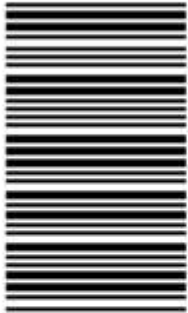




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عصر پنجشنبه

۹۷/۲/۶



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

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

آزمون ورودی دوره‌های کارشناسی ارشد ناپیوسته داخل - سال ۱۳۹۷

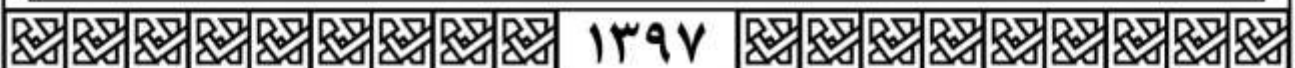
عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	زبان عمومی و تخصصی (انگلیسی)	۳۰	۱	۳۰

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 می‌باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.



۱۳۹۷

* داوطلب گرامی، عدم درج مشخصات و امضا در مندرجات جدول ذیل، به منزله عدم حضور شما در جلسه آزمون است.

اینجانب با شماره داوطلبی در جلسه این آزمون شرکت می‌نمایم.

امضا:

زبان عمومی و تخصصی (انگلیسی):

PART A: Vocabulary

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

- 1- Animal welfare science is an emerging field that seeks to answer questions ----- by the keeping and use of animals.
1) raised 2) resolved 3) settled 4) evolved
- 2- The low soil fertility problem can be ----- by applying the appropriate lime and organic fertilizers.
1) traced 2) preceded 3) mitigated 4) necessitated
- 3- The chef furnished his assistant with very explicit instructions regarding the ----- to be used for the new dish.
1) properties 2) aesthetics 3) ceremonies 4) ingredients
- 4- The problem of power cut was so important that we decided not to bother about the other ----- issues that were not much of a concern at that time.
1) gradual 2) peripheral 3) tranquil 4) lucrative
- 5- Everybody knows that Ted is a chronic procrastinator; he ----- puts off doing his assignments until the last minute.
1) spontaneously 2) marginally 3) habitually 4) superficially
- 6- The world's governments have made a joint ----- to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions by the year 2030.
1) malady 2) determination 3) involvement 4) pledge
- 7- Scientists do their best try to ----- themselves from their biases and be objective.
1) detach 2) delete 3) ignore 4) strengthen
- 8- The local businessman accused the newspaper of defaming him by publishing an article that said his company was ----- managed.
1) seriously 2) centrally 3) poorly 4) crucially
- 9- Landing a plane on an aircraft carrier requires a great deal of -----, as you can crash if you miss the landing zone by even a little bit.
1) determination 2) precision 3) rationality 4) consultation
- 10- New growth of the body's smallest vessels, for instance, enables cancers to enlarge and spread and contributes to the blindness that can ----- diabetes.
1) cause 2) halt 3) identify 4) accompany

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.

Estimates of the number of humans that Earth can sustain have ranged in recent decades from fewer than a billion to more than a trillion. (11) -----, since “carrying capacity” is essentially a subjective term. It makes little sense to talk about carrying capacity in relationship to humans, (12) ----- and altering both their culture and their physical environment, (13) ----- can thus defy any formula (14) ----- the matter. The number of people that Earth can support depends on (15) -----, on what we want to consume, and on what we regard as a crowd.

- 11- 1) It is probably unavoidable that such elasticity
2) Such elasticity is probably unavoidable
3) It is such elasticity probably unavoidable
4) That it is probably unavoidable for such elasticity
- 12- 1) that adapt their capability 2) whose capability is adapted
3) who are capable of adaptation 4) who are capable of adapting
- 13- 1) therefore 2) because 3) and 4) next
- 14- 1) might settle 2) might be settling
3) that might settle 4) which it might settle
- 15- 1) how we on Earth want to live 2) Earth where we want to live
3) where we want to live in on Earth 4) where do we want to live on Earth

PART C: Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following three 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:

In addition to the emergence of new crises and vulnerabilities, elements to consider in the changing paradigm for crisis managers relate to the evolution of governments. While crisis management will always remain one of their fundamental roles, the wave of privatization and decentralization has reduced overall capacities in many governments to take direct actions to prevent or mitigate risks in sectors that are critical for the well-functioning of societies, such as utilities and infrastructure.

Crisis managers need to adapt their approaches to deal with a variety of different stakeholders that all have different interests, priorities, logics and values. Critical infrastructure in many countries is largely operated by the private sector. Citizens also tend to organise themselves to respond to crisis through Civil Society and Non-Governmental Organisations thus adding new players to the field who expect to be consulted during preparations and leveraged during operations.

In the meantime, government openness and transparency, constant scrutiny by the media and widespread dissemination of information on-line and through social media put governments and their decision-makers under constant pressure. This pressure is

all the more acute when a crisis occurs: citizens' expectations are at the highest due to the emotional nature of a crisis. They demand more transparency, responsibility and high standards of ethics from their governments, which need to react almost instantly or risk a political backlash amid criticism of unresponsiveness.

- 16- **This passage is mainly about -----.**
- 1) increasing the new threats and vulnerabilities in modern societies
 - 2) decreasing how governments and media can more systematically deal with crises
 - 3) managing crises remaining at the core of governments' roles in risks
 - 4) changing roles of governments and increased demand from citizens and media in times of crisis
- 17- **According to the passage, -----.**
- 1) CSOs and NGOs are the leading organizations in each country
 - 2) evolution of governments has a direct influence on the roles of crisis managers
 - 3) crisis management is nowadays under the entire supervision of the private sector
 - 4) the complexities of new threats often require the involvement of a restricted group of players
- 18- **The utilities and infrastructure -----.**
- 1) are under the constant scrutiny by the media and their decision-makers
 - 2) are the critical sectors burdening the least pressure in times of crisis
 - 3) are the most important sections representing how well a society works
 - 4) should be transferred to the private section in order to be improved
- 19- **The word "leveraged" in the last line of paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to -----.**
- 1) diminished
 - 2) informed
 - 3) survived
 - 4) used
- 20- **The emotional nature of a crisis makes -----.**
- 1) the people want the government to have an immediate reaction
 - 2) the governments highlight the changing landscape of crises confronting today's world
 - 3) the governments take hasty and sometimes unwise decisions
 - 4) the people be at the forefront of efforts to manage the disruptive events

PASSAGE 2:

The National Security Agency (NSA) has a reputation as the most secretive major component of the United States intelligence community, but it is a veritable open book in comparison to one of its subsidiary organizations, the Special Collection Service (SCS). The latter is known to be engaged in communications intelligence (COMINT), primarily in hostile countries, and its personnel appears to include both NSA and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) operatives.

So secretive that it is sometimes jokingly called "No Such Agency," NSA is home to an even more obscure group, the Central Security Service (CSS). Established in 1972 to provide information security to U.S. communications and crack other nations' codes and ciphers, CSS has within it—like a nesting matryoshka doll—the still more elite and clandestine SCS. Composed primarily of NSA specialists, SCS operatives typically use diplomatic cover in order to put in place eavesdropping equipment in areas where access to U.S. intelligence by less laborious means would be considerably more difficult.

In 1999, one United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) weapons inspector claimed that SCS had installed in-country radio relays for UNSCOM that greatly extended U.S. listening capabilities in Iraq. One of the few references to SCS by federal government sources was the affidavit in the 2001 case of accused spy Robert Hanssen, who was alleged to have provided the Russians with information about the organization.

- 21- **The passage primarily serves to -----.**
1) describe NSA and its international activities
2) compare the capabilities of different U.S. secretive agencies
3) introduce an American organization engaged in communications intelligence
4) emphasize the importance of information security to the U.S. intelligence community
- 22- **The word "it" in paragraph 1 refers to -----.**
1) the United States
2) intelligence community
3) the Special Collection Service
4) the National Security Agency
- 23- **Which of the following is the most secretive organization according to the passage?**
1) CSS
2) SCS
3) NSA
4) UNSCOM
- 24- **It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that installing eavesdropping equipment is -----.**
1) not done without using diplomatic cover
2) less demanding than other means of access to U.S. intelligence
3) a relatively difficult method for gathering intelligence
4) the most frequently used technique employed by intelligence services
- 25- **Why does the author mention the affidavit in the 2001 case of an accused spy?**
1) It was a rare case where the federal government sources had referred to SCS.
2) He had provided the U.S. with secret Russian information.
3) A UNSCOM weapons inspector had asked SCS to help crack this case.
4) He had informed the Russians about U.S. listening capabilities in Iraq.

PASSAGE 3:

Exercising and training constitutes a key task to prepare for a crisis. Most emergency response agencies have dedicated structures for constant training of their staff. In many emergency response units, training exercises is an important daily activity.

As novel crises do not have pre-defined plans, the concept and purposes of training for them are different. The two key functions of modern crisis response require specific training. Strategic crisis management training is meant to test leadership and develop this capacity among a roster of civil servants who could be deployed when crises occur. Such training does not test the knowledge of protocols or protocols themselves but rather the ability to innovate in a stressful environment and when "the fear factor" is present. Such strategic crisis management exercises require in-depth preparation to provide a sense of reality and focus mainly on the human elements.

Strategic management training needs to be complemented by trainings and exercises dedicated to inter-agency co-operation and large network management and interaction. Planning for novel crises will require stakeholders from different backgrounds and structures to work together. While managing this wide response network from a strategic perspective is essential, the network itself must be trained to learn how to interact. Table-top exercises among strategic crisis managers of different

agencies may help build familiarity and trust within the network. Trust, can only be built through regular interactions.

While feedback from training for classic crises usually serves to improve the plan or the procedures, feedback here is mostly on better understanding other's functions, learning to define common priorities against a set of shared values, and testing flexibility and the capacity to innovate. The idea is not to test the structures but rather people and their capacities to design, lead and function in a new response organization adapted to the current threat.

- 26- **The best title for this passage is -----.**
- 1) Key Tasks of Emergency Response Agencies
 - 2) Providing Feedback from Training
 - 3) Exercizing and Training for Crises
 - 4) Preparation for Classic Crises
- 27- **It's stated in the passage that -----.**
- 1) regular training is critical to many emergency response units
 - 2) table-top exercises are the mere indispensable component for attaining trust within the network
 - 3) crisis management involves assessing potential threats and finding the best ways to avoid them
 - 4) feedback from training for traditional crises serves to test the capacity to innovate
- 28- **The pronoun "them" in paragraph 2 refers to -----.**
- 1) pre-defined plans
 - 2) novel crises
 - 3) purposes of training
 - 4) two key functions
- 29- **Enhancing leadership among the tasks of persons working in crisis management departments -----.**
- 1) helps aggravate anxiety and encourage the return to a state of normality
 - 2) results in sharing crisis information with citizens
 - 3) improves their abilities in stressful situations
 - 4) leads to providing conventions with new procedures
- 30- **According to the last paragraph, the main function of feedback from training for classic crises is -----.**
- 1) enhancing plans or procedures
 - 2) perceiving other's functions
 - 3) testing people's capacities to innovate
 - 4) learning to define common priorities