University of Benha
Faculty of Commerce
English Section
Dept. of Economics

# 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
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

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
