

مجموعه آموزشی The English Today

# مجموعه سوالات زبان انگلیسی آزمون دکتری وزارت بهداشت

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به همراه پاسخنامه کلیدی

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**Passage 1**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing healthcare by enhancing diagnostic accuracy, personalizing treatment plans, and streamlining administrative tasks. In diagnostics, AI algorithms analyze medical images such as X-rays and MRIs with remarkable precision, often surpassing human radiologists in detecting anomalies like tumors or fractures. Machine-learning models trained on vast datasets can identify early signs of diseases such as cancer or Alzheimer's, enabling timely interventions. Predictive analytics forecast disease outbreaks and patient deterioration, allowing providers to allocate resources more efficiently. For personalized treatment, AI processes genetic information and medical histories to recommend tailored therapies, reducing trial and error in prescribing. This minimizes adverse effects and optimizes recovery times. Administrative uses include automating scheduling, billing, and electronic health records, reducing paperwork and freeing staff to focus on care. However, AI raises ethical concerns including data privacy, algorithmic bias, and possible job displacement. Diverse training datasets are crucial to avoid biases disproportionately affecting minority groups, and strong cybersecurity protects sensitive information. Despite challenges, benefits are substantial, promising more accessible, efficient, and effective care. Governments and organizations are investing in AI research while addressing risks. As AI evolves, it may expand into natural-language processing for doctor-patient communication and robotics for surgical precision. Ultimately, AI may democratize healthcare by making high-quality services available to underserved populations worldwide.

**1. It is stated that artificial intelligence ..... in diagnostics.**

- 1) outperforms human experts in finding masses and broken bones
- 2) reduces administrative workload
- 3) tailors treatment plans
- 4) forecasts fractures and tumors

**2. As regards predictive models, AI can help practitioners ..... .**

- 1) enhance patient deterioration
- 2) train databases and warn about disease
- 3) take timely actions to treat patients
- 4) enable datasets to identify signs

**3. In personalized treatment, artificial intelligence ..... .**

- 1) helps doctors pile up records
- 2) reduces billing accuracy
- 3) reduces guesswork in prescribing medication
- 4) prevents routine access to records

**4. The ethical concern to avoid affecting minority groups requires ..... .**

- 1) security for patient communication
- 2) diverse datasets to help prevent algorithmic bias
- 3) protecting groups against job displacement
- 4) undermining health issues proportionately

**5. AI helps democratize healthcare by ..... .**

- 1) improving communication through speech tools
- 2) eliminating government supervision
- 3) reducing the cost of robotic equipment
- 4) making advanced services accessible to underserved communities

**Passage 2**

Health inequality refers to systematic differences in health outcomes and access to healthcare among population groups, often influenced by socioeconomic status, race, geography, and education. People from lower-income backgrounds experience higher rates of chronic diseases because of limited access to nutritious food, safe places for activity, and preventive care. Urban-rural divides worsen disparities: rural populations face provider shortages and longer travel times, leading to delayed diagnoses and poorer prognoses. Racial and ethnic minorities encounter discrimination, cultural insensitivity, and language barriers, contributing to lower vaccination rates and higher maternal mortality. Education matters: people with more education are more likely to understand health information, follow treatments, and seek timely care, while those with less education may misunderstand symptoms or avoid help because of stigma. Low-wage workers may lack insurance or be unable to afford out-of-pocket expenses, leaving conditions untreated. Governments address inequality by expanding public insurance, investing in community health centers, and promoting targeted health education. Challenges include political resistance to increased funding and slow systemic change. Telemedicine may bridge geographical gaps, but digital divides—lack of internet access among low-income or elderly people—can widen inequality. Reducing health inequality requires policy reform, community engagement, and fair distribution of resources so everyone can achieve better health.

**6. This reading passage mainly discusses ..... .**

- 1) roles of technology in healthcare
- 2) impacts of urban living on healthcare
- 3) advantages of higher education
- 4) causes of and solutions to health disparities

**7. It is stated that health inequality is influenced by ..... .**

- 1) disease stigma
- 2) socioeconomic condition
- 3) elderly access to telemedicine
- 4) political resistance

**8. Governments reduce health inequality by ..... .**

- 1) educating individuals and distributing resources equitably
- 2) increasing out-of-pocket expenses
- 3) adhering to treatment regimens
- 4) expanding community health facilities

**9. Which is NOT mentioned as an obstacle faced by racial minorities?**

- 1) cultural insensitivity
- 2) communication issues
- 3) understanding health information
- 4) inequality in healthcare services

**10. It is inferred that technological advancements are hindered by ..... .**

- 1) digital divides
- 2) equitable resources
- 3) internet access
- 4) policy reform

### Part 3 Vocabulary

**11. The medication ..... the virus from reproducing in the body.**

- 1) generates                      2) inhibits                      3) scatters                      4) radiates

**12. His appendix ....., leading to emergency surgery.**

- 1) ruptured                      2) nurtured                      3) alleviated                      4) ameliorated

**13. Doctors often ..... treatment plans to each patient's unique health profile.**

- 1) predispose                      2) generalize                      3) customize                      4) expose

**14. Evidence-based research ..... modern medical practices, strengthening treatment efficacy.**

- 1) depreciates                      2) undermines                      3) debilitates                      4) underpins

**15. Elderly patients are ..... falls due to physical weakness.**

- 1) content with                      2) amazed with                      3) adjacent to                      4) prone to

| پاسخنامه کلیدی سوالات زبان دکتری وزارت بهداشت ۱۴۰۴ |      |
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| سوال                                               | پاسخ |
| 1                                                  | 1    |
| 2                                                  | 3    |
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