



Faculty of Commerce, Benha University

National Economic Accounts Level 4 **Course Code:**

Economics E423 Dr. Walaa Wageh Diab E-mail: Walaa.dyab@fcom.bu.edu.eg Tutorial 6				
			1. Purchases of dwellings are final uses bu fixed capital formation	at are included, not in consumption expenditure, but in gross
			A) true	B) false
2. the targeted variables that governments try to influence in order to maintain growth at a rate that keeps inflation and employment at the desired levels are				
A) demand from households (or "households' consumption expenditure") B) public consumption (or "general government consumption expenditure") C) investment (or "gross fixed capital formation"). D)all of the above				
3. Purchases of dwellings are final uses which should be included in A) consumption expenditure B) Gross fixed capital formation c) A&B D) None of the above 4. In the national accounts, the household sector includes sole proprietorships, also called unincorporated enterprises, Accordingly, spending by households on goods and services intended for consumption in the production process of the enterprise does not form part of households' final consumption but is considered intermediate consumption by the unincorporated enterprise.				
A) true	B) false			
5. People living in dwellings they own are term for this type is:	e considered to be selling housing services to themselves, the			
A) Owner-occupiers	B) Own-account consumption			
C) income in kind	D) none of above			
6. Agricultural products produced by farmers for themselves and their families can be categorized as:				
A) Owner-occupiers	B) Own-account consumption			
C) income in kind	D) none of above			





7. Railway employees are often entitled t example of :	o travel by train more or less free of charge, this is an
A) Owner-occupiersC) income in kind	B) Own-account consumption D) FISIM
8 is calculated as the difference	e between the reference rate and the interest paid on deposits
A) NRR C) FSM	B) ARRs D) FISIM
	counts is that final uses are valued at the prices agreed to by s are described as market prices or prices.
A) Cost	B) Fixed
C) current	D) acquisition
	B) false thin general government consumption expenditure, the part individual". Individual consumption expenditure is the the benefit of all citizens.
A) true	B) false
order to supply services to themselves or to	olds (NPISHs) are units formed by groups of households in other households on a non-commercial basis. NPISHs
include	B) trade unions
C) religious organisations	D)all of the above
13. Non-profit institutions serving househo	olds (NPISHs) are units formed by groups of households in other households on a non-commercial basis. NPISHs
A) sports clubs	B) charitable foundations
C) A&B	D) none of the above





<u>-</u>	n is equal to households' consumption expenditure minus the of general government and NPISHs.	
A) true	B) false	
	precisely defined in the national accounts as the total acquisition of ended for use in the production of other goods and services for a B) false	
16. Software, databases and entertain assets which should not be included A) true	nment, literary and artistic originals are some examples of intangible in national accounts. B) false	
•	buts is a good sign since it signifies that producers are expecting an B) Negative D) cannot define	
18. Differences in the movements o A) Global market indices	f import and export prices are used to calculate terms of B) rade indices. C)price indices D) foreign indices	
19) Actual individual consumption is equal to households' consumption expenditure plus the individual portion of the consumption expenditures of general government and NPISHs.A) trueB) false		
services that are entirely consume	uses may be "final" or "intermediate". Final refers to goods and during the period in a production process – i.e. GFCF and changes to goods and services that <u>are not</u> entirely consumed in a production B) false	
21) Changes in inventories are equ Evaluating these variations on the accounting periods is problematic	tal to additions to inventories <u>plus</u> withdrawals from inventories. basis of the inventories at the beginning and at the end of firms' because of the existence of holding gains or losses on the <u>ided</u> from the change in inventories. B) false	