مضرت علی(ع): ارزش هر کس به میزان دانایی و تخصص اوست.





` تعداد سؤالات: تستى: ٣٠ تشريحى: --نام درس،: زيان تخصص

رشته تحصیلی/ کُد درس: مهندسی صنایع« سنتی – چند بخشی» – ۱۲۱۲۱۶۲

Read the following text, and then answer the questions.

The Most permanent contribution of an optimization study may well be qualitative rather than quantitative. These problems may be classified based on the nature of the objective function and the system constraints. Optimization problems on the other hand, are classified on the basis of whether or not they involve constraints on the decision variables. Obviously the unconstrained problems are easier to solve than the constrained ones. The unconstrained problems are further classified based on whether the objective function involves one or several design variables. Basically there are two important classes of methods for solving the unconstrained problems. These methods are the direct search and the gradient-based methods. An important class of constrained optimization problem is linear programming which requires both objective function and the constraints to be linear functions. Although the linear programming models are widely used and accepted in practice, the nonlinear programming models are the most general kinds of the optimization problems

Now choose a, b, c or d which best completes each item.

1. The most important contribution of an optimization study may be

a. quantitative b.both quantitative and qualitative

c.qualitative d. neither quantitative, nor qualitative

Y. The classification of optimization problems may be based on the nature of

a. the direct search method b. the objective function

c. the system constraints d. both b and c

r.The most general optimization problems are generally grouped under

a. the nonlinear programming b. the linear programming

c. the analytical forms d. no analytical forms

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تعداد سؤالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: --نام درس: زبان تخصصی

رشته تحصیلی/ کُد درس: مهندسی صنایع « سنتی – چند بخشی» – ۱۲۱۲۱۶۲

£determines the classification of the unconstrained problem	٤	determines	the classi	fication	of the	unconstrained	problems
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- a. the amount of the objective functions
- b.the variables of the objective function
- c.the constraints
- d.the linearity or nonlinearity of the objective function
- o.In the linear programming
- a. the objective function is linear

b. there is no constraints

c. the constraints are linear

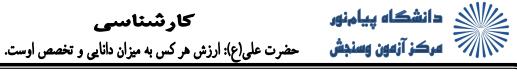
d. both the objective and constraints are linear

Read the following text, and then answer the questions.

The term 'data' and 'information' are sometimes used interchangeably, although some consider them to be different concepts. In general, data are objective, whereas the nature of information is different and exists only when it is relevant to a recipient. Data processing systems are systems that manipulate data to produce other data or information. In such systems different types of operations like recording, classifying, storing, calculating, summarizing, retrieving, reproducing and distributing may be performed. Encoding data on events or transactions by major types is called classifying, while identifying and transcribing data about events or transactions is named recording. When we arrange transaction data and related calculations into report format, we summarize them and when we hold transaction data temporarily or permanently we are storing them. Retrieving data is another performance in which file searching or scanning of stored data is occurred to perform additional calculations or update data on file. Reproducing is another performance in which printing and developing reports are done and finally moving reports to users of information is called distributing.

Now choose a, b, c or d which best completes each item.

7. Printing reports such as sales performance reports or materials status reports are identified				
as				
a. recording	b. reproducing	c. summarizing	d. storing	





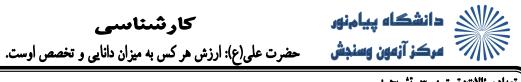
تعداد سؤالات: تستى: ٣٠ تشريحى: --

نام درس: زبان تخصصي

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v.Moving reports to users such as sales performance reports to sales manager is categorized					
as					
a. distributing	b. retrieving	c. calculating	d. summarizing		
A.In general data is ob	pjective, whereas infor	rmation is			
a. interchangeable		b. symbolic			
c.subjective		d. informative			
4. Arranging transaction	n data into report form	nat for example develo	oping a sales performance		
report for each sales p	erson is called				
a. calculating	b. storing		d. retrieving		
vWhen we encode da	ata by major types for	example material purc	hases by type of material, we		
these data.					
a.classify	b. store	c. summarize	d. record		
•			3. 100013		
Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate word. Quality control circles were refined and popularized in(11) to improve product					
quality, with raising	(۱۲)a high-orde	er goal. Worker involve	ement in resolving quality problems and		
dedication to solv	ving production of	difficulties are cor	ntinually stressed. A commonly		
accepted(۱۳)of a quality control circles is a small group of(۱٤)who					
perform similar or related work and who meet voluntarily to solve workplace-related problems. Quality					
control circles are highly oriented to production and operations, with sharp attention					
to(۱۵) developed many years ago by					
industrial engineers, such as motion(۱۷),work simplification , and other refined,					
analytical methods and(۱۸)techniques.					
Quality control circles usually highly structured within a(١٩) with committees leaders, and					
specialists.					
صفحه ۱۳۱۲ ع	1٣	نیمسال اول ۹۱–۹۰			

گد سری سؤال: یک(۱)





تعداد سؤالات: تستى: ٣٠ تشريحى: --

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11.			
a.England	b.Germany	c.America	d.Japan
١٢.			
a. efficiency	b.automation	c. effectiveness	d.both a and c
۱۳.			
a.problem	b.definition	c.operation	d.technique
١٤.			
a.top managers	b.suppliers	c.middle managers	d. employees
١٥.			
a. bottom-line	b. corporate level	c. company level	d. both a and b
١٦.			
a.something	b.practices	c. routines	d. problems
١٧.			
a.study	b. management	c. strategy	d.organization
١٨.			
a.improvement	b. improving	c. improved	d. improves
19.			
a.cell	b. organization	c. company	d. both b and c
li .			

In this part, you are asked to find appropriate Persian equivalents for given English terms and expressions, and to find appropriate English equivalents for given Persian terms and expressions. For Each question, choose a, b, c or d which corresponds your answer and mark it on your answer sheet.





تعداد سؤالات: تستى: ٣٠ تشريحى: --

نام درس: زبان تخصصی

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د.گزینه های الف و ج

ج.کل یکپارچه

ب. واحد كلي

الف. كل واحد

YI.quaility assurance

د.سنجش كيفيت

ج.تضمین کیفیت

ب.تحليل كيفيت

الف. بهبود كيفيت

YY.hierarchy

د.تعامل

ج.سلسله مراتب

ب.زنجیره

الف.تنوع

۲۳. cyclical influences

ج. دوره های تاثیر د. تاثیرات کلینیکی

ب. تاثیر همیشگی

الف.اثرات دوره ای

YE.unconstrained optimization problems

ب. مسایل بهینه سازی بدون محدودیت

الف. بهینه سازی مسایل بدون هیچ محدودیتی

د. بهینه سازی مسایل محدودیت دار

ج. حذف محدودیت مسایل بهینه سازی

٢٥.بالا پايين

a. down top

b. bottom up

c. high down

d. top down

۲٦. تغییرات خیلی زیاد

a. very variations

b. substantial variations

c. much variations

d. both a and c

۲۷.یردازش دستی داده ها

a.manual processing data

b.manual data processing

c.processing manual data

d.data processing manual

ــــــــــــ نيمسال اول ٩١–١٣٩٠ ــ

مرکز آزمون وسنجش حضرت علی(ع): ارزش هر کس به میزان دانایی و تخصص اوست.





تعداد سؤالات: تستى: ٣٠ تشريحى: --

م **درس:** زبان تخصصی

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۲۸.بخش بندی کردن

a.segmenting b.screening c.dividing d. distributing

٢٩.تحليل حساسيت مسئله

a.problem sensitivity analysis b.analyzing sensitivity problem

c.sensitivity problem analysis d.analyzing problem sensitivity

۳۰.ابتکاری

a. heuristic b.deterministic c.quadratic d.optimistic

نىمسال اول ٩١. ٩٠-١٣٩٠

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