

زبان عمومی

Part one: 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

It seems unlikely to achieve the dream that some clinicians had in the middle of the 20th century about the future eradication of most common infectious diseases from humanity. Recent experience with the emergence of totally new infectious diseases (AIDS, SARS, etc.), and the epidemiological trends of antibiotics resistance, indicate that we will continue to move in the opposite direction, towards an environment with an ever growing number of new infectious diseases and of more common bacteria which develop resistance to antibiotic, and of bacteria which continue to migrate from the hospital setting to the community. The result could be even higher morbidity, higher mortality, higher costs, and the potential for the rapid spread of these bacteria, and overall a decreasing number of useful antimicrobial agents to combat the infections they cause.

It is important to gain a good understanding of the molecular basis for the development of resistance because it allows us to develop new approaches to manage the infections caused by these bacteria and to create new strategies for the development of new treatments against these bacteria.

121 – The first paragraph is mainly about the infectious diseases.

- a) insufficiency of efforts to defeat
- b) efficacy of steps followed against
- c) ease of removing
- d) existing epidemiology of

122 – The text to defeat the infectious diseases.

- a) opposes recent methods
- b) provides a definite solution
- c) is doubtful about future attempts
- d) considers ongoing new efforts

123 – The appearance of new infectious diseases indicates potential risks caused by

- a) microorganism resistance against antibiotics
- b) human coexistence with antibiotics
- c) infections initiated by antimicrobial agents
- d) inactive bacteria and microorganisms in hospitals

124 – The writer is the eradication of the common infectious diseases.

- a) optimistic about
- b) indifferent to
- c) biased toward
- d) uncertain about

125 – The underlined phrase opposite direction refers to all of the following, EXCEPT the

- a) enhancement in the emergence of new infections
- b) development of antibiotic resistance
- c) understanding infectious agents entirely
- d) failure in fully eradicating infectious diseases

Passage 2

One of the biggest challenges for hospitals today is the availability of a strong, capable, and motivated workforce. Hospitals are 'people-driven' and their primary expenses are labor costs. As in many developed and developing countries, many hospitals in Middle Eastern countries have come to realize that the most important asset to their organization, besides physical capital and consumables, is their health human resources, without which they cannot properly function. At the system level, evidence indicates a strong link between the availability of healthcare providers and population health outcomes. Poor work environments and the absence of sound recruitment and retention practices are some of the key health human resources challenges that are facing many Middle Eastern hospitals. These obstacles have resulted in growing staff shortages, attrition and early retirement, poor staff satisfaction, high turnover, and emigration. These are the consequences of poor managerial and planning capacity in the area of health human resources, and lack of recruitment and retention strategies.

126 – The employment of skilled and enthusiastic personnel

- a) is a challenge in developed and developing countries
- b) has already been resolved in developed countries
- c) is limited to the Middle Eastern countries
- d) has limited financial costs

127 – According to the passage,

- a) lots of people are encouraged to work in hospitals
- b) people are regarded as the great challenges for hospitals
- c) the hospital costs are mainly devoted to the personnel
- d) there is an abundance of motivated workforce in hospitals

128 – Hospitals in many countries, like the Middle Eastern countries

- a) are not significant assets to their countries
- b) fail to work properly without their physical asset
- c) have linked health care providers to people
- d) consider human resources as a major asset

129 – Inefficient work places and the lack of strong employment practices are in the Middle Eastern hospitals.

- a) considered as barriers
- b) set as missions in the
- c) no longer observed
- d) intentionally underestimated

130 – Some medical staff may leave their hospitals and go abroad due to the

- a) great benefits of early retirement
- b) poor retention strategies
- c) growing number of personnel
- d) presence of poor personnel

Passage 3

Pain can be categorized according to several variables, including its duration (acute, convalescent, chronic), its pathophysiologic mechanisms (physiologic, nociceptive, neuropathic), and its clinical context (e.g., postsurgical, malignancy related, neuropathic, degenerative). Acute pain follows traumatic tissue injuries and is generally limited in duration, and is associated with temporal reductions in intensity. Acute pain might be mild and last just a moment, or it might be severe and last for weeks or months. Unlike chronic pain, acute pain does not last longer than six months, and it disappears when the underlying cause of pain has been treated or has healed. Chronic pain may be defined as discomfort persisting 3-6 months beyond the expected period of healing. In some chronic pain conditions, symptomatology, underlying disease status, and other factors may be of greater clinical importance than definitions based on the duration of discomfort.

131 – Categorization of pain is based on all of the following factors, **EXCEPT** the

- a) pathophysiology that pain follows
- b) traumatic tissue injury that pain causes
- c) length of time that pain takes
- d) clinical circumstances under which pain appears

132 – Acute pain

- a) continues even after the cause of pain is removed
- b) gets more and more intense over time
- c) continues in most cases of discomfort
- d) is hardly a long lasting symptom

133 – Chronic pain is

- a) severe or mild based on the duration of its symptoms
- b) a subcategory of pain based on its clinical context
- c) a discomfort that rarely heals in the expected period
- d) limited in duration and comes after serious injuries

134 – What is the best **topic** for this paragraph?

- a) Classification of chronic pain
- b) Etiology of acute pain
- c) Common features of acute pain
- d) Acute pain versus chronic pain

135 – It is stated that sometimes definitions rooted in the length of pain for chronic discomforts are
the underlying disease status.

- a) more important than
- b) of less significance compared to
- c) reportedly comparable to
- d) originally rooted in

Passage 4

It is recognized that for people to be motivated to use health knowledge, it must be presented to them in a comprehensible and acceptable manner. Their basic emotional needs and wants; their cultural attitudes; beliefs and prejudices; their fears, ambitions, jealousies, determinations, pride and malice; or any combination of these must all be taken into consideration. Rosenstock and colleagues summarized the problem well: "It is known that human behavior is determined more by one's belief about reality than by reality itself. People vary markedly in their interpretations of reality." As a consequence, it has been pointed out that effective health education can be achieved only by linking what is taught to the endogenous motivation of the individual or group addressed.

136 – The writer considers as a requirement for the people to implement their knowledge about health.

- a) susceptibility
- b) comprehensibility
- c) comparability
- d) sustainability



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137 – Attention to is viewed as the requirement for the proper application of health knowledge by people.

- a) cultures, feelings and attitudes
- b) unique experience
- c) educational background
- d) all lifestyle differences

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138 – Some scholars believe that the major determinant of peoples' behavior is

- a) their interpretation of reality
- b) the implementation of reality
- c) the true sense of reality
- d) their health education



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139 – The underlined word endogenous in the last sentence is closest in meaning to

- a) external
- b) inhibited
- c) internal
- d) determined

140 – The passage concludes that

- a) health education has failed to be used by people in the society
- b) health education is useful if it is associated with people's motivation
- c) peoples' combinations or groups must be taken into consideration
- d) human behavior has nothing to do with the existing reality

Part two: Vocabulary

Directions: Complete the following sentences by choosing the best answer.

- 141 _ Recent medical advances have caused a drop in mortality rates among children, with a limited number of deaths.**
 a) limited b) radical c) trivial d) slight
- 142 _ Once an infection, older adults experience more disease and death than younger individuals.**
 a) occurs b) repairs c) subsides d) expires
- 143_ If you want to stay mentally sharp and physically healthy, it is good to a diet that is balanced in terms of its fat.**
 a) prevent b) avoid c) object to d) commit to
- 144_ The researchers cut the calories the subjects used to take in by half to examine the effect of food on their metabolism.**
 a) deprivation b) confrontation c) contamination d) supplementation
- 145_ Cognitive behavior therapy offers certain techniques which parents can use to their children's unwanted behaviors.**
 a) aggregate b) constrain c) advocate d) instigate
- 146_ Unreliable health information on social media will distract public from first-hand scientific health reports.**
 a) bias b) decline c) attention d) discomfort
- 147_ All the information clients provide to counsellors is normally kept hidden from other people and treated as strictly**
 a) confidential b) reciprocal c) provisional d) longitudinal
- 148_ By following an effective smoking plan, smokers can stop smoking sooner.**
 a) circulation b) adaptation c) compulsion d) cessation
- 149_ An effective treatment to the Covid-19 infection can be achieved only through a strict the dosage of drugs prescribed by the doctor.**
 a) adherence to b) alteration of c) fluctuation of d) conversion to
- 150_ A top health authority said that a factor contributing to the patient pile-up during the pandemic peak was the staff**
 a) participation b) shortfall c) abundance d) assistance

- 151_ Researchers attributed the of the disease to the appearance of some new fatal genes.
a) incompetence b) ineffectiveness c) severity d) harmlessness
- 152_ Seizures are accompanied by lack of consciousness with occasional movements that are out of patient control.
a) involuntary b) invaluable c) organized d) systematic
- 153_ A recent study shows that in some societies people mistakenly consider left-handers and clumsy.
a) bilateral b) awkward c) superb d) flawless
- 154_ He his own position after giving a successful lecture well appreciated by the personnel.
a) condensed b) condemned c) concealed d) consolidated
- 155_ A scientific theory will not continue for a long time if its assumptions are not by facts.
a) spoiled b) opposed c) approved d) contradicted
- 156_ Health information technology is by the use of new and advanced technology in health care domain.
a) abandoned b) characterized c) impaired d) exacerbated
- 157_ The doctor believed that the patient should be hospitalized if the respiratory symptoms
a) declined b) terminated c) persisted d) subsided
- 158_ Under the Corona virus condition, people with fever are more likely to refer to a hospital to the reason.
a) inspect b) ingest c) sustain d) prolong
- 159_ Injection and inhalation are two different ways of drug
a) contamination b) dispersion c) interaction d) administration
- 160_ One important nursing procedure is the vital signs which is normally performed after physical examination.
a) assessment b) avoidance c) underestimation d) cessation