

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ---
زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: --- تشریحی: ---

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نام درس: زبان تخصصی اقتصاد و مدیریت

رشته تحصیلی / کد درس: حسابداری- اقتصاد - کلیه گرا

مجاز است.

استفاده از:

کد سری سؤال: یک (۱)

امام خمینی (ره): این محرم و صفر است که اسلام را زنده نگه داشته است.

Choose the best answer and then mark it on your answer sheet.

1-Five notable phrases contained in definition that need further study are: (1) social science, (2) allocation, (3) limited resources, (4) production, and (5) unlimited wants and needs.

- a. goods b. services c. rationality d. economics

2-Sports stadiums, museums, and plays are examples of

- a. government-sponsored good b. government free-riders
c. government-inhibited good d. government failure

3-The essential task of a(n) is to transform resources into useful goods and services (the act of production), then distribute or allocate these products to useful ends (the act of consumption).

- a. evaluation b. price System c. economy d. capital

4-In economics, we assume that people do not intentionally make decisions that will leave them worse off. This is known as the assumption.

- a. rationality b. wants c. model d. individual

5-Most models use theparibus assumption that all other things are held constant, or equal.

- a. normative b. ceteris paribus c. inflation d. fund

6-..... is a special sort of human effort that takes on the risk of bringing labor, capital, and land together and organizing production.

- a. Human capital b. Production possibilities curve
c. Opportunity cost d. Entrepreneurship

7-In account of text, are unlimited; they include all material desires and all nonmaterial desires, such as affection, power, and prestige.

- a. lands b. wants c. scarcity d. labour

8-..... is one half of the market exchange process; the other is supply.

- a. Exchange b. Commodity c. Consumer d. Demand

9-If the number of firms increases, will increase.

- a. demand b. market c. supply d. unemployment

10-There is normally a(n) relationship between price and quantity of a good supplied, other things held constant.

- a. desirable b. controlling c. alternative d. direct

11-The law of demand posits a(n) relationship between the quantity demanded of a good and its price, other things being constant.

- a. inverse b. upward c. implicit d. explicit

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- 12-Heroin, cigarettes, gambling, and cocaine are examples of
a. government-sponsored good b. government-inhibited good
c. government free-riders d. government failure
- 13-The principle of does not apply to public goods as it does to private goods.
a. political b. final c. rival d. legal
- 14-Psychological researchers believe that being fired creates as much stress as the death of a close friend.
a. being burned b. dismiss from a job
c. to shoot bullets out d. to make sb feel very excited about sth
- 15-If your money income stays the same but the price of one good that you are buying goes up, your effective purchasing power falls, and vice versa.
a. the value of money for buying goods and services.
b. something that actually exist.
c. the real value of anything.
d. interest rate of what you buy.
- 16-In account of text, unemployment occurs because of transaction costs in the labor market. For example, workers do not have full information about vacancies and must search for jobs.
a. structural b. natural c. frictional d. legal
- 17-The purchase of equipment and factories-capital goods-is called
a. final investment b. fixed investment c. GDP d. FASB
- 18-Britain's poor economic performance caused to high rate of unemployment.
a. the manner of functioning or operating b. the act of performing a play
c. the act or process of assigning d. the state of owning something
- 19-The receipt of payment is total..... .Businesses sell goods and services to households that pay for them.
a. output b. capacity c. fund d. income
- 20-The Rial value of final output must always equal total income; the variable that adjusts to make this so is known as
a. profit b. market c. factor d. service
- 21-As Iran residents, we purchase foreign goods which are called.....
a. goods b. exports
c. services d. imports
- 22-Every financial intermediary has its own sources of funds, which are liabilities of that institution.
a. nominal values b. information possessed
c. amounts owed d. responsibilities
- 23-Money's attribute as the most readily tradable asset is called.....
a. liquidity b. liability c. barter d. thrift

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24-Rial is the in Iran.

- a. unit of measurement b. thrift institution
c. unit of accounting d. travelers' check

25-The direct exchange of goods and services for other goods and services without the use of money is called.....

- a. liquid b. deposit c. standard d. barter

26-The interest you pay on your mortgage is very high.

- a. the extra money that you pay back when you borrow money
b. a good result or an advantage for sb/sth
c. an activity or a subject that you enjoy
d. the feeling that you have when you want to know

27-Computerized bank are always correct.

- a. statements b. vendors c. rents d. capitals

Cloze Test:

Direct versus Indirect Financing

When individuals choose to hold some of their savings in new bonds issued by a corporation, their purchases of the bonds are in effect direct loans to the business. This is an example of28..... finance, in which people lend funds directly to a business. Business financing is not always direct. Individuals might choose instead to hold a time deposit at a bank. The bank may then ...29.... to the same company. In this way, the same ...30..... can provide indirect finance to a business. The bank makes this possible by intermediating the financing of the company.

28-

- a. Lower b. indirect c. evaluative d. Direct

29-

- a. lend b. intend c. borrow d. convert

30-

- a. creditor b. entrant c. people d. job loser