



سری سوال: یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): نستی: ۹۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: نستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: زبان تخصصی شیمی

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: شیمی (کاربردی)، شیمی گرایش محض ۱۱۱۴۰۲۸

- 1-..... is a proposed explanation made on the basis of limited evidence as a starting point for further investigation.
1. Hypothesis                      2. Ingenuity                      3. Meticulous                      4. Enormity
- 2-The study of the principles of chemistry, is called:
1. Chemical engineering                      2. Analytical chemistry  
3. Biochemistry                      4. Physical chemistry
- 3-Macroscopic level deals with the properties of .... .
1. atoms                      2. large, visible objects  
3. large, invisible objects                      4. small, invisible objects
- 4-Various ..... of knowledge have been emerged from chemistry.
1. branches                      2. science                      3. transform                      4. quality
- 5-..... means: perceive or point out a difference between.
1. Ratio                      2. Conserve                      3. Distinguish                      4. Identity
- 6-A ..... refers to the ability of a substance to change into another substance.
1. property                      2. chemical property                      3. physical property                      4. chemical state
- 7-The sum of kinetic and potential energy is ..... .
1. often changeable                      2. almost changeable  
3. changeable                      4. constant
- 8-Mass and volume are ..... properties.
1. beat                      2. intensive                      3. extensive                      4. rigid
- 9-..... means send froth or give out.
1. Deflect                      2. Emit                      3. Denote                      4. Detect
- 10-The number of protons in an atomic nucleus is called the ..... .
1. atomic number                      2. atomic mass                      3. atomic charge                      4. nucleon
- 11-The positive charge of the nucleus ..... the negative charge of the .....electrons.
1. affect, surrounded                      2. postpones, surrounding  
3. cancels, surrounding                      4. delays, surrounded
- 12-Atoms have an ..... structure.
1. internal                      2. emit                      3. exist                      4. complicated



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13-A ..... metal, is able to be drawn out into a thin wire.

1. hammered                      2. malleable                      3. neutral                      4. ductile

14-Neutrons and protons are jointly known as .....

1. nuclear                      2. nucleon                      3. core                      4. atom

15-An electricity charged atom is .....

1. a positive ion                      2. a negative ion                      3. a neutral ion                      4. an ion

16-The ..... of elements is called the periodic table.

1. development                      2. transition                      3. arrange                      4. atomic charge

17-..... means a feeling of intense distaste or disgust.

1. Motivation                      2. Exhale                      3. Repulsion                      4. Individual

18-All gases deviate from  $Z=1$  as the pressure is ..... ( $Z$  is the compression factor)

1. decreased                      2. raised                      3. constant                      4. changable

19-The particles move in ..... lines until they collide.

1. zig-zag                      2. curved                      3. circular                      4. straight

20-Attraction have a ..... range than repulsion.

1. longer                      2. shorter                      3. smaller                      4. short

21-..... is a yellow alloy of copper and zinc.

1. Perfume                      2. Gold                      3. Brass                      4. Beverage

22-Homogeneous mixtures are also called .....

1. syrups                      2. solutes                      3. solvents                      4. solutions

23-Decanting technique makes use of .....in .....

1. similarities, volume                      2. similarities, densities  
3. differences, densities                      4. differences, temperatures

24-..... is based on differences in solubilities.

1. Crystallization                      2. Filtration                      3. Distillation                      4. Dilution

25-..... is a hard sedimentary rock composed mainly of calcium carbonate.

1. Silver                      2. Mercury                      3. Cement                      4. Limestone



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26-A ..... gives a solution in which the solute is incompletely ionized in solution.

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. nonelectrolyte      | 2. weak electrolyte |
| 3. insoluble substance | 4. precipitate      |

27-The reaction of magnesium and oxygen is a classic example of .....

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. precipitation reaction | 2. hydration reaction   |
| 3. oxidation reaction     | 4. Dioxidation reaction |

28-..... is the process by which something takes place or is brought about.

- |              |               |                 |                  |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Mechanism | 2. Philosophy | 3. Intermediacy | 4. Functionality |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|

29-..... is an aliphatic hydrocarbon with no multiple bonds.

- |                               |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. An unsaturated hydrocarbon | 2. A radical          |
| 3. A saturated hydrocarbon    | 4. A functional group |

30-Haloalkanes are alkanes in which at least ..... hydrogen atom(s) has been replaced.

- |        |        |          |         |
|--------|--------|----------|---------|
| 1. one | 2. two | 3. three | 4. four |
|--------|--------|----------|---------|