

سری سوال: یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۹۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: (زبان تخصصی اقتصاد، زبان خارجی ۲) زبان تخصصی

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: علوم اقتصادی (اقتصاد نظری) ۱۲۱۲۲۰۶ - ، علوم اقتصادی (نظری) چندبخشی ۱۲۱۲۲۰۸

1- Scarcity is a fundamental problem faced by all economies. The word " Scarcity " means.....

1. موقعیت 2. کمیت 3. ارزش 4. کمبود

2- Cost and comfort are the determining factors in choosing a house. The word " Comfort" means

1. راحتی 2. سکوت 3. امنیت 4. ملیت

3- The persian equivalent of " Fluctuation" is

1. ارزش 2. نوسان 3. عملکرد 4. اعتبار

4- As the economic recession continued , many firms were forced into insolvency. The word "Insolvency" means.....

1. قرض 2. عقب ماندگی 3. ورشکستگی 4. مبادله کالا

5- Services andare the means by which people seek to satisfy some of their wants.

1. results 2. resources 3. goods 4. aids

6- The allocation of different jobs to different people is called

1. devision of labor 2. market economy
3. barter 4. specialization of labor

7- Theof natural resources are uneven throug out the world.

1. achievement 2. decision 3. distribution 4. function

8- The earliest market economies depended onthe trading of goods directly for other goods.

1. barter 2. facility 3. commodity 4. inflation

9- Factors of production orresources are the inputs employed in the production process.

1. product 2. produce 3. productive 4. productively

10- Economists must frequently determine whether a particular policy proposal is the best way toa particular problem.

1. anticipate 2. resolve 3. omit 4. enforce

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11-Economists are interested in theof government policy designed to change the distribution of income by using progressive income taxes and programs of social insurance.

1. disagreements 2. consequences 3. materials 4. equipments

12-A store of value is a (n)that maintains value over time.

1. price 2. cash 3. exchange 4. asset

13-The unit ofis the unit in which prices are quoted and books kept.

1. account 2. price 3. payment 4. acception

14-The first and the most important function of money is

1. unit of account 2. medium of exchange
3. store of value 4. standard of deferred payment

15-The transactions demand for money arises because of theof payment and receipts .

1. balance 2. nonsynchronization
3. harmony 4. aversion

16-.....values are measured in purchasing power units ,values in may units.

1. Real/ nominal 2. Credit / national
3. Nominal/ real 4. National/ nominal

17-The followings are the subject matters of microeconomics except.....

1. effects of monopoly on individual markets
2. households
3. determination of prices in particular markets
4. treating all the markets for different goods

18-When we deal withlike food or clothing , we expect relatively inelastic demands.

1. aggregation 2. corporation 3. worth 4. purchase

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19- Expansionary aggregate demand policies tend to produceunless they occur when the economy is at high levels of unemployment.

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|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. inflation | 2. availability |
| 3. production increase | 4. recovery |

20-is a major macroeconomic problem which potential output is going to waste and it is therefore clear that why its reduction is desirable.

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|-----------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. Unemployment | 2. Inflation | 3. Income | 4. Fluctuation |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|

21-is a policy that moderates the trade or business cycle.

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|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Microeconomic policy | 2. Countercyclical policy |
| 3. Fluctuation policy | 4. Political persuasion |

22- Stabilization policies are monetary and fiscal policies designed tothe fluctuation of the economy.

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|------------|------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. utilize | 2. observe | 3. differentiate | 4. moderate |
|------------|------------|------------------|-------------|

23- Monetary policy affects the supply of money in society. The word " Supply" means.....

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|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. shortages | 2. effects | 3. stocks | 4. disorders |
|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|

24- The price net of indirect taxes is the, which is the amount received by the factors of production that manufactured the good.

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|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. depreciation | 2. intermediate goods |
| 3. factor cost | 4. value added |

25-is the value of final goods and services produced.

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|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. GNP | 2. GDP | 3. NNP | 4. LDC |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

26- The total amount of capital goods purchased is known asinvestment.

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|-----------|--------------|----------|----------|
| 1. fiscal | 2. increased | 3. extra | 4. gross |
|-----------|--------------|----------|----------|

27- A(n)is any mechanism in the economy that reduces the amount by which output changes in response to a change in autonomous demand.

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|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. equilibrium income | 2. automatic stabilizer |
| 3. aggregate demand | 4. income tax |

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28-Infirms, employees emphasize the idea that workers and management have a common cause.

1. union 2. nonunion 3. traditional 4. economic

29-Mediation prevents strikes and brings about settlements that probably don't differ much from those that would have eventually been reached only after a costly strike. The word "Bring about " means

1. express 2. cause 3. supply 4. emphasize

30-The main relevance of research theory to unemployment is to explain theof unemployed searchers rather than additions to unemployment due to quit behaviour.

1. behaviour 2. reduction 3. productivity 4. distribution