

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:**

The city of Barcelona has undergone profound transformations over the last three decades. To some extent, these transformations are but the mere reflection in the city of global changes, such as the shift to a tertiary economy, the labor market becoming more flexible or the migratory movements from poor to rich countries. Also, these transformations are related to the national political and social circumstances, like the establishment and consolidation of a democratic political system, the incorporation to the European Union, the adoption of health and education welfare or the progressive secularization of society. Finally, however, we cannot fully understand the transformations that Barcelona has gone through over the last thirty years without analyzing the urban public policies, their focus, their management and their impact upon the socio-spatial configuration of the city.

The impact of the policies and approaches adopted by Barcelona’s city council in collaboration—and in confrontation—with other institutions of governance since 1979 have resulted in the “Barcelona Model” (Modelo Barcelona). Under such a name, some key agents in Barcelona’s urban renovation have tried to explain and promote in other European and South American cities, Barcelona’s transformative experience. It has been carried out with a certain success, since the so called “Barcelona Model” is today known worldwide as an example of urban development to be followed. In 1990, for example, Barcelona was awarded the Wales Prize in Urban Design by the Graduate School of Design of Harvard University for the improvement of the city’s public areas throughout the 1980s. In 1999, the city of Barcelona was awarded the Royal Gold Medal in architecture by the Royal Institute of British Architects, it being the first time the prize was given to a city instead of to an architect. Richard Rogers repeatedly mentions Barcelona as the example of urban regeneration to be followed.

- 16- **What is the first paragraph mainly about?**  
 1) Progressive secularization of Barcelona  
 2) The socio-spatial configuration of Barcelona  
 3) Urban public policies and their focus in Barcelona  
 4) Barcelona transformations over the last three decades
- 17- **Which of the following is a global factor that has contributed to the city transformations in recent decades?**  
 1) The shift to a tertiary economy  
 2) The incorporation to the European Union  
 3) The adoption of health and education welfare  
 4) The establishment of a democratic political system
- 18- **What does the word “confrontation” in paragraph 2 mean?**  
 1) Concentration  
 2) Confidence  
 3) Conclusion  
 4) Conflict
- 19- **In which areas has Barcelona’s transformative experience been welcomed?**  
 1) Asia and South America  
 2) Europe and North America  
 3) Europe and South America  
 4) Asia and South Africa
- 20- **Which of the following do we understand from the passage?**  
 1) Barcelona received the Wales Prize in Urban Design for the improvement of public areas in the 990s.  
 2) The Royal Institute of British Architects awards prizes to cities with profound transformations.  
 3) Richard Rogers was awarded for urban regeneration in Barcelona.  
 4) The Royal Gold Medal is an award for architects.

**PASSAGE 2:**

Also referred to as “neo-traditional” neighborhood development, New Urbanism is a school of thought within urban design circles that seeks to reproduce the simple, communitarian, appearance, and serenity of small-town, walkable neighborhoods. It is based on a prescriptive system of design that attempts to replicate an older way of making places using zoning regulations and special districts that dictate traditional street grids, mixed-use zoning, careful regulation of building materials and massing, and restrictions and controls such as covenants and bye-laws to ensure a distinctive physical and social environment. With its emphasis on promoting compact, pedestrian-friendly, transit-oriented environments that can create a sustainable setting that minimizes automobile use, New Urbanism has been championed conventionally as a response to urban sprawl.

New Urbanism has been widely criticized, however, for catering to pretentious materialism, encouraging social exclusion and depending on a selective recall of urban history. Critics of New Urbanism argue that there is nothing either new or urban about it and that the outcome is, at best, bland rear-guard buildings, at worst, kitschy, Disneyesque architecture that is more about imageability than livability. Critics contend that it has succeeded only in producing a plethora of socially and architecturally homogeneous middle- and upper-income subdivisions that are isolated from their host communities by private management and retro architecture that is too naively artificial to bear its own stylistic weight. Moreover, New Urbanism’s claims in



terms of automobile use and sustainability are belied by actual commuting patterns and levels of SUV ownership. In addition, while it may reduce sprawl by increasing the density within the New Urbanism subdivisions, it may promote sprawl by making suburbs even more attractive to mobile urban residents.

- 21- **What type of organizational pattern is observed between paragraphs 1 and 2?**  
 1) Objective and subjective views                      2) Merits and demerits  
 3) Comparison and contrast                              4) Cause and effect
- 22- **Which of the following is NOT a positive feature of New Urbanism?**  
 1) Imageability    2) Covenants  
 3) Serenity    4) Transit-oriented environments
- 23- **What does the word "it" in paragraph 2 refer to?**  
 1) Plethora    2) Livability  
 3) New Urbanism    4) Disneyesque architecture
- 24- **What does the word "belied" in paragraph 2 mean?**  
 1) Confined    2) Supported  
 3) Substituted    4) Contradicted
- 25- **Which of the following do the critics of New Urbanism believe in?**  
 1) While it may limit urban sprawl, it is likely to expand sprawl in the suburbs.  
 2) It may limit sprawl in the suburbs, but it will definitely result in urban sprawl.  
 3) It reduces neither urban nor suburban sprawl.  
 4) It reduces both urban and suburban sprawl.

### PASSAGE 3:

Greece has a National Planning Framework but also special spatial plans for tourism, industry, renewable energy, coastal, island and mountain areas. Urban Planning acquired institutional substance after the destruction of Asia Minor in 1923, but urban problems began to emerge much later, after the Civil War in the 1950s. Athens grew at the expense of the islands and mountainous regions, and in the 1990s, there was a recognition that tourism could be exploited for national economic gain. Greece joined the then EEC in 1962, and during the 1970s the Five Year Plan and Urban Master Plans were developed for Athens, but in reality they were never fully realized. Instead, there were countless fragmented and unplanned developments. The year of the first National Model of Growth and a National Spatial Plan was 1972, and by 1976, an integrated national, regional, county and local planning system was created, under Law 360/1976. In 1983, the major cities of Athens and Thessaloniki developed Urban Plans, and despite plans for all prefectures to develop similar plans, they never materialized.

Historically, Greece has always had impoverished areas, and the centralized Athenian state (commonly referred to as hydrocephalic, a body with an overly large head). The centralized state, added to the aforementioned clientelistic system means that politicians take decisions on behalf of the whole of Greece, and so the EU has forced the democratic devolution of decisions to Peripheries, which are strictly and tightly controlled by central government.

Owing to the geographic location and difficult terrains, which do not produce primary sector produce, and their distance from the central decision-making in Athens, people in poorer areas cannot influence Central Government politicians, so do not have a voice in local and national affairs, other than through limited channels of engagement at local government. Neither do they have much input onto the local governance level, as engagement requires personal acquaintances between local and national politicians.

- 26- Which of the following is true about the Urban Plans in Greece?  
 1) Generally speaking, they worked better prior to the Civil War.  
 2) In general, they resulted in failure.  
 3) They all failed due to serious economic problems.  
 4) They were only successful in large cities.
- 27- Why did Athens grow so large?  
 1) Under Law 360/1976  
 2) Due to the fall of Asia Minor  
 3) Due to the islands and the mountains  
 4) Because of the large number of tourists
- 28- Which of the following issues is discussed in the second and the third paragraphs?  
 1) Central Government politicians are responsible for the difficult terrains.  
 2) The central government in Greece makes the main decisions.  
 3) Many people do not wish to have a voice in local and national affairs.  
 4) The centralized state does not have much power in Greece.
- 29- What does the word "impoverished" in paragraph 2 mean?  
 1) Poor                      2) Farming                      3) Civilized                      4) Dominant
- 30- What does the word "they" in paragraph 3 refer to?  
 1) Central Government politicians                      2) Limited channels  
 3) People in poorer areas                      4) National affairs

#### مباحث عمومی شهرسازی ایران:

- ۳۱- در طرح‌های توسعه شهری، کدام بیانیه وضعیت خاص آتی 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