



تعداد سوالات : تستی : ۰ تشریحی : ۵

زمان آزمون (دقیقه) : تستی : ۰ تشریحی : ۱۲۰

سری سوال : یک ۱

عنوان درس : زبان تخصصی

رشته تحصیلی / کد درس : مهندسی مدیریت اجرایی ۱۲۱۲۱۶۴

۱- کلمات زیر را ترجمه کنید.

نمره ۲۰۸۰

- a. Information and Communication Technology
- b. innovation economics
- c. scientific paper
- d. Design and construction methods
- e. science and technology
- f. division of labor
- g. materials science
- h. sensitivity analysis

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نمره ۲۰۸۰

۲- مفهوم پاراگراف های زیر را در یک جمله به فارسی بیان کنید.

a. The terms operations research and management science are often used synonymously. When a distinction is drawn, management science generally implies a closer relationship to the problems of business management. The field of operations research is closely related to Industrial engineering. Industrial engineers typically consider Operations Research (OR) techniques to be a major part of their toolset.

b. There are several spelling variations that are occasionally the cause of vehement disagreement.

email is the form officially required by IETF Request for Comments and working groups and is also recognized in most dictionaries. email is a form still recommended by some prominent journalistic and technical style guides. Less common forms include eMail and simply mail.

Mail, was the form used in the original RFC. The service is referred to as mail and a single piece of electronic mail is called a message.

eMail, capitalizing only the letter M, was common among ARPANET users and early developers from Unix, CMS, AppleLink, eWorld, AOL, GENie, and Hotmail.

EMail is a traditional form that has been used in RFCs for the "Author's Address", and is expressly required "...for historical reasons..."

c. Vision Defines the desired or intended future state of an organization or enterprise in terms of its fundamental objective and/or strategic direction. Vision is a long term view, sometimes describing a view of how the organization would like the world in which it operates to be. For example a charity working with the poor might have a vision statement which read "A world without poverty". Mission Defines the fundamental purpose of an organization or an enterprise, basically describing why it exists and what it does to achieve its Vision. A corporate Mission can last for many years, or for the life of the organization. It is not an objective with a timeline, but rather the overall goal that is accomplished over the years as objectives are achieved that are aligned with the corporate mission. Values Beliefs that are shared among the stakeholders of an organization. Values drive an organization's culture and priorities.



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نمره ۲.۸۰

۳- معنای کامل جملات زیر را بنویسید.

- a. Typically Computer Integrated Manufacturing relies on closed-loop control processes, based on real-time input from sensors
- b. Innovation may refer to incremental and emergent or radical and revolutionary changes in thinking, products, processes, or organizations
- c. The most important words in the title should be given in capital letters
- d. Some of his devices were inspired by earlier devices, such as one of his monumental water clocks
- e. Circuits and components can be divided into two groups: analog and digital
- f. "fit for purpose" (the product should be suitable for the intended purpose) and "right first time" (mistakes should be eliminated)
- g. There is also a group of traditional techniques for characterizing surface charge or zeta potential of nano-particles in solutions
- h. Models are typically used when it is either impossible or impractical to create experimental conditions in which scientists can directly measure outcomes

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با توجه به متن چه مشکلی بخش قدر دانی یک مقاله را تهدید می کند؟

نمره ۲.۸۰

These should be clear and any help of academic, scientific or technical nature should be acknowledged. But if the acknowledgement is overdone there is a danger that the reader will wonder what contribution the author made to the paper. For example: 'I wish to thank Dr. Bahmani, who not only suggested most of the experimental design but also greatly helped with the interpretation of the results, Dr Ershad, who contributed greatly to the writing of the paper and Mr A. Keramat who carried out most of the experimental work'.



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نمره ۲،۸۰

با توجه به متن فرق مدارهای آنالوگ و دیجیتال چیست؟

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Most analog electronic appliances, such as radio receivers, are constructed from combinations of a few types of basic circuits. Analog circuits use a continuous range of voltage as opposed to discrete levels as in digital circuits. The number of different analog circuits so far devised is huge, especially because a 'circuit' can be defined as anything from a single component, to systems containing thousands of components. Analog circuits are sometimes called linear circuits although many non-linear effects are used in analog circuits such as mixers, modulators, etc. Good examples of analog circuits include vacuum tube and transistor amplifiers, operational amplifiers and oscillators. One rarely finds modern circuits that are entirely analog. These days analog circuitry may use digital or even microprocessor techniques to improve performance. This type of circuit is usually called "mixed signal" rather than analog or digital. Sometimes it may be difficult to differentiate between analog and digital circuits as they have elements of both linear and non-linear operation. An example is the comparator which takes in a continuous range of voltage but only outputs one of two levels as in a digital circuit. Similarly, an overdriven transistor amplifier can take on the characteristics of a controlled switch having essentially two levels of output. Digital circuits are electric circuits based on a number of discrete voltage levels. Digital circuits are the most common physical representation of Boolean algebra and are the basis of all digital computers. To most engineers, the terms "digital circuit", "digital system" and "logic" are interchangeable in the context of digital circuits. Most digital circuits use two voltage levels labeled "Low" (0) and "High" (1). Often "Low" will be near zero volts and "High" will be at a higher level depending on the supply voltage in use. Ternary (with three states) logic has been studied, and some prototype computers made. Computers, electronic clocks, and programmable logic controllers (used to control industrial processes) are constructed of digital circuits. Digital Signal Processors are another example.