تیرماه ۱۳۹۱	خون (هماتولوژی)	خونشناسی آزمایشگاهی و بانک	آزمون کارشناسی ارشد رشته:
128. One needs to exc	ercise regularly to	the harmful effects of	of sweet and fatty foods.
a. counteract	b. permeate	c. exacerbate	d. augment
129 . The manager's	encouragement gave fr	esh to the emplo	yees to work more efficiently.
a. insult	b. impetus	c. imprint	d. immersion
130. The president	of the organization fo	ound it difficult to	the decision made by the
committee, so he rejec	cted it.		
a. neglect	b. justify	c. eradicate	d. degrade
131 . The excess ener	gy produced in the bo	dy after a period of eati	ng heavy meals will be
unless exercise is done	e to use it up.		
a. depleted	b. eliminated	c. conserved	d. declined
132 . Herbal treatme	nts, as the most popula	ar form of complementa	ry medicine, are highly
in the international m	arketplace; they bring	in a lot of money.	
a. profound	b. hazardous	c. lucrative	d. informative
133 . Each person's g	enetic code is	except in the case of ide	entical twins.
a. vocal	b. eminent	c. equal	d. unique
134 . The unexpected	recognition of an ansv	ver to a visual puzzle stir	nulated by an external factor is
a(n)			
a. interaction	b. insight	c. consequence	d. incidence
135. The new drug p	roved effective, and the	is will the i	ncrease in unwanted growth.

Part two: Reading comprehension

b. confirm

Directions: Read the following passages carefully. Each passage is followed by some questions. Complete the questions with the most suitable words or phrases (a, b, c & d) below each one. Base your answers on the information given <u>only</u>.

c. approve

d. reverse

Passage 1

a. enhance

Scientists believe that they have made a major breakthrough in fighting HIV-they have shown what happens when an infection-fighting antibody attacks a gap in HIV's considerable defenses. Finding a vaccine against HIV has been very difficult because the proteins on the surface of the virus are continually mutating, but they have shown an antibody, called b12, attacking a weak spot of the virus where the protein is unstable. The virus is able to mutate rapidly to avoid detection by the immune system, and is also covered in sugary molecules which block access by antibodies. However, certain parts of the virus must remain relatively unchanged so that it can catch hold of and enter human cells. One protein that sticks out from the surface of the virus and binds to receptors on host cells is one such region, which makes it a target for vaccine development. Previous analyses of the blood of people that have been able to keep HIV from developing into AIDS for long periods of time have revealed a rare group of antibodies—including b12—that seem to fight HIV with some degree of success. The latest study showed how the antibody and the protein interact.