

**Horizon**  
(آمادگی برای زبان انگلیسی)  
آزمون دستیاری)

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## به نام خدا

اهمیت فراگیری زبان انگلیسی در تمام علوم و بویژه شاخه های مختلف علوم پزشکی بر کسی پوشیده نیست. بویژه اینکه برای بهره مندی از کتب مرجع، آشنایی کافی با این زبان بین المللی ضروری می باشد.

از طرفی با توجه به گنجانده شدن سوالات درس زبان در آزمون دستیاری دندانپزشکی از طرف وزارت بهداشت، درمان و آموزش پزشکی فقدان یک رفرنس جامع برای این درس شدیداً به چشم می آمد.

از سوی دیگر نحوه طرح سوالات سالهای اخیر زبان به گونه ای بوده است که بدرستی، دایره لغات خاصی از واژگان formal را مد نظر قرار داده است.

واژه های مرتبط با علوم پزشکی که در قالب زبان academic مطرح می شوند؛ در حقیقت همان لغت هایی هستند که در text book های معتبر رشته های دانشگاهی استفاده شده اند. لذا فراگیری آنها در فهم صحیح و بی واسطه ی کتب رفرنس برای تمام دانشجویان و بویژه دانشجویان دندانپزشکی بسیار سودمند خواهد بود.

ویژگی متمایز کننده این مجموعه از کتب دیگر vocabulary، در نحوه گرد آوری مجموعه واژگان آن نهفته است.

واژگان مجموعه Horizon در طی ۶ سال و بهنگام مطالعه text book های دندانپزشکی توسط اینجانب جمع آوری شده است. و از همان ابتدا هر لغت جدیدی که در text بوده است به همراه مثال آن در یک مجموعه اضافه می شد تا اینکه در طی این سالها نزدیک به ۳۰۰۰ تا لغت گردآوری شد. و بهنگام نگارش این مجموعه ۱۵۰۰ لغت انتخاب و ارائه گردید. لذا علاوه بر داوطلبان آزمون دستیاری، مطالعه این کتاب را به دانشجویانی که تازه وارد رشته دندانپزشکی شده اند موکداً توصیه می کنم. چراکه در این صورت مسیر فهم متون علمی برای آنها بسیار هموار خواهد شد.

بخش های مختلف این کتاب عبارتند از: unit، exam، word trap، reservoir که در ادامه به صورت مبسوط شرح داده شده اند.

## Unit

۱- قسمت لغات: این قسمت حاوی لغاتی است که در بخش reading همان یونیت از آنها استفاده شده است و گاهاً لغت های مرتبط با exam پایانی بخش هم به این قسمت افزوده شده است. هر چند معتقدم که لغت نامه های انگلیسی به انگلیسی بهترین ابزار برای یافتن معنی کلمات می باشند، اما از آن جا که عنصر زمان برای داوطلبین آزمون دستیاری بسیار حیاتی است؛ بعد از بررسی های فراوان به این نتیجه رسیدیم که جهت جلوگیری از سردرگمی دانشجویان و مراجعه مکرر ایشان به لغت نامه،

معنی لغات به صورت فارسی قید شود. البته از بین معانی متعددی که یک کلمه می‌تواند داشته باشد تنها معنی مورد نظر متن ارائه شده است. فرض بر این بوده که خواننده با آگاهی کامل از لغات دوره دبیرستان، این کتاب را مطالعه خواهد کرد، لذا از تکرار آن لغت‌ها خودداری کرده ایم، هر چند به جهت یادآوری گاهاً این کار هم صورت گرفته است.

۲- قسمت reading : این متون از کتب انتشارات معتبر انگلیسی زبان نظیر Oxford ، Mosby ، Quintessence ، BcDeker ، Cambridge و ... انتخاب شده است. در انتخاب متون دقت خاصی اعمال شده است تا علاوه بر ارتباط نوشته‌ها با دندانپزشکی، اصل تنوع هم رعایت شود. stress ، occlusion ، fear of dentistry ، infection control و ... از جمله عناوینی هستند که از آنها استفاده شده است.

۳- سوالات از متن : از هر متن ۲ سؤال هم طرح شده است. چرا که علاقه مند بودیم خواننده بلافاصله feed back مناسب را دریافت کند و در ضمن تمرین مناسبی باشد در راه تلاش برای درک مطلب.

## Exam

در پایان هر ۶ unit ، (غیر از ۶ یونیت اول) امتحان مشابه امتحان دستیاری طراحی شده است. لغت‌هایی که خواننده در unit‌های قبلی به خاطر سپرده است اینجا ارزیابی شده و البته مروری شوند. در این قسمت مؤلف از طرح سؤال خودداری کرده و سوالات تماماً از مجموعه سوالات کارشناسی ارشد رشته‌های علوم پزشکی انتخاب شده است.

## Word trap

هر trap یک مجموعه از لغاتی را که دارای تشابه معنایی و یا تشابه ظاهری هستند در خود جای داده است مثلاً در 10 word trap لغت‌های مرتبط با حاملگی که تشابه معنایی با هم دارند گردآوری شده است. یا در 5 word trap لغتهایی که تشابه ظاهری با هم دارند و البته دارای اهمیت بوده اند ذکر شده است.

## Reservoir

بعد از پایان 66 unit ، لغت‌های جدید دیگری به همراه مثال آنها از کتب رفرنس نظیر art and science ، Malamed ، Peterson ، Neville و .... آورده شده است برخی از این مثال‌ها به صورت جمله کامل ذکر شده :

Ominous	نخس - شوم
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An erythematous lesion may be more ominous than a white lesion [Peterson]

برخی دیگر بصورت عبارت چند کلمه ای و یا قسمتی از یک جمله قید شده است:

Harbinger	خبر دهنده- پیشرو
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Harbinger of a systemic disease. (Burket)

در این روش نه تنها معنی مورد نظر کاملاً توسط خواننده دریافت می شود، بلکه به خاطر سپاری معنی لغت همراه با یک عبارت - به جای یک کلمه - بسیار موفقیت آمیزتر است، آنهم عباراتی که برای خواننده یادآور مفاهیم علمی آشنایی است که در طی دوره تحصیل مرتباً تکرار می شوند. دانشجویانی که از سطح سواد انگلیسی بالاتری برخوردارند، از خواندن این قسمت از کتاب بیشتر از سایر دانشجویان منتفع خواهند شد. لازم به ذکر است، واژگان این قسمت بر اساس حروف الفبا تنظیم شده‌اند.

با توجه به اینکه چنین مجموعه ای برای اولین بار به چاپ می رسد؛ از تمام اساتید، دانشجویان و صاحب‌نظران استدعا دارم، نظرات خود را درباره اجزای مختلف کتاب به اطلاع اینجانب برسانند. قطعاً از توصیه های سودمند عزیزان در ویرایش های بعدی این کتاب استفاده خواهد شد.

از جناب آقای دکتر حسین صبوری، دکتری ادبیات زبان انگلیسی و عضو هیات علمی دانشگاه تبریز که ویرایش ادبی این مجموعه را به عهده داشته اند کمال تشکر را دارم.

در ضمن کمال سپاسگذاری خود را از کارکنان محترم کتابخانه دانشکده دندانپزشکی تبریز، خانم‌ها اسماعیل زاده، فیروزی و محمدی اعلام می‌دارم. مجموعه وسیع کتبی که در این اثر مورد استفاده قرار گرفته است بدون تلاش این عزیزان در دسترس بنده قرار نمی گرفت.

در نهایت از جوان اندیشی جناب آقای مهندس خزعلی، ریاست محترم انتشارات شایان نمودار که حمایت های ویژه ایشان موجب دلگرمی اینجانب بوده است کمال تشکر را دارم.

تا باد چنین بادا

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## Unit 1 Gingivitis

experimental	تجربی
provide	تأمین کردن
empiric	تجربی
evidence	مدرک - شاهد
accumulation	جمع شدن
result in Result from	منجر شدن ناشی شدن از
inflammation	التهاب
inflammatory	التهابی
process	پروسه - روند
persist	تداوم داشتن
adjacent	مجاور - همسایه
resolve	برطرف شدن
subsequent to	متعاقب
meticulous	دقیق
removal	برداشت
feature	نما
clinical feature	نمای بالینی
character	شخصیت - ویژگی
be characterized by	شناخته شدن با ...
provocation	تحریک
sponginess	حالت اسفنجی



Experimental gingivitis studies provided the first empiric evidence that accumulation of microbial biofilm on clean tooth surfaces results in the development of an inflammatory process around gingival tissue. Research has also shown that the local inflammation will persist as long as the microbial biofilm is present adjacent to the gingival tissues, and that the inflammation may resolve subsequent to a meticulous removal of the biofilm.

In general, clinical features of gingivitis may be characterized by the presence of any of the following clinical signs : sponginess of the gingival tissue, bleeding on provocation, changes in contour, and presence of plaque with radiographic evidence of crestal bone loss.

*Carranza`s Clinical Periodontology (2006)*

1- Which factor results in the development of gingival inflammation?

- a) bleeding on provocation
- b) accumulation of microbial plaque
- c) clean tooth surfaces
- d) removal of the biofilm

2- Which one is not a character of gingivities?

- a) Removal of the biofilm
- b) Changes in contour
- c) sponginess of the gingival tissue
- d) Presence of plaque

**1-b**

**2-a**

No culture has ever been known to make food choices solely on the basis of nutritional and health values of food. Nutritional value is secondary, especially if a food has established social, religious, or economic status. For example, broccoli is one of the most nutritious vegetables (based on nutrient density) available in the United States but is a less popular vegetable; whereas the tomato, the most commonly eaten vegetable, rates sixteenth as a source of vitamins and minerals. Nutrient density is the amount of nutrients in a food relative to the number of kilocalories it provides. One of the most interesting and visible ways cultural identity is expressed is through a person's food choices. Although milk is the only food used worldwide, many cultures consider it appropriate only for infants and children. Children of different cultures accept as the norm what adults in their culture eat. Cultural food patterns establish the foundation for a child's life long eating patterns regarding time and number of meals per day, foods acceptable for specific meals, preparation methods, likes and dislikes, foods suitable for specific members of a group, table manners, the social role of foods and attitudes toward eating and health. Patterns and attitudes internalized during childhood promote a sense of stability and security for the older individual.

*The Dental Hygienist's Guide to Nutritional Care, 2nd, Elsevier Inc.*

- 1- Which one is more important in making food choices?
  - a) nutritional value
  - b) social, religious or economic states
  - c) nutrient density
  - d) vitamins and minerals
  
- 2- Which statement is correct?
  - a) Tomato is a popular vegetable in the U.S.A because of its nutritional value.
  - b) Some essential foods, like milk, have not been influenced by culture.
  - c) Eating pattern is internalized during adulthood.
  - d) Culture can influence eating pattern .

**1-b**

**2-d**

Autism is a neurological disorder that usually appears before a child's third birthday. It is marked by impaired language skills, impaired social skills, and repetitive behaviors.

Recently there has been a dramatic and unexplained increase in the number of children diagnosed with autism. Medical scientists estimate an autism ratio of 1 in every 150 children in the United States; others estimate 1 in 500.

Both figures are alarming, especially considering that scientists do not know what causes autism and do not know how to cure it.

Scientists use the term "autism spectrum" to refer to the range of capabilities that autistic people display. At one extreme of the spectrum, individuals are severely affected, while at the other extreme, individuals are only mildly affected. Some individuals cannot speak; others are highly verbal. Some are overly sensitive to noise; others seem not to notice it. Some prefer to be alone; others want friends. Some even marry and have children. Some are unable to learn school subjects; others go on to acquire a Ph.D degree. Indeed, each person with may have a unique set of traits.

Although scientists agree on the traits that characterize autism, they have not yet found what causes autism. In the 1950s, autism was considered a psychological disorder, caused by "refrigerator mothers." Their personalities were thought to be so cold and uncaring that their children grew up unable to speak or interact with others.

Some researchers have inferred that faulty neural connections between areas of the brain may be responsible for autism.

*Inside Reading, Oxford University Press*

1- "autism spectrum" means:

- a) These patients demonstrate great variety of signs and symptoms.
- b) Every people have autism, but in different levels.
- c) These patients have mild symptoms in childhood and by aging they become worse.
- d) Each person with autism has a unique set of traits.

2- Which statement is not correct?

- a) Neurological events may be responsible for autism.
- b) The number of autistic children is increasing.
- c) Parents may play a role in autism.
- d) Autism usually appears in adulthood.

**1-a**

**2-d**

Xerostomic patients should be counseled to avoid all agents that may decrease salivation, especially the use of tobacco products and alcohol. To combat xerostomia-related caries, a regimen of daily topical fluoride application should be instituted.

The problem of chronic xerostomia has been approached through the use of salivary substitutes and sialagogues. Because the mucous often demonstrate significant recovery after radiation, sialagogues show promise because they stimulate the residual functional glands. Moisturizing gels, sugarless candies, and chewing gum are used, but the most efficacious product in controlled clinical studies has been systemic use of the cholinergic drug, pilocarpine. Although it is beneficial for many patients, pilocarpine is contraindicated in patients with asthma, gastrointestinal ulcerations, labile hypertension, glaucoma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and significant cardiovascular disease. Adverse reactions are uncommon but include excess sweating, rhinitis, headache, nausea, flatulence, and circulatory disorders.

*Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology, Neville, Saunders Company*

- 1- Xerostomic patients should ....
  - a) decrease salivation.
  - b) use tobacco products.
  - c) use salivary substitutes.
  - d) combat the daily use of fluoride application .
  
- 2- Which one can worsen xerostomia?
  - a) cholinergic drug
  - b) sialagogues
  - c) salivary substitutes
  - d) radiation

**1-c**

**2-d**

## Unit 36

### Contact Stomatitis

distinct	مشخص، متمایز
predominance	غلبه
barely	به زحمت
brilliant	برجسته، درخشان، زیرک
rupture	پاره شدن
resemble	شبهه بودن
itching	خارش
stinging	سوزن سوزن شدن
causative	عامل
toothpaste	خمیر دندان
widespread	گسترده
desquamation	تفلس
superficial	سطحی
identical	مساوی
scaling	تفلس، پوسته ریزی
cracking	ترک خوردن
peculiarity	ویژگی
peculiar	ویژه
rapport	رابطه، تماس
vanish	ناپدید شدن



Allergic contact stomatitis can be acute or chronic. Of those cases diagnosed, there is a distinct female predominance in both forms. In patients with acute contact stomatitis, burning is the most frequent symptom. The appearance of the affected mucosa is variable, from a mild and barely visible redness to a brilliantly erythematous lesion with or without edema. Vesicles are rarely seen and, when present, rapidly rupture to form areas of erosion. Superficial ulcerations that resemble aphthae occasionally arise. Itching, stinging, tingling, and edema may be noted.

In chronic cases, the affected mucosa is typically in contact with the causative agent and may be erythematous or white and hyperkeratosis. Periodically, erosions may develop within the affected zones. Some allergens, especially toothpastes, can cause widespread erythema, with desquamation of the superficial layers of the epithelium. Allergic contact cheilitis demonstrates clinical features identical to those cases created through chronic irritation, and it most frequently appears as chronic dryness, scaling, fissuring, or cracking of the vermilion border of the lip.

*Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology ,Neville, Saunders company*

1- Which statement is correct about "allergic contact stomatitis"?

- a) Edema always is seen.
- b) vesicles rupture rapidly.
- c) The most frequent symptom is erosion.
- d) Vesicles usually are seen.

2- Which statement is correct about "allergic contact stomatitis"?

- a) Allergic contact stomatitis dose not have acute form.
- b) Toothpaste can be a causative factor.
- c) Hyperkeratosis resembles aphthae.
- d) It is more frequent in males than in females.

**1- b**

**2- b**

## Unit 60

### Sleep Well!

circadian	شبانه روزی
emanate	صادر شدن، ناشی شدن
diverse	متنوع
discipline	رشته، نظم
multidisciplinary	چند رشته‌ای
psychiatry	روانشناسی
contribution	سهام
somnology	خواب شناسی
insomnia	بی خوابی
somnolence	خواب آلودگی
arousal	بیداری
mood	حوصله، خلق
performance	عملکرد
vigilance	بیداری، هوشیاری
intrusion	مزاحمت
snoring	خرخر
grinding	ساییدن
marital	زناشویی
conflict	کشمکش





The last 50 years have seen remarkable advances in the study of circadian biology and the neurophysiology of sleep. These scientific advances have emanated from diverse clinical disciplines, including internal medicine, pulmonology, psychiatry, and nursing. The range in specialties reflects the interdisciplinary nature of sleep and its disorders, and many critical contributions have also come from the field of dentistry. Currently, approximately 100 distinct clinical sleep disorders have been recognized. Certain disorders, including sleep apnea, sleep bruxism, and chronic pain, have a direct bearing on the practice of dentistry, which makes a working understanding of sleep biology ( somnology) a useful and necessary addition to the knowledge base of dental practitioners.

It is normal to observe brief arousals during sleep, but when these are too frequent or too long, they can cause mood alterations, memory problems, and performance deficits in healthy subjects after only a few days. Disordered breathing during sleep may cause serious alteration to patient's daytime vigilance, resulting in an increased risk of transport-or work-related accidents. In the long term, sleep apnea is known to be a serious and potentially modifiable factor for cardiovascular disease, including heart failure and stroke. The intrusion of snoring and tooth-grinding sounds are also a major cause of sleep disruption for the patient's bed partner and can be a source of marital conflict.

*Sleep Medicine for Dentists, Quintessence Publishing Co, Inc*

- 1- Which statement is not correct?
- a) Understanding of sleep biology is necessary for the dentist.
  - b) Brief arousal during sleep is pathologic.
  - c) Sleep disorders should be managed multidisciplinary.
  - d) Sleep disorders can cause social problems.
- 2- Which one is not an adverse effect of "sleep problems"?
- a) stroke
  - b) marital happiness
  - c) mood alteration
  - d) memory problems

**1-b**

**2-b**

## Exam 9

### PASSAGE ONE

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." 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.

- 1- 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
  
- 2- Health care personnel \_\_\_\_\_ socially annoying drunks.
  - a) are basically indifferent to
  - b) are sometimes inclined to get harsh at
  - c) should react violently against
  - d) should criticize the actions performed by
  
- 3- The writer \_\_\_\_\_ rough actions against nuisance drunks.
  - a) intentionally recommends
  - b) remains indifferent toward
  - c) seems to be unaware of
  - d) openly stands against
  
- 4- The drunk \_\_\_\_\_ appearance.
  - a) are categorically worse than usual in
  - b) may be quite neat and tidy in
  - c) find it quite useful to adopt an unusual
  - d) can easily be recognized with his refined
  
- 5- The type of cover and place, \_\_\_\_\_ identifying the drunk.
  - a) may fail to be accurate measures in
  - b) are the recommended criteria for
  - c) may be used by the medical personnel for
  - d) are not referred to despite their significance in

- 6- 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 TWO

Smallpox was the first widespread disease ever to be eliminated by human. 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.

- 7- The best title for the passage could be \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a) world health organization
  - b) eradication of smallpox
  - c) smallpox vaccinations
  - d) infectious diseases
- 8- 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
- 9- According to the passage, part of what was done to eliminate the spread of smallpox was \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 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

- 10- 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
- 11- 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

### VOCABULARY

- 12- To get most out of life we should have a (n) \_\_\_\_\_ and healthy body.  
a) obese  
b) delicate  
c) imperfect  
d) sound
- 13- Most children are \_\_\_\_\_ when they get back home from hospital, but with patience and extra love they calm down quickly.  
a) unscrambled  
b) unsettled  
c) unforeseen  
d) unresolved
- 14- In a modern world, a strong sense of integrity is an \_\_\_\_\_ characteristic of a good manager.  
a) unrespectable  
b) irrelevant  
c) indivisible  
d) indispensable
- 15- Some genes are \_\_\_\_\_ to the development of immune cells without which the immunity system malfunctions.  
a) crucial  
b) controversial  
c) provisional  
d) temporal
- 16- Doctors demanded the \_\_\_\_\_ of the drug after several cases of dangerous side effects were reported.  
a) administration  
b) development  
c) withdrawal  
d) prescription
- 17- Certain pharmaceutical substances tend to \_\_\_\_\_ pain effectively and produce some relief.  
a) sacrifice  
b) alleviate  
c) mandate  
d) exacerbate

- 18- 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
- 19- 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
- 20- Balanced nutrition and regular exercise help an individual to \_\_\_\_\_ not only physical but also mental disorders.
- a) withstand
  - b) perceive
  - c) contract
  - d) encounter

1- c	6- b	11- a	16- c
2- b	7- b	12- d	17- b
3- d	8- b	13- b	18- a
4- b	9- c	14- d	19- b
5- a	10- d	15- a	20- a

<b>immutable</b>	تغییر ناپذیر
immutable results. (Falace)	
<b>impart</b>	دادن
Hemoglobin imparts a red or blue appearance to the mucosa. (Burket)	
<b>impeccable</b>	بی عیب - معصوم
impeccable oral hygiene. (Burket)	
<b>impervious</b>	عایق
impervious to most irritants. (art and science)	
<b>impetus</b>	محرك
The major impetus to the development of bonding for orthodontic attachments was elimination of the unsightly metal bands. (Proffit)	
<b>incite</b>	برانگیختن
incite a hypersensitivity reaction. (Burket)	
<b>inconspicuous</b>	ناپیدا
When properly placed, conservative restorations in incisors and canines with amalgam are relatively inconspicuous. (art and science)	
<b>incorporate</b>	یکی کردن - ترکیب کردن
incorporating the exercise and daily life. (academic encounters)	
<b>incumbent</b>	واجب
It is incumbent to ... (Burket)	
<b>inevitable</b>	حتمی - مسلم
inevitable sequence	
<b>infinite</b>	بی نهایت
In bodily tooth movement, the center of rotation is in infinitely far away. (Nanda)	
<b>ingenuity</b>	مهارت
dentist's ingenuity. (schillingburg)	
<b>ingredient</b>	جزء
Varnish ingredients are dissolved in a volatile solvent. (art and science)	
<b>inoculation</b>	تلقیح
It can be inoculated with lesions. (Pinkham)	

<b>inquiry</b>	پرس و جو - تحقیق
In attrition cases, an inquiry need to be made about habits. (art and science)	
<b>inspiring</b>	دلگرم کننده
inspiring and friendly. (Pinkham)	
<b>instantaneous</b>	آنی
Transfer of heat is not instantaneous. (art and science)	
<b>intention</b>	هدف - قصد
intentional mixture. (art and science) Tissue health is intended by using cream.	
<b>intercept</b>	قطع کردن
Intercept the misbehavior of the child. (Pinkham)	
<b>interject</b>	در میان آوردن
Dentist should interject more authority into his communication when he is using "voice control". (Pinkham)	
<b>intractable</b>	رام نشدنی
intractable seizure. (Neville)	
<b>inventory</b>	لیست
basic inventory of skills. (Pinkham)	
<b>investing</b>	در بر گیرنده
investing tissues of the tooth. (art and science)	
<b>invigorate</b>	نیرو دادن - بشاش کردن
You might do well to give up coffee and take an invigorating, smokeless after dinner walk instead. (academic encounters)	
<b>jeopardize</b>	به مخاطره انداختن
These could jeopardize the blood supply to the flap. (Carranza)	
<b>justification</b>	دلیل
There is no justification for the use of radiation. (Burket)	
<b>knack</b>	مهارت
People often have the knack of putting gloomy warnings out of their minds. (academic encounters)	

<b>seep</b>	تراوش
Retraction cord prevents sulcular seepage. (art and science)	
<b>semantic</b>	معنادار
Differentiation of two forms is not purely semantic. (Burket)	
<b>seminal</b>	مهم - تأثیرگذار
seminal study conducted by Melson. (Grabber)	
<b>shedding</b>	پوسته ریزش - ریزش
viral shedding. (academic encounters)	
<b>sibling</b>	خواهر - برادر
some aggression with siblings. (Pinkham)	
<b>sine quanon</b>	شرط حتمی
Adequate ventilation has termed the sine quanon of ventilation. (Malamed)	
<b>skip</b>	حذف کردن
Skipping or delaying food intake increases the risk of hypoglycemia. (Burket)	
<b>slender</b>	باریک
long, slender, cytoplasmic process. (art and science)	
<b>snug</b>	راحت
The papilla lies snugly against the bone. (Carranza)	
<b>Soak</b>	خیساندن
soaking pan. (art and science)	
<b>sophisticated</b>	فرهیخته - خبره
Sophisticated CAD/CAM system are available. (art and science)	
<b>spare</b>	سالم ماندن - محفوظ ماندن
Classically there is a zone of spared skin immediately adjacent the vermilion border. (Neville)	
<b>spatter</b>	پاشیدن
HIV has developed in a dentist, spattered with HIV – infected blood. (art and science)	
<b>spurt</b>	جهش - شتاب
growth spurt. (Proffit)	



<b>staggering</b>	گیج کننده - بهت آور
staggering DMF increase. (art and science)	
<b>stagnation</b>	رکود - کساد
The crisis of generatively versus stagnation. (academic encounters)	
<b>starvation</b>	گرسنگی شدید
cell starvation	
<b>steadfast</b>	پیوسته
If such used steadfastly... (Neville)	
<b>strenuous</b>	سخت - پر زور
Cardiac patients demand less strenuous procedure. (art and science)	
<b>stride</b>	پرش - گام بزرگ
Tremendous stride have been made. (art and science)	
<b>stunt</b>	از رشد بازداشتن
(taurodontism:) elongated pulp chamber with stunted roots. (Pinkham)	
<b>sturdy</b>	تنومند، سخت
sturdy clean plastic for shipping the impressions to the laboratory. (art and science)	
<b>subsist</b>	زیستن
the ability to subsist. (art and science)	
<b>succumb</b>	از پا در آمدن - تسلیم شدن
Tooth succumbed by caries. (Pinkham)	
<b>summon</b>	درخواست - فراخواندن
summon medical assistance. (Malamed)	
<b>surrender</b>	تسلیم - صرف نظر کردن
By the age 6, the child may be ready to surrender some dependency toward patients. (Pinkham)	
<b>surveillance</b>	نظارت، مراقبت
surveillance system. (art and science)	
implementation of adequate infection control principles and surveillance. (art and science)	

<b>Sweep</b>	شستن - جارو کردن - اشک
sweeping changes of entire diet. (Pinkham)	تغییرات کلی در رژیم غذایی
<b>tacky</b>	چسبناک
Packable composite have low surface tackiness. (Craig)	
<b>Talent</b>	استعداد
Some people demonstrate an unusual talent for art, music or writing. (academic encounters)	
<b>Tangible</b>	محسوس - ملموس
If the reminder approach fails, a reward system can be implemented. That provides a small tangible reward daily for not engaging in the habit. (Proffit)	
<b>tease</b>	بلند کردن - آزار دادن
The cord can be teased from place, before completing the carving. (art and science) teasing children. (Pinkham)	
<b>Temper</b>	ملایم شدن - آب دیدن - اخلاق
The clinician's desire to close diastema at an early age is tempered by knowledge of how difficult it can be to keep the space closed. (Proffit) violate temper. (Pinkham)	
<b>tenacious</b>	چسبنده - قوی
(plaque:) tenacious, adherent material accumulating on the tooth. (art and science)	
<b>Tenet</b>	اصل - اعتقاد
Fluoride exposure is a tenet of early intervention. (Pinkham)	
<b>tide</b>	جریان - اتفاق
To stem the tide of teenage suicide. (academic encounters)	
<b>tingle</b>	سوزن سوزن شدن
numbness and tingling of extremities. (Malamed)	
<b>Trap</b>	تله
food trap. (Boucher)	محللی برای گیر غذا
<b>tremble</b>	لرزیدن
sweating and trembling. (Pinkham)	
Shy children, like puppies, when threatened, limp and tremble. (Pinkham)	

<b>tremendous</b>	عظیم
She feels tremendous anxiety. (academic encounters)	
<b>triage</b>	درجه بندی
Our approach to treatment of dental problems in preadolescent children is built around the triage scheme presented in chapter 6. (Proffit)	
<b>Trial</b>	محاكمه - امتحان
the trial date for an important case. (academic encounters)	
<b>unduly</b>	بی جهت
When the mixing time is unduly long ... (Craig)	
<b>unsightly</b>	بدمنظر
(Amelogenesis imperfecta :) ranging from normal appearance to extremely unsightly. (art and science)	
<b>urge</b>	اصرار کردن
All dentists are urged to obtain testing for HBV and HIV. (art and science)	
<b>utensil</b>	ابزار - ظروف آشپزخانه
Separation of eating utensils of patients. (Pinkham)	
<b>vague</b>	مبهم - نامعلوم
vague delay in speech. (Pinkham)	
<b>venereal</b>	مقاربتی
venereal wart. (Neville)	
<b>verbatim</b>	کلمه به کلمه
Chief complaint is recorded verbatim. (art and science)	
<b>versatile</b>	همه فن حریف
This type of sharpener stones is very versatile. (art and science)	
<b>versed</b>	ماهر
The dentist should be well versed in conditions that relate specifically to children. (Pinkham)	
<b>viable</b>	ممکن
viable sequence. (art and science)	
viable bacteria. (art and science)	