



تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۶۰ تشریحی: ۰

سری سوال: یک ۱

عنوان درس: زبان تخصصی، متون زبان خارجی در اقتصاد کشاورزی

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: - مهندسی کشاورزی (اقتصاد کشاورزی) ۱۲۱۲۱۶۵ - مهندسی آب و خاک، مهندسی علوم کشاورزی، مهندسی کشاورزی
اقتصاد کشاورزی (چندبخشی)، مهندسی کشاورزی (علوم دامی)، مهندسی ماشینهای کشاورزی و مکانیزاسیون، مهندسی
مدیریت و آبادانی روستاها، مهندسی منابع طبیعی - محیط زیست ۱۲۲۵۰۰۹

1-The effects of pests and diseases increase when many plants grow in a small area.

1. destruction 2. destroy 3. destructively 4. destructive

2-The of solar energy into chemical energy constitutes the basis of all food chains.

1. convert 2. conversion 3. convertible 4. convertibly

3-Biennial plants food in the first year and produce flowers in the second year.

1. store 2. storage 3. stored 4. strong

4-Good crops are obtained from land.

1. productively 2. productive 3. production 4. Produce

5-To grow plants, the farmer may imitate the conditions of the plant in the wild state.

1. successfully 2. successful 3. success 4. succeed

6-Cut down means

1. plow 2. forecast 3. increase 4. reduce

7-Most farming operations cannot be in winter.

1. carried out 2. irrigated with
3. dried out 4. watched

8-A scientist should know a lot about the principles of his science. Principles are basic

1. theories 2. plans 3. truths 4. goals

9-The discovery of fire was a point in the history of mankind.

1. braking 2. turning 3. founding 4. rising

10-Under these circumstances, we cannot grow wheat here.

Circumstances means:

1. controls 2. colonies 3. conditions 4. combinations

11-Multicellular organisms have tissues of different kinds.

Tissues are collections of

1. organisms 2. organs 3. cells 4. elements



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12- Clouds are formed by the of water from the surface of the earth.

1. evaporation 2. generation 3. condensation 4. derivation

13- The scientific name of an organism is formed by stating its

1. order and family 2. genus and species
3. phylum and class 4. kingdom and phylum

14- Which word has different meaning?

1. nutrients 2. manure 3. earthworms 4. organic matter

15- In arid climates, soil is eroded mainly by

1. water 2. humidity 3. rain 4. wind

16- Natural forces the topsoil and reduce the soil fertility.

1. regulation 2. graze 3. remove 4. erode

17- Plant roots can absorb nitrogen, carbon, phosphorus, and potassium

1. directly from dead plants and animals 2. only in the forms of certain compounds
3. whenever they are abundant in the soil 4. in all forms available in the soil

18- By the process of capillarity,

1. openings are formed in the soil 2. a succession of pores touch each other
3. water rises to the surface of the soil 4. air passes through soil pores

19- Particles with a size in between sand and clay are called

1. loam 2. crumb 3. gravel 4. silt

20- When soil is burned,

1. its organic matter is destroyed 2. the mineral portion is decomposed
3. the living matter in it is retained 4. its mineral particles are burned

21- In the spring, farmers plow the land and the soil surface for a new growing season.

1. die down 2. break down 3. break up 4. decrease

22- The goal of applied science is

1. usefulness 2. knowledge 3. validity 4. classification



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23- Metabolism is the in a living organism.

1. process by which cells are divided
2. total of all chemical processes
3. process by which cells are organized into groups
4. process of reproduction

24- Producers are the green plants that

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|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. must live near the sea | 2. consume other organisms |
| 3. are only found in forests | 4. make their own food |

25- The different word is

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| 1. conditions | 2. circumstances |
| 3. state | 4. output |

26- Weathering is the process of

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|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. the formation of soil | 2. making a soil mature |
| 3. repeated expansion and contraction | 4. the breaking down of rocks |

27- Water flows downhill very rapidly but moves very slowly

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|--------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. extensive | 2. extensively | 3. horizontal | 4. horizontally |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|

28- The process of photosynthesis takes place only in cells that contain the green pigment chlorophyll. In many plants, including most tree and shrubs, chlorophyll is present in the leaves and nowhere else, photosynthesis thus takes place only in the leaves. In other plant species, such as corn and tobacco, not only the leaves but also the stem tissues contain chlorophyll and are therefore capable of photosynthesis. In still other varieties of plant, including tomatoes and grapes, there is chlorophyll in young fruits, which also take part in food-manufacturing process. The main idea of the passage is that photosynthesis takes places in

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|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. leaves and nowhere else | 2. the fruits of certain plants |
| 3. cells containing chlorophyll | 4. leaves as well as stem tissues |



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Many types of newly-formed seeds, however, will not germinate until they have passed through a period of rest called dormancy. Their coats, for example, may at first be impervious to water or oxygen, as time passes, however, the seed coats are either cracked by alternate freezing and thawing, as the temperature rises and falls, or eroded by the destructive action of soil bacteria and fungi. Biologists believe that the dormancy of seeds enables certain plant species to survive periods of frost and drought

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Biologists believe that the dormancy of seeds enables certain plant species to survive periods of frost and drought which would otherwise kill the tender seedling.

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|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. bacteria and fungi | 2. destructive action |
| 3. certain plants | 4. frost and drought |

30- According to this passage many newly-formed seeds may not germinate because their seed coats

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|---|--|
| 1. have been eroded by bacteria and fungi | 2. are cracked by freezing and thawing |
| 3. have passed through a period of rest | 4. allow water or oxygen to pass through |