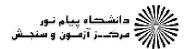
**کارشناسی** 



<b>سری سوال:</b> یک ۱	<b>ِن (دقیقه): تستی : ۶۰ تشریحی : .</b>	، : ·	تعداد سوالات: تستى : 30٪ تشريحي
		نتصادومديريت	عنـــوان درس: زبان تخصصی اق
فشی)، مدیریت جهانگردی (چندبخشی	، (چندبخشی )، مدیریت دولتی (چندبغ	بداری (چندبخشی )، مدیریت بازرگانی	<b>رشته تحصیلی/کد درس:</b> ،( حسا
	ی (نظری )چندبخشی۱۲۱۲۱۴	ه صنعتی (چندبخشی )، علوم اقتصادی	مديريت
1-"The hypothesis that pe	eople are nearly but not	fully rational" means:	
1. full rationality		<sup>2.</sup> rationality	
3. bounded rationality		<sup>4.</sup> behavioral rationality	
2-The of something	is its basic quality or cha	aracter.	
1. allocation	<sup>2.</sup> nature	3. want	4. cost
3 Satisfaction means:			
1. fulfilling		2. wants and needs	
3. apportion		<sup>4.</sup> prediction	
4-Most models use the	assumption that all	other things are held co	onstant or equal.
1. variable		<sup>2.</sup> factor of production	
3. simplification		4. ceteris paribus	
5-A is a wish to do o	or have something.		
1. desire	<sup>2.</sup> commodity	<sup>3.</sup> situation	<sup>4.</sup> alternative
6-Which one belongs to n	nacroeconomic?		
1. car market	2. inflation	<sup>3.</sup> price	<sup>4.</sup> production
7-One of the four factors	of production is:		
1. inflation		2. entrepreneurship	
3. price		4. investment	
8-opportunity cost means	s:		
سرمایه گذاری <b>1.</b>	فدا کردن 2.	هزینه آشکا <sub>ر</sub> .3	هزينه ف <sub>رصت</sub> .4
9-Expectation of a rise in	income may couse cons	umer to:	
1. more production		2. less production	
3. purchase more		4. less consumption	
10-Which one employs res	ources to produce good	s or services for profit?	
1. labor force	2. consumer	3. firm	<sup>4.</sup> market

سری سوال: یک ۱	ن (دقیقه): تستی : ۶۰ تشریحی : ۰	زمان آزمو	عداد سوالات: تستى: ٣٠ تشريحى: .
		مديريت	<b>عنــــوان درس:</b> زبان تخصصی اقتصادو
<i>ضشی )، مدیریت جهانگردی (چندبخشی</i>	، (چندبخشی )، مدیریت دولتی (چندبخ	(چندبخشی )، مدیریت بازرگانی	<b>رشته تحصیلی/کد درس:</b> ،( حسابداری ا
	ر (نظری )چندبخشی۱۲۱۲۱۴	نی (چندبخشی )، علوم اقتصادی	مديريت صنعة
11 is a quantity m	uch larger than is neede	d.	
1. Supply		2. Shortage	
3. State of being in short	supply	<sup>4.</sup> Surplus	
12-Lack of success means:			
1. finance	<sup>2.</sup> failure	3. cost	<sup>4.</sup> forgone
13-Which one is a governm	nent – sponsored good?		
1. museums	<sup>2.</sup> gambling	<sup>3.</sup> capital	<sup>4.</sup> land
14-Which one is an examp	le of a public good?		
1. national defense		<sup>2.</sup> automobile	
<sup>3.</sup> money		<sup>4.</sup> heroin	
15-External lead to an these spillovers.	overallocation of resou	rces and is po	ssible way of correcting
1. taxation, financing		2. benefit, regulatio	n
<sup>3.</sup> income, subsidizing		<sup>4.</sup> cost, taxation	
16-"Person who officially e	enters a competition or i	institution" means:	
1. reentrant	<sup>2.</sup> job leaver	3. new entrant	<sup>4.</sup> entrant
17-when the purchasing po	ower of the rial decrease	e, we have	
1. inflation	<sup>2.</sup> deflation	3. recession	<sup>4.</sup> unemployment
18-In total income rent and	d profit received by	and respec	tively.
1. workers, capital owners		2. landowners, entr	epreneurs
3. capital owners, landowners		<sup>4.</sup> landowners, wor	kers
19-The sum of the value ac means:	lded is equal to the sale	price to the final co	onsumer. <u>Value added</u>
ارزشگذاری <b>1.</b>	ارزش افز <sub>وده</sub> .2	ارزش بهینه	ارزش نهایی 4۰
20 are cons	umer goods that have a	life span of more th	ian three years.
1. Final goods		2. Durable consume	r goods
3. Nondurable consumer	goods	4. Services	



<b>سری سوال :</b> یک ۱	ون (دقیقه): تستی: ۶۰ تشریحی: .	ں: ٠ زمان آزمو	داد سوالات: تستى : ٣٠٪ تشريحي
		قتصادومديريت	ن <b>ــــوان درس:</b> زبان تخصصی اه
خشی )، مدیریت جهانگردی (چندبخشی	ی (چندبخشی )، مدیریت دولتی (چندب	بداری (چندبخشی )، مدیریت بازرگانی	ِ <b>شته تحصیلی/کد درس:</b> ،( حسا
	ی (نظری )چندبخشی۱۲۱۲۱۷۴	ن صنعتی (چندبخشی )، علوم اقتصاده	مديرين
21-which one means: "amo	ounts owned, the legal c	laims against b busines	s or household by
nonowners."			
1. assets	2. liabilities	3. liquidity	<sup>4.</sup> investment
22-which one is not the fun	ction of money?		
1. madium of exchange		2. consumer good	
3. unit of accunting		4. store of value	
23 is the uni	t of accounting in Iran.		
1. transaction deposit	_	2. money	
3. Rial		4. central bank	
24-"Money that you need t	o pay for something" m	ieans:	
1. capital	2. expense	3. interest	4. consumption
25 is the persor	to whom something be	elongs.	
1. producer	2. consumer	3. debtor	4. owner
26 is someone	who sells things such a	s newspaper.	
1. Worker	2. Vendor	3. Wabbor	<sup>4.</sup> Reentrant
27-He tried to th	e information he need.		
1. acquire	2. consume	3. cost	<sup>4.</sup> investment
28 means : "A	general rule or scientif	ic law about how some	thing happens or
works."			
1. bill	2. stable	3. record	<sup>4.</sup> principle
29-The essential task of an directing means:	economy is <u>directing</u> re	sources into useful goo	ds and services.
<b>1.</b> تولید	طراحي 2.	هدایت .3	بهینه نمودن .4
30-If you make a prediction	, you say what you thin	k will happen. predicti	on means:
1. planning	<sup>2.</sup> directing	3. coordinating	4. forecasting

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شـمار، سـواك	پاسخ صعیح	وضعيت كليد
1	5	عادي
2	ب	عادي
3	الف	عادي
4	۵.	عادي
5	الف	عادي
6	ب	عادي
7	ب	عادي
8	د	عادي
9	5	عادي
10	5	عادي
11	د	عادي
12	ب	عادي
13	الف	عادي
14	الف	عادي
15	د	عادي
16	د	عادي
17	الف	عادي
18	ب	عادي
19	ب	عادي
20	ب	عادي
21	Ų	عادي
22	Ų	عادي
23	3	عادي
24	Ų	عادي
25	۵	عادي
26	Ų	عادي
27	الف	عادي
28	3	عادي
29	3	عادي
30	3	عادي