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PART A: Vocabulary
Directions: Choose the word or phrase (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes each sentence. Then mark the answer on your answer sheet.

1- When you $\qquad$ a meeting, it is important to speak clearly, confidently and at a good pace.

1) assess
2) propagate
3) address
4) impress

2- People like the newly proposed system, but because of the costs involved we do not believe it is ---------, and we need to look for other options.

1) compliant
2) defensive
3) ingenuous
4) viable

3- The country in question is very poor, and one in seven children dies in

1) infancy
2) nutrition
3) malfunction
4) mortality

4- I don't consider myself to be particularly ---------, but when I'm given a job, I make sure it gets done.

1) industrious
2) spontaneous
3) risky
4) unexceptional

5- The new airliner is more environmentally-friendly than other aircraft, its only being its limited flying range.

1) demand
2) drawback
3) controversy
4) attribute

6- The celebrity will --------- assistance from the police to keep stalkers away from his property.

1) extend
2) invoke
3) absolve
4) withdraw

7- When plates in the Earth's crust slide or grind against one another, an earthquake with devastating consequences may be

1) derived
2) surpassed
3) triggered
4) traced

## PART B: Cloze Test

Directions: Read the following passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

The new species was named Maiacetus inuus, which means "mother whale," (8) $\qquad$ in the family Protocetidae. Assignment to a new species was justified due to critical differences from other protocetid whales, such as solidly co-ossified left and right dentaries (lower jaws), (9) ---------- in the ankle, and significant disparity in hind
limb elements. The fossils show (10) ---------- this new species' length is unimpressive relative to some extant (living) whales, but still, Maiacetus inuus measures a respectable 2.6 meters.

| 8- | 1) placed | 2) that placed | 3) was placed | 4) and was placed |
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| 9- | 1) there were variations | 2) varying |  |  |
| 3) variations 2) that 4) which varied |  |  |  |  |
| 10- 1) when 3) although | 4) for |  |  |  |

PART C: Reading Comprehension
Directions: Read the following three passages and answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

## PASSAGE 1:

Folliculogenesis is the process in which a recruited primordial follicle grows and develops into a specialized graafian follicle with the potential to either ovulate its egg into the oviduct at mid-cycle to be fertilized or to die by atresia. In females, the process is long, requiring almost one year for a primordial follicle to grow and develop to the last stage. During the course of folliculogenesis, growth is achieved by cell proliferation and formation of follicular fluid, whereas development involves cytodifferentiation of all the cells and tissues in the follicle. Only a few follicles in the human ovary survive to complete the cytodifferentiation process, with $99.9 \%$ dying by aprogrammed cell death mechanism called apoptosis.

The mechanisms regulating follicle growth and development are under the control of changing concentrations of ligands, i.e. hormones and growth factors. At the endocrine level, folliculogenesis is regulated by a central nervous system, anterior pituitary, and ovary cascade mechanism. Specialized hypothalamic neurons secrete pulses of gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) into the portal blood vessels, which acts on the gonadotrophs to cause a pulsatile release of follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinizing hormone (LH), which act on ovarian follicle cells to control folliculogenesis. Although GnRH, FSH, and LH are critically important in regulating folliculogenesis, hormones and growth factors, which are themselves products of the follicle, can act locally to modulate (amplify or attenuate) FSH and LH action. This is the autocrine/paracrine system of developing follicles. It is believed that this exocentral or local regulatory system plays an important role in the complex mechanisms governing the timing of folliculogenesis and whether a follicle becomes dominant or atretic.

11- Which of the following changes occurs during the long process of folliculogenesis?

1) Developing the primary follicles to the last stage
2) Growth of the primordial follicles into another stage
3) Growth of the primordial follicles to the ovulatory stage
4) Development of graafian follicles from the primary follicles

12- According to the first paragraph, which statement is True?

1) Achievement of growth is through cytodifferentiation.
2) Folliclar cytodifferentiation is considered as development.
3) Differentiation of folliclar cells and tissues is a growth factor.
4) Development is formation of follicular fluid and proliferation.

13- Which option is NOT involved in regulation of folliculogenesis?

1) Adenohypophysis
2) Central nervous system
3) Ovary cascade mechanism
4) The timing of folliculogenesis

14- Which of the following chemicals is considered as a local regulatory system factor?

1) Luteinizing hormone
2) Follicular growth factors
3) Follicle-stimulating hormone
4) Gonadotropin-releasing hormone

15- All of the following can be suitable titles for this passage EXCEPT

1) Mechanisms of Follicle Regulation
2) Follicle Growth and Development
3) The Structure of Ovaries
4) Folliculogenesis

## PASSAGE 2:

Dentin is a highly mineralized tissue that constitutes the major part of the tooth. In hypsodont teeth it is located under the enamel of the body, whereas in brachydont teeth it is positioned under the enamel of the crown and the cementum of the root. Also the walls of the pulp cavity are formed by dentin. It consists of a matrix of organic material, mainly randomly oriented collagen fibrils and glycoproteins, upon which is deposited minerals including primarily hydroxyapatite with some carbonate, magnesium, and fluoride. The composition is approximately $70 \%$ mineral and $30 \%$ organic matter.

Dentin is produced by a columnar layer of cells, called odontoblasts, which are located adjacent to the interior surface of the dentin in the outer layer of the dental pulp. Odontoblast processes lie in roughly parallel anastomotic channels, the dentinal tubules that extend from the inner to the outer surface of the dentin. Peritubular dentin immediately surrounds the odontoblast processes and is more highly mineralized than intertubular dentin, which constitutes the remainder of the dentin. Unmineralized organic material, termed predentin, lies between the apex of the cell body of the odontoblasts and the mineralized dentin.

Interglobular dentin is composed of small, unmineralized or incompletely mineralized areas within the dentin at its periphery, immediately adjacent to the enamel or cementum. These areas are more numerous in the root of the tooth and form the stratum granulosum of the dental root at the junction of dentin with cementum. Unlike brachydont teeth, the hypsodont cementum and enamel layers invaginate into the dentin. The invaginations that extend from the occlusal surface down into the tooth are known as infundibula, whereas similar invaginations along the sides of the tooth form enamel plicae. These invaginations are common in the cheek teeth (premolars and molars) of horses and ruminants.

16- According to the first paragraph, which statement is True?

1) The wall of the pulp cavity is formed by enamel.
2) In hypsodont teeth, enamel covers dentin at the body of teeth.
3) The mineralized tissue in brachydont is higher than hypsodont teeth.
4) In brachydont teeth, dentin covers enamel at the crown and the cementum.

17- Which group of these elements is excluded from the composition of dentin?

1) Some minerals with lots of organic materials
2) hydroxyapatite, carbonate and fluoride
3) glycoproteins and hydroxyapatite
4) collagen fibrils and magnesium

18- All of the following statements about the dentinal tubules are true EXCEPT

1) these tubules lie inside the dentin
2) these are the same anastomotic channels
3) the processes of odontoblasts enter these tubules
4) they are roughly parallel to anastomotic channels

19- Which of the following issues is compatible with the specification of interglobular dentin? They are areas ------------.

1) at the margin between the dentin and enamel
2) at the junction of enamel and cementum
3) between the pulp cavity and dentin
4) inside the dentinal channels

20- Which definition in the last paragraph does NOT match with the text?

1) Infundibula are surface invaginations up to down into the tooth.
2) In the hypsodont teeth enamel and cementum invaginate into the dentin.
3) Enamel plicae are the lateral folds of cementum and enamel into the tooth.
4) Infundibula and enamel plicae are invaginations in hypsodont and brachydont teeth.

## PASSAGE 3:

As the embryonic development of the gut continues, the growth of two borders becomes notably altered and the curvature of the stomach becomes apparent. The distal end rotates ventrally and with the increased growth of the dorsal border the concavity of the lesser curvature becomes apparent. With further increasing growth the stomach becomes rotated along its cranial-caudal plane so that the stomach sac rotates and the original right surface becomes dorsal and the left ventral. The position of the dorsal and ventral mesogastrium is affected by the rotation. As the dorsal mesogastrium becomes increased in length, it folds upon itself forming the lesser omentum. This lies transverse rather than anteroposterior and leads to the formation of the lesser sac. This lies between the stomach and posterior abdominal wall, bounded laterally on the left by the dorsal mesogastrium, anteriorly by the stomach and laterally on the right by the developing liver.

The foramen of Winslow is the only opening into the space and formed by the free border of the lesser omentum, between the liver and stomach. With the rotation of the stomach, the duodenum is carried to the right. Initially the duodenum is fixed by a thick mesentery to the posterior abdominal wall. However, with this rotation the duodenum comes to lie on the posterior abdominal wall and the primitive mesentery disappears. This results in the duodenum coming to lie retroperitoneally. Similarly the biliary ducts and pancreas come to lie within the concavity of the duodenum, the bile duct having passed behind its proximal part. Within the folds of the dorsal mesogastrium the spleen develops and this remains intimately attached to the stomach.

21- The position of which of the following structures is affected by the rotation of the stomach sac?

1) The dorsal and ventral mesogastrium
2) The thick mesentery
3) The lesser sac
4) Duodenum

22- During the embryonic period formation of the lesser omentum is due to $\qquad$

1) folding of the ventral mesogastrium upon itself
2) reduction in length of the ventral mesogastrium
3) more increase in length and folding of the dorsal mesogastrium
4) folding of the dorsal mesogastrium as craniocaudally direction

23- All of the following statements about the 'foramen of Winslow' are true Except that is $\qquad$

1) located between the stomach and liver
2) positioned more cranial to the duodenum
3) formed by the free border of the lesser omentum
4) the only opening into the space between the greater and lesser omentum

24- The term 'retroperitoneally' positioning of an organ means that it is located $\qquad$

1) behind or caudal to the peritoneum
2) inside the abdominal cavity
3) close to the peritoneum
4) dorsal the peritoneum

25- In vicinity and inside the concavity of the duodenum, which organs are located?

1) Dorsal and ventral mesogastrium
2) Pancreas and biliary ducts
3) The spleen and stomach
4) The liver and spleen


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كـ كدام ساختار، داراى كراتين نرم است؟


الها لايه پرى الهندريوم (Perichondrium) در همه غضروفهاى زير وجود دارد، بهجز:
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شنهاى مغزى مربوط به كدام غده است؟ -QF
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(l) كدام قسمت از طول لوله گوارش داراى تشكيلات لنفاوى بيشترى است؟
( ) دوازدهd
¢ه- سلولهاى گَلبول قرمز در كدام حيوان، بيضىشكل و بدونهسته است؟
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- اه سلولهاى منشعب با هسته مركزى و هاله اطراف هستهاى، ويزگَى كدام بافت است؟

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ايجاد كنند؟


بافتشناسى اختصاصى:

آنزيم رنين در كليه، توسط كدام سلولها ترشح مىشود؟ -V¢

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- اجسام هاسال (Hassall's corpuscles) ويزگگى بارز كدام اندام است؟

1.¢- كدام بخش از معده گوسفند داراى مخاطى صورتىرنگَ و لزج است؟
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1•9- 9 در قسمت آزاد آلت تناسلى كدام حيوان، Tuberculum Spongiosum ديده مىشود؟ ץ

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- ال حجيمرترين بخش روده اسب كدام است؟
 -lll - مجراى كدام غده بزاقى در مخاط گونه فكى بالا باز مىشود؟

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(Ilه كداميك از موارد، از نوع استخوانهاى احشايى است؟

119- كداميك، غده بزاقى اصلى (Major salivary gland) نيست؟
(Buccal) (Y) گونهاى (Y)
(Sublingual) (Y) زيرزبانى (Y) (1) بناگوشى (Parotid)

در كدام حيوان، گودى تخمكگذارى وجود داری؟ -IIV


