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فایل سوالات

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**Part One:
Reading Comprehension**

Directions

Read the following passages carefully. Each one is followed by several questions about it. Choose the one best answer, (a), (b), (c), or (d), to each question. Then on your answer sheet, fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Base your answer to each question on the information given in the passage only.

Passage One

One of the questions allergic patients may frequently ask concerns the relative risk of their child developing allergies or asthma. Doctors relate the environment to the development of allergies or asthma. However, both a genetic predisposition and environmental/lifestyle factors are necessary for these conditions to develop.

The incidence of asthma has risen dramatically in the past 20 years - a period too short to reflect any significant changes in the gene pool. This supports the important role that environmental influences (allergy, infection, lifestyle, and diet) have on the development of asthma.

What role then does genetics (heredity) play in asthma? A genetic link in asthma has long been suspected primarily due to "clustering" of cases within families and in identical twins. This does not prove a genetic cause, since it may also reflect shared environmental exposures. "Several studies" conclude that heredity increases your chances of developing asthma, particularly if allergies or other allergic conditions are present. Moreover, you may pass this tendency to asthma to the next generation. So, what are the chances that your child will develop asthma?

1. Allergic patients their child might develop allergies or asthma.

- a) wonder whether
- b) are confident that
- c) dislike realizing that
- d) avoid discovering if

2. Genetic trait and environmental factors both the development of allergies or asthma.

- a) help one resist
- b) significantly suppress
- c) promptly postpone
- d) have a role to play in

3. The sharp rise in the occurrence of asthma in recent decades

- a) lacks any particular explanation
- b) seems to have been inevitable
- c) might have been environmentally triggered
- d) should have been genetically interpreted

4. Familial cases of asthma are among the examples..... genetic predisposition.

- a) indicating the improbability of
- b) failing to conclusively support
- c) confirming superiority of environment over
- d) rejecting both environmental influence and

5. According to conclusions obtained from "several studies", heredity in developing asthma.

- a) proves ineffective
- b) has a blocking role
- c) has a definite role
- d) plays a contributory role

Passage Two

Naturopathy, also called nature care, prescribes the "return to nature" formula to all physical ills. The main philosophy working behind this medical system is that, left to herself, nature can take care of herself. And therein lies the belief in the advantages of the human body living in attunement with her. Nature care presents a strong stance against the chemical prevention of diseases and advocates the play of inherent natural defense mechanisms, which are self-curative and self-preventive. According to naturopathy, diseases are physical manifestations of the body's attempt to heal itself when it falls out of harmony with its environment.

Naturopathy began as a quasi-spiritual movement against the medical experience of nineteenth century Europe. In the following centuries naturopathy grew in influence and began to rival mainstream medicine. Becoming diet and nutrition-oriented, naturopathy gave rise to new pro-nature, health food fads. After the World War II, however, naturopathy took a backseat with the onslaught of antibiotic science. Later, with the discovery of unsuspected side effects from DDT, thalidomide, and other high-tech wonders, people once again began to lean on the comforts of the time-tested practices of naturopathy.

6. The philosophy of "nature care" advocates

- a) the approach of mainstream medicine
- b) chemical prevention of diseases
- c) the body's defense mechanism as supported by drugs
- d) the body's harmony with nature and environment

7. According to the proponents of naturopathy, one should focus on to maintain health.

- a) manifestation of vital forces
- b) the type of nutrition and diet
- c) the 19th century approach to medicine
- d) individual aspects of health

8. The discovery of antibiotics

- a) led to the arousal of public attention to naturopathy
- b) caused the public to pay attention to health food and diet
- c) increased the number of health food fads after World War II
- d) led to the flourish of mainstream medicine for some time

9. According to the information in this passage,

- a) all diseases can result from "return to nature"
- b) self-cure and self-prevention are mostly done through prescriptions
- c) lack of harmony with nature can lead to physical illnesses
- d) nature care philosophy acts as a rival to pro-nature fads

10. During the years,

- a) there has been steady attention paid to naturopathy
- b) naturopathy has been forced to take a backseat
- c) there have been fluctuations in the public's attention to naturopathy
- d) naturopathy has been attacked by diet and nutrition-oriented people

Passage Three

Semantic dementia is a degenerative brain disease that has only recently been recognized, and occurs when areas on the temporal lobe start to decay. It is substantially rarer than Alzheimer's but precise numbers are hard to determine because people with the disease might be misdiagnosed as having other cognitive disorders. Semantic dementia patients start to lose their understanding of words, and often develop changes in their eating habits, such as going through different food fads.

Warren and his colleagues used jellybeans to assess flavor understanding in four dementia patients (three with semantic dementia and one with an Alzheimer's-like condition) and six healthy subjects. Participants were given two jelly bean flavors and had to determine whether the flavors were different or the same; whether the flavor combination would generally be thought of as odd; and what the identity of the second flavor was. The semantic dementia patient performed significantly worse on the latter two tasks than healthy individuals. "They had some basic aspects of their flavor processing still normal, still preserved, but they lost the types of information that relate to the meaning of food, the understandings of how foods go together."

11. Which disease is claimed to be sometimes diagnosed wrongly?

- a) Alzheimer's
- b) Cognitive disease
- c) Semantic dementia
- d) Degenerative brain disease

12. Patients with semantic dementia may change their diets impulsively because

- a) they like to change eating habits
- b) some parts of the cerebral cortex do not function
- c) some areas on the back of their brains are decaying
- d) they cannot relate information to the meaning of food

13. Which of the following subjects is discussed in this passage?

- a) How food and semantics are integrated
- b) Treatment for semantic dementia
- c) Loss of flavor perception in semantic dementia
- d) How tastes are determined in semantic dementia

14. The subjects in this study were expected to

- a) identify flavors and colors
- b) eat jelly beans in their food
- c) do the same as those with Alzheimer's-like condition
- d) differentiate between 2 flavors and their combination

15. How many subjects did not do well in the second task of the study?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 6

Passage Four

Nowhere in the study of human biology are basic concepts changing more rapidly than with respect to the human microbiota. Micro-organisms were first shown to cause disease in humans in the 1800s, and after this finding, the popular and scientific views of the microbial world became dominated by the quest to understand, prevent and cure microbial disease. This led to millions of lives being saved through improved hygiene, vaccinations and antibiotics. Gene-sequence-based approaches have recently allowed complex microbial communities to be characterized more comprehensively and have removed the constraint of being able to identify only microorganisms that can be cultured, greatly increasing knowledge about commensal microorganisms and mutualistic microorganisms of humans (that is, organisms in a relationship in which one partner benefits and the other is unharmed, and organisms in a relationship in which both partners benefit, respectively), as well as human pathogens. Researchers are now finding that host-microbe interactions are essential to many aspects of normal 'mammalian' physiology, ranging from metabolic activity to immune homeostasis. With the availability of new tools to investigate complex microbial communities and the expanded appreciation for the importance of the human indigenous microbiota, this is an opportune time to apply ecological and evolutionary principles to improve the current understanding of both health and disease.

16. According to the passage, human microbiota is

- a) a fast-changing notion in biology
- b) a neglected part of biology
- c) nowhere dominated by biology
- d) not an important field of study

17. In the second line "this finding" refers to

- a) scientific views of the microbial world
- b) the quest to learn about the nature of disease
- c) the discovery of the human microbiota
- d) the fact that microorganisms cause disease in humans

18. Regarding host-microbe relationship, we learn that

- a) until recently it was not known that some microorganisms are useful to humans
- b) beneficial host-microbe interactions were just an illusion
- c) genetic studies have led to a deeper understanding of the useful relationship between the host and the microbe
- d) human pathogens may be beneficial to humans if gene-sequence-based approaches are expansively appreciated

19. According to the passage, with the advent of new technology

- a) ecological principles change
- b) evolutionary principles improve
- c) human microbiota evolve
- d) human health outlook deepens

20. It is said that mutualistic microorganisms

- a) usually lead to malfunctioning of some organs
- b) are the same as commensal microorganisms
- c) frequently evolve and go through mutation
- d) are necessary for human body equilibrium

**Part Two:
Vocabulary**

Directions

The following are incomplete sentences. Below each one are four words or phrases marked, (a), (b), (c), or (d). Choose the one word or phrase which best completes the sentence.

- 26. When two organisms occupy the same a conflict or a series of compromises may follow.**
 a) capital b) habitat c) venue d) continent
- 27. Some bacterial are human specific, as no other creatures can house them.**
 a) patterns b) hosts c) symbioses d) species
- 28. "The use of antibiotics for his disease is unnecessary," the doctor**
 a) intended b) pretended c) offended d) contended
- 29. We are unaware of the process by which a word or name is from memory.**
 a) refrained b) retrieved c) grabbed d) concealed
- 30. There is still a good deal of among psychologists about how to explain learning. They have not resolved the issue yet.**
 a) controversy b) integrity c) supremacy d) proximity
- 31. In some diseases, physical therapy is an important drug treatment; the latter may not be as effective without the use of the former.**
 a) adjunct to b) exposure to c) realization of d) regulation of
- 32. Nutrition and exercise are useful means of improving one's general health and are therefore..... in the treatment of many diseases.**
 a) incorporated b) fabricated c) submerged d) disrupted
- 33. Many internal diseases cannot be diagnosed just by of the affected area; in addition to touching, radiography and sonography must be performed.**
 a) calibration b) correlation c) transmission d) palpation
- 34. Although people can develop a(n) to many drugs, it is a dangerous characteristic of virtually all drugs of dependence.**
 a) apathy b) aversion c) connection d) tolerance
- 35. Practiced by the Chinese over 5000 years ago, the study and medicinal use of plants, is becoming increasingly popular today.**
 a) botany b) homeopathy c) acupuncture d) herbalism
- 36. Drugs serve different purposes; sometimes they cure a disease and sometimes they only symptoms.**
 a) alleviate b) aggravate c) accentuate d) agitate
- 37. Physical activity and exercise are strongly recommended nowadays as they the side effects of certain psychiatric medications.**
 a) counteract b) integrate c) augment d) precipitate

38. Alcohol, liquor or drugs are not allowed by law as they could put the health of their consumers at risk.

- a) illicit b) registered c) authentic d) permissible

39. The overall number of cases of HIV dropped yearly until 1988, then gradually as the cases in heterosexual men and women increased.

- a) plunged b) rocketed c) rose d) declined

40. Three-quarters of Belgian doctors are willing to assist in the death of critically ill babies to end their

- a) illness b) treatment c) lives d) suffering

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 1 | a | 11 | c | 21 | b | 31 | a |
| 2 | d | 12 | d | 22 | c | 32 | a |
| 3 | c | 13 | c | 23 | a | 33 | d |
| 4 | b | 14 | d | 24 | d | 34 | d |
| 5 | d | 15 | b | 25 | a | 35 | d |
| 6 | d | 16 | a | 26 | b | 36 | a |
| 7 | b | 17 | d | 27 | d | 37 | a |
| 8 | d | 18 | c | 28 | d | 38 | a |
| 9 | c | 19 | d | 29 | b | 39 | c |
| 10 | c | 20 | d | 30 | a | 40 | d |

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**Part One:
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Directions

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Passage One

A few years ago, a young mother watched her husband diaper their firstborn son. "You don't have to be so grim about it.", she protested. "You can talk to him and smile a little." The father, who happened to be a psychologist, answered firmly, "He has nothing to say to me, and I have nothing to say to him." Psychologists now know how wrong that father was. From the moment of birth, a baby has a great deal to say to his parents, and they to him. But a decade or so ago, these experts were describing the newborn as a primitive creature who reacted only by reflex, a helpless victim of its environment without capacity to influence it. And mothers accepted the gospel. Most thought (and some still do) that a new infant could see only blurry shadows, that his other senses were undeveloped, and that all he required was nourishment, clean diapers, and a warm bassinet.

1. According to this reading selection, the father

- a) had a misunderstanding of the infant's capacities
- b) was angry with his wife because she ordered him to diaper the baby
- c) thought that diapering the baby was something unnecessary
- d) disliked having a newborn baby

2. The gospel accepted by mothers was that

- a) psychologists were wrong about newborns
- b) it was their duty to take care of the newborns
- c) they had to follow what psychologists had found
- d) the newborn was a helpless victim

3. The newborn is now considered to be a creature.

- a) responsive
- b) primitive
- c) mentally handicapped
- d) physically disabled

4. It is stated in this reading selection that

- a) some mothers are still wrong about the newborn
- b) the newborns of today are cleverer than their past counterparts
- c) unlike parents, psychologists have always appreciated the newborns' potentials
- d) parents' roles have drastically changed concerning the care of the newborn

5. The main idea of this paragraph is that

- a) the newborns are smarter than they used to be
- b) parents must behave more tenderly toward their newborns
- c) mothers are more sympathetic than fathers toward their newborns
- d) our attitude toward the newborns needs to be changed further

Passage Two

Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD) is a mental disorder in which people have an inflated sense of their own importance and a deep need for admiration. Those with narcissistic personality disorder believe that they're superior to others and have little regard for other people's feelings. NPD is defined more specifically as a pattern of grandiosity (exaggerated claims to talents, importance, or specialness) in the patient's private fantasies or outward behavior, a need for constant admiration from others and a lack of empathy for others. But behind this mask of ultra-confidence lies a fragile self-esteem, vulnerable to the slightest criticism. Narcissistic personality disorder is one of several types of personality disorders. Personality disorders are conditions in which people have traits that cause them to feel and behave in socially distressing ways, limiting their ability to function in relationships and in other areas of their life, such as work or school. One important aspect of NPD that should be noted is that it does not prevent people from occupying, as well as aspiring to, positions of power, wealth and prestige. Many people with NPD are sufficiently talented to secure the credentials of success. In addition, narcissists' preoccupation with a well-packaged exterior means that they often develop an attractive and persuasive social manner.

6. The two characteristics mentioned in the first sentence are

- a) key features of Narcissistic Personality Disorder
- b) needed for an understanding of other mental disorders
- c) issues suppressed by those having a sense of specialness
- d) the reasons why such people are deeply admired

7. The pattern of grandiosity deals with the patient's

- a) high social status
- b) genuine talents
- c) inflated sense of importance
- d) respect for other people's feelings

8. The person suffering from NPD is shown to

- a) be reluctant to work or go to school
- b) have a high confidence in life
- c) enjoy a fantastic private life
- d) have low self-esteem in reality

9. Many people with NPD

- a) are eager to suppress their true potentials
- b) have the potential to succeed in life
- c) encourage persuasive social behavior
- d) lack a sense of inspiration

10. People suffering from NPD

- a) are deeply obsessed with an attractive outward behavior
- b) fail to meet their need for social power
- c) guarantee secured personal behavior
- d) are quite tolerant of criticism

16. The first paragraph..... regular and occasional snorers.

prescribes some medications for
 makes a distinction between
 presents a preventive measure taken by
 denies the presence of

17. current of air and vibration of mouth and nasal tissues..... snoring.

- a) are able to block
 b) are caused by
 c) can account for
 d) can overshadow

18. While breathing, a snore-free person probably benefits from a current of air.

- a) steady
 b) very turbulent
 c) speedy
 d) highly vibrant

19. When narrowed, the area at the back of the throat would

- a) effectively block snoring
 b) prevent vibration
 c) initiate snoring
 d) facilitate breathing

20. A key difference between a snorer and one who does not snore lies in the at the back of their throat.

- a) amount of air
 b) size of the opening
 c) type of tissues
 d) speed of air

Passage Five

In a critical thinking course, it is very common that students are taught to apply a set of fundamental principles of logic and to avoid falling into the traps of a number of fallacious or biased patterns of thinking. A common phenomenon is that the complexity involved in putting logical reasoning into practice has often been neglected and students often find it difficult to apply the fundamental principles in their academic work and daily lives. If teachers had a better understanding of the adaptive character of human reasoning, they would appreciate that students' logical reasoning also has to be trained in a domain-specific or context-sensitive way.

In other words, we should remind ourselves that the ability to reason needs to be developed and that it takes time for students to master this ability; merely learning the abstract principles has only a limited effect in improving the students' ability to deal with thinking problems in different contexts. Another common shortfall in the teaching of critical thinking is that after learning how to identify fallacies and biases in human reasoning in a critical thinking course, many students have a tendency to overgeneralize and mechanically apply what they have learned. As we have discussed, while many non-logical patterns of reasoning are adaptive strategies, errors occur when they are applied beyond the ranges of their applicability. From this, we can see that what is needed is not some extra abstract principles. Instead, we should accept the fact that people have to make judgments from time to time and a good thinker is a person who makes appropriate judgments in particular circumstances.

21. Critical thinking is suggested to be

- a) context-bound and domain-specific
 b) too complicated to use in daily life
 c) putting logical reasoning into practice
 d) the general application of principles of logic

22. The manner of presenting material in the mentioned courses is one reason for the students' failure

- a) to avoid fallacious thinking
 b) in appreciating logical reasoning
 c) in learning the abstract principles
 d) to use critical thinking in academic work

23. One of the common problems with the students who pass the current courses seems to be

- a) superficial understanding of the principles
- b) generalizing the principles they have learned
- c) realizing fallacies and biased patterns of thinking
- d) mechanical application of non-logical patterns of reasoning

24. Critical thinking involves forms of reasoning which are often in response to particular problems in human life.

- a) homogeneous
- b) hasty judgments
- c) likely to misapply
- d) adaptive strategies

25. The focus of this passage is of critical thinking.

- a) homogeneity
- b) academic courses
- c) adaptive character
- d) overgeneralizability

Part Two: Vocabulary

Directions

The following are incomplete sentences. Below each one are four words or phrases marked, (a), (b), (c), or (d). Choose the one word or phrase which best completes the sentence.

26. Despite their great efforts, women have not yet..... full equality with men in the workplace.

- a) reimbursed
- b) postponed
- c) achieved
- d) altered

27. Nutritionists are concerned with such factors as physical, social, and emotional problems, which may the appetite in the elderly.

- a) interfere with
- b) refrain from
- c) result in
- d) compensate for

28. Many people could not afford paying for the hospital expenses; therefore, the government decided to..... cost-cutting measures in most hospitals.

- a) withdraw
- b) implement
- c) retrieve
- d) threaten

29. The human eye is capable of thousands of insignificant details.

- a) perceiving
- b) penetrating
- c) invading
- d) overlapping

30. Education about treatment and health has shown to be useful for patients as it can them to stick to their treatment plan.

- a) motivate
- b) hinder
- c) aggravate
- d) dissuade

31. Many doctors prefer not to prescribe the new vaccine as it a high fever and rash.

- a) triggers
- b) delivers
- c) degrades
- d) suppresses

32. What is needed in our center is..... workers; they should know how to deal with people and make the right choice.

- a) incredible
- b) tactful
- c) affluent
- d) impatient

33. When most of what is taught in classroom settings is To the student's needs, it is natural that they tend to be less attentive.

- a) invaluable
- b) irrelevant
- c) pertinent
- d) responsive

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Passage One

Educating people for health is clearly a major undertaking, and physicians can play a major role. Providers of "education for health" are not solely people formally trained as health educators. People in a variety of professions and organizations have opportunities to offer education for health, and physicians are certainly no exception. The key is to find those target groups that are best served by any profession whose members provide health education.

Surveys have shown considerable interest in health promotion among physicians and consensus on the health promotion activities that are considered most important, and convincing arguments for physician involvement in health education have been made. However, preventive services are not uniformly distributed among physicians. Rather, health-promotion activities tend to be carried out by physicians who themselves have better health habits and who have positive attitudes toward counseling. This may not be too surprising, but health education practices by physicians also tend to be associated with such background characteristics as specialty and type of practice. In general, more prevention activities are carried out by non-surgeons, non-fee-for-service physicians, and women physicians.

1. According to the first paragraph, the "target groups" for health education

- a) are mostly physicians
- b) are frequently educated people
- c) can be taught by people in different professions
- d) should be located according to the physicians' recommendations

2. "target groups" (line 4) refers to

- a) providers of education for health education
- b) physicians and patients
- c) those in need of health education
- d) people in a variety of professions and organizations

3. Research has revealed that generally physicians in health education.

- a) are willing to participate
- b) have failed to achieve anything
- c) tend to be reluctant to get involved
- d) prefer to avoid full involvement

4. It is stated that are less active in health education.

- a) women physicians
- b) specialists and non-surgeons
- c) physicians working for money
- d) target groups with bad health habits

5. It is understood that the involvement of physicians in health education

- a) is independent of physicians' specialty and type of practice
- b) has an association with their own health habits
- c) can result in the uniform distribution of health education
- d) is evenly distributed among physicians and throughout the community

6. The information in the last sentence of this reading selection The information in the preceding sentence.

- a) contradicts
- b) illustrates
- c) questions
- d) criticizes

Passage Two

As the fruits of the Human Genome Project continue to make headlines, a related field has been quietly gestating- genetic counselling. Its practitioners are hybrid professionals, combining expertise in human genetics with the ability to communicate their knowledge to patients and families. "This profession is very much like a small, quaint community that is well known among some circles, but is on the verge of being discovered by the rest of the world," says Janey Youngblom, associate director for the master's degree program in genetic counselling at California State University.

With the recent expansion of genetic-disease screening programmes in newborns and a slew of direct-to-consumer genetic-testing websites, genetic counselors are more in demand than ever. The term "genetic counselling" was coined by geneticist Sheldon Reed in 1947, referring to the advice he provided to physicians whose patients had inherited diseases. The field is still small. In Europe, the first genetic-counselling programme started in 1992, from the University of Manchester, UK, and 14 other nations are playing catch-up, with the most new efforts in Japan.

7. The first paragraph of the text is describing

- a) a new academic discipline
- b) professionals in the field
- c) the Human Genome Project
- d) well-known professional circles

8. It is implied that genetic counselling is

- a) popular worldwide
- b) yet to be known globally
- c) thoroughly developed internationally
- d) less in demand

9. According to the passage,

- a) genetic counselors have more access to the Internet at present
- b) genetic counselling is better appreciated by experts in the field
- c) looking after newborns is more improved than ever
- d) genetic diseases are more common now than ever

10. The author states that

- a) genetic counselling is a new development
- b) physicians are required to learn genetic counselling
- c) physicians should follow geneticists in their practice
- d) genetic counselling has been practiced for a long time

11. It is stated that

- a) Japan has been the last country to engage in genetic counselling
- b) 14 countries are competing with Japan in genetic counselling
- c) UK is a better place for genetic counselling in Europe
- d) genetic counselling is an expanded field in the world

Passage Three

Many people confuse the common cold with influenza (the flu). Influenza is caused by the influenza virus, while the common cold generally is not. While some of the symptoms of the common cold and influenza may be similar, patients with the common cold typically have a milder illness. Patients with influenza are usually sicker and have a more abrupt onset of illness with fever, chills, headache, body aches, dry cough, and extreme weakness.

Though differentiating between the common cold and influenza can be difficult, there is laboratory testing available to confirm the diagnoses of influenza.

There is no cure for the common cold. Home treatment is directed at alleviating the symptoms associated with the common cold and allowing this self-limiting illness to run its course. Supportive measures for the common cold include rest and drinking plenty of fluids. Over-the-counter medications such as throat lozenges, throat sprays, cough drops, and cough syrups may also help bring relief. Decongestants such as Sudafed or antihistamines may be used for nasal symptoms. Saline sprays and a humidifier may also be beneficial.

12. Common cold and influenza are claimed to be

- a) etiologically different
- b) generated identical
- c) synonymous in meaning
- d) essentially similar

13. The text refers to laboratory testing as a method of

- a) identifying the severity of common cold
- b) removing complications related to common cold
- c) diagnosing influenza
- d) treating influenza

14. Common cold is allegedly a discomfort.

- a) symptom-free
- b) hospital-limited
- c) self-dilating
- d) self-healing

15. The medications indicated the common cold.

- a) are essential for quick recovery from
- b) can be used to relieve symptoms of
- c) could exacerbate complications of
- d) are incapable of any relieving effects on

Passage Four

Many forms of avian flu virus cause only insignificant symptoms in the birds or no symptoms at all.

However, some of the viruses generate a highly contagious and rapidly fatal disease, leading to a severe epidemic, and thereby devastate poultry business. On the other hand, the very atypical ability of avian flu viruses to contaminate humans, known as 'species jumping', throws up a distressing possibility. In such a case, a highly pathogenic avian flu virus merges with a human flu virus and creates a new virus that is easily passed along and gets rapidly fatal. If this happens, the result could be a flu pandemic.

One means of species jumping is when a person carrying flu comes into close contact with birds having highly pathogenic avian flu. Here, there is a tiny chance that the person could become infected with the avian flu virus and start carrying both the human and the avian flu virus, which could meet in the person's body and swap genes with each other and result in a flu pandemic.

In the countries that have been affected by avian flu, governments have begun, as a remedy, to cull affected poultry stocks. By removing the potential for the virus to spread through the countries' chicken populations, it is hoped that the virus is contained and removed from circulation.

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16. The words "epidemic" and "pandemic" in the first paragraph

- a) refer to bird and human populations, respectively
- b) refer to human and bird populations, respectively
- c) both refer to the bird population
- d) both refer to the human population

17. According to the passage, all the following show the preconditions for a pandemic to take place except for

- a) a virus merge should happen
- b) species jumping should occur
- c) the original two viruses should be atypical
- d) the avian flu should be extremely pathogenic

18. We can infer from the passage that a pandemic is

- a) more common than the epidemic but less common than the usual avian flu
- b) less common than the epidemic but more common than the usual avian flu
- c) as common as the usual avian flu and the epidemic
- d) less common than both the avian flu and the epidemic

19. A flue species jumping may be the product of

- a) an exchange of genes between the two virus types
- b) one gene type destroying the other one
- c) a third gene type having dominated the two gene types
- d) the mere carrying of the two gene types

20. The word "cull" in last paragraph most probably means

- a) study
- b) limit
- c) treat
- d) kill

Passage Five

While it has been established that inflammation in the body plays an important role in the build-up of clogged arteries, this is the first study to investigate whether the number of times individuals brush their teeth has any bearing on the risk of developing heart disease. The authors analyzed data from over 11,000 adults who took part in the Scottish Health Survey about lifestyle behaviors such as smoking, physical activity and oral health routines.

Nurses collected information on medical history (MH) and family history (FH) of heart disease, blood pressure and blood samples from consenting adults. The samples enabled the researchers to determine levels of inflammation in the body. The data gathered from the interviews were linked to hospital admissions and deaths in Scotland until December 2007.

Once the data were adjusted for established cardio risk factors such as social class, obesity, smoking and family history of heart disease, the researchers found that participants who reported less frequent tooth brushing had a 70% extra risk of heart disease compared to individuals who brushed their teeth twice a day, although the overall risk remained quite low. Participants who had poor oral hygiene also tested positive for inflammatory markers such as the C-reactive protein and fibrinogen.

"Our results confirmed and further strengthened the suggested association between oral hygiene and the risk of cardiovascular disease; furthermore, inflammatory markers were significantly associated with a very simple measure of poor oral health behavior," Watt said.

21. The results of this study showed that

- a) inflammation in the body may cause clogged arteries
- b) people with poor oral hygiene have an increased risk of heart disease
- c) there has been increased interest in the links between heart problems and gum disease
- d) medical history and family history of heart disease correlate with hypertension

22. The data gathered consisted of

- a) FH, MH, and social history for thousands of people
- b) lifestyle behaviors and smoking among the English
- c) blood samples, blood pressure and interviews
- d) over 11,000 adults in the Scottish Health Survey

23. The study proved poor oral health behavior to be a(n) of cardiovascular disease.

- a) cause
- b) associate
- c) risk factor
- d) investigation

24. To find if there has been any inflammation in the body, was used.

- a) poor hygiene
- b) C-reactive protein
- c) high blood pressure
- d) oral inflammatory marker

25. A good title for this passage is

- a) Inflammation and Medical History
- b) Clogged Arteries and Heart Disease
- c) Oral Hygiene and Heart Disease
- d) Medical Research

Part Two: Vocabulary

Directions

The following are incomplete sentences. Below each one are four words or phrases marked, (a), (b), (c), or (d). Choose the one word or phrase which best completes the sentence.

26. All cancer treatment in a hematological malignancy aims at complete

- a) remission
- b) removal
- c) disappearance
- d) excision

27. A chronic disease which puts great stress on the family and the child may have emotional problems, particularly in adolescence.

- a) ignorable
- b) neglected
- c) restricted
- d) considerable

28. When some typical signs and symptoms of a disease are incompletely developed or absent, a correct diagnosis may depend on of less common manifestations.

- a) deficiency
- b) awareness
- c) convenience
- d) perseverance

29. The increasing in medical care has/have caused a sharp drop in infant mortality rate.

- a) constraints
- b) confusion
- c) sophistication
- d) complains

30. Acute pain, occurring in the first 24 to 48 hours after surgery, is often difficult to, and narcotics are seldom effective for all such pain.

- a) conceive
- b) relieve
- c) retrieve
- d) perceive

31. An infant with diarrhea should not be fed milk, but should be given an electrolyte mixture to..... lost water and salt.

- a) induce
- b) elevate
- c) replace
- d) replicate

32. Replacement stem cells and tissues may be used to treat brain diseases such as Parkinson's and Alzheimer's by damaged tissue.

- a) exacerbating b) multiplying c) augmenting d) replenishing

33. Alzheimer's disease is a progressive neurologic disease of the brain which eventually social or occupational functioning.

- a) impedes b) urges c) craves d) subsides

34. The youth tendency to reject traditional values is sometimes related to being foreign life-styles.

- a) suspicious of b) exposed to c) resistant to d) disgusted by

35. When the natural fiber in apples in the colon, it produces chemicals that help fight the formation of cancerous cells.

- a) generates b) fertilizes c) germinates d) ferments

36. When a sick person, before prescribing any drug, doctors should indentify the organism causing the disease.

- a) abused by b) confronted with
c) accompanied by d) presented to

37. Drugs can be used to relieve the symptoms of Parkinsonism for many years, but unfortunately the degeneration of brain cells in this condition cannot be

- a) halted b) stimulated c) incited d) renewed

38. Internal parts are much less sensitive than the skin, and diseases in them usually a quite different sensation.

- a) look into b) take up c) give rise to d) get rid of

39. Although there are complications diabetes, many subjects live to an old age.

- a) associated with b) ruling out
c) distanced from d) delving into

40. Any medication, especially or over-the-counter ones, must have a label describing how to use them safely.

- a) non- prescription b) illegitimate
c) irregular d) non-pervasive

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| | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 1 | c | 11 | a | 21 | b | 31 | c |
| 2 | c | 12 | a | 22 | a | 32 | d |
| 3 | a | 13 | c | 23 | c | 33 | a |
| 4 | c | 14 | d | 24 | d | 34 | b |
| 5 | b | 15 | b | 25 | c | 35 | d |
| 6 | b | 16 | a | 26 | a | 36 | b |
| 7 | a | 17 | c | 27 | d | 37 | a |
| 8 | b | 18 | d | 28 | b | 38 | c |
| 9 | b | 19 | a | 29 | c | 39 | a |
| 10 | a | 20 | d | 30 | b | 40 | a |



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