weight:		شناسی اهبر نیکویی برای ایمان است	-	دانشگاه پیام نور مرکز آزمون وسنجش			
1. The social science that studies the allocation of limited resources to the production of goods and services used to satisfy consumer's unlimited wants and needs is called	سری سوال: یک ۱	قیقه) : تستی : ۶۰ تشریحی: ۰	زمان آزمون (د	تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰			
1-The social science that studies the allocation of limited resources to the production of goods and services used to satisfy consumer's unlimited wants and needs is called			يريت	عنــــوان درس: زبان تخصصی اقتصادومد			
services used to satisfy consumer's unlimited wants and needs is called		ی (چندبخشی)۱۲۱۲۱۷۴	نظری)چندبخشی، مدیریت صنعتہ	رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: علوم اقتصادی (ز 			
2- If you make a	• •						
1. decision 2. deletion 3. distribution 4. prediction 3	1. sociology	2. economics	3. management	4. mathematics			
3are things that have value and, more specifically, are used to produce goods and services that satisfy people's wants. 1. Wants 2. Losses 3. Resources 4. Satisfactions 4.Aeconomic statement is: "If the price of gasoline rises, people will buy less". 1. positive 2. neutral 3. negative 4. normative 5. Modern economists are increasingly usinganalysis as the basis of macroeconomic analysis. 3. theoretical 4. microeconomic 1. models 2. rational 3. theoretical 4. microeconomic 6. The four basic categories of resources, or factors of production are: entrepreneurship,, capital, and land. 3. money 4 ground 7	2-If you make a	, you say what you thin	k will happen in the fu	ture.			
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4-Aeconomic statement is: "If the price of gasoline rises, people will buy less". 1. positive 2. neutral 3. negative 4. normative 5-Modern economists are increasingly usinganalysis as the basis of macroeconomic analysis. 1. models 2. rational 3. theoretical 4. microeconomic 1. models 2. rational 3. theoretical 4. microeconomic 6-The four basic categories of resources, or factors of production are: entrepreneurship,, capital, and land. 1. wage 2. labor 3. money 4. ground 7means that we do not ever have enough of everything, including time, to satisfy our every desire. 1. Profit 2. Capital 3. Scarcity 4. Production 8-The more we have of one thing,we can have of others. 1. less 2. least 3. the less 4. less than 9-From the economist's point of view, the termis objectively indefinable. 1. needs 2. wants 3. scarcity 4. less than 10-A situation in which supply and demand are matched and prices stable is called 1. reduction 2. inflation 3. imbalance 4. equilibrium 11- In economics,							
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8-The more we have of one thing,we can have of others. 1. less 2. least 3. the less 4. less than 9-From the economist's point of view, the termis objectively indefinable. 1. needs 2. wants 3. scarcity 4. opportunity cost 10-A situation in which supply and demand are matched and prices stable is called 1. reduction 2. inflation 3. imbalance 4. equilibrium 11-In economics,is a situation in which quality supplied is greater than quantity demanded at a price above the market clearing price.							
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1. needs 2. wants 3. scarcity 4. opportunity cost 10-A situation in which supply and demand are matched and prices stable is called	بيام نور 1. _{less}	2. least	^{3.} the less	4. less than			
3. scarcity 4. opportunity cost 10-A situation in which supply and demand are matched and prices stable is called	9-From the economist's point of view, the termis objectively indefinable.						
10-A situation in which supply and demand are matched and prices stable is called	1. needs	1	^{2.} wants				
1. reduction 2. inflation 3. imbalance 4. equilibrium 11-In economics,is a situation in which quality supplied is greater than quantity demanded at a price above the market clearing price. 4. equilibrium	^{3.} scarcity		^{4.} opportunity cos	st			
11-In economics,is a situation in which quality supplied is greater than quantity demanded at a price above the market clearing price.	10-A situation in which supply and demand are matched and prices stable is called						
at a price above the market clearing price.	^{1.} reduction	^{2.} inflation	^{3.} imbalance	^{4.} equilibrium			
1. scarcity ² . surplus ³ . supply ⁴ . demand							
	1. scarcity	^{2.} surplus	3. supply	^{4.} demand			

	نارشناسی ں راهبر نیکویی برای ایمان است		دانشگاه پيام نور مرکز آزمون وسنجش				
سری سوال : یک ۱	(دقیقه): تستی: ۶۰٪ تشریحی: ۰		تعداد سوالات : تستی : ۳۰ تشریحی : ۰				
	نعتی (چندبخشی)۱۲۱۲۱۷۴		عنـــوان درس: زبان تخصصی اقتصادو رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: علوم اقتصادی				
	¹²⁻ The law of demand tells us that the quantity demanded of any commodity isrelated to its price, other things being constant.						
1. inversely	^{2.} precisely	^{3.} directly	4. exactly				
13-A reduction in the nu curve	13-A reduction in the number of potential buyers at any given price shifts the market demand						
1. fixed	^{2.} costant	^{3.} inward	^{4.} upward				
14-The management of money, credit, banking and investments is called							
1. _{Ioan}	^{2.} finance	^{3.} credit	^{4.} liabilities				
15-The person or organization that promotes or supports something or somebody is called							
1. seller	2. buyer	^{3.} sponsor	4. consumer				
	16-The system by which a government collects money from people and spends it on such things as defense, education, and so on is called						
1. salary	^{2.} taxation	^{3.} payment	^{4.} expenses				
17-The nature of public goods leads to theproblem, a situation in which some individuals take advantage of the fact that others will assume the burden of paying for public goods such as national defense.							
1. security	^{2.} stability	^{3.} rationality	^{4.} free-rider				
¹⁸⁻ The person who officially enters a competition or institution is called							
1. entrant	2. tenant	^{3.} consumer	^{4.} distributor				
19-An individual in the l	abor force whose employme	nt is involuntarily term	inated is called				
¹ - job loser	2. reentrant	^{3.} job leaver	4. job applicant				
44 1	s an upward movement in the						
1. loss	^{2.} profit	3. capital	^{4.} inflation				
	g goods to another country is 2. export		2010-0				
•	·	^{3.} revenue	^{4.} taxation				
22-Any medium that is universally accepted in an economy both by sellers of goods and services as payment for those goods and services and by creditors as payment for debts is called							
1. _{loss}	2. _{tax}	^{3.} price	^{4.} money				
صفحه ۲۱: ۳		نیمسال دوم	1010/101021901				

	نارشناسی ی راهبر نیکویی برای ایمان است		دانشگاه پیام نور مرکز آزمون وسنجش
سری سوال : یک ۱	(دقیقه): تستی: ۶۰٪ تشریحی: ۰	زمان آزمون	تعداد سوالات: تستی : ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰
	عتی (چندبخشی)۱۲۱۲۱۷۴		عنـــوان درس: زبان تخصصی اقتصا رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: علوم اقتصا
23-The extra money that yo you have borrowed some	-	• •	r money that you pay if
1. debt	^{2.} discount	^{3.} interest	⁴ . percentage
24-The word 'FASB' stands f	or Financial Accounting	Board .	
1. Staff	^{2.} Study	^{3.} Stbility	^{4.} Standard
25-By Peter Ducker, "Manag manger and manages wo			
1. many	^{2.} one	^{3.} any	^{4.} no
26-The ultimate source of <u>or</u> means	oportunity cost is the per	vasive problem of scarci	ty. ' Opportunity cost'
1. تخمين بها	هزينه فرصت .2	اللهي هزينه تمام شده 3.	بهای تمام شده کالا 4.
27-A situation in which some <u>shortage</u> . 'Shortage' <mark>m</mark> ea		obtained in sufficient an	nounts is called
1. _{کمبود}	^{2.} _{تعادل} وشگاه آنلاین نمونه	ی فراکیر ^{تساوی 3.}	افزایش .4
28-Grain is one of the intern		iate goods' means	
انبار کالا 1.	کالای حیاتی ^{.2}	کالای واسطه ای 3.	خوبی های موجود 4.
29-The <u>balance sheet</u> is listin sheet' means	ng of assets, liabilities, an	d owner's equity at a po	int in time. 'Balance
خزانه 1.	تراز نامه .2	دفتر کل 3.	صندوق پول 4.
30-The expenses of an impo everyone are called <u>utilit</u>			t is provided for
<u></u> درامد کافی		هزينه هاي غير ضروري 2.	
عدام مرور مخارج ثانويه 3.	منابع	مخارج اوليه .4	
بام نوری			
PNU-CL	UB.COM		
صفحه ۲۲; ۳		نیمسال دوم '	۱۰۱۰/۱۰۱۰۲۱۹۰۱