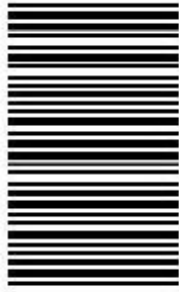


کد کنترل

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نام:

نام خانوادگی:

محل امضا:

عصر پنجشنبه

۹۶/۲/۷



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

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

آزمون ورودی دوره‌های کارشناسی ارشد ناپوسته داخل - سال ۱۳۹۶

طراحی شهری - کد ۱۳۵۱

مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۲۰ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۱۳۰

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	مباحث عمومی شهرسازی ایران	۲۵	۳۱	۵۵
۳	مبانی نظری معماری و طراحی شهری	۲۵	۵۶	۸۰
۴	تاریخ معماری و شهرسازی	۲۵	۸۱	۱۰۵
۵	تحلیل فضاهای معماری و شهری	۲۵	۱۰۶	۱۳۰

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 برابر مقررات 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- By signing these papers, I agree to not ----- any of my company's financial records to anyone outside of my firm.
1) authorize 2) articulate 3) divulge 4) victimize
- 2- Without an antidote to treat the patient, the poisonous snakebite would prove -----.
1) vulnerable 2) fatal 3) massive 4) extreme
- 3- Stifling a yawn, Jackie covered her mouth as she listened to one of her mother's ----- stories about her childhood.
1) interminable 2) credible 3) widespread 4) literal
- 4- After learning the lawyer accepted a bribe, the committee decided to ----- him and suspend his license.
1) encounter 2) retaliate 3) underestimate 4) rebuke
- 5- The government will ----- any property that has been purchased with money earned through illegal means.
1) resist 2) seize 3) eliminate 4) avoid
- 6- Now that I have got another offer of employment, which sounds as good as the earlier one, I am in a ----- as to which one to choose.
1) necessity 2) comparison 3) postponement 4) dilemma
- 7- Since there is a huge ----- between the results of the first and second experiment, the laboratory team will conduct a third test.
1) discrepancy 2) autonomy 3) randomness 4) opposition
- 8- To get a good grade on the research project, you must ----- your report with provable facts.
1) inform 2) outline 3) substantiate 4) interfere
- 9- We thought that the power cuts were temporary and would end but we have now realized that this is a ----- problem and will never end.
1) chaotic 2) perennial 3) fragile 4) memorable
- 10- If a ----- answer can provide the information requested, there is no reason to bore a person with a long response.
1) boundless 2) conceptual 3) concise 4) logical

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.

It is very easy to lead someone's memory astray. For example, if I witness a traffic accident and (11) ----- whether the car stopped before or after the tree, I am much more likely to "insert" a tree into my memory of the scene, (12) ----- no tree was actually present. This occurrence reflects the fact that when we retrieve a memory, we also re-encode it and during that process it is (13) ----- errors.

Elizabeth Loftus at the University of California, Irvine, and colleagues have shown that this “misinformation effect” can have huge implications for the court room, with experiments (14) ----- that eyewitness testimonies can be adversely influenced by misleading questioning. Fortunately, these findings also suggest ways for police, lawyers and judges to frame the questions (15) ----- they ask in a way that makes reliable answers more likely.

- 11- 1) I am later asked 2) later asking 3) to be asked later 4) later asked
 12- 1) even then 2) so even 3) as if even 4) even if
 13- 1) a possibility implanting 2) possible to implant
 3) possibly to implant 4) possibility of implanting
 14- 1) are repeatedly demonstrated 2) repeatedly demonstrating
 3) that are demonstrated repeatedly 4) to demonstrate repeatedly
 15- 1) that 2) when 3) because 4) even though

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:

There can be no possible doubt that the Romans were aware of the concept of the planned city. For intellectual guidance there was the authority of Aristotle, while archaeology reveals the carefully-planned siting and layout of late Republican colonies. There were professional *agrimensores* or land surveyors and, in the Empire at least, professional architects. From the start, a new town was provided with adequate defenses, with essential public buildings such as temple and forum, with a water supply—without which a town could not be considered habitable—and its concomitant system of drains, with paved streets, and with magistrates having jurisdiction over these things. Vitruvius wrote that the architect must have an understanding of a healthy environment, including the water supply, be familiar with the law on such servitudes as the right to eavesdrip, drains and light, and also building contracts, as well as possessing a knowledge of music, astronomy, mathematics, and philosophy.

A city's construction could be divided into two parts, public works and private building. There were three areas of public provision—that is, provision for the public, even if by private patronage: defense, religion, and amenity. Of these, amenity included the arrangement of public areas for communal use, such as docks, forums, porticoes, baths, theatres, pedestrian precincts, and other places made public for similar reasons. Vitruvius wrote about the long term as well as the present moment, and it has been remarked that the actual layout of Roman colonies, in that it did not use up all the available space from the start but lent itself to further development, was in itself almost a form of planning, if rather passive. Vitruvius, however, gave more attention to the sphere of building regulations than to the priorities of future development.

- 16- **What is the passage mainly about?**
 1) Three areas of public provision in ancient Rome
 2) Aristotle's intellectual guidance regarding architecture
 3) The Romans' awareness of the principles of city planning
 4) Public buildings such as temples and forums in ancient Rome
- 17- **What does the word "concomitant" in paragraph 1 mean?**
 1) Accompanying
 2) Contemporary
 3) Outstanding
 4) Predominant
- 18- **According to the passage, an architect was supposed to have knowledge of all the following EXCEPT -----,**
 1) astronomy
 2) archeology
 3) music
 4) philosophy
- 19- **According to the passage, Vitruvius wrote about and paid heed to all the following EXCEPT -----,**
 1) long term issues
 2) building regulations
 3) present moment issues
 4) future development concerns
- 20- **What does the word "itself" in paragraph 2 refer to?**
 1) Development
 2) Layout
 3) Space
 4) The start

PASSAGE 2:

City planning has benefited from rich experience in building cities, starting with Mesopotamia in 3000 BC. In contrast, metropolitan and regional planning dates just to the nineteenth century, and there are no treatises on how to lay out regions. Regional planning has become a necessity in most countries. But nobody seems to know quite what it is, and no nation seems to know how to do it. In fact, nearly from the onset, there was significant disagreement about strategy. The "metropolitanists" focused on supporting central cities and their economic agglomerations with efficient infrastructure and development patterns, while the "regionalists" advocated for decentralization and the utopian garden city.

The idea of sustainable development at the regional scale might be traced back to Ian McHarg's work on green regionalism: a green region embraces its ecological systems, such as water, climate, and topography, and integrates them into planning. To add the notion of equity to sustainability, it took the advent of the environmental justice movement, as well as the concept of intergenerational equity advanced by the World Commission on Environment and Development's Brundtland Commission. Environmental justice meant recasting healthy food, clean air, and clean water for people as part of the environment, not something separate from it. The Brundtland Commission Report framed sustainable development as "development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987). Sustainability, thus, was to reconcile the "three Es" of development—economy, equity, and environment.

- 21- Which of the following could be understood about regional planning?
 1) It was in the nineteenth century that Ian McHarg discovered it.
 2) There are documents that have recorded how ancient people did it.
 3) Compared to city planning, it is a rather new phenomenon.
 4) It is rooted in the rich experience of ancient people in building cities.
- 22- Which of the following statements is true?
 1) Regional planning is concerned with the development of infrastructure.
 2) Metropolitan planning is concerned with the development of an idealized city.
 3) Green regionalism greatly contributes to metropolitan planning and development.
 4) Regional planning is a poorly understood concept in many countries.
- 23- What does the word “integrates” in paragraph 2 mean?
 1) Expands 2) Isolates 3) Merges 4) Revolves
- 24- Of the three Es of development, which one(s) has the author NOT referred to in the passage?
 1) Equity 2) Economy
 3) Economy and equity 4) Environment and equity
- 25- What does the word “it” in paragraph 2 refer to?
 1) The environment 2) Healthy food
 3) Clean water 4) Clean air

PASSAGE 3

Early in an urban planning history class, students learn about Clarence Perry and the concept of the neighborhood unit. A sociologist, Perry developed an idea of the neighborhood unit based on observation of Forest Hills Gardens in Queens, New York. The neighborhood unit would serve as the physical and social building block of the city, as well as a mechanism for socializing immigrants. Its size was set by the catchment area of the local elementary school (one half-mile radius on foot), reachable by multiple neighborhoods, with shops at corners, and arterial streets as logical boundaries. Though not widely implemented in the exact form envisaged by Perry, the idea of the neighborhood unit clearly influenced the regulation and development of suburban subdivisions. It also shaped the movement for neighborhood public facilities, particularly schools, as well as New Urbanism, which has advocated for traditional neighborhood design (i.e., more compact, walkable neighborhoods with a mixture of uses).

Jane Jacobs is also known for her focus on neighborhoods: “Take care of the neighborhood and the city will be taken care of,” Jacobs suggested. This was the bottom-up view of urban development that came out of the reactions to the broad-sweep urban renewal. But she was not so taken with the ideas of Perry and his disciples, such as Lewis Mumford, critiquing the ideal of supposedly cozy, inward-turned city neighborhoods.” She argued instead that good urbanism requires great cities (i.e., higher densities). And there is no simple recipe for urbanism.

- 26- Which of the following questions does the first paragraph NOT answer?
 1) What the neighborhood unit is good for
 2) How the neighborhood unit has been influential
 3) Who the idea of the neighborhood unit was proposed by
 4) Where the idea of the neighborhood unit has been applied
- 27- What does the word "its" in paragraph 1 refer to?
 1) City
 2) Mechanism
 3) The neighborhood unit
 4) Building block
- 28- What does the word "envisaged" in paragraph 1 mean?
 1) Anticipated
 2) Challenged
 3) Discriminated
 4) Encountered
- 29- Which of the following people holds a bottom-up view of urban planning?
 1) Clarence Perry
 2) Jane Jacobs
 3) Lewis Mumford
 4) William E. Drummond
- 30- Which of the following is the concept of walkable neighborhoods associated with?
 1) Socializing immigrants
 2) Suburban subdivision
 3) The catchment area
 4) New Urbanism

مباحث عمومی شهرسازی ایران:

- ۳۱- در طرح‌های توسعه شهری، کدام بیانیه وضعیت خاص آنی را در مدت زمان و مکان مشخص به دست می‌دهد؟
 (۱) راهبرد (۲) طرح موضعی (۳) هدف کلی (۴) هدف عملیاتی
- ۳۲- علاوه بر ویژگی اقلیمی، شرایط سیاسی، اجتماعی و فرهنگی، کدام عامل مهم و اساسی موجب شکل نگرفتن فضاهای شهری ایران در مقایسه با برخی کشورهای غربی شده است؟
 (۱) عامل مذهبی محدودکننده ارتباطات اجتماعی بیرون
 (۲) موقعیت ژئوپولیتیک خاص ایران در منطقه و شکل‌گیری جنگ‌های ویرانگر
 (۳) نگاه فلسفی خاص به جهان و هم‌چنین پرداختن به درون تا به ارتباطات اجتماعی بیرون
 (۴) موقعیت جغرافیایی خاص ایران و پرداختن به مسایل مذهبی محدودکننده ارتباطات اجتماعی بیرون
- ۳۳- اندیشه‌ها و اقدامات کدام یک از افراد زیر، بیشترین تأثیر را بر شهرسازی کشور داشته است؟
 (۱) هوسمان و لوکوربوزیه (۲) هوسمان و پاتریک گدس
 (۳) اوژن هنارد و لوکوربوزیه (۴) جان راسکین و هوسمان
- ۳۴- اولین نطفه‌های تقسیمات کالبدی به تبع تقسیمات اجتماعی - اقتصادی، در کدام دوره بسته شد؟
 (۱) پارتی (۲) پارسی (۳) پارسی - هلنی (۴) مادی
- ۳۵- در دوره سلجوقی، اصلی‌ترین فضای شهر کدام مورد بود؟
 (۱) بازار (۲) محلات (۳) مسجد جامع (۴) میدان اصلی
- ۳۶- در طرفین جاده‌های کمربندی واقع در حریم استحقاقی، ایجاد هر گونه ساختمان و تأسیسات تا عمق چند متر از بر حریم راه ممنوع است؟
 (۱) ۱۵۰ (۲) ۷۵
 (۳) ۴۵ (۴) ۲۱