

دانلود سوالات زبان عمومی کارشناسی ارشد



نام
نام خانوادگی
محل امضاء

صبح جمعه
۹۳/۱۱/۱۷



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 ۱۳۹۴

مجموعه علوم اقتصادی - کد ۱۱۰۵

تعداد سؤال: ۱۵۰
مدت پاسخگویی: ۲۱۰ دقیقه

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

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.
استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نیست.

بهمن ماه - سال ۱۳۹۳

حق چاپ، تکثیر و انتشار سوالات به هر روش (الکترونیکی و ...) پس از برگزاری آزمون، برای تمامی انحصار حقوقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

آموزش‌های رایگان

دانلود منابع زبان

دانلود رایگان نرم افزارهای آموزشی

PART A: Vocabulary

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

- 1- Being an honest person, she was unwilling to ----- Peter in the swindle he had planned.
1) confirm 2) abet 3) jeopardize 4) impede
- 2- The girl is surrounded by so many possessions that testify to her family's -----.
1) opulence 2) activism 3) propensity 4) elitism
- 3- The physician advised the ----- man to lose weight if he wanted to not be afflicted with different medical complications.
1) craven 2) sturdy 3) immense 4) obese
- 4- Enlightened slave owners were willing to ----- their slaves and thus put an end to the evil.
1) initiate 2) emancipate 3) efface 4) reject
- 5- One of the most striking aspects of Indian cultures was the production of ceremonial costumes and ornaments worn during religious -----.
1) rituals 2) subtleties 3) fashions 4) prefaces
- 6- The Clarks' ----- spending habits have put them in debt.
1) extemporaneous 2) divisive 3) extravagant 4) passionate
- 7- The people who had lost their homes in the fire tried to ----- whatever was salvageable from the ruins of that fire.
1) confront 2) extinguish 3) exclude 4) glean
- 8- The new study will test different doses for safety. And scientists should be able to tell if the antibodies ----- some of Alzheimer's devastating mind-robbing symptoms.
1) emerge 2) predict 3) alleviate 4) precede
- 9- Coaches often tell their players that a little nervousness is good because it keeps them on their -----.
1) limbs 2) toes 3) fingers 4) feet
- 10- Without liquids or food, people typically ----- after 10 to 14 days.
1) diminish 2) recede 3) falter 4) perish

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.

Like most people, students tend to be overconfident about newly learned skills. This self-assessment problem can occur because the common educational practice of "massed training" promotes rapid acquisition of a skill—and self-confidence—but (11) ----- retention of that capability. In mass training, instructors teach students in one or a few intense sessions. Students (12) ----- such instruction quickly obtain the relevant knowledge. Yet skills taught in this way tend to decay rapidly, (13) ----- people remain unaware of this fact. (14) ----- more evident than in driver education. Although millions of dollars (15) ----- on such courses, they do not, the data suggest, produce safer drivers.

- 11- 1) not necessary for the 2) necessarily none of the
3) not necessarily the 4) for no necessary
- 12- 1) undergo 2) undergone 3) by undergoing 4) undergoing
- 13- 1) although 2) however 3) so that 4) then

صفحه ۳	511D	آزمون مجموعه علوم اقتصادی
14- 1) Nowhere might this problem be 3) Nowhere might be this problem	2) This problem nowhere might be 4) Nowhere this problem might be	
15- 1) spent 2) are spent	3) being spent 4) that are spent	

PART C: Reading Comprehension

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

PASSAGE 1:

Economic externalities are (positive or negative) goods or services generated by an economic activity whose costs or benefits do not fall upon the decision-taking agent. They may, alternatively, be thought of as residuals, the difference between 'social' and 'private' costs and benefits. The divergence was first popularized and elaborated by Pigou in *The Economics of Welfare* and is believed to be a major reason for market failure. For example, the market will over-produce goods with high external costs. For that reason a main principle of cost-benefit analysis is that all costs and benefits, no matter to whom they accrue, should be included. Popular discussion rightly emphasizes external costs associated with production, but one should not entirely ignore positive production effects (apples and honey) or effects on the consumption side, either positive (attractive dress) or negative (radio noise).

Various policies are, in principle, available for dealing with externalities. For example, the extent of an activity may be regulated, as in the case of the discharge of industrial effluent into estuaries. Using partial equilibrium analysis the regulation should set the amount of discharge at an 'optimum', that is, where marginal social cost and benefit are equal to one another. This is, of course, very difficult to calculate, so rough rules of thumb are used instead. Economists often argue for the direct use of pricing: the agent is charged a tax (or paid a subsidy) equal to the value of the externality at the margin. The congestion tax is an example of this. Such taxes and subsidies are referred to as Pigouvian: they are intended to internalize the externality. Internalization may also come about spontaneously by the merger of two units inflicting large externalities upon one another.

- 16- **The passage is mainly about -----.**
 1) how to measure externalities 2) externalities and inefficiency
 3) market allocation of collective goods 4) externalities and how to deal with them
- 17- **According to the passage, economic externalities -----.**
 1) were referred to as the main cause of market failure by Pigou
 2) refer to economic activities carried out by decision-making agents
 3) are intended to remove the differences between social and private costs and benefits
 4) are generated when costs and benefits are equal to one another
- 18- **According to the passage, all of the following are among the policies for dealing with externalities EXCEPT -----.**
 1) regulation
 2) pricing
 3) over-production of goods and services
 4) Pigouvian taxes and subsidies
- 19- **The word "effluent" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to -----.**
 1) exchange 2) emission 3) inflation 4) production
- 20- **The writer's attitude toward externalities can be described as -----.**
 1) disproving 2) subjective 3) scientific 4) revolutionary

PASSAGE 2:

Financial crises are a form of economic difficulty more general than commercial crises, which is what they were called in the nineteenth century, but less so than the more pervasive economic crisis envisaged by Marxist economic thought. The typical financial crisis comes after a period of speculation, called 'overtrading' in classical economics, using borrowed money, and occurs when speculators, investors, lenders or depositors try to liquidate all at once. Prices of the asset which had been bid up are driven down, risking bankruptcy of firms and failure of banks.

A typical financial crisis can be divided into several stages. First is an exogenous shock to the economic system, some unexpected change that alters profit opportunities and induces changes in investment. It may be outbreak of war, the end of a war, political revolution. It may be more narrowly economic, such as discovery of a new resource, a major innovation, good crops, bad crops. It can be narrowly financial—the unexpected success of a security issue, conversion of debt to lower interest rates, leading holders to try to maintain their returns in new investments. Whatever the event that perturbs the system, it alters profit opportunities and leads to new patterns of investment and usually to speculation for capital gains.

- 21- The passage mainly discusses -----.**
- 1) formation of financial crises
 - 2) examples of economic difficulty
 - 3) financial crises in emerging markets
 - 4) economic crises from a Marxist perspective
- 22- According to the passage, a typical financial crisis -----.**
- 1) is a certain expected change
 - 2) is a critical organizational function
 - 3) can be broken down into some parts
 - 4) usually keeps profit and investment patterns untouched
- 23- According to the passage, all of the following may lead to financial crises EXCEPT - -----.**
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) political unrest | 2) a new discovery |
| 3) change in the economic system | 4) using up natural resources |
- 24- The word "so" in line 2 refers to -----.**
- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1) economic | 2) general | 3) difficult | 4) commercial |
|-------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
- 25- By reading the passage, one can come to the conclusion that -----.**
- 1) financial crises come up due to purely financial reasons
 - 2) the commercial crises of the 19th century were more serious than those of the 20th century
 - 3) Marx was the first person to deal with economic crises
 - 4) corporations attempt to finance new investments following a financial crisis

PASSAGE 3:

As you know, start-ups are all private companies that are not allowed to sell stocks or shares to the general public. They have to find other ways of raising capital. Some very small companies are able to operate on money their founders have previously saved, but larger companies need to get capital from somewhere else. As everybody knows, banks are usually risk-averse. But there are firms that specialize in finding venture capital.

Some venture capital companies use their own funds to lend money to companies, but most of them raise capital from other financial institutions. Some high net individuals, and who we call angel investors, also invest in start-ups. Although new companies present a high level of

risk , they also have the potential for rapid growth – and consequently high profits–if the new business is successful. As a result of this, institutions like pension funds and insurance companies are increasingly investing in new companies, particularly high–tech ones.

Venture capitalists expect entrepreneurs to provide us with a business plan. Because of the high level of risk involved, investors in start – ups usually expect a higher than average rate of return on their capital. If they cannot get a quick return in cash, they can buy the new company's shares. If the company is successful and later becomes a public company, the venture capitalists will be able to sell their shares then, at a profit. This will be their exit strategy.

- 26- What does the passage mainly discuss?**
- 1) How some private companies raise capital
 - 2) The characteristics of start-ups
 - 3) The history of venture capital companies
 - 4) Levels of risk in private companies
- 27- The word "this" in line 16 refers to -----.**
- 1) selling shares
 - 2) high profits
 - 3) buying shares
 - 4) getting a return in cash
- 28- The word "entrepreneurs" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to -----.**
- 1) user
 - 2) founder
 - 3) employee
 - 4) shareholder
- 29- It can be inferred from the passage that start-ups -----.**
- 1) can easily borrow money from banks when there is a high level of capital risk
 - 2) are not likely to become as successful as public companies
 - 3) have profit potentials despite their high levels of risk
 - 4) have failed to attract investments from companies or individuals
- 30- According to the passage, high net individuals -----.**
- 1) are people who lend money to venture capital companies
 - 2) have investable finance
 - 3) are allowed to sell stocks or shares to the general public
 - 4) manage business transactions in start-ups

پاسخ کلیدی سوالات آزمون کارشناسی ارشد 1394

مجموعه علوم اقتصادی کد 1105

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