

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




## 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 2) that 4) which varied |  |  |  |  |
| 10- 1) when 3) although | 4) for |  |  |  |

## 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:

Chinch bugs (family Lygaeidae) are sometimes present in great numbers and thus may be very harmful to some crops. They are frequently seed feeders but may also feed on vegetative growth.

Rutherglen bug, Nysius vinitor, breeds on weeds and in some years reaches plague numbers in spring and summer. It may then migrate in swarms and cause severe damage to cultivated crops such as stone fruits, grapevines, potatoes and many other vegetables, and some field crops. The feeding spoils the fruits of stone-fruit trees, leaving them pitted, with exudates of gum. Vegetables and some young trees and vines may be killed outright. The adult bug is about 5 mm long, narrow-bodied and greybrown. The immature bugs are reddish brown.

Grey cluster bug, Nysius clevelandensis, is very similar to Rutherglen bug and sometimes occurs in company with it.

Coon bug, Oxycarenus arctatus, and cottonseed bug, Oxycarenus luctuosus, which are seed and fruit feeders, live by preference on malvaceous plants, such as the weed marshmallow, and hibiscus and cotton. Occasionally they swarm on other cultivated plants, damaging their growth, and on fruit trees, especially stone fruits. They suck the juices of the ripening fruits, leaving dried discolored patches. If younger fruits are attacked they shrivel and exude gum. These small bugs often swarm around fowl yards, on fences and around the bases of walls of houses and outbuildings.

11- Which one is NOT true about chinch bugs?

1) They feed more on the green parts of plants.
2) They usually move in large numbers.
3) The seeds are their favorite to eat.
4) They destroy some vegetation.

12- The fruits become pitless due to

1) some years they can reach plague numbers
2) the improper way of their cultivation
3) the effects of extrude leaking out of bugs' gums
4) weeds breeding Rutherglen bug, Nysius vinitor

13- The word "outright" in paragraph 2 means

1) almost
2) completely
3) finally
4) instantly

14- Malvaceous plants, according to the passage, ----------

1) are the best choice of bugs like Oxycarenus arctatus and Oxycarenus luctuosus for living on
2) strengthen the plants such as weed marshmallow, hibiscus, and cotton
3) are the mere plants in which coon bugs and cotton bugs seeds live
4) provide enough fruits and seeds for nearly all plant bugs

15- When the younger fruits are attacked by bugs, the fruits

1) lose their water
2) are changed to stone ones
3) defend them by exuding gum
4) get more resistant against them

## PASSAGE 2:

Modern agriculture is continuously developing and evolving. After the generalization of the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticide products, which allowed a considerable increase in yield in the twentieth century, the rise of biotechnologies and new cultivation techniques is underway. The next challenge to be met is to feed around 9 billion people by 2050 . In this context, one of the major concerns is to expand food production capacities, including those derived from plants, while preserving the environment. Nowadays, countries are striving to expand their food production to meet their needs. The increase in the production of a given crop is often linked to the improvement of cultivation techniques, particularly the use of more productive cultivars with resistance to main diseases.

Crop protection, which is still largely achieved by applying chemical products, is also in a transitional phase. Therefore, the gradual integration of new practices, taking into account the agricultural production system, requires not only the environmental dimension but also the socio-economic dimension. Nevertheless, these cultures are often subjected to parasitic attacks that farmers are still forced to control below the threshold of harmfulness to survive and be efficient. In addition, ongoing growth in productivity and international trade boosts the incidence of certain diseases, thus requiring the application of more pesticides. Subsequently, these pesticides increase environmental pollution and build up chemical residues in the treated ecosystem. Other alternatives such as genetic pathways offer interesting control methods from a practical point of view, but also strengthen the risks of the emergence of resistant genes in the pathogen. Other alternatives such as biological controls using microorganisms are a possible way to minimize the pollution and nuisances associated with the use of synthetic chemicals and greatly reduce their negative impact on the environment.

16- Without the addition of chemical fertilizers, you can infer from the passage, ----------.

1) the sustainability of soil would be less threatened
2) different techniques in cultivating the soil are developed
3) the application of biotechnology in agriculture has increased
4) crop yields and agricultural productivity would be significantly reduced

17- This passage is primarily focused on

1) expanding the food derived from plants
2) boosting the capacity of agriculture
3) encouraging people to promote cultivation
4) illustrating a major awareness toward environment

18- The word "meet" in paragraph 1 is similar in meaning to $\qquad$

1) create
2) increase
3) recognize
4) satisfy

19- All of the following, according to the passage, should be considered in protecting crops by using new methods EXCEPT

1) environmental aspect
2) economic aspect
3) natural aspect
4) social aspect

20- The best plan to reduce the negative effects of pesticides, as mentioned in the passage, is

1) use of synthetic chemicals
2) the concept of biocontrol
3) reducing reliance on agriculture sector
4) the emergence of resistant genes in the pathogen

## PASSAGE 3:

Low to moderate numbers of leaf feeding aphids are usually not damaging in gardens or on trees. However, large populations cause curling, yellowing, and distortion of leaves and stunting of shoots; they can also produce large quantities of a sticky exudate known as honeydew, which often turns black with the growth of a sooty mold fungus. Some aphid species inject a toxin into plants, which further distorts growth. A few species cause gall formations.

Aphids may transmit viruses from plant to plant on certain vegetable and ornamental plants. Squashes, cucumbers, pumpkins, melons, beans, potatoes, lettuces, beets, chards, and book choy are crops that often have aphid-transmitted viruses associated with them. The viruses cause mottling, yellowing, or curling of leaves and stunting of plant growth. Although losses can be great, they are difficult to prevent through the control of aphids because infection occurs even when aphid numbers are very low: it only takes a few minutes for the aphid to transmit the virus while it takes a much longer time to kill the aphid with an insecticide.

A few aphid species attack parts of plants other than leaves and shoots. The lettuce root aphid is a soil dweller that attacks lettuce roots during most of its cycle, causing lettuce plants to wilt. The lettuce root aphid overwinters as eggs on poplar trees, where it produces leaf galls in spring and summer. The woolly apple aphid infests woody parts of apple roots and limbs, often near pruning wounds, and can cause overall tree decline if roots are infested for several years.

21- The author of this passage wants to $\qquad$

1) advise
2) illuminate
3) preserve
4) warn

22- Which one, according to the passage, is not the effect of aphids on trees?

1) abnormal branches size
2) leaf discoloration
3) black fungus production
4) swelling growth on the external tissues of plants

23- According to paragraph 2, aphids can destroy a lot of plants in not long time because

1) they need large quantities of insecticides to be killed
2) they are very large in number when infect plants
3) they usually form galls on various parts of plants
4) they can infect so many plants in a short time

24- The word "wilt" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

1) become dense
2) become thrived
3) lose root
4) lose freshness

25- Aphids, as stated in the passage, can damage a tree through direct distorting all of the following EXCEPT

1) petals
2) leaves
3) roots
4) twigs

جانورشناسـي:

() توده ويتلوس مركزى است و تقسيمم سلول تخمى، منحصر به لايهٔ سطحى است.

Y (Y) مقدار ويتلوس نسبتاً زياد است و تقسيم سلول تخمه، از نوع هولوبلاستيك است.
؟) مقدار ويتلوس زياد است و در يك قطب، متراكم شده است.


Onchosphere ( $\uparrow \quad$ Hexacanthe ( $r$ Cysticercus ( $r$ Cercaria ()
سر سينه و شكم بندبند و كليسر هاى قوى، در كدام راسته از عنكبوتيان ديده مىشود؟
Scorpionida ( $\uparrow \quad$ Solpugida ( $\Gamma$ Aranea ( $\Gamma$ Acarina (

- ن - نقش كولوبلاستها (لاسوسلها) در شانهداران، كدام است؟

- .

( $\uparrow$ (

$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Ctenophora ( } \uparrow & \text { Cnidaria () } \\ \text { Mollusca ( } \uparrow & \text { Echinodermata }(\Gamma)\end{array}$
 Nosema ( $\uparrow$ Eimeria ( $\Gamma$ Entamoeba ( $\uparrow$ Babesia () ץ
Somatopleur (¢ Coelom (r Blastocoel (r Archenteron ()


צץ- صفحات شانهاى (pectins)، در كدام راسته از بندپֶايان، قابل مشاهده است؟

r.F
 كدام گروه از سختپوستان، توانايى زندگى در خشكى را دارا هستند؟ - FF


اصطلاح مناسب برای مراحل انتهايیى زندگى شتههاى پارازيتهشده توسط زنبورهاى پارازيتوئيد، كدام است؟ -YV

Stylopized ( $\uparrow$
¢

Mummy ( $r$ Encapsulated ( $r$ Andropara (

- FA


「 ¢

|  |  | رن حشرات ديده | رميزيوم، در كدام بخش | $-\Delta$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢ | كا | /r | ) |  |
|  | كام است؟ | didae نر خانواده | اندام توليد صوت در حشر | -41 |
|  | Subgenual organ ( $\uparrow$ |  | Johnston's organ (1) |  |
|  | Tymbal ( $¢$ |  | Tympanum ( $~$ \% |  |
|  |  | كدام است؟ | شكل شاخك ملخ مراكـ | -ar |
| ¢ | ك) نخى | r | () تسبيحى |  |
|  | كدام است؟ | aeiformg Eru | تفاوت مهمه لاروهاى | - $\Delta r$ |
|  | \% \% |  | () ) |  |
|  |  |  | ¢ |  |
| محل اصلى پردازث اطلاعات رسيده بسيارى از منابع و اندامهاى حسى در حشرات، كدام است؟ |  |  |  | -ar |
| ) (Tritocerebrum) مغز سوم |  |  |  |  |
| (Y) مغز دوم (reutocerebrum) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ( $\left.{ }^{( }\right)$مغز اول ( |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| () |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ¢ه- - عادت غذايى لاروهاى راسته بال |  |  |  |  |
| ¢ | r) شكاركّرى | (Y | () انتًا |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ه^ - كدام قسمت از لولئ توارشى (Alimentary canal) حشرات، در موازنئ آب ـ نمك مايع بدن مؤثر است؟ Ventriculus ( $\uparrow \quad$ Rectum ( $\Gamma \quad$ Proventricalus ( $\uparrow$ Mesenteron () -ه9 - در كدام راسته از حشرات، اتاقك تصفيه (Filter Chamber)، مشاهده مىشود؟ Thysanoptera ( $\uparrow \quad$ Isoptera ( $\Gamma$ Orthoptera ( $\gamma$ Hemiptera () - -

 (1) ساق با

YY- تعداد روزنههاى تنفسى، در بيشتر حشرات چند جفت است؟


SY - بكرزايى نرزايیى در حشرات، به كدام مورد اطلاق مىشود؟
Thelytoky ( $\uparrow \quad$ Paedogenesis ( $\Gamma \quad$ Arrhenotoky ( $\Gamma$ Parthenogenesis () ه9- اتر غدد پيش قفسه سينه (Prothoracic gland) از بدن لارو يك حشره خارج شود، كدام مورد قابل پيشبينى است؟

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ¢ }
\end{aligned}
$$

¢я- اولين حلقه شكمى افراد زير راسته Apocrita كه به سينه پسين متصل شده، چه ناميده مى شود؟


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كدام مورد در خصوص سهردار واوى سيب، درست است؟ -VI } \\
& \text { () يك نسل در سال دارد. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - Vץ }
\end{aligned}
$$




199－بيد سيبزمينى، زمستان را به كدام صورت در انبار سیرى مىكند؟
¢
（r）شفيره
（r
（）（ تخم
－9•
（1）زنبور برگَخوار رز


> Cheyletus eruditus ( $\Gamma$
> Rhizoglyphus echinopus (f)
> Acarus siro (1

（Y

））شروع باز شدن جوان

－१V كدام كزينه در مورد كنئ Eotetranychus hirsti درست است؟
（）كنهاي Monovoltine است．

「
¢

 －99 همزمانى كنترل كدام آفت با ليسئ سيب، امكانیپیر است؟（Y）
 －ا．．．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Y) سوسكهاى اسكوليت } \\
& \text { + } \\
& \text { () كرم خراط } \\
& \text { 〒 }
\end{aligned}
$$

اصول مبارزه و سمششناسى در آفات گَياهي：

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {-1.1- در تلفيق با روشهاى كنترل مبتنىبر تغيير رفتار آفت، كدام روش به سهولت قابل استفاده است؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$



Strains ( $\Gamma$
Morphological forms (f

Biotypes (1
Subspecies ( $~ \% ~$



- I.F

 هـ - ا- آفات كليدى، جزو كدام نوع آفات هستند؟
Subeconomic pests ( $T$
Economic pests ()
Perennial and severe pests ( $\uparrow$ Occasional pests ( $\Gamma$ 1.9- كاربرد روشهاى قرنطينه در جلوگَيرى از پراكنش آفات، كدام نوع تاكتيكى كنترلى محسوب مىشود؟
 - ا-V مواد شيميايى گياهى متوقفكنندهٔ تغذيه حشرات (به نفع گياه)، جزو كدام مورد محسوب مى شوند؟ Sinomones ( $\uparrow \quad$ Allomones ( $\Gamma$ Apneumones ( $\gamma$ Kairomones ()


1.9- سطح زيان اقتصادى آفت (EIL)، چه تراكمى از جمعيت آفت است؟
 Y (Y) درصورت رسيدن به آن، خسارت اقتصادى وارد شده و جبران آن آن محتمل نيست.

 (11•

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { () حشرات تكنسلى يا دو نسلى }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { T) روى همه حشرات كليدى مؤثر است. }
\end{aligned}
$$

(111- تفاوت اصلى گونههاى K-strategists و r-strategists ، كدام است؟


r) حشرات k، نرخ توليدمثل پايين ولى نرخ زندهماندنى بالا دارند و حشرات r، نرخ توليدمثل بالا ولى نرخ زندهماندنى پايين دارند.
¢ بالا ولى نرخ زندهماندنى پايين داشته بانی باشند، گونههاى K K هستند.
 نام اين كونه پارازيتوئيدها، كدام است؟
Idiobiont Parasitoid ( $\zeta$
Cleptoparasitoid (¢

> Koinobiont Parasitoid ()

Delayed Parasitism ( $\Gamma$

| ¢ ${ }_{\text {¢ }}$ | كدام مادهٔ شيميايی، مى تواند براى كنترل راب بهكار كرفته شود؟ |  |  | -115 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ٪) فسفات فريك | r ¢ آلومينيوم سيليكات | () آلومينيوم فسفاميد |  |
|  |  | وئيدها است؟ |  | -119 |
| ¢ | r) كلوفنتزين | (Y | ) (آنابازين |  |
|  |  | بهاى رشد حشرات است؟ | كدام تركيب، از از تنظين | -118 |
| ¢ | ¢ | Y | ) إيندوكساكارب |  |
|  | مى شود؟ | ركيسول، بها كدام صور ت | فرمولاسيون تجارن () | $-119$ |
| (¢ | ¢ | Y \% | () امولسيون |  |





خاصيت تدخينى كدام تركيب، كمترين است؟ - الص



G ( ${ }^{+}$
WP ( $\Gamma$
SC (r
DP ()

آ|- كدام تركيب، در آب بيشتر حل مىشود؟

r|




- اYF -


هזا- منظور از درج كلمات اخطارى (Signal Words) و كلاسهاى خطر در بر چسب آفتكشها، كدام است؟
() مشخص كردن وسايل حفاظتى موردنياز هنگًام سمییاشى
r آ آكاهى دادن در مورد ميزان سميّت تركيب روى آفات
 ¢

