



1-Due to the scarcity of oil the winter was cold and the house had no heat.

1. lack 2. rarity 3. inadequite 4. shortage

2-Land, Labor ,Capital and entrepreneurship are generally called factors of-----.

1. produce 2. products 3. produced 4. production

3-There are not enough -----to produce all the goods and services that could be consumed.

1. products 2. commodities 3. resources 4. consumers

4-An association formed by workers to coordinate their needs is called a -----.

1. marger 2. cooperation 3. conglomeration 4. union

5-The wants of two individuals would have to be identically matched for the exchange to Take place. "Take place" means-----.

1. happen 2. expect 3. participate 4. distribute

6-The amount of wealth everyone in the economy wishes to hold in the form of money balances is called the -----.

1. transaction balances 2. speculative balance
3. demand for money 4. precautionary balances

7-Real values are measured in -----units.

1. value of output 2. purchasing power
3. money units 4. selling power

8-IF I pay all my -----I will have no money left for my expenses.

1. debts 2. credits 3. money 4. budget

9-The branch of macroeconomics which deals with money in all its aspects is called ----- policy.

1. monetary 2. monetaries 3. money 4. monetarism

10-When the -----rate is high, the price of goods people buy are rising

1. income 2. inflation 3. tax 4. growth

11-At a -----economic activity is high relative trend.

1. cyclical peak 2. cyclical trough 3. cyclical peal 4. business cycle



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- 12-policy is also known as countercyclical policy ,that is ,policy to moderate the trade cycle or business cycle.
1. Monetary
 2. Transsaction
 3. Non interference
 4. Stabilization
- 13-If wages indeed slow to adjust economists have to -----why it is not in someone interests to adjust them more rapidly.
1. explain
 2. affect
 3. discuss
 4. insist
- 14-The use of fiscal policy entails changes in the government s budget.
1. exports
 2. interest rates
 3. taxes
 4. stock of money
- 15-We must -----the economy without producing unemployment.
1. to deflate
 2. deflating
 3. Deflate
 4. have deflated
- 16-----is a measure of the part of GNP that has to be set aside to maintain the productive capacity of the economy and we deduct that from GNP to obtain NNP.
1. solvency
 2. scarcity
 3. barter
 4. depreciation
- 17-----is the policy of the government with regard to the level of government purchases ,the level of transfer and the tax structure.
1. Fiscal policy
 2. Interest rate
 3. Tax
 4. Factor cost
- 18-The -----is the excess of the governments revenues, consisting of taxes ,over its total expenditures ,consisting of purchases of goods and services and transfer for payments.
1. budgeting
 2. budget surplus
 3. depreciation
 4. budget deficit
- 19-A succinct analytical way of putting is to write the individuals utility function as $u = u(x, I)$. "succinct" means-----.
1. complex
 2. brief
 3. valid
 4. complete
- 20-The cyclical nature of -----has for many years been of great concern to economists.
1. turnover
 2. bankrupcy
 3. employment
 4. stabilization
- 21-Equally the equilibrium /disequilibrium distinction is crucial in divising appropriate policy."crucial" means-----.
1. eliminate
 2. important
 3. irrelevant
 4. convert



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22- Today the products of plantation are sold in international markets and sometimes through auction.

"Auction" means-----.

1. مزایده
2. فروش نقدی
3. چرخش پولی
4. مناقصه

23- When the stabilization policy is unsuccessful the fluctuations of the economy may become sharper. "Fluctuations" means-----.

1. رکود
2. کمیابی
3. کساد
4. نوسانات

24- A solvent person or company may be declared bankruptcy by court. "solvent" means-----.

1. بدهکار
2. ورشکسته
3. قدرت پرداخت بدهی
4. سرمایه دار

25- Last year the government had extra disbursements which had to be met by this years revenue. "Disbursements" means-----.

1. هزینه ها
2. تعهدات
3. بدهی
4. رکود

26- The earliest market economies depended on barter. "Barter" means-----.

1. اقتصاد بازار
2. تقسیم کار
3. تخصیص کالا
4. معامله پایاپای

27- Economics is a study of mankind in the ordinary business of life. Economics" means-----.

1. اقتصاد
2. علم اقتصاد
3. اقتصادی
4. صرفه جویی

28- The opportunity cost of holding any money balance is the extra interest that could have been earned if the money had instead been used to purchase interest earning assets.

"Appportunity cost" means-----.

1. مازاد مصرف
2. استهلاك
3. هزینه فرصت
4. مازاد سرمایه

29- Deflating the value of the dollar means more currency is needed to acquire goods.

"Deflating" means-----.

1. افزایش دادن
2. انحصاری کردن
3. تغییر دادن
4. کاهش دادن

30- Consumption will no longer depend on income, but rather on disposable income YD.

"disposable income" means-----.

1. در آمد تصاعدی
2. در آمد قابل تصرف
3. در آمد محاسباتی
4. در آمد تخمینی