

تعداد سؤال: فنی ۳۰ تکمیلی - تشریحی -

نام درس: زبان خارجی (۲)

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: اقتصاد

کد درس: ۷۰۱۱۱۳

زمان امتحان: تئوری و تکمیلی ۷۰ دقیقه تشریحی — دقیقه

[استفاده از فرهنگ لغات مجاز نیست ☆ سوالات تئوری نمره منفی دارد]

تعداد کل صفحات: ۴

نیمسال دوم ۸۲-۸۳

Part One:

Directions: Choose the best item (a, b, c, or d) for the underlined words or phrases in the following sentences.

- The company conducted a survey of its new product among the consumers.
a. distributors b. producers c. users d. sellers
- As the economic recession continued, many firms were forced into insolvency.
a. close down b. inability to pay debts c. dissolved d. bankruptcy
- Deflating the value of the dollar means more currency is needed to acquire goods.
a. excluding b. reducing c. contracting d. replacing
- The value of the flour, sugar, baking powder used in baking a cake is not included in GNP since they are intermediate goods.
a. end products that are sold b. raw material
c. different parts of an output d. production costs
- The wants of two individuals would have to be identically matched for the exchange to take place.
a. possibly b. preferably c. certainly d. similarly
- The banker was hesitant about giving a loan to the businessman because his project was speculative and there were no guarantee of success.
a. unsubstantial b. unpractical c. uncertain d. risky
- The price of bonds fluctuates from day to day on the open market.
a. runs b. changes c. produces d. passes
- Consumers dislike inflation because it is often associated with disturbances, such as the oil price shocks, that reduce their real incomes.
a. connected b. grew c. created d. noted
- One of the central facts of policy is that the effects of monetary and fiscal policy on the economy are not fully predictable.
a. interest rates b. exports c. imports d. taxes

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نیمسال دوم ۸۲-۸۳

18. A fixed payment at regular intervals for services is called
- a. money b. salary c. minimum wage d. compensation
19. Unemploymentis a program to protect workers against complete loss of earnings in the event of unemployment.
- a. assessment b. evaluation c. insurance d. rule
20. Propermeans making sure that each purchase is worth its opportunity cost.
- a. budgeting b. organizing c. distracting d. moving
21. Thevalue of the car after two years comes down to nothing.
- a. production b. expansion c. exchange d. depreciation
22. Some of the most famous universities have numerous..... they have a large sums of money in their budgets for different purposes.
- a. markets b. endowment c. sales d. regression
23. As a machine isfor production, its value is transferred to the product that is produced and sold.
- a. included b. consumed c. utilized d. fluctuated
24. A person, business or firm that provide building materials or labor for building job is called
- a. constructor b. contractor c. consumer d. cooperator
25. The members of the cartelthe price of oil in order to decrease consumption and waste.
- a. fixed b. understood c. provided d. attracted
26. Many professional, like teachers and civil servants, are hired on annual contracts and some even have life tenure in their jobs.
- a. producers b. employers c. customers d. employees
27. The intermediate stage in the chain of distribution between the manufacturer and the retailer is the
- a. supplier b. middlemen c. distributor d. wholesaler

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28. The company had a wellprofit after successfully fulfilling that major contract.

- a. transferring b. costing c. earning d. spending

Part three: Reading comprehension. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Money is so widely used that we rarely step back to think how remarkable a device it is. It is impossible to imagine a modern economy operating without the use of money or something very much like it. In a mythical barter economy in which there is no money, every transaction has to involve an exchange of goods (and/or services) on both sides of the transaction. The examples of the difficulties of barter are endless. The economist wanting a haircut would have to find a barber wanting to listen to a lecture on economics; the actor wanting a suit would have to find a tailor wanting to watch movies; and so on. Without a medium of exchange, modern economies could not operate.

Money, as a medium of exchange, makes it unnecessary for there to be a 'double coincidence of wants' in exchanges. By the double coincidence, we have in mind the above examples. The wants of two individuals would have to be identically matched for the exchange to take place. For instance, the man selling movie tickets would have to find a buyer whose goods he wanted to buy (the suit) while, at the same time, the woman selling suits would have to find a buyer whose goods she wanted to buy (the movie tickets).

29. According to the above passage concept, if rocks were generally accepted by everyone as an exchange, rocks would be considered as

- a. metal b. money c. mineral d. geology

30. By the double coincidence, we mean

- a. That a modern economy operating without money is possible.
 b. every transaction has to involve an exchange of any goods.
 c. that without a medium of exchange, economy could operate properly.
 d. the wants of two individuals would have to be identically matched for the exchange to take place.