

آزمون ورودی کارشناسی ارشد بیماری شناسی گیاهی - ۱۳۸۰

زبان عمومی و تخصصی:

- 1-Ann agreed to stay behind; she was used to late.
1) having worked 2) have worked 3) vork 4) working
- 2-Some people take pleasure in doing evil others take pleasure in doing good.
1) after 2) until 3) while 4) when
- 3-Keep off my property ,I'll call the police.
1) however 2) otherwise 3) still 4) therefore
- 4-My supervisor advised me to the problem.
1) look ahead 2) look back 3) look into 4) look out of
- 5-He forward to listen to the child.
1) bent 2) cost 3) lent 4) sent
- 6-This administration has many problems from the previous one.
1) investigated 2) inherited 3) pretended 4) perfected
- 7-Some seventy per cent of China's to the U.S. go first to Hong Kong,
1) exports 2) experiments 3) records 4) reports
- 8-He ran up the stairs three at
1) times 2) once 3) a pace 4) a time
- 9-The United States is reported to have partially lifted its ban on arms
1) sail 2) sales 3) sell 4) sells
- 10-The of the factory will mean the employment of sixty extra wokcrs.
1) explanation 2) expenses 3) expansion 4) explosion

متن مقابل را به دقت بخوانید و گزینه صحیح سئوالهاي ۱۱ تا ۱۵ را انتخاب کنید.

“The Cosmic Connection” by Carl Sagan The aauthor is an aggressive, brilliant and literate astronomer. This vastly entertaining book has a simple manner with complex ideas, without being patronising, and is often very funny.

In 274 pages Sagan deals with everything from the formation of the Earth to the puzzling possibilities of contact with extra-terrestrial life. This is the moment in history when man's stepping into the Universe has suddenly become conceivable. To Sagan this is more exciting and important than was the exploration of the New World in the

sixteenth century. So expenditure on the space programme, pruned of recent excesses, ought to continue. It is, according to Sagan, no larger a part of America's gross national income than was the relative cost to England in the sixteenth century of sailing ships. The book is not for scientific illiterates, nor is Sagan a pedestrian scientist. Although he makes short work of the unidentified flying objects (UFO) spotters, he is unafraid to take us on a speculative journey to a black hole which, for all he knows, might be the quick route to somewhere else, not necessarily our universe.

Sagan exhibits a passionate interest in life in the cosmos, in which there are almost certainly civilisations much more advanced than our own. We are the result of a number of relatively recent cosmic accidents, but for all that, Sagan is no less excited about our future.

11-From the passage we understand that Carl Sagan writes

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|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) elaborately and literally | 2) forcefully and complexly |
| 3) simply and humorously | 4) snobbishly and cleverly |

12-Carl Sagan suggests that modern man

- 1) believes it is possible to step off the Earth
- 2) is historically incapable of exploring the universe
- 3) is very confused about the origin of the Earth
- 4) might possibly reach life outside the Earth

13-how much does Sagan think America should spend on Space Exploration?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1) more than she does at present | 2) less than she does at present |
| 3) all of her gross national income | 4) as much as England did in the sixteenth century |

14-It would appear that the public Sagan hopes to attract

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|---|---|
| 1) are only interested in science fiction | 2) are interested in UFO spotting |
| 3) are unable to write science fiction | 4) have a reasonable grounding in science |

15-The text seems to imply that other forms of life in the cosmos

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|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) are in existence | 2) have never existed | 3) have all died out | 4) may exist in the future |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|

The intact, healthy plant is a community of cells built in a fortresslike fashion.

16-The word fortresslike is closest in meaning to

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1) closely related | 2) like a forest | 3) well protected | 4) up to date |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|

Numerous additional host-specific toxins are known and many more will undoubtedly be discovered in the future.

17-The statement implies that

- 1) host-specific toxins have all been discovered
 - 2) host-specific toxins will be real threats in future
 - 3) in near future no other toxins will be produced
 - 4) no one can enumerate the exact list of toxins
- Only some fungi, parasitic higher plants, and the nematodes appear to apply mechanical pressure to the plant surface they are about to penetrate. The amount of pressure, however, may vary greatly with the degree of pre-softening of a plant surface by enzymatic secretions of the pathogen.

18-The text implies that, for fungi and parasitic higher plants to penetrate a plant, they

- 1) have to be placed in moisture
- 2) must first adhere to it
- 3) need to be activated
- 4) need to be brought to the surface

19-Through the enzymatic secretions of the pathogens,

- 1) fungi become very active
- 2) the plant surfaces are softened
- 3) fungi are prevented from penetrating
- 4) parasites start putting pressure on cell membranes

Among the plant pathogens, all except viruses and viroids can probably produce enzymes, growth regulators, and polysaccharides. How many of them produce toxins is unknown, but the number of toxin-producing plant pathogenic fungi and bacteria increases each year.

20-According to the text, _____ can not produce polysaccharides.

- 1) viroids
- 2) toxins
- 3) pathogens
- 4) bacteria

21-The text states that toxin producing pathogens.

- 1) produce viruses
- 2) produce viroids
- 3) never remain constant in number
- 4) are all immune to viruses and bacteria

Various types of lipids occur in all plant cells, the most important being the, low molecular weight: oils and fats found in many cells, especially in seeds where they function as energy storage compounds; wax lipids, found on most aerial epidermal cells; and phospholipids and glycolipids, both of which, along with protein, are the main constituents of all plant cell membranes.

22-The text implies that the common characteristic of all lipids is that

- 1) they contain fatty acids
- 2) they can never be saturated
- 3) their cell membranes contain epidermal cells
- 4) no other material can be mixed with them

23-According to the text, the oil and fat within the seeds

- 1) are sources of energy
- 2) are constituents which preserve proteins
- 3) help bushes grow faster
- 4) make them good ingredients for food production

Although some pathogens may use mechanical Force to penetratjianr tissues, the activities of pathogens in plants are largely chemical in' nature. Therefore, the ciIects caused by parhdgens on plants are almost entirely the result of biochemical reactions taking place between substances ecrered by the pathogen and those present in, or produced by, the piant.

24-Which title, is the most appropriate one for the above text?

- 1) Pectic Substances
- 2) Host Specific Toxins
- 3) Enzymes In Plant Disease
- 4) Chemical Weapons of Pathogens

25-The substances produced by the pathogens

- 1) help form the plant tissues
- 2) interact chemically with plants' secretions
- 3) prevent tree roots from being rotten
- 4) penetrate those plants which have been formerly affected by bacteria

Victorin, or Hv-toxin, is produced the fungus *Cochliobohgs (Helminthosporium) victoriae*, which appeared in 194S after the introduction and widspread use of the 'oat variety Victoria and its derivatives, all of which contained the gene Vb for resistance to crown rust disease. *Cochliobo Ius victoriae* infects the basal portions of susceptible oar plants and produces a toxin that is carried to the leaves, causes a leaf blight, and destroys the entire plant.

26-Cochliobolus victoriae is a

- 1) species of oat variety victoriae
- 2) crown rust disease
- 3) disease affecting funguses/fungi
- 4) plant killer

27-The text implies that Hv—toxin

- 1) controls the toxin sereted to theplant
- 2) had already destroyed many plants in 1945
- 3) has no effect onhelminthosporium
- 4) was almost unknown until mid Twentieth Century

Pectolytic enzymes involve in disease development. Plum tissues infected with the brownrot fungus *Monilinia fructicola* are macerated by the pectinases of the fungus, and released phenolics oxidize and turn the tissues brown. Subsequent loss of water results in shrinking of the fruit.

28-The word ‘macerated - (line 2) is closest **in meaning to**

- 1) cause something to become soft by soaking
- 2) cause something to become hard by removing water
- 3) make plants immune to viruses and bacteria
- 4) produce secretes to flourish bloosoms

29-Pectolytic enzymes

- 1) are pesticides for plum funguses
- 2) macerate the pectinases of fungi
- 3) finally lead to the destruction of the fruit
- 4) remove the infections caused by *Monilinia*

30-What causes the plant leaves turn brown is

- 1) brown rot fungus
- 2) *monilinia fructicola*
- 3) phenolics oxidize
- 4) pectolytic enzyme

