

**Example 4**

Nitrogen **fixation** is a process **by which** nitrogen is continuously **fed into** biological circulation. In this process, certain algae and bacteria **convert** nitrogen into ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>). This newly created ammonia is then for the most part absorbed by plants.

The opposite process of denitrification returns nitrogen to the air. During the process of denitrification, bacteria cause some of the nitrates from the soil to convert into gaseous nitrogen or nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O). In this gaseous form the nitrogen returns to the atmosphere.

(from Longman Preparation Course for the TOEFL Test p. 246)

Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Process of Nitrogen Fixation
- B) Two Nitrogen Processes
- C) The Return of Nitrogen to the Air
- D) The Effect of Nitrogen on Plant Life

**پاسخ:** همانطور که در متن مشاهده می شود پاراگراف اول دربارهٔ nitrification (nitrogen fixation) و پاراگراف دوم دربارهٔ denitrification صحبت می کند. با این تفصیل گزینهٔ الف فقط به پاراگراف اول اشاره میکند و با توجه به روی سؤال که از ما ایدهٔ اصلی کل متن (یعنی هر دو پاراگراف) را می خواهد جزئی بوده و لذا نادرست است. گزینهٔ ج به بازگشت نیتروژن به هوا اشاره می کند که این درحقیقت نتیجهٔ همان denitrification می باشد که تنها در پاراگراف دوم به آن اشاره شده است. و اما گزینهٔ د اشاره به تأثیر نیتروژن بر زندگی گیاهان دارد که نسبت به این متن خیلی کلی می باشد و ولذا خارج از بحث این متن است. پس بهترین گزینه، گزینهٔ ب می باشد.

**Passage 4**

For about 4000 million years there was no life on earth. Primitive organic structures (such as bacteria and algae) appeared in the sea more than 3500 million years ago. The age of fish began in the mid Palaeozoic era, about 400 million years ago.

The Devonian period was a time of great topographical change. Mountains were formed. The oceans moved. This movement **exposed** mud, which was **rich in** organic materials. Vegetation grew and then the first insect appeared. After insect developed, **amphibians** appeared.

Reptiles developed during the carboniferous period and became the **dominant** form of life. Some reptiles evolved into **primitive** birds, others into early mammals. At the end of the Mesozoic era the surface of the earth broke up into separate land masses and many reptiles disappeared. The first men appeared about 600000 years ago.

(From Reading and Thinking in English: Concepts in Use, p. 76)

1. What is the main idea in the first paragraph?
  - (A) The time when fish appeared on earth.
  - (B) Some primitive organic structures.
  - (C) When some first primitive organic structures and fish appeared.
  - (D) The time when no life was on earth.
2. What is the author primarily concerned with in this text?
  - (A) The body structure of different living things in different ages.
  - (B) The evolution of primitive organic structures into first man during different periods.
  - (C) How the surface of the earth broke up into separate land masses.
  - (D) Giving a chronological history of man's life on earth.

**یادافزا:**

کلمات مشابه را اشتباه نگیرید:

expose (v.) = مواجه کردن

dispose of (v.) = بیرون انداختن

repose (v.) = آرامیدن - آرمیدن

compose (v.) = تشکیل دادن

همانطور که از سئوالات فوق استنباط می شود، **گاهی ایدهٔ اصلی (main idea) کل متن مطلوب می باشد و گاهی اوقات فقط ایدهٔ اصلی یکی از چند پاراگراف متن مورد نظر است.** اگر ایدهٔ اصلی کل متن مطلوب بود برای یافتن جواب صحیح باید تک تک جمله های هسته ای پاراگراف ها را در آورد و با ترکیب مفهوم آنها به یک ایده اصلی برای تمام متن رسید. اما اگر ایدهٔ اصلی یکی از پاراگرافها مورد نظر بود، جملهٔ هسته ای همان پاراگراف برای پی بردن به ایدهٔ اصلی آن پاراگراف کفایت خواهد کرد. (توجه داشته باشید که در حالت اول نباید اشتباهاً ایده اصلی تنها یک پاراگراف را به عنوان ایدهٔ اصلی کل متن انتخاب کنید و در حالت دوم نباید ایدهٔ اصلی کل متن را به جای ایدهٔ اصلی یک پاراگراف از گزینه های انتخاب کنید!)

## Passage 5

A middle ear infection (*otitis media*) usually starts when a cold causes the eustachian tube between the ear and throat to **swell** and close. When the tube closes, fluid **seeps** into the ear and bacteria start to grow. As the body fights the infection, pressure **builds up**, causing pain. Young children get more ear infections because they get more colds, and their eustachian tubes are more easily **blocked**.

**Symptoms** of a bacterial ear infection include earache, dizziness, ringing or fullness in the ears, hearing loss, fever, headache, and runny nose. Children who cannot yet talk may **tug on** the ear as a sign of pain.

Antibiotic treatment stops bacterial growth, **relieving** pressure and pain. Left **untreated**, the pressure can cause the eardrum to **rupture**. A single eardrum rupture usually does not have long-term **consequences**. However, **repeated** ruptures may cause hearing loss.

(from *Delta's Key to the TOEFL Test p. 350*)

- What does the passage mainly discuss?
  - The body's response to bacterial infection
  - The symptoms of middle ear infections
  - Why young children get more ear infections
  - The causes and effects of middle ear infections
- What is the main purpose of paragraph 2?
  - To explain the causes of middle ear infection.
  - To **point out** the signs of middle ear infection
  - To **warn** parents about the dangers of colds in young children
  - To compare colds and bacterial ear infections

تمرین لغت ۱-۲-۵: معادل کلمات زیر را از میان کلمات قرمز رنگ در متن یا سئوالات فوق بیابید.

<sup>1</sup> Disrupt; split; breach (v.)	<sup>2</sup> Add; increase; heighten (v.)	<sup>3</sup> Aftermath; result; outcome; effect (n.)	<sup>4</sup> Closed; clogged; obstructed; occluded (p.p)
<sup>5</sup> sign (n.)	<sup>6</sup> Pull hard; drag; draw (v.)	<sup>7</sup> Caution; alert; give warning (v.)	<sup>8</sup> Calm; soothe; comfort; alleviate; assuage; ease (v.)
<sup>9</sup> Recurrent; frequent (adj.)	<sup>10</sup> Inflate; expand; dilate; distend (v.)	<sup>11</sup> Permeate; penetrate; diffuse into; spread into (v.)	<sup>12</sup> mention (v.)

پاسخ تمرین لغت ۱-۲-۵

<sup>1</sup> Rupture (v.) پاره شدن	<sup>2</sup> Build up (v.) افزایش یافتن	<sup>3</sup> Consequence (n.) عواقب/نتیجه	<sup>4</sup> Blocked (p.p) مسدود شده
<sup>5</sup> Symptom (n.) علامت	<sup>6</sup> Tug on (v.) ور رفتن - چنگ زدن	<sup>7</sup> Warn (v.) هشدار دادن	<sup>8</sup> Relieve (v.) تسکین یافتن
<sup>9</sup> Repeated (adj.) مکرر	<sup>10</sup> Swell (v.) متورم شدن/ملتهب شدن	<sup>11</sup> Seep into (v.) تراوش کردن	<sup>12</sup> Point out (v.) اشاره کردن

## Passage 6

A healthful lifestyle **leads to** a longer, happier, healthier life. Staying healthy means eating a **well-balanced** diet, getting **regular** exercise, and avoiding things that are bad for the body and mind.

Nutrition plays a key role in **maintaining** good health and **preventing** many diseases. In spite of all the information available about diets, scientists still believe that good nutrition can be simple. There are several basic rules to follow. Keep fat **intake** low. Eat foods high in carbohydrates, which are the starches in grains, legumes (beans and peas), vegetables, and some fruits. **Avoid** too much sugar. Limit salt. Eat lots of fruits and vegetables, which are high in vitamins.

A healthful lifestyle is an active lifestyle. **Lack** of proper physical exercise can cause **tiredness**, **irritability**, and poor general health. Physical **fitness** requires both aerobic exercise, such as running, bicycle riding, and swimming, and muscle-strengthening exercises, such as weight lifting.

## Passage 2

Memory loss, also referred to as **amnesia**, is an abnormal degree of forgetfulness and/or inability to **recall** past events. Depending on the cause, memory loss may have either a sudden or gradual **onset**, and it may be **permanent** or **temporary**. Memory loss may be **limited** to the inability to recall recent events, events from the **distant** past, or a combination of both. Although the normal aging process can result in difficulty in learning and **retaining** new material, normal aging itself is not a cause of significant memory loss unless there is **accompanying** disease that is responsible for the memory loss.

**Transient** global amnesia is a **rare**, temporary, complete loss of all memory. It is a passing episode of short-term memory loss without other signs or symptoms of neurological **impairment**. In transient global amnesia (TGA), the individual does not lose consciousness but does lose the ability to form new **lasting** memories. The individual may be **disoriented** to place and time, may recognize that something is wrong, and may become **distressed** at this realization. In TGA, however, **motor** function is not affected. The average age of patients with TGA is 62 (range: 47-80) and the **mean** duration of the **episode** is 5.7 hours, with a range of 20 minutes to 20 hours.

- The phrase "this realization" refers to the understanding that \_\_\_\_\_
  - there is something wrong with him/her
  - (s)he is suffering from mobility disorder
  - (s)he is under extreme stress
  - time/place disorientation is the real cause
- It is understood that amnesia \_\_\_\_\_
  - contributes to neurological impairment
  - can have different durations
  - is a result of the aging process
  - has one well-known **etiology**
- Based on the text, the amnesiacs \_\_\_\_\_
  - remember just current events
  - forget only distant events
  - can suffer from aging **complications** first
  - may lose their memory without **warning**
- The TGA sufferer may experience all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_
  - distress and confusion
  - disorientation to environment
  - unforgettable memories
  - temporary forgetfulness
- The individual suffering from TGA \_\_\_\_\_
  - will suffer amnesia in the long run
  - can retain things in his/her mind temporarily
  - immediately recalls what happens after the attack
  - ultimately **recovers** his/her memory

**یادافزا:** کلمات در نقشهای متفاوت می توانند معنای متفاوت داشته باشند!

mean (v.) = معنی داشتن

mean (adj.) = میانه - متوسط

mean (adj.) = پست و فرومایه

در این متن mean چه نقشی داشت و به چه معنی بود؟

تمرین لغت ۶-۳-۲: معادل کلمات زیر را از میان کلمات قرمز رنگ در متن یا سئوالات فوق بیابید.

<sup>1</sup> Beginning; start; commence (n.)	<sup>2</sup> Lasting; stable; durable; enduring (adj.)	<sup>3</sup> Permanent; enduring; invariable (adj.)	<sup>4</sup> Remember; retrieve (v.)
<sup>5</sup> Cause; origin; causality (n.)	<sup>6</sup> Recalling; remembering; recollecting (ger.)	<sup>7</sup> Retrieve; have back; regain; reclaim (v.)	<sup>8</sup> Far; remote; far-flung (adj.)
<sup>9</sup> Forgetfulness; loss of memory (n.)	<sup>10</sup> Momentary; temporary; passing (adj.)	<sup>11</sup> Transient; short-lived (adj.)	<sup>12</sup> Worried; anxious (p.p)
<sup>13</sup> Concomitant; coincident (adj.)	<sup>14</sup> Complication; injury (n.)	<sup>15</sup> Impairment; (n.)	<sup>16</sup> Restricted; confined; circumscribed (adj.)

<sup>17</sup> Scarce; hard to find; uncommon; infrequent; sporadic (adj.)	<sup>18</sup> movement (n.)	<sup>19</sup> Incident; occurrence; event (n.)	<sup>20</sup> Caution; notice; admonition; informing (ger.)
<sup>21</sup> Confused; forgotten (p.p)	<sup>22</sup> Recognition; knowledge; awareness; consciousness (n.)	<sup>23</sup> Average; median (adj.)	

## پاسخ تمرین لغت ۶-۳-۲

<sup>1</sup> Onset (n.) شروع	<sup>2</sup> Permanent (adj.) دائمی	<sup>3</sup> Lasting (adj.) پایدار/دائمی	<sup>4</sup> Recall (v.) به یاد آوردن
<sup>5</sup> Etiology (n.) سبب شناسی	<sup>6</sup> Retaining (ger.) به یاد آوردن	<sup>7</sup> Recover (v.) بهبود یافتن/دوباره بدست آوردن	<sup>8</sup> Distant (adj.) دور
<sup>9</sup> Amnesia (n.) روان پریشی/اختلال حافظه	<sup>10</sup> Transient (adj.) گذرا/موقت	<sup>11</sup> Temporary (adj.) گذرا/موقت	<sup>12</sup> Distressed (p.p) دچار افسردگی و یاس
<sup>13</sup> Accompanying (adj.) همراه	<sup>14</sup> Impairment (n.) اختلال	<sup>15</sup> Complication (n.) عارضه/اختلال	<sup>16</sup> Limited (adj.) محدود
<sup>17</sup> Rare (adj.) نادر/کم‌یاب	<sup>18</sup> Motor (n.) حرکت	<sup>19</sup> Episode (n.) وهله/مرحله	<sup>20</sup> Warning (ger.) هشدار/اطلاع قبلی
<sup>21</sup> Disoriented (p.p) پریشان/گیج	<sup>22</sup> Realization (n.) فهمیدن/متوجه شدن	<sup>23</sup> Mean (adj.) متوسط/میانه	

## Passage 3

Despite the **intricacies** and **complexities** of the technology involved in an MRI machine, it is a safe and painless procedure. As long as you follow the **precautions** before using an MRI, you will be fine. However, it is still possible to deal with a few MRI side effects **once** the procedure is complete. Because there is no physical **harm** to the patient, the side effects are, for the most part, psychological **due to** the nature of the MRI scan. The opening in the chamber, where you will be, will be quite small. Lying on your back for a **prolonged** period of time might cause some pain in your back. **It** could also cause pain in other areas from lying on an **uncomfortable** patient table. This issue is **temporary**, but it is worth noting for those with **chronic** pain in certain joints or areas. If you have to undergo a scan that requires your whole body to be placed in the center, those with **claustrophobia** will have a problem going through with the MRI scan. Possible solutions are to take medication that will **suppress** your nerves or just **sedate** you altogether. Other than this, if your claustrophobia is not very serious, the next best thing is to close your eyes, take deep breaths and imagine you are on a sunny and **peaceful** beach.

- Thinking about "a sunny and peaceful beach" shows \_\_\_\_\_.
  - the **likeness** between a peaceful location and MRI
  - how calm and quiet the tunnel of MRI is
  - an **option** for softening claustrophobia
  - the best solution to **overcome** fear
- The writer suggests that the side effects \_\_\_\_\_.
  - change into psychological problems unless medication is taken
  - are mostly psychological because the procedure is safe
  - could be removed by a deep breath and good images
  - could cause claustrophobia and low back pain
- The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - MRI: a **disturbing** procedure in the long run
  - Psychological effects of MRI without **sedatives**
  - MRI: a safe procedure with some side effects
  - Complications of MRI: claustrophobia and back pain

4. Proper use and disposal of harmful material discussed in the passage is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                           |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| a. recommended precaution | b. curative measure |
| c. hazardous action       | d. common practice  |

5. The use of pesticides is recommended \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                           |                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. in abundance           | b. as the last resort        |
| c. along with fertilizers | d. as a most effective means |

البته این امکان نیز وجود دارد که سؤال از خواننده بخواهد که مخاطبین احتمالی متن را حدس بزند. بعنوان مثال مطرح کند که خوانندگان احتمالی متن دانشجو هستند یا متخصص علوم پزشکی یا اقشار عام مردم. به سؤال اول متن زیر توجه کنید:

### Passage 2

Like milk, yogurt contains important nutrients such as protein and calcium. Traditional yogurt is made by adding two bacterial cultures to milk to "ferment" the lactose into lactic acid, giving the product a tart, sour flavor and creating the thick consistency. If the yogurt is chilled rather than heated after fermentation, the bacteria remain alive and the product can be labeled as containing "live" or "active" cultures, which makes it a probiotic (i.e good for your gut). Studies show that live, active probiotic cultures can improve digestive health and regulation of the immune system. The practice of choosing a healthy yogurt is all about checking the nutrition facts (paying attention to added sugars and protein content) and the ingredient list (to avoid additives and sweeteners). While common ingredients like pectin and guar gum are derived from plant sources, their presence is a sign of a poorer-quality product. Sugar will show up in most flavored yogurts, so you might consider choosing a plain yogurt and adding your own fruit of berries. If you are choosing a flavored yogurt, seek one with low sugar content. Synthetic sweeteners like high-fructose corn syrup should be completely avoided. Additionally, choose organic whenever possible. If organic is not an option, look for the words "rBGH-free", "hormone-free" or "grass-fed" on the label.

- The passage could be of interest to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - all people
  - dieticians
  - elementary students
  - pediatricians
- The passage recommends yogurt \_\_\_\_\_.
  - with synthetic flavor
  - free of hormone
  - with active culture
  - with corn syrup
- Bacterial culture is used as something \_\_\_\_\_.
  - to be avoided
  - increasing thickness
  - giving flavor
  - to preserve ingredients
- The writer believes that "pectin" is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a plant product and beneficial
  - a plant product but harmful
  - synthetic but beneficial
  - organic but high in fructose
- In buying dairy products \_\_\_\_\_ yogurt should be avoided.
  - fructose-added
  - probiotic-contained
  - flavor-added
  - guar-derived

## مهارت یازدهم لغات

### DISCARD ABSOLUTELY IRRELEVANT CHOICES

#### حذف گزینه های کاملاً بی ربط

از جمله مهارتهای نهایی که داوطلبین با دانستن معانی لغات می توانند جهت تسریع مهارت تست زنی خود بکار بگیرند، شناسایی و حذف گزینه هایی هستند که با توجه به کلمه کلیدی سؤال و فاعل و مفعول جمله، منطقاً بسیار بی ربط به نظر می رسند. توجه داشته باشید که این مهارت هنگامی به کار می آید که داوطلب دانش وسیعی از واژگان داشته باشد و به عنوان روشی برای حذف سریع گزینه های غلط و گاهی جهت حذف گزینه های مشکوک می تواند استفاده کند. به نمونه سؤال زیر توجه کنید:

In spite of a long interview with the patient, the doctor failed to \_\_\_\_\_ the required information.

- |              |                      |              |                          |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| a. emit      | سازگ کردن/بیرون دادن | b. elicit    | بیرون کشیدن/استخراج کردن |
| c. encounter | مواجه شدن            | d. embarrass | خجالت دادن/دستپاچه کردن  |

همانطور که در سؤال فوق می بینیم واژه information واژه کلیدی و مفعول این جمله می باشد و با توجه به معانی لغات می توان استنباط نمود که از آنجاییکه information (اطلاعات) را نمی توان سازگ کرد (emit) یا خجالت داد (embarrass) پس این دو گزینه به راحتی قابل حذف هستند. جواب گزینه ب.

#### تمرین کلی حذف گزینه های کاملاً بی ربط

1. The human eye is capable of \_\_\_\_\_ thousands of insignificant details.

- |               |           |                |                |
|---------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| a. perceiving | حس کردن   | b. penetrating | نفوذ کردن      |
| c. invading   | هجوم بردن | d. overlapping | همپوشانی داشتن |

2. What Worries the doctor is that her blood pressure \_\_\_\_\_ widely. The changes are quite irregular.

- |               |            |             |              |
|---------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| a. spreads    | پخش می شود | b. launches | شروع می کند  |
| c. fluctuates | نوسان دارد | d. prompts  | تحریک می کند |

3. In order to improve your health status, you have to \_\_\_\_\_ your bad habits.

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| a. advocate | b. abandon |
| c. contract | d. proceed |

4. The stomach breaks down food with digestive \_\_\_\_\_ mainly composed of chemical substances.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. generations | b. accessories |
| c. appendices  | d. secretions  |

5. The ability to \_\_\_\_\_ a sound source is due almost entirely to the fact that humans have two ears.

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| a. direct | b. generate |
| c. locate | d. distort  |

6. In a shock condition, \_\_\_\_\_ of the blood to tissue is not adequate to meet oxygen or nutritional needs of the cell.

- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| a. immersion | b. proliferation |
| c. inclusion | d. perfusion     |

## Passage 4

Some of the leading causes of sight loss affect the part of the eye called the retina. Supplementation with a certain type of omega fatty acid known as docosahexaenoic acid, or DHA, can reduce the incidence of retinal disease; however, improving DHA levels in the retina is challenging due to the retina-blood barrier. A group of researchers have now shown that a different form of DHA they have developed can enter the retinal tissue at least in mice. If the same effect is shown in humans, the supplement could be used to reduce risk and potentially even treat some retinal diseases. Loss of sight is believed to have a global cost of 411 billion dollars annually due to medical and care costs, as well as lost work and productivity, according to the World Health Organization. Age-related macular degeneration and diabetic retinopathy both affect the retina, which is found at the back of the eye and contains many light-sensitive cells which allow us to see. Age-related macular degeneration affects the macula – a part of the retina – and results in central vision being blurred. Meanwhile, diabetic retinopathy is seen in patients with both type 1 and type 2 diabetes and is caused by high blood sugar levels affecting blood flow to the retina, and if untreated, can cause blindness.

## 16. According to the passage, which statement is true?

- a) DHA, a type of omega fatty acid, treats retinal diseases.
- b) DHA penetration into human retina remains a challenge.
- c) Scientists have been successful in treating retinopathy in mice.
- d) Age-related macular degeneration leads to diabetes types 1 and 2.

## 17. How can the omega fatty acid supplement influence humans?

- a) Its positive effect on vision has not yet been proven.
- b) It puts the retina and the underlying tissues at risk.
- c) It can adversely affect the blood flow to the retina.
- d) It can reduce the likelihood of retinal illnesses.

18. Which of the following is NOT involved in the high yearly cost of sight loss?

- a) Loss of productivity
- b) Cost of special diet
- c) Special care costs
- d) Medical costs

## 19. What is the ultimate impact of age-related degeneration on the macula?

- a) It deactivates light-sensitive cells.
- b) It reduces the retinopathy risks.
- c) It blurs the central vision.
- d) It destroys the retina.

20. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- a) Diabetic retinopathy emerges because of the high blood sugar levels.
- b) Adult-onset diabetes reduces the chances of diabetic retinopathy.
- c) Untreated diabetic retinopathy can ultimately lead to blindness.
- d) Diabetic patients can have signs of diabetic retinopathy.

برخی از علل اصلی از دست دادن بینایی بخشی از چشم به نام شبکیه را تحت تأثیر قرار می دهد. مصرف مکمل از نوع خاصی از اسیدهای چرب امگا به نام دوکوزاهگزانوئیک اسید یا DHA می تواند بروز بیماری شبکیه را کاهش دهد. با این حال، بهبود سطح DHA در شبکیه چشم به دلیل سد خونی شبکیه چالش زاست. اکنون گروهی از محققان نشان داده اند که شکل متفاوتی از DHA که آنها تولید کرده اند می تواند حداقل در موش ها وارد بافت شبکیه شود. اگر همین اثر در انسان نشان داده شود، مکمل می تواند برای کاهش خطر و حتی درمان برخی از بیماری های شبکیه استفاده شود. به گفته سازمان بهداشت جهانی، گمان می رود از دست دادن بینایی به دلیل هزینه های پزشکی و مراقبتی و همچنین از دست دادن کار و بهره وری، سالانه ۴۱۱ میلیارد دلار هزینه جهانی دارد. دژنراسیون (تحلیل رفتن) ماکولا بر اثر بالا رفتن سن و رتینوپاتی دیابتی هر دو شبکیه را تحت تأثیر قرار می دهند که در پشت چشم واقع شده و حاوی سلول های حساس به نور زیادی است که به ما امکان دیدن را می دهد. دژنراسیون ماکولا وابسته به سن بر ماکولا - بخشی از شبکیه - تأثیر می گذارد و منجر به تاری دید مرکزی می شود. در همین حال، رتینوپاتی دیابتی در بیماران مبتلا به دیابت نوع ۱ و ۲ دیده می شود و به دلیل سطح بالای قند خون که بر جریان خون به شبکیه تأثیر می گذارد، ایجاد می شود و در صورت عدم درمان می تواند باعث نابینایی شود.

16. According to the passage, which statement is true?

- a) DHA, a type of omega fatty acid, treats retinal diseases.
- b) DHA penetration into human retina remains a challenge.
- c) Scientists have been successful in treating retinopathy in mice.
- d) Age-related macular degeneration leads to diabetes types 1 and 2.

گزینه ب. با توجه به جمله ای که با ... however, improving DHA levels شروع می شود و همچنین جمله ی شرطی If the same effect is shown in humans در هنوز نفوذ DHA در شبکیه چشم انسان یک چالش مانده است.

17. How can the omega fatty acid supplement influence humans?

- a) Its positive effect on vision has not yet been proven.
- b) It puts the retina and the underlying tissues at risk.
- c) It can adversely affect the blood flow to the retina.
- d) It can reduce the likelihood of retinal illnesses.

گزینه د. با در نظر گرفتن اینکه omega fatty acid supplement همان DHA است و با توجه به این جمله:

If the same effect is shown in humans, the supplement could be used to reduce risk and potentially even treat some retinal diseases.

18. Which of the following is NOT involved in the high yearly cost of sight loss?

- a) Loss of productivity
- b) Cost of special diet
- c) Special care costs
- d) Medical costs

گزینه ب. با در نظر گرفتن اینکه گزینه اشاره نشده را برای این سؤال باید انتخاب کنیم و با توجه به این جمله:

Loss of sight is believed to have a global cost of 411 billion dollars annually due to medical and care costs, as well as lost work and productivity, ... .

19. What is the ultimate impact of age-related degeneration on the macula?

- a) It deactivates light-sensitive cells.
- b) It reduces the retinopathy risks.
- c) It blurs the central vision.
- d) It destroys the retina.

گزینه ج. با توجه به این جمله:

Age-related macular degeneration affects the macula – a part of the retina – and results in central vision being blurred.

20. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- a) Diabetic retinopathy emerges because of the high blood sugar levels.
- b) Adult-onset diabetes reduces the chances of diabetic retinopathy.
- c) Untreated diabetic retinopathy can ultimately lead to blindness.
- d) Diabetic patients can have signs of diabetic retinopathy.

گزینه ب. با در نظر گرفتن اینکه گزینه اشتباه را برای این سؤال باید انتخاب کنیم و با توجه به جمله ی آخر متن که بیان می کند:

Meanwhile, diabetic retinopathy is seen in patients with both type 1 and type 2 diabetes and is caused by high blood sugar levels affecting blood flow to the retina, and if untreated, can cause blindness.