Assignment 3

`Search_Query = "What is the function of money?"`

Task 4.2

[('money', '0.32'), ('function', '0.95')]

Task 4.3

[paragraph 677]
The general stock of any country or society is the same with that of
all its inhabitants or members; and, therefore, naturally divides itself
into the same three portions, each of which has a distinct function or
office.

[paragraph 988]
That wealth consists in money, or in gold and silver, is a popular
notion which naturally arises from the double function of money, as the
instrument of commerce, and as the measure of value. In consequence of
its being the instrument of commerce, when we have money we can more
readily obtain whatever else we have occasion for, than by means of any
other commodity. The great affair, we always find, is to get money.
When that is obtained, there is no difficulty in making any subsequent
purchase. In consequence of its being the measure of value, we estimate
that of all other commodities by the quantity of money which they will
exchange for. We say of a rich man, that he is worth a great deal, and
of a poor man, that he is worth very little money. A frugal man, or a
man eager to be rich, is said to love money; and a careless, a generous,
or a profuse man, is said to be indifferent about it. To grow rich is
to get money; and wealth and money, in short, are, in common language,
considered as in every respect synonymous.

[paragraph 812]
Whatever part of his stock a man employs as a capital, he always expects
it to be replaced to him with a profit. He employs it, therefore,
in maintaining productive hands only; and after having served in the

function of a capital to him, it constitutes a revenue to them. Whenever
he employs any part of it in maintaining unproductive hands of any kind,
that part is from that moment withdrawn from his capital, and placed in
his stock reserved for immediate consumption.

Task 4.4

[topic 4]
-0.259*"bank" + 0.237*"price" + -0.228*"circul" + -0.216*"capit" + -0.191*"gold" +
-0.187*"money" + 0.167*"corn" + 0.151*"tax" + -0.141*"coin" + 0.140*"import"
[topic 16]
0.311*"coloni" + 0.275*"circul" + -0.178*"increas" + 0.170*"money" + -0.165*"coin" +
-0.157*"cent" + 0.154*"price" + -0.154*"per" + -0.143*"trade" + 0.136*"paper"
[topic 62]
0.157*"interest" + -0.142*"money" + -0.138*"deriv" + 0.131*"real" + -0.128*"advantag" +
-0.124*"increas" + 0.120*"sovereign" + -0.117*"provinc" + -0.108*"state" +
-0.100*"class"

`Search_Query = "How taxes influence Economics?"`

Task 4.2

[('influenc', '0.52'), ('tax', '0.26'), ('econom', '0.82')]

Task 4.3

[paragraph 379]
As men, like all other animals, naturally multiply in proportion to the
means of their subsistence, food is always more or less in demand. It
can always purchase or command a greater or smaller quantity of labour,
and somebody can always be found who is willing to do something in order
to obtain it. The quantity of labour, indeed, which it can purchase,
is not always equal to what it could maintain, if managed in the most
economical manner, on account of the high wages which are sometimes
given to labour; but it can always purchase such a quantity of labour as
it can maintain, according to the rate at which that sort of labour is
commonly maintained in the neighbourhood.

[paragraph 2003]

Capitation Taxes.

[paragraph 2013]

The impossibility of taxing the people, in proportion to their revenue,
by any capitation, seems to have given occasion to the invention of
taxes upon consumable commodities. The state not knowing how to tax,
directly and proportionably, the revenue of its subjects, endeavours to
tax it indirectly by taxing their expense, which, it is supposed, will,
in most cases, be nearly in proportion to their revenue. Their expense
is taxed, by taxing the consumable commodities upon which it is laid
out.

Task 4.4

[topic 3]

0.440*"tax" + -0.205*"trade" + 0.197*"rent" + -0.169*"foreign" + -0.163*"capit" +
-0.149*"employ" + -0.142*"manufactur" + 0.140*"upon" + -0.134*"quantiti" +
-0.126*"labour"

[topic 5]

0.413*"tax" + 0.230*"capit" + 0.155*"foreign" + 0.135*"consumpt" + 0.133*"upon" +
0.132*"duti" + 0.123*"trade" + -0.114*"hi" + 0.112*"export" + 0.108*"consum"

[topic 9]

-0.289*"tax" + 0.214*"bank" + -0.212*"coloni" + -0.192*"labour" + 0.183*"land" +
-0.162*"wage" + 0.159*"manufactur" + 0.154*"rent" + 0.149*"corn" + 0.146*"export"