



6- As the rescuers lost hope finding the missing children, they their search for them.

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|----------------|--------------|
| a. carried out | b. proceeded |
| c. abandoned | d. put out |

7- The of migraine is not exactly known but it is believed that genetic and extrinsic factors are involved.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a. contemplation | b. contradiction |
| c. analogy | d. etiology |

8- The process of giving an organ or a part of an organ for the purpose of transplantation into another person is referred to as organ

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a. implantation | b. amputation |
| c. derivation | d. donation |

9- Some vitamins are recognized as nutrients, necessary in the diet for good health.

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| a. essential | b. futile |
| c. obsolete | d. deliberate |

10- Despite the fact that he initially much energy to solving his workplace problem, he later decided to give up since no improvement was seen.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. constrained | b. constituted |
| c. diminished | d. dedicated |

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

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| a. emit | b. elicit | c. encounter | d. embarrass |
|---------|-----------|--------------|--------------|

12- CT scans can help physicians any disorder from kidney stones to cancer.

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|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| a. infect | b. respect | c. affect | d. detect |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|

13- You cannot function properly if you are enough sleep.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| a. convinced of | b. endowed with | c. involved in | d. deprived of |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|

14- This hospital has the latest MRI system and other modern

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| a. facilities | b. securities | c. exhibitions | d. approaches |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|

15- The nurse's questions were annoying so the patient was really

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|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| a. irritated | b. protected | c. reassured | d. persuaded |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

Passage 1

It is a somewhat unexpected conclusion. After all, you would think that the more people are paid, the harder they will work, and the better they will do their jobs- until they reach the limits of their skills. **That notion** tends to hold true when the stakes are low, says Vikram Chib, a postdoctoral scholar at Caltech.

Some experts have attributed this decline to too much motivation: they think that, faced with the prospect of earning an extra chunk of cash, you might get so excited that you will fail to do the task properly. But now, after looking at grain-scan data of volunteers performing a specific motor task, the Caltech team says that what actually happens is that you become worried about losing your potential prize. The researchers also found that the more someone is afraid of loss, the worse they perform.

- a. the high salary profoundly guarantees
- b. excessive financial incentives can improperly influence
- c. those losing their jobs supposedly disrupt
- d. lucrative rewards are proved to potentially promote

- a. relationship between the paycheck and the performance quality
- b. unexpected conclusion introduced in the preceding paragraph
- c. limitation one faces with regards to his/ her skills
- d. job satisfaction the skilled people acquire

- a. may at times have adverse effects
- b. has to be ignored altogether for its hazards

- c. is highly recommended by the Caltech team
- d. is totally rejected by the researchers

19- The quality of the job performed

- a. is directly related to the task assigned by the employer
- b. appears to be a good indication of the mental status of employees
- c. is not only time consuming but also challenging
- d. ascertains that one may keep his or her job

20- Vikram Chib claims that the size of the paycheck

- a. works better for more skillful workers
- b. is indispensable for the executive positions
- c. may fail to enhance the work quality of employees
- d. should exclusively be given to hard working employees

Passage 2

Osteoarthritis, fractures, and spinal disorders are among the most common reasons for doctor visits. These conditions have more than one thing in common: they are all musculoskeletal problems (MS) and are more prevalent in women. The musculoskeletal system is made up of bones, muscles, joints, tendons, and connective tissue which work together and enable the body to full range motion. "Most clinicians are unaware that the sex differences associated with the problems in this system are the result of inherent differences in biology at the cellular and molecular level," said Dr. Tosi, an orthopedic surgeon.

According to her research article, these differences are not solely due to hormones. Dr. Tosi said, "There is a biologic basis for the differences in injury mechanism, pain sensation, healing response, etc. that cannot be explained simply by hormone levels. Responses to therapy, for example, surgery, anesthesia, rehabilitation, etc. also differ with sex. Despite the fact that studies have confirmed the higher prevalence of chronic MS disorders in females, little 'is known about why this is the case'".

According to Dr. Tosi and her colleagues, more research is required to explore these important issues.

21- What is still unclear concerning MS disorder is the relationship between

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| a. sex and incidence | b. motion and hormones |
| c. sensation and sex | d. hormones and biology |

22- According to Dr. Tosi, attributing gender differences in musculoskeletal health to hormones

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. is quite convincing | b. is in its infancy |
| c. has been established | d. has been acknowledged |

23- According to this reading selection,

- a. musculoskeletal disorders are solely seen in females
- b. women's cells and molecules account for MS problems
- c. ample evidence shows why there are more female MS cases
- d. physicians face more MS diseases than other disorders

24- The author of this article calls for further

- a. bone health programs to be held
- b. research to be conducted in the field
- c. retention of higher prevalence of MS in women
- d. conventions to be held on this issue

25- This passage mainly attempts to

- a. report on the most common reasons for doctors' visits
- b. find out why MS is more prevalent among women
- c. disapprove the occurrence of MS disorders in female gender
- d. account for the health issues in women and their etiology

■ Passage 3

Since the late 1990s, accelerated growth in health care spending has translated into increased burdens on family budgets. In 2001-2, an average of 13 million families per year had direct out-of-pocket (OOP) costs equal to or exceeding 10 percent of family income. When premium costs are added into the equation, even more families are devoting a substantial share of resources to health care expenses. Using data from the Medical Expenditure

Panel Survey to examine trends in family OOP spending between 1996-97 and 2001-2, this report examines the components of OOP spending and characteristics of families with high OOP costs, including income level and insurance coverage. Families struggling with high OOP expenses are more likely than other families to report difficulties in obtaining needed care, and often have trouble paying their bills-increasing the possibility that they may face debt or bankruptcy or drop coverage altogether.

26- Family budgets the recent rise in health care expenditures.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a. have suffered from | b. remain untouched by |
| c. are accountable for | d. have brought about |

27- The out-of-pocket costs on health care spending in 2001-02

- a. are less than expected
- b. put pressure on family budgets
- c. are the same as preceding years
- d. could hardly affect family income

28- Premium costs out-of-pocket costs.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. have nothing to do with | b. are superimposed on |
| c. are identical to | d. alleviate the burden of |

29- The report on out-of-pocket spending and families' characteristics are

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| a. personal views | b. the author's forecasts |
| c. based on evidence | d. seriously challenged |

30- Families the financial burden of out-of-pocket spending.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. pay the bills to reduce | b. can easily cope with |
| c. are indifferent toward | d. are variably affected by |

Passage 4

The World Health Organization classifies depression as a condition for which acupuncture has been proven (through clinical trials) to be an effective treatment. Indeed, a research review published in 2008 sized up eight small trials (with a total of 477 patients) and concluded that acupuncture “could

significantly reduce the severity of depression. “ On the other hand, a 2010 research review analyzed data from 30 trials (with a total of 2,812 patients) and found “insufficient evidence of a consistent beneficial effect from acupuncture” in the treatment of depression. However, those trials included two studies showing that acupuncture may have an additive benefit when combined with medication (compared with the use of medication alone). Other research suggests that acupuncture may be beneficial when combined with medication in the treatment of depression. For instance, a 2009 trial involving 80 patients with major depressive disorder found that combining a low dose of fluoxetine (an antidepressant) with acupuncture for six weeks was as effective as a standard dose of fluoxetine in treatment of depression. Those receiving acupuncture also showed better improvement in symptoms of anxiety and fluoxetine side effects. While acupuncture may help improve mood and ease some symptoms, it is important to work closely with a mental-health professional when treating depression. In most cases, it may be necessary to pursue standard treatments such as medication, psychotherapy, or a combination of the two.

31- The passage mainly discusses

- a. acupuncture as a standard treatment recommended by WHO
- b. acupuncture, a complementary practice against depression
- c. acupuncture being administered as a counterpart of fluoxetine
- d. depression a disorder treated by fluoxetine

32- It is implied from the passage that the writer

- a. contends against the use of acupuncture
- b. prefers the standard medication to acupuncture
- c. recommends the use of acupuncture as an adjunct
- d. concludes that a standard method should be pursued

33- Fluoxetine, in treating depression, is expected to decrease if

- a. combined with acupuncture
- b. administered as the sole medication
- c. used for six successive weeks
- d. coupled with other depressants

34- The study conducted in 2009

- a. considers a decrease in the dose of medication as the most favorable option
- b. suggests an increase in the medication without acupuncture as a more promising alternative
- c. verifies the inclusion of acupuncture as an alternative remedy
- d. supports the practice of acupuncture for removing depression rather than anxiety

35- The writer seems to disagree with the practice of acupuncture

- a. in combination with optimal dose of fluoxetine
- b. the time when fluoxetine is prescribed
- c. practitioners in the absence of mental therapists
- d. by health professionals pursuing standard treatments

Passage 5

Autism is typically not firmly diagnosed until a child is around 3 years old. For infants at 6 months with a high genetic risk for autism, another potential predictor has been found by noting weak head and neck control.

Researchers suggest adding the early test of motor skills to existing behavioral screenings for the risk of autism spectrum disorder (ASD). The test involves a “pull-to-sit” task, in which the infant is expected to maintain head alignment when being carefully yet firmly pulled by the arms from lying flat on its back to sitting up. The test can reveal a lack of postural control in infants that is normally achieved by 4 months old. Infants without postural control exhibit “head lag.”

Other studies have found that head lag indicates developmental delays in preterm infants and children with cerebral palsy. But it hadn’t been studied in relation to autism.

“Research aimed at improving early detection of autism has largely focused on measurement of social and communication development,” said Dr. Rebecca Landa, director of the Center for Autism and Related Disorders at Kennedy Krieger Institute in Baltimore. “However, disruption in early motor development may also provide important clues about developmental disorders such as autism.”

The study involved 40 infants at high risk for ASD because a sibling had the disorder. They were tested at 6, 14, 24 months, then checked at 30 to 36 months for autism. Ninety percent of infants diagnosed with ASD at that point had exhibited head lag as infants.

36- The present study is mainly about

- a. identifying early signs of autism
- b. detecting preventive measures against autism
- c. why autism is more prevalent in some families
- d. what the main cause of autism might be

37- The test in question is based on

- a. learning assessments
- b. social communication skills
- c. the evaluation of motor skills
- d. language developmental delays

38- The inclusion criterion for the participants was coming from families who had already

- a. an autistic parent
- b. been tested for autism
- c. a 4 to 36 month old baby
- d. given birth to an autistic

39- In pull-to-sit test, special attention is paid to

- a. head lag
- b. lying posture
- c. preterm infants
- d. limbs' control

40- The study findings are significant as they for the first time.

- a. define head lag
- b. point to head alignments
- c. relate head lag with autism
- d. notice lack of control in infants

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