Part One: Vocabulary Questions

1.	When the balance of the immune system is, the system may become our enemy rather than our friend.					
	a. integrated b. reinforced c. maintained d. disturbed					
2.	One reason of difficulty in breathing is the of airways which hinders the smooth flow of oxygen.					
	a. constriction b. dilatation c. expansion d. inspection					
3.	To relieve the pain, the doctor prescribed some drugs to the tension in the patient's shoulder muscles.					
	a. retain b. resume c. release d. restore					
4.	The assessment of pain a consideration of the physical and psychological aspects of the individual.					
	a. involves b. dissolves c. evolves d. revolves					
5.	Hospitals and health systems are nowadays under constant pressure to reduce costs improving quality and a qualified workforce. a. containing b. maintaining c. remaining d. restraining					
6.	A breathing-related sleep disorder is a disorder that sleep due to irregular breathing patterns. a. elevates b. induces c. disrupts d. determines					
7.	Physical activities are strongly recommended for their effects on					
	our health. a. suspicious b. desirable c. disastrous d. bizarre					
8.	Aspirin taken in high doses for long time can cause stomach and bleeding.					
	a. stamina b. repair c. safety d. ulcer					
9.	Pneumonia symptoms become when there is a high concentration of pollutants in the air.					
	a. contaminated b. constricted c. exacerbated d. devastated					
10	a. intense b. deficient c. scarce d. sluggish					
11	a. disappointed b. disintegrated c. obscured d. obliged					
12. The dust in the air in this part of the country certainly a threat to the residents' health and life.						
	a. enacts b. ceases c. poses d. harvests					

13. When a cont the body.	aminated needle	a cl	lient's skin, ge	rms might eater		
a. immunizes	b. disinfec	ts c. d	efends	d. pierces		
14. Sterile supplies have labels that indicate the date when sterilization period						
a. subsides	b. reduces	c. expires	d. emerges			
15. The nurse inserted a needle in the patient's leg to examine the extent of paralysis. a. numb b. calm c. sound d. robust						
16. Due to the poor medical services of this hospital, the physician advised the patient's parents to him to a different hospital. a. allocate b. confer c. dedicate d. transfer						
17. Learning a foreign language is a major for students in the medical fields with shortage of time to practice.						
a. comfort	b. merit	c. concern	d. suspect	•		
18. Medical students should sufficiently develop their knowledge and skills to the time and money they spend to get their degree.						
a. justify	b. refuse	c. con	ifuse d. j	eopardize		
19. Because of some chemical and physical factors, most drugs are not						
equally in all p	oarts of the body.					
a. dispatch	ned b.	distributed	c. discarded	d. disoriented		
20. By the emergence of personal computer, typewriters became						
a. abund <mark>a</mark> i	nt b.	absolute				

Part two: Reading comprehension

Passage 1

Patients usually report stress management strategies along three lines. first, they may identify behavioral approaches, ranging from fleeing the situation (for example. a crowded shopping mall) to problem solving (for example, "I wait for an elevator that is not full"). Second, they may use a variety of cognitive approaches. A patient frightened of flying may tell himself or say out loud, "This plane has been flying safely for years. My mother flies out to see me twice a year. This year I can make it once to see her." Another may try strategies that help him "not think about it." On an airplane, **this** may involve watching the movie. Third, patients may use physiological approaches. Patients afraid of driving downtown may practice muscle relaxation or breathing exercises as they begin driving. More often than not, patients combine some of these strategies to be more effective.

21. Stress management strategies indicated in this text adopted by patients.

- a. seem to be the most common methods
- b. seem to be the least applicable approaches
- c. are formally-instructed mechanisms
- d. are considered to be the only approaches

22. Behaviors like avoiding the stressful situation or finding a way to deal with it successfully are in stress management strategies.

- a. the writer's favorite method
- b. the writer's least advisable methods
- c. the methods belonging to different lines
- d. various forms of the same line

23. A patient's positive view about the safety of a flight could

- a. guarantee the safe landing of the plane
- b. help the pilot have more confidence
- c. help the patient overcome his worries
- d. enhance the quality of the given flight

24. According to the passage, behavioral approachescognitive ones,

- a. could be used to substitute
- b. are the initial manifestations of
- c. are more practical and manageable than
- d. deal with activities different from

25. The underlined "this" (line 6) refers to

- a. the mother's safe flight
- b. the safe flight of the plane
- c. avoiding thinking about the flight's dangers
- d. starting watching the movie and having fun

Passage 2

Women had always served in secondary roles as nurses and doctors. The professionalization of medicine forced them increasingly to the sidelines. However, the breakthrough to the knowledge of advanced practice was initiated by Florence Nightingale in England. She resolved to provide more advanced raining. Her solution involved the support of upper class women, and they proved eager to serve. But today the new profession appears highly attractive to women of all backgrounds, and her model was widely accepted in most other countries.

The same trend was observed with women wishing to become doctors before the 1970s. Elizabeth Blackwell (1821—1910) pioneered as the first female doctor in the United States. While Blackwell viewed medicine as a means for social and moral reform, her student Mary Putnam Jacobi (1842—1906) focused on curing disease. At a deeper level of disagreement, Blackwell felt that women would succeed in medicine because of their humane female values, but Jacobi believed that women should participate as the equals of men in all medical specialties using identical methods, values and insights. Despite these movements, women were still paid less as doctors and nurses. For example, although the majority of medical

doctors were women in the Soviet Union, they were paid even less than most male factory workers.

26. Florence Nightingale was the first person toin nursing education.

- receive advanced and professional training
- b. provide women with more advanced training
- c. force women increasingly to the sidelines
- d. avoid supporting the upper class women

27. According to the passage, Elizabeth Blackwell disagreed with Mary Putnam Jacobi on doctors.

- a. how women could succeed as
- b. the use of identical methods by
- c. how women resisted becoming
- d. the wages paid to female

28. The passage provides us with a view of attracting women to nursing and medical professions.

- a. prospective b. historical c. pessi<mark>mi</mark>stic d. humane
- 29. The passage mainly discusses how nursing and medical professions.
- a. female pioneers reformed the role of women in
- b. employers welcomed the roles of women in
- c. women were paid in the past in
- d. women are currently admitted to

30. The writer has mentioned "the Soviet Union" in the passage to indicate doctors.

- a. breakthrough in the employment
- b. discrimination in the payment
- c. successful participation
- d. professional behavior

Passage 3

The excess storage of fat is surpassingly difficult to define and to measure accurately. In practice, an experienced **eye** is a good judge of the presence of obesity especially in the unclothed patient. To measure **it**, one requires data on weight and height. Life insurance companies have published tables showing the desired or ideal weights of men and women of different heights that is the weights associated with the best life expectancy. A person with a body weight of 10 percent greater than this ideal is said to have a relative weight of 110 percent, some say 120 percent. Various obesity indices have been invented, the best being W/H², where W is the weight in kg and H is the height in meters.

31. The numbers mentioned in the text are intended to define

- a. body weight
- b. excess weight
- c. a relative weight
- d. weight definition

32. The tables published by life insurance companies are intended to show the

- a. desired life expectancy in men and women
- b. differences between the obese and slim people
- c. fat storage in men and women of different heights
- d. relation between weight and the best life expectancy

33. The underlined pronoun "it" in line 3 refers to

- a. data b. obesity c. weight d. the patient
- 34. "W/H²" is an index for
- a. estimating life expectancy c. measuring obesity
- b. dividing height by weight d. challenging obesity
- 35. The underlined word "eye " (in line 2) implies a(n)
- a. person b. measure c. study d. index

Passage 4

Even in healthy persons, reaching an advanced age is associated with reduced strength, power, and speed of muscle contraction. Although these changes can be subtle, they can be marked in very old age and they are measurable. Because of the relative rapid loss in the speed of muscle contraction, aged persons typically show greater loss in power than in peak force alone. Although changes are highly variable, in general, healthy aged persons experience an approximate 10% per decade decline in peak strength after 60 years of age, with a more rapid decline after 75 years of age.

Loss in strength is generally more pronounced in the muscles of the lower limbs, such as the quadriceps, as compared with the upper limbs. If marked, lower limb weakness can interfere with functions required for independent living such as safely walking, or rising from a chair. Such age-related decrements in muscle strength are often accelerated in sedentary older adults or those with underlying pathology.

b. strength of body limbs muscle weakness c. d. sedentary lifestyle 37. According to the passage, a loss of about 10%, every ten years, happens in of the body between the age 60-75. general mobility general health a. C. maximum power d. the upper limbs b. 38. Muscle loss when reaching an advanced age is typically measurable in upper limbs a. noticeable in the feet, thighs and hips b. associated with subtle muscle contractions C. accelerated in peak speed and force d. 39. According to the text, muscle weakness speeds up in............ a. inactive people major functional limbs a. c. b. rising position d. rapid muscle contraction 40. Elderly people need to be aided in daily living because they have a a. prominent underlying disease significant weakness in lower limbs b. relatively independent sedentary living c. subtle decrement in peak muscle strength d.

36. The passage is mainly about aging and.............

speed of muscle contraction

a.

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