

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۱۱
زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۶۰ تشریحی: ۶۰

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نام درس: زبان تخصصی
رشته تحصیلی / گد درس: شیمی محض و کاربردی (۴۰۲۸)

مجاز است.

استفاده از:

گد سری سؤال: یک (۱)

امام خمینی (ع): این محرم و صفر است که اسلام را زنده نگه داشته است.

A. Choose the best choice (a,b,c or d) to complete the each statements.

- gives all of us the opportunity to become magicians with matter.
 - Equipments
 - Experiments
 - Chemistry
 - Instruments
- The first step in scientific methods is to collect data by making.....
 - hypothesis
 - calculations
 - observations
 - estimations
- John Dalton interpreted experimental results to propose the that matter consists of
 - principle , molecules
 - hypothesis , atoms
 - discovery , ions
 - invention , atoms
- A..... is a rigid and compact form of matter with shape and volume.
 - liquid , variable
 - solid , constant
 - solid , variable
 - gas , variable
- , is the energy a body possesses because of its motion.
 - total energy
 - potential energy
 - kinetic energy
 - activation energy
- The of the velocity of an object is called its speed.
 - direction
 - effect
 - derivative
 - magnitude
- Mass and volume are properties.
 - chemical
 - intensive
 - extensive
 - microscopice
- The smallest particle of an (a) that can exist is called
 - element , electron
 - element , atom
 - mixture , ion
 - mixture , element
- Moseley found that the properties of the x – rays by an element depend on its
 - absorbed , physical state
 - emitted , atomic number
 - absorbed , group number
 - emitted , mass number

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10. Millican experiments that enabled him to determine the charge of the electron
a. estimate b. carried out c. emphasise d. contribute
11. Atoms with the number of protons but number of neutrons are called
a. Same, different, isotones b. different, same, isotopes
c. same, different, isotopes d. different, same, isotones
12. The mass between isotopes of hydrogen are relatively large.
a. equality b. differences c. exchanges d. transfer
13. Compared with the size of the nucleus, the space occupied by the electrons is.....
a. tiny b. negligible c. point like d. enormous
14. A (An) has the appearance and properties of metal but behaves chemically like a nonmetal.
a. metalloide b. organo metallic c. alloy d. transition metal
15. is a device for determining the mass of atoms.
a. Analytical balance b. Mass exchanger
c. Digital balance d. Mass spectrometer
16. is a general term for a plot showing the variation of a property at constant temperature.
a. Curve b. Isotherm c. Phase diagram d. Isochore
17. As a gas is heated, its molecules more energy and move
a. gain, faster b. lose, faster
c. absorb, slower d. need, fast
18. forces are the attractions and repulsions between molecules.
a. intra molecular b. inter molecular
c. mechanical d. electrical
19. Attractions the potential energy of an object.
a. often decrease b. seldom increase
c. always increase d. always decrease

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استفاده از:

کد سری سؤال: یک (۱)

20. Many of physical properties of gases are very, particularly at

- a. different, low pressures b. different, high temperature
c. similar, low temperature d. similar, low pressures

21. Homogeneous mixtures are also called.....

- a. solutes b. solvents c. solids d. solutions

22. A(An) gives a solution in which the solute is incompletely ionized in solution.

- a. weak electrolyte b. non electrolyte
c. strong electrolyte d. ionic dissolving

23. In the solvent is a solid

- a. aqueous solution b. solid solution
c. nonaqueous solution d. stock solution

24. Separates the components of on the basis of differences in particle size.

- a. filtration, compound b. decanting, mixture
c. decanting, compound d. filtration, mixture

25. In analysis, the amount of substance present is determined by measuring of the mass.

- a. qualitative b. volumetric c. gravimetric d. photometric

26. is the process of electron loss and is the process of electron gain.

- a. ionization, neutralization b. dissociation, activation
c. reduction, oxidation d. oxidation, reduction

27. hydrocarbon has one or more double or triple bonds.

- a. An aromatic b. An unsaturated
c. An aliphatic d. A saturated

28. Alkane substitution by a radical chain mechanism.

- a. takes place b. restrict c. confine d. enrich

29. A is a reactant that centers of positive charge in a molecule.

- a. nucleophile, seeks out b. nucleophile, leave
c. electrophile, look for d. electrophile, leave

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گد سری سؤال: یک (۱)

30. The proteins, carbohydrates and nucleic acids are

- a. industrial polymers
- b. synthetic compounds
- c. inorganic polymers
- d. natural polymers

سوالات تشریحی

« هر سؤال ۰/۲ نمره »

1. Give a convenient meaning in Persian for each of the following terms and write at least two derivatives for each one in detail sheet.

- 2. procedure
- 3. fluid
- 4. exchange
- 5. refine
- 6. pollute

7. translate the following passages to the Persian.

هر سؤال ۱ نمره

- 8. A change in physical state brought about by heating may be reversed by cooling, and a chemical change can be reversed only by other chemical change.
- 9. A magnetic field is a function that affects moving charged particales.
- 10. The relative heights of the peaks indicate the proportions of ions various masses.
- 11. All molecules attract one another when they are a few molecular diameters apart.
- 12. We can identify the form of the solute by noting whether the solution conducts an electric current.
- 13. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy, measures the environments of certain nuclei in a molecule to elucidate its structure.