

* 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) ---------- 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:

Haematopoietic stem cells are active in the mouse liver from tenth embryonic day, and in the spleen from thirteenth embryonic day, but the bone marrow becomes the primary site of haematopoiesis from eighteenth embryonic day onwards. The predominant site of haematopoiesis in the adult mouse is the bone marrow of the long bones and haematopoietic activity in the liver can be seen in response to disease.

The primary lymphoid organs are the bone marrow and thymus and the secondary lymphoid organs, include the lymph nodes, spleen and mucosa associated lymphoid tissues. The former organs are responsible for production and maturation of the B - and T- lymphocytes respectively and the latter organs maintain populations of mature lymphocytes and are the sites of antigenic stimulation. The lymphoid and haematopoietic systems are composed of multiple organs and tissues distributed throughout the body and are responsible for the development of the immune response, and the production of the blood's cellular components, respectively.

There are complex interactions between the different organs of the lymphoid system, which is a dynamic system reacting to changes in antigenic stimulation throughout life. These reactions can be manifested as morphological changes in the different components of the system. There can also be pronounced strain-, genetic-, age-, and sex dependent variations in the function and normal appearance of lymphoid organs, which need to be taken into account when performing histopathological evaluation of these tissues.

11- Which organ is the site of early activation for haematopoietic stem cells in mouse?

1) Blood tissue
2) Bone marrow
3) Hepatic parenchyma
4) Lymphoid structure of spleen

12- Which definition is contrary to the meaning of haematopoiesis?

1) Blood production
2) Formation of blood cells
3) Synthesis of blood tissue
4) Destruction of blood tissue

13- In the second paragraph, 'The former organs' refers to

1) spleen and lymph nodes
2) thymus and bone marrow
3 ) secondary lymphoid organs
3) mucosa associated lymphoid tissues

14- According to the text, which of the following statements is True?

1) Reaction to changes in antigenic stimulation is undertaken by lymphoid system.
2) There are complex interactions between the lymphoid and haematopoietic systems.
3) The haematopoietic system is responsible for reaction to changes in antigenic stimulation.
4) The lymphoid and haematopoietic systems involve in the development of the immune response.
15- In histopathological evaluation of lymphoid system, all of the following factors should be considered EXCEPT----------.
5) changes in antigenic stimulation
6) variations in dependence with genetics
7) morphological changes of lymphoid organs

4 ) any changes in shape, size and also function

## PASSAGE 2:

Innate immunity is the defense system with which animals and humans are born. It protects them against all antigens. Innate immunity involves barriers that keep harmful materials from entering the body. These barriers form the first line of defense in the immune response. In response to microbes, dendritic cells, macrophages, and other cells secrete some small proteins controlling the growth and activity of immune system cells and blood cells, the cytokines, which mediate many of the cellular reactions of innate immunity. These are soluble proteins that mediate immune and inflammatory reactions and are responsible for communications between leukocytes and between leukocytes and other cells.

Toll-like receptors play crucial roles in the innate immune system by recognizing pathogen-associated molecular patterns derived from various microbes. Adhesion of bacterial components such as lipopolysaccharides or of viral molecules such as double-stranded ribonucleic acid to Toll-like receptors of dendritic cells and macrophages is a powerful excitant for cytokine secretion by the cells.

Most of the molecularly defined cytokines are called interleukins, by convention, implying that these molecules are produced by leukocytes and act on leukocytes. Moreover, many cytokines are produced by or act on cells other than leukocytes. In innate immunity, the principal sources of cytokines are dendritic cells and macrophages activated by recognition of microbes. Cytokines also are produced in cell-mediated immunity. In this type of adaptive immunity, the major sources of cytokines are helper T lymphocytes.

16- Which definition is contrary to the specifications of the innate immunity?

1) The prime barrier of the defensive system
2) It is a spontaneous and nonspecific immunity
3) The immunity being established from the birth
4) This immunity is achieved by environmental controllers

17- All of the following statements about the cytokines are true EXCEPT that they ----------.

1) are mediators of inflammatory reactions
2) can be resulted from acquired immunity
3) control the activity of immune system cells
4) are involved in leukocytes communications

18- Which definition about the Toll-like receptors is NOT true?

1) They are derived from a variety of microbes.
2) They are involved in the innate immune system.
3) They can detect molecular patterns accompanied by pathogens.
4) These receptors are related to macrophages and dendritic cells.

19- Which of the following actions accounts for a stimulant for cellular cytokine secretion?

1) Activation of dendritic cells and macrophages.
2) Joining of bacterial components with lymphatic cells.
3) Binding of bacterial lipopolysaccharides to Toll-like receptors.
4) Adhesion of double-stranded ribonucleic acid to bacterial components.

20- According to the last paragraph, which statement is True?

1) Interleukins are produced by non- leukocytic cells.
2) Helper $T$ lymphocytes are involved in innate immunity.
3) Majority of cytokine production is through cell-mediated immunity.
4) Helper T lymphocytes produce cytokines in cell-mediated immunity.

## PASSAGE 3:

The small intestine is a tube roughly twenty feet long divided into the duodenum, jejunum and ileum. The majority of chemical digestive reactions happen in the most cranial part of the intestines which is also smoother than the rest of the intestines. Gastric muscles churn the bolus formed in the mouth and mix it with gastric juices to form a liquid that is called chyme and is into the small intestines. Macromolecules such as proteins, fats, complex carbohydrates, and nucleic acids are broken down into small molecules that are more easily absorbed mostly in the small intestine.

Pancreatic enzymes, bicarbonate and bile are secreted into the duodenum to breakdown nutrients in the chyme so that they can be readily absorbed. Bicarbonate neutralizes corrosive stomach acid in the small intestine. Pancreatic enzymes include lipases, peptidases and amylases. Lipases break down fats. Peptidases break down proteins. Amylases break down carbohydrates.

Most absorption in the simple monogastric digestive system happens in the jejunum. Fats are passed into the lymphatic system. Glucose, amino acids and other nutrients are absorbed into the blood stream. The cecum is a blind sac at the end of the large intestine. A finger shaped appendix with no functional role today, extents from the cecum. The colon is the site of bacterial fermentation. The large intestine is filled with a huge amount of bacteria that ferment undigested carbohydrate. Water and salt reabsorption also occurs in the large intestine.

21- In which of the following organs, the most digestive chemical reaction occurs?

1) Duodenum
2) Jejunum
3) Ileum
4) Colon

22- Which statement about the nature of chyme is True?

1) It comes from the mouth to the stomach.
2) The chyme is a solid form of gastric juices.

3 ) It is a mixture of gastric juices with the bolus in the small intestine.
4) It is a combination of the bolus with gastric juices in the stomach.

23- All of the following chemicals are involved in breaking down of nutrients in the chyme EXCEPT
2) gastric acid

1) bicarbonate
2) pancreatic enzymes

24- The activity which is NOT a defined action of the pancreatic enzymes is breaking down the ----------

1) fats through lipases
2) proteins with peptidases
3) minerals with bicarbonate
4) carbohydrates by amylases

25- All of the following statements, according to the last paragraph, are true EXCEPT

1) the colon is the site of salt and water reabsorption
2) in continuation of the cecum appendix is located
3) bacterial fermentation is done inside the large intestine
4) amino acids, glucose and fats are passed into the lymphatic vessels


هـ - - تفاوت آنتىبادىهاى خنثى كننده با ساير آنتىبادیها كدام است؟
r (r) تا زمان نامحدودى در بدن باقى مىمانند.
(Y) مانع ايجاد عفونت و يا علائم بيمارى مى شوند \& $\mathrm{ABO}_{\mathrm{g}}^{\mathrm{gh}} \mathrm{Cr}_{\mathrm{F}} \quad \mathrm{MN}, \mathrm{ABO}(\mathrm{r} \quad \mathrm{MN}(\mathrm{r} \quad \mathrm{Rh}(1$ rv N وجود ناحيه (T)


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NK ( ${ }{ }^{\circ}$
Tc ( ${ }^{( }$
Th (r
B ()
مغز استخوان چه نوع بافتى است؟ -
() بافت لنفاوى مركزى است ولى نقش اطرافى همر دارد. Y) بافت لنفاوى مركزى است ولى نقش اطرافى ندارد.
 مسير فرعى كمیلمان توسط كدام مولكولها فعال مى شود؟ (Y)
(Y
¢ ¢
() مانوز
(
با با كدام روش مىتوان وجود پادتن عليه پروتئينهاى مختلف يك جرم را به تفكيك تشخيص داد؟

 (Y نياز به مواد كمك ايمنى ندارند.
() به تزريق يادآور نياز ندارند.


(Y ايديوتيپ ثابت و ايزوتيب تغيير مى كند.
() ايزوتيپ ثابت و ايديوتيپ تغيير مى كندي ايند

كدام موارد در كشتار غيروابسته به اكسيثن توسط نوتروفيل و ماكروفارز نقش دارند؟ FD

\&\&- نقصان توليد كدام ماده علت بيمارى گرانولوماتوز مزمن (Y) (Y) است
Tc يرفورين در لنفوسيت (T)
) آباكسيزنه در ماكروفار

HLA class II در سطح كدام ياختهها بيان مىشوند؟ (FV

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(ヶ) ايجاد التهاب
r
() ترميم بافتى

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Y) لاكتوفرين و ميلوریراكسيداز }
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& \text { ( ) اينترفرون و ميلويراكسيداز }
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Immunomodulation \＆Immunoregulation－－

 محل التهاب مىشود، چیيست؟
IL－6（ ${ }^{\text {c }}$
IFN－$\alpha$（r
TNF－$\alpha$（
IL－1ß（）
－DF
（Y）ميلوپراكسيداز
（）كاتالاز
（Y）NADPH（

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كه－كدام بافتها بهطور معمول دور از دسترس سيستم ايمنى بدن قرار دارند؟

كدام گزينه در مورد لنفوسيتهاى T تنظيمى، نادرست است؟
（ヶ）داراى بيان افزايشيافته FOXP3 است．
「
－ه＾كدام سايتوكاين توسط ياخته T توليد و انترفرون ايمن ناميده مىشود؟

－ 09
（ ）ايمنى غيرفعال اكتسابى（Y）ايمنى فعال اكتسابى
「





ك ك
Ts ${ }_{(4}$
Tc ( ${ }^{( }$
Th2 (r
Th1 (1
Y
Antigen ( $\Gamma$
Co-stimulatory molecules ( $\uparrow$
زنجيره ${ }_{2}$ ماكروكلوبولين در ساختار كداميك از مولكولها وجود دارد؟
BCR ( $\uparrow$
MHC class I ( $\uparrow$

- §A

TFNの $(\uparrow$ IL-5 (

IFN ${ }^{\gamma}(\gamma$
IL-4 ()



[^0]V9-
٪) ازدياد حساسيت نوع ¢) ازدياد حساسيت نوع III II

در طول ورود زنوم ويروسى به سلول رخ میىدهد. .
() ويروس و سلول ميزبان (Y) لايه كربوهيدراتى و سيتويالاسم


كا - اCCR5 (4 ICAM-1 ( $\Gamma$

CD25 ( r
CD4 (1 -Ar
Hanta virus ( $Y$ CCHF virus (1
Togoto virus (f
Varicella virus ( $\Gamma$

- AT


 ¢




 مناسب با ميزبان و محيط خارج است
شايعترين زمان سقط ناشى از ابتلا به Trichomonas foetus در كاو باردار كدام است؟ (1) يك تا سه ماهگَى
¢^- احتمال رخداد عوارض چششمى در كدام نماتود اسب وجود نداردْ؟


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& \text { () خردايمن }
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بيوشيمين


I-Y

| ¢¢) سلول عضله قلبى | \%) سلول كبدى |  | () آدييوسيت آيديت كداميك از تركيبات زير |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (Y إ استواستيك اس |  | ) إ استون |
|  | ¢ |  | r |
| -1.F |  |  |  |
| ¢¢ | V |  | ) |
|  |  | (Y) نقش | كدام ويتامين در سنتر |
| E $(4$ | D ( ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | C (r | A (1) |

HDL ( ${ }^{\uparrow}$
$\operatorname{LP}(\mathrm{a})(r$
 (l•` His ( $\Gamma$

Arg ( $\Gamma$
Glu ()
$\operatorname{Trp}\left({ }^{\prime}\right.$
LDL ( $\uparrow$
VLDL ()

Y (Y) سنتز اسيد چرب
() كتورنز
¢¢) جرخه ترى كربوكسيليى اسيد
؟) فسفريلاسيون اكسيداتيو

 -11. ( ) كراتين فسفات

## بيولوزى سلولى و مولكولي:

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& \text { (Y) كاتالاز } \\
& \text { ¢ } \\
& \text { (Y) سنتز RNA (Y } \\
& \text { ¢ } \\
& \text { () ) پراكسيداز } \\
& \text { ( }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { () ا) ترميم } \\
& \text { ( } \\
& \text { r|ll| }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Y ساختمان سهبعدى پروتئين (Y }
\end{aligned}
$$

> () () توالى خطى اسيدهاى آمينه
> ٪) در دصد هر اسيدآمينه در پروتئين

ها 11 －كداميك در مورد »اسيدهاى نوكلئيكى، درست است؟ （ DNA（） نوعى اسيد نوكلئيكى است كه قند پنج كربنه موجود در نوكلئوتيدهاى تشكيلدهنده آن از نوع دى اكسى ريبوز است． （ DNA（个 ريبوز است．
（RNA DNA（个 از نوع ريبوز است．
118－كدام مورد از مواد اوليه براى انجام PCR نيست؟
dNTP（r
Taq Poly merase（ $\uparrow$ رايجترين روش شيميايى سنجش پروتئين تام پلاسما كدام است؟－IIV
－ا11＾قطعات اوكازاكى در كداميکى از مراحل توليد مىشوند؟
（ ）（Transcription）（Replication）DNA（Y）هسخهبرداری（T）
（
－119－نسخهبردارى از رونوشت DNA در تشكيل مولكول RNA در كدام قسمت از سلول اتفاق مىافتد؟


ا「| - كدام مورد درباره تفاوتها و شباهتهاى اشكال B، B و Z در DNA، درست است؟
() شكل Z برخلاف دو شكل ديگَر راستگرد است.
Y) شكل Z برخلاف دو شكل ديگر چپگرد است.

\＆（

Oxidation of methionine（ $r$
Hydrolysis（ $\uparrow$
（个


() نو كلئوتيد حاوى زانتين، اينوزين نام دارد.


¢

تشكيل مى شوند. و در جهت $\qquad$ آه آ در رونويسى DNA قطعات اوكازاكى در رشته

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\Delta^{\prime} \rightarrow r^{\prime}-\text { پ پيرو }
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צזا- كدام جمله در مورد RNA پلىمراز، نادرست است؟
) ) نياز به رونوشت DNA
ץ) قدرت تصحيح عمل خود را ندارد.
ケ) براى شروع عمل پِ

VV متصل مى شود؟
 1r^- مصرف طولانىمدت آنتىييوتيك، مانع سنتز داخلى (داخل بدن) تمام ويتامينهاى زير مىشود، بهجز:
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$B_{r}(r$
K (1

$10(4$

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$\Delta$ ( $r$
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& r^{\prime} \rightarrow \Delta^{\prime} \text { - يسرو (r } \\
& \Delta^{\prime} \rightarrow \mu^{\prime \prime} \text { - }
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[^0]:    Vя

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    \begin{aligned}
    & \text { (Y) آيويتوزيس آ } \\
    & \text { () كمثِلمان }
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    \begin{aligned}
    & \text { محل تكثير كداميك از عوامل ويروس ذيل هسته است؟ -VV } \\
    & \text { ( ) آنفلوانزا (Y) }
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    \begin{aligned}
    & \text { ( } \\
    & \text { كدام مورد جهت تكثير همه ويروسها لازم و ضرورى است؟ } \\
    & \text { () ارتباط mRNAهاى ويروسى با ريبوزومهاى آزاد در سيتوپيلاسم سلول آلوهه } \\
    & \text { (Y) سنتز mRNA ويروسى بهوسيله RNA پيلىمراز كدشده توسط ويروس }
    \end{aligned}
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