آزمون ورودی
دوره‌های کارشناسی ارشد نانوپوسته داخل سال ۱۳۸۶

مهندسی کشاورزی - علوم باغبانی (کد۱۳۰۵)

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اسفند ماه سال ۱۳۸۵

استفاده از ماشین حساب محاسباتی نمی‌باشد.
Part A: Vocabulary and Grammar

Directions: Choose the number of the answer (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes the sentence. Then mark your choice on your answer sheet.

1. We have ________ all the latest safety features into the design so there is no need to worry about the project on that count.
   1) derived  2) consisted  3) comprised  4) incorporated

2. She’s working for an overseas ________ of the company and earning a huge salary for an employee of her experience.
   1) authority  2) accessory  3) subsidiary  4) supplementary

3. Many experts ________ rewarding your child for good behaviour but few would suggest punishment for bad behaviour.
   1) amend  2) acquire  3) attribute  4) advocate

4. Malnutrition in the region is quite ________, affecting up to 78% of children under five.
   1) conflicting  2) widespread  3) inconsistent  4) obligatory

5. The explosion was of such ________ that it was heard five miles away; it smashed shop windows all around the area.
   1) intensity  2) deviation  3) enthusiasm  4) complement

6. Like any other activity, there are risks ________ in almost every sport, even in the so-called safe sports.
   1) inherent  2) possessive  3) proportional  4) foundational

7. Some children ________ a complete transformation when they become teenagers.
   1) evolve  2) compile  3) generate  4) undergo

8. You ought to ________ till the lights were green before crossing the road if you wanted to avoid the accident.
   1) be waiting  2) waiting  3) be waited  4) have waited

9. He went up the mountain with a group of people, few of ________ were correctly equipped for such a climb.
   1) them  2) those  3) whom  4) which

10. You know ________ that it is impossible to pass the interview without good communication skills.
    1) too good  2) well enough  3) very good  4) too well

Part B: Cloze Test

Directions: Read the following passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each blank. Then mark your choice on your answer sheet.

Rescue teams in Vietnam are racing (11) ________ tens of thousands of people to safety ahead of rising flood-waters (12) ________ the expectation of further rainfalls. Officials say up to seven million people in Vietnam (13) ________ severe food shortages as the area copes (14) ________ the worst flooding in decades. Officials say more than 400 people are dead, ________ (15) the government has ordered all military personnel to help with rescue efforts.

11. 1) move  2) to move  3) for moving  4) movement
12. 1) or  2) and  3) as soon as  4) no sooner than
13. 1) face  2) facing  3) that face  4) are faced
14. 1) to  2) by  3) with  4) over
15. 1) while  2) that  3) which  4) so that
PART C: Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following three passages and choose the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark it on your answer sheet.

The dispersing agents for seeds and fruits are indicated in such terms as anemochory, hydrochory, and zoochory, which mean dispersal by wind, water, and animals, respectively. Within the zochorous group further differentiation according to the carriers can be made: saurochory, dispersal by reptiles; ornithochory, by birds; myrmecochory, by ants. Or the manner in which the diasporas are carried can be emphasized, distinguishing endozoocohory, diasporas carried within the animal; epizoocohory, diasporas accidentally carried on the outside; and synzoocohory, diasporas intentionally carried, mostly in the mouth as in birds and ants.

16- What is the subject of the passage?
   1) Dispersing agents  2) Seed and plant types
   3) Different categorization of the same concept  4) Different manners in which diasporas are carried

17- Which of the following means the dispersal of seed and fruits by wind?
   1) Ornithochory  2) Anemochory  3) Zoorhy  4) Hydrochory

18- The word “intentionally” in line 8 is closest in meaning to -------------. 
   1) swiftly  2) forcefully  3) purposefully  4) randomly

Horticulture is the branch of plant agriculture dealing with garden crops, generally fruits, vegetables, and ornamental plants. The word is derived from the Latin hortus, “garden,” and colere, “to cultivate.” As a general term, it covers all forms of garden management, but in ordinary use it refers to intensive commercial production. In terms of scale, horticulture falls between the domestic gardening and field agriculture, though all forms of cultivation naturally have close links.

Horticulture is divided into the cultivation of plants for food (pomology and olericulture) and plants for ornament (floriculture and landscape horticulture). Pomology deals with fruit and nut crops. Olericulture deals with herbaceous plants for the kitchen, including, for example, carrots (edible root), asparagus (edible stem), lettuce (edible leaf), cauliflower (edible flower), tomatoes (edible fruit), and peas (edible seed). Floriculture deals with the production of flowers and ornamental plants; generally, cut flowers, pot plants, and greenery. Landscape horticulture is a broad category that includes plants for the landscape, including lawn turf, but particularly nursery crops such as shrubs, trees, and climbers.

19- Paragraph 1 mainly presents a -------------. 
   1) definition  2) description  3) classification  4) new terminology

20- The word “it” in line 4 refers to -------------. 
   1) ordinary use  2) general term  3) horticulture  4) garden management

21- Which of the following is related to the second class of the term being classified in paragraph 2?
   1) Pomology  2) Cauliflower  3) Olericulture  4) Pot plants

22- Where in the passage does the author explain the origin of a word?
   1) Lines 2-3  2) Lines 4-6  3) Lines 7-8  4) Lines 13-15

23- The phrase “deals with” in line 9 is closest in meaning to -------------. 
   1) looks after  2) accounts for  3) is composed of  4) is concerned with
24- All of the following are used in the organization of the information in paragraph 2 EXCEPT

1) exemplification  2) classification  3) cause and effect  4) function description

Many important varieties of fruit plants were selected generations ago. The Sultanina (Thompson Seedless) grape, the Lob Injir (Calimynra) fig, and the Gros Michel banana have obscure origins; planted by the millions since selection, each specimen is actually a vegetative continuation of the selected individual growing on an independent root system. But regardless of the age of a fruit-growing industry, or the perfection of some of the selected varieties, a continuing search for new varieties is essential. There is always room for improvement in climatic adaptability, in insect and disease resistance, and in the solution of special horticultural or marketing problems. In fact, government experiment stations over the world now stress scientific breeding for improvement of market quality and yield of key fruit and nut crops.

Not only are varietal selection and improvement a continuing need but so also is the maintenance of existing varieties. Although an improved vegetative mutation of a variety is exceptional, the opportunities for accidental multiplication of degenerate (low-quality) mutants increase in proportion to the number of specimens of the variety. As a result, care is taken to propagate a clone only from superior individuals, and in the case of citrus, where mutation is especially common, further precautions are necessary. There are, of course, occasional mutations that may greatly improve a variety and these are sought, selected, and propagated.

25- Paragraph 1 puts stress on the need to ------------------

1) apply theoretical findings  2) look for the origin of plants
3) pay attention to the knowledge of the past  4) search for better varieties of fruit plants

26- The word “obscure” in line 3 is closest is meaning to ---------.

1) lucid  2) unclear  3) ancient  4) strong

27- What is the subject of paragraph 2?

1) The science of genetics  2) Taking care of available varieties
3) Exceptional mutated varieties  4) Varietal selection and improvement

28- The word “proportion” in line 14 is closest in meaning to ------.

1) ratio  2) quota  3) resemblance  4) relationship

29- According to paragraph 2, the greater the number of the specimens of a variety, -----------------.

1) the less the likelihood of getting degenerate mutants 
2) the more one should be careful about varietal improvement
3) the higher the possibility of accidental increase of low quality mutants
4) the fewer the number of clones possible to obtain from superior individuals

30- What is the tone of paragraph 2?

1) Subjective  2) Cautious  3) Historical  4) Critical