

سوالات آزمون پایانی بر اساس توضیحات اساتید محترم و بخش " نحوه تدریس دروس " در بخش " امور آموزش " سایت مرکز زبان عموماً شامل بخش های زیر می باشد.  
این آزمون، نمونه سوالاتی از درسهای مختلف پیش نیاز ، عمومی و تخصصی را معرفی می نماید:

## Sample Test for different levels

### Pronunciation

Directions for questions 1-20. Select the one item -- a, b, c, or d -- which has the same vowel sound as the numbered word, and mark your answer sheet.

- |           |          |           |           |          |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. beat   | a. bit   | b. eight  | c. bite   | d. seed  |
| 2. no     | a. now   | b. know   | c. dorm   | d. not   |
| 3. some   | a. calm  | b. book   | c. so     | d. but   |
| 4. pen    | a. any   | b. eight  | c. sir    | d. be    |
| 5. four   | a. more  | b. road   | c. house  | d. far   |
| 6. ship   | a. white | b. sheep  | c. shell  | d. with  |
| 7. late   | a. treat | b. hate   | c. nap    | d. bite  |
| 8. lit    | a. smell | b. meat   | c. fruit  | d. live  |
| 9. soap   | a. saw   | b. word   | c. hold   | d. shoe  |
| 10. there | a. the   | b. raise  | c. hair   | d. fur   |
| 11. cute  | a. few   | b. shot   | c. put    | d. cub   |
| 12. kite  | a. bay   | b. bought | c. height | d. since |
| 13. wear  | a. hair  | b. wait   | c. cell   | d. turn  |
| 14. kill  | a. eat   | b. build  | c. calm   | d. child |
| 15. whose | a. worse | b. worm   | c. should | d. pool  |
| 16. here  | a. fear  | b. air    | c. purse  | d. where |
| 17. turn  | a. shelf | b. deer   | c. search | d. north |
| 18. fork  | a. come  | b. hot    | c. soap   | d. door  |
| 19. home  | a. town  | b. our    | c. both   | d. born  |
| 20. down  | a. doll  | b. done   | c. brunch | d. south |

Directions for questions 1- 9. Choose the one item -- a, b, c, or d -- which has the same primary stress as the numbered word and mark your answer sheet.

- |                |                 |                  |                |                     |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. story       | a. person       | b. invite        | c. between     | d. hotel            |
| 2. already     | a. visitor      | b. Islamic       | c. cigarette   | d. overcome         |
| 3. invitation  | a. conditional  | b. Iranian       | c. unusual     | d. radiation        |
| 4. happily     | a. apparent     | b. southwestern  | c. terrible    | d. afternoon        |
| 5. sixty       | a. window       | b. sixteen       | c. confirm     | d. himself          |
| 6. red roses   | a. typewriters  | b. night classes | c. tall houses | d. washing machines |
| 7. yesterday   | a. violate      | b. nobody        | c. Egyptian    | d. anytime          |
| 8. tomorrow    | a. northeastern | b. repairman     | c. afternoon   | d. united           |
| 9. thermometer | a. generation   | b. engineering   | c. society     | d. geographical     |

## Vocabulary and Grammar

Directions for questions 1- 66. Select the one item -- a, b, c, or d -- which completes each sentence most appropriately and mark your answer sheet.

1. They couldn't open the hospital on schedule because they couldn't afford to employ a/an \_\_\_\_\_ supply of trained nurses.  
a. abundant                      b. adequate                      c. widespread                      d. efficient
2. Aspirin has \_\_\_\_\_ effects on some people.  
a. original                      b. secondary                      c. complicated                      d. adverse
3. We can now \_\_\_\_\_ some medical equipment in the country.  
a. manufacture                      b. discover                      c. convert                      d. propose
4. Paying attention to \_\_\_\_\_ differences helps psychologists to treat patients much better.  
a. personal                      b. mental                      c. private                      d. individual
5. The physician recommended \_\_\_\_\_ injections to prevent the risk of reoccurrence of the disease.  
a. extra                      b. preservative                      c. further                      d. booster
6. Nothing can \_\_\_\_\_ anybody to learn something but their will or need.  
a. encourage                      b. reassure                      c. stop                      d. affect
7. At the beginning of his lecture, Dr. Yalda thanked his students for their \_\_\_\_\_ to his project.  
a. cooperation                      b. activities                      c. assistance                      d. contribution
8. Brain damages are sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ with measles.  
a. identified                      b. associated                      c. established                      d. relieved
9. This instrument is so \_\_\_\_\_ that it can record even minute changes in the temperature.  
a. helpful                      b. sensitive                      c. flexible                      d. evident
10. His father's \_\_\_\_\_ boosted his confidence in passing his tests.  
a. arrangement                      b. behavior                      c. development                      d. encouragement
11. The new product \_\_\_\_\_ the treatment of acute influenza.  
a. ignores                      b. depicts                      c. facilitates                      d. stimulates
12. His being worried about the problem \_\_\_\_\_ his headache.  
a. aggravated                      b. relieved                      c. depressed                      d. complicated

13. After twenty years of not having studied chemistry, his knowledge has become \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. minute                      b. remote                      c. rusty                      d. halting
14. The surgeon gave no \_\_\_\_\_ on what he did during the operation.
- a. prescriptions              b. comments              c. definitions              d. canons
15. Stone Age is a \_\_\_\_\_ period in human history.
- a. fatigued                      b. durable                      c. remote                      d. slight
16. He had a heart attack because his vessels were \_\_\_\_\_ with fat.
- a. converted                      b. clogged                      c. harbored                      d. warded
17. His speech made a strong \_\_\_\_\_ on people.
- a. impression                      b. explanation                      c. expression                      d. demonstration
18. The doctor gave the patient some medicine to \_\_\_\_\_ his pain.
- a. release                      b. relieve                      c. recover                      d. replenish
19. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ its muscles and suddenly jumped on the hot tin roof.
- a. amputated                      b. recoiled                      c. recuperated                      d. sprained
20. He was driving at such a terrific speed that he couldn't avoid hitting the other car. "Terrific" means \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. extreme                      b. exciting                      c. specific                      d. speculative
21. The Salk vaccine has virtually \_\_\_\_\_ the threat of polio.
- a. contaminated                      b. eradicated                      c. rehabilitated                      d. vaccinated
22. The more emotional a nurse is, the \_\_\_\_\_ she can help the patients.
- a. least                      b. best                      c. less                      d. worse
23. Children not \_\_\_\_\_ against smallpox are at risk of acquiring the disease.
- a. immunity                      b. immunized                      c. immunization                      d. immune
24. A bad cold caused me \_\_\_\_\_ in bed for three days last month.
- a. stay                      b. stayed                      c. to stay                      d. staying
25. Children can develop their world knowledge \_\_\_\_\_ reading books.
- a. in                      b. from                      c. with                      d. through
26. After recovery from his operation, Pat didn't feel \_\_\_\_\_ anymore because the operation was a success.
- a. depress                      b. depressive                      c. depressed                      d. depression

27. In order to reduce your fever, you may put a \_\_\_\_\_ towel on your forehead.  
 a. moistening                      b. moisten                      c. moistened                      d. moisture
28. The problem was solved by Mr. Irani, \_\_\_\_\_ first noticed the complications of the disease.  
 a. who                      b. whom                      c. that                      d. whose
29. It is now obvious \_\_\_\_\_ there can be no life without oxygen.  
 a. when                      b. where                      c. that                      d. which
30. The more you exercise, the more \_\_\_\_\_ you will do your job.  
 a. effect                      b. effectiveness                      c. effective                      d. effectively
31. The city is planning to \_\_\_\_\_ the old narrow roads.  
 a. wide                      b. widen                      c. widened                      d. widening
32. Choose the correctly punctuated phrase:  
 Dr. Jabal \_\_\_\_\_ reassured him that the operation would be easy.  
 a. , the famous surgeon,  
 b. , the famous surgeon  
 c. the famous surgeon  
 d. the famous surgeon,
33. The problem was described by the lecturer \_\_\_\_\_ first.  
 a. spoke                      b. who spoke                      c. who we speak                      d. speaks
34. They sent him to an isolated island \_\_\_\_\_ he had never been before.  
 a. that                      b. which                      c. when                      d. where
35. His parents advised him \_\_\_\_\_ his time much.  
 a. wastes                      b. not wasting                      c. not to waste                      d. not waste
36. The broken leg should remain in plaster \_\_\_\_\_ the fracture is healed.  
 a. until                      b. when                      c. if                      d. while
37. We couldn't confirm his \_\_\_\_\_ because it was dark.  
 a. identity                      b. identical                      c. identification                      d. identify
38. The new physician followed the right \_\_\_\_\_ and cured the disease.  
 a. process                      b. procedure                      c. program                      d. progression
39. The cleaning of all glassware is simplified by \_\_\_\_\_ it in tap water immediately after use.  
 a. rubbing                      b. brushing                      c. rinsing                      d. cleansing

40. When working with highly flammable chemicals in the laboratory, adequate \_\_\_\_\_ should be taken.
- a. cautions                      b. precautions                      c. reactions                      d. devices
41. Test tubes are available in a variety of sizes and \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. volumes                      b. forms                      c. shapes                      d. levels
42. Micropipettes can be \_\_\_\_\_ for 0.5 ml or less.
- a. calibrated                      b. measured                      c. balanced                      d. divided
43. Many laboratory reagents are made from blood \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. parts                      b. types                      c. specimens                      d. components
44. A temperature of 170°C for 90 minutes \_\_\_\_\_ all microorganisms.
- a. maintains                      b. destroys                      c. removes                      d. defeats
45. The volumetric flask is used for making measurements which require \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. care                      b. attention                      c. accuracy                      d. clarity
46. Pipettes are used in laboratory work to measure and \_\_\_\_\_ liquids.
- a. suck                      b. direct                      c. conduct                      d. transfer
47. In a bacteriology lab, all organisms must be handled as if they could \_\_\_\_\_ disease.
- a. give                      b. deliver                      c. present                      d. cause
48. The pH is an expression of the \_\_\_\_\_ of acidity or alkalinity of a solution.
- a. proportion                      b. volume                      c. degree                      d. angle
49. Boiling water can generally be used to sterilize \_\_\_\_\_ dishes and bedding.
- a. contaminated                      b. sanitary                      c. colored                      d. dirty
50. We can now \_\_\_\_\_ some medical equipment in the country.
- a. manufacture                      b. discover                      c. convert                      d. propose
51. Paying attention to \_\_\_\_\_ differences helps psychologists to treat patients much better.
- a. personal                      b. mental                      c. private                      d. individual
52. The physician recommended \_\_\_\_\_ injections to prevent the risk of reoccurrence of the disease.
- a. extra                      b. preservative                      c. further                      d. booster

53. Nothing can \_\_\_\_\_ anybody to learn something but their will or need.  
 a. encourage                      b. reassure                      c. stop                      d. affect
54. At the beginning of his lecture, Dr. Yalda thanked his students for their \_\_\_\_\_ to his project.  
 a. cooperation                      b. activities                      c. assistance                      d. contribution
55. Brain damages are sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ with measles.  
 a. identified                      b. associated                      c. established                      d. relieved
56. This instrument is so \_\_\_\_\_ that it can record even minute changes in the temperature.  
 a. helpful                      b. sensitive                      c. flexible                      d. evident
57. His father's \_\_\_\_\_ boosted his confidence in passing his tests.  
 a. arrangement                      b. behavior                      c. development                      d. encouragement
58. The new product \_\_\_\_\_ the treatment of acute influenza.  
 a. ignores                      b. depicts                      c. facilitates                      d. stimulates
59. His being worried about the problem \_\_\_\_\_ his headache.  
 a. aggravated                      b. relieved                      c. depressed                      d. complicated
60. After twenty years of not having studied chemistry, his knowledge has become \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. minute                      b. remote                      c. rusty                      d. halting
61. The surgeon gave no \_\_\_\_\_ on what he did during the operation.  
 a. prescriptions                      b. comments                      c. definitions                      d. canons
62. Stone Age is a \_\_\_\_\_ period in human history.  
 a. fatigued                      b. durable                      c. remote                      d. slight
63. He had a heart attack because his vessels were \_\_\_\_\_ with fat.  
 a. converted                      b. clogged                      c. harbored                      d. warded
64. His speech made a strong \_\_\_\_\_ on people.  
 a. impression                      b. explanation                      c. expression                      d. demonstration
65. The doctor gave the patient some medicine to \_\_\_\_\_ his pain.  
 a. release                      b. relieve                      c. recover                      d. replenish
66. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ its muscles and suddenly jumped on the hot tin roof.  
 a. amputated                      b. recoiled                      c. recuperated                      d. sprained

## Paraphrasing

Directions for questions 1 - 6. Select the one item -- a, b, c, or d – which comes closest to or best completes the meaning of the numbered sentence and mark your answer sheet.

1. **Workaholics are as addicted to their work as some people are to drugs or alcohol.**
  - a. Workaholics are addicted to drugs as some people are.
  - b. Working is the same as using drugs for workaholics.
  - c. Alcohol is the same as work for some people.
  - d. Addicted people work as workaholics.
  
2. **The first company that can correctly identify a new trend and do something with it has a competitive edge over other companies. In other words, this company \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. cannot benefit the new trend before others
  - b. has an advantage over other companies
  - c. can advertise after other companies do
  - d. cannot compete with other companies
  
3. **Many of the “small boats” seem to be “leaking” – have holes in them – and so are going down instead of up at the time of a tide. The gap between rich and poor – the economic difference between them – is wider than it was in the past. In other words, in good economic times \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. the rising tide lifts all the boats
  - b. poor countries are as wealthy as rich ones
  - c. poor countries are in trouble more than the rich ones
  - d. the rising tide is more beneficial to the poor than the rich countries
  
4. **sixty percent of the new students these days prefer the sensing style. This means that they prefer a practice-to-theory method of learning.**
  - a. More than half of the students prefer experiencing first.
  - b. Sensing style of learning emphasizes learning theories.
  - c. This method of learning is based on creating new ideas.
  - d. More than half of the students are interested in knowing about ideas.
  
5. **At special centers, people exchange the trash for fresh produce – such as potatoes and oranges – or for bus tickets. At these centers, people \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. should buy tickets before they enter
  - b. can buy fruits and vegetables at a lower price
  - c. can get free fruits and vegetables for bringing bags of trash
  - d. should carry potatoes, oranges and bus tickets in bags of trash
  
6. **In marketing, a successful advertisement persuades consumers that a product works well; their belief causes them to use the product in such a way that it does work well. In other words, consumers \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. do not believe in advertisements
  - b. believe in the advertisements but do not buy the products
  - c. do some actions whose result is what has been advertised
  - d. are encouraged to stay away from doing what has been advertised

## Terminology

Directions for question 1- 20. Select the one item—a,b,c, or d—which describes the term most meaningfully and mark your answer sheet.

1. **Hallucination** is a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. false perception with no basis in reality
  - b. state of elation and excessive happiness
  - c. series of involuntary muscle contractions
  - d. gradual irreversible loss of intellectual function
  
2. **Stomatoplasty** is the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. suture of the lips
  - b. surgical repair of the mouth
  - c. partial repair of the stomach
  - d. removal of half of the stomach
  
3. **Analgesia** refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. a lack of muscle tone
  - b. an intestinal disorder
  - c. the absence of pain
  - d. the inability to sleep
  
4. **Glossorrhaphy** is the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. suturing of the tongue
  - b. softening of the glomerulus
  - c. surgical fixation of the colon
  - d. radiograph of the renal pelvis
  
5. **Anesthetics** is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. alleviate pain
  - b. induce relaxation and sleep
  - c. reduce or eliminate sensation
  - d. relieve symptoms of psychoses
  
6. **Paracentesis** is described as the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. surgical excision of polyps
  - b. puncture of a cavity for fluid removal
  - c. rupture or protrusion of a part from its normal location
  - d. removal of a portion of tissue for pathologic examination
  
7. The term **aneurysm** applies to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. difficult or labored breathing
  - b. profuse or excessive sweating
  - c. obstruction of blood vessel by a clot
  - d. ballooning with eventual bursting of a blood vessel
  
8. **ESWL** is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the process of insertion of a medium in a direction against the usual flow
  - b. the use of shock waves of ultrasound from the outside of the body
  - c. an x-ray using fluorescent to visualize structures in motion
  - d. an ultrasound imaging technique of urinary tract
  
9. The term **enuresis** refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. a painful urination
  - b. urination or micturition
  - c. the involuntary discharge of urine
  - d. a condition of deficient urine production



10. **Hemosiderosis** is a condition involving \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. a decrease in the number of all cells of blood
- b. the deposition of magnesium into the salivary gland
- c. the inability to use available iron to manufacture hemoglobin
- d. deposition of iron-containing pigments in the liver and spleen

11. **Arthrocentesis** refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. fusion of a joint
- b. puncture of a joint
- c. crushing of a nerve
- d. crushing of a vessel

12. **Ad lib** means \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. as desired
- b. at bedtime
- c. after meals
- d. long-acting

13. **Dysentery** is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. type of mild depression
- b. painful defecation process
- c. defect in speech articulation
- d. inflammatory intestinal disorder

14. **Auscultation** is the process of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. administration of a drug
- b. classifying malignant tumors
- c. determining the cause of a disease
- d. listening for the sounds within the chest

15. **Diaphoresis** refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. bluish discoloration of the skin
- b. excessive sweating
- c. an area of necrosis
- d. difficult breathing

16. **Phlebectasia** is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. dilatation of a vein
- b. incision of an artery
- c. formation of a vessel
- d. diseased blood vessel

17. **Instillation** is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. topical administration of a drug
- b. administration through the respiratory system
- c. dropping or pouring of liquid slowly into a cavity
- d. application of a medication to the surface of the skin

18. **Acrokinesia** is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. a cramp in the leg
- b. a cramp in the muscles
- c. the excess motion of the extremities
- d. the excess motion of fingers and toes

19. **Suppository** is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. semisolid emulsion used topically
- b. medicated tablet dissolved in the mouth
- c. drug substance inserted into a body opening
- d. substance inside a container dissolvable in the stomach

20. **Anisocytosis** is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. a decrease in the number of basophiles
- b. the presence of red blood cells of unequal size
- c. the presence of large, irregularly shaped RBCs
- d. an abnormal reduction in the number of all cell types

**Directions for questions 1- 11. Look at each prefix/suffix and the given term and select the best meaning for it. Then mark your answer sheet.**

- |     |                   |                      |                   |                   |
|-----|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1.  | <b>-ptosis</b>    | <b>nephroptosis</b>  |                   |                   |
|     | a. rising         | b. reduction         | c. dropping       | d. dryness        |
| 2.  | <b>-rrhaphy</b>   | <b>herniorrhaphy</b> |                   |                   |
|     | a. suture         | b. rupture           | c. repair         | d. dilation       |
| 3.  | <b>pyr/o-</b>     | <b>pyretic</b>       |                   |                   |
|     | a. flow           | b. condition         | c. pelvis         | d. fever          |
| 4.  | <b>_geusia</b>    | <b>parageusia</b>    |                   |                   |
|     | a. sensation      | b. pain              | c. sense of taste | d. sense of smell |
| 5.  | <b>erg-</b>       | <b>synergistic</b>   |                   |                   |
|     | a. destruction of | b. working together  | c. giving off     | d. pertaining to  |
| 6.  | <b>-odynia</b>    | <b>mastodynia</b>    |                   |                   |
|     | a. enlargement    | b. within            | c. deficiency     | d. pain           |
| 7.  | <b>py/o-</b>      | <b>empyema</b>       |                   |                   |
|     | a. discharge      | b. excretion         | c. pus            | d. secretion      |
| 8.  | <b>-tripsy</b>    | <b>lithotripsy</b>   |                   |                   |
|     | a. crushing       | b. accumulation      | c. loosening      | d. separation     |
| 9.  | <b>myc/o-</b>     | <b>mycosis</b>       |                   |                   |
|     | a. small          | b. fungus            | c. softening      | d. spread         |
| 10. | <b>-stasis</b>    | <b>menostasis</b>    |                   |                   |
|     | a. changing       | b. insufficient      | c. through        | d. stoppage       |
| 11. | <b>pachy-</b>     | <b>pachyemia</b>     |                   |                   |
|     | a. thickness      | b. slowness          | c. dryness        | d. hardness       |

## Cloze Test

**Directions for questions 1- 15. For each numbered blank, choose the one item -- a, b, c, or d -- which best completes the meaning of the sentence and the text. Then mark your answer sheet.**

A "mildly" retarded individual shows slow development. A mildly retarded child is capable of being educated within limits. As adults, with proper training, they can work in competitive employment. They are able to live **(1)** lives. Mild mental retardation is shown by an IQ of **(2)** fifty-two and sixty-seven.

It should be **(3)** that there are other ways of classifying mental **(4)** and other IQ levels are used for these same **(5)**.

The trend today is to encourage families to keep retarded **(6)** at home unless their presence **(7)** insurmountable difficulties for the parents or the **(8)** and sisters--or unless an institution can do **(9)** for the retarded persons than can be done in their home.

The retarded **(10)** needs more medical check-ups and advice than the **(11)** person, since he may be more **(12)** to infections. He also may feed poorly, have **(13)** motor coordination, be underweight or overweight, lack normal **(14)**, or be hard-of-hearing, and have speech and language problems.

If he has multiple **(15)**, he requires more medical care than the average.

The retarded individual should be provided with as much education or training as he can profitably use. Plans begin with early training in the home and in preschool groups. They continue with special classes for the retarded in public or private schools and job-training for suitable employment.

- |     |                   |                  |                    |                 |
|-----|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1.  | a. inadequate     | b. independent   | c. qualified       | d. alone        |
| 2.  | a. from           | b. among         | c. between         | d. through      |
| 3.  | a. noting         | b. to note       | c. note            | d. noted        |
| 4.  | a. degeneration   | b. deterioration | c. deficiency      | d. retardation  |
| 5.  | a. considerations | b. formations    | c. classifications | d. functions    |
| 6.  | a. groups         | b. members       | c. teams           | d. assistants   |
| 7.  | a. creates        | b. keeps         | c. alleviates      | d. provokes     |
| 8.  | a. family         | b. brothers      | c. people          | d. relatives    |
| 9.  | a. less           | b. more          | c. most            | d. much         |
| 10. | a. creature       | b. character     | c. patient         | d. individual   |
| 11. | a. normal         | b. ordinary      | c. average         | d. conscious    |
| 12. | a. potential      | b. probable      | c. susceptible     | d. trained      |
| 13. | a. good           | b. slow          | c. active          | d. poor         |
| 14. | a. posture        | b. hearing       | c. eyesight        | d. reaction     |
| 15. | a. handicaps      | b. retardation   | c. lesions         | d. deficiencies |

The majority of clinical laboratory determinations are done on whole blood, plasma, or serum. Many of these analyses are **(1)** in the hematology or chemistry laboratories, but **(2)** other areas of the laboratory also **(3)** venous blood for testing.

Most venous blood **(4)** are drawn from fasting patients. Most fasting blood is **(5)** in the morning before breakfast. This **(6)** that the food from the previous meals has been **(7)** digested and absorbed and any excess has been **(8)**. Food intake, medication, activity, and time of day can **(9)** influence the laboratory results for blood specimens. Some of these **(10)** are rarely taken into account by the persons **(11)** the laboratory results. The fasting state is one fact that is **(12)** noted, however, especially for glucose, triglyceride, and phosphorus determinations. Through numerous **(13)**, it has been found that the average meals have **(14)** significant effect on the concentration of most blood constituents, with certain **(15)**. Blood collected directly after a meal is **(16)** as a postprandial specimen. Food intake significantly **(17)** blood glucose and triglycerides, giving a falsely high **(18)**, and phosphorus, giving a falsely low result. **(19)** it is the most efficient time of day to draw specimens **(20)** the laboratory, most of the blood collecting is done early in the morning, and for this reason, most of the patients are in the fasting state (having had no food or liquid other than water for 8 to 12 hours).

- |     |                 |               |                 |                 |
|-----|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1.  | a. done         | b. made       | c. determined   | d. experimented |
| 2.  | a. the          | b. all        | c. few          | d. many         |
| 3.  | a. recommend    | b. request    | c. require      | d. collect      |
| 4.  | a. components   | b. specimens  | c. examples     | d. types        |
| 5.  | a. drew         | b. draw       | c. drawn        | d. drawing      |
| 6.  | a. means        | b. allows     | c. shows        | d. involves     |
| 7.  | a. absolutely   | b. completely | c. finally      | d. easily       |
| 8.  | a. discharged   | b. stored     | c. saved        | d. used         |
| 9.  | a. sometimes    | b. rarely     | c. also         | d. all          |
| 10. | a. facts        | b. results    | c. actions      | d. things       |
| 11. | a. describing   | b. explaining | c. interpreting | d. reading      |
| 12. | a. occasionally | b. personally | c. gradually    | d. carefully    |
| 13. | a. tests        | b. studies    | c. discussions  | d. conclusions  |
| 14. | a. some         | b. any        | c. not          | d. no           |
| 15. | a. exceptions   | b. instances  | c. differences  | d. cases        |
| 16. | a. taken        | b. named      | c. defined      | d. described    |
| 17. | a. balances     | b. produces   | c. affects      | d. reduces      |
| 18. | a. number       | b. result     | c. volume       | d. output       |
| 19. | a. Although     | b. Because    | c. Then         | d. So           |
| 20. | a. for          | b. to         | c. in           | d. by           |

## Reading Comprehension

Directions for questions 1-5. Read each passage carefully and by selecting the one item -- a, b, c, or d -- appropriately complete the statements which follow. Then mark your answer sheet.

Measles can be dangerous because of the complications that can follow it. These include bronchopneumonia, middle-ear infection, and encephalitis. The encephalitis that occurs in about one out of every one thousand cases of measles often causes permanent brain damage, resulting in mental retardation.

The only protection against this disease is immunization. Although infants usually have temporary immunity transferred to them by their mothers who have had the disease, this immunity gradually disappears after a baby becomes six to nine months old. All children should be vaccinated when they are twelve months old.

1. **Most probably, one of the severe complications of measles is \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. encephalitis
  - b. brain disturbance
  - c. bronchopneumonia
  - d. middle-ear infection
  
2. **The passage suggests that all children should be vaccinated \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. at most before their first birthday
  - b. within the first six months of their lives
  - c. before they are affected by the disease
  - d. if their mothers have not been affected by the disease
  
3. **Mothers who have been infected by measles \_\_\_\_\_ their children.**
  - a. do not have to vaccinate
  - b. transfer some acute diseases to
  - c. may transfer whole-life immunity to
  - d. may temporarily transfer immunity to
  
4. **The passage implies that the immunity is \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. permanent for children
  - b. transferred to all children
  - c. transferable to all children
  - d. for a short time for all children
  
5. **The best title for the passage can be “\_\_\_\_\_”.**
  - a. Acquired Immunity
  - b. Mother and Infant Diseases
  - c. Diagnosis and Prevention of Measles
  - d. Measles Complications and Immunization

The body requires a source of energy to maintain the normal processes of life and to meet the demands of activity and growth. Calorie requirements depend mainly on body size, basal metabolic rate, activity, age, sex, and environmental temperature. Clinical diseases associated with calorie deficiency are marasmus in children and cachexia in adults. A 70-kg. male requires approximately 70 calories per hour under basal conditions and up to 600 calories per hour for very heavy muscular work, so that activity levels largely determine gain or loss of weight on a given diet. Carbohydrate and protein furnish about 4 calories per gram, alcohol about 7 and fat about 9. The report of the FAO Expert Committee on Calorie Requirements provides more detailed information.

- 1. For the body to grow efficiently, it needs \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. delicious foods
  - b. 70kg of calories
  - c. potential capacity
  - d. a good source of energy
  
- 2. The type of activity, age and the body size usually determine \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. basal conditions
  - b. protein conditions
  - c. calorie requirements
  - d. the types of food consumed
  
- 3. Cachexia is a problem the source of which most probably is \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. lack of sufficient calorie
  - b. calorie deficiency in childhood
  - c. the right function of digestive system
  - d. the imbalance of body weight and growth
  
- 4. The amount of calories the body needs during heavy muscular work is \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. 600 calories per hour
  - b. 4 calories per gram per hour
  - c. the same as the body weight
  - d. nearly eight times the subject's weight
  
- 5. The text refers those who want to know more about the problem to \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. the FAO report
  - b. other magazines
  - c. books on nutrition
  - d. textbooks of clinical disease

In primitive societies, sick people had to rely on medicine men and witch doctors. Some people still rely on them. It was believed that a person was sick because he had been attacked by evil spirits. The witch doctor's job was to drive off these spirits.

His technique involved a combination of three methods, the first of which was religious. He chanted magic words and used good luck charms which he thought had power over the evil spirits that supposedly had entered the victim's body. Secondly, he deliberately fed the patient with an unpleasant and disgusting mixture to make the spirits so uncomfortable that they would gladly run away and so enable the patient to get well. The third method was to give the patient medicines prepared from certain plants and herbs that were similar in shape or texture to the various organs of the body. This was the only method that had any value. Modern scientific study has shown that some of these remedies had real usefulness in curing sickness, or at least in relieving pain, but not for the reasons advanced by the witch doctor.

**1. Primitive people believed that sick people \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. were evil spirits
- b. should be eradicated
- c. had been attacked by a virus
- d. had been attacked by evil spirits

**2. Magic spells and good luck charms \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. were signs of bad fortune
- b. actually drove out evil spirits
- c. were a part of the religious procedure of healing
- d. made evil spirits powerless against certain herbs

**3. When primitive people were cured, it was actually a result of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. the departure of evil spirits from the body
- b. reasons unknown to the witch doctor
- c. the witch doctor's magic prayers
- d. the great skill of the witch doctor

**4. Many primitive remedies \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. relieved pain
- b. remained unpleasant
- c. entered the victim's body
- d. were the devil's inventions

**5. Primitive medicines were prepared from \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. good luck charms
- b. organs of the body
- c. plants or herbs shaped like body organs
- d. plants or herbs available to the witch doctor

Laboratory safety is a concern for all personnel. Injuries affect the morale and threaten the emotional and physical health of the individual involved and his or her coworkers. Injuries are expensive in terms of lost work days and wages, damaged equipment, and medical treatment. An injured person may be absent for an indefinite period of time and often cannot work at peak efficiency on return. Preventive measures as practiced in the laboratory are essential to the well-being of employees. Such measures include annual safety reviews, disaster drills, and general consciousness raising by employees of maintaining a safe work environment. Although inexperience may cause some accidents, others may be a result of ignoring known risks, haste, carelessness, fatigue, or mental preoccupation (failure to focus attention or concentrate on what is at hand). Appropriate orientation to safety rules, frequent review of these rules, and management's insistence on providing clear guidelines and a safe work environment will diminish unnecessary exposures to health and safety risks. Each laboratory must assume responsibility to develop biological exposure and chemical exposure plans (response action procedures) for the protection of employees.

- 1. Lab safety is important as injuries in the lab \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. could be valuable
  - b. damage glassware
  - c. threaten all personnel
  - d. are often overpriced
  
- 2. It is important to practice safety rules in the lab to \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. lessen problems
  - b. drill disaster every now and then
  - c. get a better pay from the employer
  - d. ensure the well-being of your coworkers
  
- 3. Accidents are often the result of \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. distraction and recklessness
  - b. obsession and concentration
  - c. maintaining a safe work environment
  - d. working with inexperienced technicians
  
- 4. Lab workers should be trained to \_\_\_\_\_ in case of accidents.**
  - a. behave in a preplanned way
  - b. expose themselves to biological risks
  - c. make assumptions about chemical reactions
  - d. provide guidelines for inexperienced coworkers
  
- 5. Annual safety reviews aim at \_\_\_\_\_ for lab workers.**
  - a. developing exposure risks
  - b. providing appropriate orientation
  - c. diminishing unnecessary dangers
  - d. failing to focus attention on what is at hand



Temporomandibular disorders is a collective term embracing all the problems relating to the TMJ and related musculoskeletal structures. Many therapies have been advocated for treating TMD. A therapy that is commonly provided is an occlusal orthotic, also called a dental or occlusal appliance or a splint. Occlusal splint/occlusal device/orthotic: “Any removable artificial occlusal surface used for diagnosis or therapy affecting the relationship of the mandible to the maxillae. **It** may be used for occlusal stabilization, for treatment of TMJ disorders, or to prevent **wear** of dentition.” The appliance can be made to cover the occlusal surfaces of maxillary or mandibular teeth and can be fabricated from many different materials, giving it a hard, soft, or intermediate feel. Occlusal orthotics is beneficial for masticatory muscle pain, TMJ pain, TMJ noises, restricted jaw mobility, and TMJ dislocation. Splint therapy is considered an adjunct to pharmacologic therapy and most appropriate when nocturnal parafunctional activities can be identified. Typically, a flat-plane maxillary occlusal splint designed for bilateral contact of all teeth is fabricated. Such splints are thought to unload the joint by disarticulating the dentition and increasing the vertical dimension of occlusion. By unloading the joint, there will be a reduction in both synovitis and masticatory muscle activity. Therefore, the result is a reduction in symptoms. These appliances may also change condylar position and the existing occlusal relationship, thereby reducing abnormal muscle activity and spasm. Most occlusal splints have one primary function that is to alter an occlusion so they do not interfere with complete seating of the condyles in centric relation.

1. **Which title best summarizes the main idea of the passage?**
  - a. Temporomandibular Disorders
  - b. Occlusal Splint
  - c. Pharmacologic Therapy
  - d. TMJ Problems
  
2. **The word “It” in line 6 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. Temporomandibular disorders
  - b. Treating TMD
  - c. Occlusal splint
  - d. The relationship of the mandible to the maxillae
  
3. **All of the following can be inferred from the passage, EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. pharmacologic therapy can be replaced by splint therapy
  - b. flat-plane maxillary occlusal splints reduce the symptoms
  - c. flat-plane maxillary occlusal splints unload the joint
  - d. splint is the other name for occlusal orthotic
  
4. **The word “wear” in line 7 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. clothes
  - b. damage
  - c. shape
  - d. coating
  
5. **According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a function of splints?**
  - a. Unloading the joints.
  - b. Changing condylar position.
  - c. Decreasing spasm.
  - d. Improving masticatory muscle activity.

Plaque removal by way of a daily home care regimen has long been emphasized by the dental professionals and is considered as an important element of oral health. Currently, many products are designed and promoted to achieve improved oral health. The most common being the use of toothbrushes, rinses, floss, and dentifrices. Throughout the ages, dentifrices have been used as a major oral cleansing device. It had been used in ancient Greek and Roman civilizations as a powder formulation for esthetics, removing objectionable odors from the mouth, strengthening the teeth, relieving the dental pain and as a **prophylactic** paste. The use of dentifrices containing anti-plaque agents has been found to be effective in preventing periodontal diseases. Today, toothpastes represent the most commonly manufactured product intended to be used, along with the toothbrush, to prevent the accumulation, removal, and the metabolic activities of dental plaque. Realizing the importance of dentifrices in oral health care, toothpaste quality has been improvised on a regular basis by refining, substituting, and reformulating the toothpaste ingredients. The effectiveness and functionality of toothpaste is enhanced by adding a variety of safe and compatible ingredients that may reduce demineralization, interfere with bacterial adhesion, provide antibacterial action, prevent the formation of supragingival calculus, promote remineralization, and reduce dentinal hypersensitivity. With the evolution in the composition of various toothpastes, the cost of the product also increases. Currently, many oral health care products with varying costs are marketed and sold over the counter. The high risk population in lower social strata and rural areas in developing countries such as India will most often rely on products of lower cost, irrespective of the potential benefits of high cost dentifrices.

1. **What would be the best topic for this passage?**
  - a. Plaque removal.
  - b. Dentifrices.
  - c. Periodontal diseases.
  - d. Cost of toothpaste.
  
2. **The word “prophylactic” in line 8 could best be replaced by which of the following?**
  - a. Preventive
  - b. Protective
  - c. Productive
  - d. Predictive
  
3. **The paragraph preceding this passage would most likely concern \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. home care regimen
  - b. health care in developing countries
  - c. plaque removal
  - d. oral health
  
4. **Which of the following CANNOT be inferred from the passage?**
  - a. The price of toothpaste determines how effective it is
  - b. New oral health products are more beneficial than the old ones
  - c. All toothpastes are effective no matter the price
  - d. People in the developing countries are not careful about their health
  
5. **The effectiveness and functionality of toothpaste can be enhanced by \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. antibacterial action
  - b. bacterial adhesion
  - c. improving dental sensitivity
  - d. reducing remineralization

Pharmacists have a tremendous opportunity and important duty to reduce the potentially significant consequences of preventable medication-related morbidity and mortality. Counseling is one tool that pharmacists can use to reduce or prevent medication-related problems. Through counseling, pharmacists have the potential to improve patient compliance with medication regimens, decrease hospital admissions due to adverse medication events, improve the cost effectiveness of the medication therapy, and improve the quality of their patients' lives.

The purpose of this statement by the American Society of Consultant Pharmacists (ASCP) is to identify the pharmacist's responsibility for counseling geriatric patients and their caregivers. ASCP supports pharmacist counseling of all geriatric patients and caregivers. Its position is as follows: pharmacists should counsel all geriatric patients to the extent possible, considering their special needs; pharmacists have a duty to assess indication, efficacy, safety and outcomes of medication therapy as part of the counseling process and ensure patients understanding of medication regimens; pharmacists should collaborate with other appropriate interdisciplinary team members to determine what specific information and counseling are required in each patient care situation.

Consequences of medication-related problems include increased physician visits, additional visits to allied health care professional, additional medication, additional laboratory tests, increased hospitalization, additional treatment of new medical problems, and increased morbidity and mortality.

**1. According to the passage, geriatric patients \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. are to be cared for by pharmacists
- b. should solely rely on caregivers advice
- c. require counseling because of physical limitations
- d. are at a greater risk of medication-related problems

**2. Medication-related problems can lead to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. greater patient-pharmacist interaction
- b. an increased death-rate in the elderly
- c. greater need for nursing facilities
- d. a higher rate of medication use

**3. Counseling provides an opportunity \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. to improve the probability of positive therapeutic outcomes
- b. for pharmacists to reduce the cost of medication
- c. for pharmacists to meet other professionals
- d. to encourage non-compliance

The market for deodorants is worth about 210 million pounds and is continuing to grow. This growth has been encouraged by a dramatic change in consumer attitudes towards personal hygiene. Deodorants are now considered as important as a toothbrush and a vital part of the daily hygiene routine.

When looking at putting a roll-on pack together, there are a number of choices on offer, questions to be asked and decisions to be made. For example, what shape should the bottle be: oval or round; should it be glass or plastic, transparent, colored or solid? Should it be labeled, printed or a sleeve applied? Roll-ons, both glass and plastic must have the right "feel" so that they fit easily into the hand, and provide a surface which can be gripped firmly. Round and oval bottles often have sculptured faces which offer an attractive surface for decoration.

The bottle needs to be striking and establish a positive product identity as there is often no carton and the roll-ons stand alone on the shelf. Therefore, graphics are important, and a large branding area helps. The decoration has to be durable and able to carry crucial information throughout the working life of the product. The heavy viscous liquid in most roll-ons is not particularly attractive so a decision has to be made whether to go for a transparent, colored or solid bottle.

1. **All of the following are considered in roll-on packaging *EXCEPT* for the \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. carton
  - b. bottle shape
  - c. package design
  - d. transparency and/or opaqueness
  
2. **The passage mainly discusses the considerations for \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. the decorative aspect of roll-ons
  - b. package development for roll-ons
  - c. composition of a roll-on deodorant
  - d. incorporation of roll-ons in our daily hygiene routine
  
3. **It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. the cost of roll-ons is on the rise
  - b. a lot of thought goes into roll-on packaging
  - c. consumers have almost used 210 million pounds of roll-ons
  - d. consumers pay as much for roll-ons as they would for toothbrush
  
4. **Roll-ons must be designed such that \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. they would attract consumers
  - b. they would discourage personal hygiene
  - c. the viscous content could become visible
  - d. the printed information could readily come off