



سری سوال : یک ۱

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

تعداد سوالات: نستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: زبان تخصصی اقتصاد و مدیریت

رشته تحصیلی/ کد درس: (علوم اقتصادی (نظری) چندبخشی، حسابداری (چندبخشی)، مدیریت دولتی (چندبخشی)، مدیریت بازرگانی (چندبخشی)

مدیریت صنعتی (چندبخشی)، مدیریت جهانگردی (چندبخشی) ۱۲۱۲۱۷۴

1-Wants are all of the items that people would purchase if they had ultimate income. purchase means.....

1. give 2. buy 3. earn 4. sell

2-Scarcity is a fact of life, like gravity. Scarcity means.....

1. quality of being full of initiative 2. act of providing  
3. state of being in short supply 4. act of apportioning

3-An increase in income will lead to an increase in demand. demand means.....

1. fight 2. require 3. forbid 4. provide

4-External benefits result in an underallocation of resources to the specific activity. benefit means.....

1. profit 2. occasion 3. export 4. option

5-Lenders attempt to protect themselves against inflation by raising nominal interest. inflation means.....

1. rise in prices 2. legal claim 3. sale of goods 4. legal system

6-Britain's poor economic performance caused to high rate of unemployment. performance means.....

1. complement 2. management 3. operating 4. investment

7-Using the transactions approach to measuring money and travelers' checks non issued by banks. transaction means.....

1. desire 2. supply 3. trade 4. salary

8-A recession would reduce government tax revenues. revenue means.....

1. cash 2. price 3. bill 4. income

9-The term stable Rial means that the Rial of the past year is considered equal in value to a current Rial. stable means.....

1. high 2. steady 3. total 4. public

10-This approach is very close to the practice of management. approach means.....

1. failure 2. method 3. output 4. account



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- 11- Economics is a social science that studies the allocation of limited resources to the .....of goods and services.
1. expectation                      2. profession                      3. production                      4. information
- 12- In economics .....is a situation in which quantity supplied is greater than quantity demanded at a price above the market clearing price.
1. entrant                      2. schedule                      3. surplus                      4. shortage
- 13- The nature of public goods leads to the .....problem, a situation in which some individuals take advantage of the fact that others will assume the burden of paying for public goods.
1. job loser                      2. liquidity                      3. free-rider                      4. quantity
- 14- The layperson's notion of .....often relates to the purchase of stocks and bonds.
1. investment                      2. consumption                      3. employment                      4. corporation
- 15- Money is the unit of measure employed in recording.....transactions.
1. nominal                      2. moral                      3. financial                      4. final
- 16- When a business borrows money for any reason, a .....is incurred and the lender becomes a creditor of the business.
1. liability                      2. household                      3. possibility                      4. interest
- 17- It is the part of economic analysis that studies decision making undertaken by individuals and by firms. it refers to.....
1. behavioral economics                      2. macroeconomics  
3. positive economics                      4. microeconomics
- 18- It is the human resource, which includes productive contributions made by individuals who work. it refers to.....
1. loan                      2. index                      3. firm                      4. labor
- 19- It is a system by which a government collects money from people and spends it on such things as defence, education and so on. it refers to.....
1. distribution                      2. security                      3. taxation                      4. stability



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20- It represents the total market value of the nation's annual final product, or output, produced by factors of production located within national borders. it refers to.....

1. withdrawals
2. gross domestic product
3. credentials
4. government inhibited goods

21- When the values are interjected into the analysis, we enter the realm of normative economics. normative economics mean .....

1. اقتصاد خرد
2. اقتصاد اثباتی
3. اقتصاد کلان
4. اقتصاد دستوری

22- Prices are always expressed in constant quality units in order to avoid the problem of comparing commodities . commodity means.....

1. کالا
2. شاخص
3. تورم
4. تعادل

23- Cyclical unemployment is related to business fluctuations. Cyclical unemployment means.....

1. بیکاری ساختاری
2. بیکاری فصلی
3. بیکاری دوره ای
4. بیکاری عمومی

24- The financial statements of a sole proprietorship or partnership consist of the balance sheet and the statement of cash flows. proprietorship means.....

1. تقاضا
2. مالکیت
3. مبادله
4. رقابت

25- In our fiduciary monetary system, there is not legal requirement for money, in the form of currency or transactions deposit. fiduciary monetary system means.....

1. سیستم پول معتبر
2. سیستم پرداخت سریع
3. سیستم درآمد کل
4. سیستم برداشت پول

26- If all these self-perceptions were really true, then you would have an absolute advantage in all of these endeavors. absolute advantage means.....

1. سود ثابت
2. مزیت مطلق
3. سود افزوده
4. مزیت نسبی

27- The subject matter of delegation, decentralization are a part of this definition. decentralization means.....

1. درآمدزایی
2. نمایندگی
3. تمرکززدایی
4. سازماندهی



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28-The statement of owner's equity can be useful to investors and creditors. investors and creditors means.....

1. صورت حسابهای پس انداز مالکان
2. سرمایه گذاران و بستانکاران
3. برداشت پول از حساب مالکان
4. استاندارد حسابداری مالی

29-one who is obliged to another is called debtor.debtor means.....

1. بستانکار
2. کارخانه دار
3. بدهکار
4. کارآفرین

30-The principle of rival consumption does not apply to public goods as it does to private goods. rival consumption means.....

1. تولید ناخالص
2. مصرف عمومی
3. تولید داخلی
4. مصرف رقیب