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	ر میخویی برای ایسان است	حصرت علی(ع): دانس راهبر	-7/10-				
س رى سوال: يک ۱): تستى: ٩٠ تشريحى: ٠	زمان آزمون (دقیقه	تعداد سوالات: تستى : ٣٠ تشريحى: ٠				
www.PnuNews.com		د،زبان خارجی ۲(زبان تخصصی	عنـــوان درس: (زبان تخصصی اقتصا				
www.PnuNews.net	ادی (نظری)چندبخشی ۱۲۱۲۲۰۸	ی (اقتصادنظری) ۱۲۱۲۲۰۶ – ،علوم اقتصا	رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: علوم اقتصاد:				
1-The individual decision	1-The individual decision collectively determine the economy'sof resources.						
1. accumulation	2. services	3. products	^{4.} allocation				
2-Thepower is being eroded because of inflation.							
1. consumption	2. purchasing	3. bargaining	4. estimation				
3-In the courses of time, became centered in particular gathering places called							
1. trading/Markets		^{2.} trading/Ware hou	se				
3. economy/Markets		^{4.} money/Trade Uni	4. money/Trade Unions				
4-In some chinese restaurantscookies come with the meal.							
1. fortunate	^{2.} fortunes	^{3.} fortuned	^{4.} fortune				
5-There is abundant evidence ofstable response patterns in human behavior.							
1. income	^{2.} price	^{3.} budget	^{4.} economic				
6is an asset that maintains value overtime.							
1. The medium of exchange		^{2.} Unit of account					
3. A store of value		4. Standard of deferred payment					
7-As the economic reces	sion continued,many f	irms were forced into					
1. elasticity	2. insolvency	3. inequity	^{4.} arbityrage				
8is the relationship between spending on goods and services and the level of prices.							
1. Aggregate supply		2. Supply shocks					
3. Aggregate demand		4. Supply side					
9-When the economy is booming, perhaps taxes should beor government spending cut to get back down to full employment.							
1. stabilized	^{2.} supplied	3. refrained	^{4.} increased				
10-Labor supply decisions affect theof individuals and, when aggregated, the welfare of the whole economy, in two ways.							
1. number	^{2.} perspective	3. well-being	^{4.} skill				
11-The term severance pay refers to a contractual method of improving the economic costs of permanent lay off by providingto workers.							
1. compensation	2. wages	3. gains	^{4.} capital				

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سری سوال : یک ۱): تستى: ٩٠ تشريحى: ٠	زمان آزمون (دقيقه	تعداد سوالات: تستى: ٣٠ تشريحى: ٠			
www.PnuNews.com		بان خارجی ۲(زبان تخصصی	عنسوان درس: (زبان تخصصی اقتصاد،ز			
www.PnuNews.net	ادی (نظری)چندبخشی ۱۲۱۲۲۰۸	قتصادنظری) ۱۲۱۲۲۰۶ – ،علوم اقتص	رشته تحصیلی/گد درس: علوم اقتصادی (ا			
12-The simple search model assumed that search was such as to generate oneoffer per period.						
1. equating	^{2.} variability	^{3.} job	^{4.} net			
13-If workers are inherently more risk averse than their employers then they will wish totheir consumption or their income.						
1. join	^{2.} insure	3. specify	^{4.} refrain			
14-The number of hours of labor supplied by an individual depends on the real he faces and on hisof (real)non-labor income.						
1. endowment	^{2.} approaches	3. incentives	4. impact			
15-A firm that is notthe marginal revenue product of each of its factor with that factor's price is not maximizing its profit.						
1. reserved	^{2.} added	^{3.} equated	^{4.} surpassed			
16-Of the classical econor	mists only John Mill and	d his son, J.S.Mill were	······································			
1. utilities	^{2.} utilitized	3. utilization	^{4.} utilitarian			
17-The banker was hesitant about giving a loan to the businessman because his project was and there were no guarantees of success.						
1. acceptable	^{2.} intensive	^{3.} accurate	^{4.} speculative			
18has important economic effects on individuals and on economy and is a waste of social resources.						
1. Racial entity		2. Racial discrimination				
3. Racial encouragement	ent	^{4.} Racial prosperit	4. Racial prosperity			
19-National income theory predicts that an increase in the government'swill increase the rate of tax.						
1. economic deflation		2. economic resources				
3. economic deficit		4. economic improvement				
20is also known as countercyclical, that is, policy to moderate the trade cycle or business cycle.						
1. Stabilization policy		2. Policy of Laissez fair				
3. Fiscal policy		4. Economic policy	4. Economic policy			
21means that society can not meet all the needs of all consumers.						
1. Hetero geneity resource		2. Unexploited resource				
3. Resource adjustment		4. Resource scarcity				

= نیمسال دوم ۹۲-۱۳۹۱ -----

: صفحه 2 از 3 =

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حضرت علی(ع): دانش راهبر نیکویی برای ایمان است

سری سوال : یک ۱): تستى: ٩٠ تشريحى: ٠	زمان آزمون (دقیقه)	تعداد سوالات: تستى : 30٪ تشريحي : 0		
www.PnuNews.com	دی (نظری)چندبخشی ۱۲۱۲۲۰۸	،،زبان خارجی ۲(زبان تخصصی (اقتصادنظری) ۱۲۱۲۲۰۶ – ،علوم اقتصا	عنـــوان درس: (زبان تخصصی اقتصاد رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: علوم اقتصادی		
22-A(n)in an optimization problem, whose value is decided so as to optimize the value of the objective function can be defined as choice variable.					
1. variable	^{2.} value	^{3.} unit	4. opportunity		
23-The best equivalent for " Laid -off workers " is					
کارگران فصلی .1	کارگران مازاد ^{2.}	کارگران بیکار 3.	کارگران ماهر 4۰		
24-The best equivalent for "reservation wage" is					
1. ضریب دستمزد	اندوخته دستمزد	برآورد دستمزد 3.	اصلاح دستمزد 4.		
25-The best equivalent for " disposable income " is					
درآمد تخمینی 1.	درآمد تصاعدی 2.	درآمد معاملاتي 3.	درآمد قابل تصرف 4.		
26-The best equivalent of "money holding" is					
ضریب تکاثری پول .1	پول در گردش 2.	پس انداز پول 3.	4. پرداخت معوق		
27-The best equivalent for "monopoly" is					
1. هنجا _ر گریزی	انحصار 2.	اعتبار 3.	پول گرایی 4۰		
28-The best equivalent for " fluctuation " is					
ن _{وسان} .1	2. تورم	رکود 3.	اوج .4		
29-The best equivalent for " discount rate " is					
نرخ خ _{زنده} .1	نرخ شنا _{ور} .2	نرخ های متقاطع 3۰	نرخ تنزیل 4۰		
30-The best equivalent for "positive economics" is					
اقتصاد هنجاری 1.	اقتصاد تحققي 2.	اقتصاد _ر قابتی 3.	اقتصاد کلان 4.		