الكليسة: الطبوالعلوم الصحية المقسرر: انجليزي (النظام العام) الفتسرة: الثالثسة التساريسخ: الإثنين 2019/9/20م النرمسسن: ساعة واحدة





النموذج (B)

اختبار القبول للعام الجامعي 2019 - 2020م

اختبار قبول كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية <u></u>قسم: طب بشري النموذج (B)

SECTION 1: READING (QUESTIONS 1-10)

Read the following passage, and then answer all the questions about it.

Note: (The numbers in the text are for the sentence insertion question No.7)

There are two types of diabetes: insulin-dependent (Type I) and non-insulin-dependent (Type II). An estimated 14 million people in the United States have diabetes, and most (90–95%) have the non-insulin-dependent type. Unlike the symptoms of Type I diabetes, the symptoms of Type II often develop gradually and are hard to *identify* at first. (1) Therefore, nearly half of all people with Type II diabetes do not know they have it. (2) While the causes, onset of symptoms, short-term effects, and treatments of the two types differ, both types of diabetes can cause the same long-term health problems. (3)

The most important problem is the way *both* types affect the body's ability to use digested food for energy. Diabetes does not interfere with digestion, but it does prevent the body from using an important product of digestion—glucose (commonly known as sugar)—for energy. After a meal, the normal digestive system breaks some food down into glucose. The blood carries glucose *throughout* the body, causing blood glucose levels to rise. In response to this rise, the hormone insulin is released into the blood stream. Insulin signals the body tissues to metabolize, or burn, the glucose for fuel, which causes blood glucose levels to return to normal. The glucose that the body does not use right away is stored in the liver, muscle tissue, or fat.

In both types of diabetes, however, this normal process malfunctions. A gland called the pancreas, found just behind the stomach, makes insulin. In people with insulin-dependent diabetes, the pancreas does not produce insulin at all. These patients must have daily insulin injections to survive. People with non-insulin dependent diabetes usually produce some insulin in their pancreas, but the body's tissues do not respond very well to the insulin signal and therefore do not metabolize the glucose properly. This condition is also known as insulin resistance.

There's no cure for diabetes yet. (4) However, there are ways to *alleviate* its symptoms. In 1986, a National Institutes of Health panel of experts recommended that the best treatment for Type II diabetes is a diet that helps one maintain a normal weight and balances all food groups. Many experts, including those in the American Diabetes Association, recommend that 50–60 percent of daily calories come from carbohydrates, 12–20 percent from protein, and no more than 30% from fat. Foods that are rich in carbohydrates, like breads, cereals, fruits, and vegetables, break down into glucose during digestion, causing blood glucose to rise. Additionally, studies have shown that cooked foods raise blood glucose higher than raw foods.

1. The passage suggests that:

- a. A diet too heavy in carbohydrates is bad for people with diabetes.
- b. People with diabetes need extra carbohydrates in their diet.
- c. Diabetes is not really a very serious disease.
- d. People with diabetes should lose weight.
- 2. The word alleviate in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to
 - a. get rid of b. medicate c. increase
- 3. What is the author's main purpose in this passage?
 - a. to show readers how to prevent diabetes
 - b. to show the differences between Type I and II diabetes
 - c. to describe the health problem caused by both types of diabetes
 - d. to describe the best diet for people with diabetes

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4.	The following sentence can be inserted into the passage:								
	"But it is very important for people to be aware that they have th	"But it is very important for people to be aware that they have this disease".							
	Where would this sentence best fit in the passage? Choose the number to indicate where								
	you would add the sentence to the passage.								
	a. (1) b. (2) c. (3)	d. (4)							
	Insulin is produced by a. the liver. b. the stomach. c. the blood. d. the pancreas.								
6.	Which of the following is NOT true of glucose?								
	a. It is produced from food during digestion.								
	b. It is a hormone produced by the body.								
	c. It is burned by the body for energy.								
	d. It is carried in the bloodstream								
7.	7. The word <i>identify</i> in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to								
	a. <mark>recognize</mark> b. develop c. lose	d. prevent							
8.	8. The word "both" refers to								
	a. Insulin-dependent b. non-insulin-dependent c. Type 1& Type	e 2 d. (a, b, and c)							
9.	9. What does the author mean by the statement "Diabetes does	. What does the author mean by the statement "Diabetes does not interfere with digestion, but							
	it does prevent the body from using an important product of	f digestion—glucose (commonly							
	known as sugar)—for energy?								
	a. Diabetes prevents the body from digesting food.								
	b. Diabetes causes the body to burn too much glucose for energy								
	c. Diabetes blocks the body's ability to process sugar during dige	<mark>estion</mark>							
	d. Diabetes is triggered by too much sugar in the body.								
10	10. The word throughout in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to								
	a. part of <mark>b. all over</mark> c. about	d. some of							
2F	SECTION 2: VOCABULARY (QUESTIONS 11-15) Choose the	hest answer (A B C or D)							
11	11is an illness that spreads quickly and affects man								
		l. A drought							
12	12. Lines of longitude are also called								
	a. distance b. measurement c. meridians	d. equator							
13	13. Frequencies higher than those that can be heard by people an								
1 1	a. Subsonic b. ultrasonic c. masonic	d. alaphasonic							
14	14. The human bones are filled with a fatty substance called	•							
1 =	a. tissue b. marrow c. ligament	d. mucus							
15	15. The science that helps the police fight crime is called	science.							
	a. Religous b. Law c. Genetic	d. Forensic							

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SECTION 3: Grammar and Usage (QUESTIONS 16-25)

Note: Answer the questions below. If the question has a blank, choose the correct answer to fill in the blank. If the question has four underlined words or phrases, choose the underlined word or phrase that is incorrect.

16. The band on r	ny watch						
a. break	b. did brea	king <mark>c. b</mark>	<mark>roke</mark> d. bi	roken			
17. It is illegal	cars on a	two-lane road	l when there is a	solid yell	ow dividing line.		
a. passes	b. passing	c. to pass	d. wh	en passing			
18. After a female	e seahorse produce	s eggs, she giv	ves them to her	mate,	fertilizes them and		
carries them in his pouch until they are ready to be born.							
a. he	b. who	c. while	d. wh	<mark>ich</mark>			
19. A <u>lack in</u> folic acid, <u>especially in</u> early pregnancy, <u>can</u> lead to serious <u>birth</u> defects.							
A	В		C	Ι)		
a. A	b. B	c. C	d. D				
20. Neither the president nor the senators the outcome of the vote.							
a. know	b. knows	c. are know	ing d. 1	have know	'n		
21. He believes we go to a specialist right away.							
a. will	b. should	c. must	d. wo	ould			
22. I plan to return to school							
a. at the near t	future b. within th	e near future	c. on the near	future <mark>d.</mark>	in the near future		
23. I can't help that we made the wrong decision.							
a. to think	b. think	c. thinking	d. tl	hought			
24. Because the rain <u>fell</u> all night, the <u>clogged</u> drain pipe <u>bursted</u> and <u>flooded</u> the house.							
	A	В	C	D			
a. A	b. B	c. C	d. D				
25. The sun <u>was</u>	raising over the mo	ountain when	I rose out of bed	l and <u>sat</u> at	the table.		
A	В		C	D			
a. A	b. B	c. C		d. D			

End of the Test Best Wishes