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АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА МЕДИЧНОГО СПРЯМУВАННЯ

тестові завдання для аспірантів 1-го року навчання

Ужгород – 2021

**Глюдзик Ю.В. Англійська мова медичного спрямування: тестові завдання для аспірантів 1-го року навчання. - Ужгород, 2021. - 68 с.**

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Пропоноване видання задумане для аспірантів 1-го року навчання з метою поглиблення знань із цієї дисципліни. У виданні подано лексичні тестові завдання, що відображають програму дисципліни, та сприяють покращенню якості її опанування.

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## FOREWORD

The aim of devising the given learner's guide is to assist students in the process of understanding the course content and developing the skills and competencies relevant to the course. The compiled materials also assist the lecturer in the delivery of the course and are suitable for both online and offline learning. With this guide, learners will apply and practise what they have encountered and learned during the course of Medical English.

The tasks are presented thematically. The tests in the first module aim at checking the students' knowledge words and special collocations relevant to the topics of accidents and emergency medicine, obstetrics and sports medicine, psychiatry and geriatrics. The tasks in Module 2 test and try to perfect the vocabulary acquisition from such spheres as dermatology, surgery, cardiology, respiratory medicine, tropical diseases and technology.

The list of the sources used for creating the guide can be found at the end of it. These sources are truly helpful in further improving of knowledge about medical English.

## Module 1

### 1. Emergency Medicine

1. Suddenly Amanda, my wife, fainted. We tried to get her upright and she started ..... quite violently.
  - a) moving
  - b) twitching
  - c) jumping
  - d) turning
2. The patient suddenly became pale and started to sweat, but not .....

  - a) profusely
  - b) substantially
  - c) actively
  - d) enormously

3. After the attack, Mr Jones ..... slowly, which questions whether it was a seizure.
  - a) came to
  - b) woke up
  - c) jumped
  - d) collapsed
4. As he couldn't see ....., he got quite frightened.
  - a) visually
  - b) vividly
  - c) clearly
  - d) good
5. In a seizure, there is typically no ....., but this is not always the case.
  - a) prodrome
  - b) purpose
  - c) sign
  - d) prospect
6. After collapsing, she didn't get better spontaneously. The patient was a bit ..... for quite a while afterwards.
  - a) tired
  - b) exhausted
  - c) unaware
  - d) drowsy
7. He ..... completely from the accident. Now he's perfectly OK.
  - a) cured
  - b) treated
  - c) recovered
  - d) healed

8. Post-ictal state is:
- a) the unchanged state of consciousness after an epileptic seizure
  - b) the altered state of consciousness after insomnia
  - c) the altered state of consciousness after an epileptic seizure
  - d) the unchanged state of consciousness after insomnia
9. Unable to control the excretion of urine is:
- a) incontinent
  - b) inconstinent
  - c) incompetent
  - d) incomplete
10. Lying flat on your back, looking up is:
- a) prone
  - b) upward
  - c) downward
  - d) supine
11. She was a bit ..... and was yawning repeatedly and then all of a sudden, there she was, lying on the ground.
- a) woozy
  - b) fizzy
  - c) hizzy
  - d) doozy
12. After he was admitted, he became suddenly worse, but he's started ..... to treatment.
- a) answering
  - b) failing
  - c) responding
  - d) recalling
13. He was ..... repeatedly, which he hadn't done before, and then he just fainted.
- a) falling
  - b) dropping
  - c) yawning
  - d) jumping.
14. He ..... his tongue and he was messing himself.
- a) beat
  - b) bit
  - c) tore
  - d) broke
15. He has been feeling a bit ..... since the accident.
- a) fizzy
  - b) hizzy
  - c) doozy
  - d) groggy

16. Tom had never been ill before but fell unwell yesterday. He abruptly cried and then pass .....
- a) out
  - b) in
  - c) on
  - d) behind
17. She was getting out of bed when she came over all ....., but she hadn't had it before.
- a) fizzy
  - b) gizzy
  - c) giddy
  - d) hiddy
18. The part of a hospital where people go when they are ill or injured and need treatment quickly is:
- a) A&E
  - b) AR
  - c) OR
  - d) O&E
19. A person who is trained to do medical work, especially in an emergency, but who is not a doctor or nurse, is called:
- a) osteopath
  - b) paramedic
  - c) intern
  - d) paraspecialist
20. Do cycle paramedics in London's West End arrive at the scene as rapidly as or more rapidly than ..... ambulances?
- a) traditional
  - b) typical
  - c) authorized
  - d) conventional
21. The team's bikes are fitted with blue lights and sirens, carry a range of equipment, including a ..... defibrillator, oxygen, pain-relieving gas, and even a maternity pack for delivering babies.
- a) heart-starting
  - b) heart-bursting
  - c) heart-moving
  - d) heart-ventilating
22. Where the patient is believed to be in a ..... condition, we are sent at the same time as a regular ambulance crew.
- a) unstable
  - b) life-threatening
  - c) life-endangered
  - d) instable

23. Where the patient is understood to be suffering ..... a more minor injury or illness, we are initially sent on our own.
- a) out
  - b) with
  - c) at
  - d) from
24. Natalia appears a bit livelier than the last time we saw her. She's running .....
- a) back
  - b) from
  - c) around
  - d) into
25. His heart is beating .....
- a) actively
  - b) profusely
  - c) irregularly
  - d) enormously
26. He ..... a severe pain in his chest and arms.
- a) developed
  - b) started
  - c) initiated
  - d) ceased
27. His respiration .....
- a) developed
  - b) broke
  - c) initiated
  - d) ceased
28. A cycle paramedic arrived faster than the ambulance. He continued .....
- a) heartbeat
  - b) resuscitation
  - c) rehabilitation
  - d) reanimation
29. Paramedics, ..... in an ambulance, turned up a few minutes later.
- a) disclosed
  - b) dispatched
  - c) dismissed
  - d) discontinued
30. CPD is an obligatory requirement for all practising Emergency Medicine ..... and it is up to each doctor [you] to keep up to date.
- a) physicians
  - b) physicists
  - c) physics
  - d) physiologists



## Accidents

1. Avulsion fracture is....:
  - a) a fracture where there is a single fracture of the bone with only two main fragments
  - b) a fracture where a bit of bone is pulled off with a ligament or muscle
  - c) a fracture which is not very clear and there is no clear displacement
  - d) a fracture which is seen in long bones as a result of twisting injuries
2. Spiral fracture is:
  - a) a fracture where there is a single fracture of the bone with only two main fragments
  - b) a fracture where a bit of bone is pulled off with a ligament or muscle
  - c) a fracture which is not very clear and there is no clear displacement
  - d) a fracture which is seen in long bones as a result of twisting injuries
3. Comminuted fracture is:
  - a) a complex fracture which results in more than two bone fragments
  - b) a fracture where the volume of bone is reduced because it has been compressed
  - c) a fracture which is not very clear and there is no clear displacement
  - d) a fracture which is seen in long bones as a result of twisting injuries
4. Crush fracture is:
  - a) a complex fracture which results in more than two bone fragments
  - b) a fracture where the volume of bone is reduced because it has been compressed
  - c) a fracture which is not very clear and there is no clear displacement
  - d) a fracture which is seen in long bones as a result of twisting injuries
5. Stress fracture is:
  - a) a fracture which occurs when certain bones are likely to break from repeated minor injuries
  - b) a fracture where the ends of a bone are driven into each other
  - c) a fracture which is not very clear and there is no clear displacement
  - d) a fracture which is seen in long bones as a result of twisting injuries
6. Simple fracture
  - a) a fracture where a bit of bone is pulled off with a ligament or muscle
  - b) a fracture which is seen in long bones as a result of twisting injuries
  - c) a fracture which is not very clear and there is no clear displacement
  - d) a fracture where there is a single fracture of the bone with only two main fragments
7. Impacted fracture
  - a) a fracture which occurs when certain bones are likely to break from repeated minor injuries
  - b) a fracture where the ends of a bone are driven into each other

- c) a fracture which is not very clear and there is no clear displacement
  - d) a fracture which is seen in long bones as a result of twisting injuries
8. Hairline fracture
- a) a fracture which occurs when certain bones are likely to break from repeated minor injuries
  - b) a fracture where the ends of a bone are driven into each other
  - c) a fracture which is not very clear and there is no clear displacement
  - d) a fracture which is seen in long bones as a result of twisting injuries
9. The doctor's given me a telephone number and written instructions in case anything happens with the .....
- a) plaster cap
  - b) plaster cast
  - c) plaster lid
  - d) plaster crib
10. I'm fine. I'm not getting pins and .... or anything like that.
- a) puns
  - b) prims
  - c) needles
  - d) noodles
11. Avulsion fractures .... quite well.
- a) treat
  - b) cure
  - c) undergo
  - d) heal
12. Do you wear your neck .... all the time? Yes?
- a) brace
  - b) holder
  - c) keeper
  - d) band
13. I have .... his arm with a backslab POP and the X-rays have been done.
- a) fixed
  - b) mended
  - c) immobilized
  - d) located
14. I ... on a loose paving stone as I was walking down the street and fell flat on my face.
- a) fell
  - b) jumped
  - c) spun
  - d) tripped
15. I stumbled and lost my footing and ..... my ankle.

- a) dislocated
  - b) strained
  - c) twisted
  - d) pulled
16. I ..... my toe on a chair. I may have fractured it, but I hope I haven't.
- a) stubbed
  - b) stumbled
  - c) dislocated
  - d) twisted
17. I banged my knee on the metal table. I am surprised I didn't ..... my kneecap to pieces.
- a) break
  - b) smash
  - c) crack
  - d) tear
18. I ..... my ankle when I went over and now I can barely walk. I don't think it's broken or anything. It's more likely to be a sprain.
- a) strained
  - b) twisted
  - c) dislocated
  - d) pulled
19. I ..... on the wet floor and went over and landed on my bottom.
- a) fell
  - b) jumped
  - c) slipped
  - d) spun
20. The motorbike ..... on my ankle and crushed my leg.
- a) went ahead
  - b) went down
  - c) went out
  - d) went over
21. I think I've ..... my shoulder and I can barely move it.
- a) strained
  - b) stubbed
  - c) dislocated
  - d) tore
22. I ..... my finger in the door and it's throbbing like mad.
- a) squashed
  - b) pulled
  - c) cracked
  - d) dislocated

23. I ..... this nick out of the side of my fingernail and now it's infected.
- a) pulled
  - b) slipped
  - c) stubbed
  - d) strained
24. I decided to take ..... radiology as a specialty after working in various other departments first.
- a) up
  - b) in
  - c) on
  - d) into
25. My function as a radiologist is to help ..... a diagnosis, exclude something important, define the extent, and monitor the progress of a disease.
- a) give
  - b) reach
  - c) approve
  - d) confirm
26. Forms should also state how the investigation will help ..... the clinical problem facing the doctor and state any investigations on the request form if the doctor thinks they will take place.
- a) resolve
  - b) decide
  - c) question
  - d) approve
27. Fractures can be simple and .....
- a) extended
  - b) full
  - c) compound
  - d) complicated
28. You need to describe the ..... of the fracture (proximal, supracondylar).
- a) location
  - b) placement
  - c) position
  - d) size
29. Are accidents at work generally .....?
- a) probable
  - b) capable
  - c) advisable
  - d) preventable
30. Among children, which group had the greatest mortality.....?
- a) state

- b) rate
  - c) stage
  - d) point
31. What kind of help should be offered to the elderly who are ..... to falls?
- a) susceptible
  - b) allergic
  - c) capable
  - d) resistant
32. The commonest cause of accidental ..... in children presenting to UK hospitals is falls.
- a) wound
  - b) scold
  - c) break
  - d) injury
33. What risks are doctors responsible for.....?
- a) admitting
  - b) approving
  - c) averting
  - d) adjoining
34. Those who have fallen, or those considered at risk of falling, should have a multifactorial falls risk assessment and should be considered for ..... including those to improve their strength and balance and remove any home hazards.
- a) improvements
  - b) interventions
  - c) irregulations
  - d) implications
35. There were 508 fire-related deaths and 14,600 non-fatal .....
- a) casualties
  - b) patients
  - c) sick
  - d) injured
36. As doctors, we have a duty to be aware of measures to prevent infection and needle-..... injury.
- a) risk
  - b) stick
  - c) stuck
  - d) risked
37. Simple safety ..... and thinking about the future can reduce accidents.
- a) measures
  - b) means

- c) tools
  - d) matters
38. Patients can be alerted .... any risky situations.
- a) on
  - b) in
  - c) onto
  - d) to
39. People need to be more aware ..... accidents caused by leisure than by home improvements.
- a) in
  - b) on
  - c) about
  - d) of
40. In certain situations when you are giving patients information, there is not really any negotiation – on ..... a patient or where there is no alternative, for example.
- a) disclaiming
  - b) discharging
  - c) disappointing
  - d) disapproving
41. In any situation, you need to provide a 'safety .....
- a) pin
  - b) bin
  - c) set
  - d) net
42. If the arm ..... in the plaster cast, come back and see us.
- a) sticks
  - b) swells
  - c) stings
  - d) swings
43. If your fingers become ....., raise your hand and try to keep it up.
- a) discoloured
  - b) discharged
  - c) dismissed
  - d) disclaimed
44. If your hand becomes ....., don't wait, just come in.
- a) fixed
  - b) blocked
  - c) paralysed
  - d) stuck

45. If you get any ..... problems like pins and needles, you need to get yourself back here immediately.
- a) state
  - b) stitchy
  - c) itchy
  - d) circulation
46. If the cast becomes damaged or ....., we will need to replace it.
- a) dirty
  - b) fixed
  - c) transparent
  - d) loose
47. These six pictures show common ..... injuries you might see in an A&E department.
- a) small
  - b) minor
  - c) tiny
  - d) macro
48. Create a history for a nineteen-year-old patient who ..... with one or more of the above injuries.
- a) presents
  - b) preserves
  - c) presets
  - d) prevents
49. Which groups of society are more ..... to accidents?
- a) approve
  - b) close
  - c) prone
  - d) far
50. What would be the treatment of incomplete fracture of the femur in a child?
- a) at
  - b) of
  - c) in
  - d) on

### 3. Sports Medicine

1. I've got ..... all down this leg.
  - a) cram
  - b) crumb
  - c) cramp
  - d) crib
2. I'm dying of ..... May I ask you for a glass of water?
  - a) thirst
  - b) burst
  - c) thrust
  - d) crust
3. What other injuries are the sportspeople in the pictures .....?
  - a) Able of
  - b) Capable of
  - c) Willing to
  - d) Prone to
4. I'm covered ..... cuts and bruises.
  - a) in
  - b) at
  - c) by
  - d) from
5. Straighten the leg ..... the knee.
  - a) in
  - b) from
  - c) at
  - d) with
6. Put your chin ..... your chest.
  - a) to
  - b) at
  - c) in
  - d) on
7. Look ..... each shoulder
  - a) through
  - b) on
  - c) to
  - d) over
8. Cross your legs .....
  - a) at
  - b) in
  - c) over
  - d) towards



9. Lean your head ..... placing your ear on your shoulder.
- sideways
  - towards
  - backwards
  - onwards
10. Point your toes ..... your head
- to
  - at
  - in
  - towards
11. Fan ..... your toes as far as possible.
- out
  - in
  - to
  - at
12. .... the knee as far as you can.
- curl
  - bend
  - spin
  - fold
13. .... your toes and then straighten your toes.
- curl
  - bend
  - spin
  - fold
14. Keep your knees together and ..... the ankles as far as possible.
- fold
  - spin
  - spread
  - turn
15. I've got ..... shoulder. I can't get my arm up very far.
- itchy
  - burning
  - aching
  - frozen
16. I've got ..... neck. I can barely move my head.
- burning
  - wry
  - wrecked
  - itchy
17. I've got what I think is a ..... in my armpit. I can't put any deodorant on.

- a) boil
  - b) burst
  - c) wrinkle
  - d) blister
18. I think I've pulled a muscle in my leg. I can only ..... along.
- a) bobble
  - b) goggle
  - c) joggle
  - d) hobble
19. I've got these blisters all over the ..... of my hand.
- a) palm
  - b) balm
  - c) knuckle
  - d) cuticle
20. I'm not sure but I think I've ..... a ligament in my foot.
- a) burnt
  - b) spread
  - c) broke
  - d) torn
21. I've got a lot of ..... on the balls of both feet.
- a) wrinkles
  - b) freckles
  - c) calluses
  - d) fractures
22. The knuckles on both hands have all ..... I can't get my ring off.
- a) burnt out
  - b) burnt off
  - c) flared off
  - d) flared up
23. I've got a pain right here in the ..... of my back.
- a) small
  - b) big
  - c) large
  - d) tiny
24. I've got ..... all the way down my left arm and leg.
- a) ringing
  - b) tingling
  - c) swinging
  - d) scratching
25. Bullae is a synonym to:
- a) calluses
  - b) boils
  - c) blisters
  - d) wrinkles

26. Torticollis is a substitute for:
- a) wry neck
  - b) blisters
  - c) calluses
  - d) boils
27. Hyperkeratosis is a synonym to:
- a) calluses
  - b) boils
  - c) blisters
  - d) wrinkles
28. Furuncle is a substitute for:
- a) callus
  - b) boil
  - c) blister
  - d) wrinkle
29. Adhesive capsulitis is a substitute for:
- a) boil
  - b) wry neck
  - c) blister
  - d) frozen shoulder
30. Paraesthesia is a synonym to:
- a) wry neck
  - b) tingling
  - c) blister
  - d) boil
31. Who was around when the pain set .....?
- a) on
  - b) out
  - c) off
  - d) in
32. Does anything ..... it better or worse?
- a) do
  - b) cause
  - c) turn
  - d) make
33. I could barely move at first. And now it's like a ..... ache.
- a) active
  - b) dull
  - c) boring
  - d) slow

34. Milner et al use data from a large-scale survey of school pupils to illustrate that athletic participation has both positive and negative ..... for adolescent health and recommend ways to use sport for health promotion.
- a) indications
  - b) implications
  - c) identifications
  - d) indications
35. Pyle et al's survey data ..... high school students illustrate that, for males and females, competitive sports participation was associated with a lower frequency of mental ill-health.
- a) about
  - b) in
  - c) on
  - d) at
36. Is it difficult to ..... people from over-exercising or exercising when they are injured?
- a) dissolve
  - b) dissuade
  - c) disembark
  - d) disclose
37. Explain to the mother what precautions she needs to .....
- a) set
  - b) start
  - c) do
  - d) take
38. I have been having ..... of vision.
- a) disturbance
  - b) discomfort
  - c) problem
  - d) disobedience
39. Call me, if you have a headache not ..... by painkillers such as paracetamol.
- a) solved
  - b) cured
  - c) relieved
  - d) heeled
40. I've had it since the week before last, here on the .... of my hand.
- a) edge
  - b) heel
  - c) cuff
  - d) cuticle

#### 4. Obstetrics

1. The ..... of Caesarean section in the UK was 23 per cent of labours in 2012.
  - a) incidence
  - b) accidence
  - c) occurrence
  - d) times
2. How do these statistics ... Caesarean section in the UK compare with your country?
  - a) in
  - b) at
  - c) about
  - d) for
3. Which is more common in your country – natural or ..... labour?
  - a) forced
  - b) managed
  - c) influenced
  - d) artificial
4. Can you remember when your last ..... was?
  - a) period
  - b) periodical
  - c) timing
  - d) tense
5. Establishing ..... patients is essential if you want them to cooperate with you.
  - a) communication
  - b) control
  - c) rapport
  - d) link
6. The first stage of labour is the time of regular....
  - a) constipation
  - b) complication
  - c) constellations
  - d) contractions
7. After full ..... the head flexes further and descends further into the pelvis.
  - a) dilation
  - b) dimension
  - c) distressing
  - d) demonstration
8. The danger with a ..... placenta is haemorrhage.
  - a) retarded
  - b) restricted

- c) replaced
  - d) retained
9. The mother often reports absent ..... movements.
- a) foetal
  - b) cervix
  - c) cell
  - d) dilation
10. Antepartum haemorrhage has been ..... as bleeding at 24 weeks' gestation.
- a) found
  - b) established
  - c) defined
  - d) circled
11. Birth of the posterior shoulder is aided by lifting the head upwards whilst ..... traction.
- a) raising
  - b) feeling
  - c) maintaining
  - d) starting
12. Most ..... shock is associated with haemorrhage.
- a) obstetric
  - b) genetic
  - c) gynecologic
  - d) generic
13. It's a condition where the blood pressure is raised with ..... in the urine and possibly swelling.
- a) fats
  - b) protein
  - c) carbohydrates
  - d) iron
14. When an ..... is being planned, the state of the cervix will be assessed.
- a) introduction
  - b) induction
  - c) inflammation
  - d) indication
15. .... swelling is very common when you're pregnant.
- a) leg
  - b) knee
  - c) thigh
  - d) ankle
16. What happens in ..... classes?
- a) naval

- b) prenaval
  - c) antenatal
  - d) antinatal
17. Who do you think should ..... these classes?
- a) run
  - b) keep
  - c) work
  - d) establish
18. The antenatal course is not restricted only ..... pregnant women.
- a) for
  - b) with
  - c) at
  - d) to
19. The class also provides an opportunity to learn about and experiment with different birth .....
- a) positions
  - b) places
  - c) spots
  - d) maneuvers
20. Shouldn't the baby be ..... the other way round?
- a) laying
  - b) being
  - c) staying
  - d) lying
21. You think it must be ..... with my blood pressure?
- a) to make
  - b) to do
  - c) to depend
  - d) to relate
22. A 25-year-old patient who is epileptic, has a poor ....., and is taking the pill wants to become pregnant.
- a) food
  - b) work
  - c) attitude
  - d) diet
23. The third stage of labour ends with the delivery of the umbilical .....
- a) cop
  - b) course
  - c) cord
  - d) cap

24. The severity of ..... does not necessarily rise in a natural third stage.
- a) blood
  - b) bleed
  - c) bleeding
  - d) breech
25. To quicken delivery a drug can be ..... into the patient's thigh.
- a) injected
  - b) infused
  - c) implemented
  - d) taken
26. When the placenta has completed its task, the blood flow .....
- a) decreases
  - b) increases
  - c) rises
  - d) declines
27. The peeling away of the placenta in a managed third stage is caused by drug induced .....
- a) constipation
  - b) contraction
  - c) construction
  - d) constellation
28. It is also the time when your baby adapts to life outside the .....
- a) body
  - b) abdomen
  - c) corp
  - d) womb
29. Oxytocin causes your uterus to contract and ..... your placenta.
- a) expel
  - b) extend
  - c) expand
  - d) extract
30. Other longer-lasting contractions will close the ....., so your placenta will need to be delivered within about 7-8 minutes.
- a) womb
  - b) cervix
  - c) corp
  - d) abdomen



## 5. Psychiatry

1. All of the patients suffered ..... a depressive illness.
  - a) from
  - b) on
  - c) in
  - d) by
2. Can people help remove the ..... of mental illness?
  - a) style
  - b) image
  - c) stigma
  - d) stamina
3. Are there any ..... illnesses in your country which are stigmatized?
  - a) psychological
  - b) physical
  - c) physicial
  - d) psychiatric
4. Depressed mood is:
  - a) (a condition where there is) loss of coordination of voluntary movement.
  - b) the core feature of depressive illness.
  - c) an abnormality of speech where the connection between words is their sound rather than their meaning. It may occur during manic flights of ideas.
  - d) the experience of bodily symptoms with no, or insufficient, physical cause for them, with presumed psychological causation.
5. Ataxia is:
  - a) (a condition where there is) loss of coordination of voluntary movement.
  - b) the core feature of depressive illness.
  - c) an abnormality of speech where the connection between words is their sound rather than their meaning. It may occur during manic flights of ideas.
  - d) the experience of bodily symptoms with no, or insufficient, physical cause for them, with presumed psychological causation.
6. Clang association is:
  - a) (a condition where there is) loss of coordination of voluntary movement.
  - b) the core feature of depressive illness.
  - c) an abnormality of speech where the connection between words is their sound rather than their meaning. It may occur during manic flights of ideas.
  - d) the experience of bodily symptoms with no, or insufficient, physical cause for them, with presumed psychological causation.
7. Somatization is:

- a) (a condition where there is) loss of coordination of voluntary movement.
  - b) the core feature of depressive illness.
  - c) an abnormality of speech where the connection between words is their sound rather than their meaning. It may occur during manic flights of ideas.
  - d) the experience of bodily symptoms with no, or insufficient, physical cause for them, with presumed psychological causation.
8. Bulimia is:
- a) increased appetite and desire for food and / or excessive, impulsive eating of large quantities of usually high calorie food.
  - b) paroxysmal, severe anxiety. It may occur in response to a particular stimulus or occur without apparent stimulus.
  - c) a belief which is recalled as arising following a period when there is abnormal mood state characterized by anticipatory anxiety, a sense of 'something about to happen' and an increased sense of the significance of minor event.
  - d) an abnormality of speech where the connection between words is their sound rather than their meaning. It may occur during manic flights of ideas.
9. Delusional mood is:
- a) increased appetite and desire for food and / or excessive, impulsive eating of large quantities of usually high calorie food.
  - b) paroxysmal, severe anxiety. It may occur in response to a particular stimulus or occur without apparent stimulus.
  - c) a belief which is recalled as arising following a period when there is abnormal mood state characterized by anticipatory anxiety, a sense of 'something about to happen' and an increased sense of the significance of minor event.
  - d) an abnormality of speech where the connection between words is their sound rather than their meaning. It may occur during manic flights of ideas.
10. Panic attack is:
- a) increased appetite and desire for food and / or excessive, impulsive eating of large quantities of usually high calorie food.
  - b) paroxysmal, severe anxiety. It may occur in response to a particular stimulus or occur without apparent stimulus.
  - c) a belief which is recalled as arising following a period when there is abnormal mood state characterized by anticipatory anxiety, a sense of 'something about to happen' and an increased sense of the significance of minor event.
  - d) an abnormality of speech where the connection between words is their sound rather than their meaning. It may occur during manic flights of ideas.

## 11. Affect is:

- a) the emotional state prevailing in a patient at a particular moment and in response to a particular event or situation.
- b) the loss of the ability to understand abstract concepts and metaphorical ideas leading to a strictly literal form of speech and inability to comprehend allusive language.
- c) a normal and adaptive response to danger which is pathological if prolonged, severe, or out of keeping with the real threat of the external situation.
- d) deliberately falsifying the symptoms of illness for a secondary gain (e.g. compensation, to avoid military service, to obtain an opiate prescription).

## 12. Anxiety is:

- a) the emotional state prevailing in a patient at a particular moment and in response to a particular event or situation.
- b) the loss of the ability to understand abstract concepts and metaphorical ideas leading to a strictly literal form of speech and inability to comprehend allusive language.
- c) a normal and adaptive response to danger which is pathological if prolonged, severe, or out of keeping with the real threat of the external situation.
- d) deliberately falsifying the symptoms of illness for a secondary gain (e.g. compensation, to avoid military service, to obtain an opiate prescription).

## 13. Concrete thinking is:

- a) the emotional state prevailing in a patient at a particular moment and in response to a particular event or situation.
- b) the loss of the ability to understand abstract concepts and metaphorical ideas leading to a strictly literal form of speech and inability to comprehend allusive language.
- c) a normal and adaptive response to danger which is pathological if prolonged, severe, or out of keeping with the real threat of the external situation.
- d) deliberately falsifying the symptoms of illness for a secondary gain (e.g. compensation, to avoid military service, to obtain an opiate prescription).

## 14. Euphoria is:

- a) the emotional state prevailing in a patient at a particular moment and in response to a particular event or situation.
- b) the loss of the ability to understand abstract concepts and metaphorical ideas leading to a strictly literal form of speech and inability to comprehend allusive language.

- c) a normal and adaptive response to danger which is pathological if prolonged, severe, or out of keeping with the real threat of the external situation.
- d) a sustained and unwarranted cheerfulness. It is associated with manic states and organic impairment.

15. Mania is:

- a) a form of mood disorder initially characterized by elevated mood, insomnia, loss of appetite, increased libido, and grandiosity. More severe forms develop elation and grandiose delusions.
- b) a normal and adaptive response to danger which is pathological if prolonged, severe, or out of keeping with the real threat of the external situation.
- c) a sustained and unwarranted cheerfulness. It is associated with manic states and organic impairment.
- d) the loss of the ability to understand abstract concepts and metaphorical ideas leading to a strictly literal form of speech and inability to comprehend allusive language.

16. Malingering is:

- a) the emotional state prevailing in a patient at a particular moment and in response to a particular event or situation.
- b) the loss of the ability to understand abstract concepts and metaphorical ideas leading to a strictly literal form of speech and inability to comprehend allusive language.
- c) a normal and adaptive response to danger which is pathological if prolonged, severe, or out of keeping with the real threat of the external situation.
- d) deliberately falsifying the symptoms of illness for a secondary gain (e.g. compensation, to avoid military service, to obtain an opiate prescription).

17. Mood can be defined as:

- a) a form of mood disorder initially characterized by elevated mood, insomnia, loss of appetite, increased libido, and grandiosity. More severe forms develop elation and grandiose delusions.
- b) the subjective emotional state over a period of time.
- c) a sustained and unwarranted cheerfulness. It is associated with manic states and organic impairment.
- d) the loss of the ability to understand abstract concepts and metaphorical ideas leading to a strictly literal form of speech and inability to comprehend allusive language.

18. Elation is:

- a) a form of mood disorder initially characterized by elevated mood, insomnia, loss of appetite, increased libido, and grandiosity. More severe forms develop elation and grandiose delusions.
  - b) the subjective emotional state over a period of time.
  - c) a severe and prolonged elevation of mood. It is a feature of manic illnesses.
  - d) the loss of the ability to understand abstract concepts and metaphorical ideas leading to a strictly literal form of speech and inability to comprehend allusive language.
19. We define echolalia as:
- a) the repetition of phrases or sentences spoken by the examiner. It occurs in schizophrenia and learning disability.
  - b) the subjective emotional state over a period of time.
  - c) a severe and prolonged elevation of mood. It is a feature of manic illnesses.
  - e) the loss of the ability to understand abstract concepts and metaphorical ideas leading to a strictly literal form of speech and inability to comprehend allusive language.
20. When a patient has a copious speech it means that he speaks:
- a) slowly
  - b) quickly
  - c) not enough
  - d) more than enough
21. I feel as if I'm on ..... of the world.
- a) top
  - b) bottom
  - c) center
  - d) roof
22. I'm always on ....., doctor, for no real reason.
- a) control
  - b) stress
  - c) edge
  - d) bottom
23. I am always in stress. I' m a bundle of .....
- a) curves
  - b) nerves
  - c) neurons
  - d) conflicts
24. I just feel as if I'm weighed ..... by everything and everyone around me.
- a) out
  - b) at

- c) down
  - d) off
25. I get these ..... attacks when I try to get on buses or trains.
- a) stress
  - b) conflict
  - c) panic
  - d) nerve
26. I get out of breath and really ..... as if something is going to happen.
- a) concrete
  - b) nerve
  - c) tense
  - d) loose
27. I'm scared out of my ..... of leaving the flat.
- a) nerves
  - b) brains
  - c) neurons
  - d) wits
28. I do things like cleaning the house, again and again. I sometimes think I'm .....my mind.
- a) breaking
  - b) spoiling
  - c) loosing
  - d) quitting
29. I don't think I need much sleep. It seems such a ..... of time.
- a) loss
  - b) break
  - c) failure
  - d) waste
30. I feel as if everyone is getting ..... me all the time.
- a) down
  - b) on
  - c) in
  - d) at
31. With so little information it's difficult to get .... the diagnosis in this case.
- a) down
  - b) on
  - c) in
  - d) at
32. Sometimes work and the weather get me ....
- a) on
  - b) in

- c) at
  - d) down
33. My father got ..... his depression quite quickly.
- a) of
  - b) at
  - c) over
  - d) with
34. He got the procedure ..... to the patient.
- a) in
  - b) off
  - c) at
  - d) over
35. I get ..... a violent temper quite easily these days at work and I know I shouldn't.
- a) into
  - b) at
  - c) on
  - d) of
36. His depression got me ..... a bad mood too.
- a) into
  - b) at
  - c) on
  - d) of
37. It helps to try to talk about it so you can get it ..... your chest.
- a) in
  - b) off
  - c) of
  - d) at
38. I find it very difficult to get ..... to sleep most nights.
- a) in
  - b) off
  - c) of
  - d) at
39. Everybody's getting ..... my nerves at the moment.
- a) in
  - b) off
  - c) of
  - d) on
40. He gets ..... with everybody in the psychiatric ward.
- a) in
  - b) off

- c) of
  - d) on
41. I've tried getting ..... Dr Jarvind but his bleeper appears to be faulty.
- a) up to
  - b) through to
  - c) in to
  - d) at by
42. I've tried getting the importance of this message .....him, but he's very resistant.
- a) up to
  - b) through to
  - c) in to
  - d) at by
43. He'll get ..... on his feet very quickly, so try not to worry.
- a) in
  - b) at
  - c) back
  - d) through
44. When do you think I'll be able to get ..... to work?
- a) in
  - b) at
  - c) back
- through
45. Have you ever had the ..... that you were unreal?
- a) sense
  - b) sensation
  - c) sensitivity
  - d) sensefulness



## 6. Geriatrics

1. Why is it good to encourage .... people to remain active?
  - a) orderly
  - b) old
  - c) ancient
  - d) elderly
2. Which picture reflects care in a home and which community care?
  - a) commune
  - b) community
  - c) communal
  - d) communist
3. It can be difficult to pick up the ..... of conversations when people are speaking fast and when you come into them from outside once they have started.
  - a) thread
  - b) threat
  - c) thrust
  - d) thresh
4. He takes ..... steps and he leans forward as if he is trying to keep up with his feet.
  - a) shifting
  - b) shuttering
  - c) shuffling
  - d) shutting
5. His arms look as if he is carrying something heavy when he ..... them out.
  - a) stresses
  - b) shows
  - c) stretches
  - d) stutters
6. He has lost all his ..... of shame and keeps doing embarrassing things.
  - a) sensation
  - b) sensitivity
  - c) sensefulness
  - d) sense
7. When he's relaxing, his hand shakes as if he's rolling pills ..... his finger and thumb.
  - a) among
  - b) between
  - c) at

- d) on
8. It started off by his missing appointments when he used to be really punctual and getting the wrong end of the ..... in conversations.
- a) pill
  - b) stand
  - c) still
  - d) stick
9. He just wanders .... on his own and doesn't know where he is.
- a) in
  - b) off
  - c) of
  - d) at
10. He takes his time starting ..... doing something.
- a) off
  - b) of
  - c) in
  - d) at
11. Anosognosia is:
- a) a condition in which a person with a disability is cognitively unaware of having it due to an underlying physical condition.
  - b) slowness of movement and is one of the cardinal manifestations of Parkinson's disease.
  - c) a lack of motivation to do anything
  - d) a lack of restraint manifested in disregard of social conventions, impulsivity, and poor risk assessment.
12. Bradykinesia means:
- a) a condition in which a person with a disability is cognitively unaware of having it due to an underlying physical condition.
  - b) slowness of movement and is one of the cardinal manifestations of Parkinson's disease.
  - c) a lack of motivation to do anything
  - d) a lack of restraint manifested in disregard of social conventions, impulsivity, and poor risk assessment.
13. Apathy stands for:
- a) a condition in which a person with a disability is cognitively unaware of having it due to an underlying physical condition.
  - b) slowness of movement and is one of the cardinal manifestations of Parkinson's disease.
  - c) a lack of motivation to do anything
  - d) a lack of restraint manifested in disregard of social conventions, impulsivity, and poor risk assessment.

14. Disinhibition is:

- a) a condition in which a person with a disability is cognitively unaware of having it due to an underlying physical condition.
- b) slowness of movement and is one of the cardinal manifestations of Parkinson's disease.
- c) a lack of motivation to do anything
- d) a lack of restraint manifested in disregard of social conventions, impulsivity, and poor risk assessment.

15. Disorientation is:

- a) a condition in which a person with a disability is cognitively unaware of having it due to an underlying physical condition.
- b) slowness of movement and is one of the cardinal manifestations of Parkinson's disease.
- c) a condition in which a person may not know his/her location and identity.
- d) a common muscle tone disorder in which there is resistance to passive movement.

16. Rigidity means:

- a) a condition in which a person with a disability is cognitively unaware of having it due to an underlying physical condition.
- b) slowness of movement and is one of the cardinal manifestations of Parkinson's disease.
- c) a condition in which a person may not know his/her location and identity.
- d) a common muscle tone disorder in which there is resistance to passive movement.

17. Tremor stands for:

- a) an involuntary, somewhat rhythmic, muscle contraction and relaxation involving oscillations or twitching movements of one or more body parts.
- b) slowness of movement and is one of the cardinal manifestations of Parkinson's disease.
- c) a condition in which a person may not know his/her location and identity.
- d) a common muscle tone disorder in which there is resistance to passive movement.

18. He got used to take it ..... his head just to wander off for no reason whatsoever:

- a) on
- b) onto
- c) off
- d) into

19. I can't get used to this night shift. .... the geriatric ward, it's always busy:

- a) in
- b) at

- c) on
  - d) with
20. Mr Deacon presents with his wife, who has been suffering mood ..... and forgetting things.
- a) songs
  - b) swims
  - c) swans
  - d) swings
21. Restoration of function and adaptation to reduced function means that:
- a) rehabilitation is patient centred and is achieved by the patient taking an active role.
  - b) the patient regains their normal ability to function properly and adjust their lives when their normal function is reduced.
  - c) it is a powerful tool that not everyone knows a lot or anything about.
  - d) the geriatric team should focus on the social disadvantage caused by disability.
22. Rehabilitation is an active process done by the patient, not to him / her means that:
- a) it is patient centred and is achieved by the patient taking an active role.
  - b) wards where patients are being prepared for return to their homes should encourage and foster an atmosphere which allows people to do things.
  - c) it is a powerful tool that not everyone knows a lot or anything about.
  - d) the geriatric team should focus on the social disadvantage caused by disability.
23. Rehabilitation is the secret weapon of the geriatrician means that:
- a) it is patient centred and is achieved by the patient taking an active role.
  - b) wards where patients are being prepared for return to their homes should encourage and foster an atmosphere which allows people to do things.
  - c) it is a powerful tool that not everyone knows a lot or anything about.
  - d) the geriatric team should focus on the social disadvantage caused by disability.
24. Rehabilitation wards should harbour an enabling culture means that:
- a) it is patient centred and is achieved by the patient taking an active role.
  - b) wards where patients are being prepared for return to their homes should encourage and foster an atmosphere which allows people to do things.
  - c) it is a powerful tool that not everyone knows a lot or anything about.
  - d) the geriatric team should focus on the social disadvantage caused by disability.
25. The team concentrates on handicap rather than impairment means that:
- a) it is patient centred and is achieved by the patient taking an active role.

- b) wards where patients are being prepared for return to their homes should encourage and foster an atmosphere which allows people to do things.
  - c) it is a powerful tool that not everyone knows a lot or anything about.
  - d) the geriatric team should focus on the social disadvantage caused by disability.
26. Describe the rehabilitation services that you have had experience of or are aware ....?
- a) in
  - b) on
  - c) at
  - d) of
27. Why is the ..... low?
- a) correction
  - b) correspondence
  - c) concordance
  - d) construction
28. She is not able to go home because she has no one to look after her and her home ..... is not suitable.
- a) habitat
  - b) habitation
  - c) environment
  - d) living
29. Two students role-play ..... the patient to stay in the hospital and then to move to a rehabilitation ward:
- a) persuading
  - b) forcing
  - c) making
  - d) forging
30. In health-care budgets there should be no .... of resources and everyone should be treated equally, irrespective of age.
- a) ratio
  - b) rationing
  - c) reason
  - d) reasoning

## Module 2

### 7. Dermatology

1. Ecchymosis is described as:
  - a) a rash, caused by blood in the skin.
  - b) a bruise (technically a form of purpura).
  - c) full sickness skin loss.
  - d) a visible collection of pus in the subcutis.
2. A purpura is:
  - a) a rash, caused by blood in the skin.
  - b) a bruise (technically a form of purpura).
  - c) full sickness skin loss.
  - d) a visible collection of pus in the subcutis.
3. Skin ulcer can be described as:
  - a) rash, caused by blood in the skin.
  - b) a bruise (technically a form of purpura).
  - c) full sickness skin loss.
  - d) a visible collection of pus in the subcutis.
4. A pustule is:
  - a) rash, caused by blood in the skin.
  - b) a bruise (technically a form of purpura).
  - c) full sickness skin loss.
  - d) a visible collection of pus in the subcutis.
5. Pus stands for:
  - a) full sickness skin loss.
  - b) thick, yellowish liquid that forms in and comes from an infected cut or injury in the body.
  - c) rash, caused by blood in the skin.
  - d) the deeper layer of the dermis, containing mostly fat and connective tissue.
6. Subcutis can be described as:
  - a) full sickness skin loss.
  - b) thick, yellowish liquid that forms in and comes from an infected cut or injury in the body.
  - c) rash, caused by blood in the skin.
  - d) the deeper layer of the dermis, containing mostly fat and connective tissue.
7. Crust can be described as:
  - a) dried exudate
  - b) a small thin piece of horny epithelium resembling that of a fish
  - c) dermal oedema

- d) fluid below the epidermis
8. Scale can be characterized as:
- a) dried exudate
  - b) a small thin piece of horny epithelium resembling that of a fish
  - c) dermal oedema
  - d) fluid below the epidermis
9. Wheal stands for:
- a) dried exudate
  - b) a small thin piece of horny epithelium resembling that of a fish
  - c) dermal oedema
  - d) fluid below the epidermis
10. Vesicle can be explained as:
- a) dried exudate
  - b) a small thin piece of horny epithelium resembling that of a fish
  - c) dermal oedema
  - d) fluid below the epidermis
11. Patch can be defined as:
- a) flat, non-palpable change in skin-colour  $<0.5$  cm
  - b) flat, palpable change in skin-colour  $<0.5$  cm
  - c) flat, palpable change in skin-colour  $>0.5$  cm
  - d) flat, non-palpable change in skin-colour  $>0.5$  cm
12. Macule can be characterized as:
- a) flat, non-palpable change in skin-colour  $<0.5$  cm
  - b) flat, palpable change in skin-colour  $<0.5$  cm
  - c) flat, palpable change in skin-colour  $>0.5$  cm
  - d) flat, non-palpable change in skin-colour  $>0.5$  cm
13. An unhealthy condition in which liquid collects in the body tissues between the cells is:
- a) oedema
  - b) vesicle
  - c) patch
  - d) macule
14. If epithelium is horny, it is:
- a) made of a soft substance.
  - b) made of a hard substance.
  - c) made of a transparent substance.
  - d) made of a liquid substance.
15. Epithelium is defined as:
- a) the thin outer layer of the skin
  - b) a layer of cells covering the interior of lymph vessels

- c) a layer of cells covering all the surfaces of the body except the interior of blood and lymph vessels
  - d) a layer of cells covering the interior of blood vessels
16. Epidermis can be defined as:
- a) the thin outer layer of the skin
  - b) a layer of cells covering the interior of lymph vessels
  - c) a layer of cells covering all the surfaces of the body except the interior of blood and lymph vessels
  - d) a layer of cells covering the interior of blood vessels
17. Lesion is:
- a) the thin outer layer of the skin
  - b) an injury to a person's body or to an organ inside their body
  - c) the thick outer layer of the skin
  - d) a wound in a person's body
18. Vitiligo is a medical condition in which:
- a) areas of the skin become red, rough, and sore and make you want to rub them
  - b) areas of skin turn red and are covered with small dry pieces of skin
  - c) skin becomes rough and uncomfortable
  - d) areas of the skin lose pigment, causing them to appear white
19. Eczema is a medical condition in which:
- a) areas of the skin become red, rough, and sore and make you want to rub them
  - b) areas of the skin lose pigment, causing them to appear white
  - c) areas of skin turn red and are covered with small dry pieces of skin
  - d) skin becomes rough and uncomfortable
20. Psoriasis is a medical condition in which:
- a) areas of the skin become red, rough, and sore and make you want to rub them
  - b) areas of the skin lose pigment, causing them to appear white
  - c) areas of skin turn red and are covered with small dry pieces of skin
  - d) skin becomes rough and uncomfortable
21. Scabies is a medical condition in which:
- a) areas of the skin become red, rough, and sore and make you want to rub them
  - b) areas of the skin lose pigment, causing them to appear white
  - c) areas of skin turn red and are covered with small dry pieces of skin
  - d) skin becomes rough and uncomfortable
22. Lichen planus is a medical condition in which:
- a) areas of the skin become red, rough, and sore and make you want to rub them



- b) areas of the skin lose pigment, causing them to appear white
  - c) areas of skin turn red and are covered with small dry pieces of skin
  - d) skin is characterized by the eruption of flat-topped, shiny, violaceous papules on flexor surfaces, male genitalia, and the mucosa of the oral cavity
23. When the skin oozes, it:
- a) becomes covered with rough areas
  - b) makes you want to rub it with your nails
  - c) slowly produces a thick sticky liquid
  - d) sends out a substance, especially waste liquid or gas
24. When the skin scabs, it:
- a) becomes covered with rough areas
  - b) makes you want to rub it with your nails
  - c) slowly produces a thick sticky liquid
  - d) sends out a substance, especially waste liquid or gas
25. When the skin itches, it:
- a) becomes covered with rough areas
  - b) makes you want to rub it with your nails
  - c) slowly produces a thick sticky liquid
  - d) sends out a substance, especially waste liquid or gas
26. When the skin discharges, it:
- a) becomes covered with rough areas
  - b) makes you want to rub it with your nails
  - c) slowly produces a thick sticky liquid
  - d) sends out a substance, especially waste liquid or gas
27. Cicatrix is a synonym to a:
- a) scratch
  - b) mole
  - c) scar
  - d) rash
28. If a cut scabs over, it:
- a) forms a crust
  - b) leaves a scar
  - c) starts to produce a thick sticky liquid
  - d) makes you want to rub it with your nails.
29. The integumentary system is:
- a) the bodily system consisting of the skeleton and bones
  - b) the bodily system consisting of the skin
  - c) the bodily system consisting of the bones
  - d) the bodily system consisting of the skin and its associated structure
30. A mark that detracts from appearance is an explanation for:

- a) a blemish
  - b) a scar
  - c) a mole
  - d) a fascia
31. A band or sheath of connective tissue investing, supporting, or binding together internal organs or parts of the body is an explanation for:
- a) a blemish
  - b) a scar
  - c) a mole
  - d) a fascia
32. Dermis can be explained as:
- a) the outermost layer, formed of a modified stratified squamous epithelium
  - b) a layer of connective tissue consisting of collagen, elastic fibres, and ground substance
  - c) the superficial fascia
  - d) a part of the out layer of the skin
33. Hypodermis can be explained as:
- a) the outermost layer, formed of a modified stratified squamous epithelium
  - b) a layer of connective tissue consisting of collagen, elastic fibres, and ground substance
  - c) the superficial fascia
  - d) a part of the out layer of the skin
34. Puberty is:
- a) the stage in people's lives when they gain language acquisition
  - b) the stage in people's lives when they develop from a child into an adult because of changes in their body that make them able to have children
  - c) the stage in people's lives when they become old
  - d) the stage in women's lives when they are no longer able to bear children
35. A papule is:
- a) a small, somewhat pointed elevation of the skin, usually inflammatory but nonsuppurative.
  - b) a small elevation of the skin containing pus.
  - c) a closed, bladder-like sac formed in tissues, containing fluid or semifluid matter.
  - d) a clogged hair follicle (pore) in the skin
36. A cyst is:
- a) a small, somewhat pointed elevation of the skin, usually inflammatory but nonsuppurative.
  - b) a small elevation of the skin containing pus.

- c) a closed, bladder-like sac formed in tissues, containing fluid or semifluid matter.
  - d) a clogged hair follicle (pore) in the skin
37. A pustule is:
- a) a small, somewhat pointed elevation of the skin, usually inflammatory but nonsuppurative.
  - b) a small elevation of the skin containing pus.
  - c) a closed, bladder-like sac formed in tissues, containing fluid or semifluid matter.
  - d) a clogged hair follicle (pore) in the skin
38. A comedo is:
- a) a small, somewhat pointed elevation of the skin, usually inflammatory but nonsuppurative.
  - b) a small elevation of the skin containing pus.
  - c) a closed, bladder-like sac formed in tissues, containing fluid or semifluid matter.
  - d) a clogged hair follicle (pore) in the skin
39. Compliance is:
- a) basically to do with the agreement about the treatment arrived at by the patient and the doctor
  - b) basically to do with the disagreement about the treatment
  - c) to do with what happens when the patient follows a treatment regime
  - d) to do with what happens when the patient doesn't follow a treatment regime
40. Concordance is:
- a) basically to do with the agreement about the treatment arrived at by the patient and the doctor
  - b) basically to do with the disagreement about the treatment
  - c) to do with what happens when the patient follows a treatment regime
  - d) to do with what happens when the patient doesn't follow a treatment regime

## 8. Surgery

1. The prefix laparo- means:
  - a) kidney
  - b) abdomen
  - c) renal pelvis
  - d) bladder
2. The prefix nephro- means:
  - a) kidney
  - b) abdomen
  - c) renal pelvis
  - d) bladder
3. The prefix pyelo- means:
  - a) kidney
  - b) abdomen
  - c) renal pelvis
  - d) bladder
4. The prefix cysto- means:
  - a) kidney
  - b) abdomen
  - c) renal pelvis
  - d) bladder
5. The prefix chole- means:
  - a) bladder
  - b) renal pelvis
  - c) bile/biliary system
  - d) large bowel
6. The prefix col(on)- means:
  - a) bladder
  - b) renal pelvis
  - c) bile/biliary system
  - d) large bowel
7. The prefix hystero- means:
  - a) chest
  - b) uterus
  - c) bile/biliary system
  - d) large bowel
8. The prefix thoraco- means:
  - a) chest
  - b) uterus
  - c) bile/biliary system

- d) large bowel
9. The prefix rhino- means:
- a) chest
  - b) nose
  - c) bile/biliary system
  - d) breast
10. The prefix masto-/mammo- means:
- a) chest
  - b) nose
  - c) bile/biliary system
  - d) breast
11. A day-case surgery is:
- a) the admission of selected patients to hospital for a planned surgical procedure, returning home on the next day
  - b) the admission of selected patients to hospital for an unplanned surgical procedure, returning home on the same day
  - c) the admission of selected patients to hospital for a planned surgical procedure, returning home on the same day
  - d) the admission of selected patients to hospital for an unplanned surgical procedure, returning home on the same day
12. Scrubbing up is done to:
- a) reduce the risk of infection from the patient to the surgeon
  - b) reduce the risk of infection from the surgeon to the patient
  - c) reduce the risk of infection from the patient to the patient
  - d) reduce the risk of infection from the nurse to the patient
13. A suture can be explained as:
- a) a medical stitch
  - b) a medical thread
  - c) a medical needle
  - d) a medical syringe
14. Laparotomy is the act of making a cut through the wall of the:
- a) heart
  - b) bladder
  - c) stomach
  - d) abdomen
15. Thoracoplasty is a procedure consisting in the subperiosteal removal of a varying number of:
- a) rib segments
  - b) vessels
  - c) intestines
  - d) muscles

16. Pyelolithotomy is a surgical procedure used in cases involving a stone in:
- a) the abdomen
  - b) the renal pelvis
  - c) the kidney
  - d) the bladder
17. Nephrectomy is a surgical procedure to remove all or part of :
- a) the abdomen
  - b) the renal pelvis
  - c) the kidney
  - d) the bladder
18. Mastopexy is:
- a) a breast removal
  - b) a breast lowering
  - c) a breast implantation
  - d) a breast lift
19. The goal of colopexy is to create a permanent adhesion between :
- a) the descending colon and the left abdominal wall
  - b) the descending colon and the right abdominal wall
  - c) the ascending colon and the left abdominal wall
  - d) the ascending colon and the right abdominal wall
20. Colostomy is an operation that creates:
- a) an closing for the colon, or large intestine, through the abdomen
  - b) an opening for the colon, or large intestine, through the abdomen
  - c) an opening for the colon, or large intestine, at the abdomen
  - d) an closing for the colon, or large intestine, at the abdomen
21. Cystorrhaphy is a suture of a wound, injury, or
- a) rupture in the colon
  - b) rupture in the stomach
  - c) rupture in the gall bladder
  - d) rupture in the urinary bladder
22. Hysterectomy is a surgical removal of the:
- a) colon
  - b) urinary bladder
  - c) uterus
  - d) gall bladder
23. Cholecystectomy is a surgical excision of the:
- a) colon
  - b) urinary bladder
  - c) uterus
  - d) gall bladder

24. Does the doctor need to get a ..... for the operation from the relatives?
- a) time
  - b) condition
  - c) consent
  - d) place
25. Oliguria is a condition when an abnormally small amount of ..... is produced.
- a) urine
  - b) blood
  - c) gall
  - d) saliva
26. Most ovarian cysts are small, ..... (noncancerous), and cause no symptoms.
- a) bad
  - b) painful
  - c) benign
  - d) obstructed
27. An ..... scan can confirm an ovarian cyst.
- a) blood
  - b) ultrasound
  - c) heart
  - d) laboratory
28. Most smaller cysts can be removed by laparoscopic or ..... surgery:
- a) peephole
  - b) quickhole
  - c) tinyhole
  - d) keyhole
29. Intussusception is a serious condition in which part of the intestine slides into an adjacent part of the .....
- a) intestine
  - b) stomach
  - c) spleen
  - d) liver
30. If a patient's behavior is described as moribund, he is:
- a) hyperactive
  - b) active
  - c) not active
  - d) reluctant
31. If the doctor claims that necrotic bowel needs to be resected, it should be:
- a) replaced

- b) removed
  - c) reduplicated
  - d) reduced
32. The least ..... approach is ultrasound with reduction by air enema (preferred to barium):
- a) impossible
  - b) inductive
  - c) improbable
  - d) invasive
33. If the patient presents with a inconsolable crying he.....
- a) cannot be easily soothed
  - b) can be easily soothed
  - c) is ferocious
  - d) is feeling blue
34. A sub-cuticle ..... is going to be used for skin repair.
- a) needle
  - b) thread
  - c) stitch
  - d) suture
35. Work in pairs. Take a pre-operative ....., asking about the drug and family history.
- a) achievement
  - b) assessment
  - c) association
  - d) acquisition



## 9. Cardiology

1. Electrocardiogram (ECG) shows how sensors on the skin detect electrical signals indicative of ..... activity in various regions of the heart
  - a) blood
  - b) vessel
  - c) muscular
  - d) energy
2. An electrogastrogram (EGG) is a graphic produced by an electrogastrograph, which records the electrical signals that travel through the ..... muscles and control the muscles' contractions.
  - a) stomach
  - b) heart
  - c) spleen
  - d) liver
3. Myocardial infarction is a synonym to:
  - a) heart failure
  - b) heart stop
  - c) heart attack
  - d) heart deficiency
4. Morbidity refers to:
  - a) death states
  - b) disease states
  - c) death threats
  - d) disease complications
5. Mortality refers to:
  - a) death states
  - b) disease states
  - c) death threats
  - d) disease complications
6. Thrombolysis, also known as thrombolytic therapy, is a treatment to dissolve dangerous ..... in blood vessels:
  - a) cluts
  - b) clits
  - c) cluss
  - d) clots
7. The term used to describe the prediction of the probable course and outcome of a disease or condition as well as the outcome expected from the treatment is:
  - a) prospect
  - b) prognosis
  - c) diagnose

- d) prediction
8. Hypokalaemia is a ..... level of potassium (K<sup>+</sup>) in the blood serum:
- a) high
  - b) low
  - c) medium
  - d) raised
9. The action of making blood flow return to normal after the supply has been cut off, especially after a heart attack or stroke, is:
- a) hypokalaemia
  - b) percussion
  - c) reperfusion
  - d) contraindication
10. We need to .... venous access:
- a) protect
  - b) guarantee
  - c) suggest
  - d) secure
11. A medical condition in which the heart does not beat with a regular rhythm, or at the normal rate, is:
- a) arrhythmia
  - b) heart failure
  - c) heart attack
  - d) tachycardia
12. To measure how much of a substance is in a liquid by adding it to measured amounts of another substance that reacts to it is:
- a) to navigate
  - b) to titrate
  - c) to elucidate
  - d) to contrast
13. The ward ..... starts at 10, so we have half an hour:
- a) round
  - b) turn
  - c) twist
  - d) stalk
14. The ..... today starts at 10.00 with a presentation.
- a) turn
  - b) twist
  - c) shift
  - d) show-up
15. She will soon move out of intensive .....
- a) department

- b) stationary
  - c) block
  - d) care
16. He will be walking around without any problem in a ..... of days:
- a) matter
  - b) nick
  - c) set
  - d) block
17. Will he be able to go ..... a rehabilitation unit before he comes out?
- a) at
  - b) into
  - c) off
  - d) on
18. He will have been in the operation ..... for over three hours in a few minutes' time.
- a) ward
  - b) set
  - c) theatre
  - d) cinema
19. You are having your veins on the right leg ..... this afternoon, am I right?
- a) closed
  - b) striped
  - c) shut
  - d) stripped
20. The doctor says I will be having a ..... anaesthetic.
- a) general
  - b) generic
  - c) genetic
  - d) generous
21. He came to the clinic ..... for the past three years:
- a) on and off
  - b) off and on
  - c) in and out
  - d) out and in
22. Dysepnoea can be explained as:
- a) frequency of breath
  - b) activity of breath
  - c) shortness of breath
  - d) activeness of breath
23. The sternum is a long, flat bone, forming the middle portion of the ..... of the chest.

- a) front
  - b) back
  - c) left side
  - d) right side
24. The apex beat is the pulse felt at the point of ..... impulse which is the point on the precordium farthest outwards and downwards from the sternum at which the cardiac impulse can be felt.
- a) minimum
  - b) medium
  - c) middle
  - d) maximum
25. Malar ..... is a plum-red discolouration of the high cheeks.
- a) flash
  - b) floss
  - c) flush
  - d) splash
26. Palmar erythema is a ..... condition that makes the palms of your hands turn red.
- a) blood
  - b) nail
  - c) digestion
  - d) skin
27. Ascites is the ..... build-up of fluid in the abdomen.
- a) regular
  - b) abnormal
  - c) normal
  - d) deficient
28. Hypertension can be substituted with:
- a) high blood pressure
  - b) low blood pressure
  - c) high cholesterol
  - d) low cholesterol
29. What ..... can you find of the patient's cooperative manner?
- a) evidences
  - b) evidence
  - c) show
  - d) shows
30. Fatty acids help ..... high blood pressure and heart disease.
- a) at
  - b) on
  - c) from
  - d) against

## 10. Respiratory medicine

1. Laryngitis: I've got this really bad cough and my voice is:
  - a) high-pitched
  - b) hoarse
  - c) smooth
  - d) soft
2. Tracheitis: I've got a dry cough and it's slightly:
  - a) painful
  - b) painless
  - c) really painful
  - d) pain relieved
3. Pleurisy: my chest really hurts when I cough. I get this ..... pain right here in the chest.
  - a) stabbing
  - b) dull
  - c) sharp
  - d) nagging
4. Post-nasal drip: I've not got any pain or anything; just a dry ..... cough. I'm always trying to clear my throat at night.
  - a) barking
  - b) tickly
  - c) painful
  - d) soft
5. Asthma: I've been getting this ..... cough after doing exercise and sometimes in the morning.
  - a) wheezy
  - b) tickly
  - c) painful
  - d) soft
6. Oesophageal reflux: first thing in the morning I get is this ..... cough and it often makes me feel sick.
  - a) dry
  - b) tickly
  - c) hollow
  - d) soft
7. Epiglottitis: she's really poorly with this terribly ..... cough.
  - a) tickly
  - b) barking
  - c) dry
  - d) soft
8. Laryngeal nerve palsy: the cough sounds really .....

- a) barking
  - b) hoarse
  - c) soft
  - d) hollow
9. Bronchitis: he's had this ..... cough for days now with some fever but no breathlessness.
- a) productive
  - b) mild
  - c) hollow
  - d) soft
10. If the patient is presented with intermittent haemoptyses he/she experiences it:
- a) regularly
  - b) constantly
  - c) not regularly
  - d) never
11. The main sign for this is coarse inspiratory and expiratory crackles ..... auscultation:
- a) in
  - b) on
  - c) at
  - d) from
12. The airflow obstruction is with wheeze.
- a) airpass
  - b) airpast
  - c) airpassage
  - d) airflow
13. The liquid from the passages in your body that go to the lungs is named:
- a) sputum
  - b) spurt
  - c) stamina
  - d) saliva
14. An abscess is a painful collection of ....., usually caused by a bacterial infection.
- a) pus
  - b) floss
  - c) gloss
  - d) liquid
15. Frothy sputum is the one with small:
- a) holes on the surface
  - b) bubbles on the surface

- c) circles on the surface
  - d) spots on the surface
16. TB is spread by the airborne ..... containing mycobacterium tuberculosis (MTB).
- a) pieces
  - b) lumps
  - c) droplets
  - d) grains
17. Infectious elements are inhaled and become lodged in the ..... airways.
- a) close
  - b) distant
  - c) distal
  - d) disclosed
18. Pulmonary embolism is a clinically significant obstruction of part or all of the pulmonary vascular .....
- a) grass
  - b) bush
  - c) plant
  - d) tree
19. The majority of patients with ..... pain referred to the respiratory team have either acute pleuritic pain or persistent well-localized pain.
- a) breast
  - b) chest
  - c) sternum
  - d) airflow
20. The evidence for significant treatment benefits ..... on which symptoms drive treatment.
- a) sits
  - b) gets
  - c) lies
  - d) rests
21. In addition to supportive care, antiviral treatment of pneumonia with amantadine or rimantadine may shorten the duration of illness if started within 48 hours of symptom .....
- a) onset
  - b) outcome
  - c) onstart
  - d) outbreak
22. If the causes of breathlessness onset are ranked as acute they:
- a) are long
  - b) last minutes-hours

- c) happen on a daily basis
  - d) last for months-years
23. If the causes of breathlessness onset are ranked as subacute they:
- a) are long
  - b) last minutes-hours
  - c) happen on a daily basis
  - d) last for months-years
24. If the causes of breathlessness onset are ranked as chronic they:
- a) are long
  - b) last minutes-hours
  - c) happen on a daily basis
  - d) last for months-years
25. Pulmonary embolism is a blockage in one of the pulmonary arteries in your :
- a) airflow
  - b) lungs
  - c) liver
  - d) vessels
26. Pleural effusion is the build-up of excess .... between the layers of the pleura outside the lungs.
- a) fluid
  - b) pus
  - c) air
  - d) blood
27. A pneumothorax is a ..... lung.
- a) closed
  - b) clogged
  - c) collapsed
  - d) cut
28. If you experience asthma exacerbation, it:
- a) improves
  - b) gets better
  - c) worsens
  - d) disappears
29. Mesothelioma is a type of ..... that develops from the thin layer of tissue that covers many of the internal organs.
- a) pneumonia
  - b) hypertension
  - c) cancer
  - d) virus



30. The flow-volume ..... is a plot of inspiratory and expiratory flow (on the Y-axis) against volume (on the X-axis) during the performance of maximally forced inspiratory and expiratory maneuvers.
- loot
  - loop
  - chart
  - diagram
31. As the lung empties, and the lung volume drops, the dilatory pull on the airways from the radial attachments of the surrounding lung tissue .....:
- decreases
  - increases
  - boosts
  - reduces
32. Normally the inspiratory and expiratory flow rates depend on lung .....:
- size
  - form
  - measurement
  - volume
33. Make a list of the steps involved in explaining to a patient how to use a peak flow .....:
- meter
  - loop
  - gadget
  - scheme
34. The airways narrow and become less supported, and are less able to .... dynamic compression. This means that the maximal airflow obtainable, regardless of effort, falls too.
- stand
  - control
  - resist
  - stop
35. Listen to a nurse explaining to a patient how to use a breath-activated pressurized Metered Dose .....:
- exhaler
  - inhaler
  - outhaler
  - throughhaler

## 11. Tropical Diseases

1. An infectious disease that damages a person's nerves and skin is:
  - a) tuberculosis
  - b) leprosy
  - c) polio
  - d) diphtheria
2. A serious infectious disease that can cause permanent paralysis is
  - a) smallpox
  - b) leprosy
  - c) polio
  - d) diphtheria
3. An extremely infectious disease that causes a fever, spots on the skin, and often death is:
  - a) smallpox
  - b) leprosy
  - c) polio
  - d) diphtheria
4. A serious infectious disease that causes fever and difficulty in breathing and swallowing is:
  - a) smallpox
  - b) leprosy
  - c) polio
  - d) diphtheria
5. A serious infection of the bowels caused by drinking infected water or eating infected food, causing diarrhoea, vomiting, and often death is:
  - a) cholera
  - b) malaria
  - c) polio
  - d) smallpox
6. A disease that you can get from the bite of a particular type of mosquito and the one that causes periods of fever and makes you shiver and feel very cold is:
  - a) cholera
  - b) malaria
  - c) polio
  - d) smallpox
7. An obsolete method of immunizing patients against smallpox by infecting them with substance from the pustules of patients with a mild form of the disease is:
  - a) violation
  - b) variation

- c) vaccination
  - d) variolation
8. A serious infectious disease that can attack many parts of a person's body, especially their lungs is:
- a) smallpox
  - b) chickenpox
  - c) tuberculosis
  - d) cholera
9. An infectious disease that causes a slight fever and red spots on the skin is:
- a) smallpox
  - b) chickenpox
  - c) tuberculosis
  - d) measles
10. An acute viral respiratory illness, which is characterized by a prodrome of fever and Koplik spots followed by a maculopapular rash, is:
- a) smallpox
  - b) chickenpox
  - c) tuberculosis
  - d) measles
11. A serious disease caused by bacteria entering the human body through small cuts, causing the muscles, especially around the mouth, to become tight and stop working is:
- a) whooping cough
  - b) tetanus
  - c) malaria
  - d) meningitis
12. A serious infectious disease that causes the tissues around the brain and spinal cord to swell is:
- a) whooping cough
  - b) tetanus
  - c) malaria
  - d) meningitis
13. A disease, common especially in children, that causes severe coughing, is:
- a) whooping cough
  - b) tetanus
  - c) malaria
  - d) meningitis
14. Increase fluid intake. Eating e.g. broth or salty crackers with ..... Drinks will provide a balance of carbohydrate and salt.
- a) contaminated
  - b) self-limiting

- c) sweetened
  - d) hyper-osmolar
15. Oral rehydration solution (ORS) is ..... if the diarrhoea is frequent or severe or if there are signs of dehydration, weakness, or muscle cramps.
- a) contaminated
  - b) preferable
  - c) chlorinated
  - d) sweetened
16. Drinks designed for rehydration during sports activities do not contain the correct balance of salts for diarrhoea treatment. Sodas and fruit juices are often ..... or have high sugar content and can make diarrhoea worse.
- a) contaminated
  - b) self-limiting
  - c) sweetened
  - d) hyper-osmolar
17. Loperamide shortens the episode in older children and adults with ..... small volume stools. (Do not use loperamide if there is blood in the stools, fever, tenesmus, or other signs of dysentery.)
- a) frequent
  - b) hyper-osmolar
  - c) chlorinated
  - d) contaminated
18. Where there is no reliable source of ..... water, sterilize water by boiling or with chlorine tablets or drink bottled water from a reputable source.
- a) frequent
  - b) hyper-osmolar
  - c) chlorinated
  - d) contaminated
19. Describe an interesting case presentation of a patient who had a disease that is not ..... in Western Europe.
- a) popular
  - b) famous
  - c) notorious
  - d) prevalent
20. A serious medical condition that causes pain and fever, passed from parent to child and mainly affecting black people is:
- a) smallpox
  - b) chickenpox
  - c) sickle cell anaemia
  - d) tetanus

21. Sickled red cells are rigid and block the micro-circulation in various organs, causing .....
- a) smallpox
  - b) cancer
  - c) infarct
  - d) haemorrhage
22. During an aplastic crisis in sickle cell anaemia, a blood ..... always saves lives.
- a) transfer
  - b) transmitting
  - c) transport
  - d) transfusion
23. Describe the best ways for patients with sickle-cell disease to ..... good health.
- a) have
  - b) maintain
  - c) get
  - d) proceed
24. If the patient is hemiplegic, he/she experiences a strong:
- a) stomachache
  - b) backache
  - c) heart attack
  - d) migraine
25. You do not feel that the GP practice is ..... well for these patients. What are the three best measures to improve the situation?
- a) catering
  - b) working
  - c) serving
  - d) delivering
26. The merozoites invade red blood cells. This ..... the part of the cycle which is responsible for all the clinical manifestations of the disease.
- a) suggests
  - b) leads
  - c) triggers
  - d) claims
27. A general feeling of being ill or having no energy, or an uncomfortable feeling that something is wrong, especially with society, and that you cannot change the situation is called:
- a) a crisis
  - b) a malaise
  - c) a depression

- d) a mental disease
28. . What types of diseases do you think have to be ..... to the authorities?
- a) taught
  - b) learnt
  - c) notified
  - d) shown
29. John Snow showed that cholera spreads through ..... drinking water.
- a) poisonous
  - b) vapoured
  - c) emitted
  - d) contaminated
30. Treatment and actions taken to prevent a disease are known as:
- a) prevention
  - b) prophylaxis
  - c) prophylaxion
  - d) protection

## 12. Technology

1. Some people think that deskilling and losing sight of the patient are the main ..... of the use of technology in medicine.
  - a) downsides
  - b) downslides
  - c) downs
  - d) downshifts
2. Technology like computers has brought about ..... change in the provision of health care internationally.
  - a) far-catching
  - b) far-stretching
  - c) far-reaching
  - d) far-getting
3. The first face transplant represented a real .....

  - a) breakup
  - b) breakthrough
  - c) breakage
  - d) breakstone

4. In recent years, some very dramatic ..... have been made in medicine.
  - a) adjournments
  - b) admittances
  - c) advances
  - d) adventures
5. Throughout history, many important medical developments have been curtailed out of fear and ignorance.
  - a) accesses
  - b) adjournments
  - c) breakages
  - d) developments
6. Keyhole surgery was a(n) ..... invention.
  - a) decisive
  - b) ingenious
  - c) inventive
  - d) evaluative
7. Society at large, not just the medical field, is undergoing technological revolution.
  - a) getting
  - b) achieving
  - c) receiving

- d) undergoing
8. A radical ..... occurred in the way patients were treated.
- a) transformation
  - b) transfusion
  - c) transmittance
  - d) transfer
9. .... important innovations in medicine through lack of funding is indefensible.
- a) avoiding
  - b) preventing
  - c) stifling
  - d) forbidding
10. I'd like to find something .... the technological evolution of medical science.
- a) blocking
  - b) avoiding
  - c) following
  - d) tracing
11. The government sponsored a ..... initiative between the medical schools.
- a) progressive
  - b) pioneering
  - c) following
  - d) modern
12. A synonym of the word *dangerous* is:
- a) poisonous
  - b) contaminating
  - c) hazardous
  - d) reluctant
13. A synonym for *convincing* is:
- a) persuasive
  - b) reluctant
  - c) promising
  - d) prevailing
14. A synonym for *frightening* is:
- a) hazardous
  - b) risky
  - c) reluctant
  - d) alarming
15. A synonym for *damaging* is:
- a) risky
  - b) alarming



- c) detrimental
  - d) reluctant
16. A synonym to *not being able to support* something is:
- a) indefensible
  - b) compelling
  - c) detrimental
  - d) reluctant
17. If something makes you believe it or accept it because it is so strong, it is:
- a) indefensible
  - b) compelling
  - c) detrimental
  - d) reluctant
18. If something is unacceptable and wrong because there is no good or fair reason for it, it is:
- a) unjustifiable
  - b) unfair
  - c) unbearable
  - d) unveiling
19. The use of living animals in tests that are intended to increase human knowledge of human diseases and the effects of using particular drugs is called:
- a) viviblock
  - b) viviitem
  - c) vivipiece
  - d) vivisection
20. Scientists learnt how to grow stem cells in the laboratory after years of .....
- a) experimentation
  - b) examination
  - c) experience
  - d) exploitation
21. Stem cell treatment involves ..... as well as being harsh.
- a) threats
  - b) oaths
  - c) hazards
  - d) breakages
22. Professor Dhillon's reaction is unambiguous when asked if the research at Edinburgh ..... any resistance.
- a) Stood
  - b) got
  - c) met
  - d) kept
23. As it is connected with the use of foetuses, the term stem cell is quite sensitive ..... many people.
- a) for

- b) with
  - c) at
  - d) to
24. Patients are given information as to when the advantages are greater than the dangers in a stem cell .....
- a) transplant
  - b) transfusion
  - c) transfer
  - d) transmission
25. Stem cell research is a subject almost guaranteed to prompt mixed reaction.
- a) have
  - b) work
  - c) prompt
  - d) project
26. Asked if he had encountered any opposition, Prof Dhilton is .....
- a) unequivocal
  - b) unexpected
  - c) unpredictable
  - d) unastonished
27. Why is it important for scientists to understand the signals in a mature organism that cause a stem cell population to .... and remain unspecialized until the cells are needed for repair of a specific tissue?
- a) clone
  - b) proliferate
  - c) project
  - d) double
28. Many people are apprehensive about harvesting stem cells from embryos to use in any kind of treatment.
- a) unpredictable
  - b) apprehensive
  - c) applaudive
  - d) appraisive
29. There is the release from the ..... of care and the possibility of finding work.
- a) burden
  - b) amount
  - c) size
  - d) pile
30. The high dose chemotherapy is higher than ..... chemotherapy and also kills the stem cells in the bone marrow that would normally make blood cells.
- a) obsolete
  - b) present
  - c) conventional
  - d) convenient

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