

* داوطلب گرامى، عدم درج مشخصات و امضا در مندرجات جدول زير، بهمنزلهٔ عدم حضور شما در جلسهٔ آزمون است.



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

1- When you $\qquad$ a meeting, it is important to speak clearly, confidently and at a good pace.

1) assess
2) propagate
3) address
4) impress

2- People like the newly proposed system, but because of the costs involved we do not believe it is ---------, and we need to look for other options.

1) compliant
2) defensive
3) ingenuous
4) viable

3- The country in question is very poor, and one in seven children dies in

1) infancy
2) nutrition
3) malfunction
4) mortality

4- I don't consider myself to be particularly ---------, but when I'm given a job, I make sure it gets done.

1) industrious
2) spontaneous
3) risky
4) unexceptional

5- The new airliner is more environmentally-friendly than other aircraft, its only being its limited flying range.

1) demand
2) drawback
3) controversy
4) attribute

6- The celebrity will --------- assistance from the police to keep stalkers away from his property.

1) extend
2) invoke
3) absolve
4) withdraw

7- When plates in the Earth's crust slide or grind against one another, an earthquake with devastating consequences may be

1) derived
2) surpassed
3) triggered
4) traced

## PART B: Cloze Test

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.

The new species was named Maiacetus inuus, which means "mother whale," (8) $\qquad$ - in the family Protocetidae. Assignment to a new species was justified due to critical differences from other protocetid whales, such as solidly co-ossified left and
right dentaries (lower jaws), (9) --------- in the ankle, and significant disparity in hind limb elements. The fossils show (10) ---------- this new species' length is unimpressive relative to some extant (living) whales, but still, Maiacetus inuus measures a respectable 2.6 meters.
8- 1) placed
2) that placed
3) was placed
4) and was placed
9- 1) there were variations
2) varying
3) variations
10- 1) when
2) that
4) which varied
3) although
4) for

## 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:

Factors relating to people, geography, and economic diversification create difficulties for rural development. One of the main perspectives for identifying rural development problems is to concentrate on the human factor, which refers to variables such as leadership and migration. Leadership here refers to the autonomy of decision-making by rural residents. Although inhabitants have a thorough knowledge of their regions, which predestines them to actively participate in cooperation and co-determination of the directions of development, they do not have sufficient autonomy to manage their rural resources. Another human factor which contributes to developmental problems is migration. The greater the development prospects in urban areas for rural migrants, the greater the impoverishment in terms of intellectual capital in the countryside. Thus, the migration of young people will be particularly important. The impact of young people on rural development is related to the effects of entrepreneurial attitudes, which, among other things, are due to the potential they possess and acquire. Any form of entrepreneurial activity in non-urbanized, rural areas entails the possibility of increasing human capital, as well as social capital. Although the nationwide impoverishment in the context of human capital and social capital is noticeable, it is impossible to see the variation in the scale of the problem given the regional variation.

Institutionalization is done by the people and for the people and creates the development framework as well as determines the directions in which public funds are spent. In determining the directions for engaging financial resources, the reference to the human factor, as an executive force, should be taken into account, as well as the indication of the location of the activities undertaken, considering the geographical seclusion of rural areas. In fact, geographical factor is another perspective for identifying development problems in rural areas. However, geographical seclusion, classified previously as a factor negatively influencing the development of rural regions, is an advantage if we take into account the need to seek peace from the hustle and bustle of big cities. The phenomenon of agritourism lies precisely in geographical seclusion, and it is one of the main worldwide manifestations of entrepreneurship in rural areas.

11- What is the author's attitude towards geographical seclusion?

1) Indifference
2) Admiration
3) Suspicion
4) Disregard

12- What is the main purpose of this passage?

1) To explain about the influence of geographical seclusion on rural areas
2) To explain about the manifestations of entrepreneurship in rural areas
3) To explain about the main factors for identifying rural development problems
4) To explain about the human factor for identifying rural development problems

13- The passage probably continues with a few sentences about

1) economic factor as another perspective for identifying problems in rural areas
2) the impact of young people on rural development
3) the nationwide impoverishment in the context of human capital and social capital
4) human factor variables such as leadership and migration

14- The word 'seclusion' in the passage (underlined) is closest in meaning to ----------.

1) immigration
2) implantation
3) isolation
4) illusion

15- The word 'they' in the passage (underlined) refers to ----------.

1) resources
2) directions
3) regions
4) inhabitants

## PASSAGE 2:

Sustainable development is the main goal of strategic planning, and sustainable rural development is an interdisciplinary research issue. Research in the area of sustainable rural development focuses on issues of multifunctional development, smart specialization in regional development, socioeconomic heterogeneity of rural areas, rural landscape conservation, socioeconomic and spatial resilience, and new tools for ensuring rural sustainability, socio-economic transformation, and spatio-temporal modelling. There are also studies on environmental, economic, and social determinants. The most recent studies on the subject of rural development have aimed at determining the sustainability factors at varied levels of land use planning, and all planning documentations are divided into three main types: comprehensive planning, specialized planning, and detailed planning. It should also be noted that the issue of rural development has been subject to much less research analysis than the more general topic of urban planning. It seems possible to use best practices in developing a strategy of sustainable rural development considering the specifics of a rural settlement system. Yet, it is difficult to provide basic social services, improve living standards, and ensure sustainable development, while ensuring social standards. The development of new models for assessing the spatial sustainability is relevant, promising, and beneficial for many countries, both developed and developing. One of the key tools in this regard is the effective spatial policy, because it ensures the organization of the settlement system through the definition of sociocultural, industrial, recreational, and tourist centers within livable interconnections. In fact, all the strategic planning policies should be in line with that.

16- According to the passage, all of the following statements are true EXCEPT

1) The specific topic of rural development has been subject to more research analysis than the more general topic of urban planning.
2) The most recent studies on rural development aimed at determining the sustainability factors at varied levels of land use planning.
3) It is possible to use best practices in developing a strategy of sustainable rural development considering the specifics of a rural settlement system.
4) It is difficult to provide basic social services, improve living standards, and ensure sustainable development, while ensuring social standards.

17- What is the main purpose of this passage?

1) To explain about sustainable rural development
2) To explain about strategic planning policies
3) To explain about planning documentations
4) To explain about spatio-temporal modelling

18- What is the author's attitude towards the development of new models for assessing the spatial sustainability?

1) Admiration
2) Indifference
3) Disregard
4) Suspicion

19- The word 'conservation' in the passage (underlined) is closest in meaning to ----------.

1) observation
2) deprivation
3) reactivation
4) preservation

20- The word 'that' in the passage (underlined) refers to

1) the settlement system
2) the strategic planning
3) the effective spatial policy
4) the organization

## PASSAGE 3:

It is estimated that more than two billion people across the globe lack access to formal financial services. These include zero access to financial services such as credits, savings, insurance, and money transfers. In developing economies, it is often very challenging for the unlettered to open a bank account due to stringent regulations and financial institutional requirements. It is even more difficult for those in the rural areas, which warehouses the bulk of a nation's population, as they face more barriers than urban dwellers to access financial services, and these barriers cuts across technological, educational, and cultural issues. Access to finance, however, has great potential to act as the catalyst for access to other productive resources for national economic growth. Mobile technologies, especially in the developed economies, have served as a viable platform in facilitating access to financial services which in turn has brought about sound economic developments in these developed economies; this has however, not been the case in the developing economies. Accordingly, the use of financial inclusion to empower businesses through the application of mobile technologies can have positive outcomes for poverty and hunger reduction on a global scale. Financial inclusion is viewed by some policymakers and practitioners as a panacea to rural development within the developing economy contexts. Unfortunately, most rural communities, especially in developing economies, are still financially excluded, and face greater levels of financial constraints. In a bid to understand how to ameliorate these growing and ever-present challenges, researchers and practitioners have called for studies that are aimed at finding moderating factors regarding financial inclusivity for rural development that will usher in diverse economic developments. To have an efficient financial system, it is imperative that the underserved and underprivileged population in the rural parts of the countries are included during financial allocation and activities. One major explanation attributed to the exclusion of rural areas during financial inclusion is the lack of financial literacy, which is associated positively with technological advancement obtainable in the urban regions. Technology acts as a pathway through which financial services are accessed in a formal setting, hence, to have an effective and efficient financial inclusion framework, it is expedient to test whether it can aid as a tool for financial inclusivity for rural dwellers in order to bridge the gap.

21- What is the main purpose of this passage?

1) To explain about the rural dwellers' access to formal financial services
2) To explain about the stringent regulations and financial requirements in rural areas
3) To explain about the use of technology in financial inclusivity for rural development
4) To explain about the educational and cultural barriers of rural economies

22- According to the passage, all of the following statements are true EXCEPT

1) Mobile technologies, especially in the developed economies, have served as a viable platform in facilitating access to financial services.
2) To have an efficient financial system, it is imperative that the underprivileged population in the rural areas are excluded during financial allocation.
3) Most rural communities, especially in developing economies, are still financially excluded, and encounter greater levels of financial limitations.
4) Access to finance has great potential to act as the catalyst for access to other productive resources for national economic growth.
23- The word 'stringent' in the passage (underlined) is closest in meaning to $\qquad$
5) continuous
6) numerous
7) rigorous
8) various

24- The word 'ameliorate' in the passage (underlined) is closest in meaning to

1) deviate
2) agitate
3) emulate
4) mitigate

25- The word 'it' in the passage (underlined) refers to ----------.

1) setting
2) technology
3) tool
4) framework
/قتصاد كشاورزى و منابع طبيعىي:

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { צ צ- كداميك از منابع جزو انرزى مصرفى متعارف نيست؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { - r^ سوختهاى فسيلى شامل كدام موارد هستند؟ } \\
& \text { Y) نفت و مواد معدنى }
\end{aligned}
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& \text { (Y) ز) زيستى (Y (Y }
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) نفت، مواد معدنى و فلزات } \\
& \text { گا }
\end{aligned}
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& \text { ¢ }
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(اگر تابع هزينه كوتاممدت يك بنگًاه در بازار رقابت كامل برابر با TC=0, $1 Q^{\mu}-r Q^{r}+1 \Delta Q+10$ باشد، تابع
عرضه بنگًاه برابر كدام است؟ (P

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S=0,1 Q^{r}-r Q+10(r & S=0, r Q^{r}-\mu Q+10(r
\end{array}
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اץ- اكر كشش تقاضا معادل ro, تقاضا چه ميزان خواهد بود؟

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\begin{array}{ll}
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سود خواهد رسيد؟


هـ هـ اكر در مورد دو كالا رابطه
است مورد توجه قرار گَيرد؟
( ) انتخاب بيشتر كالای اول انتخاب كاب

צr- اتر هزينه كل معادل
تمامشده محصول چچه ميزان خواهد بود؟

| $\mu(r$ | $Y()$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $Y(\gamma$ | $1 r(\mu)$ |

(
(4) گيفن
re
(Y) ضرورى
() سرمايهاى

(Y) رشد سرمايهكَذارى

() پيشرفت تكنولوزى
 $\qquad$ ११- براساس نظر »رابرت مالتوس ج جمعيت براساس تصاعد . . است. $\qquad$ تصاعد

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& \text { Y } \\
& \text { † } \\
& \text { () عددى ـ عددى }
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 نيروى كار، ميزان توليد چه مقدار خواهد بود؟

| $\varphi\left({ }^{+}\right.$ | r (r 1 () |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | مازاد توليدكننده كدام منطقه است؟ | -4 |
|  | () ز) زير تقاضا و بالاى |  |
| ¢¢) بالاى تقاضا و ز | ٪) زیر عرضه و بر بالاى تقاضا |  |

عرضه كَندم در كشور ايران به كدام مورد بستگى دارد؟ FY
(Y) قيمت تضمينى
¢
() قيمت سال قبل گَندم

٪) قيمت ساير محصولات
(
() قيمت پرداختى مصرفكنـنده
(Y) قيمت دريافتى توليدكنـنده

ץ (l) اختالاف قيمت پرداختى مصرفكنـنده و قيمت دريافتى توليدكنـنده

-     - FY

- FD

شя شی شیب منحنى در آمد كل كدام است؟

(Y) سود
() در آمد نهايىى

منحنى امكانات توليدى نشاندهنده كدام رابطه است؟ -FV
Y (Y) دو محصول وقتى مقدار نهاد مصرفى محدود باشد.

-FA
(Y جلوگيرى از تورم (Y
(Y) افزايش منابع محدود جامعه

-     - Fq
(1) سود اقتصادى صفر باشد.

٪

- هـ هدام كالا از نظر قيمت كششناپذيرتر است؟

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& \text { () لو كس } \\
& \text { (Y) (Y) } \\
& \text { ( }
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¢

مديريت و تعاون روستا ييى:
(DI كدام گزينه در مورد اركان سازمان مركزى تعاون روستايى ايران درست است؟
(1) مجمع عمومى، هيئت مديره، مديرعامل، بازرسان
T) مجمع عمومى، مديرعامل، هيئت مديره، شورا Y F مجمع عمومى، هيئت مديره، شورا، بازرسان

- اولين مقام رسمى كه دولت بعد از F F سال از قانون كدخدايى براى جايگز ين كردن كدخدا در ده تعريف و تصويب كرد چچه نام داشت؟
r
 - DF
 خه خانههاى هميار روستايى بهعنوان سازوكار و كار اجرايیى براى پيشبرد برنامههاى بهسازى و عمران روستايى كدام

نهاد تشكيل شد؟


 تشكيل شد؟

-9*
(†) روستا

(Y) بخش
(1) ناحيه


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& \text { بَ } \\
& \text { ( }
\end{aligned}
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Y -

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ¢ (4) بخشدارى } \\
& \text { برّ } \\
& \text { (Y) كدخدا } \\
& \text { (1) انجمن ده }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Y) دولت ـ مردم ـ شركتها }
\end{aligned}
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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ¢ ¢ هيجكس از فقير و غنى، در عضويت با محدوديتى روبدرو نمىباشد. }
\end{aligned}
$$

> () ) مديريت دهكده توسط نمايندگان معرفى个) كليه امكانات مربوط به زندگى اقتصادى و اجتماعى در دهكده موجود باشد.
> ץ) مساحت دهكده، ¢ ¢) مازاد توليدات به خارج از دهكده صادر مىشود.

 Y）مـهارت و تجربه و قدرت مديريت كافى در انجام مسئوليتهاى مربوطه داشته باشد． ؟）حضور تماموقتى در روستا داشته باشد． Y（


89－كدام برنامهريزى انعكاس ارزشهاى حاكم بر جامعه بوده و معطوف به پرسشهاى اصلى و مسائل اساسى سازمان است؟
( ) اجتماع پشتيبان Y) استراتزيكـ

براساس كدام اصل، تعاونىها نوعى تعههد خاص نسبت به توسعه پايدار اقتصادى، اجتماعى و فرهنگیى جوامع دارند؟－V•
() مشاركت اقتصادى اعضا

س）توجه به جامعه
كام نيمهمعيشتى است؟
＋
ب）بنه
（Y）وار
（）كلخوز
（»－VY
＋
（
Y
（）خوديارى
 （）توليد، مصرف و خدمات（Y）توليد، مصرف و فروش

ب ץ）توليد و مصرف
سياست تجميع و متمركز ساختن روستاها بيشتر از كدام رويكرد توسعه روستايى الهام گرفته است؟－VF
「
－V』 رسيدگى بهصورتهاى مالى از قبيل ترازنامه عمليات تعاونى وظيفه كداميكـ از بخشهاى تعاونى است؟
（Y）هيئت مديره
٪）بازرسى
†（Y）مجمع عمومى
（1）مديرعامل

ترويج و آموزش كشناورزى：

V\＆
ب）هيجّكدام
（
（Y）آزمون
（1）تماس
（واكاوى و بر رسى فعاليتها و رويههاى اجرايى برنامه، در كدام مرحله از مراحل ارزيابى الگوى سيب（CIPP）، مورد توجه قرار مى گیير د؟

ب) آموزش
(VA

-     - هدف كدام مدل ارزشيابى، ايجاد فرصت يادگَيرى از تجربيات ديگَران و تبادل آرا و عقايد است؟ ¢ ( ) دست يابى به هدف
「) آزمايشى

Y (Y) مشاركتى
(1) آزاد هدف

- .
 () ) مشاهده مشار كتى روزانه رفتار افراد مورد مطان مالعه
(Y) تهيه اطلاعات دست اول و شخصى (Y

「
 -Ar
Y) مشاوره آموزشى
¢ انتقال فناورى
Y) نظام ترويج دانشگَاهى

؟ (Y) سازمانها ماى كنترلشده توسط كشاورزان

- اط ألاعات عمومى كشاورزى، در بلندمدت چه نوع كالايى تلقى مى شوند؟

AS - بهموجب كدام قانون، براى اولين بار دانشكدههاى كشاورزى موسوم به لند ـ ترنت ـ كالج در ايالاتمتحده آمريكا
شكل گرفت؟

اولين كشورى كه ترويج كشاورزى را در هندوستان، بدعنوان وسيلهاى براى افزايش توليد محصولات كشاورزى بهكار برد -AV كدام بود؟
( ) آلمان



() جايگزينى

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { () سازماندهى جوانان روستايى در قالب باشگامهانهاى محلى }
\end{aligned}
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& \text { Y }
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در كداميكى از مراحل چهاركانه الكوى فر آيند تصميم نوآورى فرد از نظر عاطفى（احساسى）درگيرى بيشـترى بــا

پيشفرض اصلى »رهيافت تخصصى كالا«در ترويج كشاورزى كداميكى از موارد است؟




「




؟
－94－طبق ديدگاه راجرز كداميك از كانالهاى ارتباطى، نقش ويرهاى در ايجاد جو مناسب نوسازى در كشورهاى در حال
توسعه دارند؟

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& \text { ¢ } \\
& \text { ( }
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& \text { 「 }
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ¢ } \\
& \text { ٪) كمك در امور بازار يابى و بازار رسانى } \\
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\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ץ }
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－91－كداميى از موارد، درخصوص »مهارت ادراكى＂يك مدير درست است؟
（））درك مشكلات سازمان تحت مديريت


 براساس مخروط تجربه كداميكى از روشها يا وسايل آما آموزشى، اثربخشى نسبى بالاترى نسبت به آموزش مبتنى بر

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Y) گردش عملى } \\
& \text { ¢) تابلوهاى نمايشى }
\end{aligned}
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（）تدريس كلامى
「


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\begin{array}{r}
\text { Y Y }
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جامعهشناسى روستا يـين

r (Y) تصويب قانون تيولدارى
() برچيدن نظام ارباب و رعيتى
٪) تصويب قانون اصلاحات ارضى 〔 ( ) لغو تيولدارى

( ) مالتوس (r هانرى مندارس كينز شولتز
 خالصجات）در كدام دوره تاريخى ايجاد شد؟

٪ پ
() گَسترش مكانيزاسيون
¢ ¢ نوسازى روستا
٪) حفاظت و تأمين

1××－در كداميكى از جوامع، توزيع مشاغل و تقسيمكار به حسب رابطه خويشاوندى، سن و جنس است؟



٪
براساس اصول تعاونى سنتى برآمد.

 روستايى، جزو اهداف تشكيل كدام نهاد است؟ است

 （Y

() تهران، قزوين، كرمان، كردستان
؟) قزوين، خوزستان، خراسان، بهببهان

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Y) وزارت كشور } \\
& \text { (Y) كميته امداد امام خمينى (ر) (ر) }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ¢ } \\
& \text { 「 } \\
& \text { r } \\
& \text { () ساسانيان }
\end{aligned}
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- II•
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- Ilf

 (1) واحه ( كدام تيب از روستاها در ايران غالب هستند؟ -IIV
 ll^ الجاره دهات و اراضى به رعايا در كدام مرحله از مراحل اصلاحات ارضى مطرح شد؟
 119-19 املاك خالصه متعلق به كداميك از نهادها يا كروهها بود؟
() متوليان وقف Y (Y) دولت خاندان سلطنتى بزرگى مالكان
(Ir.
¢
r
(
() تسوج



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Y) ماليه يا اداره داراريى محل } \\
& \text { ¢ } \\
& \text { () مالكـ ده يا ارباب } \\
& \text { ( }
\end{aligned}
$$

هז آ كدام موره، درخصوص طرفداران نظر يه توليد آسيايى نادر ست است؟

(ץ) ارتباط مستقيمى بين كشاورزى با صنايع دستى برقرار مى كنـند.
٪


روانشناسى اجتماعیي:


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ITV فرويد غريزٔ عشق يا شور زندگى را چچه مینامد؟ } \\
& \text { (Y) غريزه صيانت ذات } \\
& \text { () عقده اديپ } \\
& \text { ( }{ }^{\text {( }} \\
& \text { (Y) اروز يا نيروى محر انئه هستى }
\end{aligned}
$$

1r^ا- اين فرضيه كه »علت و مبناى بزهكارى، تعريفى است كه جامعه از برخى از رفتارهاى آدمى بهدست مىدهدده متعلق به
كدام نظريه است؟

> (Y) ايفاى نقش اروينگ گافمن
> ¢ (
> 1) انگَزنى (برچسب) بكر بكر ولمرت


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Regulations) (Y) قواعد } \\
& \text { ¢ }
\end{aligned}
$$

() وسايل (Means)
(Conditions) شرايط (
-ץا- در نظريه اسناد (Attribution Theory) هايدر، جونز و ديويس به فراينـد گَـردآورى، دريافـت، ضـبط و ثبـت
اطلاعات به طر يق حسى چچه مى گويند؟


هّا- مفهوم واپسزنى (Repression) دركدام نظريهٔ زيگّموند فرويد مطرح بوده است؟
(Y) شخصيت


س) رؤيا



VYV
() مسخ روانى Y Y متقاعدسازی تحميل عقيده بارش ذهنى
^^ا- در نظريه كنترل اجتماعى فرايدى وهيگَ افزايش فردگرايى و كاهش تعاملات اجتماعى، ناشى از كداميى از عوامل
و شرايط است؟
( ) (Y) كاهش تراكم اخلاقى و معنوى در جامعه


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( ) سودجويانه (Y) ابزارى }
\end{aligned}
$$




†
٪) بمن (Me)
(I) (I)
(1) نهاد (Id)

كدام نظريه، ناظر بر پيوند بين يك رويداد و علتهاى آن است؟ IVY

r|
ץ ץ


- IFF
(Y
r
r
() انبازی ران
 نام دارند؟

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Y) تنبيه كنـنده } \\
& \text { Y } \\
& \text { () واپپز } \\
& \text { (ا غ غ }
\end{aligned}
$$

