

**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 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

Hypovolemia is a low-volume state resulting from any condition in which body fluid is lost in sufficient amounts to reduce the circulating blood to a point at which some organs or cells are deprived of oxygen and essential nutrients. Burns and crashing injuries, as well as hemorrhage, can result in hypovolemic shock.

During the early phases of body fluid loss, the body makes adjustments to compensate for the state of lowered fluid volume. The urine output is reduced and vasoconstrictor substances (epinephrine) and norepinephrine are released into the bloodstream to create an increase in peripheral resistance. Blood is diverted from the periphery of the body to vital organs in order to sustain circulating volume. There is no significant drop in blood pressure due to adjustments in circulatory dynamics. This initial phase is termed compensated shock. When the body can no longer compensate for the lowered volume state, the blood pressure will drop and the skin will be cool and clammy. These latter signs and symptoms mean that the body's defenses have been overwhelmed and that cardiovascular collapse has occurred. In healthy individuals, up to 25 percent of the circulating volume (1-2 liters) must be lost in order for blood pressure to fall!

1. Hypovolemia would involve a fall in the circulating blood a loss in body fluid.

- a) before
b) simultaneously with
c) following
d) regardless of

2. The body may adapt itself to the lowered fluid volume at stage of hypovolemia.

- a) the initial
b) the final
c) an interim
d) no particular

3. A decrease in urine output is due to

- a) vasoconstrictor substances
b) defective urethral structure
c) peripheral resistance against hypovolemia
d) body's adjustment to hypovolemia

4. The body vital organs to maintain normal blood volume.

- a) reduces the pressure in
b) diverts the blood from
c) manipulates the volume of
d) directs the blood to

5. The body's compensation for the lowered volume of circulating blood

- a) would overcome the problem
b) can hardly occur
c) has a limit
d) is an ongoing process

6. Cardiovascular collapse would indicate the of further adaptation.

- a) application
b) redundancy
c) initiation
d) failure

Passage Two

Adults of different ages encounter different sets of life changes as they move through the normal role acquisitions and losses of adulthood. But at every age, high levels of life change are linked to higher rates of physical illnesses and emotional disturbances such as depression. However, there are personal and social resources that may buffer the individual from the potential impact of stress. Such resources may be collectively called resistance resources. Central among these is the availability of social support.

Social support can be defined as the receipt of affirmation and aid from others. In many early studies, it was measured only by such objective measures as material status and frequency of reported contact with friends and relatives. Recent studies suggest that subjective perception of the adequacy of social support is more strongly related to well-being than our most objective measures. It is not the objective amount of contact with others that is important, but how the contact is interpreted.

It is clear that adults with adequate social support have a lower risk of disease, death, and depression than do adults with weaker social networks. The beneficial effect of social support is even clearer when an individual is under high stress. That is, the negative effect of stress on health and happiness is smaller for individuals with adequate social support.

7. The passage mainly discusses

- a) resistance resources of the human body
- b) role acquisitions and losses of adulthood
- c) studies of social contact and physical strength
- d) the effects of social support on well-being

8. According to this passage, it is not suggested that

- a) social support is a valuable kind of resistance resources for people
- b) affirmation from friends can alleviate the damage caused by stress
- c) major life changes can cause emotional as well as physical illnesses
- d) recovery from depression is linked to a rise in the sense of security

9. It can be concluded from the second paragraph that

- a) studies of social support have come up with almost controversial results
- b) frequency of one's social contact is a strong indicator of social support
- c) perceived quality of relationships is more important than their quantity
- d) objective measures of social support are more reliable than subjective ones

10. A person with strong social support most probably experiences

- a) more conflicts
- b) lower risk of depression
- c) more casual relationships
- d) higher rates of physical illness

11. "Resistance resources" (line 6) refers to the means that

- a) protect the individual from many life ills
- b) disturb the individual and lead to depression
- c) increase the individual's subjective perception
- d) somehow enhance the potential impact of stress

Passage Three

Many athletes have used various substances in the attempt to augment their athletic performance. These substances, known as ergogenic aids, are believed by athletes to increase strength and endurance, and decrease sensitivity to pain. Although use of these substances is prohibited in international competitions, there are no means at present to enforce a prohibition on their use in other sports participation.

The principal drugs misused by athletes are the psychomotor stimulants and the anabolic steroids. For the former, amphetamines and related drugs are taken to provide a sense of increased alertness and relief of fatigue; however, obscuring fatigue may permit participants to exceed their limits and precipitate a sudden collapse. These drugs can also make the users more aggressive, which can contribute to injuries to themselves and others. For the latter, drugs such as nandrolone phenpropionate are used. The user develops larger appearing muscles, increased body weight, and body water, but reports on the effectiveness in improving performance have been conflicting. Many valid studies have failed to demonstrate any improvement in performance.

12. According to this passage, athletes use ergogenic substances to..... .

- a) improve their physical health
- b) achieve more of their athletic goals
- c) challenge the international regulations
- d) enforce the prohibition of regulations

13. It is said that amphetamines

- a) can have mental and physical effects on athletes
- b) contribute to athletes' weight gain
- c) aggravate the athletes' performance
- d) positively affect the athletes to exceed their limits

14. In case athletes use anabolic steroids,

- a) they greatly improve their performance
- b) their muscles become much larger
- c) they feel more alert
- d) their body weight reduces

15. According to this passage,

- a) psychomotor stimulants increase the body water and weight
- b) amphetamines make the athletes aware of their boredom
- c) nandrolone phenpropionate might cause self-damage
- d) ergogenic substances can be used as a pain reliever

16. Based on the writer's concluding remarks,

- a) ergogenic substances can be harmlessly used by athletes
- b) ergogenic substances lead to substantial improvement in performance
- c) there is controversy on the possible impact of ergogenic substances
- d) athletes' performance can be definitely attributed to the use of ergogenic substances

Passage Four

The idea of determinism, that no event occurs in nature without natural causes, has been postulated as a natural law; yet, it is under attack on both scientific and philosophical grounds. Scientific laws assume that a specific set of conditions will unerringly lead to predetermined outcome. However, studies in the field of physics have demonstrated that the location and speed of minuscule particles such as electrons are the result of random behaviors rather than predictable results determined by pre-existing conditions. As a result of these studies, the principle of indeterminacy was formulated in 1925 by Werner Heisenberg. According to this principle, only the probable behavior of an electron can be predicted. The inability to absolutely predict the behavior of electrons casts doubt on the universal applicability of a natural law of determinism. Philosophically, in principle, opposition to determinism emanates from those who see humans as creatures in possession of free will. Human decisions may be influenced by previous events, but the ultimate freedom of humanity may possibly lead to unforeseen choices, those not preordained by preceding events.

17. The idea that no event occurs in nature without natural causes has been questioned on the basis of the

- a) scientific evidence provided by different experts
- b) data from the science and philosophy of determinism
- c) ideas and principles of different fields of study
- d) philosophical doubt about free will

18. You can infer from the passage that the natural law is

- a) only applied in science
- b) found in the idea of determinism
- c) refuted philosophically
- d) a principle with no exception

19. "Unerringly" (line 3) is closest in meaning to

- a) philosophically
- b) definitely
- c) doubtfully
- d) effortlessly

20. According to this passage, the principle of indeterminacy

- a) is going to get dominant in science
- b) is philosophically and scientifically rejected
- c) has been currently presented
- d) has got evidence from electron behavior

21. Electrons are used by the writer as an indication of

- a) universal applicability of determinism as a natural law
- b) the idea of unpredictability of events
- c) predictability of all events in the nature
- d) a natural law as proposed by proponent

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Passage Five

It is well known that when an individual joins a group, he tends to accept the group's standards of behavior and thinking. He is expected to behave in accordance with these norms—in other words, the group expects him to conform. Many illustrations could be given of this from everyday life, but what is of particular interest to psychologists is the extent to which people's judgments and opinions can be changed as a result of group pressure. Some remarkable conclusions were reported by Asch and others. They noticed that people in a group will agree to statements that contradict their own beliefs. It would be a mistake to think that only particularly docile people are chosen to take part in experiments of this type. Usually highly intelligent and independent people are used and this, of course, makes the results even more disturbing.

22. It is stated that when someone joins a group, he/she

- a) usually keeps his own attitudinal independence
- b) most probably goes against what he believes to be right
- c) often makes the group change a lot
- d) contradicts group standards and norms

23. It is understood from the passage that the group pressure

- a) leads to the new member's conformity
- b) reflects the opposition of the new member
- c) makes the new member get disappointed
- d) is confined to the docile people

24. It is said that intelligent and independent individuals

- a) worked as research assistants
- b) were asked to conform easily
- c) had their views accepted
- d) served as research subjects

25. The author of this reading selection indicates

- a) individual's reluctance to join a group
- b) the significance of group pressure
- c) individual's resistance against group pressure
- d) the importance of personal norms

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**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. After such operations, the patient feels so weak that he cannot his body.

- a) devastate
- b) freshen
- c) retain
- d) flex

27. The tumour in his body; his surgeon had not been able to remove it completely.

- a) subsided
- b) recurred
- c) abated
- d) revived

28. In diabetes, glucose is in the blood and, as a result, the blood sugar level rises.

- a) perspired b) accumulated c) segregated d) dissipated

29. The disease was in a state of for six months but later the growth of a new tumor reversed the condition.

- a) relapse b) endurance c) remission d) repulsion

30. Careful laboratory tests the diagnosis of leukemia; there was no abnormal blood cells seen.

- a) approved b) oriented c) refuted d) confirmed

31. The manager of this department is in his behavior; he sometimes supports his staff and sometimes acts against them.

- a) contingent b) inconsistent
c) indifferent d) convalescent

32. In his talk, he presented some assumptions, all based on wrong information.

- a) truthful b) professional c) erroneous d) informative

33. In a shock condition, of the blood to tissue is not adequate to meet oxygen or nutritional needs of the cell.

- a) immersion b) proliferation c) inclusion d) perfusion

34. Patients who are short of breath do not ordinarily tolerate flat positioning well and should be to sit up.

- a) admitted b) permitted
c) apprehended d) suppressed

35. The pulse rate is a/an of the heart rate and is obtained by feeling the pulsation of an artery as it responds to the heart's pumping action.

- a) reflection b) detection c) induction d) recession

36. The function of the kidney is to rid the blood of harmful waste products, while allowing it to such essentials as amino acids, proteins and glucose.

- a) remain b) retain c) reprove d) repress

37. Common substances such as table salt, iron tablets or aspirin can be potentially for the individual who consumes unusually large quantities.

- a) liable b) lethal c) profitable d) legitimate

38. Most children cannot identify or specifically the particular location of pain until they are four or five years old.

- a) evolve by b) involve in c) complain of d) refrain from

39. Applicants for a driving license are generally required to present a of their urine to rule out addiction to opiates.

- a) specimen b) reservoir c) supply d) sediment

40. Nowadays, it has become a common procedure to use laser to cataracts.

- a) elevate b) regulate c) remove d) represent

1	c	11	a	21	b	31	b
2	a	12	b	22	b	32	c
3	d	13	a	23	a	33	d
4	d	14	b	24	d	34	b

5	c	15	d	25	b	35	a
6	d	16	c	26	d	36	b
7	d	17	b	27	b	37	b
8	d	18	c	28	b	38	c
9	c	19	b	29	c	39	a



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Passage One

Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy (or HBOT) in veterinary medicine is the same as human medicine, that is, the delivery of 100% oxygen under pressure to the “patient”. In this case the patient rather than being a human, is an animal. The pressure we use is generally 1.5 to 2.4 atmospheres (a pressure equal to that produced by 16 to 46 feet of seawater). The pressure is provided using a monoplace stainless steel pressure chamber that looks similar to diving decompression chambers used on ships. Clients tell us that it resembles a mini- submarine with two portholes and a “hatch” at one end. It is approximately 3 feet in diameter and 4 1/2 feet long (photo). Oxygen at high flow is infused into the chamber until the desired pressure is reached. This generally takes 10 minutes to reach the desired pressure in our animal patients. We observe them through the portholes and note any changes in their attitude that might indicate some distress (presumably due to pressure changes in the sinus or middle ear). It has been rare to have to stop the descent but on occasion we have slowed the descent down because of observed discomfort. In animals that are very excited, we tranquilize with a phenothiazine-based anxiolytic such as acetylpromazine. Most animals become comfortable in the chamber, only requiring a small amount (1/2-1 mg) of the tranquilizer. Occasionally, up to 2-3 mg will be required. The treatment times begin when the desired pressure is reached and they range from 30 minutes to 2 hours, depending on the patient’s condition and the indication for which it is being used. Most treatment times average one hour. Decompression, which takes another 10 minutes, is then accomplished and the patient is removed from the chamber.

1. The Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy is

- a) specific to human medicine
- b) limited to veterinary medicine
- c) used for an animal rather than a human patient
- d) applied to human or veterinary medicine

2. The pressure chamber providing the pressure is

- a) generally installed on ships
- b) lacking portholes and hatch
- c) a diving decompression chamber
- d) similar to a mini-submarine

3. The underlined term “portholes” (line 6) is synonymous with

- a) gates
- b) cavities
- c) windows
- d) doors

4. The time taken for the “chamber” to reach the desired pressure seems to based on the patient condition.

- a) remain constant
- b) fluctuate
- c) be of no significance
- d) overlap

5. The writer uses the term “descent” (line 11) to indicate the..... the chamber.

- a) transfer of a tranquilizer into
- b) spread of pressure in
- c) discomfort of animal patient in
- d) infusion of oxygen into

6. The pronoun “they” (line 15) refers to.....

- a) treatment times
- b) desired pressures
- c) patient’s conditions
- d) the indications

7. Decompression (last sentence) follows the

- a) desired pressure achievement
- b) patient treatment
- c) tranquility achievement
- d) acetylpromazine application

Passage Two

Alcohol intoxication and alcohol withdrawal can both be fatal in certain circumstances. These patients deserve to be treated as medical problems, not as social nuisances. It is tempting, at times, for health care personnel to be truly annoyed with the “drunks” who fall, hit their heads, get into fights, and use abusive language. It is imperative, however, that rough handling, punishment, or verbal reprimands be avoided. Such actions will not deter future use of alcohol and certainly are not helpful in managing the crisis at hand. A word of caution is in order, too, regarding our social biases about the appearance of the “drunk”. A well-dressed and refined elderly lady can be acutely intoxicated, too. The EMT must be on guard and not make assumptions about the patient merely by his appearance or where he is found. A carefully taken history and a thorough physical assessment are vital to identification of serious alcohol-related problems.

8. The social harms caused by the alcoholics..... by the medical staff.

- a) should particularly affect the treatment provided
- b) are to be dealt with
- c) should remain independent of the care offered
- d) used to be taken care of

9. Health care personnel socially annoying drunks.

- are basically indifferent to
- are sometimes inclined to get harsh at
- should react violently against
- should criticize the actions performed by

10. The writer..... rough actions against nuisance drunks.

- a) intentionally recommends
- b) remains indifferent toward
- c) seems to be unaware of
- d) openly stands against

11. The drunk.....appearance.

- are categorically worse than usual in
- may be quite neat and tidy in
- find it quite useful to adopt an unusual
- can easily be recognized with his refined

12. The type of cover and place..... identifying the drunk.

- may fail to be accurate measures in
- are the recommended criteria for
- may be used by the medical personnel for
- are not referred to despite their significance in

13. The last sentence mainly deals with ways of

- a) obtaining a life history
- b) achieving proper diagnosis
- c) removing alcoholic problems
- d) performing physical assessment

Passage Three

Allergy is a condition of sensitivity to substance, chemically a protein, which is called an allergen. The allergic person reacts in a way that others do not, when they eat, inhale or touch the allergen. Allergy is a normal protective mechanism that has gone off the rails. It is a useful defence for the nose to pour forth its watery secretion to wash out a harmful irritant or bacterial toxin, but plain maddening if it does the same thing for a grain of Timothy grass pollen. Why some and not others should react in this violent way is still a mystery. Hereditary disposition is of indisputable importance in many cases, but the form the allergy takes may vary from parent to child, e.g. an asthmatic father may have a daughter who is allergic to bee stings. A common story in an allergic person is of eczema in infancy, hay fever or rhinorrhoea in later childhood, and asthma as an adult.

14. Allergens act in their victim's body.

- a) categorically b) chemically c) randomly d) selectively

15. The allergic person others in his reaction to allergens.

- a) is afflicted by b) is distinct from
c) resembles d) represents

16. As a usual supportive mechanism, an allergy to anybody.

- a) can be beneficial b) is hazardous
c) remains ineffective d) serves as an irritant

17. Allergy can be disturbing

- a) under any circumstance b) when it surpasses the limit
c) regardless of its size d) if it is slighter than usual

18. Factors accounting for allergy are

- a) left to the reader to identify b) far from being resolved
c) reportedly confined to heredity d) enumerated in the text

19. The son of a mother allergic to house-dust

- a) is unlikely to suffer an allergy
b) can be prone to another allergen
c) would remain allergic to the same substance
d) has acquired immunity against allergens

20. The same person allergens over time.

- a) remains allergic to similar
b) would develop immunity against
c) tends to shift in sensitivity to type of
d) would pass his offspring immunity against

Passage Four

Equity is a multi-faceted concept. From an ethical perspective, equity requires adherence to both substantive and procedural principles. The formal principle of equity is often stated as "treat like cases alike and different cases differently". Egalitarian theories call for distributing resources equally among different persons or groups, which could mean that everyone should receive the same access to health services. The "maximin" principle calls for giving preference to those who are worst off, for example the poorest, the most vulnerable or the sickest. The principle of reciprocity or compensation calls for providing something in return for contributions that people have made, for example individuals who have participated in AIDS treatment trials, or compensation for a harm by the system, such as having been the recipient of unsafe blood transfusions. Finally, utilitarian theories require that overall societal benefits be maximized.

21. The paragraph implies that the term "equity" egalitarian theories.

- a) is indeed related to b) contradicts the ideas of
c) hardly centers around d) is intentionally alienated from

22. The formal principle of equity maintains that cases should be treated

- a) in the same way, disregarding their background
b) regardless of their common features
c) irrespective of their differences
d) variably as they deserve

23. According to egalitarian theories, health services should be

- a) distributed differently from other resources
- b) evenly available to different individuals
- c) limited to the most vulnerable groups
- d) accessible to similar groups of people

24. According to a volunteer for a new malaria vaccine is to be rewarded back in return.

- a) utilitarian theories
- b) maximin principle
- c) reciprocity principle
- d) conceptual theories

25. The victims of unsafe blood transfusion are expected to be by the system.

- a) duly accounted for
- b) partially compensated
- c) essentially ignored
- d) paid more than they deserve

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. The huge number of road may indicate that policies on granting the driver's license have to be revised.

- a) fatalities
- b) infrastructures
- c) renovations
- d) traffickers

27. The medical advisor's..... of the hypotheses caused the whole research to be abandoned.

- a) disruption
- b) disapproval
- c) appreciation
- d) confirmation

28. With the of modern technological developments in the realm of electrocardiography, many heart problems can be diagnosed in their early stages.

- a) revolt
- b) advent
- c) converse
- d) aversion

29. The patient's longstanding condition has been by his continual epileptic seizures.

- a) exacerbated
- b) exasperated
- c) perpetuated
- d) proliferated

30. Occasionally, a patient is so that he/she must be fed intravenously.

- a) depreciated
- b) debilitated
- c) defamed
- d) depraved

31. Only a small quantity of aspirin is needed to pain as a large amount may harm the body.

- a) elevate
- b) provoke
- c) accompany
- d) alleviate

32. Some people take medicine whenever they feel ill, but others prefer to let the body itself naturally.

- a) reveal
- b) interrupt
- c) withdraw
- d) rehabilitate

33. As we age, some qualities are while others are reaching their peak.

- a) persuading
- b) flourishing
- c) deviating
- d) diminishing

34. In some developing countries, the traditional healers a lot of fame and popularity.

- a) enjoy b) denote c) supply d) contain

35. Some techniques such as MRI and CT scan cannot be performed in ordinary laboratories today.

- a) trivial b) primitive c) compulsive d) sophisticated

36. After lots of research, scientists have the effectiveness of some home remedies. That's why most doctors prescribe them.

- a) denied b) verified c) suspected d) challenged

37. The patient's condition will be if proper measures are not taken.

- a) refuted b) spotted c) aggravated d) aggregated

38. All dieticians hold the idea that junk foods have impacts on our health by disturbing our appetite for natural diets.

- a) detrimental b) congenital c) promoting d) promising

39. Pills for allergy often drowsiness, so it is better not to take them when driving.

- a) induce b) eliminate c) overcome d) invalidate

40. The materials used in this instrument must be able to high temperatures since it is usually exposed to high degrees of heat.

- a) compromise b) withstand c) ventilate d) achieve

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