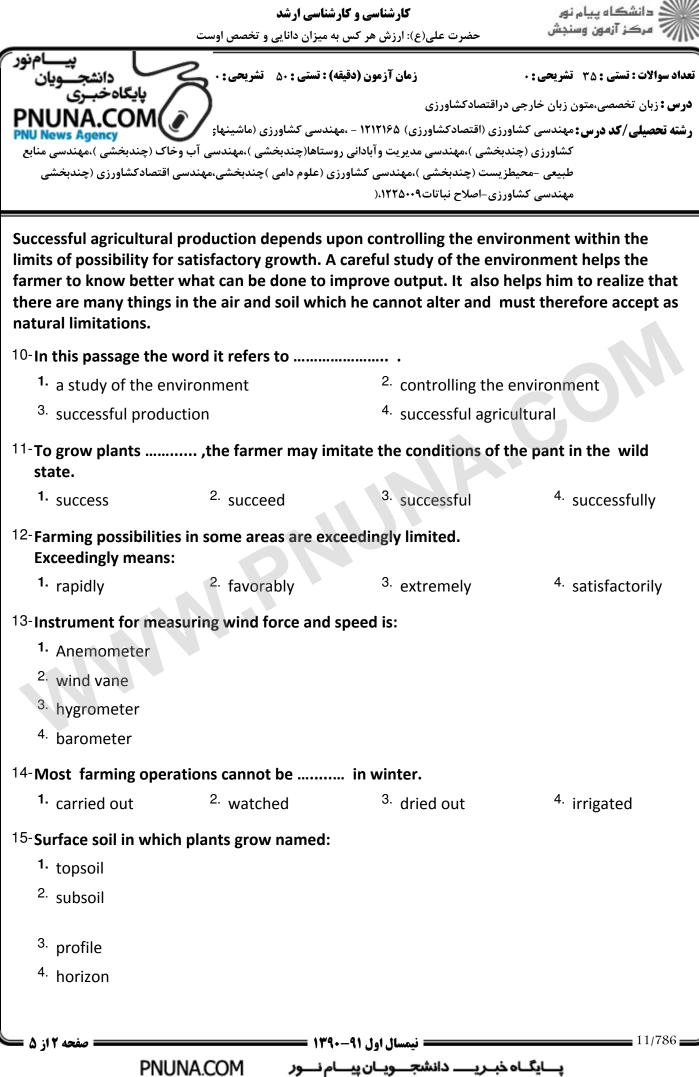
	کارشناسی ارشد س به میزان دانایی و تخصص اوست		دانشگاه پیام نور هرکز آزمون وسنجش
	قیقه): تستی: ۵۰ تشریحی: ۰ ،مهندسی کشاورزی (ماشینها: ی روستاها(چندبخشی)،مهندسی آب و اورزی (علوم دامی)چندبخشی،مهندسے	ی دراقتصادکشاورزی اورزی (اقتصادکشاورزی) ۱۲۱۲۱۶۵ - ندبخشی)،مهندسی مدیریت وآبادانی	
	رزری <i>(- د</i> ۲ - سی) پیدید مشی شهر - سی	اورزی-اصلاح نباتات۱۲۲۵۰۰۹،(-
¹⁻ The goal of pure scie	ence is		
1. to discover the relationships		^{2.} study of the animals	
^{3.} study of the plan	ts	^{4.} study of the inse	ects
2-Everysys	tem must be tested in re	al conditions.	
^{1.} theorize		^{2.} theoretical	
^{3.} theory		^{4.} theoretically	
³⁻ Some multicellular o	organisms area	ctive either sexually or	asexually.
¹ . reproductive	^{2.} reproductively		^{4.} reproduce
4-Certain insects live .	on certain species	s of crops.	
1. parasitically		^{3.} parasite	^{4.} parasitize
	eral principles of scientifinn a system of grouping wo classification	c classification	
6-Group of animals or with each other:	plants having some com	nmon characteristic and	d being able to breed
1. family	^{2.} genus	^{3.} species	^{4.} order
⁷⁻ The presence of flow	vers is a differer	nce in classification.	
1. basically	^{2.} base	^{3.} basis	^{4.} basic
⁸⁻ The sun is t	he most important sourc	ce of our energy.	
¹ . definite	^{2.} define	^{3.} definitely	^{4.} definition
9-Sexual reproduction	and asexual reproduction	on are different.	
^{1.} fundamentally	^{2.} fundamental	^{3.} foundation	^{4.} found
.			11/786
ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ		سیسال اول ۹۱ ه خبریـــ دانشجــویـان پی	

کارشناسی و کارشناسی ارشد



	، و کارشناسی ارشد کس به میزان دانایی و تخصص اوست		دانشگاه پیام نور هرکز آزمون وسنجش		
یایگاه خبری پایگاه خبری PNUNA.COM PNU News Agency ب وخاک (چندبخشی)،مهندسی منابع دسی اقتصاد کشاورزی (چندبخشی		ی دراقتصادکشاورزی ساورزی (اقتصادکشاورزی) ۲۱۲۱۶۵ جندبخشی)،مهندسی مدیریت وآباه	طبيعي -مح		
¹⁶⁻ Heat makes metals ex	pand, and cold makes th	hem			
¹ . decompose	^{2.} contract	^{3.} decay	^{4.} contact		
Some soils have been formed from the parent rock material found beneath them. If such a soil is a sandy type, then rock below it will give a sandy material when broken down. In other cases, the surface soil is very different from the soil which would have developed from the underlying rock. This is evidence that the topsoil has been formed from rock material brought from elsewhere, such as the material carried along by rivers or the material deposited by glaciers. In agriculture, a sandy soil with a sandy subsoil behaves very differently from a sandy soil with a different type of subsoil even though the two soils may be similar at the surface.					
¹⁷⁻ This passage suggests	that a sandy topsoil abo	ove a different type of	subsoil		
^{1.} has been formed from	om material brought fro	m elsewhere			
^{2.} behaves the same a	as a sandy topsoil above	a sandy subsoil			
^{3.} has been formed from the parent rock below					
^{4.} has been carried alo	ong by rivers				
18-The type of soil can ea	sily be recognized by its	appearance and			
^{1.} framework	^{2.} proportion		^{4.} moisture		
¹⁹⁻ History reached a turning point when communities of settled farmers began to societies of hunters.10-141					
1. successively	^{2.} succeed	^{3.} succession	^{4.} successive		
20 -A favorable air content and water content in the soil will improve its \dots .					
^{1.} fertility	^{2.} capillarity	^{3.} capacity	^{4.} successfully		
21-The life cycle of a plant begins with the Stage of the seed.					
	^{2.} germinative	^{3.} germination	^{4.} germinator		
22-Plant roots can absorb	nitrogen, carbon, phos	phorus and potassium	I		
^{1.} in all forms availabl			d plants and animals		
^{3.} whenever they are abundant in the soil		^{4.} only in the forms of certain compounds			
ہے 11/786 فیمسال اول ۹۱–۱۳۹۰ مفحه ۱۳۹۰ منتقد ۱۲/786					

ىص اوست	کارشناسی و کارشناسی ارشد ع): ارزش هر کس به میزان دانایی و تخ <i>م</i>	ف حضرت على(دانشگاه پيام نور مرکز آزمون وسنجش	
پایگاه خبری		ن خارجی دراقتصادکشاورزی دسی کشاورزی (اقتصادکشاور ورزی (چندبخشی)،مهندسی	کشا	
).1220++9	دسی کشاورزی-اصلاح نباتات	نهم	
²³⁻ Plant growth is improved by	the availability of an	of nutrients.		
1. abundance	^{2.} abo	ound		
^{3.} abundant	^{4.} abu	undantly		
²⁴⁻ Become dry gradually means	:			
		down	^{4.} fall down	
²⁵ -Vegetative cover the	absorntive canacity of th	ne soil		
•			^{4.} replaces	
26-Dead leaves and stems becor1. at the end of		addition to	wing season.	
^{3.} in the absence of		means of		
²⁷⁻ Related to a plant with a sof				
1. woody ^{2.} er			^{4.} cotyledon	
28-Some insects food in the				
1. accumulate ^{2.} ap	opear ^{3.} cor	npose '	^{4.} consume	
²⁹⁻ Dicots, but not monocots, ha	ve			
1. only one seed leaf	^{2.} mo	^{2.} more than two seed leaves		
^{3.} several seed leaves	^{4.} two	o seed leaves		
30 -Providing passageways for transportation is one of the main functions of \dots				
1. leaves ^{2.} ro	ots ^{3.} ste	ms '	^{4.} petioles	
31-Annuals are the plants that .				
^{1.} go on growing year after y				
^{2.} are harvested at the end o				
^{3.} take two years to complet	-			
^{4.} complete their growth cycle in a single growing season				
صفحه ۴ از ۵ 🛁 PNUNA.COM	نیمسال اول ۹۱-۱۳۹۰ ــــــ		11/786	

کارشناسی ارشد س به میزان دانایی و تخصص اوست		دانشگاه پیام نور مرکز آزمون وسنجش				
ی روستاها(چندبخشی)،مهندسی آب وخاک (چندبخشّی)،مهندسی منابع	دراقتصادکشاورزی رزی (اقتصادکشاورزی) ۱۲۱۲۱۶۵ - بخشی)،مهندسی مدیریت وآبادان					
اورزی (علوم دامی)چندبخشی،مهندسی اقتصادکشاورزی (چندبخشی	زیست (چندبخشی)،مهندسی کش رزی-اصلاح نباتات۱۲۲۵۰۰۹،(-				
³²⁻ After the period of dormancy has passed, see Sprout means:	eds will sprout only if	conditions are favorable.				
^{1.} inactive ^{2.} harmful	^{3.} extent	^{4.} germinate				
 ³³⁻Soil bacteria make a great contribution to the decomposition of waste products. contribution means: 1. change into another form 2. chemical change or transformation 						
^{3.} joining with others in producing a result	^{4.} ability to reach	CUY				
The absorption of the energy of the sun and the use of it are two distinct processes. First, the radiant energy of light waves is absorbed and converted into chemical energy, which is trapped in a specific form ready for use. Then the trapped energy is used to bring about a whole series of chemical reactions.						
³⁴⁻ The word which in this passage refers to						
^{1.} Energy absorption	^{2.} Radiant energy	,				
^{3.} Chemical energy	^{4.} Light waves					
³⁵⁻ In the process of photosynthesis						
^{1.} Carbohydrates are built up to be used for	the formation of plan	t's tissues.				
^{2.} Carbohydrates are taken in form the envir	onment.					
^{3.} Simple substances are built up from carbo	hydrates.					
^{4.} Energy is supplied by carbohydrates						

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