

BANKING - INTRODUCTION

TASK Give the terms defined by the following:

0. _____ = money that an organization such as a bank lends and sb borrows.
1. _____ = the cost of borrowing money, usually expressed as a percentage of the amount borrowed
2. _____ = the price at which one currency can be bought with another.
3. _____ = an amount of money that is paid into a bank or savings account.
4. _____ = the act of taking an amount of money out of your bank account, a pension plan, etc.; the amount of money that you take out
5. _____ = to take more money out of your bank account than is in it:
We _____ our account by €100 000.
6. _____ = the amount of money that you owe to a bank when you have spent more money than is in your bank account; an arrangement that allows you to do this:
We have a €20 million _____ with the National Bank.
7. _____ = a bank account that receives interest on the money put into it
8. _____ = a bank account that you use to receive payments and pay bills, for example by cheque
9. _____ = an instruction that you give to a bank to pay sb a fixed amount of money from your account on the same day each week, month, etc:
to set up a _____; to pay by _____
10. _____ = an instruction that you give to a bank to pay sb an amount of money from your account
11. _____ = the official bank of a country, which is responsible for setting interest rates, controlling the money supply, producing bank notes and keeping the country's supply of foreign currency and gold.
12. _____ = the way a central bank controls the amount of money in the economy at a particular time, for example by changing interest rates.
13. _____ = to buy shares, property, goods, etc. hoping to make a profit when you sell them, but with the risk of losing money:
Many small investors lost money _____ on the stock market. He made thousands (of dollars) _____ in property. Individuals can _____ short-term price movements.