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فایل سوالات

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**Part One:
Reading Comprehension**

Directions

Read the following passages carefully. Each one is followed by several questions about it. Choose the one best answer, (a), (b), (c), or (d), to each question. Then on your answer sheet, fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Base your answer to each question on the information given in the passage only.

Passage One

In recent years, scientists have developed a number of techniques in genetic engineering. Most aim at modifying the hereditary mechanisms of microorganisms or cells for purposes of research or commerce; others include the fusion of cells, DNA synthesis and the creation of hybridomas, long-lived cells that are designed to produce pure antibodies for use against diseases. But of all these marvels, it is gene splicing that scientists consider the most exciting. Says the university of Zurich's Charles Weissman, 50, who in 1980 became the first scientist to make bacteria produce a facsimile of human interferon (a possible weapon with which to attack cancer): "Biology has become as unthinkable without gene splicing techniques as sending an explorer into the jungle without a compass."

1. The interferon produced from bacteria by Weissman was the first of its type to

- a) modify heredity
- b) fuse cells
- c) be used as a probable cure for cancer
- d) be located and identified in beings

2. The last sentence by Prof. Weissman means

- a) the jungle is as important to an explorer as biology to genetic engineers
- b) interferon is as vital to biology as a compass to an explorer in a jungle
- c) gene splicing henceforth will be a fundamental part of biology
- d) an explorer should not enter a jungle without a compass

**3. According to the passage, antibodies against diseases can be produced in laboratory
From**

- a) fused cells
- b) spliced genes
- c) hybridomas
- d) artificial mechanisms

4. The technique which has attracted the attention of scientists is referred to as

- a) cell fusion
- b) creation of hybridomas
- c) gene splicing
- d) DNA synthesis

5. It seems that the writer is gene splicing.

- a) critical of
- b) in favor of
- c) indifferent to
- d) skeptical about

Passage Two

Intelligence, the ability to comprehend or understand, is basically a combination of reasoning, memory, imagination, and judgment; each of these faculties relies upon the others. Intelligence is not an entity within a person but a combination of cognitive skills and knowledge made evident by behaviors that are adaptive.

In speaking of general intelligence, authorities often distinguish between a number of different kinds of basic mental ability. One of these is verbal aptitude, the ability to understand the meaning of words and to use them effectively in writing or speaking. Another is skill with numbers, the ability to add, subtract, multiply, and divide and to use these skills in problems.

The capacity to work with spatial relationships, that is, with visualizing how objects take up space, is still another (for example, how two triangles can fit together to make a square). Perception, memory, and reasoning may also be considered different basic abilities.

6. The text views intelligence as

- a) a concept identical to memory
- b) a substitute for imagination or judgment
- c) a number of interrelated faculties
- d) certain externally oriented abilities

7. The text implies that intelligence is a/an behavior.

- a) physical
- b) static
- c) inherited
- d) acquired

8. Abilities like verbal aptitude and numerical skills are of general intelligence.

- a) various components
- b) different versions
- c) dominant parts
- d) advanced forms

9. It is said that verbal aptitude can speaking and writing.

- a) be manifested in
- b) mainly originate from
- c) be suppressed by
- d) be referred to as

10. The text is mostly about intelligence.

- a) subparts of
- b) ways to enhance
- c) controversy over
- d) ways to measure

11. The term "intelligence" in this text has a relationship with some basic mental abilities.

- a) dominant- predominant
- b) whole – part
- c) minor- major
- d) minimum – maximum

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Passage Three

Painful sensations depend much also upon the state of the nervous system, varying according to the power of the nerves to conduct, and of the brain to receive, impressions. Some people are notoriously better at bearing pain than others, and the healthy and strong are less affected by trivial injuries than those whose nervous system is in a state of ready irritability through chronic ill-health. People with strong will-power can undoubtedly inhibit painful impressions, like those from a surgical operation, just as they can control irregular movements. Thus by a mental effort not only do such people bear pain better, but they actually feel less pain. Similarly the mind that is dominated by an idea unconsciously inhibits painful impressions, so that they gain no entrance for the time, as in the case of soldiers wounded in the heat of battle.

On the other hand, pain may be of a purely functional character, and a person may suffer pain without any external cause, the mind misinterpreting or exaggerating sensations.

12. The nervous systems in conveying or perceiving painful sensations.

- a) follow similar patterns
- b) tend to function variably
- c) can serve as initiators
- d) work as intensifiers

13. Mental engagement

- a) is independent of painful impressions
- b) can enhance pain endurance ability
- c) fail to affect pain perception ability
- d) is used to prolong painful sensations

14. According to the text, soldiers wounded in the battlefield

- a) overcome painful impressions
- b) are prone to painful impressions
- c) eliminate their sense of pain
- d) are psychologically allergic to pain

15. Pain with no external stimuli can be rooted in mental of sensations.

- a) inhibition
- b) intensification
- c) repression
- d) evaluation

Passage Four

Research has indicated that dyslexia has biological origins, and most investigators now suspect that dyslexic children read improperly as a result of a highly specific language problem, sometimes called “phonological unawareness”. Dyslexic children cannot easily learn to read because they have trouble associating printed letters with the sounds of speech. A similar problem occurs in congenitally deaf people who have mastered the linguistic complexities and subtleties of sign language but have trouble learning to read.

Evidence also exists that the root cause for much dyslexia is a problem with processing very rapidly changing sensory stimuli. For example, studies have shown that dyslexic children have trouble making accurate distinctions between similar auditory signals. They often cannot hear the difference between speech sounds such as "pah", "dah", and "bah". Recently, differences have been noted between the visual pathways of dyslexics and those of nondyslexics that suggest a comparable problem with fast-changing visual stimuli. Researchers have also found several other neuroanatomical abnormalities in the temporal lobe and in other areas of the brain. All of these studies are extremely valuable in helping researchers understand the mechanisms underlying reading problems so that dyslexic children can be accurately identified and more efficiently helped.

16. The main purpose of the passage is to

- a) change current ideas about dyslexia
- b) explore the causes of dyslexia
- c) distinguish between dyslexia and deafness
- d) cite examples of dyslexic behavior

17. According to the passage, “phonological unawareness” means

- a) trouble with hearing sensory stimuli
- b) inability to distinguish between auditory signals
- c) problems pairing written and spoken symbols
- d) abnormalities in the temporal lobe of the brain

18. The main problem of the dyslexic child has to do with the..... of the incoming information.

- a) quantity load
- b) speed of change
- c) frequency of letters
- d) quality demands

19. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- a) “Pah” and “dah” are easily distinguished by deaf children
- b) Deaf people are more intelligent than dyslexics
- c) Nondyslexics contribute nothing to dyslexia research
- d) Studies on deafness may help dyslexia research

20. Based on the passage, a dyslexic child is most likely to have problems with sounds.

- a) highly different
- b) purely identical
- c) slightly different
- d) largely irrelevant

Passage Five

Narcolepsy is a disease characterized by malfunctioning sleep mechanics. It can consist of a sudden and uncontrollable bout of sleep during daylight hours and disturbed sleep during night time hours. It occurs more often in men than in women, and it commonly makes its appearance during adolescence or young adulthood. At least, a half million Americans are believed to be affected by narcolepsy. Narcolepsy can take a number of forms during daylight hours. One common symptom of the disease during daytime hours is a sudden attack of REM (rapid eye movement) sleep during normal waking hours. This occurs in some people hundreds of times in a single day, while others only have rare occurrences. During a sleep attack, narcoleptics may experience automatic behavior, even though asleep. They may continue automatically performing the activity they were involved in prior to falling asleep. Others experience cataplexy during daytime hours; cataplexy involves a sudden loss of muscle tone that may cause the head to droop or the knees to wobble in minor attacks or a total collapse in more serious attacks. Cataplexy seems to occur most often in conjunction with intense emotion or excitement.

During sleep hours, narcolepsy can also manifest itself in a variety of ways. During the transitional phase that precedes the onset of sleep, it is common for hallucinations to occur. These hallucinations known as hypnagogic phenomena consist of realistic perceptions of sights and sounds during the semi-conscious state between wakefulness and sleep, resulting in extremely fragmented and restless sleep. Then, upon waking, a narcoleptic may experience sleep paralysis, the inability to move, perhaps for several minutes, immediately after waking.

21. The most appropriate title for the passage could be

- a) a good night's sleep
- b) a cure for narcolepsy
- c) an unusual sleep disturbance
- d) hallucinations during narcolepsy

22. A person would be most likely to develop narcolepsy around the age of

- a) 5-10
- b) 15-20
- c) 35-40
- d) 45-50

23. A complete collapse is involved in

- a) automatic behavior
- b) hallucinations
- c) REM sleep
- d) cataplexy

24. Hypnagogic phenomena most likely occur

- a) before falling asleep
- b) in the middle of the night
- c) soon after waking
- d) after getting up

25. Sleep paralysis is most likely to occur following

- a) bouts of sleep
- b) restless sleep
- c) cataplexy
- d) REM

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Part Two:

Vocabulary

Direction

The following are incomplete sentences. Below each one are four words or phrases marked, (a), (b), (c), or (d). Choose the one word or phrase which best completes the sentence.

26. In order to stay healthy, people should a simple lifestyle.

- a) adopt b) quit c) impress d) cease

27. After a 10-minute break, the students their English class to continue further exercises.

- a) terminated b) constructed c) resumed d) established

28. The main objective of the Ministry of Health is to health problems.

- a) avert b) promote c) boost d) prolong

29. Health education programs teach the public to avoid behaviors with effects.

- a) efficacious b) deleterious c) concurrent d) beneficial

30. Owing to the fact that children are more, they require more care.

- a) affluent b) suspicious c) reliable d) vulnerable

31. People should be taught from childhood how to their requirements sensibly.

- a) find b) meet c) collect d) carry

32. The control of preventable diseases and better nutrition for all are among the main reasons for an increase in all over the world.

- a) conformity b) dissemination c) longevity d) discrimination

33. Folk medicine sometimes offers better for some specific diseases. That's why it is gaining more popularity.

- a) complications b) adventures c) associations d) remedies

34. In order to improve your health status, you have to your bad habits.

- a) advocate b) abandon c) contract d) proceed

35. Turning to an active lifestyle and consuming natural foods are the main causes of in heart disease in our country.

- a) enhancement b) decline c) therapy d) fluctuation

36. Due to lack of time, we asked him to his report and present it as a brief summary.

- a) prolong b) condense c) compromise d) appeal

37. Paranormal phenomena have long presented a serious to science; they cannot be explained by scientific methods.

- a) indictment b) challenge c) provision d) abstraction

38. The most immediate benefit of a healthy diet is that it can lower blood pressure.

- a) achieving b) receiving c) accomplishing d) adopting

39. Among the surprising findings of the past decade is that weight training can some effects of aging.

- a) divert b) reverse c) invert d) converse

40. Getting negative emotions under control will likely help you have a higher level of be more optimistic, and be slightly more extroverted.

- a) self-rule b) self-esteem c) self-indulgence d) self-destruction

1	c	11	b	21	c	31	b
2	c	12	b	22	b	32	c
3	c	13	b	23	d	33	d
4	c	14	a	24	a	34	b
5	b	15	b,d	25	b	35	b
6	c	16	b	26	a	36	b
7	d	17	c	27	c	37	b
8	a	18	b	28	a	38	d
9	a	19	d	29	b	39	b
10	a	20	c	30	d	40	b

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**Part One:
Reading Comprehension**

Directions

Read the following passages carefully. Each one is followed by several questions about it. Choose the one best answer, (a), (b), (c), or (d), to each question. Then on your answer sheet, fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Base your answer to each question on the information given in the passage only.

Passage One

For over fifty years, the people of Britain have relied on the Welfare State to make sure they have adequate health services. But now, the National Health Service is sick. Government cutbacks and underfunding are getting longer. Under such circumstances, it is no surprise that more people are turning to private but expensive healthcare.

For some, however, there are alternatives. They are turning their back on modern pills, tablets and other conventional medicines. It seems paradoxical, but in an age of microchips and high technology, traditional medicine (the old-fashioned cures that our grandparents relied on) is making a comeback.

1. Some hospitals failed to fulfill their objectives properly mainly due to

- a) skilled staff limitations
- b) serious financial problems
- c) limited patient referrals
- d) lack of public demand

2. According to the first paragraph, some patients have chosen private hospitals to

- a) avoid lengthy waiting lists
- b) face experienced medical staff
- c) pay low hospital charges
- d) benefit from advanced technology

3. The text implies that the National Health Service the Welfare State.

- a) has nothing to do with
- b) is the older version of
- c) works in line with
- d) is planned to eliminate

4. The popularity of the old-fashioned therapy is rooted in.

- a) high hospital charges
- b) limitations of modern medicine
- c) their sophisticated technology
- d) our grandparents' influences

5. The writer seems to be the return of the old-fashioned cures.

- a) categorically against
- b) surprised by
- c) disappointed with
- d) a proponent of

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Passage Two

The care of feet plays an important and essential part in every health and beauty regimen. Our feet are a very sensitive barometer of our mental and physical state.

Foot discomfort is always mirrored in the face. It can create a painful, suffering expression and even cause lines on the forehead. Most people are smart about the care they give to their bodies, but often seem to draw a blank when it comes to the care of their feet.

Relatively small though they are, feet perform the work of giants. Next to the heart, the feet carry the greatest load of any part of the body. This fact is worth keeping in mind. No other structure could bear such a top-heavy burden for so long and without repairs as the delicate, ingeniously designed human foot. It is a wonder that things go wrong as rarely as they do, considering how poorly feet are understood or cared for.

6. According to the text, uncomfortable feet may cause

- a) painful expressions on the face
- b) dangerous heart problems
- c) inflexibility of muscles
- d) clumsy body movements

7. It is stated that most people.....

- a) pay much attention to their feet
- b) ignore to care their feet well
- c) suffer from painful feet when uncared
- d) value their feet as much as other organs

8. According to the text, the heaviest load of the body falls on the

- a) feet
- b) heart
- c) brain
- d) joints

9. It is implied that feet

- a) should be repaired regularly
- b) are less vulnerable to injuries
- c) are roughly designed
- d) should be left unnoticed

10. The best title for the passage could be

- a) Barometer of Well-being
- b) Our Feet and Our Health
- c) Problems of Remaining Healthy
- d) Feet Health Preferences

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Passage Three

Contrary to popular belief, some research has shown that it is easier for people to make a comprehensive change in diet and lifestyle than to make only a moderate change. If you make a moderate change, such as reducing fat intake from 40 percent of calories to the recommended guidelines of 30 percent fat, then you have the worst of two worlds. You feel deprived, hungry, and anxious because you are not eating everything you want and are used to, and you are not making changes substantial enough to significantly affect your weight or to feel better. In other words, you are aware of what you are giving up but recognize no changes that could reinforce your change in lifestyle. In addition, most diets are too complex to follow for very long, the food doesn't taste good, and you feel hungry and deprived. Making a comprehensive change in diet and lifestyle can be stressful at first because it disrupts old patterns and habits. However, in the long-term, it is easier to maintain adherence to big changes because they take you out of your old habits and help you form new ones.

11. According to this reading selection, the popular belief holds that a comprehensive change in diet and lifestyle

- a) establishes self-image drastically
- b) is difficult to achieve
- c) can be made more easily
- d) makes us feel deprived

12. It is implied that the writer diet and lifestyle.

- a) rejects following
- b) adheres to traditional habits of
- c) supports moderate changes in
- d) favors big changes in

13. You have the worst of two worlds when you

- a) make a moderate change
- b) give up your old patterns and habits
- c) turn to a comprehensive change
- d) follow a diet for a long time

14. In this reading selection, "two worlds" refers to the conditions of

- a) physical fitness and mental attitude
- b) physiological functions and social affairs
- c) diet deprivation without much gain
- d) old patterns and habits

15. It is inferred from this reading selection that overweight people should

- a) adopt the stressful life of a dietary change
- b) avoid a comprehensive dietary change for the risks involved
- c) follow a comprehensive dietary change
- d) prefer their present lifestyle over a comprehensive change

Passage Four

Communication is a basic human need. It lets people form and maintain relationships through the sharing of thoughts, feelings, wants, and intentions. People who have difficulty in communicating may therefore be excluded, accidentally or deliberately, from the social exchanges of everyday life. This is why communication has an important place in the curriculum of all school pupils, irrespective of their age and ability. Nowhere is its place more important than in the curriculum of pupils who have difficulty in learning.

Children with severe and profound learning difficulties have the same right to education as every other child. Their difficulties with learning present the educational system with many challenges. Providing these pupils with experiences in the area of communication is one of the most important challenges, because delayed or disordered communication is a principal characteristic of severe and profound learning difficulty.

There are pupils who have not yet reached the level of speaking in two-word sentences. This level is reached by children when they are about two-and-a-half years old. The first two- and-a-half years are a short period in the span of human development, but the range of communicative competence within them is considerable among pupils with learning difficulties as a result of the wide spread of ages, experience, physical difficulties, personalities, and other individual characteristics.

16. According to the passage, in the same way that people need to have food and clothes, they

- a) have feelings and thoughts
- b) have problems and misgivings
- c) need to go to school and study
- d) need to communicate with each other

17. It is said that children with communication problems must be

- a) kept isolated and educated effectively
- b) taken care of by the educational system
- c) sent to hospitals and clinics for treatment
- d) given additional facilities to learn

18. It is stated that people's right to education

- a) is independent of their communicative abilities
- b) differs from person to person
- c) should depend on their communicative abilities
- d) develops as they become more educated

19. The underlined "them" (paragraph 3- line 4) refers to

- a) two-and-a-half years
- b) pupils with communication problems
- c) learning difficulties
- d) two-word sentences

20. The last paragraph focuses on the

- a) education based on individual characteristics
- b) role of early childhood in communication development
- c) growth of speaking in early childhood
- d) role of education in personality formation

Passage Five

Smallpox was the first widespread disease ever to be eliminated by human intervention. In May 1966, the World Health Organization (WHO) was authorized to initiate a global campaign to eradicate smallpox. The goal was to eliminate the disease in one decade. More than 700 physicians, nurses, scientists, and other personnel from WHO joined about 200,000 health workers in the infected nations to battle the disease. Because similar projects for malaria and yellow fever had failed, few believed that a disease as widespread as smallpox could actually be eradicated, but eleven years after the initial organization of the anti-smallpox campaign, no cases were reported in the field.

The strategy that developed was to combat the disease at several levels. There was education campaign, of course, so that the people in the threatened countries could be taught more about how the disease spread and become active participants in the fight against smallpox. Other strategies included not only providing mass vaccinations but also isolating patients with active smallpox in order to contain the spread of the disease, thus breaking the chain of human transmission. Monetary rewards for reporting smallpox assisted in motivating the public to aid health workers. One by one, each smallpox victim was sought out, removed from contact with others, and treated. At the same time, the entire village where the victims had lived was vaccinated.

By April of 1978 WHO officials announced that they had isolated the last known case of the disease but health workers continued to search for new cases for two additional years to be completely sure. In May 1980, a formal statement was made to the global community. Today, smallpox is no longer a threat to humanity and routine vaccinations have been stopped worldwide.

21. The best title for the passage could be

- a) World Health Organization
- b) Eradication of Smallpox
- c) Smallpox Vaccinations
- d) Infections Diseases

22. How was the public motivated to help health workers?

- a) by treating them
- b) by financially supporting them
- c) by isolating them from others
- d) by giving them proper vaccines

23. According to the passage, part of what was done to eliminate the spread of smallpox

- a) teaching nurses about smallpox
- b) treatment of individual victims
- c) isolation of victims and mass vaccinations
- d) extensive reporting of outbreaks by health workers

24. It can be inferred from the passage that

- a) no new cases of smallpox have been reported this year
- b) malaria and yellow fever have been reported this year
- c) smallpox victims no longer die when they contract the disease
- d) smallpox is not going to be an epidemic again

25. At the beginning of the campaign against smallpox, most expected that the project would

- a) be as ineffective as the ones on malaria and yellow fever
- b) be a total achievement in a short period of time
- c) last more than the expected time period
- d) demand little field work in the infected areas

**Part Two:
Vocabulary**

Directions

The following are incomplete sentences. Below each one are four words or phrases marked, (a), (b), (c), or (d). Choose the one word or phrase which best completes the sentence.

26. Some diseases are difficult to diagnose immediately, mainly due to the property of viruses remaining in the body for a couple of years.

- a) unpredictable b) virulent c) uncharted d) dormant

27. The health inspectors are Cleanliness in restaurant kitchens. Restaurants have to meet the hygienic requirements.

- a) inattentive to b) obsessed about
c) oblivious to d) prejudiced against

28. The food industry adds a chemical substance to food to prevent it from decaying. This contributes to its

- a) preservation b) exhibition c) illustration d) eradication

29. The popularity of Aloe plant rests in its properties. Doctors, however, are still doubtful about its therapeutic effect.

- a) fervent b) detrimental c) dominant d) curative

30. Health authorities are expected to ban medical treatments that could the pain.

- a) eliminate b) intensify c) relieve d) identify

31. People all over the world should contribute to reducing carbon as main contributors to global warming.

- a) emissions b) extinction c) omission d) excursions

32. Too many people these days are not active enough to secure their physical health; they have virtually adopted a..... lifestyle.

- a) sedentary b) dynamic c) beneficial d) prosperous

33. The pressure of a highly stressful job can cause nervous which may require tranquilizing drugs to calm down.

- a) abstinence b) strain c) pacification d) retention

34. AIDS is considered although there are drugs which can check its progress.

- a) affordable b) preventable c) incurable d) uncomfortable

35. The stomach breaks down food with digestive mainly composed of chemical substances.

- a) generations b) accessories c) appendices d) secretions

36. Certain pharmaceutical substances tend to the pain effectively and produce some relief

- a) sacrifice b) alleviate c) mandate d) exacerbate

37. She is a serious illness and will soon start work.

- a) aligning with b) recuperating from
c) predisposed to d) overwhelmed by

38. The showed that the corpse had had a stroke.

- a) biopsy b) autopsy c) prognosis d) diagnosis

39. The news was so unusual that she immediately

- a) passed out b) passed by c) turned in d) turned out

40. He was a man weighing over 200 kilograms.

- a) complacent b) pecky c) twiggy d) corpulent

1	b	11	b	21	b	31	a
2	a	12	d	22	b	32	a
3	c	13	a	23	c	33	b
4	a	14	c	24	d	34	c
5	b	15	c	25	a	35	d
6	a	16	d	26	d	36	b
7	b	17	b	27	b	37	b
8	b	18	a	28	a	38	b
9	b	19	a	29	d	39	a
10	b	20	b	30	b	40	d

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