

A to Z vocabulary
Parseh Dentistry English Course

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لغت نامه



Word	Meaning	Review (✓ or ✕)
■ *Abase	خوار کردن	● ● ● ● ●
■ *Abate	فروکش کردن	● ● ● ● ●
■ Abdicate	واگذار کردن	● ● ● ● ●
■ A great deal of	مقادیر زیادی	● ● ● ● ●
■ Abandon	ترک کردن، رها کردن، بی خیال	● ● ● ● ●
■ *Abbreviation	اختصار، تلخیص	● ● ● ● ●
■ Abdominal	شکمی، مربوط به شکم	● ● ● ● ●
■ *Abiding	پایدار، وفا کننده	● ● ● ● ●
■ Aboard	روی یا داخل هواپیما یا کشتی	● ● ● ● ●
■ *Abortion	سقط جنین	● ● ● ● ●
■ Absence	غیاب، فقدان	● ● ● ● ●
■ *Abstain	پرهیز کردن از	● ● ● ● ●
■ Abstinence	پرهیز	● ● ● ● ●
■ *Absentminded	پریشان خیال، حواس پرت	● ● ● ● ●
■ Abuse	سوءاستفاده، بدرفتاری کردن به	● ● ● ● ●
■ Abolish	از بین بردن	● ● ● ● ●
■ Academician	عضو انجمن دانش	● ● ● ● ●
■ Accept	قبول کردن، تأیید کردن	● ● ● ● ●
■ Access	دسترسی، اجازه دخول	● ● ● ● ●



Word	Meaning	Review (✓ or ✕)
■ Career	دوره زندگی، مسیر، مقام یا شغل حرفه‌ای	● ● ● ● ●
■ Cargo	بار کشتی، محموله دریایی	● ● ● ● ●
■ Caribou	گوزن آمریکای شمالی	● ● ● ● ●
■ Carpet	قالی، فرش	● ● ● ● ●
■ Carry on	ادامه دادن به کار، تحمل کردن	● ● ● ● ●
■ Carry out	انجام دادن کار	● ● ● ● ●
■ Cash	پول نقد	● ● ● ● ●
■ Cashier	صندوق‌دار	● ● ● ● ●
■ Caste	طبقه، صنف، قبیله	● ● ● ● ●
■ Castle	دژ، قلعه	● ● ● ● ●
■ Cast	رأی دادن، نقشی را به کسی دادن، انداختن	● ● ● ● ●
■ Catastrophic	مصیبت‌بار، فاجعه‌انگیز	● ● ● ● ●
■ Catch	گرفتن، درک کردن، فهمیدن	● ● ● ● ●
■ Categorize	دسته‌بندی کردن	● ● ● ● ●
■ *Caprice	دمدمی	● ● ● ● ●
■ Category	دسته‌بندی	● ● ● ● ●
■ *Catastrophe	مصیبت، بلا	● ● ● ● ●
■ Cathedrals	کلیساهای جامع	● ● ● ● ●
■ Cattle	گله گاو، احشام	● ● ● ● ●
■ Causal	مبتنی بر سند، عللی	● ● ● ● ●
■ *Casualty	حادثه	● ● ● ● ●
■ Caution	هشدار دادن	● ● ● ● ●



Word	Meaning	Review (✓ or ✕)
■ Flourishing	شکفتن، پیشرفت کردن	● ● ● ● ●
■ *Fluent	روان، سلیس	● ● ● ● ●
■ *Flux	تغییر دائمی	● ● ● ● ●
■ Fluid	روان، سیال	● ● ● ● ●
■ Fly	پرواز کردن (ماضی)	● ● ● ● ●
■ Focus on	تمرکز کردن	● ● ● ● ●
■ Foe	دشمن	● ● ● ● ●
■ Fog	مه، سردرگمی	● ● ● ● ●
■ Fold	زادن، آغل گوسفندان	● ● ● ● ●
■ Folk tales	قصه عامیانه و مردمی	● ● ● ● ●
■ *Folk	ملت، مردم، قوم و خویش	● ● ● ● ●
■ Folly	ابلهی، نادانی	● ● ● ● ●
■ Foodstuff	ماده غذایی، خواربار	● ● ● ● ●
■ Fool	نادان، احمق، مسخره، دست انداختن	● ● ● ● ●
■ Foolish	نادان، جاهل	● ● ● ● ●
■ Forcible	قوی، مؤثر، شدید، اجباری	● ● ● ● ●
■ Foresee	پیش‌بینی آینده، آینده را دیدن	● ● ● ● ●
■ Foretell	پیشگویی کردن	● ● ● ● ●
■ Forever	برای همیشه، تا ابد، جاویدان	● ● ● ● ●
■ Format	صفحه‌آرایی، شکل صفحه	● ● ● ● ●
■ Former	تشکیل دهنده، قالب‌گیر	● ● ● ● ●
■ Formerly	پیشتر، قبلاً	● ● ● ● ●



Word	Meaning	Review (✓ or ✕)
■ Forth	به پیش، بیرون، آشکار	● ● ● ● ●
■ *Fortunate	خوشبخت	● ● ● ● ●
■ Fortune	شانس و ثروت، دارائی و مال	● ● ● ● ●
■ Foster	حمایت کردن، شیر دادن	● ● ● ● ●
■ Found	وجه، سرمایه، پشتوانه برای چیزی	● ● ● ● ●
■ Foundation	پایه، اساس، تأسیس	● ● ● ● ●
■ Fountain	منبع، منشأ، سرچشمه	● ● ● ● ●
■ *Fraction	کسر	● ● ● ● ●
■ *Fragile	شکننده، ترد	● ● ● ● ●
■ Fragrance	بوی خوش، عطر	● ● ● ● ●
■ Fragrant	خوشبو، معطر	● ● ● ● ●
■ Fraudulent	کلاهبردار، فریب‌آمیز، نامشروع	● ● ● ● ●
■ Freedom	آزادی	● ● ● ● ●
■ Frenetic	آشفته، عصبانی	● ● ● ● ●
■ Frequent	تکرار شونده، زودزود	● ● ● ● ●
■ Frequently	گاهگاه	● ● ● ● ●
■ Frighten	به وحشت انداختن	● ● ● ● ●
■ *Frontier	مرز، حدفاصل	● ● ● ● ●
■ Frost	یخبندان، شب‌نم یخ زده	● ● ● ● ●
■ Frustration	خنثی‌سازی، محروم‌سازی، ناامیدی	● ● ● ● ●
■ Fuddy duddy	شخص اندک‌بین، امل	● ● ● ● ●
■ Fulfill	انجام دادن، تکمیل کردن، برآوردن	● ● ● ● ●



Parseh Dentistry English Course

زبان دستياری دندانپزشکی

آزمون



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) below each one. Base your answers on the information given in the passage only.

PASSAGE 1

Dental implant technology has undergone dramatic advances in the last few years and has become a significant treatment planning option in restorative dentistry, with long-term success rates approaching 95% or more. In part, this success has been attributed to increasingly sophisticated imaging techniques that have been applied to all phases of implant therapy. An implant placed in a nonrestorable position is a failure, regardless of how well it integrates. Contemporary implant imaging technology is integral to a clinician's high success rate. Presurgical imaging allows suboptimal aspects of a case to be identified so that the treatment procedure can be modified to provide a predictable and satisfactory result. It also provides anatomic and morphologic information that is critical to predictable outcomes in optimal cases. Professional liability carriers have expressed concern regarding the propriety of basic radiographic studies used in planning implant cases. They indicate that "standard" radiographs may not meet the standard of care and that "newer techniques for diagnostic imaging and case planning should be investigated!" Presurgical imaging should allow the clinician to visualize the alveolar processes in multiple dimensions to assess morphology and anomalous features. It guides the clinician in selecting the type, location, length, width, number, and path of insertion of the intended implants. Consideration should be given to adjacent anatomic features, such as the maxillary sinus, nasal fossa, existing teeth, and neurovascular canals. Pathoses that might affect implant placement also must be identified, such as retained tooth fragments, unerupted teeth, sclerotic bone, and inflammatory lesions.



9. Vasoconstrictors are used to bring about

- a. hemostasis in the surgical site
- b. vasoconstriction for rebound phenomenon
- c. B receptor action due to rebound phenomenon
- d. reversal of the local blood flow

10. After the hemostatic effect of the vasoconstrictor is lost, there might be blood flow in the surgical site.

- a. normal
- b. profuse
- c. decreased
- d. no

Part Two: General Vocabulary

Directions: Complete the following sentences by using the most suitable word or phrase below each one.

11. Supragingival irrigation is usually performed once or twice by the patient as an toothbrushing and flossing.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| a. adjunct for | b. anchorage for |
| c. adjunct to | d. anchorage to |



Answer Key

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



Parseh Dentistry English Course

آزمون وزارت بهداشت



آزمون اول سال ۹۷-۹۸



صبح پنج شنبه

Part One: Reading Comprehension

PASSAGE 1

In a purely rational world, vaccination rates would fluctuate constantly depending on how much people fear getting sick. That's why attempts have been made to model vaccination rates mathematically. But now, scientists have found that the missing puzzle piece that explains why vaccination rates stay high in the real world ... or, in some cases, low. The reason, it turns out, is peer pressure.

Public health officials frequently worry about low levels of childhood vaccination, often driven by unfounded concerns that vaccines are linked with autism. "But in many nations without mandatory vaccination rules, rates of childhood vaccination remain surprisingly high," said Tamer Oraby, a mathematician at the University of Guelph in Ontario, Canada, "The question we wanted to answer is why we are seeing such high vaccination levels in non-mandatory vaccination programs," Oraby told Live Science.

1. According to the passage, the vaccination level
 - a. has significantly reduced recently
 - b. is to follow a steady pattern
 - c. has removed the irrational fear among the sick people
 - d. is affected by people's worries about catching diseases



8. The battle against polio
- a. is still continuing
 - b. has achieved its goal
 - c. seems to lead to failure
 - d. has faced some obstacles
9. This paragraph mostly deals with
- a. public health successes
 - b. future programs of public health
 - c. some crucial problems in the field of public health
 - d. public health programs under way by WHO
10. The author of this text seems to be the future of public health.
- a. uncertain of
 - b. critical of
 - c. optimistic about
 - d. indifferent to

**PASSAGE 3**

The term "cognitive health" is often associated with conditions such as Alzheimer's disease, ADHD, depression, etc. While an overwhelming body of research and evidence support the idea that cognitive disorders are likely to be influenced by genetic predispositions and environmental factors, there has also been a great deal of research conducted in an effort to explore the relationship between nutritional status and cognitive health. It has been found that many aspects of cognitive health are not only impacted, but also dependent upon certain nutrients which must be obtained through the diet. Through each stage of the lifestyle, nutritional status plays a key role in brain development, cognitive function and health, mood, and even the prevention of certain neurological and cognitive conditions. The influence that nutritional status has on cognitive health begins with conception. Beginning in the womb, nutrients obtained through the diet, in this case of the mother, begin playing a key role in the development of the brain and nervous system. A woman's poor nutritional status before the time of conception can have detrimental effects on physical and cognitive health.

11. The passage mainly discusses the
- a. definition of cognitive condition
 - b. relationship between food and cognitive disorders
 - c. different types of cognitive diseases
 - d. impact of cognitive condition on nutrition



آزمون سوم سال ۹۸-۹۹



صبح جمعه

Part One: Reading Comprehension

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.

1. 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



Answer Key

1	c	11	d	21	a	31	a
2	a	12	a	22	c	32	b
3	d	13	d	23	a	33	d
4	b	14	b	24	c	34	d
5	d	15	a	25	b	35	c
6	b	16	c	26	c	36	b
7	b	17	c	27	a	37	d
8	a	18	a	28	c	38	b
9	b	19	d	29	a	39	a
10	d	20	d	30	d	40	b

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