

One country can't solve all these problems itself. The solution can be found only if all the countries of the world join and work together. We don't borrow Earth from our ancestors we pass it to our children.

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Деньги — это особый товар, всеобщий эквивалент, форма стоимости всех других товаров.

Развитие денег началось с тех пор, когда люди начали использовать различные предметы в качестве эквивалента обмена.

Сейчас развитие получили электронные деньги — банковские платежные карточки, впереди нас ждет жизнь с карточками как заменителями денег.

MONEY

Money. What does it mean? Money is anything that is generally accepted by people in exchange for the thing they sell or the work they do . Bills and coins from around the world look different and have different names because each nation has its own system of paper or of copper , nickel, and other metals , that have little value by themselves. The money used in a country is called its currency .

Money has three main uses :

- it is a medium of exchange ;
- it serves as a unit of account ;
- it is a store of wealth ;

The development of money began as people came to accept good as medium of exchange . Before it, all people used barter [the exchange of goods for other goods] to get what they wanted . People used beads , cocoa beans , salt , shells , stones , tobacco , then such metals as copper , gold and silver . Paper money appeared in China .

Electronic money is developing now . There is an opinion that electronic money is money of future . Such system of payment

gives a possibility to realize clearing for goods and services . I can say that our future life is connected with these cards [substitutes of money] .

C . Menger once said : «Money is economic and social phenomena » . That is why money plays a vital role in our society . But this role is exaggerated . Everybody can not distinguish such conceptions as means of its reaching .

Karl Marx said : « Consciousness of people does not determine their being , but there being determines their consciousness « . It means that if economy develops , the level of social consciousness will increase . And these two things are necessary in future life .

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Методы осуществления политики посредством подъема или понижения ставки процента воздействует на спрос фирм на товары и услуги. Эта секция обсуждает, как изменения в денежной политике влияют на реальную ставку процента, которая в свою очередь затрагивает спрос и в конечном счете на выпуск продукции, занятость, и инфляцию.

HOW DOES MONETARY POLICY AFFECT THE ECONOMY?

The point of implementing policy through raising or lowering interest rates is to affect people's and firms' demand for goods and services. This section discusses how policy actions affect real interest rates, which in turn affect demand and ultimately output, employment, and inflation.

What are real interest rates and why do they matter?

For the most part, the demand for goods and services is not related to the market interest rates quoted on the financial pages of newspapers, known as nominal rates. Instead, it is related to real interest rates—that is, nominal interest rates minus the expected rate of inflation.