

Economics of Public Finance

Course Code: ME326

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- 1. Which of the following is an example of a political institution?
 - a) a market
 - b) elections with winners determined by majority rule
 - c) representative government
 - d) both (b) and (c)
- 2. The real cost of government goods and services is:
 - a) money.
 - b) taxes.
 - c) the private goods and services foregone
 - d) inflation.
 - e)
- 3. The main government policies that can be used to pursue its economic goals are
 - (A) fiscal policy and debt policy
 - (B) fiscal policy and monetary policy
 - (C) fiscal policy, debt policy, and monetary policy
 - (D) fiscal policy, subsidies, and monetary policy
- 4. The government's fiscal policy denotes the use of government's
 - A. taxes and expenditure
 - B. consumption and investment
 - C. taxes and revenue
 - D. consumption and expenditure



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- 5. Scope of public finance includes:
 - A. Public revenue
 - B. Public debt
 - C. Public expenditure
 - D. All of these
- 6. The income of the government through all its sources is called
 - A. Public expenditure
 - B. public revenue
 - C. Public finance
 - D. none of these
- 7. Government finance is called:
 - A. National finance
 - B. Public finance
 - C. Private finance
 - D. (a) and (b) of above
- 8. Govt. prepares its budget:
 - A. Weekly
 - B. Monthly
 - C. Quarterly
 - D. Annually
- 9. The most important source of income of a government is:
 - A. Foreign loans
 - B. Taxes
 - C. Printing of new money
 - D. Sale of government property
- 10. Public Expenditure increases
 - A. Interest rate
 - B. Employment
 - C. Exports
 - D. Imports



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- 11. When expenditure exceeds total tax revenue, it is called:
 - A. Surplus budget
 - B. Balanced budget
 - C. Deficit budget
 - D. None of these
- 12. The most important aim of fiscal policy in a developing country is
 - A. economic stability
 - B. economic development
 - C. regional balance
 - D. None of these