

کد کنترل

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برای مشاهده منابع زبان عمومی کنکور ارشد کلیک کنید

صبح جمعه

۱۳۹۹/۵/۳



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 ۱۳۹۹

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 (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 متخلفین برابری مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

۱۳۹۹

* داوطلب گرامی، عدم درج مشخصات و امضا در مندرجات جدول ذیل، به منزله عدم حضور شما در جلسه آزمون است.

اینجانب با شماره داوطلبی با آگاهی کامل، یکسان بودن شماره صندلی خود را با شماره داوطلبی مندرج در بالای کارت ورود به جلسه، بالای پاسخنامه و دفترچه سؤالات، نوع و کد کنترل درج شده بر روی دفترچه سؤالات و پائین پاسخنامه‌ام را تأیید می‌نمایم.

امضا:

زبان عمومی و تخصصی (انگلیسی):

PART A: Vocabulary

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

- 1- Living close to a lake means we have an ----- supply of water.
1) inherent 2) abundant 3) inconsistent 4) eclectic
- 2- The advertisement for the weight loss pills is very ----- since studies have shown they're ineffective.
1) persistent 2) interminable 3) sensitive 4) misleading
- 3- The twins hated to be apart, so they bought houses in close ----- to each other.
1) pertinence 2) proximity 3) acquaintance 4) scrutiny
- 4- With few new jobs created, the economy has remained ----- for the past five years.
1) conservative 2) unfeasible 3) stagnant 4) impassive
- 5- Two days after the flood, fortunately the seawater finally began to ----- from our house.
1) recede 2) secede 3) proceed 4) intercede
- 6- The business used only to make bicycles, but they've now ----- a range of other cycling products.
1) diversified into 2) emerged from 3) reverted to 4) stemmed from
- 7- The audience clearly loved the play—the ----- was deafening. So it's not surprising that it got glowing reviews.
1) merit 2) rivalry 3) applause 4) benediction
- 8- Experienced Iditarod runners tried to ----- Gary Paulsen from competing in the grueling Alaska race, but they were not successful. The writer and his team of sled dogs nearly perished during the race.
1) elicit 2) derive 3) snatch 4) dissuade
- 9- The Kalapalo Indians, who live on the savannas of central Brazil, have little ----- to change their leisurely lifestyle. They work just several hours a week to provide food, their only need.
1) disinterest 2) impetus 3) impact 4) rigidity
- 10- ----- by the rude behavior of the clerk, Ms. Caine reported him to the manager. She believes that customers deserve courteous treatment, even when returning merchandise.
1) Withdrawn 2) Arisen 3) Restricted 4) Incensed

PART B: Cloze Test

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

While elephants are often one of a zoo's top attractions, a new report charges that their level of care often falls short of star treatment. In a study (11) ----- this week, the UK's Royal Society for the Protection of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA) said elephants in European zoos are often unhealthy, (12) ----- considerable stress, and have a much shorter life than their counterparts in the wild. Their condition is frequently even worse than (13) ----- in Asian timber camps, alleges the RSPCA, (14) ----- is calling for wide-ranging changes in the way (15) ----- . In the meantime, the group says, European zoos should stop importing and breeding elephants.

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|-----|------------------------------------|-----------------|---|------------------|
| 11- | 1) released | 2) was released | 3) it is released | 4) that releases |
| 12- | 1) to endure | 2) they endure | 3) by enduring | 4) endure |
| 13- | 1) elephants | 2) elephants do | 3) that of elephants | 4) for elephants |
| 14- | 1) it | 2) which | 3) that | 4) that it |
| 15- | 1) zoo elephants are treated | | 2) in zoos are treated elephants | |
| | 3) elephants are treated by in zoo | | 4) that elephants being treated in zoos | |

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:

The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) defines a recession as "a significant decline in economic activity spread across the economy, lasting more than a few months, normally visible in real gross domestic product (GDP), real income, employment, industrial production, and wholesale-retail sales." A recession is also said to be when businesses cease to expand, the GDP diminishes for two consecutive quarters, the rate of unemployment rises, and housing prices decline.

The nature and causes of recessions are simultaneously obvious and uncertain. Recessions can result from a cluster of business errors being realized simultaneously. Firms are forced to reallocate resources, scale back production, limit losses and, sometimes, lay off employees. Those are the clear and visible causes of recessions. It is not clear what causes a general cluster of business errors, why they are suddenly realized, and how they can be avoided. Economists disagree about the answers to these questions and several different theories have been offered.

Many overall factors contribute to an economy's fall into a recession, as we found out during the U.S. financial crisis, but one of the major causes is inflation. Inflation refers to a general rise in the prices of goods and services over a period of time. The higher the rate of inflation, the smaller the percentage of goods and services that can be purchased with the same amount of money as before. Inflation can happen for reasons as varied as increased production costs, higher energy costs and national debt.

In an inflationary environment, people tend to cut out leisure spending, reduce overall spending and begin to save more. As individuals and businesses curtail expenditures in an effort to trim costs, GDP declines and unemployment rates rise because companies lay off workers to reduce costs. It is these combined factors that cause the economy to fall into a recession.

- 16- **What is the main function of the passage?**
1) Showing how uncertain the nature of recessions are
2) Describing how inflation leads to a recession
3) Defining a recession according to the NBER
4) Explaining a recession and its causes
- 17- **The word “diminishes” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to -----.**
1) improves 2) stabilizes 3) decreases 4) ceases
- 18- **All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 2 as causes of recessions EXCEPT -----.**
1) loss of skilled employees 2) reallocation of resources
3) reduction of production 4) dismissal of staff
- 19- **Why does the author mention national debt in paragraph 3?**
1) To introduce it as a consequence of high energy costs
2) To provide an example for why inflation happens
3) To describe that it is the main cause of recession
4) To explain why it happens to some countries
- 20- **According to paragraph 4, people decrease their spending when -----.**
1) inflation is high
2) they go on vacation
3) they do not have much leisure time
4) individuals around them try to save more

PASSAGE 2:

In the last half of the sixteenth century England emerged as a commercial and manufacturing power in Europe due to a combination of demographic, agricultural and industrial factors. England provides the prominent example of the expansion of agricultural production well before the general European agricultural revolution of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A larger population stimulated the increased woollen through crop civilization. English agriculture became more efficient and market-oriented than almost anywhere else on the continent. Between 1450 and 1640 the yield of grain per acre increased by at least thirty percent. In sharp contrast with farming in Spain, English land owners brought more dense marshes and woodlands into cultivation.

The great land estates of the English society largely remained intact and many wealthy land owners aggressively increased the size of their holdings, a precondition for increased productivity. Marriages between the children of landowners also increased the size of land estates. Primogeniture (the full inheritance of land by the eldest son) helped prevent land from being subdivided. Younger sons of independent land owners left the family and went to find other respective locations. Larger farms contributed more to commercialized farming at the time when an expanding

population pushed up demand and prices. Farmland owners turned part of their land into pasture land for sheep in order to adapt to developing woollen trade.

Some of the great land owners as well as Yeomen (farmers whose holdings and security of land tenure guaranteed their prosperity and status), organized their holdings in the interest efficiency. Many farmers selected crops for sales in growing London market. In their quest for greater profits, many land owners put their squeeze on their tenants. Between 1580 and 1620 land lords raised rents and altered conditions of land tenure in their favor, preferring shorter phases and forcing tenants to pay an entry fee before agreeing to rent them land. Landlords evicted those who could not afford annual, more onerous terms. But they also pushed tenants toward more productive farming methods, including crop rotation.

- 21- The passage discusses the half of 16th century England mostly in terms of its -----.
- 1) demographics
 - 2) manufacturing
 - 3) agriculture
 - 4) industry
- 22- It can be understood from paragraph 1 that Spain -----.
- 1) followed the methods that English landowners used for cultivation
 - 2) did not use many dense marshes and woodlands for cultivation
 - 3) mostly farmed on dense marshes and woodlands
 - 4) increased its grain yield by 30 percent
- 23- According to paragraph 2, why did the landowners increase the size of the land they owned?
- 1) To provide more jobs for their children
 - 2) To prevent others from becoming landowners
 - 3) To increase the goods that their lands produced
 - 4) To make sure that their children had enough land in the future
- 24- According to paragraph 2, younger sons of English landowners -----.
- 1) were not allowed by their fathers to become independent
 - 2) were more interested in developing woollen trade
 - 3) had to work in their elder brothers' land
 - 4) did not inherit land
- 25- According to paragraph 3, English farmers tried to make more profits in all of the following ways EXCEPT -----.
- 1) choosing crops based on demand in London market
 - 2) encouraging more productive farming methods
 - 3) beginning new businesses in big cities
 - 4) increasing the rent of their lands

PASSAGE 3:

Interest rates serve a number of significant functions. First, they provide investors with a guide for allocating funds among investment opportunities. As funds are directed into projects that have higher expected rates of return (risk and other factors being taken into account), the funds are optimally allocated from the viewpoint of both consumer and investor, since the highest returns normally prevail where effective consumer demand is strongest. Unless an investment opportunity promises a return high enough to pay the market rate of interest, it does not justify the required capital

outlay. The money market, by channelling funds into projects that have an expected return in excess of the interest rate, provides a valuable service to investors, borrowers, and society as a whole.

The interest rate also provides a measure of the relative advantage of current consumption compared to saving. By adjusting the available market rate for expected inflation and taxes, an individual can determine the real amount of additional future consumption that can be obtained by postponing current consumption.

Similarly, interest rates help businessmen decide among alternative production methods. Suppose a product can be made either solely with labour or with a combination of labour and machinery. By calculating the capital cost of the machine (the interest rate times the amount invested in the machine), the expected labour-plus-capital cost can be compared with the labour-alone cost to determine the least expensive means of production.

26- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) Functions of interest rates
- 2) Measurement of interest rates
- 3) Definition of the interest rate
- 4) Relationship between inflation and interest rates

27- The word "it" in paragraph 1 refers to -----.

- 1) return
- 2) opportunity
- 3) rate
- 4) interest

28- How does the money market serve society?

- 1) It educates society about money management.
- 2) It starts projects that have high rates of return.
- 3) It specifies the interest rate that most projects can afford.
- 4) It directs funds to projects that benefit both consumers and investors.

29- Which of the following best represents the relationship between paragraph 2 and paragraph 3?

- 1) They both discuss the relative advantage of investment compared with business.
- 2) Each of them discusses a different advantage of interest rates.
- 3) Paragraph 2 introduces an idea and paragraph 3 discusses it.
- 4) Paragraph 3 criticizes what is proposed in paragraph 2.

30- The author develops his point in paragraph 3 by -----.

- 1) offering statistics
- 2) providing an example
- 3) criticizing a method
- 4) discussing various viewpoints

