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نام:  
نام خانوادگی:  
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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)

صبح جمعه  
۹۵/۰۲/۱۷

**آزمون ورودی دوره‌های کارشناسی ارشد ناپیوسته داخل - سال ۱۳۹۵**

**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 (انگلیسی)	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.

حق چاپ، تکثیر و انتشار سؤالات به هر روش (الکترونیکی و ...) پس از برگزاری آزمون، برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و با متغلفین برابر معمرات رفتار می‌شود.

**PART A: Vocabulary**

**Directions:** Choose the word or phrase (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes the blank. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 1- That ----- car has none of the features, like power windows and steering, that make modern cars so great.  
1) antiquated      2) superficial      3) aesthetic      4) hazardous
- 2- With several agencies regulating the reports, it was difficult for the accused to argue against its -----.  
1) infamy      2) relevance      3) veracity      4) anticipation
- 3- Since Jack did not want a speeding ticket, he tried to ----- the police officer by giving her a compliment.  
1) convict      2) appease      3) reinforce      4) escape
- 4- Trudy studied harder, but there was only ----- improvement in her grades, so she agreed to get a tutor.  
1) marginal      2) commonplace      3) monotonous      4) unbearable
- 5- Living apes—chimpanzees, gorillas, orangutans, gibbons and siamangs—and humans share a constellation of ----- that set them apart from other primates.  
1) demands      2) certainties      3) disciplines      4) traits
- 6- Have you ever noticed how a coin at the bottom of a swimming pool seems to wobble? This occurs because the water in the pool bends the path of light ----- from the coin.  
1) generated      2) recognized      3) reflected      4) differentiated
- 7- Publicly available Web services (e.g. Google, InfoSeek, Northernlight and AltaVista) ----- various techniques to speed up and refine their searches.  
1) specify      2) capture      3) determine      4) employ
- 8- Owing to the protests of the Dominicans and other regulars, the book was prohibited in 1760, but the second part was issued ----- in 1768.  
1) meticulously      2) superstitiously      3) profoundly      4) recklessly
- 9- While admissions offices do admit many students with similar profiles, a college is still a ----- and diverse community.  
1) mundane      2) controversial      3) anonymous      4) heterogeneous
- 10- Despite the security, the thief's ability to break into the museum without being caught remains an ----- to the police.  
1) infection      2) enigma      3) illusion      4) authorization

**PART B: Cloze Passage**

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

Thunder is caused by lightning, which is essentially a stream of electrons flowing between or within clouds or between a cloud and the ground. The air surrounding the electron stream becomes (11) ----- hot—up to 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit—that it forms a resonating tube of partial vacuum (12) ----- the lightning's path. The nearby air rapidly expands and contracts, (13) ----- the column vibrate like a tubular drumhead (14) ----- a tremendous *crack*. As the vibrations gradually die out, the

sound echoes and reverberates, generating the rumbling (15) ----- thunder. We can hear the booms from great distances, 10 or more miles from the lightning that caused them.

- |     |                 |                   |                  |                  |
|-----|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 11- | 1) very         | 2) so             | 3) too           | 4) enough        |
| 12- | 1) surrounding  | 2) surrounds      | 3) that surround | 4) and surround  |
| 13- | 1) that makes   | 2) and making     | 3) making        | 4) it makes      |
| 14- | 1) produces     | 2) is produced by | 3) and produce   | 4) and producing |
| 15- | 1) it is called | 2) is called      | 3) we call       | 4) which called  |

### 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:

Before 1815 manufacturing in the United States had been done in homes or shops by skilled artisans. [A] As master craftworkers, they imparted the knowledge of their trades to apprentices and journeymen. [B] In addition, women often worked in their homes part time, making finished articles from raw material supplied by merchant capitalists. [C] After 1815 this older form of manufacturing, began to give way to factories with machinery tended by unskilled or semiskilled laborers. [D] Cheap transportation networks, the rise of cities, and the availability of capital and credit all stimulated the shift to factory production.

The creation of a labor force that was accustomed to working in factories did not occur easily. Before the rise of the factory, artisans had worked within the home. Apprentices were considered part of the family, and masters were responsible not only for teaching their apprentices a trade but also providing them some education and for supervising their moral behavior. Journeymen knew that if they perfected their skill, they could become respected master artisans with their own shops. Also, skilled artisans did not work by the clock, at a steady pace, but rather in bursts of intense labor alternating with more leisurely time.

The factory changed that. Goods produced by factories were not as finished or elegant as those done by hand, and pride in craftsmanship gave way to the pressure to increase rates of productivity. The new methods of doing business involved a new and stricter sense of time. Factory life necessitated a more regimented schedule, where work began at the sound of a bell and workers kept machines going at a constant pace. At the same time, workers were required to discard old habits, for industrialism demanded a worker who was alert, dependable, and self-disciplined. Absenteeism and lateness hurt productivity and, since work was specialized, disrupted the regular factory routine.

- 16- Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about articles manufactured before 1815?
- 1) They were primarily produced by women.
  - 2) They were generally produced in shops rather than in homes.
  - 3) They were produced mostly in large cities with extensive transportation networks.
  - 4) They were produced with more concern for quality than for speed of production.
- 17- Where in paragraph 1, could the following sentence be added?  
 “This new form of manufacturing depended on the movement of goods to distant locations and a centralized source of labors.”
- 1) A
  - 2) B
  - 3) C
  - 4) D
- 18- Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the underlined sentence in paragraph 2?
- 1) Masters demanded moral behavior from apprentices but often treated them irresponsibly.
  - 2) Masters who trained members of their own family as apprentices demanded excellence from them.
  - 3) The responsibilities of the master to the apprentice went beyond the teaching of a trade.
  - 4) Masters preferred to maintain the trade within the family by supervising and educating the younger family members.
- 19- The word “disrupted” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to -----.
- 1) upset
  - 2) found
  - 3) followed
  - 4) established
- 20- It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that industrialism -----.
- 1) overemphasized craftsmanship
  - 2) required that factory workers work overtime
  - 3) increased productivity at the price of efficiency
  - 4) produced a fundamental change in the way work was done

**PASSAGE 2:**

In October of 2008, revisions to the TARP were announced by the Treasury Secretary allowing for the first \$250 billion to be used to buy equity stakes in nine major U.S. banks, and many smaller banks. This program demands that companies involved lose some tax benefits, and in many cases incur limits on executive compensation. TARP does not allow banks to make redress for losses already incurred on troubled assets, but officials hope that once trading of these assets resumes, their prices will stabilize and ultimately increase in value, resulting in gains to both participating banks and the Treasury itself. The concept of future gains from troubled assets comes from opinion in the financial industry that these assets are oversold, as only a small percentage of all mortgages are in default, while the relative fall in prices represents losses from a much higher default rate.

[A] The Act requires financial institutions selling assets to TARP to issue equity warrants (a type of security that entitles its holder to purchase shares in the company issuing the security for a specific price), or equity or senior debt securities (for non-publicly listed companies) to the Treasury. [B] This measure is designed to protect taxpayers by giving the Treasury the possibility of profiting through its new ownership stakes in these institutions. [C] Ideally, if the financial institutions benefit from

government assistance and recuperate, the government will also be able to profit from their recovery. [D]

Another important goal of TARP is to encourage banks to resume lending at levels seen before the crisis, both to each other and to consumers and businesses. If TARP can stabilize bank capital ratios, it should theoretically allow them to increase lending instead of hoarding cash to cushion against future, unforeseen losses from troubled assets. Increased lending equates to "loosening" of credit, which the government hopes will restore order to the financial markets and improve investor confidence in financial institutions and the markets.

The TARP will operate as a "revolving purchase facility". The Treasury will have a set spending limit, \$250 billion at the start of the program, with which it will purchase the assets and then either sell them or hold the assets and collect the "coupons". The money received from sales and coupons will go back into the pool, facilitating the purchase of more assets.

- 21- **According to paragraph 1, what resulted from the revisions of TARP in October 2008?**
- 1) Banks could not recoup losses on problematic assets.
  - 2) The revision of the program allowed trading of the assets.
  - 3) The programs demanded that the companies involved lose some tax.
  - 4) All the fund could be spent to buy stakes in all major U.S. banks and several smaller banks.
- 22- **What can be inferred from the underlined sentence in paragraph 1?**
- 1) Troubled assets are oversold because of the huge investors' interest.
  - 2) Troubled assets are thought to be able to turn profitable in the future.
  - 3) The financiers think that troubled assets are too overbought.
  - 4) The default rate of troubled assets is too low to allow them to be profitable.
- 23- **Where in paragraph 2, does the following sentence best fit?**  
**"In the case of warrants, the Treasury will only receive warrants for non-voting shares or will agree not to vote for stock."**
- 1) A                      2) B                      3) C                      4) D
- 24- **According to paragraph 3, what is the phrase "resume lending" best defined by?**
- 1) starting giving loans again
  - 2) lending money only to trustworthy customers
  - 3) starting giving loans at lower interest rates
  - 4) going back to the policy of not borrowing money from other banks
- 25- **Which of the following is NOT stated in paragraph 4?**
- 1) The TARP will deal in assets.
  - 2) A pool will be formed for banks to draw money and collect coupons from.
  - 3) The TARP will enable the buying of more assets through its revolving purchase policy.
  - 4) The maximum sum of money the TARP will receive at commencement of the program will be \$250 billion.

### PASSAGE 3:

In assessing a country's standard of living or comparing the standards of living of different countries it is common practice to use statistics of the Gross Domestic Product.

The GDP measures incomes earned, and the goods and services produced, in the official "formal" economy. But this tends not to account for the mass of productive activity outside the formal economy—moonlighting, DIY, voluntary work and so forth, which may well not be reflected in the indicators of GDP. And since the balance between the shadow and formal economy varies from country to country, comparisons on the basis of GDP may be quite misleading.

The problems in assessing the economy of a single country are much the same. Our understanding of the distribution of income, and hence much of our thinking on poverty and inequality, derives from what we know about people's incomes from work in the formal economy. Is it possible that by relying on statistics of the formal economy alone, we may be misled about the extent of poverty in the UK?

In a research project at the Institute for Fiscal Studies we have been exploring the interaction of the formal and shadow economies. Two issues struck us as important. Firstly, does the shadow economy reinforce or offset the inequalities which are observed in the formal economy? Secondly, what scope does the shadow economy provide for households to compensate for a temporary decline in earnings and employment opportunities in the formal economy?

- 26- **What does the passage mainly discuss?**  
 1) A comparison of two types of economy  
 2) Standards of living in different countries  
 3) Issues involved in assessing the economy of a country  
 4) The definition of the Gross Domestic Product
- 27- **According to the passage, the GDP accounts for all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.**  
 1) voluntary work  
 2) standard of living  
 3) incomes from formal work  
 4) productivity within the formal economy
- 28- **The word "this" in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.**  
 1) income  
 2) statistics  
 3) the GDP  
 4) the formal economy
- 29- **Why does the author ask two questions in paragraph 3?**  
 1) To emphasize that these questions cannot be unanswered  
 2) To give examples of questions discussed in research projects  
 3) To suggest that shadow economy provides more benefits to households  
 4) To mention important issues regarding the interaction of formal and shadow economies
- 30- **With which of the following statements does the author least probably agree?**  
 1) Most discussions of the economy concern the official sector.  
 2) Productive activity in the shadow economy is excluded from GDP.  
 3) GDP is a reliable indicator of the extent of poverty in a country.  
 4) The distribution of formal and shadow economies across the economy of a country is uneven.

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