آزمون ورودی دوره‌های کارشناسی ارشد نایب‌سته داخلی سال ۱۳۸۹

مهدف کشاورزی (علوم گیاه‌پردازی) - کد۵۱۳۰۰۰۵

عدد پاسخ‌گویی: ۱۵۰ دیپلمه

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سوالات

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بهمن ماه سال ۱۳۸۸

استفاده از ماشین حساب نمایی نیست.
PART A: Vocabulary

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

1- The two lawyers ———— their contract and each opened a separate office.
   1) resigned  2) hindered  3) penalized  4) terminated
2- The police ordered the robbers to ———— their weapons.
   1) cease  2) settle  3) surrender  4) collapse
3- The nation’s economy was largely ———— by foreign aid.
   1) imported  2) sustained  3) disposed  4) accompanied
4- Unfortunately the current law ———— any improvement in the country’s trade with foreign countries.
   1) impedes  2) compels  3) exposes  4) abstains
5- They are using that hall to hold their party ————.
   1) juncture  2) convention  3) intersection  4) circumstance
6- Talking about money now would be a ———— from the main purpose of this meeting.
   1) digression  2) detention  3) disputation  4) dispersion
7- There have been calls for the drug’s immediate ————, following reports that it has dangerous side effects.
   1) protest  2) discharge  3) disposition  4) suspension
8- I have not read any of the previous chapters of this book, so you will have to give me a brief ————.
   1) outlook  2) synopsis  3) panorama  4) prospect
9- Practical experience is an ———— part of this course.
   1) integral  2) adequate  3) accelerated  4) expository
10- Some of these plants are more ———— to frost damage than others.
    1) inherent  2) forthcoming  3) susceptible  4) instrumental

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.

We have said earlier that climates are continuously changing. (11) ———— until quite recently that climates only changed significantly on very long time scales, over tens of thousands of years. In the more recent past the changes in climate (12) ———— are a result of mankind’s own activities. Scientists have been able to reconstruct accurately the average temperature of the Earth (13) ———— years using millions of individual thermometer readings (14) ———— world. The result seems to suggest that since the end of the 19th century the Earth has warmed up by about 0.5 °C (1 °F). The warmest years all occurred in the 1980s. Although it is not yet known for certain, (15) ———— explanation for this global-scale warming is the increasing volume of pollutant gases that mankind is releasing into the atmosphere.

11- 1) There thought  2) It was thought  3) It has been thought  4) There has been thought
12- 1) we have seen  2) we saw them  3) that have seen  4) that saw them
13- 1) over 100 last  2) across 100 last  3) over the last 100  4) across the last 100
14- 1) of around  2) from around  3) of around the  4) from around the
15- 1) likely most  2) most likely  3) the most likely  4) likely the most
Chilean hazel is an evergreen tree of the family Proteaceae, up to 20 meters tall. It is native to southern Chile and adjacent valleys in Argentina. It is found from sea level to 700 meters above sea level. Its distribution extends from 35° to 44° south latitude. The composite leaves are bright green and toothed, and the tree is in flower between July and November. The flowers are very small and beige to whitish, are bisexual and group two by two in long racemes. The fruit is a dark red nut when young and turns black. It can grow up straight or branched from the soil. The seeds are eaten raw or toasted. The nuts contain about 12 percent protein, 49 percent oil, and 24 percent carbohydrates. The seed has a very high concentration of mono-saturated oil and is also obtained for several purposes in Chile. It is rich in antioxidants and helps fighting cholesterol. The nut is a good source of vitamin E and b-carotene. Its oil is useful for elaborating sunscreen in pharmaceutical industry. Chilean hazel oil is a used as cosmetic ingredient for treatment of skin owing to its moisturizing qualities and because is a natural source of Omega 7. The tree is a good honey plant for bees. Seed shells contain tannin that is used for tanning leather. It is cultivated as ornamental. It has an acceptable frost resistance (at least –12 °C) when mature. The wood is cream-colored with dark brown streaking and is used in cabinetry and musical instruments.

16- It is stated in the passage that the Chilean hazel is ............
   1) a favourite with bees for making honey
   2) the main tree in the Proteace family
   3) at least 20 meters tall when fully grown
   4) typical of high mountainous regions in Chile

17- The passage mentions that the Chilean hazel ............
   1) is in flower nearly all the year
   2) has either green or white flowers
   3) bears nuts which finally turn black
   4) can be found all over Argentina as well

18- The passage points to the fact that Chilean hazel ............
   1) is rich in different vitamins
   2) should be eaten raw for its oil
   3) can be grown only for its beauty
   4) has saturated oil of seeds and nuts

19- We may understand from the passage that the Chilean hazel is ............
   1) in fact, not used for eating
   2) best grown in cold climates
   3) also used in the paint industry
   4) essential to the cosmetic industry

20- The word ‘adjacent’ in the passage (underlined) is closest to ............
   1) ‘flat’
   2) ‘fertile’
   3) ‘high’
   4) ‘near’
Potting soil is a mixture used to grow plants, herbs and vegetables in a contained garden environment. The first recorded use of the term is from an 1861 issue of the *American Agriculturist*. The most common ingredients used in potting soil are peat moss, composted bark and/or other plant materials, sand, and perlite (for drainage). Some potting soil mixtures contain particles of vermicompost, while other contain vermiculite for water retention. Most commercially available brands of potting soil have their pH fine-tuned with ground limestone, and some contain small amounts of fertilizer and slow-release nutrients. Despite its name, little or no soil is used in potting soil because it is considered too heavy for growing houseplants. Some plants require potting soil that are specific for their environment. But potting soil is not ideal for all contained gardening. Insectivorous plants, such as the Venus flytrap and the pitcher plant, prefer nutrient-poor soils common to bogs and fens while water-based plants thrive in a heavier topsoil mix. Commercially available potting soil is sterilized, in order to avoid the spread of weeds and plant-borne diseases. It is possible to reuse commercial potting soil, provided that the remnants of plant roots, fungus, weeds and insects are removed from the mixture through heating before new planting can take place. Packaged potting soil is sold in bags ranging from 5 to 50 pounds (2.3–23 kg). As with garden soil, potting soil can attract insects. For example, the fungus gnat is often found around houseplants because it lays eggs in moist potting soil.

21- It is stated in the passage that..................
1) peat moss is the most fertile ingredient of potting soil
2) plants, herbs and vegetables are best grown in potting soil
3) contrary to expectation, potting soil does not contain soil
4) potting soil was first used for agriculture in America in 1861

22- We may understand from the passage that ..................
1) ground limestone is used as a pH fine-tuning agent
2) bogs are suitable environment for insectivorous plants
3) vermicompost and vermiculite are strong water-savers
4) small amounts of fertilizer can act as slow release nutrients

23- The passage mentions that ..................
1) potting soil weed can be removed by heating it
2) efficient potting soil is usually reused and recycled
3) plant-borne diseases do not spread in potting soils
4) "standard" potting soil can be used for all environments

24- Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
1) Fungus gnat lays eggs in potting soil that is wet.
2) Garden soil attracts more insects than potting soil does.
3) Potting soil is not generally sold in over-23 kg packages.
4) Potting soil may not be the best option for contained gardening.

25- A ‘ten’ (underlined) CANNOT be ..................
Pollarding is a pruning system in which the tree is headed back (tree stem or minor branches removed) every year. This pruning encourages lateral branches and is normally done two or three metres above ground level. The tree is allowed to re-grow after the initial cutting, but once begun, pollarding requires regular maintenance by pruning. This will eventually result in a somewhat expanded (or swollen) top to the tree trunk with multiple new side and top shoots growing from it. A tree that has been pollarded is known as a pollard. Pollarding older trees may result in the death of the tree, especially if there are no branches below the cut, or the tree is of an inappropriate species. Pollarding is sometimes abused in attempts to curb the growth of older or taller trees, but when performed properly it is useful in the practice of arboriculture for tree management. Pollard trees may attain a greater age than normal, because they are maintained in a partially juvenile state, and they do not have the weight and windage of the top part of the tree. Older pollards often become hollow, and so can be difficult to age accurately. Pollards tend to grow slowly, with narrower growth rings in the years immediately after cutting. As in coppicing, the tradition of pollarding is to encourage the tree to produce new growth on a regular basis in order to maintain a supply of new wood for various purposes (particularly firewood), and in some areas for tree hay – dried leafy branches stored as winter fodder for stock.

26- It is stated in the passage that
1) pollard trees can live longer than other trees
2) trees are headed back in most pruning systems
3) lateral branches do not normally grow after pollarding
4) regular pruning should be done before pollarding starts

27- The passage points to the fact that
1) ‘swollen’ trees need constant pollarding
2) there are several initial cuttings in pollarding
3) pollarding can be used to manage height of trees
4) pollards normally grow only in lateral dimensions

28- We may understand from the passage that pollards
1) are not easily hurt by strong winds
2) are hollow in the middle before pruning
3) do not leave any growth ring for their age
4) grow slowly when they are young and narrow

29- It might be understood from the passage that pollarding
1) should only be done in the winter
2) applies more to non-fruit trees
3) is the most ancient pruning system
4) works best with dried leafy branches

30- The expression ‘partially juvenile state’ referred to in the passage (underlined) refers to the state of the trees when they are
1) very healthy
2) not yet planted
3) relatively young
4) isolated from other trees