

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

|  | با آگًاهى كامل، يكسانبودن شمارئ صندلى خود با $\qquad$ با شمارهٔ داوطلبى $\qquad$ اينجانب شمارهٔ داوطلبى مندرج در بالاى كارت ورود به جلسه، بالاى پاسخنامه و دفتر چهٔ سؤالات، نوع و كد كنترل درج شده <br>  |
| :---: | :---: |



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:

Akabane disease causes reproductive failure and foetal deformities in cattle, sheep and goats. It is an arbovirus and a member of the Simbu serogroup in the family Peribunyaviridae. Akabane virus is common in many tropical and subtropical areas in the Eastern Hemisphere where its distribution depends on the seasonal distribution of Culicoides brevitarsis (a biting midge) that transmits the virus.

Hosts include ruminants, other ungulates, including horses and pigs. Akabane virus is not transmitted between animals by direct contact. The presence of virus in the blood usually occurs 1 to 6 days after infection, during which Akabane virus is transmitted across the placenta to the foetus. Disease due to infection of the foetus does not become evident until the animal is either born or aborted. While animals that are pregnant when infected usually recover, the offspring is usually lost. Natural infection produces lifelong immunity unless infected as a foetus before immunity is reached. Ruminants do not become long-term carriers of Akabane virus.

Congenital disease include; arthrogryposis, hydranencephaly, torticollis, scoliosis, kyphosis and spina bifida. Amongst them arthrogryposis happens some months later at the peak of the outbreak. As a result, outbreaks often occur as a series of overlapping syndromes. Hydranencephaly occurs late in the epizootic. Limb deformities due to arthrogryposis may lead to difficult labour and possible death. Calves with hydranencephaly show ataxia, blindness and have a poor or absent sucking reflex.

11- All statements about the transmission of Akabane virus is true EXCEPT $\qquad$

1) transmission of the virus through the placenta to the foetus is possible
2) infected animals can directly transmit the virus to each other
3) distribution of Culicoides brevitarsis can spread the virus
4) ruminants may be carriers of the virus temporally

12- Virus can be found as common in all of the following body systems EXCEPT $\qquad$

1) respiratory system
2) circulatory system
3) reproductive system
4) central nervous system

13- At the peak of the outbreak, which of the following disorders may occur?

1) Overlapping syndromes
2) Fixed contracted joints
3) Absent sucking reflex
4) Congenital diseases

14- The word "epizootic" in paragraph 3 means all of the following EXCEPT

1) Congenital
2) Contagious
3) Epidemic
4) Transmissible

15- Which disorder is excluded from the reasons for inability of the calves to milk consumption?

1) Not being able to see
2) Lack of coordination
3) Deformities of the limbs
4) Absence of a part of the brain

## PASSAGE 2:

Infection with Nipah virus as a zoonotic virus can cause mild to severe disease, including swelling of the brain and potentially death. This virus can cause fatal illness in people and animals including pigs, horses, dogs, cats and is therefore of considerable public health and veterinary concern. Fruit bats are the natural hosts for Nipah virus, but infection in bats causes no apparent disease. Some of clusters of cases appear to involve direct bat-human transmission, and some have evident human-tohuman transmission. This is a highly contagious disease in swine. The majority of infections in pigs are asymptomatic, but symptomatic cases show high body temperature, labored breathing, and neurological signs such as trembling, twitching and muscle spasms.

The clinical course of the disease appears to vary with age. Infection in horses, dogs, cats and humans are ranged from asymptomatic to severe febrile illness, with respiratory or neurologic presentation. Nipah virus infection in people can be asymptomatic, or can result in a spectrum of clinical manifestations, from fever, muscle pain and vomiting, through to pneumonia and encephalitis. The first reported outbreak of Nipah virus infection in 1998 is thought to be due to a combination of factors: land-use change resulting in habitat loss, encroachment of pig farms into remnant habitat, and the local farming practice of planting fruit trees in proximity of the pig sheds. Infection spread locally, and subsequently more widely, as a result of the movement of asymptomatic pigs for trade. The majority of human cases had a history of direct contact with sick pigs or their contaminated tissues.

16- The sentence ''Nipah virus is a zoonotic virus" means ----------.

1) this virus can be carried by domestic animals
2) it is transferred from an infected animal to healthy ones
3) it can be spread and is common between animals and humans
4) it has the capability of being transferred from humans to animals

17- Which of these groups are excluded from animals being as transferees for Nipah virus?

1) Ruminants
2) Swine
3) Carnivores
4) Perissodactyla

18- The most affected body organs by infection with Nipah virus with apparent clinical signs are ----------.

1) integument and the skin
2) genital and urinary system
3) respiratory system with digestive tract
4) central nervous system and respiratory system

19- All of the following are the causative factors for the first reported outbreak of the infection, EXCEPT

1) planting fruit trees close to swine pens
2) limitation of the natural habitats for pigs
3) changes in the fields and farms of the animals
4) placement of a crowded of animals in closed pens

20- It can be concluded from the passage that

1) fruit bats are the animal reservoir for Nipah virus
2) in the natural hosts of Nipah virus, no apparent disease is observed
3) Nipah virus is an infectious disease transmitted from the birds to animals
4) infection with Nipah virus can lead to high mortality in animals and humans

## PASSAGE 3:

Mycotic or fungal infections get their name from the fact that they are caused by different types of fungi. They tend to get divided into groups depending on which type of fungus is involved. Some fungal infections are systemic, meaning that they affect animal's internal organs, while others are localized and affect small areas of skin. Fungal diseases affect the health and consequently the survival of wild and domesticated animals. In this respect there is a close relationship between humans and animals since they suffer from many of the same fungal pathogens. The zoonotic diseases are able to be transmitted from wild, agricultural, and domestic animals to humans either directly or through vectors.

Fungal activities promote herbal growth, recycle nutrients, create soils and degrade organic matter. In the absence of fungi saprobic activities, humans will drown in a deep layer of leaf litter. They regulate biodiversity and can induce parasitic infection in humans, animals, and also in plants. They also produce fermentation products for humans and serve as food for animals and humans. Fungal infections occur when fungal spores that an animal has come into contact with in the environment enter the body. This is normally via inhalation into the respiratory system, or via the skin. Fungi have variable biochemistry and produce myriads of chemical compounds. Many of these biochemicals are used by humans as medicines and other industrial chemicals. Moreover, in dogs as an instance, cryptococcosis is contracted via inhaling spores. However, most healthy animals do not become ill from this fungus. Instead, it affects those with already weak immune systems and other underlying health problems.

## 21- The zoonotic diseases are usually referred to

$\qquad$

1) affecting with different diseases
2) the pathogens which the animals are exposed to
3) common diseases between animals and humans
4) the pathogens transmitted from wild to domestic animals

22- According to the text, we can define the term "vector" as $\qquad$

1) any transmitter organism
2) infected animals and humans
3) animals affected with a disease
4) humans exposed to pathogens

23- Which of the following phrases are considered as the saprobic activities of fungi?

1) Recycling nutrients
2) Reducing organic matter
3) Raising the growth of plants
4) Serving as industrial chemicals

24- All of the following functions are attributed to fungi EXCEPT

1) biodiversity regulation
2) providing food for plants
3) possessing a parasitic effect
4) making fermentation products

25- The word 'myriads' in paragraph 2 means

1) thousands
2) minimal rate
3) medial amount
4) limited number


سو - سو
( ) سطح سوم (Y) سطح دوم ) مقدماتى اول
 ه० ب قلاده سگَ آبستن با اين آزمون آزمايش شوند، نتيجه آزمايش چند قلاده سگَ بهطور كاذب منفى خواهد شد؟
10 (
a (
90 ( 4
ro ( ${ }^{\mu}$
rq- براى تعيين شيوع كشتاركاهى سل تاوى كدام مطالعه توصيه مىشود؟
Co-hort ( $Y$
Survey ()
Case control ( $\Gamma$
Cross-sectional study ( ${ }^{\boldsymbol{c}}$

- 


 () دارای مواجهه هستند


(Y) در حد انتظار حضور داشته باشد.

() شيوع بالايى داشته باشد.

rr- كدام تعريف در مورد قرنطينه، درست است؟



¢





خطر نسبى برابر كدام مورد خواهد بود؟

| $r(r$ | $r()$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\varphi(r$ | $r(r$ |

# با با كدام مطالعه بهتر مىتوان به رابطه علت ـ معلولى پیى برد؟ <br> Case cohort ( $Y$ <br> RCT ( $\uparrow$ <br> Nested case control (1 <br> Case control ( $\Gamma$ 

 غربالگرى محسوب مىشون؟
 تشخيصى و غربالگرى از كدام شاخص استفاده مى شـرود؟
(Y
٪) بروز تجمعى
(Y) شيوع
() بروز



آرمار حياتـي:

- FI

- Pr - Fr باشد، احتمال آنكه ميانگیين هموگَلوبين خون يكى نمونه چند درصد است؟

 ميلى

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

 ه ه رأسى برابر كدام است؟
rr (f
$\wedge(\Gamma$
F (Y
r(l

در توزيع اهر كاه درجه آزادى افزايش يابد، اين توزيع به سمت كدام توزيع ميل مىكند؟ -FV
F ( ${ }^{〔}$
(ケ) يواسون
(Y) به بنجار
() مربع انى

يك مبتلا مشاهده شود، تقريباً بر ابر كدام مور اس است؟

(
() ) محتويات سلول بزرگ بار باشد.

Y ( اين مقدار خطاى اكسل نيست.
٪

 IV1 انتخاب سلول (r)

٪ ( انتقال سلول فعال به نخستين ستون رديف جارى

## 'إيدميولوزى بيمارىهاى واكيردار دام و زئونوزها:

(ه1 - هوشش واكسيناسيون درخصوص كدام بيمارى در سطح محدودترى در كشور انجام مىشود؟ ¢

() شاربن

كدام فراورده لبنى، خطر انتقال بروسلوز به انسان را ندارد؟ - هr

| ¢ + ) سرشير | (\%) خامه | r | () |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | (Y) |  |
| ¢ | rّ) دندان قروحه |  | سقط |




( ) لیتوسبیروز






- بيمارىزايى باسيلوس سرئوس در كاو به كدام شكل بيشتر مطرح است است
\&



پيششگيرى سطح سوم در مورد كداميك از بيمارىها مطرح است؟ -VD


## ' يپيدميولوزى بيمارىهاى غيرواگير د/م:

Y) عامل مستعدكننده استئومالاسى در دامهاى بالغ دفع كلسيم و فسفر از طريق شير و يا آبستنى است.

 ايجاد كرد.

صافشدن برجستگى هاى طبيعى كف پا در ماكيان ناشى از كمبود كدام ويتامين رخ مىدهد؟ -VV
D ( ${ }^{4}$
C ${ }^{\mu}$
B ( $Y$
A (1)

كدام مورد درخصوص تأثير pH بر سلامتى آبزيان، نادرست است؟ -VA

 ؟) تغييرات pH آب در شرايط پرورش ماهى در آب دريا مشكل قابل توجهى را براى آبزيان ايجاد نمى كند. ¢ كتوز در گوسفند به كدام شكل بروز مى كند؟ -VQ
() گوارشى Y Y) عصبى Y) تحليل برنده

فلجى دورهاى همراه با هيیوكالمى (AEH) در كدام حيوان ديده مىشوه؟

| (f) | r) اسب | F | () گوسفند |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

- (1)
() در گاو شيرى شايعتر است.

- كr
() منيزيم
- ^r
(Y مسموميت با آرسنيكى
() كمبود ويتامين E و سلنيوم

٪) مسموميت با سرب (Y)
-AF ( () آ كاهش گاز كلر آب


ץ) كبد چرب
() كتوز


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كدام مورد در خصوص فسفر اوليه در دامها، نادرست است؟ V\& }
\end{aligned}
$$

## ' يمنـىشناسى و كلينيكال پاتولوزثى:

| $\mathrm{O}\left({ }^{\text {¢ }}\right.$ | Z ( ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | F (r | A (1) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | فعاليت آلانين آمينو ترانسفراز در كداميك از حيوانات از بقيه كمتر است - - |  |  |
| ¢ | ( | ( ${ }^{\text {اس }}$ | () |

-^^ از كدام روش براى تشخيص وجود يا عدم پروتئينهاى سرم، وجود پروتئينهــاى تــــ دودمــانى (مونوكلونـال) و ميزان پروتئينها در مايعات بدن استفاده مىشـود؟

-19
Y) آزمايش آَكلوتيناسيون
() كالبدگَشايى

「) علائم بالينى و كالبدگَشايى

- آزمون 2ME ملاك تصميم است؟

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\mu}{\mu_{0}}\left(\begin{array}{l}
\text { بالاتر }
\end{array}\right. \\
& \text {-91 }
\end{aligned}
$$

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


(Y) كبد چرب
(Y) بيمارى صبح روز دوشنبه

؟ّ) تب شير

-     - Y




-9ه- آزمايش HI به چه منظور انجام مىشود؟
(Y) شناسايى نوع آنتىثن

() تعيين عيار ويروس

٪) شناسايى نوع آنتىبادى

آسيبشناسى اختصاصى و اصول كالبدگَشا يیى دميزششكىي:
 () آماس حاد

آزمايش مدفوع كداميك از انگَل ها با وجود حضور انگَل بالغ در روده، منفى است؟ -9V

9^- تشخيص تخم انعلَهاى كليوى از طريق رسوب بهدست آمده از سانتريفورً نمونه ادرار در كدام حيوان امكانیذير نيست؟


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {-99 اسهال مزمن با بوى مدفوع طبيعى در گاو، گوياى كداميكـ از اختلالات نمىتواند باشد؟ } \\
& \text { (Y) اختلالات قلبى } \\
& \text { () إيلونفريت }
\end{aligned}
$$

 باكتر يايى نيستْ
(Y) سالمونلوز (Y) كلى باسيلوز

(1+1-1 اصطلاح »Typhlitis« نشاندهندهُ كدام مورد است؟
(Y) التهاب لوزه0ها
() التهاب سكوم

 بيمارى باشد؟ ( ) آنفلوانزا

( ) لنفوما (r (r لنفوساركوما ) همانزيوساركوما لنفوهمانزيوساركوما

-     - ا.F
() تب برفكى (Y) لكوز گَاوسانان



