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نام :

نام خانوادگی :

محل امضاء :

صبح جمعه
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جمهوری اسلامی ایران
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری
سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور

اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.
امام خمینی (ره)

آزمون ورودی دوره‌های کارشناسی ارشد ناپیوسته داخل – سال ۱۳۹۳

مجموعه علوم اقتصادی – کد ۱۱۰۵

مدت پاسخگویی: ۲۱۰ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۱۵۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	زبان عمومی و تخصصی	۳۰	۱	۳۰
۲	اقتصاد خرد	۲۵	۳۱	۵۵
۳	اقتصاد کلان	۲۵	۵۶	۸۰
۴	ریاضی	۲۵	۸۱	۱۰۵
۵	آمار	۲۰	۱۰۶	۱۲۵
۶	مجموعه دروس تخصصی (تجارت بین‌الملل، مالیه بین‌الملل، بخش عمومی، پول و بانکداری، اقتصاد اسلامی)	۲۵	۱۲۶	۱۵۰

بهمن ماه سال ۱۳۹۲

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نمی‌باشد.

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.

حق چاپ و تکثیر سؤالات پس از برگزاری آزمون برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

Part A: Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the word or the phrase (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes each sentence. Then mark your answer sheet.

- 1- The two groups of students should be taught differently in that their learning needs are quite _____.
1) bizarre 2) distinct 3) stable 4) reckless
- 2- This mildly picaresque novel _____ a boy's flight from prep school to an eventful weekend in a big city.
1) recounts 2) accumulates 3) asserts 4) restricts
- 3- The two companies worked in _____ and lowered their prices to make their rival company collapse.
1) ambivalence 2) validity 3) chaos 4) collusion
- 4- The U.S. was accused of _____ international efforts to combat global warming.
1) regretting 2) convicting 3) undermining 4) accelerating
- 5- Richard is so _____ that his diet consists almost exclusively of catfish and chicken liver-the two most inexpensive foods in the store.
1) frugal 2) timid 3) selective 4) astute
- 6- Even after traveling 62 miles, the _____ runner kept on moving.
1) congenial 2) indefatigable 3) flimsy 4) indifferent
- 7- As we traveled to college for the first time, the family car was laden with books, clothing, _____, and other necessities.
1) warehouses 2) amenities 3) fragments 4) appliances
- 8- When Eileen _____ me to a fight, I could see the hatred in her eyes.
1) strengthened 2) derived 3) challenged 4) justified
- 9- People like to be around George because he is so _____ and good-natured, so it comes as no surprise that he has so many good friends.
1) affable 2) sarcastic 3) superficial 4) half-hearted
- 10- The new tax policy was criticized in that it was argued that the rich were actually the main _____ of the tax cuts.
1) hedonists 2) savants 3) benefactors 4) beneficiaries

Part B: Cloze Passage

Directions: Read the following passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark your answer sheet.

Quantum teleportation exploits some of the most basic (and peculiar) features of quantum mechanics, (11) _____ in the first quarter of the 20th century to explain (12) _____ at the level of individual atoms. (13) _____ the beginning, theorists realized that quantum physics led to a plethora of new phenomena, (14) _____ defy common sense. Technological progress in the final quarter of the 20th century has enabled researchers to conduct many experiments that not only demonstrate fundamental, sometimes bizarre aspects of quantum mechanics but, (15) _____ in the case of quantum teleportation, apply them to achieve previously inconceivable feats.

- 11- 1) invented a branch of physics 2) a branch of physics invented
3) a branch of physics was invented 4) that invented a branch of physics
- 12- 1) occurrence in processes 2) that processes that occur
3) processes that occur 4) processes of occurrence
- 13- 1) Since 2) Of 3) From 4) For
- 14- 1) some of which 2) some of them 3) some of those 4) of them some
- 15- 1) also 2) as 3) like 4) such a

PART C: Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following three passages and answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

Passage 1:

Because most people do not volunteer to pay taxes or police their own financial affairs, governments cannot influence economic activity simply by asking people to pollute less, to give money to the poor, or to be innovative. To accomplish these things, governments have to pass laws. Since the early twentieth century, governments of countries with advanced industrial or service economies have been playing an increasing role in economics. This can be seen in the growth of government taxation and spending, in the growing share of national income devoted to income-support payments, and by the enormous increase in the control of economic activity.

The large-scale organization of business, as seen in mass production and distribution, has led to the formation of large-scale organizations—corporations, labor unions, and government structures—that have grown in importance in the past several decades. Their presence and growing dominance have shifted capitalist economies away from traditional market forces and toward government administration of markets.

In the United States, government provides a framework of laws for the conduct of economic activity that attempt to make it serve the public interest. For instance, the individual states and the federal government have passed laws to shield investors against fraud. These laws specify what information has to be disclosed to prospective investors when shares of stocks or bonds are offered for sale. Another important area of law concerns the labor force, such as regulation of work hours, minimum wages, health and safety conditions, child labor, and the rights of workers to form unions, to strike, to demonstrate peacefully, and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

In other nations, the ways in which governments intervene in their economies has varied; however, governments everywhere deal with essentially the same issues and participate in economic activity. Even governments that are reluctant to regulate commerce directly have undertaken large-scale projects such as hydroelectric and nuclear energy developments, transportation networks, or expansion of health, education, and other public services.

16- What can be the best title for this passage?

- 1) Big Business Organizations
- 2) Economic Activities People Do
- 3) The Role of Government in the Economy
- 4) Laws for the Conduct of Economic Activity

17- According to the passage, governments intervene in economic activity because -----.

- 1) the economy would fail without the help of government
- 2) people do not willingly regulate their own business affairs
- 3) businesses pay governments to participate in economic activity
- 4) governments understand the economy better than anyone else does

18- The word “this” in line 5 refers to -----.

- 1) economic activity
- 2) increasing role in economics
- 3) asking people to pollute less
- 4) the early twentieth century

- 19- According to the passage, how has the growth of large-scale organizations such as corporations and labor unions affected capitalist economies?
- 1) It has led to the increasing role of government in economic activity.
 - 2) It has forced governments to pass laws protecting traditional markets.
 - 3) It has caused unfair competition between large and small businesses.
 - 4) It has destroyed capitalism and replaced it with government ownership.
- 20- In paragraph 3, the author mentions laws to shield investors against fraud as an example of laws that -----.
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) organize business | 2) protect the labor force |
| 3) set the price of stocks | 4) serve the public interest |

Passage 2:

By the 1840s, British North America had developed a vibrant commercial economy based on its abundant natural resources and a growing international trade. Fish, furs, timber, and grains represented over 90 percent of all economic activity. The oldest of the resource commodities, fish, was traditionally associated with Newfoundland and continued to dominate that colony's economy throughout the nineteenth century. The other traditional resource, fur, had a much smaller economic value compared to other resources. However, the fur trade was of tremendous value politically because it provided the means for Great Britain to retain its claim over much of Canada, and also formed the basis of the relationship between the British and the aboriginal peoples.

Timber and grain eventually replaced fish and fur in economic importance. Every province of British North America except Newfoundland was involved in the timber trade. In New Brunswick, the timber industry controlled every aspect of life, and settlement was closely connected to the opening of new timber territory. In the extensive agricultural lands of the St. Lawrence Valley and Upper Canada, wheat quickly became the dominant crop. Wheat met a growing demand abroad and it transported well as either grain or flour.

- 21- Which source was the earliest to contribute to the economy of British North America?
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) Fish from Newfoundland | 2) Fur from across Canada |
| 3) Wheat from Upper Canada | 4) Timber from New Brunswick |
- 22- According to the passage, what is the main reason for the importance of the fur trade?
- 1) Fur had more economic value than any other natural resource.
 - 2) Fur formed the basis of the local economy everywhere in Canada.
 - 3) The fur trade supplied all of the fur needed in Great Britain.
 - 4) The fur trade allowed Great Britain to control a large part of Canada.
- 23- Which statement best describes the British North American economy around the 1840?
- 1) Economic activity varied greatly from one province to another.
 - 2) The economy was based mainly on the exportation of timber and wheat.
 - 3) Four important resources supported most of the commercial activity.
 - 4) Great Britain maintained strict control over all aspects of the economy.
- 24- The word "dominant" in line 13 is closest in meaning to -----.
- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------|------------|
| 1) expensive | 2) original | 3) main | 4) special |
|--------------|-------------|---------|------------|
- 25- According to the passage, in New Brunswick -----.
- 1) the timber industry had great economic importance
 - 2) everybody was involved in the timber and wheat trade
 - 3) a new timber territory opened and controlled all aspects of economy
 - 4) the timber trade paved the way for the development of wheat trade

Passage 3:

By the decades just before the Civil War of the 1860s, the Southern states had developed an economic culture distinct from that of the North. The economy of the South depended largely on two things: cotton and slave labor. Because of the rising demand for cotton from the mills of England, and the invention of the cotton gin in 1793, the cotton production of the South increased tremendously. In 1790, cotton output had been 9,000 bales a year, but by the 1850s, output had soared to five million bales. In the South, cotton was "king." The most readily available source of labor was the institution of slavery. Thus, cotton and slavery became interdependent, and the South grew more reliant on both.

This was in sharp contrast to the North, where farming was becoming more mechanized and diversified. Northern farmers would boast of improvements in the form of new roads, railways, and machinery, and of the production of a variety of crops. In the South, however, farmers bought laborers instead of equipment, and a man's social status depended on the number of slaves he owned. The economic differences between the two regions would ultimately lead to armed conflict and the social restructuring of the South.

26- What is the passage mainly about?

- 1) The Civil War of the 1860s
- 2) The development of the economy of the South
- 3) Farming during the Civil War of the 1860s
- 4) Economic cultures in the North and the South

27- Why did the southern output of cotton greatly increase between 1790 and 1850?

- 1) Southern farmers invested in transportation.
- 2) Southern cotton was superior to Northern cotton.
- 3) The South was trying to dominate the North.
- 4) Mills in England demanded more cotton.

28- What was associated more with the North in the period discussed?

- 1) Slave labor
- 2) Farm machinery
- 3) Military service
- 4) Reliance on one crop

29- The author argues that the Civil War between the North and the South -----.

- 1) was largely the result of economic differences
- 2) forced the South to produce different crops
- 3) began in 1790 and lasted almost seventy years
- 4) was a conflict over control of the cotton trade

30- What is the writer's purpose in the second paragraph?

- 1) To describe the activities of Northern farmers
- 2) To tell the reader when farming became mechanized
- 3) To compare and contrast farming in the North and in the South
- 4) To talk about the economic differences between the North and the South

نوع دفترچه	نام رشته امتحانی	کد رشته امتحانی
A	مجموعه علوم اقتصادی	1105

شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح
1	2	31	4	61	1	91	1	121	1	151	سفید
2	1	32	3	62	3	92	2	122	2	152	سفید
3	4	33	1	63	3	93	3	123	1	153	سفید
4	3	34	2	64	4	94	1	124	3	154	سفید
5	1	35	1	65	4	95	1	125	4	155	سفید
6	2	36	2	66	3	96	2	126	2	156	سفید
7	4	37	4	67	2	97	4	127	3	157	سفید
8	3	38	3	68	4	98	1	128	1	158	سفید
9	1	39	4	69	1	99	3	129	4	159	سفید
10	4	40	1	70	4	100	3	130	3	160	سفید
11	2	41	3	71	2	101	2	131	4	161	سفید
12	3	42	4	72	2	102	2	132	1	162	سفید
13	3	43	2	73	3	103	4	133	2	163	سفید
14	1	44	4	74	2	104	3	134	3	164	سفید
15	2	45	2	75	2	105	1	135	3	165	سفید
16	3	46	1	76	1	106	1	136	1	166	سفید
17	2	47	3	77	3	107	4	137	4	167	سفید
18	2	48	1	78	3	108	3	138	1	168	سفید
19	1	49	2	79	2	109	2	139	3	169	سفید
20	4	50	4	80	4	110	2	140	2	170	سفید
21	1	51	1	81	1	111	1	141	2	171	سفید
22	4	52	1	82	3	112	3	142	3	172	سفید
23	3	53	3	83	2	113	4	143	2	173	سفید
24	3	54	3	84	2	114	4	144	1	174	سفید
25	1	55	1	85	4	115	4	145	4	175	سفید
26	2	56	1	86	3	116	2	146	3	176	سفید
27	4	57	2	87	4	117	1	147	2	177	سفید
28	2	58	1	88	1	118	3	148	1	178	سفید
29	1	59	4	89	4	119	2	149	4	179	سفید
30	3	60	2	90	3	120	3	150	1	180	سفید