



## کامل ترین منبع واژگان زبان عمومی کارشناسی ارشد



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<p>عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات</p>		
ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال
۱	زبان عمومی و تخصصی (انگلیسی)	۳۰
۲	حفاظت خاک و آبخیزداری	۲۵
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۳۰	از شماره	از شماره
۱	تا شماره	تا شماره

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- Working on the assembly line was ----- work because I did the same thing hour after hour.  
1) efficacious                      2) monotonous                      3) momentous                      4) erroneous
- 2- People are guilty of ----- when they make judgments before they know all of the facts.  
1) illusion                      2) arrogance                      3) avarice                      4) prejudice
- 3- Justin ----- himself from the embarrassing situation by pretending he had to make a telephone call.  
1) extricated                      2) extracted                      3) exposed                      4) expelled
- 4- He was accused of manipulating the financial records to cover his -----.  
1) suspicion                      2) scrutiny                      3) fraud                      4) paradox
- 5- Since the jungle was -----, we had to find an alternate route to the village.  
1) permanent                      2) vulnerable                      3) redundant                      4) impenetrable
- 6- Management refused to ----- the union's demands, so a strike costly to both sides occurred.  
1) capitulate to                      2) withdraw from                      3) impose on                      4) grump about
- 7- We had nothing in common, but despite our ----- backgrounds and interests, my new roommate and I became good friends by the end of the semester.  
1) comprehensive                      2) conscious                      3) heterogeneous                      4) haphazard
- 8- Megan's foreboding about going to class turned out to be ----- as the instructor gave a surprise test for which she was completely unprepared.  
1) qualified                      2) justified                      3) perplexed                      4) wholehearted
- 9- If she had known how much of an ----- her student debt would be, she would have found a different way to finance her education.  
1) application                      2) encumbrance                      3) immunity                      4) optimism
- 10- The mechanic examined the engine carefully but said he was not able to ----- the cause of the problem.  
1) pinpoint                      2) derive                      3) acquire                      4) escalate

**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.

Horticulture has a very long history. The study and science of horticulture dates all the way back to the times of Cyrus the Great of ancient Persia, and has been going on (11) -----, with present-day horticulturists such as Freeman S. Howlett and Luther Burbank. The practice of horticulture can be retraced for (12) ----- . The cultivation of taro and yam in Papua New Guinea dates back (13) ----- at least 6950–6440 cal BP. The origins of horticulture (14) ----- in the transition of human communities from nomadic hunter-gatherers to sedentary or semi-sedentary



horticultural communities, (15) ----- a variety of crops on a small scale around their dwellings or in specialized plots visited occasionally during migrations from one area to the next.

- |     |                            |               |                            |                 |
|-----|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 11- | 1) ever since              | 2) yet        | 3) that far                | 4) still        |
| 12- | 1) many thousands years    |               | 2) many thousands of years |                 |
|     | 3) years of many thousands |               | 4) many years of thousands |                 |
| 13- | 1) from                    | 2) for        | 3) in                      | 4) to           |
| 14- | 1) are laid                | 2) lay        | 3) lie                     | 4) are lying    |
| 15- | 1) cultivating             | 2) cultivated | 3) that cultivated         | 4) to cultivate |

### **PART C: Reading Comprehension:**

**Directions:** Read the following four 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:**

Integrated water resources management (IWRM) has been defined by the Global Water Partnership (GWP) as a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems. This concept aims to promote changes in practices which are considered fundamental to improved water resource management. In the current definition, IWRM rests upon three principles that together act as the overall framework: ensuring equal access for all users (particularly marginalised and poorer user groups) to an adequate quantity and quality of water necessary to sustain human well-being; bringing the greatest benefit to the greatest number of users possible with the available financial and water resources; requiring that aquatic ecosystems are acknowledged as users and that adequate allocation is made to sustain their natural functioning. IWRM practices depend on context; at the operational level, the challenge is to translate the agreed principles into concrete action. Operationally, IWRM approaches involve applying knowledge from various disciplines as well as the insights from diverse stakeholders to devise and implement efficient, equitable and sustainable solutions to water and development problems. As such, IWRM is a comprehensive, participatory planning and implementation tool for managing and developing water resources in a way that balances social and economic needs. Water's many different uses—for agriculture, for healthy ecosystems, for people and livelihoods—demands coordinated action. An IWRM approach is consequently cross-sectoral, aiming to be an open, flexible process, and bringing all stakeholders to the table to set policy and make sound, balanced decisions in response to specific water challenges faced.

- 16- The passage points to the fact that -----.
- 1) water management projects balance a society's social and economic needs
  - 2) GWP is concerned with sustainable and not necessarily equitable solutions
  - 3) disciplines other than water management enter into the practice of IWRM
  - 4) global water resources maximize social welfare in an equitable manner
- 17- We may best understand from the passage that in terms of IWRM -----.
- 1) there is not much difference between human and non-human users
  - 2) GWP develops and promotes water management only at local level
  - 3) non-participatory planning works best in regional GWP projects
  - 4) water challenges worldwide face unbalanced management decisions
- 18- It is stated in the passage that -----.
- 1) IWRM practices depend mainly on context at the operational level
  - 2) human beings may not survive on inadequate water quantities
  - 3) IWRM does not hurt the sustainability of vital ecosystems
  - 4) there are five fundamental 'integrative' principles in IWRM
- 19- It can be concluded from the passage that -----.
- 1) cross-sectoral IWRM approaches can be quite inflexible
  - 2) there are few healthy ecosystems for agriculture today
  - 3) natural functioning of water in the main priority of GWP
  - 4) poorer user groups are the main focus of IWRM
- 20- The word 'sound' in the passage (underlined) is closest to -----.
- 1) 'noisy'                      2) 'strong'                      3) 'heavy'                      4) 'quick'

### PASSAGE 2:

A variety of distinct habitat types are found in different world regions of moorland. The wildlife and vegetation forms often lead to high endemism because of the severe soil and microclimate characteristics. When moorland is overgrazed, woody vegetation is often lost, being replaced by coarse, unpalatable grasses and bracken, with a greatly reduced fauna.

Burning of moorland has been practiced for a number of reasons, for example when grazing is insufficient to control growth. Uncontrolled burning frequently causes problems, and is sometimes legally forbidden. Heather is burnt at about 10 or 12 years old when it will regenerate easily. Left longer, the woodier stems will burn more aggressively and will hinder regrowth. Burning of moorland vegetation needs to be very carefully controlled as the peat itself can catch fire, and this can be difficult if not impossible to extinguish. In addition, uncontrolled burning of heather can promote alternative bracken and rough grass growth which ultimately produces poorer grazing. As a result, burning is now a controversial practice: 'second-best land management'. Mechanical cutting of the heather has been used in Europe, but it is important for the material to be removed to avoid smothering regrowth. If heather and other vegetation is left for too long, a large volume of dry and combustible material builds up. This may result in a wildfire burning out a large area, although it has been found that heather seeds germinate better if subject to the brief heat of controlled burning.



- 21- We may understand from the passage that -----.
- 1) moorlands are ecologically safe areas      2) flat moorlands are quite combustible  
3) moorland seeds germinate quickly      4) there are lots of peat in a moorland
- 22- The passage suggests that -----.
- 1) moorlands are very frequently used for animal grazing  
2) moorland heather in Europe is not cut mechanically  
3) burning of heather is legally forbidden in most of Europe  
4) large areas of moorland are burned in wildfire everywhere
- 23- The passage points to the fact that -----.
- 1) high endemism is a common problem in woodland areas  
2) alternative bracken helps the re-growth of rough grass  
3) heather will not re-grow easily if it is burnt after it is 12  
4) burning has long been the best land management system
- 24- The passage is mainly about the ----- of / in moorlands.
- 1) 'economic importance'      2) 'ecology and management'  
3) 'scarcity of water resources'      4) 'sustainability issues'
- 25- The word 'unpalatable' in the passage (underlined) is closest to -----.
- 1) 'unharvestable'      2) 'uneatable'  
3) 'mineral-poor'      4) 'hard-to-grow'

**PASSAGE 3:**

Páramo can refer to a variety of alpine tundra ecosystems. Some ecologists describe the páramo broadly as "all high, tropical, montane vegetation above the continuous timberline". The páramo is the ecosystem of the regions above the continuous forest line, yet below the permanent snowline. It is a "Neotropical high mountain biome with a vegetation composed mainly of giant rosette plants, shrubs and grasses". Páramos are considered as "evolutionary hot spots" and among the fastest evolving regions on Earth. Soils in páramo ecosystems vary, but most are young and partially weathered. The soil has a relatively low pH because of an abundance of moisture and organic content. Organic content, even within disturbed sites averages very high which contributes to water retention in the soil. During cold and wet weather, there are few nutrients available and productivity is very low in páramo soils. Soils in páramo ecosystems have changed because of human activity, especially due to burning vegetation to clear land for grazing. Superpáramo is at the highest elevation and is usually considered to be the transition zone between the higher, permanent snow region and the lower grass páramo zone. The superpáramo zone is generally narrow and exists atop loose stones and sandy soils at about 4,500–4,800 m. It has the lowest air temperature, precipitation level, soil water-holding capacity, and nutrient content of all the zones. Being the highest in altitude, it also has the highest levels of solar radiation and night frost. For this reason, vegetation in the superpáramo must be highly resistant to such severe fluctuations in weather. Air temperatures are low - cold at night and cool during the day with daily oscillations greater than the oscillations of monthly averages.

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- 26- According to the passage, -----.
- 1) superpáramo are sometimes up to fifty miles wide
  - 2) productivity is very low in non-tropical páramo soils
  - 3) Neotropical biomes are composed of rosette plants
  - 4) páramos contain a lot of water and organic content
- 27- The passage points to the fact that -----.
- 1) there is no páramo zone over the altitude of 4,500–4,800 m
  - 2) heavy frosts cause a lot of solar radiation in a superpáramo
  - 3) cold, wet weather makes many nutrients to superpáramo soils
  - 4) páramo ecosystems have not changed much over centuries
- 28- We understand from the passage that -----.
- 1) there are several transition zones within superpáramo zones
  - 2) páramo soils are the same in various non-tropical ecosystems
  - 3) alpine tundra ecosystems develop into two zones of páramo
  - 4) páramos do not develop inside the continuous forest line
- 29- It is stated in the passage that -----.
- 1) the lowest air temperature recorded in a páramo is around –30o C
  - 2) the superpáramo is the most nutrient-poor zone of all páramo zones
  - 3) high, tropical, montane vegetation grows quickly below timberline
  - 4) the organic content of páramos consumes the water inside them
- 30- The word ‘broadly’ in the passage (underlined) is closest to -----.
- 1) ‘technically’
  - 2) ‘definitely’
  - 3) ‘generally’
  - 4) ‘specifically’

# مجموعه مرتع و آبخیزداری کد ۱۳۰۱

پار آزمون کارشناسی ارشد کارشناسی ارشد بدون آزمون مشاوره کارشناسی ارشد کارشناسی ارشد خارج از کشور

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