

* داوطلب گرامى، عدم درج مشخصات و امضا در مندرجات جدول زير، بهمنزلهٔ عدم حضور شما در جلسهٔ آزمون است.



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
9- 1) there were variations
2) varying
3) variations
4) which varied
10- 1) when
2) that
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:

Neosporosis is an infectious disease for many different canids and bovine. Neospora caninum, a microscopic protozoan parasite, has been shown to be a major cause of bovine abortion throughout the world. Neospora infections have also been reported from many other animals, including dogs, sheep, goats, horses and deer. Additionally, a close relative of this parasite, Neospora hughesi, has recently been described from horses. The egg producing stage of the life cycle of Neospora caninum occurs in the intestine of wild or domestic dogs. Eggs passed in the faeces of dogs may be ingested by an intermediate host, such as cattle. When the foetal membranes or aborted foetus are eaten by dogs, the parasite will infect the dogs which in turn shed eggs and the life cycle is complete.

Fetuses aborted before 3 months may not be observed, so the role of Neospora at this stage of gestation is unknown. Infected calves may be born showing incoordination and paralysis of the limbs but this is uncommon. Clinical signs of illness following infection in adult cows are absent. Within a herd, Neospora causes abortion that can be sporadic or it may occur as an abortion storm within a short period of time, which could be as much as one third of the breeding herd aborting within a few months. Most common impacts are abortion and sick calves and decreased milk yield and weight gains. However whether or not an abortion will occur in an infected animal is determined by a number of factors i.e. the virulence of the strain, the health status and genetic susceptibility of the host and phase of pregnancy when infected.

11- Regarding to the incidence of the Neospora infections in different animals, which statement is True?

1) Neospora caninum cannot infect horses.
2) Bovine and horses are infected by Neospora caninum.
3) Neospora caninum is the main origin of abortions in ruminants.
4) Dogs, sheep, horses, and deers are infected by the same species of parasites.

12- According to the first paragraph, which statement about the life cycle of egg stage is True?

1) Neospora caninum is localized in the intestine of domestic animals.
2) Ingested eggs by dogs can induce infection in ruminants.
3) Intermediate hosts can excrete eggs of the parasite.
4) Infection in dogs is through aborted foetus.

13- Which of the following statements, as referred in the second paragraph, is True?

1) Prevalence of abortion throughout a herd is inevitable.
2) Paralysis and incoordination may be seen in adult cows.
3) The infected calves may not show any clinical signs of illness.
4) The activity of Neospora in early aborted fetuses cannot be diagnosed precisely.

14- The word "sporadic" in paragraph 2 means

1) large number of animals aborts rapidly
2) low numbers of abortion occasionally
3) the kind of abortion caused by Neospora
4) abortion happening due to a crowded herd

15- All of the following factors are considered as determiners for the occurrence of abortion EXCEPT ----------.

1) the intensity of the herd
2) virulency of the involved strain
3) genetic susceptibility of the animal
4) the infected animal in which stage of pregnancy is

## PASSAGE 2:

There are a large number of salmonella bacteria that can cause disease. Salmonella is a major cause of food-borne illness within the world. Salmonellosis is an infection of the bowel that can affect all species of animals and people. Illness in people caused by salmonella bacteria is sometimes called "food poisoning". This disease can occur in all species of livestock. Clinical signs include septicaemia, enteritis, diarrhoea (often bloodstained) and abortion. Acute illness can result in high mortality rates, especially among young animals. Animals that recover can become carriers and excrete the bacteria in their faeces. These animals are a serious cause of disease spreading to other animals.

Contaminated food of animal origin (e.g. milk, eggs, meat and poultry) is the primary source of infection in humans. People usually become infected by eating contaminated foods that have not been cooked thoroughly. Infection can be spread from an infected person to other people if strict hygiene is not observed. Signs of illness generally develop 12-72 hours after ingestion of contaminated material. Symptoms include fever, headache, diarrhoea and sometimes vomiting. Farm biosecurity procedures play a large part in controlling this disease. Buying animals in poor condition, particularly if they have diarrhoea, should be avoided.

Known carriers of salmonella bacteria should be culled. Strict attention to hygiene, drainage and disinfection will help prevent the spread of disease. Recovery usually occurs within 5-7 days without any specific treatment. Oral replacement fluids are advisable to prevent dehydration. Antibiotics are not usually prescribed. Infections that result in severe dehydration or septicaemia may require hospital treatment.

16- Which of the following structures is excluded from being affected by the clinical signs of salmonellosis?

1) Blood tissue
2) Genital system
3) Respiratory tract
4) Digestive system

17- Which definition for septicaemia as a consequent of salmonellosis is True?

1) Presence of infection in the bowel
2) Presence of purulent infection in blood
3) Digestive disorders such as food poisoning
4) Localization of the bacteria in circulatory system

18- According to the first paragraph, all statements are true EXCEPT $\qquad$

1) acute form of salmonellosis can lead to death
2) salmonellosis is a local illness in people and livestock
3) the major effects of salmonella in humans are on digestive tract
4) salmonella can be transferred from the infected animals to others

19- What action is NOT considered as an effective route in preventing the infection?

1) Heating and cooking the food materials
2) Paying attention to performing hygienic procedures
3) Consumption of the foods with animal origin should be avoided
4) Preventing any contacts between the infected individuals with the healthy ones

20- All of these actions are necessary in controlling programs for salmonellosis EXCEPT that ----------.

1) all of the infected carriers should be detected
2) specific treatments with antibiotics are obligatory
3) hygienic affairs should be properly cared and exerted
4) to prevent dehydration, fluid therapy is a necessary action

## PASSAGE 3:

Fleas are common parasites of cats, dogs and other small mammals housed in multi-pet households as companion animals. Flea infestation is highly variable. The grooming behavior of the individual animal can have a major influence on the number of adult fleas and their longevity. Whether clinical signs due to flea infestation are present, depends on frequency of flea exposure, duration of flea infestation, presence of secondary infections or other concurrent skin disease and degree of hypersensitivity. Non-allergic animals may have few or no clinical signs and only show occasional scratching due to irritation caused by fleas or their bites.

Animals that develop an immunological reaction to flea saliva can present pruritus, alopecia, broken hairs, papules and erythematous macules with crusts. Moist dermatitis may be seen typically in the dorsal lumbar and tail region. The lesions can extend to the thighs and abdomen. Seborrhoea, pyoderma and secondary pyotraumatic dermatitis are commonly seen. In chronic cases, the skin shows thickening of the dermis with acanthosis, and hyperkeratosis. In addition, especially in young, old or debilitated animals, heavy infestations with a large number of fleas can cause anaemia. Furthermore, infection with the tapeworm Dipylidium caninum can be a strong indication of a current or recent flea infestation.

Modern flea control should aim to prevent flea infestations of pet animals. Whether how many pet animals are present in the household, if the animals have free access to a place where immature stages may be present and does the animal suffer from flea allergy dermatitis need to be considered.

21- All of these issues are involved in occurrence of clinical signs of flea infestation EXCEPT

1) the form of infestation
2) duration of flea infestation
3) more exposure to the parasite
4) the rate of being more sensitive

22－The mildest form of dermatitis with the least signs is seen in $\qquad$
1）moist dermatitis affected the caudal region
2）the animals that are sensitive to flea saliva
3）the animals with non－allergic dermatitis
4）the chronic form of dermatitis
23－Which of the following symptoms does NOT belong to the moist dermatitis？
1）Dermal thickening with acanthosis
2）Secondary pyotraumatic dermatitis
3）Pyoderma or purulent infestation
4）Seborrhea with excess fat

24－Which option is in contrast with the statements given in the second paragraph？
1）Occurrence of anaemia can be found in weak dogs．
2）Hyperkeratosis is a finding in an old exposure to flea．
3）Infection with flea tapeworm shows a present infestation．
4）In the chronic form macules，alopecia and papules may be seen．
25－All of the following factors should be considered to control flea infestations EXCEPT
1）exposure of animals to the cases in immature stages
2）presence of any symptoms of flea allergy dermatitis
3）considering the age and gender related factors
4）the number of pet animals housed together

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& \text { اصول كرمششناسى د/ميزشكـى (كرمههاى گَرد): } \\
& \text { צץ- با قراردادن كدام گزينه، جمله زير كامل مىشود؟ }
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& \text { كدام مورد درخصوص دستگاه دفعى نماتودها، درست است؟ -YV }
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& \text { كدام نماتود در شتر ديده نمىشود؟ - r^ }
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كدام مورد درخصوص عوامل مؤثر بر همهگَيرىشناسى نماتودهاى دستگاه گوارش نشخواركنندگان، نادرست است؟







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كدام نماتود، تغييرات هيستوياتولوزيك كمترى در دستگاه گوارش ايجاد مى



Y) نوزادى در موقع نفوذ به پوست
Y) نوزادى همزمان با مهاجرت در بدن (Y) نوزادى در هنگَام هاييوبايوزيس



 （）پا پارافيلاريا مولتى پإيلوززا



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 （Y）اسكاريس و بونوستومم个（Y）نكاتور و فيزالوپترا
() فيزالويترا و انكيلوستوما
٪ پیارابرونما و پاراسكاريس

## اصول كرمشنناسى داميزششكى（كرمهاى يُهن）：

##  <br>  <br>  <br> 



（Y）مصرف گوشت پختـهشده
（））دفع بهداشتتى مدفوع



（Y）نمكسود كردن مناسب ماهى
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－ه•
( ) تتراتريديوم

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رد（r
（）سركر

- هr ( $\uparrow$

() اسپیيرومترا مانسونى

٪) م) مزوسستوئيدس لينه آتوس
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- DF

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¢ه- در مورد "Dwarf tapeworm"، كدام گزينه نادرست است؟ () آلودگى در نواحى گرمسير شايعتر است.
 ٪ ¢

كدام ترماتود شباهت زيادى به ديكروسليوم دارد؟ - - VV


- QA


-09- با رعايت ترتيب، تخم كداميك داراى جنين ششقلابى، لكه چشمى، كوراسيديوم و انكوسفر است؟



(ץ اكينوكو كوس گرانولوزوس (ץ (Y
191 با استفاده از سم فرسكان در مزارع ميزان شيوع كدام سستود كاهش مى يابد؟


 ץ
†) پارگی كپسول كبدى
(Y) ضخيم و آهكى شار () تورم شديد كبد

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# كدام انگًل טاراى منفذ رحمى در كنار منفذ مشترك تناسلى است؟ <br>  ( <br> © - \&  

## اصول تكـ ياختنهشناسـى د/مبزشكـىي:

צ\& كدام انگًل در سير تكاملى خود، فاقد مرحلهُ مقاوم محيطى (كيست) است؟

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\begin{array}{rr}
\text { Entamoeba histolytica }(\uparrow & \text { Giardia muris }() \\
\text { Cryptosporidium parvum }(\uparrow & \text { Trichomonas gallinae }(\uparrow
\end{array}
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-FV
Histomonas ( $\uparrow \quad$ Balantidium ( $\Gamma \quad$ Entamoeba ( $\gamma$ Eimeria ()

-99 - چرخرخه حياتى ذيل مربوط به كداميكى از تكياختهاىها است؟
 كوپفر و پارانشيهم كبدى ـ تشكيل گَامونتها«

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& \text { (Y) لوكوسيتوزون سيموندى } \\
& \text { ( }
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(个) ساختار اسكلتى
Y (


٪ ا ایزوسیورا
در پرندگًان انتقال كدام تكـياخته استنشاقى است؟ -Vr
 تشكيل زيگَوت در تيلريا آنولاتا در كجا انجام مىشود؟ -Vr
(Y) گَلبولهاى قرمز گَاو


- VF - VF درست است؟
() فاقد ناقل، مگسهاى تابانيده و مگسهاى استومو كسيس

Y (Y) مگسهاى تابانيده، فاقد ناقل و ساسهاى رودوويده
〒) مگَساى تابانيده، ساسهاى رودوويده و فاقد ناقل
¢

# آنتروهياتيت عفونى بوقلمون توسط كدام تكىياخته ايجاد مىشود؟－VA <br>  <br>  



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منشأ حركت gliding تكياختهها در شاخه آپی كُمپلكسا چֶيست؟－VV Conoid（ r
Subpellicular microtobules（ $\uparrow$
Actin（1
Pellicle（ $\kappa$
（VA

－V9 تشخيص تفر يقى كدام گونهها با مطالعه ريختشناسى امكانیذير نيست؟
（）بابزيا اويس و بابزيا موتازى در گوس


¢
－• • در اسمير خون پرندكان گَامتوسيتهاى دوكى شكل با هسته كشيده و جانبى، نشانه آلودگى به كدام تكیياخته است؟
（ D （ 1
( ) اندوديوزثنى
در - Ar كوكسيديوز طيور، مراحل شيزوكونى و اسپوروكَونى بهترتيب در كدام محل انجام مىشوند؟
（ －～
（ ）مدفوع حيوان گوشتخوار حاوى اوسيست كام


 －＾ه－در كداميك از عوامل بيمارىزا، شيزونت در سطح خمل روده گوساله تشكيل مىشود؟


اصول حشرهشناسى د／مبزشكىي：

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ¢^- به منظور جداسازى لينگَواتولا سراتا بالغ، كدام قسمت از بدن ميزبان بايد مورد بازرسى قرار گيرد؟ }
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& \text { 〒) طحال ( }
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كدام كك، عامل ايجاد ندول در تاج پرنده است؟ - AV
Ctenocephalides ( $\uparrow$ Echidnophaga ( $\tau$
Xnopsilla ( $\Gamma$ Pulex ()
 انگلى است؟
 () گَلوسينا

كدام دسته از حشرات، از نظر ميزبان و محل قرار گرفتن اختصاصى هستند؟
 -91 -9 كداميك از عوامل انگللى، عامل ايجاد كيست مرغان بوده و بافت زير جلدى ماكيان را آلوده مىكند؟

Dermanysus gallinae ( $Y$
Laminosioptes cysticola ( $\uparrow \quad$ Myocoptes musculinus ( $\uparrow$ - علت ايجاد زل قصابان كدام است؟




- SF

-9@-اصطلاح شوره متحر ك براى كدام انعًل بهكار برده مىشود؟
() گگلوسينا

99- كدام مورد درخصوص مشخصات عمومى زيرشاخه شليسراتا، درستتر است؟
() واجد بدنى چندبندی و شليسر هستند.

؟

مايتهاى درمانيسوس و دمودكس بهتر تيب در كدام زيرراستهها قرار دارند؟ -9V


-9^- اندامهاى دفعى بهترتيب در خرچنگگ، مگّس و كنهها كدام است؟


〒
 99- در كشور ايران كدام گونه زير تاكنون گزارش نشده است؟

> 「٪) اورنيتونيسوس بورسا ¢
() كنميدو كوپتس پيله
؟) اورنيتونيسوس باكوتى
－ا－• كدم مورد بهعنوان شپش جونده محسوب مىشود؟
 كدام است؟


 ريه（Y
() مغز ¢
－l•†


Y (Y) دو بار
( ) پ يك بار

اصول روشناى تشخحيص آلودتىىهاى انگَلـى：

1٪－
－l－V
1+1-1 كدام مورد، عملىترين راه تشخيص نماتوديازيس ريوى در نشخواركنندگًان است؟
() كالبدگشايیى و جداسازى كرم (Y) آزمايش مدفوع و مشاهده نوزاد
؟) كشت مدفوع و مشاهده نوزاد عفونىزا ¢ (آزمايش مدفوع و جداسازى تخم حاوى نوزاد
1•- كدام محلول، براى شناورسازى تخم ترماتودها در آزمايش مدفوع مناسب است؟
Y) شكر اشباع
( ) نمك اشباع
¢ ¢ كلرور روى و نمكى اشباع
ץ) سولفات روى اشباع

11．
（Y تشخيص نوزاد انكوسركا در پوست（Y تشخ（Y）


ץ) تشخيص نوزاد نماتودها در سبزيجات

¢ ¢ هيدروكسيد سديم

٪）اسيد استيكى
（Y）مر كايتواتانول
（）فرمالين
－llr

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& \text { Y (Y) روش كشت مدفوع } \\
& \text { () روش تلمن }
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rII- كدام نماتود را با له كردن ندولهاى زير پرده جنب نمىتوان مشاهده كرد؟


(IIf


( ) سيستوكولوس و استرتازيا
ץ) مولريوس و همونكوس
118- جهت افزايش صيد پشهها در تلههاى چسبان از كدام مورد مىتوان استفاده كرد؟

- IIV
(Y

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\text { () شيتر } 10 \text { درصد }
$$


(ll^

119- در كدام آزمون براى تشخيص توكسویلاسموزيس از انگًل زنده بهعنوان آنتىزن استفاده میى شود؟

Dye test ( $\uparrow$
(Y




() جستجوى بدن حيوان در ساعات روز و شب ( ) جستجوى درز و شكافهاى محل زندگى حيوان
٪) جستجوى بدن حيوان در ساعات روز \& ¢ جستجوى مدفوع و غذاى حيوان
r
 r٪ו- در مورد ضمائم دهانى شليسراتا، كدام گز ينه درست است؟


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\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) تهيه گسترش مرطوب از مدفوع آ }
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