

نام :

نام خانوادگي :

محل امضاء:



دفترچه شماره ۱ صبح پنجشنبه ۹۳/۱۱/۱۶



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

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

# **آزمون ورودی دورههای کارشناسی ارشد ناپیوسته داخل ـ سال ۱۳۹۴**

مجموعه هنرهای پژوهشی و صنایع دستی ـ کد 1359 (فلسفه هنر \_ صنایع دستی \_ هنر اسلامی \_ پژوهش هنر \_ مطالعات موزه)

مدت پاسخگویی: ۹۰ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ٧٠

#### عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات

دىف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
1	زبان عمومي تخصصي	۲.	1	٣.
۲	فرهنگ هنر و ادبیات ایران و جهان	۲٠	TI	Δ+
۲	نقد هنری و ادبی	۲.	۵۱	у.

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.

استفاده از ماشین حساب محاز نیست.

بهمن ماه ـ سال ۱۳۹۳

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

زبان عمومی و تخصصی:

## PART A: Vocabulary

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

			ke some time to make sure
1) progoribo	h your answers so fai 2) precede	2) proceed	1) profess
2 My first day of h	2) precede	5) proceed	4) preface
			kids spilled food all over the
kitchen and they	wouldn't listen to any	ytning I nad to say.	A) C
1) invasion	2) enigma	3) condemnation	4) fiasco g company tossed our boxes
3- We were very un	happy with the	way the moving	g company tossed our boxes
into our new hou	se.	A	90 m m
1) haphazard	2) impatient	3) initial	4) neutral
4- The author used	2) impatient when he said	the dog was "as big	as a house."
1) shortsightednes	s 2) hyperbole	3) precision	4) pretension
5- I never thought y	ou would get so upset	t about such a	matter.
<ol> <li>contradictory</li> </ol>	<ol><li>consistent</li></ol>	<ol><li>colloquial</li></ol>	4) trivial
6- The police wonde	2) consistent red about the man's	for committ	ing the crime.
<ol> <li>inhibition</li> </ol>	2) motive	<ol><li>impact</li></ol>	4) inspiration
			, I expect Ricky to
forcibly.			(C) 10 (AE)
1) dissent	2) vanish	3) avoid	4) abate
8- "It is my firm	" said the	candidate, "that	family farms must receive
government help	"		The state of the s
	2) safeguard	3) conviction	4) deprivation
9. Von'll have a be	ottor chance of findi	ng that unusual was	rd if you look it up in a/an
dictionar	у.		
	2) publicized		
10- Because the hil	kers planned to reur	nite at 4:00 P.M., th	ey paused to their
watches.			
	and and the sign of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second		4) chronicle
	2) reinforce		4) chronicle
1) illuminate	2) reinforce		4) chronicle
	2) reinforce		4) chronicle
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1) illuminate PART B: Cloze F	2) reinforce Passage	3) synchronize	
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صفحه ۳		325D	آزمون مجموعه هنرهای پژوهشی و صنایع دستی
14- 1) where set	aside	2) in whi	ch they are set aside
<ol><li>that set asi</li></ol>	de	4) set asi	de
15- 1) either	2) such as	3) or	4) includes

## Part C: Reading Comprehension

<u>Directions</u>: Read the following three passages and choose the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best answers each question. Then mark it on your answer sheet.

#### Passage 1

Judgments of aesthetical values seem often to involve many other kinds of issues as well. Responses such as disgust show that sensory detection is linked in instinctual ways to facial expressions, and even behaviors like the gag reflex. Yet disgust can often be a learned or cultural issue too; as one scholar once pointed out, seeing a stripe of soup in a man's beard is disgusting even though neither soup nor beards are themselves disgusting. Aesthetic judgments may be linked to emotions or, like emotions, partially embodied in our physical reactions. Seeing a sublime view of a landscape may give us a reaction of awe, which might manifest physically as an increased heart rate or widened eyes. These unconscious reactions may even be partly constitutive of what makes our judgment a judgment that the landscape is sublime.

Likewise, aesthetic judgments may be culturally conditioned to some extent. Victorians in Britain often saw African sculpture as ugly, but just a few decades later, Edwardian audiences saw the same sculptures as being beautiful. Evaluations of beauty may well be linked to desirability. Thus, judgments of aesthetic value can become linked to judgments of economic, political, or moral value. In a current context, one might judge a Lamborghini to be beautiful partly because it is desirable as a status symbol, or we might judge it to be repulsive partly because it signifies for us over-consumption and offends our political or moral values.

#### 16- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) Ways employed by artists to affect human judgments of art
- The inherent feature of artistic criticism to evaluate art in term of desirability
- 3) The factors that play a role in determining what is referred to as aesthetic judgment
- 4) The role that art plays in changing human judgment of artistic works in the long term

#### 17- Why does the author refer to a scholar to paragraph 1?

- 1) To give an example of the fact that all men make judgments
- 2) To demonstrate the fact that disgust is not always an instinctive reaction
- 3) To provide further example for what has already been mentioned as the gag reflex
- To appeal to a scientist who managed to leave an enduring impact on ways we make aesthetic judgments

### 18- The word "which" in paragraph 1 refers to ------.

- awe
   physical reaction
   landscape
   a sublime view
- 19- It can be inferred from the passage that Victorians in Britain often deemed African sculpture to be ugly due to ------.

#### 20- Why does the author mention a Lamborghini in paragraph 2?

- 1) To support an earlier assertion
- 2) To reveal the effect of art on industrial design
- 3) To give an example of a highly desirable object
- 4) To emphasize the need for the detachment of art from politics

#### Passage 2

The critic is "minimally required to be a connoisseur," which means he must have a "sound knowledge" of the history of art, as Philip Weissman wrote in his essay "The Psychology of the Critic and Psychological Criticism" (1962), but "the step from connoisseur to critic implies the progression from knowledge to judgment." The critic must make judgments because the art dealt with is generally new and unfamiliar—unless the critic is trying to reevaluate an old art with a fresh understanding of it—and thus of uncertain aesthetic and cultural value. The critic is often faced with a choice: to defend old standards, values, and hierarchies against new ones or to defend the new against the old. There are thus avant-garde critics, who become advocates of art that departs from and even subverts or destabilizes prevailing norms and conventions and becomes socially disruptive (one thinks, for example, of the furor caused by Caravaggioand Edouard Manet), as well as reactionary critics, who defend the old order of thinking and values and the socially established familiar art that goes along with them. Extreme innovators—artists whose work is radically different, even revolutionary—pose the greatest challenge to the critic. Such artists push the limits of the critic's understanding and appreciation or else force the critic to fall back on established assumptions in intellectual selfdefeat. The greatest threat to art criticism is the development of defensive clichés—settled expectations and unquestioned presuppositions—about art, while the adventure of art criticism lies in the exposure to new possibilities of art and the exploration of new approaches that seem demanded by it.

#### 21- According to the passage, which one of the following represents the same relationship that holds between "connoisseur to critic"?

- 2) Knowledge to judgment Sound knowledge to the history of art Critic to psychological criticism 4) Familiar to unfamiliar 22- The word "it" in line 6 refers to ------
- 1) the concept of art 2) judgment 3) new and unfamiliar art 4) old art
- 23- Caravaggioand Édouard Manet was most probably ------
- 1) a deconstructionist
- an orthodox thinker
- an anti-social figure
- 4) the initiator of modern artistic criticism

#### 24- The passage provides information that would answer which of the following questions about the critic or art criticism?

- 1) Who was the first connoisseur that made art criticism a literary tradition?
- 2) Why do defensive clichés or settled expectations and unquestioned presuppositions get well established in artistic circles?
- 3) What type of art is likely to make the art critic revert to and depend on established assumptions in intellectual self-defeat?
- 4) What guidelines can an art critic make use of to make a distinction between innocuous norms and conventions and those harmful ones?

25- The word	l "it" in line 19 (at the very o	end of the passage) refe	ers to
1) art	2) adventure	3) threat	4) exposure
26- The auth	or's attitude towards the rol	e of the critic in evalua	ating works of art can best
be descri	bed as		) (COS)

- 2) calculated indifference pragmatic and frustrated
- analytical 4) speculative

#### Passage 3

Knowing which of many art movements the painting belongs to can give us a greater understanding of its composition and meaning. In the school of Egyptian art, for instance, painters had to adhere to specific rules of painting concerning composition and color. Thus figures were sized according to their social status, rather than by reference to linear perspective. Head and legs were always shown in profile, while eyes and upper body were viewed from the front. Egyptian painters used no more than six colors: red, green, blue, yellow, white and black — each of which symbolized different aspects of life or death. Other cultures and cultural schools have their own specific guidelines. Dutch Realist artists valued exact, true-to-life replication of interiors and surroundings - except in portraiture, where the aim was to flatter the subject: cf. *The Night Watch*, by Rembrandt. Impressionist painters typically valued loose brushwork in order to capture fleeting impressions of light. <u>Cubists</u> spurned the normal rules of linear perspective and, instead, disassembled their subject into a series of flat transparent geometric plates that overlapped and intersected at different angles. De Stijl artists like Piet Mondrian only used geometrical forms in their pictures, while lines were always horizontal or vertical - never diagonal. And so on.

#### 27- What does the paragraph preceding this passage most probably discuss?

- 1) Something about what the qualities of good paintings are
- 2) A number of art movements or schools
- 3) An introduction to art in general
- 4) Primitive paintings

#### 28- According to the passage, the school of Egyptian art made painters ------

- 1) highlight composition and color spontaneously
- 2) disregard their social status of people
- 3) follow certain guidelines
- 4) use linear perspective

#### 29- Which of the following is TRUE about the use of colors by Egyptian painters?

- There were certain colors that were marginally used.
- The colors they used were predetermined and fixed in number.
- Their use of colors was based on aesthetic considerations only.
- 4) The colors they used did not carry any life- or death-related implications.

#### 30- Why does the author mention "cubists" (line 11) in the passage?

- 1) To prove that their art was superior to all other art forms
- To demonstrate that artistic endeavors are cumulative in nature
- 3) To point out that deviation from normal rules is the essence of artistic creativity
- 4) To show that different cultures and cultural schools of art actually use artistic guidelines that vary across such cultures or schools

## فرهنگ و هنر و ادبیات ایران و جهان:

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    ۳۱ دیوارنگاریهای امامزاده زید در اصفهان جزو کدام گروه از نقاشیهای سنتی ایران قرار می گیرد؟
    ۱) سقاخانه ۲) عامیانه ۳) فرنگیسازی ۴) گل و مرغ ۳۲ از نظر میرچا الیاده، درخت در شمایل نگاری و اساطیر کهن چه معنایی دارد؟
    ۱) سرسبزی حیات و شریان زندگی ۲) سرچشمهٔ حیات جاوید و نامیرایی ۳) سرافرازی و استقامت و حیات کیهانی ۴) سرچشمهٔ پایان ناپذیر باروری کیهانی ۳۸ کدام نماد تحت تأثیر هنر بودایی قلمرو چین و آسیای میانه، وارد هنر مانوی شده است؟
    ۱) نیلوفر ۴) کشتی خورشید
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		<b>یر، از نگارگران مکتب ترکه</b>		-44
۴) شاہ مظفر	۳) شیخی	۲) قاسم علی	۱) محمود مُذّهب	
		بیات به چه معنایی است؟	اصطلاح چهارپاره در اد	-34
	ید آمد.	ً که مقارن با رواج شعر نو پد	۱) رباعیات پیوسته است	
		که با هم افتراق قافیه و اتح		
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۴) طنز		۲) هجو	2485	
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۴) گورکانیان	۳) قاجاریه	۲) صفویه	19 D	
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۴) أتشكدة أذركشسب		۲) چهلستون اصفهان		
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۴) جامعالتواريخ		۲) شاهنامه بایسنقری		
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	۲) قزوین و تبریز		۱) قزوین و خراسان	
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ی و تسایت	4 - J.	وی و بنی سر اه تهماسب، همراه همایون		_FA
ى، شىخ محمد	به مصحبه برک مرد د. ۲) آقا رضا هروی، محمد		۱) محمدی، شیخ محمد	
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و گسترش آیینهای مذهبی و جلوههای نمایشی آن	۴۸- کدام پژوهشگر غربی به سیر تحولات تاریخی تعزیه
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	۱) آموزنده گی، عقلانی و آرمان گرایی
	۲) تقلید از منطق و عقل، فلسفه و طبیعتگرایی
	۳) تقلید از عقل و احساس، اصول و آموزش و پرورش
	۴) تقلید از طبیعت و قدما، اصل عقل، آموزنده و خوش
	۵۰ مکتب ادبی ناتورالیسم را چه کسی و در چه قرنی بن
۲) بوفارد کلرویی ـ سیزدهم	۱) امیل زولا ـ نوزدهم
۴) ویکتورهوگو ـ هیجدهم	۳) سورو ـ هيجدهم
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۳) فارابی ۴) علی بن ربّن طبری	۱) ابن سینا ۲) رازی
ن است؟	<ul> <li>۵۲ نقدالشعر و البیان، به ترتیب از کدام متفکران مسلما</li> </ul>
۲) جاحظ ۔ سجستانی	۱) ابوحیان توحیدی ـ سجستانی
۴) قدامة بن جعفر ـ جاحظ	٣) قدامة بن جعفر _ جرجاني
	۵۳ - در کدام اثر، نقد هنر مورد توجه قرار گرفته است؟
۲) بدایع الوقایع واصفی هروی	١) لباب الالباب عوفي
<ul><li>۴) المعجم في معايير اشعار العجم شمس قيس رازي</li></ul>	۳) تحفه سامی سام میرزا
، کدام دانشمند را برجسته میداند؟	<ul> <li>۵۴ عفیف بهنسی، بحث در زیبایی شناسی اسلامی و نقد</li> </ul>
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زی و پارسی دری، اثر کیست؟	۵۶- کتاب «معیارالاشعار» در علم عروض و قوافی شعر تا
۲) شمس قیس	۱) نظامی عروضی
۴) اسدی طوسی	۳) خواجه نصیرالدین طوسی
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	۲) تحقیق در زمینه روابط و مناسبات بین ادبیات ملل
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۴) دیدگاه روانشناسانه	
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۳) نهادی ۴) نو بازنمایی	۱) فرا نمودی ۲) نسبیت

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۲) سنت صرف، عادت و رسومی است که از گذشتههای دور به نسل معاصر رسید و مبنای محسوس دارد.	
۳) آنچه در زندگی معاصر بشر نقش مؤثر دارد، سنت است و مبنای آن از طرف دانشمندان پایهریزی میشد.	
۴) سنت صرف عادات و رسوم متداول نیست، بلکه سنت از آسمان نزول مییابد و مبنای روحانی و متافیزیکی	
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