

Part one: Vocabulary

1. The nurse was not eager to the new responsibility because she wanted to spend more time with her children.

- a. reject
- b. assume
- c. promote
- d. leave

2. Some students get upset when they feel that they have failed to their ambitions.

- a. disregard
- b. dissolve
- c. ignore
- d. fulfill

3. Because of the negative effects of being overweight, her doctor warned her that losing weight was.....

- a. hazardous
- b. challenging
- c. critical
- d. bothering

4. He must have stomach infection by eating in unclean restaurants.

- a. passed out
- b. taken off
- c. looked after
- d. picked up

5. This drug helps to the disease symptoms and reduce the risk of reinfection.

- a. consolidate
- b. alleviate
- c. intimidate
- d. complicate

6. Due to an unpredictable happening during the surgery, they had to their operation plan.

- a. utilize
- b. alter
- c. continue
- d. navigate

7. In recent years, the influence of heavy smoking on the lungs has attracted the attention of physicians and pathologists.

- a. promoting
- b. tedious
- c. deleterious
- d. complementing

8. Some chemical drugs have limited use due to their possible effects.

- a. adverse
- b. beneficial
- c. enhancing
- d. energizing

9. Everybody should take some preventive to fight fatal diseases such as cancer, AIDS, etc.

- a. consequences
- b. incidents
- c. measures
- d. drawbacks

10. The doctor made the patient different tests so that he can diagnose his disease.

- a. go through
- b. give up
- c. give off
- d. go over

11. Genetic engineering can help or at least alleviate many problems, such as diabetes or other genetic disease.

- a. reproduce
- b. deteriorates
- c. complicate
- d. eliminate

12. Because medical specialists tend to work in large cities, patients in rural and remote regions are often medically.....

- a. assisted
- b. collaborated
- c. underserved
- d. consulted

13. If you are in partial....., it may mean you can take a break from treatment as long as the cancer doesn't begin to grow again.

- a. remission
- b. aggravation
- c. exacerbation
- d. deterioration

14. Upon the onset of an infection, almost, all microorganisms start disseminating into the blood.

- a. provisionally
- b. impressively
- c. voluntarily
- d. invariably

15. He suddenly and we had to revive him by splashing water on his face.

- a. refined
- b. fainted
- c. faded
- d. declined

16. Some scientists believe that some African monkeys are the original of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.

- a. trend
- b. source
- c. enemy
- d. opponent

17. The word "fragile" on the box that it should be handled with care.

- a. comprises
- b. contains
- c. signifies
- d. denies

18. The lecture was so that the medical students failed to understand it.

- a. evident
- b. vague
- c. vacant
- d. fantastic

19. He went abroad to his education in his desired field in prestigious university.

- a. pursue
- b. abandon
- c. probe
- d. postpone

20. People living in this polluted area usually lung disease due to highly poisonous substances in the air.

- a. cooperate with
- b. get rid of
- c. overcome
- d. contract

Part two: reading comprehension

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, or d). Base your answers on the information given in the passage only.

Passage 1

Looking across countries, there are great differences in life expectancy. There are also sharp differences in who dies and from what. Deaths among children account for approximately 30 percent of deaths in poor countries but less than 1 percent of deaths in rich countries. Most deaths in rich countries are from cancers and cardiovascular diseases, while most deaths in poor countries are from infectious diseases.

Though differences persist, many poor countries have recently experienced large improvements in life expectancy. In India and China, life expectancy has risen by 30 years since 1950s. Even in Africa, life expectancy rose by 13 years from the early 1950s until the late 1980s, when the spread of HIV/ AIDS reversed the trend.

What factors explain **this outcome**? Some of the main factors are changes in income, literacy (especially among women), and the supply of calories. Public health interventions such as immunization campaigns, improvements in water supply and the use of antibiotics have also made a big difference.

21. According to the passage, infectious diseases.....

- a. are the major cause of death among children
- b. kill more people than any other diseases
- c. are the most dangerous enemy of the poor people
- d. compared to cancer are more dangerous

22. The first paragraph mostly discusses.....

- a. types and victims of deadly diseases
- b. life expectancy in poor and rich countries
- c. infectious and non-infectious diseases
- d. effects of infectious diseases in poor countries

23. According to the passage, life expectancy.....

- a. differently improved in India and China
- b. caused great medical development in China
- c. decreased because of heart diseases
- d. improved due to many factors

24. Improvement of life expectancy in African countries was greatly by AIDS.

- a. strengthened
- b. hindered
- c. intensified
- d. evolved

25. "This outcome" in paragraph 3, refers to.....

- a. improvement in people's life expectancy
- b. decrease of life expectancy in Africa
- c. changes in people's income
- d. spread of AIDS in African countries

Passage 2

The term breathing-related sleep disorder refers to a spectrum of breathing abnormalities ranging from chronic or habitual snoring to upper airway resistance syndrome (UARS) to frank obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) or, in some cases, obesity hypoventilation syndrome (OHS).

In adults, there is a male preponderance of OSA during middle age. In women, menopause, pregnancy and polycystic ovaries are associated with increased risk. In children, prevalence ranges between 1 and 4% with habitual snoring prevalence at about 7.45%.

Restless sleep at night is the biggest symptom of this sleep disorder. If the symptoms are ignored, there are many serious dangers that may develop because of sleep apnea. Some of these include high blood pressure, stroke, heart failure, irregular heartbeats, heart attacks, diabetes, depression, as well as other problems. This is why treatment for sleep apnea is so important if the symptoms of breathing-related sleep disorder appear.

While there may be some physical aspects of treatment for a breathing-related sleep disorder, the power of psychotherapy should not be forgotten. Treatment can require major changes in lifestyle. Appropriate weight management strategies and compliance with either positive airway support or the use of a dental appliance usually represent a lifetime commitment. For this reason, some patients have explored surgical alternatives.

26. The disorder discussed here.....

- a. includes a wide range of breathing problems
- b. usually results from OHS and OSA
- c. may develop into residual hearing anomalies
- d. mainly affects pregnant or menopause women

27. The word "frank", in the first paragraph, is closest in meaning to.....

- a. honest
- b. weary
- c. sincere
- d. obvious

- 28. Obstructive sleep apnea is found among**
- a. sensible middle-aged men
 - b. socially high risk women
 - c. males, females and even children
 - d. rural groups with different proportions
- 29. Some people suffering from breathing-related sleep disorder prefer surgical procedure mainly because.....**
- a. it is believed to be cost effective
 - b. psychologically speaking, it is more appealing
 - c. using dental or airway appliances are hardly effective
 - d. most other treatment alternatives require lifetime commitment
- 30. According to the text, for treating breathing-related sleep disorder, one**
- a. should merely resort to physical treatments
 - b. can also consider psychological approaches
 - c. must consult a psychologist first
 - d. should ignore alternative lifestyles

Passage 3

Fever, a common medical sign, forms about 30% of healthcare visits by children and occurs in around 75% of adults who are seriously sick. Fever is defined as having a temperature above the normal range (i.e. between 37.5 and 38.3 °C) due to an increase in the body's temperature set point. Such an increase triggers increased muscle contractions and causes a feeling of cold, resulting in greater heat production. Body temperature is mainly regulated in the hypothalamus, which functions like a thermostat. When the set point temperature returns to normal, a person feels hot, becomes flushed, and may begin to sweat. Fevers do not typically go higher than 41-42 °C.

Treatment to reduce fever is generally not required. However, treating the associated pain and inflammation may help the sufferer rest. Medications like ibuprofen or acetaminophen may lower body temperature. Measures such as putting a cool towel on the forehead and having a slightly warm bath are not useful. Children below three months suffering from fever require medical attention, as might people with serious conditions such as a compromised immune system. While fever is a useful defense mechanism, treating fever does not appear to worsen outcomes. A fever may rarely trigger a febrile seizure, which is more common in young children. However, fever is viewed with greater concern by parents and healthcare professionals than it deserves, a phenomenon known as fever phobia.

- 31. According to the text, fever can.....**
- a. be overlooked above the normal range
 - b. cause a compromised immune system
 - c. stimulate a febrile seizure in a person
 - d. account for 75% of healthcare services

32. **Fever phobia is mentioned in the passage because.....**
- a. it is the source of febrile seizures
 - b. fever is often considered to be more serious than it is
 - c. health professionals are concerned about its consequences
 - d. parents are afraid of home remedies
33. **In the human body, hypothalamus acts as a thermostat and helps the.....**
- a. person feel hot and exhausted
 - b. sufferer get flushed and contracted
 - c. medications increase body temperature
 - d. set point temperature return to normal
34. **According to the passage,..... may be helpful in settling fever.**
- a. a cool towel on the forehead
 - b. medications such as ibuprofen
 - c. having a slightly warm shower
 - d. triggering muscle contraction
35. **According to the text, newborns affected with fever may.....**
- a. escape serious outcomes
 - b. suffer from fever phobia
 - c. need medical care
 - d. worsen the treatment

Passage 4

Everyone thinks that diabetes is a disease where the patient excretes a lot of sugar, is very thin and is inordinately thirsty. But there are many people who probably have diabetes and won't know they have it until a severe symptom arises. However, there are some minor warning symptoms to look out for. Diabetes tends to be hereditary. If you have a diabetic parent, brother, sister or even aunt, there is an increased risk of the disease. If a woman unexpectedly has one or two failed pregnancies, it will need to be investigated in several ways, but the possibility of her being a diabetic must be reckoned with. Similarly, a mother who produces a really large child, for example over four and a half kilos, needs to consider this possibility. One of the early signs of diabetes is when the patient feels disturbed by boils or skin swellings for no apparent reason.

Another skin condition associated with diabetes is when there is disturbing itching, generally at night, after a visit to the rest room. Lastly, if it turns out that you do have diabetes, don't jump to the conclusion that injections will be essential. It may well be possible to treat you either by diet alone or by insulin taken by mouth. So, if you have any suspicions at all that you may have diabetes, don't be afraid to consult your doctor.

36. **Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a mild symptom of diabetes?**
- a. Excessive sugar excretion
 - b. Several miscarriages
 - c. Boils and itching
 - d. Delivery of thin babies

37. Patients are advised to when they are suspicious of having diabetes.
- a. consult a physician
 - b. inject insulin
 - c. avoid frequent pregnancies
 - d. ignore family history
38. It is stated in the passage that many diabetics are unaware of their disease until.....
- a. they become extremely thirsty
 - b. their relatives inform them
 - c. some serious signs emerge
 - d. they observe trivial symptoms
39. Skin problems are considered to be among the warning symptoms of.....
- a. diabetes
 - b. failed pregnancy
 - c. heredity diseases
 - d. itching
40. The public belief associates diabetes with.....
- a. sugar accumulation
 - b. excessive thirst
 - c. obesity problems
 - d. apparent itching