided.

**Spending***(State Governments)*

Provide examples of goods or services on which state taxes are spent for each category.

1. Education: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Public Safety: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Highways and Transportation: \_\_\_\_\_
4. General Welfare: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Arts and Recreation: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Administration: \_\_\_\_\_

*(Local Governments)*

Provide examples of goods or services on which local taxes are spent for each category.

12. Law enforcement: \_\_\_\_\_
13. Public facilities: \_\_\_\_\_
14. Public health: \_\_\_\_\_

**Sources of Revenue***(State Governments)*

Provide examples of each type of tax from which states earn revenue.

7. Sales Tax: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Excise Tax: \_\_\_\_\_
9. Income Tax: \_\_\_\_\_
10. Corporate Income Tax: \_\_\_\_\_
11. Business Taxes: \_\_\_\_\_

*(Local Governments)*

Provide examples of each type of tax from which local governments earn revenue.

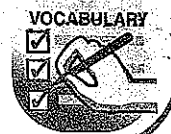
15. Property Taxes: \_\_\_\_\_
16. Other Taxes: \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Reviewing Key Terms**

Answer each of the following questions.

17. What is the difference between real property and personal property? \_\_\_\_\_
18. What is the difference between an operating budget and a capital budget? \_\_\_\_\_
19. What is a sales tax? \_\_\_\_\_
20. What is the relationship between revenues and spending in a balanced budget? \_\_\_\_\_

# Vocabulary Practice



Each of the sentences below has to do with taxes and government spending. Complete each sentence and use it as a clue to help you supply the missing letters in the corresponding numbered item.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ G \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ O \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ V \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ N \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ M \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ N \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_ S \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_ P \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_ N \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_
16. \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_ N \_\_\_\_\_
18. \_\_\_\_\_ G \_\_\_\_\_

1. You may have to pay a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ on diamond jewelry you receive from your grandmother.
2. Money taken out of your pay before you receive your paycheck is called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is income received by a government.
4. The diamond jewelry your grandmother gave you is considered \_\_\_\_\_.
5. With a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ tax, percentage of income paid increases as income increases.
6. Your total income minus exemptions and deductions is your \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Government spending required by law is termed \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Money used for day-to-day expenses comes out of the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ program provides benefits for people if they meet certain eligibility requirements.
10. Land and buildings make up \_\_\_\_\_.
11. A value that is subject to a tax is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Money that government spends for major investment comes out of the \_\_\_\_\_.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ provides health insurance for people over age 65.
14. People fill out a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ when they file their taxes.
15. When filing your taxes, amounts subtracted from total income are your \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Government planners can make choices about \_\_\_\_\_ spending.
17. The use of a "sin tax" to discourage behavior is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
18. With a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ tax, percentage of income paid goes down as income increases.

## Section 1: Guided Reading and Review

# Understanding Fiscal Policy



### A. As You Read

As you read Section 1, fill in two supporting facts or details under each main idea by answering each question.

**Main Idea:** The president and Congress work through a budget process to draw up a spending plan for the following fiscal year.

1. Which part of the executive branch is responsible for preparing the president's budget proposal? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which congressional committees submit the final bills that authorize specific spending? \_\_\_\_\_

**Main Idea:** The federal government may use fiscal policy to try to make the economy run more smoothly.

3. Under what conditions might the government use expansionary fiscal policies? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Under what conditions might the government use contractionary fiscal policies? \_\_\_\_\_

**Main Idea:** The federal government has specific policies that it uses to influence the economy.

5. What are its two main expansionary policies? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What are its two main contractionary policies? \_\_\_\_\_

**Main Idea:** Although fiscal policies may appear to be powerful economic tools, they can be difficult to put into practice.

7. What kinds of entitlement programs make it difficult to change spending levels? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Why does it take so long to put fiscal changes into effect? \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Reviewing Key Terms

Answer each of the following questions.

9. What is the federal budget? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What is the main function of the Congressional Budget Office? \_\_\_\_\_
11. What is the overall goal of expansionary policies? \_\_\_\_\_
12. What is the overall goal of contractionary policies? \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 2: Guided Reading and Review

# Fiscal Policy Options



### A. As You Read

As you read Section 2, answer the following questions.

1. What failure of classical economics did the Great Depression highlight? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How did John Maynard Keynes explain the continuation of the Great Depression? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. (a) According to Keynes, how could the Depression-era government make up for the drop in private spending? \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) What did Keynes say the result would be? \_\_\_\_\_
4. (a) What economic data did Keynes say the federal government should track? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(b) For what purpose? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Why did Keynesian economics lose popularity in the 1960s and 1970s? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What is a stable economy? \_\_\_\_\_
7. When national income is low, how do taxes and government transfer payments help stabilize the economy? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. According to supply-side economics and the Laffer curve, how do higher tax rates affect the economy? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. What argument lies at the heart of supply-side economics? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. How did President Kennedy propose to increase demand? \_\_\_\_\_

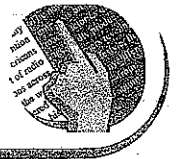
### B. Reviewing Key Terms

Use a key term to complete each sentence.

11. An economy sustains maximum output for a period of time when it operates at \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The idea that in a free market, people act in their own self-interest, causing prices to rise or fall so that supply and demand will always return to equilibrium is the thinking in \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Taxes and transfer payments act as \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The idea that every dollar change in fiscal policy creates a greater than one dollar change in the economy explains the \_\_\_\_\_.

## Section 3: Guided Reading and Review

# Budget Deficits and the National Debt



### A. As You Read

As you read Section 3, complete the following sentences.

1. When the government increases the amount of money in circulation to cover large deficits, inflation results because \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Wise federal borrowing allows the government to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The national debt will grow each year that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The national debt is owned by \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Historically, national debt as a percentage of GDP rises during \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The two problems of a national debt are that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
7. The opportunity cost of servicing the debt is that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
8. Today, many economists think the role of the federal government in the economy should be \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

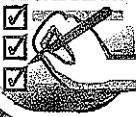
### B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms.

9. budget surplus \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
10. hyperinflation \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
11. national debt \_\_\_\_\_
12. Treasury bill \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.



## VOCABULARY



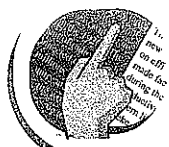
## Vocabulary Practice

## CHAPTER 15

Complete each sentence below and use the answer to help you identify the bracketed letter in the corresponding numbered item. When you have finished, briefly define the term formed vertically by the bracketed letters.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] \_\_\_\_\_
16. \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] \_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] \_\_\_\_\_
18. \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] \_\_\_\_\_
19. \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the government's use of taxing and spending to stabilize the economy.
2. Government's written plan for receipts and expenditures makes up the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A Treasury \_\_\_\_\_ may be a 30-year commitment.
4. The total amount the federal government owes adds up to the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. When revenues exceed expenditures, the government has a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. When revenues equal expenditures, the government budget is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. When expenditures exceed revenues, the government runs a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. According to the \_\_\_\_\_ effect, every dollar change in fiscal policy creates a greater than one dollar change in the national income.
9. A United States \_\_\_\_\_ is a small investment in the government.
10. Belief in the market's own ability to reach equilibrium is part of \_\_\_\_\_.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ policies try to decrease output.
12. The government's \_\_\_\_\_ is a twelve-month budgeted period.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ policies try to increase output.
14. Because taxes and transfer payments do not have to be changed to help regulate the economy, they are called \_\_\_\_\_ stabilizers.
15. The short name for the office that feeds Congress economic data is \_\_\_\_\_.
16. The shortest-term government investment is a Treasury \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Rapid, very large price increases constitute \_\_\_\_\_.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ economics promotes the use of fiscal policy to help the economy.



## Section 1: Guided Reading and Review

# The Federal Reserve System

### A. As You Read

As you read Section 1, supply the requested information.

1. Sources of confusion and problems with American banking between 1836 and 1907:

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2. Why the Federal Reserve System was unable to hold off the Great Depression:

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3. How the chair of the Federal Reserve's Board of Governors is appointed:

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4. The function of each Federal Reserve Bank:

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5. The makeup of each Federal Reserve Bank's board of directors:

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6. Which banks join the Federal Reserve System and why they join:

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7. The main function of the Federal Reserve's Federal Advisory Council:

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8. Areas affected by announcements from the Federal Open Market Committee:

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### B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms.

9. monetary policy

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10. Federal Reserve Districts

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11. Federal Advisory Council

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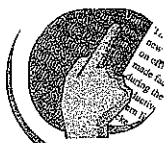
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12. Federal Open Market Committee

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## Section 2: Guided Reading and Review

# Federal Reserve Functions

### A. As You Read

As you read Section 2, complete each numbered item in the chart.

The Federal Reserve in Action	
Service Roles	Regulatory Roles
1. sells, transfers, and redeems _____	8. collects daily reports on banks' _____
2. issues paper _____	9. may force banks to sell _____
3. acts as a clearing center for _____	10. may force problem banks to undergo _____
4. checks up on activities of member banks by sending out _____	11. subjects banks that go to the Fed for emergency loans too often to _____
5. uses findings and recommendations of Reserve Banks to approve or disapprove _____	12. regulates the nation's _____
6. protects consumers by enforcing _____	13. compares M1, M2, and M3 measurements with the likely _____
7. in severe recessions, provides commercial banks with _____	14. uses its tools to try to stabilize the nation's overall _____

### B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank.

- When a bank borrows money from another bank, the interest rate it pays is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Ownership of more than one bank constitutes a \_\_\_\_\_.
- When a bank customer writes a check, the check will go through the process of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A bank's total assets minus its total liabilities make up its \_\_\_\_\_.
- Banks repay loans from the Federal Reserve at a rate of interest called the \_\_\_\_\_.



## Section 3: Guided Reading and Review

# Monetary Policy Tools

### A. As You Read

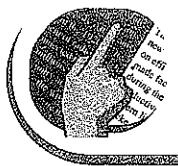
As you read Section 3, answer the following questions.

1. If you deposit \$1,000 of borrowed money in a bank checking account, by how much do you increase the money supply? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Why does the Federal Reserve establish a required reserve ratio? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What three tools could the Federal Reserve use to adjust the money supply? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What two effects, leading to an increased money supply, could a reduced RRR have? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Why does the Fed seldom, if ever, change bank reserve requirements? \_\_\_\_\_
6. How do banks respond to a lowered discount rate? \_\_\_\_\_
7. How does a raised discount rate affect bank loans and the money supply? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What effect does the Fed's purchase of government bonds have on the money supply? \_\_\_\_\_
9. How does the Fed's sale of bonds reduce the money supply? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Which of its monetary policy tools does the Federal Reserve use most often? \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Reviewing Key Terms

Rewrite each statement below as needed to make it correct.

11. *Money creation* is the process by which money is manufactured. \_\_\_\_\_
12. The *required reserve ratio* is the ratio of reserves to loans required of banks by the Federal Reserve. \_\_\_\_\_
13. The size of loans created with each demand deposit is measured by the *money multiplier formula*. \_\_\_\_\_
14. *Open market operations* refers to the buying and selling of banks by the Federal Reserve. \_\_\_\_\_



## Section 4: Guided Reading and Review

**Monetary Policy and Macroeconomic Stabilization****A. As You Read**

As you read Section 4, complete the following sentences.

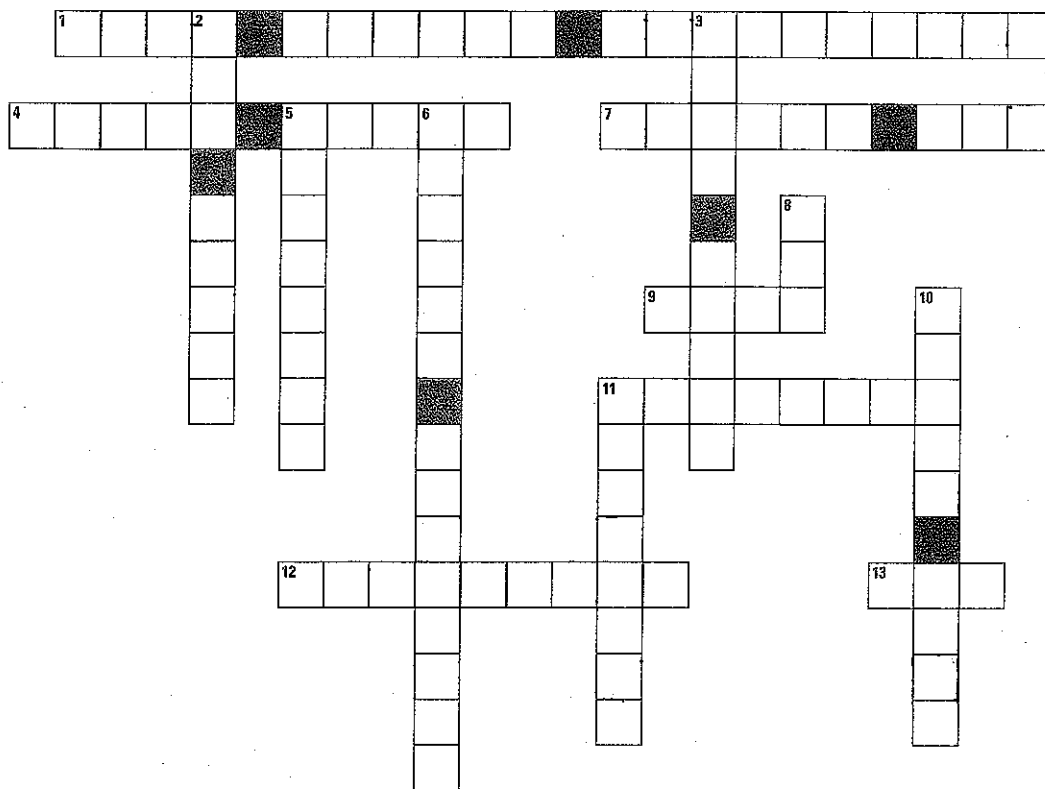
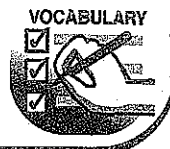
1. The cost of borrowing or having money is the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. If the money supply is high, interest rates will be \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Lower interest rates give firms more opportunities for \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The Fed may follow an easy money policy when the macroeconomy is experiencing a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The Fed may follow a tight money policy when the macroeconomy is experiencing a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The goal of stabilization policy is to smooth out fluctuations in the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. If expansionary policies take effect while the macroeconomy is already expanding, the result could be higher \_\_\_\_\_.
8. One reason for inside lags is that it takes time to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. A second reason for inside lags is that it can take additional time to \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Monetary policy can be put in place almost immediately by the \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The outside lag can be relatively short for \_\_\_\_\_ policy.
12. Outside lags for monetary policy can be lengthy because they primarily affect \_\_\_\_\_.
13. We rely more on the Fed to combat the business cycle because fiscal policy is often delayed by \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Economists who usually recommend enacting fiscal and monetary policies believe that economies \_\_\_\_\_.

**B. Reviewing Key Terms**

Define the following terms.

15. monetarism \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
16. easy money policy \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
17. tight money policy \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
18. inside lag \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
19. outside lag \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary Practice



Use the following clues to complete the crossword puzzle.

**Across**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the term for the buying and selling of government securities to alter the money supply.
4. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ policy reduces the money supply.
7. Delay in implementing monetary policy is called \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The abbreviation for the Fed committee that decides interest rates is \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Money enters into circulation through the process known as money \_\_\_\_\_.
12. A seven-member Board of \_\_\_\_\_ oversees the Federal Reserve System.
13. The fraction of deposits that banks must keep on reserve is abbreviated \_\_\_\_\_.

**Down**

2. A bank's total assets minus its total liabilities makes up its \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ policy increases the money supply.
5. Actions the Fed takes to influence the real GDP and the inflation rate are called \_\_\_\_\_ policy.
6. Funds over and above Fed requirements make up a bank's \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The abbreviation for the research arm of the Federal Reserve is \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The interest rate banks charge one another for loans is called the federal \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The process of recording bank withdrawals and deposits is known as check \_\_\_\_\_.