

سؤالات کارشناسی ارشد بهداشت ۸۶-۸۷ نوبت صبح

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Passage 1

In recent years, scientists have developed a number of techniques in genetic engineering. Most aim modifying the hereditary mechanisms of microorganism or cells for purposes of research or commerce. Others include the fusion of cells, DNA synthesis and the creation of hybridomas , long-lived cells that are designed to produce pure antibodies for use against disease. But of all these marvels, it is gene splicing that scientists consider the most exciting. Says the university of Zurich's Charles Weissman, 50, who in 1980 became the first scientist to make bacteria produce a facsimile of human interferon (a possible weapon with which to attack cancer) : "Biology has become as unthinkable without gene-splicing techniques as sending an explorer into the jungle without a compass.

1. The interferon produced from bacteria by Weissman was the first of its type to

- a. modify heredity
- b. fuse cells
- c. be used as a probable cure for cancer
- d. be located and identified in human beings.

2. The last sentence by Prof.Weissman means

- a. the jungle is as important to an explorer as biology to genetic engineers
- b. interferon is as vital to biology as a compass to an explorer in a jungle
- c. gene splicing henceforth will be a fundamental part of biology
- d. an explorer should not enter a jungle without a compass

3. According to the passage, antibodies against diseases can be produced in laboratory from

- a. fused cells
- b. spliced genes
- c. hybridomas
- d. artificial mechanisms

4. The technique which has attracted the attention of scientists is referred to as

- a. cell fusion
- b. creation of hybridomas

- c. gene splicing
- d. DNA synthesis

5. It seems that the writer is gene splicing.

- a. critical of
- b. in favor of
- c. indifferent to
- d. skeptical about

Passage 2

Intelligence, the ability to comprehend or understand, is basically a combination of reasoning, memory, imagination, and judgment; each of these faculties relies upon the others. Intelligence is not an entity within a person but a combination of cognitive skills and knowledge made evident by behaviors that are adaptive.

In speaking of general intelligence, authorities often distinguish between a number of different kinds of basic mental ability. One of these is verbal aptitude, the ability to understand the meaning of words and to use them effectively in writing or speaking. Another is skill with numbers, the ability to add, subtract, multiply, and divide and to use these skills in problems. The capacity to work with spatial relationships, that is, with visualizing how objects take up space, is still another (for example, how two triangles can fit together to make a square). Perception, memory, and reasoning may also be considered different basic abilities.

6. The text views intelligent as

- a. a concept identical to memory
- b. a substitute for imagination or judgment
- c. a number of interrelated faculties
- d. certain extremely oriented abilities

7. The text implies that intelligence is a/an behavior.

- a. physical
- b. static
- c. inherited
- d. acquired

8. Abilities like verbal aptitude and numerical skills are of general intelligence.

- a. various components
- b. different versions
- c. dominant parts
- d. advanced forms

9. It is said that verbal aptitude can speaking and writing.

- a. be manifested in
- b. mainly originated from

- c. be suppressed by
- d. be referred to as

10. The text is mostly about intelligence.

- a. subparts of
- b. ways to enhance
- c. controversy over
- d. ways to measure

11. The term “intelligence” in this text has a relationship with some basic mental abilities.

- a. dominant-predominant
- b. whole-part
- c. minor-major
- d. minimum-maximum

Passage 3

Painful sensation depend much also upon the state of the nervous system, varying according to the power of the nerve to conduct, and of the brain to receive, impressions. Some people are notoriously better at bearing pain than others, and the healthy and strong are less affected by trivial injuries than those whose nervous system is in a state of ready irritability through chronic ill-health. People with strong will-power can undoubtedly inhibit painful impressions, like those from a surgical operation, just as they can control irregular movements. Thus by mental effort not only do such people bear pain better, but they actually feel less pain. Similarly the mind that is dominated by an idea unconsciously inhibits painful impressions, so that they gain no entrance for the time, as in the case of soldiers wounded in the heat of battle.

On the other hand, pain may be of a purely functional character, and a person may suffer pain without any external cause, the mind misinterpreting or exaggerating sensations.

12. The nervous systems in conveying or perceiving painful sensations.

- a. follow similar patterns
- b. tend to function variably
- c. can serve as initiators
- d. work as intensifiers

13. Mental engagement

- a. is independent of painful impressions
- b. can enhance pain endurance ability
- c. fail to affect pain perception ability
- d. is used to prolong painful sensation

14. According to the text, soldiers wounded in the battlefield

- a. overcome painful impressions
- b. are prone to painful impressions
- c. eliminate their sense of pain
- d. are psychologically allergic to pain

15. Pain with no external stimuli can be rooted in mental of sensations.

- a. inhibition
- b. intensification
- c. repression
- d. evaluation

Passage 4

Research has indicated that dyslexia has biological origins, and most investigators now suspect that dyslexic children read improperly as a result of a highly specific language problem, sometimes called “phonological unawareness”. Dyslexic children cannot easily learn to read because they have trouble associating printed letters with the sounds of speech. A similar problem occurs in congenitally deaf people who have mastered the linguistic complexities and subtleties of sign language but have trouble learning to read.

Evidence also exists that the root cause for much dyslexia is a problem with processing very rapidly changing sensory stimuli. For example, studies have shown that dyslexic children have trouble making accurate distinctions between similar auditory signals. They often cannot hear the difference between speech sounds such as “pah”, “dah”, and “bah”. Recently, differences have been noted between the visual pathways of dyslexics and those of nondyslexics that suggest a comparable with fast-changing visual stimuli. Researchers have also found several other neuro-anatomical abnormalities in the temporal lobe and in other areas of the brain. All of these studies are extremely valuable in helping researchers understand the mechanisms of underlying reading problems so that dyslexic children can be accurately identified and more efficiently helped.

16. The main purpose of the passage is to

- a. change current ideas about dyslexia
- b. explore the causes of dyslexia
- c. distinguish between dyslexia and deafness
- d. cite examples of dyslexic behavior

17. According to the passage, “phonological awareness” means

- a. trouble with hearing sensory stimuli
- b. inability to distinguish between auditory signals
- c. problems pairing written and spoken symbols
- d. abnormalities in the temporal lobe of the brain

18. The main problem of the dyslexic child has to do with the of the incoming information.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| a. quantity load | b. speed of change |
| c. frequency of letters | d. quality demands |

19. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- a. "Pah" and "dah" are easily distinguished by deaf children
- b. Deaf people are more intelligent than dyslexics
- c. Nondyslexics contribute nothing to dyslexia research
- d. Studies on deafness may help dyslexia research

20. Based on the passage, a dyslexic child is most likely to have problems with sounds.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. highly different | b. purely identical |
| c. slightly different | d. largely irrelevant |

Passage 5

Narcolepsy is a disease characterized by malfunctioning sleep mechanics. It can consist of a sudden and uncontrollable bout of sleep during daylight hours and disturbed sleep during nighttime hours. It occurs more often in men than women, and it commonly makes its appearance during adolescence or young adulthood. At least, a half million Americans are believed to be affected by narcolepsy. Narcolepsy can take a number of forms during daylight hours. One common symptom of the disease during daytime hours is a sudden attack of REM (rapid-eye movement) sleep during normal waking hours. This occurs in some people hundreds of times in a single day, while others only have rare occurrences. During a sleep attack, narcoleptics may experience automatic behavior, even though asleep. They may continue automatically performing the activity they were involved in prior to falling asleep. Others experience cataplexy during daytime hours; cataplexy involves a sudden loss of muscle tone that may cause the head to drop or the knees to wobble in minor attacks or a total collapse in more serious attacks. Cataplexy seems to occur most often in conjunction with intense emotion or excitement.

During sleep hours, narcolepsy can also manifest itself in a variety of ways. During the transitional phase that precedes the onset of sleep, it is common for hallucinations to occur. These hallucinations known as hypnagogic phenomena consist of realistic perception of sights and sounds during the semi-conscious state between wakefulness and sleep, resulting in extremely fragmented and restless sleep. Then, upon waking, a narcoleptic may experience sleep paralysis, the inability to move, perhaps for several minutes, immediately after waking.

21. The most appropriate title for the passage could be

- a. a good night's sleep
- b. a cure for narcolepsy
- c. an unusual sleep disturbance
- d. hallucinations during narcolepsy

22. A person would be most likely to develop narcolepsy around the age of

- a. 5-10
- b. 15-20
- c. 35-40
- d. 45-50

23. A complete collapse is involved in

- a. automatic behavior
- b. hallucinations
- c. REM sleep
- d. cataplexy

24. Hypnagogic phenomena most likely occur

- a. before falling asleep
- b. in the middle of the night
- c. soon after waking
- d. after getting up

25. Sleep paralysis is most likely to occur following

- a. bouts of sleep
- b. restless sleep
- c. cataplexy
- d. REM

Vocabulary

26. In order to stay healthy, people should a simple lifestyle.

- a. adopt
- b. quit
- c. impress
- d. cease

27. After a 10-minute break, the students their English class to continue further exercises.

- a. terminated
- b. constructed
- c. resumed
- d. established

28. The main objective of Ministry of Health is to health problems.

- a. avert
- b. promote
- c. boost
- d. prolong

29. Health education programs teach the public to avoid behaviors with effects.

- a. efficacious
- b. deleterious
- c. concurrent
- d. beneficial

30. Owing to the fact that children are more , they require more care.

- a. affluent
- b. suspicious
- c. reliable
- d. vulnerable

31. People should be taught from childhood how to their requirements sensibly.

- a. find
- b. meet
- c. collect
- d. carry

32. The control of preventable diseases and better nutrition for all are among the main reasons for an increase in all over the world.

- a. conformity
- b. dissemination
- c. longevity
- d. discrimination

33. Folk medicine sometimes offers better for some specific diseases. That's why it is gaining more popularity.

- a. complications
- b. adventures
- c. associations
- d. remedies

34. In order to improve your health status, you have to your bad habits.

- a. advocate
- b. abandon
- c. contract
- d. proceed

35. Turning to an active lifestyle and consuming natural foods are the main causes of in heart disease in our country.

- a. enhancement
- b. decline
- c. therapy
- d. fluctuation

36. Due to lack of time, we asked him to his report and present it as a brief summary.

- a. prolong
- b. condense
- c. compromise
- d. appeal

37. Paranormal phenomena have long presented a serious to science; they cannot be explained by scientific methods.

- a. indictment
- b. challenge
- c. provision
- d. abstraction

38. The most immediate benefit of a healthy diet is that it can lower blood pressure.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| a. achieving | b. receiving |
| c. accomplishing | d. adopting |
- 39. Among the surprising findings of the past decade is that weight training can some effects of aging.**
- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| a. divert | b. reverse |
| c. invert | d. converse |
- 40. Getting negative emotions under control will likely help you have a higher level of , be more optimistic, and be slightly more extroverted.**
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a. self-rule | b. self- esteem |
| c. self-indulgence | d. self-destruction |

پاسخنامه سوالات آزمون زبان بهداشت ۸۶-۸۷ نوبت صبح

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