

سری سوال: یک ۱	نه): تستى: ٩٠ تشريحى: ٠	زمان آزمون (دقية	يداد سوالات: تستى: 30 تشريحى: .
		اد،زبان خارجی ۲(زبان تخصصی	عنــــوان درس: (زبان تخصصی اقتص
	صادی (نظری)چندبخشی۱۲۱۲۰۸	ی (اقتصادنظری) ۱۲۱۲۲۰۶ – ، علوم اقت	ِ شته تحصیلی/کد درس: علوم اقتصاد
1-Due to the scarsity of	oil the winter was co	ld and the house had no l	neat.
1. lack	^{2.} rarity	^{3.} inadequte	4. shortage
2-Land, Labor ,Capital a	and entrepreneurship	are generally called facto	rs of
1. produce	^{2.} products	^{3.} produced	4. production
3-There are not enough consumed.	to produce	all the goods and services	s that could be
1. products	2. commodities	3. resources	4. consumers
4-An association forme	d by workers to coord	dinate their needs is calle	d a
1. marger	^{2.} cooperation	^{3.} conglomeration	^{4.} union
	ividuals would have t ce" means	o be identically matched ·.	for the exchange to
1. happen	^{2.} expect	^{3.} participate	^{4.} distribute
6-The amount of wealt balances is called the		nomy wishes to hold in t	he form of money
1. transaction balances	S	2. speculative balanc	e
3. demand for money		^{4.} precautionary bala	nces
7-Real values are meas	ured inunit	s.	
 value of output 		^{2.} purchasing power	
3. money units		^{4.} selling power	
8-IF I pay all my	I will have no mone	y left for my expenses.	
1. debts	2. credits	3. money	^{4.} budget
9-The branch of macroo policy.	economics which deal	ls with money in all its as	pects is called
1. monetary	^{2.} monetaries	^{3.} money	^{4.} monetarism
10-When therate	is high, the price of g	oods people buy are risir	ng
1. income	^{2.} inflation	3. tax	^{4.} growth
11-At aeconomic	activity is high relativ	e trend.	
1. cyclical peak	2. cyclical trough	^{3.} cyclical peal	^{4.} business cycle



سری سوال: یک ۱	قیقه): تستی : ۹۰ تشریحی : ۱	زمان آزمون (د	داد سوالات: تستى : ٣٠ تشريحي : .
			نــــوان درس: (زبان تخصصی اقتصاد.
	قتصادی (نظری)چندبخشی۱۲۱۲۰۸	(اقتصادنظری) ۱۲۱۲۲۰۶ – ، علوم ا	شته تحصیلی/کد درس: علوم اقتصادی
12policy trade cycle or busine		rcyclical policy ,that is	s ,policy to moderate the
1. Monetary		2. Transsaction	
3. Non interference		^{4.} Stabilization	
13-If wages indeed slow interests to adjust t	w to adjust economists h hem more rapidly.	nave towhy it	is not in someone
1. explain	^{2.} affect	^{3.} discuss	4. insist
14-The use of fiscal pol	icy entails changes in th	e government s budge	et.
1. exports	2. interest rates	^{3.} taxes	4. stock of money
15-We mustthe	e economy without prod	ucing unemployment.	
1. to deflate	^{2.} deflating	3. Deflate	^{4.} have deflated
	of the part of GNP that homy and we deduct that		976)
1. solvency	2. scarcity	3. barter	^{4.} depreciation
	y of the government wit r and the tax structure.	h regard to the level o	of government purchases
1. Fiscal policy	2. Interest rate	3. Tax	4. Factor cost
	cess of the governments		
1. budgeting	2. budget surplus	^{3.} depreciation	4. budget deficit
19-A <u>succinct</u> analytica "succinct" means	I way of putting is to wr	ite the individuals util	ity function as u= u(x,l).
1. complex	^{2.} brief	^{3.} valid	^{4.} complete
20-The cyclical nature of	ofhas for many y	ears been of great cor	ncern to economists.
1. _{turnover}	^{2.} bankrupcy	^{3.} employment	4. stabilization
21-Equally the equilibri	ium /disequilibrium disti ins	inction is <u>crucial</u> in div	ising appropriate
1. eliminate	^{2.} important	^{3.} irrelevant	4. convert

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			نـــوان درس: (زبان تخصصی اقتص	
	اقتصادی (نظری)چندبخشی۱۲۱۲۲۰۸	دی (اقتصادنظری) ۱۲۱۲۲۰۶ – ، علوم ا	سه تحصیلی / قد درس: علوم افتصاد	
22-Today the products of auction. Auction" means	of plantation are sold in	international markets a	and sometimes through	
مزایده 1.	فروش نقدی 2۰	چرخش پولی 3۰	مناقصه 4.	
	on policy is unsuccessfulns" means	the <u>fluctuations</u> of the	economy may become	
1. کور	2. کمیا _{بی}	3. کسادی	نوسانات .4	
24-A <u>solvent</u> person or means	company may be declar	ed bankrupcy by court.	"solvent "	
1. بدهکار	ورشكسته 2.	3. قدرت پرداخت بدهی	سرمایه دار 4.	
	ment had extra <u>disburse</u> ents" means		e met by this years	
ا . هزينه ها 1.	2. تعهدات	3. _{بدھی}	رکود 4.	
26-The earliest market	economies depended or	<u>barter</u> . " Barter" mean	S	
اقتصاد بازار 1.	تقسیم کار	3. تخصیص کالا	4. معامله پایاپای	
27-Economics is a study means	of mankind in the ordin	ary business of life. Eco	onomics"	
1. اقتصاد	علم اقتصاد 2.	3. اقتصادی	صرفه جویی 4.	
	t_of holding any money b noney had instead been neans			
مازاد مصرف 1۰	استهلاک 2۰	هزينه فرصت 3۰	مازاد سرمایه 4.	
29- <u>Deflating</u> the value of 'Deflating' means	of the dollar means more	e currency is needed to a	acquire goods.	
افزایش دادن 1.	 انحصاری کردن ⁻²	3. تغيير دادن	4. كاهش دادن	
30-Consumption will no longer depend on income, but rather on <u>disposable income</u> YD. "disposable income" means				
در آمد تصاعدی ۱۰۰	در آمد قابل تصرف 2.	در آمد محاسباتی 3.	در آمد تخمینی 4.	

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شىمار؛ سىوال	پاسخ صعیح	وضعيث كليد
1	I.V.	عادي
2	3	عادي
3	5	عادي
4	2	عادي
5	الف	عادي
6	5	عادي
7	ب	عادي
8	الف	عادي
9	الف	عادي
10	Ų	عادي
11	الف	عادي
12	ذ	عادي
13	الف	عادي
14	5	عادي
15	5	عادي
16	د	عادي
17	الف	عادي
18	ب	عادي
19	پ	عادي
20	5	عادي
21	Ų	عادي
22	الف	عادي
23	3	عادي
24	5	عادي
25	الف	عادي
26	3	عادي
27	پ	عادي
28	5	عادي
29	د	عادي
30	ب	عادي