

21. Which of the following best describes the main idea of the passage?
- Cancer is primarily caused by inherited genetic mutations.
 - The accessibility and affordability of cancer treatments are not a significant issue.
 - The global cancer burden is decreasing due to the medical technology advancements.
 - Global cancer increase is due to lifestyle, environmental, and genetic changes.
22. As to the role of genetic mutations in the development of cancer, the author suggests that
- genetic mutations are the sole cause of all types of cancer.
 - both inherited and acquired genetic mutations are at the core of cancer development.
 - acquired genetic mutations are the sole contributors to the development of cancer.
 - genetic mutations play a minor role in the development of cancer.
23. Cancer detection and treatment are
- accessible and affordable to all countries worldwide.
 - limited to underdeveloped and developed countries.
 - not a significant issue in the fight against cancer.
 - viewed as significant obstacles in low- and middle-income countries.
24. According to the passage, the increase in cancer cases is significantly impacted by
- lifestyle changes specific to industrialized countries.
 - genetic mutations rooted in environmental pollutants.
 - prolonged exposure to harmful chemicals and radiation.
 - advancements in medical research and technology.
25. The expression 'this issue' refers to
- sedentary life
 - eating fast foods
 - cancer development
 - genetic mutation

Passage Two

Every year, medical schools globally face the challenge of selecting a handful of candidates from a large pool of eligible applicants, a process crucial and consequential for public health. Thus, apart from cognitive ability, selection criteria include character attributes, such as altruism, empathy, reliability, communication skills, etc. Validating the selection process involves a lengthy follow-up as graduates integrate into the medical workforce and practice over subsequent years. Attempts to validate the admission process are presented extensively in the literature that focuses on students' achievements in admission tests, through their years of study, and in their final examinations, evidencing a direct correlation between admission scores and academic achievements in the following years. In contrast, evidence for the reliability of interviews and other humanistic models is limited, with their ability to examine personal qualities or predict academic achievements and clinical performance not firmly established.

To address limitations in medical school admission processes, some institutions integrate pre-medical studies, which are an educational, academic track that qualifies students and facilitates their subsequent selection into a medical school. The pre-medical track offers courses on core subjects that prepare students for medical studies. **These** include topics for allied health professions, community involvement, clinical experience, and research experience. Some pre-medical programs provide broad-based preparation for

18. The evidence presented here indicates that such an idea can be described as Logically, it is impossible to imagine such a thing.
- a) invaluable b) inconceivable
c) perceptible d) tangible
19. Fat contains some cells that divide into more specialized cells. In other words, this process happens without any obvious outside cause.
- a) spontaneously b) intentionally
c) deliberately d) voluntarily
20. The doctor expressed her, so she returned the patient's blood sample to the laboratory for further investigation.
- a) assurance b) firmness
c) determination d) skepticism

Part Two:

Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following passages carefully, and then answer the questions. Complete the questions with the most suitable words or phrases (a, b, c, or d). Base your answers on the information in the passages only.

Passage One

Cancer, a group of diseases characterized by the uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells, has been a persistent global health challenge. Despite advancements in medical technology and treatment methods, the incidence of cancer continues to escalate worldwide. This rise can be attributed to various factors, including lifestyle changes, environmental factors, and genetic mutations. The proliferation of unhealthy lifestyles, such as tobacco use, unhealthy diets, and physical inactivity, has contributed significantly to the global cancer burden. These lifestyle factors can lead to the accumulation of genetic mutations in cells, eventually triggering the development of cancer. The rise in sedentary lifestyles and consumption of processed foods has further exacerbated **this issue**, leading to an increase in obesity-related cancers. Environmental factors, including exposure to harmful chemicals and radiation, also play a pivotal role in the rise of cancer cases. Prolonged exposure to these harmful elements can significantly damage the DNA in cells and lead to mutations that cause cancer. Industrialization and urbanization have led to increased exposure to environmental pollutants, contributing to the small increase in cancer cases. Genetic mutations, both inherited and acquired, are at the core of cancer development. While inherited genetic mutations play a significant role in certain types of cancer, acquired mutations due to exposure to carcinogens or lifestyle factors are far more common. Despite these challenges, advancements in medical research and technology have led to improved cancer detection and treatment methods. However, the accessibility and affordability of these treatments remain a significant barrier, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. The disparity in access to cancer care between developed and developing countries further compounds this problem.

بخش اول:

لغات

دستور العمل

۱. گزینه «b»

واحد اورژانس کمی شلوغ است به علت تصادف رانندگی کشنده که چندین تلفات داشت.

- a) mild ≠ severe
- b) fatal= lethal
- c) minute
- d) trivial

خفیف
کشنده

دقیقه- ریز- کوچک- بسیار خرد- جزئی

ناچیز- بی اهمیت- جزئی

۲. گزینه «a»

قبل از شروع یک جراحی، نیاز است که بیمار کاملا بیهوش شود تا مطمئن شویم او درد را حس نمی کند.

- a) anaesthetized
- b) immobilized
- c) detained
- d) distressed

بیهوش

بی حرکت

توقیف شده- معطل شده

مضطرب

۳. گزینه «a و b»

اگر هیچ عارضه‌ای ایجاد نشود بیمار طی دو هفته مرخص خواهد شد.

- a) discharge
- b) dismiss
- c) expel
- d) admit

خالی کردن- مرخص کردن- خارج کردن

اخراج کردن- عزل کردن- کنار گذاشتن- مرخص کردن

بیرون انداختن- اخراج کردن

پذیرفتن- تصدیق کردن

۴. گزینه «b»

گزارش گفت که قربانی‌ها در دود خفه شدند و مردند به دلیل نداشتن اکسیژن کافی.

- غوطفه‌ور شدن - زیر آب بردن
 خفه کردن - خفه شدن (به علت نرسیدن اکسیژن)
 غرق شدن
 خفه کردن - خفه شدن (به علت انسداد مسیر تنفسی)
- a) immerse
 b) suffocate
 c) drown
 d) choke

۵. گزینه «a»

درجات متغیر از اضطراب همیشه عملکرد دانش‌آموزان کم تجربه‌تر را به شیوه‌ای مخرب یا مضر تحت تاثیر قرار می‌دهد.

- مضر - زیان‌بار
 طرب‌انگیز - عیاش
 طرب‌انگیز - خوشحال - خوش
 ماندنی - قابل بقا - زیست‌پذیر - زنده ماندنی
- a) detrimental = harmful, damaging, deleterious
 b) jovial = cheerful
 c) cheerful = happy
 d) viable

۶. گزینه «c»

اگرچه فراموشی یک همراه طبیعی پیری است، فراموشی پیش‌رونده و قابل توجه ممکن است بیانگر یک بیماری جدی‌تر باشد.

- سرمایه‌گذاری در
 تمایل - گرایش - میل برای
 ملازم - همراه - پیوست
 تضاد - تقابل - مخالف - ضدیت
- a) investment in
 b) propensity for
 c) concomitant of
 d) opposition to

۷. گزینه «c»

استفاده از پزشکی از راه دور سریعاً در حال پیشرفت است، اما پتانسیل کامل آن در فراهم کردن مراقبت در دسترس برای مناطق دور افتاده هنوز در مراحل اولیه‌اش است.

- انسجام - یکپارچگی - صداقت
 کفایت - توانمندی
 دوران آغازین - مراحل اولیه - نوزادی - طفولیت - دوره رشد
 قومیت
- a) integrity
 b) adequacy
 c) infancy
 d) ethnicity

۸. گزینه «d»

انجام تکنیک‌های مدیتیشن و آگاهی می‌تواند یک پاسخ آرامش (تمدد اعصاب) را در بدن برانگیزاند.

- بدتر کردن
 متوقف کردن
 مختل کردن - آشفته کردن
 باعث شدن (در روانشناسی) - فراخواندن - استخراج کردن - بیرون کشیدن - برانگیختن
- a) worsen = aggravate, exacerbate
 b) halt = stop, cease
 c) disrupt = disturb
 d) elicit

۹. گزینه «a»

افزایش باکتری‌های مقاوم به آنتی‌بیوتیک یک تهدید مهم برای سلامت عموم ایجاد می‌کند زیرا ریسک شکست در درمان را افزایش می‌دهد.

- تهدید - خطر
 آسیب
 نتیجه - عقبه
 اتهام - اعلام جرم
- a) menace = threat
 b) detriment
 c) sequel
 d) indictment on