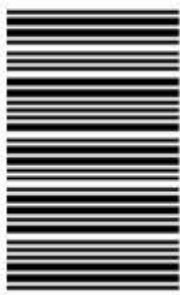


کتاب واژگان جامع کنکور کارشناسی ارشد

415

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415F

نام:

نام خانوادگی:

محل امضا:

عصر جمعه ۹۵/۰۲/۱۷		«اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می شود.» امام خمینی (ره)		
جمهوری اسلامی ایران وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور				
آزمون ورودی دوره های کارشناسی ارشد ناپیوسته داخل – سال ۱۳۹۵				
مجموعه مهندسی منابع طبیعی – مرتع و آبخیزداری – کد ۱۳۰۱				
تعداد سؤال: ۲۷۰				
مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۵۰ دقیقه				
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	حفاظت خاک و آبخیزداری	۳۰	۳۱	۶۰
۳	مرتع داری	۳۰	۶۱	۹۰
۴	هیدرولوژی کاربردی	۳۰	۹۱	۱۲۰
۵	ژئومورفولوژی و زمین شناسی	۳۰	۱۲۱	۱۵۰
۶	جامعه شناسی روستایی	۳۰	۱۵۱	۱۸۰
۷	اصلاح و توسعه مراتع	۳۰	۱۸۱	۲۱۰
۸	شناسایی گیاهان مرتعی	۳۰	۲۱۱	۲۴۰
۹	ارزیابی و اندازه گیری مرتع	۳۰	۲۴۱	۲۷۰

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 می باشد و با متخللین برابر مقررات رفتار می شود.

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- With the pace of life in Indian metros getting faster by the day, many of the old Indian traditions have fallen into ----- and are no longer practiced.
1) indifference 2) equilibrium 3) abeyance 4) annoyance
- 2- We thought he was reliable till we realized that he had given us a ----- address.
1) dishonest 2) fake 3) skeptical 4) vulnerable
- 3- His expression was gloomy at every game; I don't think I saw him smile even when his team ----- a hundred points.
1) scored 2) connected 3) achieved 4) displayed
- 4- The approaching rain gave us a ----- excuse to escape the boring party.
1) harmless 2) monotonous 3) secret 4) plausible
- 5- The relationship between the earthworm and the garden is -----: the garden provides a home for the earthworm, while the earthworm provides manure for the garden and keeps it fertile.
1) impractical 2) symbiotic 3) latent 4) paradoxical
- 6- When it was discovered that he had been operating as a spy, he was badly ----- in the press as being a traitor.
1) incorporated 2) censured 3) concerned 4) constrained
- 7- Contemporary research into the origins of DeLong culture indicates that a hunter-gatherer society was established about 2,000 years earlier than was ----- thought.
1) similarly 2) sufficiently 3) previously 4) accurately
- 8- An attempt was made to ignore this brilliant and irregular book, but in -----; it was read all over Europe.
1) jeopardy 2) chaos 3) contempt 4) vain
- 9- He strictly warned him that if he did not take the medicine in time, the pain would not -----.
1) subside 2) degrade 3) avoid 4) collapse
- 10- To reduce -----, the company will no longer mail monthly paper statements to those with access to online statements.
1) fright 2) hesitation 3) conflict 4) waste

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.

Becoming a mother is a major transition, points out clinical psychologist Ann Dunnewold, (11) ----- in Dallas, Tex., provides support for mothers. New mothers give up autonomy, sleep and relationships (12) ----- to the relentless needs of a baby. On top of that, they are also expected to be in a constant state of bliss and fulfillment (13) ----- their new role. "There's a lot of pressure to be the perfect mother, (14) ----- they're not coping," Leahy-Warren says.

Making matters worse, research that demonstrates the importance of early childhood experiences in determining future success and happiness (15) ----- on moms to get it right.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 11- | 1) practices | 2) whose practice | 3) practicing | 4) she practices |
| 12- | 1) with tending | 2) tend | 3) to tend | 4) that tend |
| 13- | 1) of | 2) by | 3) in | 4) with |
| 14- | 1) and they are afraid to say | 2) while afraid to say | 3) but they say they are afraid of what | 4) then they say afraid they are |
| 15- | 1) and additional pressure | 2) add pressure | 3) puts additional pressure | 4) and added pressure |

Part C: Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following three passages and choose the best choice (1), (2), (3) or (4). Then mark it on your answer sheet.

PASSAGE 1:

The machair refers to a fertile low-lying grassy plain found on some of the north-west coastlines of Ireland and Scotland, in particular the Outer Hebrides. Machair is distinguished from the links on the east coast of Scotland by a lower mineral content, whereas the links are high in silica. Machair plains are highly calcareous, with calcium carbonate concentrations of between 20% to 80% on the beaches, and decreasing further away from the shore. The pH of a machair is typically greater than 7, i.e. it is alkaline. The inner side of a machair is often wet or marshy, and may contain lochs. The modern theory of machair formation was first set out by William MacGillivray in 1830. He worked out that shell fragments are rolled by waves towards the shore, where they are broken up further. The small shell fragments are blown up the beach to form hillocks, which are then blown inland. Human activity has an important role in the creation of the machair. Archaeological evidence indicates that some trees had been cleared for agriculture by around 6000 BC, but there was still some woodland on the coast of South Uist as late as 1549. Seaweed deposited by early farmers provided a protective cover and added nutrients to the soil. The grass is kept short by cattle and sheep, which also add trample and add texture to the sward, forming tussocks that favour a number of bird species. Machair soil is low in a number of key nutrients, including trace elements such as copper, cobalt and manganese, which makes it necessary to feed cattle supplements or take them to summer pastures elsewhere. The sandy soil does not hold nutrients well, making artificial fertilisers ineffective and limiting the crops that can be grown to certain strains of oats and rye, and bere barley.

- 16- The passage mentions that -----.
- 1) artificial fertilisers do not work on machair soil
 - 2) the links on the east coast of Scotland are machairs
 - 3) machairs contain extremely tall species of grass
 - 4) machairs have lochs in both their inner and outer side

- 17- The passage does not include information on -----.
- 1) economical importance of machairs
 - 2) the geology of machairs
 - 3) role of humans in the creation of machairs
 - 4) formation of machairs
- 18- It is stated in the passage that -----.
- 1) shell fragments produced by machairs are rolled into the sea
 - 2) far-from-shore machairs contain less calcium carbonate
 - 3) machairs are fertile grassy plains in Scotland and Ireland
 - 4) Scottish beaches have around 20% calcium compounds
- 19- According to the passage, -----.
- 1) bird species can feed on machair tussocks
 - 2) machair soil contains nearly no copper
 - 3) beach hillocks are formed out of machairs
 - 4) machairs of a pH greater than 7 are very rare
- 20- The word 'sward' in the passage (underlined) is best related to -----.
- 1) 'hills' 2) 'trees' 3) 'lakes' 4) 'grass'

PASSAGE 2:

An agrarian system is the dynamic set of economic and technological factors that affect agricultural practices. It is premised on the idea that different systems have developed depending on the natural and social conditions specific to a particular region. Political factors also have a bearing on an agrarian system due to issues such as land ownership, labor organization, and forms of cultivation. The basis for a prevailing agrarian system may be derived from one of a number of major types, including agrarian social structure, for example, tribal or ethnic divisions, feudal classes or family based systems. Farming methods such as migratory herding of livestock are a common framework for which an agrarian system may evolve. Other important kinds of system are based on the dominant political ideology such as communism or agrarian socialism. Europe is dominated by mixed farming. This has meant careful management of tillage practices and good tools and implements were important. China developed an agrarian system based on labor-intensive wet rice cultivation where skill was paramount. The Ottoman agrarian system was based around the tapu, which involved a permanent lease of state-owned arable land to a peasant family. In Haiti there was a social system based on collective labor teams, called kounbit, where farms were run by nuclear families and exchanges. This was replaced by smaller groups, called eskouad, who operated on a reciprocal basis or conducted collective labor to other peasants for a price. In the 20th century the distribution of land ownership in rural Egypt had become grossly unequal. An overwhelming majority of land owners possessed small parcels of land while a small minority owned large farms. Many of the rural poor were landless. By the middle of the century the calls for agrarian reform grew. Tenancy reforms, including rent control and minimum wage legislation were enacted with mixed results.

- 21- According to the passage, -----.
- 1) wet rice cultivation took place only in parts of China
 - 2) land distribution was generally more equal in the 19th century
 - 3) quality of implements is important in mixed farming
 - 4) feudal classes consist of several tribal or ethnic divisions
- 22- The passage implies that -----.
- 1) agricultural practices can stay the same from region to region
 - 2) collective labour in Africa used to be called kounbit
 - 3) land owners do not usually possess small parcels of land
 - 4) tenancy reforms in Egypt did not always have good results
- 23- It is stated in the passage that -----.
- 1) farms are managed by nuclear families and exchanges in Haiti
 - 2) the tapu involved temporary rent of of state-owned arable land
 - 3) herding of livestock is a very common agrarian system today
 - 4) agrarian reform in the 20th century was limited to the rural poor
- 24- According to the passage, -----.
- 1) eskouads were based on a peasant's labour as an individual
 - 2) efficient rent control results in better minimum wage legislation
 - 3) agrarian systems may develop based on migratory herding
 - 4) communism in the 20th century led to agrarian socialism
- 25- The word 'reciprocal' in the passage (underlined) is closest to -----.
- 1) 'straight' 2) 'shared' 3) 'exclusive' 4) 'dependent'

PASSAGE 3:

Arable land is land *capable* of being ploughed and used to grow crops. In modern agriculture, however, as at the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Eurostat, and the World Bank, "arable land" is a term of art meaning land that is *actually* being farmed (at minimum every five years) with crops that are sown and harvested within the same agricultural year. Arable land actually under crops in the present year is known as sown land or cropped land. The amended definition is preferred by the agencies because it distinguishes cultivable land that *could* be used to raise such annual crops but is instead devoted to "permanent cropland": for example, vineyards, orchards, and farms and plantations growing coffee, rubber, or nuts. Land which is unsuitable for arable farming usually has at least one of the following deficiencies: no source of fresh water; too hot (desert); too cold (Arctic); too rocky; too mountainous; too salty; too rainy; too snowy; too polluted; or too nutrient poor. Clouds may block the sunlight plants need for photosynthesis, reducing productivity. Starvation and nomadism often exists on marginally arable land. Non-arable land is sometimes called wasteland, badlands, worthless or no man's land. However, non-arable land can sometimes be converted into arable land. New arable land makes more food, and can reduce starvation. This outcome also makes a country more self-sufficient and politically independent, because food importation is reduced. Making non-arable land arable often involves digging new irrigation canals and new wells, aqueducts, desalination plants, planting trees for shade in the desert, hydroponics, fertilizer, nitrogen fertilizer, pesticides, reverse osmosis water processors, PET film insulation or other insulation against heat and cold, digging ditches and hills for

protection against the wind, and greenhouses with internal light and heat for protection against the cold outside and to provide light in cloudy areas.

- 26- It is stated in the passage that -----.
- 1) most crops are sown and harvested in the same year
 - 2) no man's land is the same as non-arable land
 - 3) Arctic areas are usually too rocky for farming
 - 4) internal light is often used in efficient farming
- 27- We understand from the passage that -----.
- 1) cultivable land is technically used only for annual crops
 - 2) trees are planted near aqueducts in large industrial plantations
 - 3) new arable land helps a country become politically independent
 - 4) arable land is land that is actually farmed over a five year period
- 28- Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a factor leading to making non-arable land arable?
- 1) reverse osmosis water processors
 - 2) hydroponics
 - 3) desalination plants
 - 4) pest-resistant soil
- 29- The passage mentions that -----.
- 1) land which is too rainy is not suitable for arable farming
 - 2) farming productivity may in fact increase with less sunlight
 - 3) there can be ditches and hills inside large greenhouses
 - 4) nomadism exists only on extremely non-arable land
- 30- The word 'insulation' in the passage (underlined) is best related to -----.
- 1) 'spread'
 - 2) 'mixture'
 - 3) 'protection'
 - 4) 'nutrition'

پاسخ کلیدی سوالات آزمون کارشناسی ارشد ۱۳۹۵

مجموعه مهندسی منابع طبیعی مرتع و آبخیز داری کد ۱۳۰۱

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