

* قاوطلب گرامى، عدم درج مشخصات و امضا در مندرجات جدول زير، بهمنزلهُ عدم حضور شما در جلسهُ 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 ---------- 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:

Although the chemical digestion of protein begins in the stomach through the actions of pepsin, most of the digestion of protein takes place in the small intestine. Indeed, individuals with complete gastrectomy can still completely digest protein, although the homogenization of chyme through chemical and physical digestion in the stomach aids this process.

The proteases that function in the small intestine come from two major sources: membrane bound enzymes on the brush-border of the intestinal mucosa, and enzymes secreted into the small intestine from the pancreas. The pancreatic enzymes, along with bicarbonate salts, are components of pancreatic juice which is secreted primarily when food enters the small intestine through the pyloric sphincter.

Chemicals in the chyme induce cells in the small intestine to secrete the hormones secretin, which stimulates water and bicarbonate secretion in the pancreas, and cholecystokinin, which stimulates enzyme secretion in the pancreas. These hormones, in turn, cause the pancreas to release pancreatic juice through the duodenal papilla. A number of different proteases are found within pancreatic juice, but most are released as zymogens (inactive enzymes). Enzymes in the brush-border activate these zymogens, which ultimately digest the polypeptides into a combination of free amino acids, dipeptides, and tripeptides that are absorbed by the intestinal epithelium.

11- The word "gastrectomy" in the first paragraph means

1) incisioned stomach
2) removed stomach
3) removed digestive canal
4) incisioned digestive canal

12- The origin of the proteases in the small intestine is

1) duodenal secretions
2) intestines and pancreas
3) stomach and intestines
4) pancreas and intestinal mucosa

13- Regarding to the presence of bicarbonate salts, all of the following statements are correct EXCEPT

1) these salts originate from the stomach
2) they are some contents of pancreatic juice
3) in association with pancreatic juice, they enter the pylorus
4) their secretion is concurrent with entering food into the intestine

14- The causative factor for stimulation of enzyme secretion in the pancreas is $\qquad$

1) zymogens
2) cholecystokinin
3) secretin
4) gastrin

15- Which of the following is NOT a component of digested polypeptides?

1) Dipeptides
2) Tripeptides
3) Free amino acids
4) Combined amino acids

## PASSAGE 2:

The digestive system consists of the digestive tract - oral cavity, esophagus, stomach, small and large intestines, rectum, and anus-and its associated glands-salivary glands, liver, and pancreas. Its function is to obtain from ingested food the molecules necessary for the maintenance, growth, and energy needs of the body. Mouth is a specialized region of the digestive tract designed to break up large particles of food into smaller, more manageable particles. While chewing, food is transformed into what is called a bolus, a food ball, and then forced down the throat by the tongue.

Saliva is added to moisten food and initiates the breakdown of carbohydrates by amylase. The bolus enters the stomach by passing through a valve-like cardiac sphincter. The first step in digestion occurs in the mouth, where food is moistened by saliva and ground by the teeth into smaller pieces. Digestion continues in the stomach and small intestine, which in the latter, food's basic components are absorbed. The above mentioned absorbed food ingredients include amino acids, monosaccharides, free fatty acids. Macromolecules such as proteins, fats, complex carbohydrates, and nucleic acids are broken down into small molecules that are more easily absorbed through the lining of the digestive tract, mostly in the small intestine.

16- The term 'digestive tract' in paragraph 1 refers to ------------.

1) the total digestive system
2) the digestive associated glands
3) salivary glands, liver, and pancreas
4) the organs from the oral cavity to the anus

17- The principal site of bolus formation is in the

1) stomach followed by digestion
2) mouth due to chewing process
3) salivary gland through enzyme secretion
4) mouth resulted from breakdown of carbohydrates

18- Absorption of the food components takes place ----------.

1) throughout the intestines
2) in the pylorus of stomach
3) in the small intestine
4) in the cardiac sphincter

19- All of the following substances are mentioned as the food's basic components absorbed in the digestive tract EXCEPT

1) amino acids
2) free fatty acids
3) liposaccharides
4) monosaccharides

20- The most appropriate title for this passage is ----------.

1) The digestive tract
2) The digestive system
3) Food's basic components
4) Digestion and absorption

## PASSAGE 3:

A tooth consists of enamel, dentin, cementum and pulp tissue. The portion of a tooth exposed to the oral cavity is known as the dental crown, and the portion below the dental crown is known as the tooth root. The major part of the tooth is dentin, a highly mineralized tissue. It underlies the enamel of the crown and the cementum of the root in brachydont teeth, and also underlies the enamel of the body in hypsodont teeth. Although, the former kind is not as tall as the latter ones. It also forms the wall of the pulp cavity. It consists of a matrix of organic material, mainly collagen fibrils and glycoproteins, upon which is deposited minerals including primarily hydroxyapatite with some carbonate, magnesium, and fluoride. 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, or tomes fibers lie in roughly parallel anastomotic channels, the dentinal tubules. 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 odontoblasts and the mineralized dentin. Interglobular dentin is composed of small 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 dentinocementum junction. 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.

21- The phrase 'the latter ones' in paragraph 1 refers to

1) hypsodont teeth
2) brachydont teeth
3) the enamel of the body
4) the crown and the cementum

22- According to the first paragraph, which statement is true?

1) The wall of the pulp cavity is formed by enamel.
2) In dentin, the organic materials lie over the minerals.
3) In hypsodont teeth, enamel covers dentin at the body of teeth.
4) In brachydont teeth, dentin covers enamel at the crown and the cementum.

23- All of the following issues about the odontoblasts are true EXCEPT that ---------.

1) dentin and dental pulp are produced by these cells
2) tomes fibers are surrounded by the Peritubular dentin
3) their processes are located inside the dentinal tubules
4) glycoproteins with collagen fibrils constitutes predentin

24- The areas of the interglobular dentin can be found

1) in proximity of the enamel
2) between the crown and dental root
3) close to the pulp cavity and odontoblasts
4) at the junction of the enamel and cementum

25- Which statement is in contrast with the characteristics of the hypsodont teeth?

1) They are taller than the brachydont teeth.
2) Presence of enamel plicae and infundibula is unique.
3) Appearance of occlusal surface is a feature of these teeth.
4) Invagination of the dentin into the enamel and cementum.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { () كليفرم }
\end{aligned}
$$

( ) كَليسين

> ( ديسانترى باسيلى به بيمارى حاصل از كدام مورد از عوامل كفتنه مى () شيگًا (Y) ويبريو كلرا

> rץ مكانيسم عمل كدام مور از توكسينها، از طر يق ايجاد تغييرات مورفولوزيكىى در غشاى روده است؟
> () كلراتوكسين
> (Y) شيكاتوكسين (Y)
> (
> ¢ r٪- كداميكى از توكسينهاى زير مقاوم به حرارت است؟
> (Y توكسين بوتولينوم
> ¢ ¢ توكسين باسيلوس سرئوس فرم اسهالى
> () كلراتوكسين

> () حساس به حرارت است.
> 「
> \& צ- كدام مورد، بيان كننده مكانيسم عمل كلراتوكسين است؟

> Debaryomyces ( $\tau$
> Rhodotorola ()
> Hanseniaspora ( $\uparrow$ Cryptococcus ( $\uparrow$


كدام مورد از آفلاتوكسينها، توسط تمام نزادهاى آفلاتوكسين مثبت توليد مىشود و قوىترين آنها نيز است؟ $\begin{array}{llll}\mathrm{G}_{\Gamma}(\uparrow & \mathrm{G}_{1}(\Gamma & \mathrm{B}_{\Gamma}(\Gamma & \left.\mathrm{B}_{1}\right)\end{array}$
'صول نتَهدلارى مواد غذاييي:

(Y
() ) باسيلوس سرئوس
 - - كداميك از پارامترها جهت مقايسه مقاومت حرارتى ميكروارگانيسمهاى مختلف مناسب است؟ F Value ( $r$

Z Value (।
D Value (
Thermal death time ( $\uparrow$
( كداميك از تركيبات مواد غذايى، باعث افزايش اثر كشندگى حرارت مىشوه؟



「 ( تخريب ديواره سلولى

هـ - در كدام ماده غذايی سيستم لاكتوپر اكسيداز بهطور طبيعى بهعنوان بازدارنده ميكروبى وجود دارد؟

هя - كداميك از جنسهاى باكتريايى زير توانايى رشد در شربتها و مواد غذايى با غلظت بالاى قند را داراست؟
 كدام مورد، مقدار آبى است كه در صورت وجود مقادير بالاتر از آن احتمال رشد كپك وجود دارد؟ - QV Active Water ( $Y$ Relative Humidity (1 Free Water ( $\uparrow$

Alarm Water ( ${ }^{( }$

- QA كَفته مىشود؟



كه.

(Y) اثر بر سنتريروتئين آ
¢








lrD (4) مفهوم
D آر ارش
ار ارش
() عدد F
-99 - معمولاً تأثير CO



 ك كدام باكترى در برابر پر توهاى يونيزه حساستر است؟ -VI
(٪) اشريشيا كلاى آثروجينوزا
-Vr

-Vr
( بالای
كدام ميكرواركانيسم در مرباجات ايجاد فساد مى كند؟ -VF
Candida lipolytica ( $Y$
Candida famata ()
Saccharomycess cerevisiae ( ${ }^{\varphi}$
Saccharomyces rouxii ( $\Gamma$
 () پارابن

شيمسى مو/د غذا يين:

عمده اسيدهاى چرب تشكيلدهننده شير نشخوار كنندگًان كدام است؟ -V\&

٪
شير پس چرخ جزء كدام دسته از دسپرسيونهاى غذايی دو فازى است؟

كدام دسته از تركيبات شيميايى بهعنوان عامل طعم بياتى در فراوردههاى لبنى محسوب مىشود؟ -VA
٪
س) لاكتون
(Y) متيونال
(1) لينالول
-Yq - كدام اسيدآمينه بهعنوان شاخص ارزيابى ارزش غذايى و سنجش ميزان پايدارى پروتئينها در طى فراورىهـا اهميـت بيشترى دارد؟
 - -
() آنزيم ليپوكسيزناز تأثيرى روى كلروفيل ندارد.



كدام آزمون با اندازهگيرى اكسيداسيون روغنها مر تبط نيست؟


افزودن كدام ويتامين در كوشتهاى عمل آورىشده، مانع از تشكيل نيتروز آمينها مىشود؟ -Ar
E ( ${ }^{4}$
C ( ${ }^{\top}$
$\mathrm{B}_{1}$ ( $Y$
A (1)
( روش رفراكتومترى يا انكسارسنجى براى اندازهگيرى كدام شاخص در عسل استفاده مى
(1) قند
-AF كدام تركيب، جزء افزودنىهاى غذايى با خاصيت ضد كلوخهشدن و روانساز است؟ ( )
(1) مالتول (Y) بنتونيت


( ) آويدين ^^- كدام فلز در محل فعال آنزيم ليبوكسيزناز وجود دارد؟
(4) منيزيم
(
(Y) آهن
(1) مس

كدام گزينه در مورد ميزان حلاليت در آب و اكسيداسيون ايزومرهاى آلفا و بتا ـ دى ـ گلوكز توسط آنزيم گَلـوكز اكسيداز، درست است؟

(Y) ميزان حلاليت در آب گلوكز آلفا و ميزان نسبى اكسيداسيون كَلوكا

 ^^^
 - ^9

|  |  | r/^ معادل pH (r |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | بشتر است؟ | مقدار قند الكلى كد |
| ¢ | ¢) | (Y) | ) ( انگّور | -91


 - دهيدراسيون و دكربوكسيلاسيون كدام ويتامين، فور فورال توليد مى كند؟
A ${ }^{4}$
$B_{1}$ (
$B_{2}(Y$
C (1
r
(1) اسكلرویروتئينها

(1) ريبوز






كدام بخش از پروتئينهاى سفيده تخمرمرغ بدتر تيب، مسئول ايجاد كف و پايدارى آن است؟ -

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Y) اووموسين - ليزوزيم ابيم } \\
& \text { ) ( ليزوزيم - اووموسين }
\end{aligned}
$$


 -99 أفت پتانسيل در عرض لايههاى يونى از طرف ذره كلوئيدى بهسوى محلول، چه نام دارد؟


كليات بهد/شت و كنترل كيفى مواد غذايين:







¢ ¢ ) از ط ط
٪) از از طريق سبزيجات


 (
كداميى از باكترىهاى غذازاد، ارتباط نزديكى با بلاياى طبيعى از قبيل سيل و زلزله دارد؟



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { () كمييلوباكتر ججونى } \\
& \text { ٪) سالمونلا تيفى موريوم }
\end{aligned}
$$

1-9- در كدام مورد نگَهدارى مواد غذايى در يخحّال راه مناسبى جهت جلوگَيرى از مسموميت غذايى است؟

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Y }
\end{aligned}
$$

() كلستريديوم بوتولينوم تيپ ()
(٪) ليستريا مونوسايتوجنز ()

> Cross-Contamination - 11• (Y
> () باسيلوس سرئوس

> -III - كداميك از غذاها، در مسموميت غذايى حاصل از مصرف برنجهاى سنتى نقش مهمهترى دارد؟
> (Y

> () شيحگلا سونئى
> (



-119- كدام متابوليت ميكروبى براى ارزيابى كيفيت ميكروبى كنسرو ماهىهاى خانواده اسكمبروئيده مورد استفاده قرار مىگيرد؟

-


Water jet ( $\uparrow$

「 الكتريكى
$\mathrm{CO}_{\text {r }}$ (1

اس اسهال شديد از جمله نشانههاى مسموميت با كدام سم است؟
Ciguatera toxin ( $\uparrow \quad$ Okadaic acid ( $\Gamma \quad$ Domoic acid ( $\gamma \quad$ Brevitoxin () سץ

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (ITF } \\
& \text { † خ) ضبط استخوان و اجازه مصرف لاشه } \\
& \text { (Y) اجازه مصرف لاشه و ضبط اندرونه } \\
& \text { () ) ضبط كلى لاشه و اندرونه } \\
& \text { (1) ضبط لاشه و اجازه مصرف اندرونه } \\
& \text { (Ira كداميك از منابع بهعنوان منشأ آلتروموناس از اهميت بيشترى بر خوردار است؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

