

# آزمون ورودی کارشناسی ارشد بیماری شناسی گیاهی - ۱۳۷۹

## زبان عمومی و تخصصی:

### Part A: Vocabulary

Directions: In questions 1-6, each item consists of an incomplete sentence. Below the sentence are four choices, marked (1), (2), (3) and (4). You should find the one choice which best completes the sentence. Mark your choice on the answer sheet.

1. The Olympic Games were very ..... Everything went to according to the plan.

1. attended                      2. contained                      3. organized                      4. prepared

2. I really enjoy being with my father. He's got a really good ..... of humor.

1. feeling                      2. mood                      3. method                      4. sense

3. The police officer ..... Mary that the car she was driving had been used in a robbery two weeks ago.

1. described                      2. informed                      3. explained                      4. ordered

4. Her children look every healthy, because she's careful to give them ..... Food.

1. nutritious                      2. precious                      3. routine                      4. supplied

5. Taxis don't follow any schedule; they come and go .....

1. at random                      2. by order                      3. in lines                      4. in groups

6. "Could you turn down the TV?" I have to do these problems today and I am trying to .....

1. consult                      2. conclude                      3. conserve                      4. concentrate

### Part B: Grammar

Directions: in questions 7-9 each sentences has four underlined words or phrases marked (1), (2), (3) and (4). Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, mark you answer sheet.

7. Jack and Mary Smith and their children were in the car heading for the countryside collecting wild mushrooms and to have lunch on the beach.

8. Some people say that drinking out of the wrong inside of a cup can help to stop you hiccupping.

9. The Sahara Desert is a vast waterless area where runs from east to west across Africa.

Part C: Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part of the test you will read a passage followed by 6 questions about it. For questions 10-15, you are to choose the one best answer, (1), (2), (3) and (4) to each question. Then mark your answer sheet.

Most scientists reckon that by resting our bodies, we allow time for essential maintenance work to be done. Any damage can be put right more quickly if energy isn't being used up doing other things. Scientists are able to study what goes on in people's heads while they sleep. They have discovered that when we first drop off the heart beats more slowly and our breathing becomes shallow. After about 90 minutes, we go into REM sleep. REM stands for Rapid Eye Movement, and it's a sign that we've started to dream.

You have dreams every night, even if you don't remember them. There are all sorts of theories about why we dream. One is that it gives the brain a chance to sort out the day activities, filing everything away in the right place. Another is that the brain gets bored while we're asleep and organize its own entertainment – a sort of late-night-cinema!

Some people have to have eight hour's sleep every night while others seem to manage on a lot less, however, we all need some sleep. An American jockey, who stayed awake for 200 hours to raise money for charity, thought things were bursting into flames all around him after 120 hours without sleep. He survived the ordeal but was depressed for 3 months afterwards.

Humans are unusual in the way they sleep. Most animals have a sleep during the day and tests have shown that a nap can be beneficial for us too. It's even been recommended that airline pilots should have a nap during long flights. That way they are more alert for the tricky business of landing.

10. Scientists have discovered that .....

1. some people never remember their dreams.
2. people's eyes move when they are dreaming.
3. we can study what goes on in people's heads.
4. most people dream for 90 minutes every night.

11. What does the writer say about people's and animals' sleeping habits?

1. People would benefit from copying animals' sleeping habits.
2. Animals usually need more sleep than people.
3. People and animals have similar sleeping habits.
4. People sleep during the night but animals sleep during the day.

12. Considering the amount of sleep we need, the writer says that .....

1. people who do not sleep enough get depressed.
2. most people need eight hours' sleep a night.
3. people who sleep too little start imagining things.
4. not everyone needs the same amount of sleep.

13. Most scientists believe that we sleep because .....

1. all our energy has been used up.
2. our brains are tired and need to rest.
3. the heart requires beating more slowly.
4. our bodies need to carry out repair work.

14. The word "it" in line 9 refers to .....

1. dreaming
2. every night
3. one theory
4. remembering

15. The American jockey fell asleep after .....

1. 3 months
2. 120 hours
3. 200 hours
4. 320 hours

16. The small size of RNA of viroids indicates that they consist of about 250-400 nucleotides and therefore lack sufficient information to code for even one enzyme that may be required for replication.

The above statement indicates that .....

1. viroid sequence lacks information.
2. the viroid RNA is too short to code for a protein.
3. only one enzyme may be coded by viroid RNA
4. one enzyme is needed for viroid replication

17. Vascular wilt fungi and bacteria invade xylem vessels internally, but they are usually confined to a few vessels in the roots, the stem or the top of infected plants, and only in the final stages of the disease do they invade most or all xylem vessels of the plant.

The above statement indicates that .....

1. only some vessels in various parts of plants are invaded by vascular wilt fungi and bacteria.

2. vascular wilt disease can be diagnosed only when most xylem vessels are invaded by the pathogen.
3. vascular wilt fungi and bacteria invade few vessels in the root but many in the stem and top of the plant.
4. vascular wilt fungi infect the roots internally but in the final stages of the disease they may also infect the plants.

18. *Phytophthora vignae* persists in disease tissues probably as zoospores, and develop rapidly between 19 and 28°C. as temperature drop during the fall, the incidence of the disease lessens.

The above statement denotes that .....

1. *Phytophthora vignae* is not much active in late fall.
2. survival of *Phytophthora vignae* increases as temperature drops.
3. optimum temperature for the survival of *Phytophthora vignae* is between 19 and 28°C.
4. zoospores are the only means of survival in *Phytophthora vignae*.

19. A nematode tolerant plant is a .....

1. resistant plant.
2. susceptible plant which can tolerate a nematode population.
3. virtually an immune plant.
4. the same as hypersensitive plant.

20. Which statement is true? .....

1. Fungal diseases called smuts belong to order Uredinales.
2. Fungi causing smut diseases belong to Erysiphales.
3. The cause of smut diseases are members of fungi imperfecti.
4. smut diseases are members of order Ustilaginales.

21. Appearance of small pale yellow spots with indefinite borders on the upper surface of leaves and growth of the sporophores on the upper surface of the leaves are symptoms of .....

- |                            |                                 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. downy mildew of grape   | 2. powdery mildew of rose       |
| 3. powdery mildew of peach | 4. powdery mildew of strawberry |

22. Identification of generic difference may provide a reliable taxonomic classification of individual species as isolates. Investigating of these molecular differences may comprise restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) which has been made for a variety of organisms.

The above statement denotes that .....

1. fungal taxa are different in major genetic pools
  2. major genetic differences are resolved by use of molecular methods like RFLP
  3. RFLP method as recent years is under investigating for future taxonomy of fungal species
  4. RFLP is a strong tool for phylogenetic between fungi.
23. Sulfur occurs as inorganic in several states and occurs organically combined in its most reduced state. Fungi differ in their abilities to utilize these materials but the majority of fungi utilize sulfate that must be reduced.

The above statement implies that .....

1. fungi utilize sulfur in its several oxidation states.
  2. sulfur is a major component of fungal cells.
  3. all fungi use sulfur in oxidation states.
  4. fungi use sulfur in its reduced states.
24. Investigating on the ecology of plant growth promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) depend upon the ability to recover the introduced strains from roots of inoculated plants.

The above statement implies that .....

1. PGPR is active rhizosphere biota.
  2. PGPR causes growth inhibition upon inoculation on plant roots systems.
  3. PGPR must be established on the roots.
  4. root inoculation method is usually performed to introduce PGPR on plant of protection.
25. The pathogenic *Fusarium* strains FO47 protected tomato plants to a certain degree under commercial green house conditions. Competition for space and nutrition is implied in the mechanism of protection.

The above statement denotes that .....

1. Unavailability of nutrient and shortage of space is considered as a mechanism of biological control by strain FO47.
2. *Fusarium* strain FO47 causes mild disease in tomato due to its lack of nutrient uptake in tomato rhizosphere.
3. Field experiments have shown that commercial tomato plants are protected from certain root pathogen through the application of non-pathogen counterpart.
4. Tomato plants under commercial green house conditions are less susceptible to certain species of *Fusarium*.

۲۶. کدام ترجمه مناسبتر است؟ مقاومت گیاهی که بر علیه نژادهای يك عامل بیماریزا مؤثر باشد، مقاومت افقی نامند.

1. Vertical resistant is a partial resistance equally effective against all races of a pathogen.
2. Horizontal resistant is a partial resistance equally effective against all races pf a pathogen.
3. A strict resistance equally against a few races of a pathogen as called vertical resistance.
4. A plant that can grow against some races of pathogen in a location is called horizontal resistant.

Many synthetic sulfur and other organic fungicides have been developed over the past 55 years to replace the more harsh, less selective inorganic materials. Most of them have had no measurable buildup effect on the environment after many years of use. The newer fungicides have several outstanding qualities. They are extremely efficient. They usually last longer, and are safer for corps, animals and the environments.

27. According to the text, most of the organic fungicides .....

1. require larger quantities to be effective.
2. accumulate in the environment.
3. do not accumulate in the environment.
4. produce more toxic to animals and the environment

28. The text implies that the newer synthetic fungicides ..... than inorganic fungicides.

1. have narrower range of fungicidal activity
2. have broader range of fungicidal activity
3. are less selective
4. are harsher.

Brown rot is a very serious disease of stone fruit. It is caused by the fungus *Monilina fructicola*. Affected fruits include peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, and other *Prunus* species. The disease is highly destructive and can ruin half or more of the fruit before harvest with the remaining fruit to post-harvest infection. Additional losses are caused by blighting of flowers and twigs.

29. According to the text, the brown rot is a ..... disease.

1. slightly serious
2. species specific
3. fruit production threatening
4. moderately destructive

30. based on the text, which of the following statements is not true about brown rot?

1. Fruits are mainly infected during storage.
2. Most of the damage bye disease is caused after harvest.

3. Most of the damage by disease is caused before harvest.
4. The economic damage is limited to fruit loss.



**MYCOSOFT: The Best Guide for Plant Pathologists**