

نام درس: زبان خارجی (۲)

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: اقتصاد

کد درس: ۱۲۱۲۲۰۶

تعداد سؤالات: نسی ۴۰ تکمیلی -- تشریحی --

زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۶۰ دقیقه تشریحی -- دقیقه

تعداد کل صفحات: ۴

* استفاده از فرهنگ لغات مجاز نیست.

Choose the best answer in the following

- The act of making goods and services is called
a. status b. commodity c. production d. attainable
- In primitive societies, the scope of economic..... may be largely limited to a family or clan, or at most to a small tribe.
a. interdependence b. budget c. distribution d. scarcity
- Race is not primarily an economic phenomenon , but the problem of racial has important economic effects on individuals and on the economy .
a. depression b. allocation c. combination d. discrimination
- Along with permanent settlement, revolution brought surplus production.
a. economic b. agricultural c. transactional d. specialized
- All societies must have a mechanism for deciding what commodities will be produced and in what
a. methods b. efficiency c. units d. quantities
- Economists must frequently determine whether a particular policy proposal which may or may not have originated with them – is the best way to resolve a particular
a. scheme b. rationing c. problem d. policy making
- The author , Charles wolf , jr, suggests four reasons for the Among economists.
a. disagreement b. exaggeration c. profession d. stimulation
- Economists want to know what determines how a nation's total income is distributed among its
a. government b. population c. employees d. professionals
- There are four traditional functions of money , of which the medium of is the first .
a. wage b. tax c. exchange d. investment
- The amount ofeveryone in the economy wishes to hold , in the form of money balances , is called the demand for money .
a. laissez faire b. rationing c. allotment d. wealth

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11. "Risk averse" refers to
- many firms and house holds that do not like risk
 - firms and house holds tend to insure risk
 - those who have nothing to do with risk
 - any situation that faces risk
12. Real values are measured in purchasing power units , values in money units.
- exchange
 - economic
 - nominal
 - out put
13. Despite the contrast between macroeconomics and microeconomics , there is no basicbetween them.
- similarity
 - conflict
 - intervention
 - growth
14. Expantionary aggregate demand policles that tend to produce, unless they occur when the economy is at high levels of unemployment.
- recession
 - inflation
 - consumption
 - production
15. Fiscal policy is under the control of the U.S. Congress and usually is initiated by the executive branch of the
- equilibrium
 - macro economic policy
 - economy
 - government
16. Successful stabilization policy smoothes out the cycle , while unsuccessful stabilization policy may worsen theof the economy.
- fluctuations
 - effects
 - interest
 - expectations
17. Demand for output is separated into consumption and
- increase
 - saving
 - investment
 - exchange
18. But if economy is close to full employment , increased aggregate demand will be reflected primarily in higheror inflation .
- employment
 - prices
 - aggregate
 - supply
19. Is called the capital consumption allowance in the national income accounts.
- Net National Product
 - Added Value
 - Gross Domestic
 - Depreciation
20. The government affects the level of Income in two separate ways.
- equilibrium
 - production
 - aggregate
 - purchase

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21. An increase in government purchases is a change in spending and therefore shifts the aggregate demand schedule upward by an amount equal to the increase in government purchases.
- a. substantial b. income c. autonomous d. equilibrium
22. The budget- and the budget deficit became the major preoccupation of in the first half of the 1980s.
- a. budget surplus b. economic policy c. underproduction d. NNP
23. Whether less work (more leisure) is “good” or “bad” depends on the relative importance individuals and society attach to and leisure.
- a. labor b. market c. supply d. consumption
24. The effects of wage changes are specially important for estimating the labor supply response to changes in Rates (which change the net wage).
- a. tax b. government c. commodity d. fraction
25. Mediation prevents And brings about settlements.
- a. evaluation b. equilibrium c. strikes d. negotiations
26. The cyclical nature ofhas for many years been of great concern to economists.
- a. econometric evidence b. employment
- c. empirical data d. countries
27. The concept of “union power” is indeed a rather slippery one as the aims of unionsas to their economic and political content , which the support of their members is much more reliable in some countries than in others.
- a. remain constant b. earn c. attach d. vary
28. As the distinction between equilibrium and disequilibrium is not directly..... we must rely on indirect evidence.
- a. observable b. explainable c. demanded d. executed
29. If the productivity of depends on the wage , an excess supply of labor may not provide firms with an incentive to cut wages.
- a. economists b. workers c. unions d. quitters
30. As all firms cannot increase wages, the result is a more likely outcome.
- a. penalty b. high cost c. unemployment d. job

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choose the best answers for the underlined

31. We have listed a few of today's important issues on which economic analysis is designed to shed light.
a. give off b. develop c. analyse d. rise
32. Taxes should be allocated in such a manner that the sacrifice or burden imposed on each tax payer be equal to that imposed on every other tax payer.
a. stabilized b. considered c. distributed in shares d. spent
33. The government of the Islamic Republic of Iran had to Ration petrol during the imposed war of Iraq.
a. purchase b. determine c. invest d. a fixed allowance
34. Media coverage is a major source of exaggeration.
a. vitality b. overstatement c. output d. depression
35. His project was speculative and there were no guarantees of success .
a. fluctuates b. expanded c. uncertain d. cyclical
36. In the post – war period the concentration on fiscal policy came to be considered too narrow.
a. close or fixed attention b. magnitude
c. arbitration d. promotion
37. The new classical macroeconomics has developed a sophisticated alternative explanation of unemployment.
a. utilized b. conservative c. substantial d. perceptive
38. It still may have some relevance in that setting the applicability of this version to more developed economics is doubtful.
a. a particular form or variation b. turnover
c. probability d. feature
39. The search framework is not necessarily incompatible with involuntary unemployment.
a. invariable b. not in agreement c. not analytic d. empirical
40. Millions of consumers decide what commodities to buy and in what quantities.
a. staple products b. scarce material c. large collection d. portions