



1- Every time one is forced by scarcity to make a choice, one is incurring..... .

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| 1. allocation of resources | 2. opportunity costs |
| 3. scarcity solutions | 4. inadequate supply |

2- Poverty results not from the fact that there is not enough to go around, but from the fact that what is produced is not.....equally.

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| 1. distributed | 2. rejected | 3. sold | 4. chosen |
|----------------|-------------|---------|-----------|

3-can be defined as the allocation of different jobs to different people.

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| 1. Social science | 2. Market transaction |
| 3. Specialization of labor | 4. Methods of production |

4- It is common practice to call a minor depress a recession.

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| 1. small | 2. unusual | 3. huge | 4. usual |
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5- National theory predicts that an increase in the government's budget deficit will increase the rate of

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|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. economic/tax | 2. market/inflation |
| 3. income/tax | 4. price/tax |

6- Given a statement of objectives economic analysis can be used to invent or publicize proposed policies that will achieve the objectives.

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| 1. effects | 2. forces | 3. costs | 4. aims |
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7- The unit of.....is the unit in which prices are quoted and books kept.

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| 1. account | 2. standard | 3. value | 4. medium |
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8- If output limitations are not present,.....will raise output and employment with little effect on prices.

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| 1. decrease in aggregate demand | 2. increase in aggregate demand |
| 3. increase in aggregate demand and supply | 4. increase in aggregate supply |

9- A minimum standard for jobs, acceptable to workers is commonly known as.....wage.

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| 1. reserve | 2. equate | 3. total | 4. endowing |
|------------|-----------|----------|-------------|

10- Are the country's resources being fully....., or are some lying idle?

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|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. utilized | 2. refused | 3. purchased | 4. produced |
|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|

11- Economics has a large to play in defining goal conflicts by identifying the effects, indirect as well as direct, of a proposed policy.

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|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1. size | 2. space | 3. role | 4. order |
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12-cost and comfort are the..... factors in choosing a new house.

1. determinig 2. determined 3. determination 4. determine

13-As the economic recession continued,many firms were forced into..... .

1. wage rigidity 2. precautionary balance
3. store of value 4. insolvency

14-The difference between macroeconomics and microeconomics is primarily the empasis and..... .

1. exposition 2. conflict 3. economists 4. operation

15-In the case of unemployment,.....is going to

1. potential buyers/increase 2. product/increase
3. stabilization policies/waste 4. potential output/waste

16-Changes in government.....andaffect the level of taxes.

1. spending/intermediate goods 2. income/loans
3. earnings/income 4. spending/income

17-.....can be defined as the value of final goods and services produced.

1. Added value 2. Gross product
3. Underproduction 4. Disposable income

18-.....are employees who voluntarily leave their current employment either to change jobs or to leave labor force.

1. Managers 2. Unemployers 3. Quitors 4. Refraners

19-Which part of the GNP should be set aside in order to maintain the productive capacity of the economy?

1. intermediate goods 2. budget deficit
3. depreciation 4. fiscal policy

20-How does one acquire the greates return from expenditure on energy and time?

1. spending 2. waste 3. charge 4. passing

21-He was hesitant about giving a loan to us because our project was speculative and there were no guarantees of success.

1. sure 2. certain 3. ultimate 4. unpractical



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22- It is not possible to say a priori that a policy which results in people working less is necessarily an undesirable policy.

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| 1. without analysis | 2. from past experience |
| 3. intuitively | 4. without logic |

23- Opportunity costs are measured in terms of forgone alternatives.

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| 1. inevitable | 2. former | 3. fix | 4. anticipated |
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24- 'Auction' in persian means.....

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|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 1. مزایده | 2. مناقصه | 3. سرمایه | 4. زیان |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|

25- 'Normative economics' in persian means.....

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|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. اقتصاد تحققی | 2. اقتصاد پایاپای | 3. اقتصاد هنجاری | 4. اقتصاد مثبت |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|

26- 'Benchmark' in persian means.....

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|---------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. مینا | 2. پایان | 3. جیره بندی | 4. اولویت |
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27- 'Disbursements' in persian means.....

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| 1. تورم شدید | 2. مخارج | 3. پس انداز | 4. نوسان |
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28- 'Supply-side' in persian means.....

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| 1. بخش عرضه | 2. نرخ عرضه | 3. عرضه کل | 4. طرفدار عرضه |
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29- 'Amenable' in persian means.....

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| 1. توازن | 2. کشش | 3. تابع | 4. سود |
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30- 'Decomposition' in persian means.....

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|----------|-----------|----------|--------|
| 1. تجزیه | 2. فاکتور | 3. تخصیص | 4. وقف |
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