



تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۷۵ تشریحی: ۰

سری سوال: یک ۱

عنوان درس: زبان تخصصی اقتصاد و مدیریت

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: علوم اقتصادی (نظری) چندبخشی، مدیریت صنعتی (چندبخشی) ۱۲۱۲۱۷۴

1-A key behavioral implication of the assumption is that people should use so-called rules of thumb.

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|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. rational self-interest | 2. behavioral economics |
| 3. bounded rationality | 4. unbounded rationality |

2-The assumption that nothing changes except the factor or factors being studied is called

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|--------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. ceteris paribus | 2. rationality | 3. models | 4. theories |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|

3-The branch of economics that studies the parts of the economy, specially such topics as markets, prices, industries, demand, and supply is called

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|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. microeconomics | 2. macroeconomics |
| 3. behavioral economics | 4. scientific economics |

4-When the values are interjected into the analysis, we enter the realm of economics.

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|--------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. normative | 2. positive | 3. behavioural | 4. stable |
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5-Because of increase in the number of workers and productive investment in equipment, occurs.

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| 1. inflation | 2. trade-offs |
| 3. recession | 4. economic growth |

6-At any point in time, a society cannot be outside the

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|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. sale possibilities curve | 2. highest valued alternative |
| 3. alternatives curve | 4. production possibilities curve |

7-Which one is the most basic concept in all of economics?

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| 1. entrepreneurship | 2. scarcity |
| 3. resources | 4. opportunity |

8-The services and efforts of human that are used for production is

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|----------|---------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. labor | 2. land | 3. equipment | 4. building |
|----------|---------|--------------|-------------|

9-Two goods are when a change in price of one causes an opposite shift in the demand for the other.

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|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. substitutes | 2. complements | 3. available | 4. public |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|

10-When the of a good goes up, people buy less of it.

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|----------------|----------|---------|---------------|
| 1. consumption | 2. price | 3. sale | 4. production |
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11-A state in which something needed cannot be obtained in sufficient amounts, is

1. growth 2. surplus 3. supply 4. shortage

12-Sports stadiums, museums, and plays are examples of goods.

1. sponsored 2. inhibited 3. complement 4. substitutes

13-We call rules made by government or other authority

1. competition 2. regulations 3. orders 4. commands

14-In our country, government pays part of a public service or an industry costs. It means the government them.

1. subsidizes 2. carries out 3. taxes 4. allocation

15-Air pollution creates because the air belongs to every one and hence to no one in particular.

1. external benefit 2. external cost
3. positive externality 4. opportunity cost

16-Unemployment resulting from business recessions that occur when total demand is insufficient to create full employment is unemployment.

1. frictional 2. cyclical 3. structural 4. seasonal

17-An individual in labor force who quits voluntarily is called

1. reentrant 2. job loser 3. new entrant 4. job leaver

18-The real interest is defined as nominal interest minus the

1. real rate 2. interest rate
3. theoretical rate 4. anticipated inflation

19-Computing GDP by adding up all Rial value at current market prices of all final goods and services is called

1. expenditure approach 2. income approach
3. fixed investment 4. gross product

20-We call special certificates bought as an investment

1. securities 2. loans 3. inventories 4. debts

21-Which one is not related to others in meaning?

1. wage 2. payment 3. expense 4. salary



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22- Consumer goods that have a life span of more than three years are called goods.

1. public 2. nondurable 3. durable 4. intermediate

23- Before money was used, transactions took place by means of

1. barter 2. paper 3. coin 4. check

24- A bank which is an official institution that serves as a country's treasury's bank is bank.

1. commercial 2. private 3. agricultural 4. central

25- Amount of money that you pay regularly for the use of a house, flat, or piece of land is

1. expense 2. tax 3. rent 4. subsidy

26- Which one is the financial statement designed to show a business entity's financial position - what it owns and what it owes- on a particular date?

1. Income statement 2. statement of owner's equity
3. balance sheet 4. cash flows

27- A person whose job is to keep or check financial accounts, is a (n)

1. stockholder 2. creditor 3. investor 4. accountant

28- Which one is not related to others in meaning?

1. business 2. company 3. corporation 4. shop center

29- Which one is related to this fact that assets have future economic benefits?

1. the going concern concept 2. the objectivity principle
3. the business entity concept 4. the cost principle

30- Advertisement can increase consumer motivation for using a production.

1. dislike 2. enthusiasm 3. hate 4. reluctance