



سری سوال : یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی : ۹۰ تشریحی : ۰

تعداد سوالات : تستی : ۳۰ تشریحی : ۰

عنوان درس : زبان تخصصی، زبان تخصصی شیمی

رشته تحصیلی/گد درس : (شیمی کاربردی)، شیمی گرایش محض ۱۱۴۰۲۸ -، شیمی (شیمی آلی)، شیمی (شیمی تجزیه)، شیمی (شیمی فیزیک شیمی (شیمی معدنی) ۱۲۱۲۱۸۰)

1-Once a hypothesis has been formulated, scientists design further and carefully controlled tests to verify it.

1. quantity 2. experiments 3. enthusiasm 4. theory

2-Macroscopic level deals with the properties of objects.

1. small, visible 2. large, invisible 3. small, invisible 4. large, visible

3-The development of steel the profound impact of chemistry on society.

1. produced 2. appreciated 3. accelerated 4. revolution

4-Which branch of chemistry is the study of industrial chemical processes?

1. Inorganic chemistry 2. Analytical chemistry
3. Materials science 4. Chemical engineering

5-Which one is not a form of matter?

1. acetone 2. flesh 3. radiation 4. ice

6-When we squeeze a gas filled balloon, the force we exert on the outside of the walls by the force being exerted by the gas molecules on the inside of the walls.

1. is opposed 2. is added 3. locates 4. undergoes

7-All changes in matter, whether chemical or physical are by changes in the energy of the matter.

1. reduced 2. absorbed 3. drawback 4. accompanied

8-Different substances are distinguished by their intensive properties like

1. volume and temperature 2. size and color
3. color and density 4. mass and volume

9-From the strenght of the field required, Millikan the value of the charges on the particles.

1. distributed 2. determined 3. neutralized 4. deflected

10-The smallest particle of an element that can exist is called a (an)

1. particle 2. atom 3. substance 4. matter

11-The number of protons in an atomic nucleus is called

1. atomic number 2. mass number 3. neutrons 4. isotopes

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12- Compared with the size of the nucleus, the space occupied by the electrons is

1. enormous 2. tiny 3. strong 4. direct

13- Mass spectrometer is a device for determining the

1. number of electrons 2. charge of ions
3. mass of atoms 4. energy of nucleus

14- Which one is correct about neutrons?

1. They do have electric charge. 2. Their presence affects the nuclear charge.
3. They affect the number of electrons. 4. They do add to the mass of the nucleus.

15- In periodic table the members of the d block except the elements in group 12 are called

1. transition metals 2. inner transition metals
3. actinides 4. lanthanides

16- Right at the head of the periodic table

1. are the elements known as the noble gases.
2. are elements called the alkali metals.
3. standing alone is hydrogen.
4. is the taller column called úroup 1.

17- What is the general term for a plot showing the variation of a property at constant temperature?

1. standstill 2. spectrum 3. isotherm 4. hyperbola

18- One way of exploring intermolecular forces is to the compression factor, Z.

1. measure 2. ignore 3. interrupt 4. linger

19- Our current model of gas is with the Boyle's law.

1. opposed 2. consistent 3. compressed 4. squashed

20- Stratospheric ozone is to life on the surface of earth.

1. divided 2. explored 3. accurate 4. vital

21- Which one is a homogeneous mixture?

1. root beer 2. human body 3. milk 4. rock

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22- If we want to determine the role of an enzyme, we need to it from the mixture of which it is normally a part.

1. dilute 2. stick 3. mingle 4. extract

23- Decanting technique makes use of

1. similarities in volume 2. similarities in density
3. differences in density 4. differences in temperature

24- Filtration is a key step in the of tap water you drink.

1. purification 2. pollution 3. crystalization 4. distillation

25- Sweetend water contains sugar molecules moving among the water molecules.

1. ionized 2. intact 3. electrolyte 4. hydrated

26- When solutions containig Hg_2^{2+} ions and I^- ions are mixed

1. colorless HgI_2 solution is formed.
2. a precipitate of Hg_2I_2 is formed.
3. a redox reaction is ocured.
4. a white, cloudy silver iodide is precipitated.

27- The reaction of magnesium and oxygen is a classic example of reactions.

1. dioxidation 2. oxidation 3. precipitation 4. hydrolysis

28- The hydrocarbons have an aromatic ring as a part of their molecular structure.

1. aliphatic 2. unsaturated 3. saturated 4. aromatic

29- Chlorofluorocarbons are the compounds held responsible for the

1. depletion of azone layer 2. softness of artificial skin
3. overall polarity of pesticides 4. partition between blood and fatty tissues

30- Polymers are compounds in which chains or network of repeating units form molecules.

1. tiny, big 2. small, giant
3. big, massy 4. enotmous, typical