

* داوطلب گرامى، عدم درج مشخصات و امضا در مندرجات جدول زير، بهمنزلهٔ عدم حضور شما در جلسهٔ آزمون است.

| با آكاهى كامل، يكسانبودن شماره صندلى خود با $\qquad$ با شمارئ داوطلبى $\qquad$ اينجانب شماره داوطلبى مندرج در بالاى كارت ورود به جلسه، بالاى پاسخنامه و دفتر چهُ سؤالات، نوع و كد كنترل درج شـا شده بر روى جلد دفتر چئ سؤالات و پاييـن پاسـخنا <br> امضا: |
| :---: |



## PART A: Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the word or phrase (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes each sentence. Then mark the answer on your answer sheet.

1- When you $\qquad$ a meeting, it is important to speak clearly, confidently and at a good pace.

1) assess
2) propagate
3) address
4) impress

2- People like the newly proposed system, but because of the costs involved we do not believe it is ---------, and we need to look for other options.

1) compliant
2) defensive
3) ingenuous
4) viable

3- The country in question is very poor, and one in seven children dies in

1) infancy
2) nutrition
3) malfunction
4) mortality

4- I don't consider myself to be particularly ---------, but when I'm given a job, I make sure it gets done.

1) industrious
2) spontaneous
3) risky
4) unexceptional

5- The new airliner is more environmentally-friendly than other aircraft, its only being its limited flying range.

1) demand
2) drawback
3) controversy
4) attribute

6- The celebrity will --------- assistance from the police to keep stalkers away from his property.

1) extend
2) invoke
3) absolve
4) withdraw

7- When plates in the Earth's crust slide or grind against one another, an earthquake with devastating consequences may be

1) derived
2) surpassed
3) triggered
4) traced

## PART B: Cloze Test

Directions: Read the following passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

The new species was named Maiacetus inuus, which means "mother whale," (8) $\qquad$ - in the family Protocetidae. Assignment to a new species was justified due to critical differences from other protocetid whales, such as solidly co-ossified left and
right dentaries (lower jaws), (9) --------- in the ankle, and significant disparity in hind limb elements. The fossils show (10) ---------- this new species' length is unimpressive relative to some extant (living) whales, but still, Maiacetus inuus measures a respectable 2.6 meters.
8- 1) placed
2) that placed
3) was placed
4) and was placed
9- 1) there were variations
2) varying
3) variations
10- 1) when
2) that
4) which varied

PART C: Reading Comprehension
Directions: Read the following three passages and answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

## PASSAGE 1:

Phytohormones or plant hormones, are naturally occurring small organic molecules or substances which influence physiological processes in plants at very low concentrations. In other words, phytohormones are chemical messengers that coordinate cellular activities of plants. From the early discovery of auxin as the first phytohormone to the most recent identification of strigolactones (SL), nine categories of phytohormones, that is, auxins, cytokinins (CK), gibberellins (GA), abscisic acid (ABA), ethylene (ETH), brassinosteroids (BR), salicylates (SA), jasmonates (JA) and strigolactones (SL), have been identified so far. The first five are sometimes referred to as the "classical" phytohormones, while the latter four are more later additions to the growing phytohormonal family. Although nitric oxide (NO) and reactive oxygen species are important signaling molecules in plants, they are not widely recognized as phytohormones among plant biologists mainly because they are inorganic chemicals. Signaling peptides are increasingly important in plant biology but they are macromolecules rather than organic chemicals, and are discussed in a separate chapter in this book. Related to the term "phytohormone," the term "plant growth regulator" (PGR) refers to non-naturally occurring synthetic compounds with phytohormone-like activities while the term "plant growth substance" (PGS) includes both phytohormones and PGRs.

11- The best title for this passage is $\qquad$

1) Physiological Processes in Plants
2) Identified Phytohormone Categories
3) Chemical Structures of Phytohormones
4) Biological Principles of Plant Hormones

12- The word "latter" in line 8 can be replaced by

1) extra
2) initial
3) last
4) primary

13- Plant hormones, according to the passage, ----------.

1) are the macromolecule ingredients activating vegetative propagation
2) are natural substances that control plant growth and development
3) stimulate cell division and are used for growing plants from tissue culture
4) are synthetic compounds affecting plants at very low concentrations

14- Nitric oxide and reactive oxygen species

1) are organic chemicals
2) make auxin production
3) are the byproducts of metabolism
4) have essential roles in cell signaling

15- Signaling peptides, as stated in the passage,

1) are very large chemical molecules
2) are activated following phytohormones
3) are considered as important phytohormones
4) are the most widely recognized molecules in plant biology

## PASSAGE 2:

A plant disease is any physiological or structural abnormality that is caused by a living organism. Organisms that cause disease are referred to as 'pathogens,' and affected plants are referred to as 'hosts.' Many organisms rely on other species for sources of nutrients or as a means of survival, but are not always harmful to the host. For example, saprophytic organisms obtain nutrients from dead organic material and are a vital part of many ecosystems. Plant pathogens, on the other hand, utilize hosts for nutrients and/or reproduction at the hosts' expense. Disease causing organisms include fungi, oomycetes (fungus-like organisms called water molds), bacteria, viruses, nematodes, phytoplasmas, and parasitic seed plants. Once a pathogen infects a host, symptoms often develop. Symptoms are the outward changes in the physical appearance of plants. Symptoms take time to develop, and thus, disease development may be delayed for several days, weeks, months, or even years after initial infection occurs. Examples of symptoms include wilt, leaf spots, cankers, rots, and decline. Physical evidence of pathogens (called 'signs') may also be observed on diseased tissue. Examples of signs include fungal fruiting bodies, bacterial ooze, nematode cysts, and fungal mycelia. Both symptoms and signs are utilized in making disease diagnoses.

16- Plant pathogen, according to the passage, is $\qquad$

1) a host that organisms choose for living
2) any kind of disease only found in plants
3) any physiological or structural abnormality in the plants
4) a term referring to any organisms causing diseases in plants

17- All of the following, based on information given in the passage, are true EXCEPT all pathogens ----------.

1) are parasites
2) depend on hosts for food
3) lead to infected plants
4) require a definitive host for reproduction

18- "Saprophytic organisms" is cited by the writer to $\qquad$

1) show how pathogenic microorganisms are useful for ecosystem cycles
2) illustrate some pathogens changing dead materials to natural ones
3) attest the fact that some pathogens don't cause any harm
4) confirm the vitality of some dead organic materials

19- The word "vital" in line 5 is similar in meaning to

1) different
2) essential
3) early
4) minor

20- For disease diagnosis in plants, ----------.

1) the existence of symptoms as well as signs is necessary
2) the plant susceptibility to disease should be determined
3) observation of the least symptoms of disease is sufficient
4) physical evidence of pathogens is bolder in the primary infection stage

## PASSAGE 3:

Plants that are adapted to a specific location can still experience diverse environmental conditions from year to year. Therefore, seeds are able to sense environmental factors, like temperature, in order to release their dormancy at the right moment. It has, for instance, been demonstrated that the temperature that the mother plant experiences during seed maturation has a strong influence, with lower temperatures leading to more intensive seed dormancy. The adaptive nature of dormancy can also give plants some flexibility to set the timing of seed germination and bud flush to adapt to climate change. Seeds of crop plants do not need to adapt to their environment for germination timing because this is taken care of by the farmer who sows the seeds at the appropriate moment at the beginning of the growth season. These seeds should germinate rapidly and uniformly for fast crop establishment, leading to high yield. Consequently, seed dormancy is a disadvantage for most crops and this trait has been largely lost during domestication. However, too low levels can be a disadvantage and can lead to reduced seed quality and pre-harvest sprouting, especially in cereals. Therefore, seeds of most crops have an optimal level of dormancy and its control is an important goal in breeding programs.

21- This passage is mainly about ----------.

1) plant adaptation with various locations
2) temperature as the most influential factors in planting
3) the effects of unfavorable environmental conditions on plants
4) the role of dormancy in plants under natural and agricultural conditions

22- The release of plant dormancy at the right time relies on ----------.

1) timing of germination
2) seed maturation conditions
3) adaptation to a specific location
4) sensing environmental factors

23- The relationship between temperature and plant dormancy is ----------.

1) inverse
2) linear
3) neutral
4) positive

24- For sprouting, seeds of crop plants, as stated in the passage, $-\cdots------$.

1) should be planted at the best time
2) have to be domesticated by farmers
3) have to adopt with their environmental conditions
4) must be stimulated at the beginning of the growth season

25- The word "optimal" in the last line of the passage can be substituted by ----------.

1) best
2) normal
3) regional
4) safe

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Y- Y- كدام عامل جهشزا، باعث ايجاد دايمر تيمين مىشود؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

 از گياهان بدون ريشك خواهند بود؟

$$
\frac{1}{\mu 9}\left(\mu \quad \frac { 1 } { 1 9 } \left(\mu \quad \frac { 1 } { \mu } \left(r \quad \frac{1}{r}()\right.\right.\right.
$$

 Regulon ( $\uparrow \quad$ Muton ( $\varphi$ House Keeping ( $\varphi$ Plasmagene ()
 حاصل از اين فرد بدكونهاى كه رابطه آللهها

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { می• }
\end{aligned}
$$

 حاصله از اين گیاه كراسينگَاور دوبل مشاهده شوه، ميزان تداخل چند
$9 \circ(4$
1०( $r$
ro ( $r$
10 (1)


$$
\frac{1 r}{4 \mu}, \frac{1}{g 4}\left(r \quad \frac{q}{4 \varphi}, \frac{r}{g \mu}\left(r \quad \frac{q}{g r}, \frac{1}{g \mu}\left(r \quad \frac{q}{\mu r}, \frac{1}{\mu r}()\right.\right.\right.
$$


درصورت تست كراس اين گياه، چه نسبتى در نسل بعد حاصل می شی شود؟


 KY (Y 19 (r A (r Y ()



 مناسبتر است؟ () استواورسئين

 هץ- در اثر خودتلقيحى زنوتيپ AaBbDd، فرد AaBbdd به كدام نسبت، حاصل مىشود؟

$$
\frac{9}{94}\left(4 \quad \frac { r } { 9 4 } \left(r \quad \frac { 1 } { 1 9 } \left(r \quad \frac{1}{r}()\right.\right.\right.
$$

د - F.
 هوموزيگَوت aa چقدر است و نوع عمل زن كدام است؟
ب)
 زنوتيپ A,

جمعيت چند درصد است؟

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
A_{r}=r 9 \cdot A_{1}=9 \varphi(r & A_{r}=r \circ \cdot A_{1}=9 \circ(1 \\
A_{r}=V \circ \cdot A_{1}=r \circ(r & A_{r}=90 \cdot A_{1}=r \Delta(r
\end{array}
$$

با فرض توزيع تصادفى بازها و مساوى بودن آنها در هضم كامل يكى مولكــول 100 DNA كيلوبــازى توســط يــــ -pr

 ץ F
() مستقيم Direct Repair

Mismatch Repair جفتشدگى ناجور (Y) جا Base Excision Repair Nucleotide Excision Repair كدام اصطلاح به فرايندى اشاره مىكند كه باكترىها را قادر مى سازد بازتركيبى زنتيكى انجام دهند؟ -FY


- FD
() عامل مولد بيمارى، معرفى و شناسايى شد.
Y) نقش نوكلئيك اسيد بهعنوان ماده زنتيكى شناسايى شد.
〔 (f) ساختار كروموزوم بهعنوان ساختارى متشكل از هيستون و نوكلئيكى اسيد شناسايى شد.
 در هه دقيقه همانندسازى DNA را به اتمام برساند، سرعت همانندسازى در يكـ جهت و يكـ دقيقه چقدر است؟

 $r^{\prime}(Y$
$1^{\prime}(1$ $Y^{\prime}(Y$
$\mu^{\prime}(\Gamma$


# اتر سلولى حاوى اندامكهاى با آلل مختلف باشد، اين سلول را اصطلاحاً چه مىنامند؟ <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> II پNA ( <br> (DNA Replicase) ( <br> I پلى <br> III پNA ( 

اصول اصلاح نباتات:

S_rfrf ،R _ Line تلاقى با
() تلاقى برگشتى، S _ rfrf

 هيبر يد خوبى ايجاد كنند، از كدام روش استفاده مى كنيم؟
(Y) تلاقى دبل كراس

 (Y) تكثير غيرجنسى (Y)
¢ ¢
 شجرهاى و بالك، كمتر استفاده مىشود؟

(Y) دقت پايينتر<br>ب) شانس موفقيت كمتر (Y بابينر

(1) ز) هزمن طوله بالاترتر


 ٪ (



SNP ( ${ }^{〔}$
SSR ( ${ }^{\mu}$
RAPD ( $Y$
RFLP ()

(Y) مقدماتى عملكرد
¢ ¢) طرحهاى تكراردار در چحند منطقه
() زود آزمونى عملكرد

٪) طرحهاى تكراردار در يك منطقه

- هA






باشد. عملكرد دبلكراس (AB)(CD) چقدر خواهد بود؟
$\Delta, \Delta(Y$
$r / \Delta$ ()
9/b ( $\varphi$
9/D ( $\Gamma$

- .



(\%
- 



ץ

مراكز تحقيقاتى CIP و CIAT


-9V

个) بين خانوادهها، دستهجمعى آ
¢





() بين رديفها، جداگانه


()) محيطى - زنتيكى - زنتيكى


كدام مور از پيامدهاى اينبريدينتَ نيست؟ -V.

(Y)
() و واريانس غالبيت صفر باشد.
 آسيبپذيرى ثنتيكى كدام مورد از بقيه بيشتر است؟
 - مز
(Y زمان كمتر براى توليد
() آسيبپپ
¢
(

است. كدام مور د درخصوص اين نتاج صحيح است؟



¢
(VA


|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $19(4$ | 1r (r | $\wedge$ ( Y | 9 () | carboxyl side of Alanine, Glycine ( $\uparrow$ carboxyl side of lysine or Arginine () The amino side of aromatic amino acid ( $\mathcal{Y} \quad$ carboxyl side of aromatic amino acid ( $\Gamma$


| ¢ | ساختمان (Y) |  |  | -vs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ( | (r | ) |  |
|  | در سيكل كربس، |  |  | -va |
| Coenzyme A ${ }_{( }{ }^{¢}$ | $\mathrm{NAD}^{+}\left({ }^{( }\right.$ | FAD ( r | FMN (1) |  |
|  | كدام آمينو اسيد، |  |  | - 1 。 |
| ¢ ¢ ) هيستيدين | ¢ | (r | ) |  |
|  |  |  |  | - 11 |
| إيد سنتتاز كمیلكس | (Y) فی (r |  | ) ) فعال كنـند |  |
| آنزيم كربوكسيلاز | ¢ | يوزولول به ميتوكن |  |  |

كدام كربوهيدرات، فاقد كربن ناقرينه است؟ -Ar
(Y) كَليسر آلدئيد
(

〒 $\uparrow$ )
(r) بتا
r
() آلفا آ

- A\&

Leu - Ala (
Lys - Arg ( ${ }^{( }$
Ile - Val ( Y
Cys - Met ()
هی هيستيدين كه به $\alpha$ كتوگلوتارات تجز يه مىشود، بهعنوان كدام تركيب شناخته مىشود؟

Glucogenic amino acid ( $\gamma$
keto - gluco amino acid ( $\uparrow$

Gluco amino acid ()
ketogenic amino acid ( $\Gamma$

Ser - Thr ( ${ }^{\boldsymbol{q}}$
His - Gly ( $\Gamma$
Ala - Try ( $\Gamma$
Asp - Glu ()
كدام موره، چليمر فروكتوز است؟ -AV
( ) آميلوز
( 1 كدام آمينو اسيد در ساختمان پروتئينها، يافت نمىشود؟
() اورنيتين

19 - كدام مورد، مهاركنندهُ هكَزوكيناز در كَلايكوليز است؟
(Y
¢
-q.

(Y) إيمر قند B است.

در ساختمان كدام تركيب، ويتامين شركت ندارد؟

-9r
(

قند

$$
\text { ) ا آنومر } \beta \text { آن است. }
$$

r) انانتيومر قند B اد
rq- چجند كربن در HMG - CoA

(1.1- كدام مورد درخصوص سیردار واوى سيب، درست است؟
() يكى نسل در سال دارد.

 ¢

Sphingidae ( $\uparrow \quad$ Pyralidae ( $\Gamma \quad$ Noctuidae ( $\gamma \quad$ Gelechidae ()



هـه ا- بهترين زمان كنترل شيميايى سن كَندم، كدام است؟

> Y ب) با مشاهدهٔ پيرههاى سن
> 1) با مشاهدهٔ اولين پور همهاى سن

ץ) حداكثر جمعيت داخل مزرعه بهصورت تخم باشد.

1＋9－كنه نيشكر، در كدام جنس قرار دارد؟
Oligonychus（ץ Tetranychus（ץ
Petrobia（ $\uparrow$
Bryrobia（1
－－－V
Dermestes lardarius（ $\uparrow$ Trogoderma granarium（ $\uparrow$ Dermestes maculatus（1

Necrobia rufipes（ ${ }^{\mu}$
-11- نام حلزون مهمم آفت در باغات مر كبات جنوب كشور، كدام است؟

Helicella candeharica（ $\uparrow$
Lehmania valentiana（个
Cornu aspersum（）
Monacha schotti $\left.{ }^{( }\right)$
lll
Phytophthora cactorum（ $\uparrow$
Rhizoctonia solani（ $\uparrow$

| ¢ | ¢）لكه سياه مركبات |
| :---: | :---: |
| ¢ | ¢）سويا |


（）آنتراكنوز مركبات（Y）لكه قهوها
r

Phaeosphaeria obtusispora（ $\uparrow$

> Erwinia g Pseudomonas (个Ralstonia و Xanthomonas (个

Agrobacterium radiobacter（ $\uparrow$
Xanthomonas translucens（ $\uparrow$
Y Y

Cylindrocladium scoparium（ ${ }^{( }$
－ll\＆
Clavibacter，Rathayibacter（）
Pseudomonas و Xanthomonas（ $\uparrow$ كدام باكترى روى غلات، بيمارىزا است؟－IIV Agrobacterium tumefaciens（）

Xanthomonas campestris（ $\Gamma$
كدام نماتدها در ايران شيوع دارند؟－ا11＾
（）حلقه قرمز نخل، نقب زن（خراط）، گرام（انره كاذب ريشه


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - IIf } \\
& \text { (Y) رسوب صمغ و موم } \\
& \text { ¢ } \\
& \text { Berkeleyomyces basicola (ץ } \\
& \text { () تايلوز و لايه چوب پنبهاى } \\
& \text { س) لايه جداكننده و كوتيكول } \\
& \text { (Ild عامل بيمارى لكه قهوْاى يوكا، كدام است؟ } \\
& \text { Athelia rolfsii () }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1-1-1 در اثر تخمگذارى كدام آفت، شاخه رز (گلسرخ) كج و معوج مىشود؟ } \\
& \text { () ز) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1-9-9 كدام آفت مهرم مكنده در ختان بيد و تبريزى است؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

-119- عامل بيمارى شاركاى جنس پرونوس، كدام است؟

Prunus necrotic ringspot virus ( $\tau$ Prune dwarf virus (¢ Apple stem grooving virus () Plum pox virus ( $\Gamma$
ب) إيدرم و مزوفيل
 بار (Bar) است؟

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
-0,1 \Delta(Y & +0, V \Delta() \\
-1, \Delta(Y & -0, V \Delta(r
\end{array}
$$



> Y) سديم و كلسيم
¢
$\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{r}}, \mathrm{NADPH}, \mathrm{ATP}$ ( $\uparrow$
$\mathrm{NADP}^{+}$, ATP ( ${ }^{〔}$





هآ- تعداد يون منگَنز موجود در خوشه منگَنزى كه در سيستم اكسيداسيون و احياى تجزيــه آب در فتوسـنتنز نقـش دارند، كدام است؟

$$
\Lambda(Y \quad Y(r \quad r(r)
$$

 گَياهى ايجاد مى شود؟

$1 \mathrm{rg} 1 \mathrm{~A}(4$
9 gir (r
9و 9 ( 9
9, 9 ()


$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-} \\
\mathrm{NH}_{3} \mathrm{~N}_{2}(\mathrm{Y} \text { ( } \mathrm{C} \text { بركيبات آلى }
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\mathrm{NH}_{3} \text { به } \mathrm{N}_{2}(1
$$

$$
\mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-} \mathrm{NH}_{3} \text { ( }
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ٪) جيبرليك اسيد و ساليسيليك اسيد }
\end{aligned}
$$

१٪ -
() انتقال قندها در فلوئم، غيرفعال استا

Y (Y) قندها از سلولهاى مخزن (Sink) به منبع (Source) منتقل مىشوند.
 ¢

- †ا- بازشدن روزنهها، مستلزم كداميك از شرايط زير است؟

¢ ¢ كاهش فشار تورزسانس سلولهاى نگَهبان روزنه ٪) خروج يون پتاسيم از سلولهاى نتگهبان روزنه
اسا- بدون توجه به عوامل ديگر، سريعترين انتقال آب و املاح به بر گهاى يك درخت، در كدام روزها رخ مىدهد؟
()

ץrا- هنعَامى كه سلولهاى محافظ روزنه و سلولهاى اپيدر مى احاطهكنندهُ آن با كمبود K K مواجه باشند، كدام پديــده

(lf*
(4) قرمز

ر ( در (Y (1) آبى
|l| أ كدام آنزيم، تثبيت CO2
Carbonic anhydrase ( $\tau$
PEP carboxylase ( $\uparrow$
Alchol dehydrogenase ()
RuBP carboxylase ( $\uparrow$

 ץ

¢) نسبت بالاترى از كلروفيل a به b دارند.
ץ) روبيسكوى بيشترى دارند.
liff أفزايش غلظت CO
$\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ C4 (Y
ـ بستهبودن روزنهها در روز CAM ()
(r4 C4 ـ كاهش تنفس نورى
 براى توليد يكى قند سه كربنه، به چه مقدار انر
KYGO (r M1A०(1)
rovo ( $1090(r$

