



Faculty of Commerce, Benha University

National Economic Accounts

Level 4

Course Code:

Economics E423

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Tutorial 6

1. Purchases of dwellings are final uses but are included, not in consumption expenditure, but in gross fixed capital formation

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 considered to be selling housing services to themselves, the term for this type is :

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 to travel by train more or less free of charge, this is an example of :

- A) Owner-occupiers
B) Own-account consumption
C) income in kind
D) FISIM

8. is calculated as the difference between the reference rate and the interest paid on deposits

- A) NRR
B) ARR_s
C) FSM
D) FISIM

9. The general rule applied in national accounts is that final uses are valued at the prices agreed to by the parties to the transaction. These prices are described as market prices or prices.

- A) Cost
B) Fixed
C) current
D) acquisition

10. The elasticity of one variable in relation to another is measured by the ratio between the index of the growth rate of the first and the index of the growth rate of the second. the elasticity of the demand for services in relation to income is therefore equal to: $(100 + \text{the growth in the demand for income}) \div (100 + \text{the growth rate in service})$.

- A) true
B) false

11. National accountants distinguish, within general government consumption expenditure, the part that is “collective” from the part that is “individual”. Individual consumption expenditure is the expenditure that is clearly carried out for the benefit of all citizens.

- A) true
B) false

12. Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) are units formed by groups of households in order to supply services to themselves or to other households on a non-commercial basis. NPISHs include.....

- A) political parties
B) trade unions
C) religious organisations
D) all of the above

13. Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) are units formed by groups of households in order to supply services to themselves or to other households on a non-commercial basis. NPISHs include.....

- A) sports clubs
B) charitable foundations
C) A&B
D) none of the above

