

1-The main reason why it is profitable to establish a firm would seem to be that there is a cost of using the price mechanism. "Profitable" means:

1. Growing profit 2. Yielding profit 3. Losing profit 4. Costing profit

2- "the Great Contraction in the United States occurred" means:

1. اتحادیه کوشش مهمی را انجام می دهد 2. قرارداد بزرگی در ایالات متحده بسته شد
3. کسادی بزرگ در ایالات متحده رخ داد 4. کسادی بزرگ در اتحادیه رخ داد

3-The New classical filled Gap.

1. an important logical 2. an important good
3. a special logic 4. a new logical

۴- کدام گزینه حاوی واژه انگلیسی "انعطاف پذیری کامل مزدها و قیمت ها" است؟

۱. Completely Rational of prices and wages
۲. Rational prices and wages
۳. Implicitly flexible of prices and wages
۴. Perfect flexibility of prices and wages

5-Balanced growth, means:

1. رشد برابر 2. رشد متوازن 3. توسعه 4. توسعه پایدار

6-Environmental policies usually consist of two components: Setting a goal and choosing instruments to achieve that goal.

What is the meaning of "achieve"?

1. دستیابی 2. هدف یابی 3. ترکیب 4. انتخاب

7- "Axiom" means:

1. Truth that requires proof 2. New market principles
3. New logical rules 4. A universally accepted principle

8-"Decelerating" means

1. increasing 2. Including 3. decreasing 4. progressive



9-We may note that Schumpeter's theory is concerned with enterprise, not with individual commodities, industries, or sectors of the economy. "commodities" means:

1. کشاورزی 2. اهداف 3. کارآفرینان 4. کالاها

10-Pollution means:

1. جمعیت 2. آلودگی 3. وام 4. هزینه

11-The twin axioms of the New classical school of thought are the premiss ofand the premiss of perfect flexibility of prices and wages.

1. cost- benefit 2. rational expectations
3. beneficial expectations 4. fixed prices

12-"possibility frontier" means:

1. حد تولید 2. مرز هزینه 3. مسیر توسعه 4. مرز امکانات

13-The main criticism of orthodox growth theories is that they assume that technical progress is independent of investment. "Criticism" means:

1. ویژگی 2. توصیف 3. توسعه 4. نقد

۱۴- کدام گزینه حاوی واژه انگلیسی "تقسیم کار" است؟

۱. Division of work ۲. Separation of labor
۳. Labor deviation ۴. Division of labor

15-In kaldor model (1957) the concept of total capital Stock is used.

"capital stock" means:

1. سرمایه نهایی 2. موجودی سرمایه 3. کالا انباره 4. پس انداز نهایی

16-what are the main differences between western European economics and the US are in the economic policy frame works and institution? "institution" means:

1. Population 2. Goods & services 3. Foundation 4. Price systems



17-The..... is fundamental to trade negotiation.

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|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. pollution | 2. harmonization of internal taxes |
| 3. reciprocity principle | 4. discrimination |

18-GATT is the acronym of the

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Great Agreement on Tariffs and Trade | 2. Great Asian countries Tariffs and Trade |
| 3. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade | 4. General Agreement on Tariffs and Taxes |

19-An economist thinks of the system as being co- ordinate.

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|----------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Price | 2. Economic | 3. Society | 4. Income |
|----------|-------------|------------|-----------|

20-What is the opposite of "Price discrimination" ?

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|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Price differences | 2. Price equality | 3. Fixed price | 4. Variable Price |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|

21-Globalization has unfolded as a structuration process, that is, it has involved an interrelation of structural forces and actor initiatives. "structuration process" means:

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|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. نیروهای ساختاری | 2. نیروهای متقابل | 3. فرآیند متقابل | 4. فرآیند ساختاردهی |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|

22-Four underlying trends, or structural shifts in the transition from the GATT to the WTO, need to be address: standards harmonization, legalization, politicization and.....

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|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Capitalization | 2. Taxation | 3. Specialization | 4. Regionalization |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|

23-Monetary policy.....?

1. cannot peg real magnitudes at predetermined levels
2. has not important effect on GDP
3. can peg real expectations
4. cannot peg real expectations at predetermined levels

24-As Keynes believed if liquidity preference is absolute or nearly so, interest rates can not be lowered by monetary measures. "liquidity preference" means:

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|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. رجحان نقدینگی | 2. رجحان مالی | 3. ترجیحات سیال | 4. ترجیحات پویا |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|



زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۹۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۴۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: زبان تخصصی

رشته تحصیلی/ کد درس: علوم اقتصادی ۱۲۲۵۰۱۲

25- "expansionary" means:

1. انبساطی 2. انقباضی 3. تصاعدی 4. تقریبی

26- What is the meaning of "tight monetary policy"?

1. سیاست مالی سهل گیرانه 2. سیاست های اقتصادی سخت گیرانه
3. سیاست پولی سهل گیرانه 4. سیاست پولی سخت گیرانه

۲۷- کدام گزینه، به ترتیب، حاوی واژگان انگلیسی "تورم، بیکاری، تحریم و رقابت" است؟

۱. Inflation, Unemployment, Competition & Stagflation
۲. Inflation, Unemployment, Sanction & Competition
۳. Employment, Competition, Sanction & Flation
۴. Stagflation, Unemployed, Competed & Depreciation

28- Financial instruments includes:

1. Product labeling 2. innovation 3. Price signals 4. Grants

29- "social security" means:

1. امنیت جامع 2. امنیت جامعه 3. تامین اجتماعی 4. امکان اجتماعی

30- "Incentive" means:

1. ابزار سیاستی 2. عدم تشویق 3. ویژگی 4. مشوق

31- "corporate taxation" means:

1. مالیات بندی بر شرکت 2. مالیات منفی بر شرکت
3. نظام مالیاتی 4. مخارج مالیات بندی

۳۲- کدام گزینه ذیل به معنی "شاخص گمراه کننده" است؟

۱. motive indicator ۲. target indicator
۳. leading index ۴. misleading indicator



33-which one is concern to human factor ?

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|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. tariffs | 2. balanced growth |
| 3. managerial abilities | 4. productive investment |

34-Which one is not the meaning of "slump"?

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|--------------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. Economic crisis | 2. Depression | 3. Fluctuation | 4. Decline |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|------------|

35- "Technical progress" means:

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|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. توسعه علمی | 2. تبادل فنی | 3. پیشرفت فنی | 4. تکنولوژی نوظهور |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|

36-which one is technical innovation?

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|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. electronical communications | 2. regulation |
| 3. guaranties of property rights | 4. Transfer pricing |

37-What is the meaning of "quid pro quo"?

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|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. A thing given in return for something else | 2. Good pro bad |
| 3. Money | 4. A thing given in rate of return |

38-What is the meaning of "entrepreneur"?

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|----------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. کارگر | 2. کارگزار | 3. کاردار | 4. کارآفرین |
|----------|------------|-----------|-------------|

39-Selling prices of products typically respond to an unanticipated rise in nominal demand faster than prices of factors of production. What is the meaning of "unanticipated rise"?

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|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. افزایش شدید | 2. کاهش پیش بینی نشده |
| 3. افزایش پیش بینی نشده | 4. کاهش شدید |

۴۰- کدام گزینه حاوی واژه انگلیسی "ساختار جهانی شدن" است؟

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|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ۱. The structure of globalization | ۲. The global of structure |
| ۳. The construction of globalization | ۴. The combanation of global |