

کد کنترل

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آزمون (نیمه متمرکز) ورود به دوره های دکتری - سال ۱۴۰۱

دفترچه شماره (۲)

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«اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود، مملکت اصلاح می شود.»
امام خمینی (ره)

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

کلیه رشته های امتحانی گروه آزمایشی کشاورزی و منابع طبیعی

جدول مواد امتحانی، تعداد، شماره سؤال ها و زمان پاسخگویی

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره	زمان پاسخگویی
۱	استعداد تحصیلی	۳۰	۱۰۱	۱۳۰	۹۰ دقیقه
۲	زبان انگلیسی - عمومی	۳۰	۱۳۱	۱۶۰	

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نیست.

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.

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 یا منتهیین براین مقررات رفتار می شود.

جهت تهیه بسته کامل سوالات استخدامی درس زبان انگلیسی، **اینجا** کلیک نمایید.

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بخش پنجم

راهنمایی:

این بخش، مربوط به سؤالات آزمون زبان انگلیسی - عمومی است.

PART A: Grammar

Directions: Select the answer choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes the blank. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 131- A good teacher must be patient, as the necessity of repeating the same information several times over
 1) in this job to be quite common 2) as quite common in this job
 3) in this job it is quite common 4) is quite common in this job
- 132- According to the latest computer-based analyses, the BMJ belongs to journals in the world.
 1) most prestigious three top 2) the top three most prestigious
 3) the top most prestigious three of 4) three top of the most prestigious in
- 133- they needed to, the builders agreed to plant new trees to replace the ones they had dug up.
 1) Acting more kindly than
 2) They acted kindly more than
 3) More kindly acting rather than
 4) Having being acted more kindly than what
- 134- While I was trying to study for my exam, in the street kept distracting me.
 1) the children played 2) by playing the children
 3) the children playing 4) the playing children were
- 135- Three centimeters separated the first two runners in last night's 10,000 meters.
 1) was all that 2) has all that
 3) which was all 4) were all of what
- 136- Travelogues, many of which were filmed in remote parts of the world, became very popular, as did short science films, with the aid of the microscope.
 1) were made 2) made
 3) which they made 4) to be made
- 137- There are so many new sports available in the world people cannot keep up with them.
 1) where 2) in which
 3) why 4) that

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- 147- To local sales taxes, shoppers buy in neighboring communities that do not have such taxes.
- 1) replace
 - 2) diminish
 - 3) circumvent
 - 4) disguise
- 148- The candidate who hearts and minds of the voters with his passion for office and his integrity will win this election.
- 1) justifies
 - 2) converts
 - 3) manifests
 - 4) captures
- 149- "I paint by" the artist said. "In a flash, I see how a work should look. I don't really think it out."
- 1) intuition
 - 2) clarity
 - 3) indifference
 - 4) tendency
- 150- Common effects of this medication include bleeding, nausea and vomiting.
- 1) dubious
 - 2) adverse
 - 3) derivative
 - 4) casual

PART C: Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following two passages and select the choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best answers each question. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

Passage 1:

Researchers recently gave 1,000 people a questionnaire about "Cities of The Future". To answer the questions, the people had to imagine and describe what they thought our cities might look like in the year 2050. Interestingly, a large number of people were anxious that they would become 'dark, dangerous places', which had endless traffic jams and very few green spaces. This group also predicted an increase in the level of pollution and thought people would always need to wear facemasks in order to breathe. They also believed that it would be less safe to walk on the street as there would be 'more stealing' and other criminal behavior. A smaller number thought cities might become a lot cleaner, and might be built from more interesting materials. They were also looking forward to new technology such as flying cars and moving pavements. In general, they believed that the cities of the future would offer a much more convenient way of living. A few people were uncertain; for example, they thought the size of apartments might reduce as the population of the city grew, but they also thought that public transport would become better.

What do the results from this questionnaire tell us? In a way, we shouldn't be amazed by the descriptions of the largest group. So many films show cities of the future as frightening places. Online newspapers are also responsible for spreading this same belief. Headlines such as "Global population rises – cities become crowded" are becoming more frequent. Journalists rarely discuss how future cities might be a good place to live.

The facts are these: 50% of people now live in cities, even though cities only occupy 2% of the world's land. By 2050, it is predicted that the number of people living there will rise to 70%. Some people are worried that villages in the countryside will become empty as

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everyone leaves for the city, and so traditional ways of life will be lost. This may be true, but we have to accept changes like this as part of human development. Rather than being negative, we should be hopeful that we can improve people's lives as they move to cities. The way to do this is through intelligent planning.

151- Which of the following best describes the function of paragraph 2 in relation to paragraph 1?

- 1) It discusses the reason behind the facts reported in paragraph 1.
- 2) It enumerates the implications of the findings reported in paragraph 1.
- 3) It attempts to justify the difference in opinion delineated in paragraph 1.
- 4) It presents criteria against which to evaluate the comments made in paragraph 1.

152- According to paragraph 1, some people believe the growing human population would

- 1) somehow leave people with no other choice but to wear facemasks
- 2) certainly lower health and security standards substantially
- 3) in a sense be harnessed through technology improvement
- 4) probably lead people's dwellings to become smaller

153- Why has the author mentioned "Global population rises—cities become crowded" in paragraph 2?

- 1) To expound why journalists do not think of the future positively
- 2) To highlight the effect of social media on forging public opinion
- 3) To give an example of a general trend in a specific domain
- 4) To argue that journalists are to blame for misleading people

154- Which of the following statements is presented in the passage as "indisputable"?

- 1) That over half of the total land on earth would be occupied by cities in several decades from now
- 2) That questionnaires are often used to project future trends in urban development
- 3) Future increase in endless traffic jams and very few green spaces
- 4) The percentage of land occupied by urban areas now

155- Which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards the gradual loss of traditional ways of life over time?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Pointed criticism | 2) Resigned acceptance |
| 3) Objective indifference | 4) Profound Ambivalence |

Passage 2:

In the last decade a revolution has occurred in the way that scientists think about the brain. We now know that the decisions humans make can be traced to the firing patterns of neurons in specific parts of the brain. These discoveries have led to the field known as neuroeconomics, which studies the brain's secrets to success in an economic environment that demands innovation and being able to do things differently from competitors. A brain that can do this is an iconoclastic one. Briefly, an iconoclast is a person who does something that others say can't be done.

This definition implies that iconoclasts are different from other people, but more precisely, it is their brains that are different in three distinct ways: perception, fear response, and social intelligence. Each of these three functions utilizes a different circuit in

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the brain. Naysayers might suggest that the brain is irrelevant, that thinking in an original, even revolutionary, way is more a matter of personality than brain function. But the field of neuroeconomics was born out of the realization that the physical workings of the brain place limitations on the way we make decisions. By understanding these constraints, we begin to understand why some people march to a different drumbeat.

The first thing to realize is that the brain suffers from limited resources. It has a fixed energy budget, about the same as a 40-watt light bulb, so it has evolved to work as efficiently as possible. This is where most people are impeded from being an iconoclast. For example, when confronted with information streaming from the eyes, the brain will interpret this information in the quickest way possible. Thus it will draw on both past experience and any other source of information, such as what other people say, to make sense of what it is seeing. This happens all the time. The brain takes shortcuts that work so well we are hardly ever aware of them. We think our perceptions of the world are real, but they are only biological and electrical rumblings. Perception is not simply a product of what your eyes or ears transmit to your brain. More than the physical reality of photons or sound waves, perception is a product of the brain.

156- Which of the following statements is true about neuroeconomics, according to the passage?

- 1) It is a newly developed field of study.
- 2) It is used to expose secrets to success in life.
- 3) It primarily focuses on how iconoclasts think.
- 4) It signifies a revolution in economic relations.

157- Which of the following is defined in the passage?

- 1) innovation (paragraph 1)
- 2) naysayer (paragraph 2)
- 3) iconoclast (paragraph 1)
- 4) circuit (paragraph 2)

158- What does the word "constraints" in paragraph 2 refer to?

- 1) workings
- 2) decisions
- 3) limitations
- 4) functions

159- What does paragraph 3 mainly discuss?

- 1) One of the energy resources that is available to the brain
- 2) One of the ways in which iconoclasts' brains are different from others'
- 3) The sources of information we rely on to make sound economic decisions
- 4) The reason why there is a difference between what we see and what is stored in our mind already

160- There is sufficient information in the passage to answer which of the following questions?

- 1) Why have scientists begun to think differently about the brain in the last decade?
- 2) What is the difference in social intelligence between iconoclasts and others?
- 3) How does humans' past experience help them interpret daily events?
- 4) Why has the brain evolved to work as efficiently as possible?

This is the end of Section 5.