

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-Theof natural resources are uneven throughout the world.

1. distributed 2. distribute 3. distribution 4. distributed

2-Just as.....implies the need for choice,so choice implies the existence of cost.

1. consumption 2. scarcity 3. production 4. commodity

3-The term resource allocation refers to the way in which the.....factors of production are distributed among the various uses.

1. available 2. allocated 3. produced 4. consumed

4-The problem of.....has important economic effects on individuals and it means untapped human talent.

1. noninterference policy 2. policy of laissez fair
3. inflation 4. racial discrimination

5-Before the advent of money,everyone had to be a qualifiedin order to provide food and clothing for his family.

1. manufacture 2. consumer 3. executor 4. barter

6-Is.....power being eroded because of inflation?

1. purchasing 2. decision making 3. consumption 4. solving

7-National..... theory predicts that an increase in the government's budget will increase the rate of.....

1. Economic/tax 2. Income/tax
3. Income/market 4. Economic/commodity

8-When a person buys and sells goods,stocks,and hope of profit through changes in their market value,he is.....

1. speculator 2. solvent 3. wealthy 4. debtor

9-The amonut of wealth everyone in the economy wishes to hold,in the form of money balances, is called.....

1. precutionary balances 2. demand for money
3. transactions balances 4. speculative balances

10-Real GNP measures thein anyone period at the prices of some base year.

1. output produced 2. value of output
3. output consumed 4. output distributed

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11- By working hard, in no longer than two years, he can.....a large fortune.

1. excess 2. accumulate 3. grow 4. take

12- Stabilization policy is also known as counter cyclical policy, that is, policythe trade cycle or business cycle.

1. to decrease 2. to extend 3. to moderate 4. to change

13- Depreciation is a measure of the part of GNP that has to be set aside tothe productive capacity of the economy and we deduct that from GNP to obtain NNP.

1. maintain 2. estimate 3. remove 4. increase

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

1. market price 2. unit of account 3. factor cost 4. fiscal policy

15- Aggregate demand is the total demand for goods and services in the economy. Aggregate means:

1. اسمی 2. واقعی 3. خالص 4. مجموع

16- A minimum standard for jobs, acceptable to workers is commonly known as.....wage.

1. reserve 2. total 3. equated 4. added

17- Economists haveforward a number of theories that try to explain the firm's choice of utilization rate and the mix between workers and hours.

1. take 2. get 3. put 4. go

18- In relation to unemployment, it is necessary to explain job.....

1. stabilization policy 2. turnover
3. wage growth 4. consensus

19- Those who are hostile to unions, would like to blame inflation on them and would be looking for an intellectual champion. union means:

1. اتحادیه 2. خصوصی سازی 3. دولت 4. بنگاه

20- As the economic recession continued, many firms were forced into insolvency. insolvency means:

1. dissolved 2. close down
3. bankruptcy 4. ability to pay debts

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21- **Deflating** the value of the dollar means more currency is needed to acquire goods.**Deflating means:**

1. excluded 2. increasing 3. reducing 4. contacting

22- **Monetarists** tend to be conservatives who favor small government and abhor budget deficits and a large public debt. **abhor means:**

1. like 2. dislike 3. promote 4. refrain

23- The new classical macroeconomics has **superseded** the importance of the monetarist challenge to the keynesian. **superseded means:**

1. transferred 2. overworked 3. replaced 4. to set

24- A **succinct analytical** way of putting this point is to write the individual's utility function as $U=U(X,L)$. **succinct means:**

1. completely 2. complex 3. brief 4. valid

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

1. payments 2. payouts 3. extravagancies 4. expenditures

26- Inventories **take up** physical storage space and represent an opportunity cost in terms of interest forgone. **take up means:**

1. کاهش می دهند 2. حذف می کنند 3. محدود می کنند 4. افزایش می دهند

27- Mediators **facilitate** negotiations between union and firms. **facilitate means:**

1. ایجاد تنش می کند 2. تسهیل می کند 3. ارتقا می دهد 4. حمایت می کند

28- At a cyclical **trough**, the low point in economic activity is reached. **trough means:**

1. اوج 2. رکود 3. نوسان 4. تثبیت

29- Americans prided themselves on having the highest standard of living and a rate of growth in the **per capita output** of goods. **per capita output means:**

1. حجم پول 2. کشش قیمت 3. نقدینگی 4. تولید سرانه

30- **Depreciation** is called the capital consumption allowance in the national income accounts. **Depreciation means:**

1. مازاد مصرف 2. رکود 3. مازاد سرمایه 4. استهلاک