



تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰: تشریحی: ۰

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

سری سوال: یک ۱

درس: زبان تخصصی اقتصاد و مدیریت

رشته تحصیلی/گد درس: حسابداری (چندبخشی)، علوم اقتصادی (نظری) چندبخشی، مدیریت دولتی (چندبخشی)، مدیریت بازرگانی (چندبخشی)
مدیریت صنعتی (چندبخشی)، مدیریت جهانگردی (چندبخشی) (۱۲۱۲۱۷۴)

1- Economics is part of the sciences.

- 1. physical
- 2. social
- 3. technical
- 4. pure

2- Which one does not belong to microeconomics?

- 1. effects of new taxes on a specific product
- 2. rate of inflation
- 3. amount of economywide unemployment
- 4. yearly growth in the output of goods & services

3- Economics uses analysis, a value- free approach and relates to statements that can be refused, such as "If A, then B".

- 1. micro
- 2. macro
- 3. positive
- 4. normative

4- Which one is not correct?

- 1. scarcity occurs just among the poor.
- 2. Scarcity is a shortage.
- 3. Scarcity exists because of insufficient resources.
- 4. Scarcity is not the same thing as poverty.

5- The value of the next-best alternative is called.....

- 1. economic growth
- 2. production value
- 3. trade-offs
- 4. opportunity cost

6- If a nation experiences economic growth, the curve between servers and HDTVS will move outward.

- 1. self- interest
- 2. production possibilities
- 3. wants
- 4. needs

7- The law of demand tells us that the quantity demanded of any commodity is to its price, other things being equal.

- 1. directly related
- 2. dependent
- 3. inversely related
- 4. independent



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8-A situation in which quantity supplied is greater than quantity demanded at a price above the market clearing price is called

- 1. recession
- 2. inflation
- 3. surplus
- 4. growth

9-Two goods are when a change in the price of one causes a shift in demand for the other in the same direction as the price change.

- 1. consumed
- 2. schedule
- 3. substitutes
- 4. complements

10-The case in which a given output is produced at minimum cost is

- 1. efficiency
- 2. success
- 3. failure
- 4. shortage

11-National defense, police protection, and the legal system are examples of goods.

- 1. private
- 2. personal
- 3. profit
- 4. public

12-Income redistribution can be carried out by a system of progressive.....

- 1. taxation
- 2. subsidy
- 3. banking
- 4. cost

13-Unemployment due to fact that workers must search for appropriate Job offers is unemployment.

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

14-The value of anything is simply its price expressed in today's Rials.

- 1. labor
- 2. real
- 3. added
- 4. nominal

15-The value of money for buying goods and services is called

- 1. selling power
- 2. purchasing power
- 3. exchanging
- 4. interest rate

16-Goods like grains are goods which are used up entirely in the production of final goods.

- 1. intermediate
- 2. original
- 3. capital
- 4. consumer

17-Computing Gross Domestic Product by adding up all Rial value at current market prices of all final goods and services is called

- 1. expenditure approach
- 2. cost principle
- 3. consuming
- 4. measuring

18-Foreigners helped finance the budget deficit by buying government

- 1. output
- 2. goods
- 3. securities
- 4. capital



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

- 1. bonds
- 2. securities
- 3. checks
- 4. barter

20- Saving banks, saving and loan associations and credit unions are examples of institutions.

- 1. personal
- 2. private
- 3. public
- 4. thrift

21- Paper bills is the largest component of Iran.....

- 1. economics
- 2. currency
- 3. investment
- 4. deposit

22- The of an economic entity are its debts which may be represented as formal claims or informal claims.

- 1. assets
- 2. liabilities
- 3. benefits
- 4. revenues

23- The financial statement designed to show a business entity's financial position- what it owns and what it owes- on a particular date is called balance sheet.

- 1. ترازنامه
- 2. صورتحساب
- 3. اظهارنامه
- 4. نقدینگی

24- This statement shows how the owner's investment has changed from the start of a period to the end of a period:

- 1. owner's equity
- 2. moral hazard
- 3. inventory
- 4. income

25- Financial transactions represent the exchange of goods and services between economic entities.

- 1. مالکیت
- 2. منافع
- 3. مبادله
- 4. مصرف

26- An index is

- 1. a legal document containing agreement
- 2. an official document to list goods
- 3. an accounting board
- 4. a system for comparing & measuring of changing value of s.th



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27- A country having ability to pay back its debts, has solvency.

- 1. ثروت
- 2. قدرت
- 3. داراي اقتدار
- 4. توانايي پرداخت ديون

28- The business transactions of a travel agency and a store which are operated by the same person but as proprietorships must be recorded. "proprietorship" means

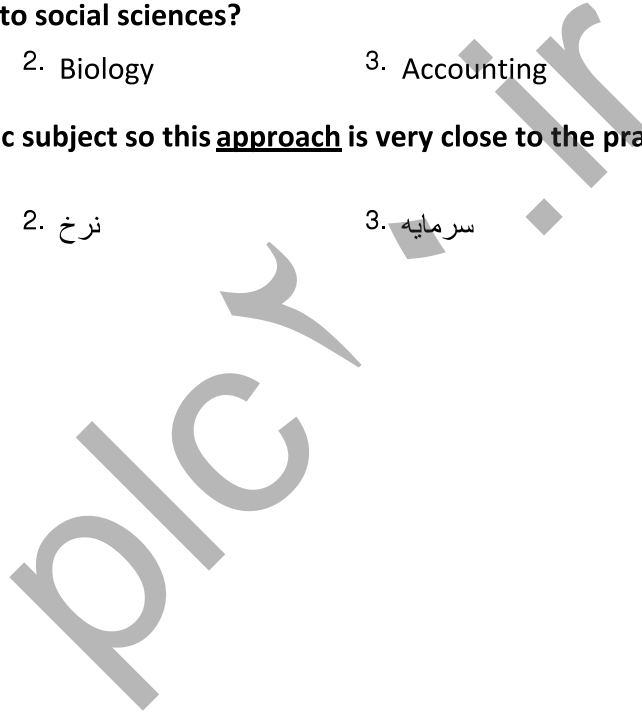
- 1. محصول
- 2. مخارج
- 3. مالکیت
- 4. مازاد

29- Which one is not belong to social sciences?

- 1. Economics
- 2. Biology
- 3. Accounting
- 4. Management

30- Management is adynamic subject so this approach is very close to the practice of management.

- 1. رویکرد
- 2. نرخ
- 3. سرمایه
- 4. هزینه



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