سری سوال: یک ۱)): تستى: 100٪ تشريحى: 0	زمان آزمون (دقیقه	تعداد سوالات: تستى: 35٪ تشريحي: ٠	
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1-Relevant information information.	helps users confirm or c	correct prior expectations	; it has feedbackfor	
1. _{loss}	2. price	3. value	4. miss	
2-Residual interest in th called	e assets of an entity tha	t remains after deducting	its liabilities is	
1. losses	^{2.} equity	^{3.} revenue	4. expenses	
3-Which of the following	g choices <u>decreases</u> the	equity?		
1. gains	2. assets	3. revenues	4. losses	
4beha value of society.	avior typically is viewed	as acting in a manner tha	t is consistent with the	
1. Ethical	^{2.} Financial	3. External	4. Responsible	
5-General purpose finan information.	ncial reporting is designe	ed to serve the needs of	users of financial	
1. external	^{2.} internal	3. private	4. inside	
6-Investors and creditor pastof the ente		on on the income stateme	ent to evaluate the	
1. perform	2. performs	3. performed	4. performance	
7-Which of the following	g choices is a <u>revenue</u> ?			
1. _{tax}	2. sales	3. building	4. depreciation	
8-Expenses are deducted	d from revenues to arriv	ve at net income or	•	
1. _{loss}	2. sale	3. gain	4. revenue	
9-The format of the statement of cash flows is method and indirect method.				
1. rare	^{2.} indirect	^{3.} direct	^{4.} unusual	

حضرت على(ع): دانش راهبر نيكويي براي ايمان است

سری سوال : یک ۱	زمان آزمون (دقیقه) : تستی : ۱۰۰ تشریحی : ۰		تعداد سوالات: تستى : 35٪ تشريحي: ٠
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10-The transaction appro	ach to measure	ment requires the use of r	evenue, expense,loss, and
1. outcome	2. inflow	3. income	4. outflow
11-A central task of the	in an entity is cost	management.	
1. creditors	2. managers	^{3.} auditors	4. customers
12-Financial accounting is	s constrained by	accepted accounting p	rinciples.
1. slowly	^{2.} quietly	3. usually	4. generally
13-The factors that direct	:ly affect customer satisf	faction are called "key	factors".
1. _{success}	2. cost	3. plan	^{4.} finance
14-The number of organiz	zations aiming to be "cu	stomer-driven' is large and	d
1. reducing	2. increasing	3. declining	4. falling
15-The external environm	nent includes customers	, suppliers, and go	vernment bodies.
1. compete	2. competes	3. competitive	4. competitors
16-Accountants usually d objective.	efineas a resoui	ce sacrificed or foregone t	o achieve a specific
1. cost	2. asset	3. capital	4. liability
17-Conversion costs are a	all manufacturing costs o	other thancosts.	
1. fixed	^{2.} actual	^{3.} direct materials	^{4.} variable
18-Noncapitalized costs	are recorded as	of the accounting period w	hen they are incurred.
1. losses	^{2.} expenses	^{3.} capital	4. liabilities
19-Behavior pattern in re costs.	lation to changes in the	level of a cost driver is var	iable costs and
1. direct	2. fixed	3. total	4. indirect

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20-In the three-part class costs.	sification,costs wo	ould comprise direct ma	aterials cost and direct labor
1. unreal	^{2.} unusual	^{3.} unimportant	^{4.} prime
21-CVP analysis provides Volume	a sweeping financial over	view of the planning pr	ocess. CVP stands for Cost-
1. price	2. process	3. profit	4. product
22-There are countless de	efinitions of planning and	control. 'Countless' mea	ans
1. no	2. few	3. slight	4. a lot of
23-The goods fully compl	eted but not yetar	e called 'finished goods	inventory'.
1. sold	2. bought	^{3.} made	4. purchased
·	ates how a product-cost ar 'Illustrates' means	nount may include only	inventorial costs in the
1. hides	2. varies	3. shows	^{4.} destroys
25-Managers may assign	different costs to the sam	e cost object depending	gtheir purpose.
1. _{Of}	2. on	3. off	4. with
26-Operating income is t	otal revenue from operati	onstotal costs	from operations.
1. plus	2. minus	^{3.} divide	4. multiply
27-We focus on the speci	ial case of CVP relationship	o for two <u>major</u> reasons	s. 'Major' means
1. rare	2. unusual	3. important	4. unimportant
	ort are sometimes referred es. 'Economic consequence		nsequences of accounting
اقتصاد كلان 1.	فرهنگ های متعدد 2.	نتایج فرهنگی 3.	پیامد های اقتصادی 4.
	es the same accounting tre e use of accounting standa		ts, the entity is considered
رايج 1.	متداول 2.	متغيير	ثابت 4.

سری سوال: یک ۱): تستی: ۱۰۰٪ تشریحی: ۰	زمان آزمون (دقیقه	ىداد سوالات: تستى : 35٪ تشريحى: .
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30-The <u>subsection</u> repor expenses'. 'Subsectio		administration is called	administrative or general
1. بخش فرضی	بخش فرعي 2.	بخش اصلی 3۰	بخش مهم .4
31-The economic environmeans	nment and financial acco	ounting and reporting <u>affe</u>	ect each other. "Affect"
ثابت ماندن 1.	حذف کر _{دن} .2	تاثیرگذاشتن 3۰	کمک نکردن ۔4
32-The business and inverse means	estment community use	s this report to <u>determine</u>	profitability. 'Determine'
ت ع یین کردن .1	فسخ ک _{ردن} .2	متهم کردن 3.	دوری کردن .4
33-Accountants combine 'Particular' means	-	answer the questions fro	m <u>particular</u> users.
نادان 1.	2. _{بايان}	3. عام	4. خاص
34-In this chapter we ass	sume that all <u>manufactu</u>	ring costs are inventoriab	le. "Manufacturing" means
تولید <i>ی</i> .1	2. تبدیل	اولیه 3۰	موجودی .4
35- <u>The breakeven point</u> breakeven point" me		it where total revenues a	nd total cost are equal. "The
نقطه نظر 1.	همه نقاط .2	سراسر دنیا 3.	نقطه سربسر