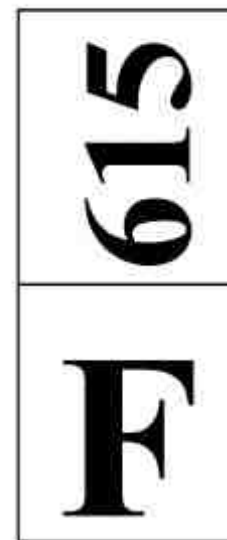
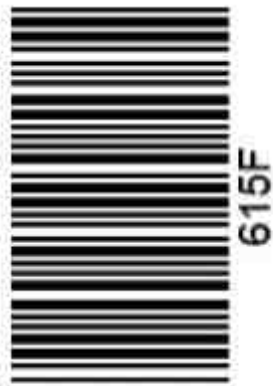


دانلود سوالات زبان عمومی کارشناسی ارشد



نام

نام خانوادگی

محل امضاء

عصر جمعه
۹۳/۱۱/۱۷



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 ۱۳۹۴

مجموعه مهندسی منابع طبیعی - مرتع و آبخیزداری
کد ۱۳۰۱

مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۵۰ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۲۷۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سوالات

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	زبان عمومی و تخصصی	۳۰	۱	۳۰
۲	حفاظت خاک و آبخیزداری	۳۰	۳۱	۶۰
۳	مرتعداری	۳۰	۶۱	۹۰
۴	هیدرولوژی کاربردی	۳۰	۹۱	۱۲۰
۵	ژئومورفولوژی و زمین‌شناسی	۳۰	۱۲۱	۱۵۰
۶	جامعه‌شناسی روستایی	۳۰	۱۵۱	۱۸۰
۷	اصلاح و توسعه مراتع	۳۰	۱۸۱	۲۱۰
۸	شناسایی گیاهان مرتعی	۳۰	۲۱۱	۲۴۰
۹	ارزیابی و اندازه‌گیری مرتع	۳۰	۲۴۱	۲۷۰

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نیست.

بهمن ماه - سال ۱۳۹۳

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

PART A: Vocabulary

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

- 1- Your new spokesperson is very ----- and clearly comfortable speaking in front of large audiences.
1) impatient 2) willful 3) voluble 4) modish
- 2- That ring is made from an ----- of minerals; if it were pure gold it would never hold its shape.
1) occurrence 2) elaboration 3) intervention 4) amalgam
- 3- Fortunately, the parliament ----- the new law that would prohibit companies from discriminating according to race in their hiring practices.
1) abridged 2) ratified 3) magnified 4) persuaded
- 4- The teacher did not appreciate the student's ----- and gave him detention.
1) sarcasm 2) advent 3) blunder 4) reverie
- 5- The police have not yet been able to find the missing child; to all of the searchers, the child's location is still a great -----.
1) fallacy 2) enigma 3) remorse 4) sympathy
- 6- I really feel sad to say that we are now witnessing environmental destruction on an ----- scale.
1) implicit 2) inadvertent 3) articulated 4) unprecedented
- 7- Ted was severely ----- by his colleagues for his use of offensive language when addressing the guests.
1) deviated 2) castigated 3) resigned 4) hardened
- 8- As shrinking military budgets add to economic woes, arms manufacturers are ----- seeking to expand their markets.
1) nocturnally 2) equivocally 3) indecisively 4) aggressively
- 9- Much to my -----, I should confess that we don't have a good indication that women are actually taking better care of themselves today.
1) indifference 2) verification 3) chagrin 4) jubilation
- 10- It is to be remembered that living in a ----- country is no guarantee you will necessarily live a long life.
1) prosperous 2) conceptual 3) conceivable 4) long-winded

PART B: Cloze Passage

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

The human question is the big one. (11) ----- on humans are very thin. Most human populations that are forced to survive on low-calorie diets are also malnourished and are as likely (12) ----- from vitamin and mineral deficiencies. (13) ----- is on the Japanese island of Okinawa, Walford notes: "The Okinawans have about (14) ----- the caloric intake of the rest of Japan. They eat mainly fish and vegetables. They have as much as 40 times the incidence of people (15) ----- 100. They have less diabetes, tumors and so forth than the rest of Japan."

- 11- 1) The data exist 2) The data whose existence
3) Existing data that are 4) The existing data
- 12- 1) not to die as prematurely 2) as not to die prematurely
3) so not to prematurely die 4) not to die prematurely as
- 13- 1) Only one exception to know 2) The only exception to know
3) The only known exception 4) One exception is only known

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14- 1) 70 percent of 3) 70 percent		2) a percentage of 70 4) 70 of the percentage
15- 1) in	2) for	3) over 4) with

PART C: Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following three passages and answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) and then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

PASSAGE 1

A hydrological code or hydrologic unit code is a sequence of numbers or letters that identify a hydrological feature like a river, river reach, lake, or area like a drainage basin (also called watershed in North America) or catchment. One system, developed by Strahler, known as the Strahler stream order, ranks streams based on a hierarchy of tributaries. Each segment of a stream or river within a river network is treated as a node in a tree, with the next segment downstream as its parent. When two first-order streams come together, they form a second-order stream. When two second-order streams come together, they form a third-order stream, and so on. Another example is the system of assigning IDs to watersheds devised by Otto Pfafstetter, known as the Pfafstetter Coding System or the Pfafstetter System. Drainage areas are delineated in a hierarchical fashion, with "level 1" watersheds at continental scales, subdivided into smaller level 2 watersheds, which are divided into level 3 watersheds, and so on. Each watershed is assigned a unique number, called a Pfafstetter Code, based on its location within the overall drainage system. A comprehensive coding system is in use in Europe. This system codes from the ocean to the so-called primary catchment. The system determines a set of oceans or endorheic systems identified by a letter. These systems are subdivided into a maximum of 9 seas. The seas are numbered 1 to 9. Seas lying far from the ocean, for example the Black Sea receive a higher number. The seas are delimited using the so-called definitions made by the International Hydrographic Organization in 1953) The coasts of these seas are defined clockwise from north west to south east from the strait where the sea connects to the ocean or the other seas.

16- It is stated in the passage that in the Pfafstetter System.....

- 1) sea coasts move from left to right or east to west
- 2) level 3 watersheds do not work at continental level
- 3) continental scales are subdivided into three smaller levels
- 4) watersheds are based on their location in a drainage area

17- In the comprehensive coding system in use in Europe.....

- 1) the Atlantic has a lower number than the Black Sea
- 2) Strahler stream order is taken as the standard system
- 3) seas are defined according to their area and capacity
- 4) each watershed is assigned a unique number for its size

18- The passage points to the fact that.....

- 1) second-order streams do not always form a third-order stream
- 2) there are a maximum of 9 seas in the Pfafstetter Coding System
- 3) hydrological features include mainly rivers and expanded reaches
- 4) drainage basins and watersheds have the same hydrologic unit code

19- 'These systems' in the passage (underlined) refers to.....

- 1) '9 seas'
- 2) 'oceans'
- 3) 'letter coding systems'
- 4) 'comprehensive coding systems'

20- The word 'delineate' in the passage (underlined) is closest to.....

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1) 'function' | 2) 'occur' |
| 3) 'describe' | 4) 'position' |

PASSAGE 2

A dry lake is an ephemeral lakebed, or a remnant of an endorheic lake. Such flats consist of fine-grained sediments infused with alkali salts. Alternative names for the dry lake include alkali flat, alkali sink and playa. While the dry lake itself will typically be devoid of vegetation, they are commonly ringed by shadscale, saltbrush and other salt-tolerant plants that provide critical winter fodder for livestock and other herbivores. In southwest Idaho and parts of Nevada and Utah are a number of rare species that occur nowhere else but the inhospitable environment of seasonally flooded playas. A new species of giant fairy shrimp was found in 2006- and though a large predatory species- it evaded detection because of the playa's murkiness when filled because of winds and fine clay. It is also a species able to regenerate using tiny undetectable cysts that can remain in a dry lake bed for years until conditions are optimum for the species to hatch. *Lepidium davisii* is another rare species- a perennial plant-whose habitat is restricted to playas in southern Idaho and northern Nevada. Oftentimes in the desert this is the only available water to wildlife away from major rivers or lakes, antelope and other wildlife take advantage of close by playas for drinking water after rainstorms. Threats to dry lakes include pollution from concentrated animal feeding operations such as cattle feedlots and dairies, erosion, fertilizer, pesticide and sediment runoff from farms, and overgrazing. A non-native shrub that has been used for rangeland restoration in the west- *Kochia prostrata* also poses a significant threat to playas and their associated rare species, capable of crowding out natives and draining a playa's standing water because of root growth and the *Kochia* plants' use of it when available.

21- The passage is mainly about.....dry lakes.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) ecology in | 2) formation of |
| 3) terminology used for | 4) the way humans use |

22- It is stated in the passage that.....

- 1) rainstorms are often the only available water to wildlife in a playa
- 2) giant fairy shrimps regenerate using tiny undetectable cysts
- 3) dry lakes are a major source of disease especially to antelopes
- 4) fodder for livestock near dry lakes grows usually in the winter

23- We may best understand from the passage that.....

- 1) too much salt cannot stop growth of shadscale
- 2) sediment runoff is mainly caused by overgrazing
- 3) vegetation in playas is restricted to perennial plants
- 4) playa species often hatch after two years in the lake bed

24- What is 'capable of crowding out natives' (underlined) in the passage?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) 'draining a playa's standing water' | 2) 'the west- <i>Kochia prostrata</i> ' |
| 3) 'a non-native shrub' | 4) 'associated rare species' |

25- The word 'ephemeral' in the passage (underlined) is closest to.....

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1) 'shallow' | 2) 'arid' |
| 3) 'resistant' | 4) 'temporary' |

PASSAGE 3

Groundwater recharge or deep drainage or deep percolation is a hydrologic process where water moves downward from surface water to groundwater. This process usually occurs in the vadose zone below plant roots and is often expressed as a flux to the water table surface. Recharge occurs both naturally and through anthropogenic processes, where rainwater and or reclaimed water is routed to the subsurface. Groundwater is recharged naturally by rain and snow melt and to a smaller extent by surface water. Recharge may be impeded somewhat by human activities including paving, development, or logging. These activities can result in loss of topsoil resulting in reduced water infiltration, enhanced surface runoff and reduction in recharge. Use of groundwaters, especially for irrigation, may also lower the water tables. Groundwater recharge is an important process for sustainable groundwater management, since the volume-rate abstracted from an aquifer in the long term should be less than or equal to the volume-rate that is recharged. Recharge can help move excess salts that accumulate in the root zone to deeper soil layers, or into the groundwater system. Tree roots increase water saturation into groundwater reducing water runoff. Flooding temporarily increases river bed permeability by moving clay soils downstream, and this increases aquifer recharge. Wetlands help maintain the level of the water table and exert control on the hydraulic head. This provides force for groundwater recharge and discharge to other waters as well. The extent of groundwater recharge by a wetland is dependent upon soil, vegetation, site, perimeter to volume ratio, and water table gradient. Groundwater recharge occurs through mineral soils found primarily around the edges of wetlands. The soil under most wetlands is relatively impermeable.

26- The passage points to the fact that.....

- 1) water saturation may reduce water runoff
- 2) flooding may help deep drainage positively
- 3) groundwater management is rarely sustainable
- 4) wetlands are topsoil combined with vegetation

27- It is stated in the passage that.....

- 1) irrigation is necessary to maintain quality of water tables
- 2) groundwater recharge depends on enough discharge
- 3) vegetation is an aspect of perimeter to volume ratio
- 4) deep percolation is a flux to the water table surface

28- We may understand from the passage that.....

- 1) there is little mineral soil found inside a wetland
- 2) level of the water table controls on hydraulic head
- 3) aquifers both abstract and recharged volume-rates
- 4) excess salts usually accumulate in deeper soil layers

29- The passage mentions that.....

- 1) flux to the water table forms the vadose zone
- 2) water infiltration leads to loss of topsoil
- 3) clay soils increase aquifer recharge
- 4) logging can increase surface runoff

30- The word 'impermeable' in the passage (underlined) means not.....

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) pumping water to the depths | 2) suitable for cultivation |
| 3) allowing liquid to pass through | 4) easily broken to pieces |

نوع دفترچه	نام رشته امتحانی	کد رشته امتحانی
F	مجموعه مهندسی منابع طبیعی - مرتع و آبخیزداری	1301

شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح
1	3	31	1	61	3	91	1	121	2	151	1
2	4	32	4	62	4	92	1	122	3	152	3
3	2	33	2	63	4	93	4	123	2	153	4
4	1	34	4	64	1	94	2	124	2	154	2
5	2	35	3	65	4	95	3	125	2	155	2
6	4	36	2	66	2	96	2	126	4	156	1
7	2	37	3	67	1	97	3	127	4	157	1
8	4	38	1	68	1	98	4	128	4	158	3
9	3	39	2	69	3	99	3	129	1	159	4
10	1	40	3	70	2	100	3	130	2	160	3
11	4	41	2	71	4	101	2	131	3	161	2
12	2	42	4	72	2	102	2	132	1	162	2
13	3	43	1	73	4	103	1	133	1	163	4
14	1	44	1	74	2	104	4	134	2	164	4
15	3	45	1	75	1	105	3	135	3	165	4
16	2	46	3	76	2	106	4	136	4	166	1
17	1	47	2	77	4	107	1	137	2	167	3
18	4	48	1	78	3	108	1	138	3	168	3
19	2	49	3	79	2	109	2	139	3	169	2
20	3	50	1	80	3	110	1	140	4	170	4
21	1	51	2	81	2	111	3	141	4	171	2
22	2	52	4	82	4	112	2	142	2	172	1
23	1	53	2	83	1	113	4	143	1	173	1
24	3	54	3	84	1	114	3	144	2	174	4
25	4	55	4	85	1	115	3	145	4	175	1
26	2	56	3	86	4	116	1	146	1	176	2
27	4	57	4	87	4	117	2	147	1	177	1
28	1	58	3	88	3	118	2	148	4	178	4
29	4	59	1	89	4	119	1	149	2	179	4
30	3	60	2	90	1	120	4	150	3	180	1