



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-Economists have put forward a number of theories that try to explain the firm's choice of utilization rate and the mix between workers and the hours. The persian equivalent of "Utilization" is

1. زیان 2. پیش بینی 3. بهره وری 4. دستمزد

2-The simplest indicator of union strength that one can use is the union density ratio, i.e., unionized workers as a proportion of the labor force. The underlined word means

1. تراکم 2. درصد 3. توزیع 4. خرده فروشی

3-If we explicitly allow both jobs and workers to be heterogeneous, then information about job and worker characteristics become valuable. The underlined word means

1. محکم 2. ناهمگون 3. هماهنگ 4. شایسته

4-By the 1950s inflation was becoming a major problem in many countries. The word " Inflation " means

1. بیکاری 2. رشوه 3. احتکار 4. تورم

5-Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have numerous endowments . The underlined word means

1. وقف 2. محوطه 3. بازار کار 4. پراکندگی

6-Unions have reformed their rhetoric to accomodate the notions of common cause and this new approach has changed the nature of bargaining.

1. هدف 2. همکاری 3. بهره 4. شعار

7-Scarcity isand central to economic problems.

1. inadequate 2. intangible 3. inevitable 4. unpredictable

8-The production andof goods are social processes involving the coordinated activities of millions of different individuals.

1. consumption 2. participation 3. interaction 4. expenditure

9-Robinson Crusoe had to evaluate the various types of goods and to produce them in the most advantageous proportions. The word "Proportion" means.....

1. procedure 2. ratio 3. return 4. possession

10-Racialhas important economic effects on individuals and on the economy.

1. crisis 2. individual 3. income 4. discrimination



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11-The benefit principle states that people should be taxed based on benefit they receive from government

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| 1. officials | 2. decisions | 3. expenditures | 4. economists |
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12-Untapped human talent means.....

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| 1. social resources which are not discovered. | 2. mental faculty which is not discovered. |
| 3. unknown human resources | 4. unrevealed human gifts |

13-Economists are often involved inthe links between goals and means available to achieve them and in evaluating policy proposals.

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| 1. carrying | 2. weakening | 3. forging | 4. considering |
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14-The government of Islamic Republic of Iran had topetrol during the imposed war by Iraq.

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| 1. ratify | 2. attempt | 3. predict | 4. explain |
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15-Economists must frequently determine whether a particular proposal is the best way toa particular problem.

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| 1. allocate | 2. anticipate | 3. neglect | 4. resolve |
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16-Since the members cooperated efficiently , the profit wasshared among them.

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| 1. proportionately | 2. probably | 3. equally | 4. unfairly |
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17-..... is one of the most disturbing characteristics of free - market economies.

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| 1. Frequent employment of the resources | 2. Unequal distribution of income |
| 3. Unemployment of the available resources | 4. Using of laboreres only in hard work. |

18-The following are the traditional functions of money except

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|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. unit of account | 2. store of value |
| 3. the medium of exchange | 4. the possession of property |

19-One service provided by money balances is to provide a(n).....against uncertainty over the prices of other financial assets.

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| 1. purchase | 2. hedge | 3. cushion | 4. illustration |
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20-Macroeconomics is fascinating and challenging because it.....

1. deals with important issues.
2. increases complicated details of the economy to manageable essentials.
3. reduces complicated details of the economy to manageable essentials.
4. deals with boons and recessions.

21-The following items deal subject matter of macroeconomics except

1. the behaviour of the economy as a whole
2. treating all markets for different goods
3. abstracting from differences between the market
4. the determination of prices in particular markets

22-GNP is

1. the value of all goods and services produced in the economy in a year
2. the secondary measure of economic activity
3. divided into nominal and average ones
4. none of the above

23-The business cycle is more or less the regular pattern of expansion and contraction in economic activity around the path of trend growth. The underlined word means

1. inflation
2. recession
3. recovery
4. production

24-The instruments of Fiscal policy are government spending and

1. inflation rates
2. demand and supply
3. tax rates
4. interest rates

25-Stabilization policies are monetary and Fiscal policies designed to moderate theof the economy.

1. effects
2. persuasions
3. uncertainties
4. fluctuations

26-Monetary policy affects the stocks of money in society The word " Stock" means

1. supply
2. storage
3. exchange
4. discount

27-New classical macroeconomists , liketend to be conservatives , who see only a relatively small role for economic government policy in the economy.

1. consumers
2. monetarists
3. employers
4. nonmonetarists



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28-refers to the relationship between the amount of output firms produce and price level.

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| 1. Aggregate demand | 2. Equilibrium |
| 3. Economic policy | 4. Aggregate supply |

29-is the value of final goods produced within the country.

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| 1. GNP | 2. GDP | 3. NNP | 4. NDP |
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30- Labor supply decisions affect the amount of goods and services available for consumption since.....

1. labor is one of the most factors in every factory
2. production fluctuates because of labor
3. price and production will rise with the increased labor
4. labor is one of the factors of production