

Приложение 1

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО НАУЧНЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ НАУЧНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ «НАУЧНО-ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ
ОБЩЕЙ РЕАНИМАТОЛОГИИ ИМЕНИ В.А. НЕГОВСКОГО»
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ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ
ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ (МОДУЛЮ)

Иностраный язык

Наименование дисциплины(модуля)

31.08.02 Клиническая медицина Направленность – Анестезиология и реаниматология

Код и наименование специальности(направления подготовки)

Очная

форма обучения

Исследователь. Преподаватель-исследователь.

Классификация выпускника

УТВЕРЖДЕН
на заседании Ученого совета ФГБНУ «НИИОР»

Протокол №

9

9 июня 2015 г.

Номер протокола

Дата

Заместитель председателя
Ученого совета ФГБНУ
«НИИОР»

Подпись

А.М. Голубев

ФИО



Москва 2015

Москва 2015

Паспорт фонда оценочных средств

по дисциплине (модулю)

Иностранный язык

Название дисциплины и модуля

1. Перечень компетенций с указанием этапов их формирования в процессе освоения образовательной программы

Компетенции, формируемые в процессе изучения дисциплины (модуля)

Индекс компетенции	Формулировка компетенции	Этап формирования компетенции
УК-4	Готовность использовать современные методы и технологии научной коммуникации на государственном и иностранном языках.	Конечный

2. Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования

№	Контролируемые разделы (темы) дисциплины (модуля) ¹	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства ²
1.	Совершенствование фонетических, лексических, грамматических и речевых навыков.	УК-4	Тестовые задания (письменно)
2.	Научный стиль речи. Текст как объект понимания. Понимание, стиль, перевод.	УК-4	Тестовые задания (письменно)
3.	Научная терминология. Терминоэлементы. Терминологическое словообразование.	УК-4	Тестовые задания (письменно)
4.	Аббревиация в терминологии.	УК-4	Тестовые задания (письменно)
5.	Основные случаи грамматического расхождения между языком подлинника и языком перевода. Основные синтаксические структуры.	УК-4	Тестовые задания (письменно)
6.	Средства выражения связанности текста научной статьи. Организация текста научной статьи.	УК-4	Тестовые задания (письменно)
7.	Смысловая обработка текста научной статьи. Обучение реферированию и аннотированию.	УК-4	Тестовые задания (письменно)

3. Контрольные задания и иные материалы

Наименование оценочного средства

Задания в тестовой форме

Medical English

Test 1

I. Read Text 1 and**A) match its headings below with the paragraphs;****B) decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).**

TEXT 1

IMPROVING PATIENT CARE

1. In July 1999 Jason and Charlotte Maude's three-year-old daughter, Isabel, developed chickenpox. The illness followed the normal patterns at first, but then her symptoms got worse. Doctors told her parents it was all normal, but Isabel had to be rushed to the Accident & Emergency department of their local hospital.

¹Наименование темы (раздела) или тем (разделов) берется из рабочей программы дисциплины (модуля).

²Наименование оценочного средства и способ осуществления оценки компетенции (части контролируемой компетенции) (устно, письменно, компьютерные технологии и др.).

Here her condition continued to deteriorate. She went into multiple organ failure as a result of a secondary infection.

2. Isabel was taken to another hospital, where she spent two months suffering from toxic shock syndrome and necrotizing fasciitis (also known as “the flesh-eating bug”). Fortunately, Isabel eventually made a full recovery. But her parents were devastated by the experience – their family doctor and her local A & E department had not diagnosed her symptoms correctly, and their daughter had almost died.

3. During the time that their daughter was in hospital, the Maudes and paediatrician Dr Joseph Britto, who helped to treat Isabel, came up with the idea of a diagnostic tool to try to stop the kind of misdiagnosis that had caused them and their daughter so much suffering. The Maudes left their jobs to set up a medical charity to pursue their idea.

4. The company’s mission statement is “Our mission is to help reduce diagnosis and decision error, and provide clinicians with relevant knowledge in their workflow to help them improve the quality of care.”

5. The product the Maudes developed, called Isabel, uses software to search medical texts. It allows medical staff to key in symptoms, signs, results of tests and investigations, etc. The database then delivers a list of possible diagnoses. The user can click on each diagnosis to assess information and images. The software is accessible via the Web, or integrated into an electronic medical records system.

6. Initially, the system was designed for paediatric patients, but it now includes adults as well. It covers all the major specialties, including internal medicine, surgery, gynecology and obstetrics, geriatrics, and oncology.

A.

- a) Emergence of an idea of a device to help make a correct diagnosis.
- b) Isabel recovered completely.
- c) Description of the system the Maudes invented.
- d) Fields of medicine for which the system was developed.
- e) The main goal of the company.
- f) Description of Isabel’s illness in July 1999.

B.

1. A three-year-old girl, Isabel developed smallpox.
2. The illness followed the normal patterns and the symptoms got better.
3. Isabel had to be rushed to the A & E department of the local hospital.
4. Her condition deteriorated and she went into multiple organ failure.
5. Isabel wasn’t taken to another hospital.
6. Isabel eventually died.
7. The family doctor couldn’t diagnose her symptoms correctly.
8. The Maudes set up a medical charity.

II. Complete Text 2 using the words from the box.

TEXT 2

PERIOPERATIVE AND CRITICAL CARE IN ACUTE RENAL FAILURE (ARF)

output, failure, rate, drugs, resuscitation, accumulation, aetiology, complexity, pathophysiology, improvements, renal, mortality, management, severity, incidence, postoperative

Acute renal (1) _____ can be described as a sudden sustained fall in glomerular filtration (2) _____ associated with (3) _____ of metabolic waste products and water. It is a major (4) _____ complication in surgical patients with a quoted (5) _____ of 10-23%. Predisposing factors include (6) _____ of physiological insult, pre-existing co-morbidity, hypovolaemia and sepsis. Despite improvements in recognition and (7) _____, e.g. (8) _____ replacement therapy, (9) _____ remains high. This and a variety of definitions warrant further attention if understanding of ARF and (10) _____ in management are to develop. Such attention focuses on definitions, epidemiology, (11) _____ and (12) _____.

Several definitions exist and this absence of consensus reflects the condition’s (13) _____. Definitions tend to emphasize individual factors such as biochemistry, pre-existing impairments, (14) _____ measures, nephrotoxic (15) _____ and pathophysiology, with most having common elements, e.g. serum creatinine and urine (16) _____.

III. Choose the correct answer.

1. She appeared to be improving, but a _____ set in and she died a few hours later.
A. emergency B. situation
C. complication D. allergen

2. As a ____ against AIDs we use disposable needles.
A. system B. precaution
C. practice D. transition
3. To get the best ____, explain how long you have had the problem.
A. device B. advice
C. revise D. notice
4. This is the allergen which was ____ for the patient's reaction.
A. responsible B. faulty
C. known D. taken
5. He was ____ a general anesthetic before the surgeons begin to work.
A. done B. given
C. shown D. taken
6. This drug relaxes the muscles and ____ the pain.
A. relieves B. treats
C. denies D. restores
7. She had an operation to ____ her appendix.
A. treat B. reduce
C. remove D. control
8. The baby was born five weeks ____ .
A. premeditated B. premature
C. healthy D. precautionary
9. The amount of sugar in the blood ____ the norm.
A. improved B. excreted
C. prohibited D. exceeded
10. He was ____ by the disease and could not resist further infection.
A. weakened B. sick
C. recovered D. suffered
11. This nurse has a special ____ in diagnosing and management of common medical conditions.
A. preparation B. studying
C. training D. dealing
12. If you have some trouble with your tooth you should ____ a dentist.
A. go B. invite
C. prescribe D. see
13. The patient complained ____ a bad headache.
A. in B. of
C. on D. to
14. The usual symptoms of bronchitis are dry cough and ____ .
A. dizziness B. rales
C. diarrhea D. winds
15. After a severe heart attack John was ____ to a cardiologic department of a hospital.
A. treated B. prescribed
C. admitted D. reserved

IV. Choose the correct answer.

1. Work carried out in the USA ____ the development of the serum.
A. influence B. influencing
C. influenced D. is influenced
2. They ____ to refer the patient to the consultant.
A. going B. are going
C. was going D. has been going
3. Now the surgeons ____ to find a suitable donor.
A. are trying B. tried
C. was trying D. has been trying
4. The artery ____ by a blood clot.
A. blocked B. blocking
C. is blocked D. has blocked
5. They said that the operation ____ already.
A. has finished B. will finish

- C. finishes D. had finished
6. Many types of dental diseases are likely _____ by a general dentist.
A. to treat B. be treated
C. treated D. to be treated
7. Medicines should _____ out of the reach of children.
A. keep B. to be kept
C. be kept D. kept
8. The health of the teeth and gums will benefit if people _____ more of the granular , fibrous foods.
A. eat B. eats
C. will eat D. would eat
9. The doctor told the patient that a nurse _____ to give him an injection.
A. came B. will come
C. has come D. would come
10. Fluoride is important in _____ dental caries.
A. preventing B. prevention
C. to prevent D. being prevented
11. Certain precautions _____ to avoid inflammation.
A. will be taken B. had taken
C. took D. will take
12. Children are often afraid of _____ a dentist.
A. visit B. visiting
C. visits D. to visit
13. The skin has become _____ around the sore.
A. inflaming B. inflames
C. inflame D. inflamed
14. Anatomy, biochemistry and physiology _____ at medical universities.
A. study B. will study
C. are studied D. studied
15. The doctor examined his _____ arm with great attention.
A. injuring B. injure
C. being injured D. injured

Medical English

Test 2

I. Read Text 1 and

A) match its headings below with the paragraphs;

B) decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

TEXT 1

MANAGING CHRONIC PAIN

1. There are two kinds of pain, acute and chronic. Acute pain lasts for a limited time, and is usually the result of an injury, surgery, or medical illness. Chronic pain continues for extended periods of time, sometimes even after the original problem has healed. Treatments for acute and chronic pain are often quite different.
2. Chronic pain must be managed using drugs or other methods. Drugs relieve pain in two ways. Some block the nerves messages and prevent them getting to the brain. Others change the way the brain receives the messages, reducing their effect. Many methods of controlling chronic pain without drugs have been developed. These include hypnosis, acupuncture, massage, and electronic stimulation of nerves.
3. Many people ask this question when they can't understand why they have chronic pain, or because they feel that health professionals, family, and friends don't believe them. But pain is either present or absent – you can't imagine it. And we know that pain is caused by a mix of physical, psychological, social, and emotional factors.
4. At present there is no known cure for chronic pain. Many patients say that their pain reduces during treatment on our programme, but only a few people find that it makes a big difference on its own. However, we aim to help you manage your day-to-day mood and outlook on life, and generally to feel better about yourself.

5. Advances in our understanding of pain are happening all the time, and who knows what the future may bring? However, it is more helpful to focus on working towards a meaningful, active, and satisfying life today, rather than on the possibility of a cure in the future.

6. You will work closely with a team of physiotherapists, psychologists, nurses, doctors, and occupational therapists. We will teach you skills to help you address the challenge of living with chronic pain. We help you to understand your pain, and overcome your fears about it. We help you to reduce tablets that don't work. We do stretching and exercise sessions.

7. Yes, it is possible. Many people who follow our programme, and similar programmes around the world, report that they have achieved a more balanced and fulfilling life. They achieve this despite their chronic pain.

A.

- a) Will this programme really help me to improve my life, even though my pain hasn't gone away?
- b) Is the pain all in my mind?
- c) Should I give up all hope of a cure?
- d) What is chronic pain?
- e) Will my pain go away?
- f) What happens on the programme?
- g) How must chronic pain be managed?

B.

1. Treatments for acute and chronic pain are quite similar.
2. Chronic pain lasts longer than acute pain.
3. Chronic pain is managed only with drugs.
4. Drugs control pain in two ways.
5. Pain develops as a result of physical and emotional factors.
6. At present you can't cure chronic pain completely.
7. Only drugs can help manage chronic pain.

II. Complete Text 2 using the words from the box.

TEXT 2

ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS AND PUBLIC HEALTH DATA
TO ESTIMATE ASTHMA PREVALENCE IN WISCONSIN

research, chronic, diseases, size, level,
intermittent, severity, adults, contains, source, risk,
data, health-related, identify, prevention, records

Asthma is a complex (1) _____ disease with (2) _____ symptoms and varying degrees of (3) _____. This often makes it difficult to determine its prevalence in a population. Ideally, asthma surveillance should (4) _____ disproportionately affected populations and guide (5) _____ and intervention efforts.

Surveillance data for chronic (6) _____ are traditionally drawn from federally supported health surveys that provide estimates of asthma prevalence at the national and state levels but not at the local level, where many policy decisions are made. The Behavioral (7) _____ Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is the only source of (8) _____ on (9) _____ behaviors and outcomes for many states, and it is the principal (10) _____ of asthma prevalence data for Wisconsin. The Wisconsin telephone-based BRFSS survey (11) _____ self-reported disease and risk factor data for approximately 4,500 (12) _____ and 1,100 children annually. The BRFSS sample depends on available federal funding and may vary widely from year to year. Although data are provided at the country (13) _____, the sample (14) _____ is often too small to direct estimation of disease prevalence at this geographical level.

Electronic health (15) _____ are increasingly used in (16) _____ to identify patients with chronic diseases for surveillance and epidemiological studies.

III. Choose the correct answer.

1. She appeared to be improving, but a _____ set in and she died a few hours later.
A. emergency B. situation
C. complication D. allergen
2. As a _____ against AIDs we use disposable needles.
A. system B. precaution
C. practice D. transition
3. To get the best _____, explain how long you have had the problem.
A. device B. advice
C. revise D. notice

- C. be kept D. kept
8. The health of the teeth and gums will benefit if people _____ more of the granular, fibrous foods.
- A. eat B. eats
C. will eat D. would eat
9. The doctor told the patient that a nurse _____ to give him an injection.
- A. came B. will come
C. has come D. would come
10. Fluoride is important in _____ dental caries.
- A. preventing B. prevention
C. to prevent D. being prevented
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- A. will be taken B. had taken
C. took D. will take
12. Children are often afraid of _____ a dentist.
- A. visit B. visiting
C. visits D. to visit
13. The skin has become _____ around the sore.
- A. inflaming B. inflames
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14. Anatomy, biochemistry and physiology _____ at medical universities.
- A. study B. will study
C. are studied D. studied
15. The doctor examined his _____ arm with great attention.
- A. injuring B. injure
C. being injured D. injured

Medical English

Test 3

I. Read Text 1 and

A) match its headings below with the paragraphs;

B) decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

TEXT 1

PAST EXPOSURE TO VACCINES AND SUBSEQUENT RISK OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

1. The causes of Alzheimer's disease are unknown. Among the many hypotheses that have been raised is the possibility that conventional infectious agents, in conjunction with changes in the immune system, play a role.

2. Evidence for a relation between viral infection and development of Alzheimer's disease comes from the neuroinflammation and apoptosis that are known to occur in this disease. Furthermore, changes to the immune system have been implicated in age-related conditions such as Alzheimer's disease.

3. We analysed the association between past exposure to conventional vaccines and risk of Alzheimer's disease for subjects in the Canadian Study of Health and Aging (CSHA), a multicenter prospective study of dementia in a representative community sample of elderly Canadians.

4. Details of CSHA have been published elsewhere. Briefly, 9008 subjects 65 years of age or older, randomly selected from the general population living in the community were screened for dementia with the Modified Mini-Mental State examination. Subjects were screened positive (score of 77% or less) and a random sample of those who screened negative underwent standardized clinical and neuropsychological evaluations. In addition to the assessment for dementia, subjects were screened at baseline for exposure to vaccines.

5. Preliminary diagnoses of dementia and Alzheimer's disease, according to the criteria in the revised third edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders and the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke and the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Associations, were made independently by the physician and neuropsychologist, who subsequently determined the definitive diagnosis by consensus.

6. Follow-up was carried out 5 years later, according to the same diagnostic process. At that time dementia and Alzheimer's disease were diagnosed according to more recent criteria.

A.

- a) Criteria for making preliminary diagnoses.
- b) The subject of analysis.
- c) The hypothesis studied by the authors.
- d) Methods of selection and screening.
- e) The second evaluation of the subjects.
- f) Obvious correlation between viral infection and development of Alzheimer's disease.

B.

1. Conventional infectious agents and changes in the immune system may provoke Alzheimer's disease.
2. Neuroinflammation and apoptosis do not occur in Alzheimer's disease.
3. The elderly people studied all came from one area.
4. The physician and the neuropsychologist reached their first-stage diagnosis through teamwork.
5. Subjects were screened for dementia and exposure to vaccines.
6. Subjects underwent follow-up examination in 5 years.
7. There is no evidence for a relation between viral infection and development of Alzheimer's disease.

II. Complete Text 2 using the words from the box.

TEXT 2

dependent pancreas increasing classified loss
 resulting destruction adult produces resistance
 due to affects incidence transfer target absence constitutes

Diabetes mellitus (1) _____ an estimated 20 million Americans, about 35 to 40 percent of whom have not received a diagnosis. More than 9 percent of the (2) _____ population has diabetes, and both the (3) _____ and prevalence are (4) _____ every year.

The two main types of diabetes are (5) _____ primarily on the basis of their underlying, pathophysiology. Type 1 diabetes, which (6) _____ 5 to 10 percent of all the cases in the United States results from autoimmune (7) _____ of insulin-producing B-cells in the (8) _____, leading to total (9) _____ of insulin secretion. Insulin is used by the body to facilitate the (10) _____ of glucose from the bloodstream into the target tissues, such as muscle, where glucose is used for energy. Because a person with type 1 diabetes no longer (11) _____ endogenous insulin, glucose is unable to enter (12) _____ cells and remains in the bloodstream, (13) _____ in sustained hyperglycemia. A patient with type 1 diabetes must take exogenous insulin to remain alive – hence, the former name “insulin-(14) _____ diabetes”.

Type 2 diabetes, which constitutes 85 to 90 percent of all cases, results from insulin (15) _____ rather than from total (16) _____ of insulin production. Patients with type 2 diabetes can remain undiagnosed for years (17) _____ the absence of symptoms.

III. Choose the correct answer.

1. V.M. Bekhterev performed clinical _____ of mental diseases in 1885.
 A. experiments B. research
 C. selection D. operation
2. The intestinal tract is lined by _____ membrane.
 A. alveolar B. pleural
 C. mucous D. extensive
3. The _____ of viral disease is followed by the development of new drugs.
 A. story B. operation
 C. extraction D. treatment
4. The _____ of bone growth is influenced by age, sex and function.
 A. defect B. rate
 C. incidence D. quality
5. This paper aims to provide students with information in the _____ of anatomy.
 A. region B. history
 C. field D. table
6. How long does it take to _____ a blood analysis?
 A. receive B. perceive
 C. make D. fake
7. High doses of steroids are particularly harmful to children because they _____ growth.
 A. stimulate B. accelerate
 C. inhibit D. stop

8. Other _____ have confirmed our results.
A. investigators B. evidence
C. paper D. knowledge
9. The physician has to rely on medical _____ a disease.
A. journals B. history
C. colleagues D. story
10. Normal function may sometimes be _____ even when the condition is not very serious.
A. lost B. damaged
C. restored D. acquired
11. It is during cellular division that DNA is _____ .
A. produced B. prepared
C. reproduced D. ruined
12. Glucose _____ deteriorates with age.
A. intolerance B. production
C. destruction D. tolerance
13. There are _____ that can be performed only in clinics.
A. diseases B. methods
C. procedures D. talks
14. When a patient _____ medical advice his chance of survival increases.
A. ignores B. follows
C. likes D. hates
15. The key to losing weight is to _____ more exercise.
A. play B. do
C. go D. create

IV. Choose the correct answer.

1. _____ this paper and that review present a broad range of new techniques.
A. either B. neither
C. both D. or
2. Medical journals are _____ of use to medical students.
A. never B. always
C. already D. rarely
3. His works _____ into foreign languages.
A. translated B. are translating
C. have translated D. are translated
4. One should look _____ one's health.
A. for B. out
C. after D. into
5. _____ very difficult, liver transplantation gives a chance for patients with no treatment alternatives.
A. Otherwise B. Because
C. Although D. Despite
6. The basic mode of treating such conditions _____ to be the same.
A. thinks B. thought
C. is thought D. has thought
7. _____ English is difficult.
A. Speak B. Spoke
C. Spoken D. Speaks
8. All other animals _____ produced antibodies
A. test B. tested
C. testing D. were tested
9. Higher school students learn a great number _____ new things in different areas.
A. to B. on
C. of D. by
10. This diet _____ to be good for the patient and should be recommended.
A. believes B. is believing
C. is believed D. has believed
11. The _____ children were followed to age 7 or 8.
A. operated B. operating

- C. being operated D. will be operated
12. The medium _____ by the temperature.
A. influences B. influenced
C. has influenced D. is influenced
13. Much effort _____ to infectious disease of viral nature.
A. paid B. is paid
C. pays D. being paid
14. Vaccines _____ for influenza virus.
A. develop B. developed
C. being developed D. are developed
15. Coronary heart disease still _____ away many lives.
A. carry B. carried
C. carries D. will carry

Medical English

Test 4

I. Read Text 1 and

A) match its headings below with the paragraphs;

B) decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

TEXT 1

INCIDENTAL PLACENTAL CHORIOCARCINOMA IN A TERM PREGNANCY: A CASE REPORT

1. Gestational choriocarcinoma occurs in 1 in 40,000 pregnancies. Of all forms of gestational choriocarcinoma, placental choriocarcinoma is the most rare. Maternal choriocarcinoma is usually diagnosed in symptomatic patients with metastases. The incidental finding of a choriocarcinoma confined to the placenta with no evidence of dissemination to the mother, or infant is the least common scenario.

2. The patient is an 18 year-old Gravida 1 Para 1 African American female who delivered a viable 3641g female infant at 39 weeks gestation. Her pregnancy course was complicated by gestational hypertension during the third trimester. Her placenta revealed intraplacentalchoriocarcinoma. She was then followed closely by the Gynecologic Oncology service with a weekly serum beta human chorionic gonadotropin value. Beta human chorionic gonadotropin values dropped from 3070 mIU/ml to less than 2 mIU/ml two months post partum. No chemotherapy was initiated. Metastasis was ruled out by chest x-ray and whole body computed tomography scan. To date, both mother and baby are well.

3. The placenta measured 15 X 16 X up to 4 cm with a trimmed weight of 530g and was notable only for a 3 cm cyst-like area on cut section. Microscopic examination showed choriocarcinoma with a biphasic proliferation of atypical and mitotically active cytotrophoblast and syncytiotrophoblast notable for extensive involvement of villi. Some villi were partially involved with a transition from normal to neoplastic trophoblast. There was no involvement of villous stromal vessels. The tumor showed extensive central necrosis in which the ghost-like outlines of necrotic villi could be noticed. The remainder of the placenta was mature, showing only focal villous edema.

4. Due to the potential fatal outcome of placental choriocarcinoma, careful examination of both mother and infant after the diagnosis is made is important. The incidence of placental choriocarcinoma may actually be higher than expected since it is not routine practice to send placentas for pathological evaluation after a normal spontaneous delivery. The obstetrician, pathologist and pediatrician should be aware of placental choriocarcinoma and its manifestations.

A.

- a) Pathologic findings.
- b) Conclusions.
- c) Case presentation.
- d) The Incidence of placental carcinoma.

B.

- 1. Placental choriocarcinoma occurs very frequently in pregnancy.
- 2. During her course of pregnancy the patient suffered hypertension.
- 3. Microscopic examination showed a choriocarcinoma without any cytotrophoblast proliferation.
- 4. Extensive necrosis was revealed in the tumor.
- 5. The whole body computer scan revealed chest metastasis.
- 6. Chemotherapy was not necessary.
- 7. In case of placental choriocarcinoma there is no risk of potential fatal outcome.
- 8. Placentas are to be sent for pathological evaluation, even in normal delivery.

II. Complete Text 2 using the words from the box.

TEXT 2

ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS AND PUBLIC HEALTH DATA
TO ESTIMATE ASTHMA PREVALENCE IN WISCONSIN

research, chronic, studies, diseases, size, level, intermittent, severity, outcomes, adults, contains, source, risk, data, health-related, identify, prevention, records
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Asthma is a complex (1) _____ disease with (2) _____ symptoms and varying degrees of (3) _____. This often makes it difficult to determine its prevalence in a population. Ideally, asthma surveillance should (4) _____ disproportionately affected populations and guide (5) _____ and intervention efforts.

Surveillance data for chronic (6) _____ are traditionally drawn from federally supported health surveys that provide estimates of asthma prevalence at the national and state levels but not at the local level, where many policy decisions are made. The Behavioral (7) _____ Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is the only source of (8) _____ on (9) _____ behaviors and (10) _____ for many states, and it is the principal (11) _____ of asthma prevalence data for Wisconsin. The Wisconsin telephone-based BRFSS survey (12) _____ self-reported disease and risk factor data for approximately 4,500 (13) _____ and 1,100 children annually. The BRFSS sample depends on available federal funding and may vary widely from year to year. Although data are provided at the country (14) _____, the sample (15) _____ is often too small to direct estimation of disease prevalence at this geographical level.

Electronic health (16) _____ are increasingly used in (17) _____ to identify patients with chronic diseases for surveillance and epidemiological (18) _____.

III. Choose the correct answer.

- My doctor said I have to stay in bed and gave me a _____ for some medicine.
A. tablet B. bottle
C. recipe D. prescription
- Do you think a _____ for cancer will be found?
A. prescription B. remedy
C. oncologist D. recipe
- I lifted my shirt so the doctor could _____ my chest.
A. investigate B. examine
C. look D. listen
- My arm is really _____ and I can't move it.
A. pain B. sore
C. hurt D. ache
- Mind you don't _____ yourself! Oh, too late. Sorry.
A. ache B. pain
C. hurt D. sore
- I had a really bad _____ in my foot so I decided to see a doctor.
A. hurt B. ache
C. sore D. pain
- Being _____ an injection wasn't as painful as I thought it was going to be.
A. given B. done
C. made D. taken
- Hello? Yes, I'd like to _____ an appointment for tomorrow with Dr. Fletcher, please.
A. form B. do
C. break D. make
- My grandmother's over 95 and is _____ pretty poor health these days.
A. on B. to
C. with D. in
- I was told to _____ the medicine three times a day, before meals.
A. take B. eat
C. get D. do
- I like to _____ fit by going to the gym at least twice a week.
A. continue B. make
C. keep D. set
- Eat your vegetables. They'll _____ you good.
A. make B. get

- C. have D. do
13. The key to losing weight is to _____ more exercise.
A. play B. do
C. go D. create
14. Try spreading something low fat _____ your bread instead of butter.
A. in B. through
C. around D. on
15. It seems that more and more people are becoming addicted _____ heroine and cocaine.
A. at B. to
C. for D. in

IV. Choose the correct answer.

1. In the future people _____ longer than today.
A. will live B. would live
C. shall live D. don't live
2. The X-rays _____ greatly to our knowledge of physiology of the digestive canal.
A. would contribute B. contributes
C. has contributed D. contributed
3. Human activities _____ now damage to the ozone layer.
A. were causing B. caused
C. are causing D. cause
4. Since ancient time people _____ plants to cure their illnesses.
A. have used B. used
C. had used D. use
5. They said that the operation _____ already.
A. has finished B. will finish
C. finishes D. had finished
6. The surgeon _____ by a large staff.
A. is assisted B. assists
C. is assisting D. assisted
7. The results of the operation _____ for some weeks.
A. did not know B. are not known
C. will not be known D. would not be known
8. The drug _____ for possible side-effects now.
A. was monitored B. is monitored
C. will monitor D. is being monitored
9. Most vitamins _____ in extremely small amounts.
A. are required B. require
C. are requiring D. required
10. The body _____ only small amounts of vitamin D.
A. need B. needs
C. is needed D. needing
11. Yesterday I _____ the book which I _____ before.
A. found, lost B. found, had lost
C. had found, lost D. found, have lost
12. I am sure that they _____ their work by May.
A. will complete B. would complete
C. would have completed D. will have completed
13. He is not at university today, he _____ ill.
A. fell ill B. falls ill
C. has fallen ill D. had fallen ill
14. When _____ ill?
A. did he fall B. has he fallen
C. was he fallen D. does he fell
15. He _____ ill yesterday.
A. falls B. has fallen
C. fell D. falling

Test 5

I. Read Text 1 and**A) match its headings below with the paragraphs;****B) decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).**

TEXT 1

SERIAL ECHOCARDIOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT OF VALVE FUNCTION IN YOUNG CHILDREN WITH VENTRICULAR INVERSION

1. Ventricular inversion is a complex congenital heart disease characterized by atrioventricular and ventriculoatrial discordance. The aorta and the pulmonary artery arise from the morphologic right and the morphologic left ventricles, respectively.

2. This is a rare condition comprising 0.5% of all clinically apparent congenital heart disease, and patients often lead relatively normal lives well into adulthood. However, the long-term function of the morphologic right ventricle and tricuspid valve in the systemic circulation has repeatedly been questioned. Lunclstrom et al. noted that progressive incompetence of the tricuspid valve occurs spontaneously and that because the tricuspid valve is subjected to high systemic pressures, a cycle of increased volume overload and annular dilatation may lead to progressive regurgitation. This may be further aggravated by cardiopulmonary bypass and surgery. All work et al. have suggested that although the tricuspid valve is abnormal in many patients with ventricular inversion, tricuspid incompetence might be disguised in the presence of an interatrial communication but may become apparent and significant after surgery. Stefaninin and Somerville suggested that closure of the ventricular septal defect, which when open acts to release systemic pressure from the morphologic right ventricle, leads to the development of tricuspid regurgitation. Additionally, many patients with ventricular inversion have structural abnormalities of the morphologic tricuspid valve such as Ebstein's malformation.

3. Several investigators have suggested that tricuspid regurgitation significantly affects the clinical outcome of patients with ventricular inversion. Hwang et al. suggested that tricuspid regurgitation has a significant negative impact on prognosis of these patients. Oswal et al. stated that the prognosis in corrected transposition of the great arteries is linked to the performance of the morphologic right ventricle, which must assume the systemic role. Although replacement of the tricuspid valve has been advanced, repair may be possible in some patients. Progressive tricuspid regurgitation continues to be problematic into adulthood.

A

- a) Different views on tricuspid valve incompetence and its causes
- b) Ventricular inversion and prognosis.
- c) Definition of ventricular inversion.

B

1. A serious hereditary heart condition identified by atrioventricular and ventriculoatrial accordance has been called ventricular inversion.
2. This is a common condition that allows patients to lead nearly normal lives for a long period of time.
3. Progressive regurgitation may be further improved by cardiopulmonary bypass and surgery.
4. Many ventricular inversion sufferers have structural abnormalities of the morphologic tricuspid valve.
5. Some investigators are of the opinion that tricuspid regurgitation has a negative impact on the outcome for cases with ventricular inversion.
6. Prediction in corrected transposition of the great arteries is connected with the functioning of the morphologic right ventricle.
7. In adult patients progressive tricuspid regurgitation stops to be a problem.

II. Complete Text 2 using the words from the box.

TEXT 2

PERIOPERATIVE AND CRITICAL CARE IN ACUTE RENAL FAILURE (ARF)

creatinine, output, failure, rate, drugs, resuscitation, accumulation, waste, absence, aetiology, complexity, pathophysiology, improvements, renal, mortality, management, severity, incidence, patients, postoperative

Acute renal (1)_____ can be described as a sudden sustained fall in glomerular filtration (2)_____ associated with (3)_____ of metabolic (4)_____ products and water. It is a major (5)_____ complication in surgical (6)_____ with a quoted (7)_____ of 10-23%. Predisposing factors include (8)_____ of physiological insult, pre-existing co-morbidity, hypovolaemia and sepsis. Despite improvements in recognition and (9)_____, e.g. (10)_____ replacement therapy, (11)_____ remains high. This and a variety of definitions warrant further attention if understanding of ARF and (12)_____ in management are to develop. Such attention focuses on definitions, epidemiology, (13)_____ and (14)_____.

Several definitions exist and this (15)_____ of consensus reflects the condition's (16)_____. Definitions tend to emphasize individual factors such as biochemistry, pre-existing impairments, (17)_____ measures, nephrotoxic (18)_____ and pathophysiology, with most having common elements, e.g. serum (19)_____ and urine (20)_____.

III. Choose the correct answer.

1. She appeared to be improving, but a _____ set in and she died a few hours later.
A. emergency B. situation
C. complication D. allergen
2. As a _____ against AIDs we use disposable needles.
A. system B. precaution
C. practice D. transition
3. To get the best _____, explain how long you have had the problem.
A. device B. advice
C. revise D. notice
4. This is the allergen which was _____ for the patient's reaction.
A. responsible B. faulty
C. known D. taken
5. He was _____ a general anesthetic before the surgeons begin to work.
A. done B. given
C. shown D. taken
6. This drug relaxes the muscles and _____ the pain.
A. relieves B. treats
C. denies D. restores
7. She had an operation to _____ her appendix.
A. treat B. reduce
C. remove D. control
8. The baby was born five weeks _____.
A. premeditated B. premature
C. healthy D. precautionary
9. The amount of sugar in the blood _____ the norm.
A. improved B. excreted
C. prohibited D. exceeded
10. He was _____ by the disease and could not resist further infection.
A. weakened B. sick
C. recovered D. suffered
11. This nurse has a special _____ in diagnosing and management of common medical conditions.
A. preparation B. studying
C. training D. dealing
12. If you have some trouble with your tooth you should _____ a dentist.
A. go B. invite
C. prescribe D. see
13. The patient complained _____ a bad headache.
A. in B. of
C. on D. to
14. The usual symptoms of bronchitis are dry cough and _____.
A. dizziness B. rales
C. diarrhea D. winds
15. After a severe heart attack John was _____ to a cardiologic department of a hospital.
A. treated B. prescribed
C. admitted D. reserved

IV. Choose the correct answer.

1. _____ in the USA _____ the development of the serum.
A. influence B. influencing
C. influenced D. is influenced
2. They _____ to refer the patient to the consultant.
A. going B. are going

Work carried out

- C. was going D. has been going
3. Now the surgeons _____ to find a suitable donor.
A. are trying B. tried
C. was trying D. has been trying
4. The artery _____ by a blood clot.
A. blocked B. blocking
C. is blocked D. has blocked
5. They said that the operation _____ already.
A. has finished B. will finish
C. finishes D. had finished
6. Many types of dental diseases are likely _____ by a general dentist.
A. to treat B. be treated
C. treated D. to be treated
7. Medicines should _____ out of the reach of children.
A. keep B. to be kept
C. be kept D. kept
8. The health of the teeth and gums will benefit if people _____ more of the granular , fibrous foods.
A. eat B. eats
C. will eat D. would eat
9. The doctor told the patient that a nurse _____ to give him an injection.
A. came B. will come
C. has come D. would come
10. Fluoride is important in _____ dental caries.
A. preventing B. prevention
C. to prevent D. being prevented
11. Certain precautions _____ to avoid inflammation.
A. will be taken B. had taken
C. took D. will take
12. Children are often afraid of _____ a dentist.
A. visit B. visiting
C. visits D. to visit
13. The skin has become _____ around the sore.
A. inflaming B. inflames
C. inflame D. inflamed
14. Anatomy, biochemistry and physiology _____ at medical universities.
A. study B. will study
C. are studied D. studied
15. The doctor examined his _____ arm with great attention.
A. injuring B. injure
C. being injured D. injured

Medical English

Test 6

I. Read Text 1 and

A) match its headings below with the paragraphs;

B) decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

TEXT 1

EVALUATION OF PRENATAL DIAGNOSIS OF CONGENITAL
HEART DISEASE BY ULTRASOUND

1. Prenatal detection rate of congenital heart disease varies significantly between countries even with the same screening recommendations. The presence of associated malformation significantly increases the prenatal detection rate.

2. Ultrasound investigations in the second trimester of pregnancy for detection of congenital malformations are now part of antenatal care in most European countries. As technology and skills improve more fetal malformations are being recognized by ultrasound and improvement in diagnosis is often reported by tertiary centers. What is possible is not, however, always practical in every day practice when whole antenatal populations are screened rather than high-risk groups of referral centers.

3. Major cardiac malformations can be prenatally diagnosed by sonographic assessment of the four-chamber view but general screening of low-risk populations shows a detection rate as low as 5-6%. Others have reported prenatal detection rates of between 14 and 45% by general screening. If screening is performed by detailed echocardiography, the detection rate is almost 100%.

4. The majority of infants born with congenital heart disease (CHD) are from families with no risk factors for CHD. Therefore screening of whole populations is necessary if a high prenatal detection rate of CHD is desirable. The suspicion of CHD in the fetus should be raised at the screening procedure and a more detailed diagnosis can be performed later after referral for fetal echocardiography.

5. A European multicenter study was started in 1996 to evaluate prenatal detection of congenital malformations by ultrasound. Here we report the results for the cardiac malformations, focusing on the isolated cardiac malformations.

A.

- a) The dependence of the number of infants born with CHD on risk factors in families.
- b) Differences in CHD detection rate around the world.
- c) Efforts to assess CHD prenatally in Europe.
- d) Ultrasound and improvements in prenatal diagnosis of heart malformations.
- e) Screening technologies and detection rates.

B.

1. Prenatal detection rates are greatly decreased by the associated fetal malformation.
2. Sonographic assessment does not help diagnose cardiac malformations prenatally
3. Infants inheriting cardiac disorders mainly come from families with no risk factors.
4. A more exact diagnosis can be made after referral for fetal echocardiography.
5. A high prenatal detection rate of cardiac pathology can be obtained by screening of whole populations.
6. Prenatal detection of cardiac malformations is effected by ultrasound.
7. The detection rate is very low where screening is carried out by detailed echocardiography.

II. Complete Text 2 using the words from the box.

TEXT 2

dependent pancreas increasing classified loss
 transfer destruction adult to remain produces resistance
 due to affects incidence resulting target absence constitutes

Diabetes mellitus (1) _____ an estimated 20 million Americans, about 35 to 40 percent of whom have not received a diagnosis. More than 9 percent of the (2) _____ population has diabetes, and both the (3) _____ and prevalence are (4) _____ every year.

The two main types of diabetes are (5) _____ primarily on the basis of their underlying, pathophysiology. Type 1 diabetes, which (6) _____ 5 to 10 percent of all the cases in the United States results from autoimmune (7) _____ of insulin-producing B-cells in the (8) _____, leading to total (9) _____ of insulin secretion. Insulin is used by the body to facilitate the (10) _____ of glucose from the bloodstream into the target tissues, such as muscle, where glucose is used for energy. Because a person with type 1 diabetes no longer (11) _____ endogenous insulin, glucose is unable to enter (12) _____ cells and remains in the bloodstream, (13) _____ in sustained hyperglycemia. A patient with type 1 diabetes must take exogenous insulin (14) _____ alive – hence, the former name “insulin-(15) _____ diabetes”.

Type 2 diabetes, which constitutes 85 to 90 percent of all cases, results from insulin (16) _____ rather than from total (17) _____ of insulin production. Patients with type 2 diabetes can remain undiagnosed for years (18) _____ the absence of symptoms.

III. Choose the correct answer.

1. I like to _____ fit by going to the gym at least twice a week.
 A. continue B. make
 C. keep D. set
2. Eat your vegetables. They'll _____ you good.
 A. make B. get
 C. have D. do
3. The key to losing weight is to _____ more exercise.
 B. play B. do
 C. go D. create
4. Try spreading something low fat _____ your bread instead of butter.
 A. in B. through

- C. around D. on
5. It seems that more and more people are becoming addicted _____ heroine and cocaine.
A. at B. to
C. for D. in
6. I was shocked when I crashed the car, but at least I wasn't _____ .
A. injured B. damaged
C. broken D. spoilt
7. Diana looks terribly _____. You don't think she's ill, do you?
A. slim B. thin
C. slender D. slight
8. Some drugs produce bad side _____.
A. consequences B. products
C. effects D. results
9. Going on this diet has really _____ me good. I've lost weight and I feel fantastic!
A. made B. taken
C. done D. had
10. Normal function may sometimes be _____ even when the condition is not very serious.
A. lost B. damaged
C. restored D. acquired
11. It is during cellular division that DNA is _____.
A. produced B. prepared
C. reproduced D. ruined
12. Glucose _____ deteriorates with age
A. intolerance B. production
C. destruction D. tolerance
13. There are _____ that can be performed only in clinics.
A. diseases B. methods
C. procedures D. talks
14. When a patient _____ medical advice his chance of survival increases
A. ignores B. follows
C. likes D. hates
15. After a severe heart attack John was _____ to a cardiologic department of a hospital.
A. treated B. prescribed
C. admitted D. reserved

IV. Choose the correct answer.

1. Your hair _____ beautiful today.
A. look B. is looking
C. are looking D. looks
2. He is very honest, he never tells _____ lie.
A. – B. a
C. an D. the
3. I have no pen. I have nothing to write _____.
A. by B. with
C. on D. about
4. Would you like _____ milk in your tea?
A. some B. any
C. none D. every
5. I'm afraid I can't tell you _____ about the accident.
A. many B. much
C. little D. a little
6. There was an interesting film on TV yesterday, _____ ?
A. was there B. was it
C. wasn't there D. wasn't it
7. Certain precautions _____ to avoid inflammation.
A. will be taken B. had taken
C. took D. will take
8. Kate is the _____ dancer in our group.

- A. good B. better
C. best D. best of all
9. Steve _____ English since he was 5 years old.
A. learns B. learned
C. has been learning D. is learning
10. She _____ to do the work immediately.
A. tells B. told
C. was told D. was telling
11. We wanted to know if they _____ to the party the next day.
A. come B. would come
C. came D. have come
12. We didn't know what time _____.
A. it is B. it was
C. is it D. was it
13. When David came, everybody _____ .
A. examined B. was examined
C. was examining D. had been examined
14. Anatomy, biochemistry and physiology _____ at medical universities.
A. study B. will study
C. are studied D. studied
15. He is not at university today, he _____ ill.
A. fell B. had fallen
C. falls D. has fallen

Medical English

Test 7

I. Read Text 1 and

A) match its headings below with the paragraphs;

B) decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

TEXT 1

IMPROVING PATIENT CARE

1. In July 1999 Jason and Charlotte Maude's three-year-old daughter, Isabel, developed chickenpox. The illness followed the normal patterns at first, but then her symptoms got worse. Doctors told her parents it was all normal, but Isabel had to be rushed to the Accident & Emergency department of their local hospital. Here her condition continued to deteriorate. She went into multiple organ failure as a result of a secondary infection.

2. Isabel was taken to another hospital, where she spent two months suffering from toxic shock syndrome and necrotizing fasciitis (also known as "the flesh-eating bug"). Fortunately, Isabel eventually made a full recovery. But her parents were devastated by the experience – their family doctor and her local A & E department had not diagnosed her symptoms correctly, and their daughter had almost died.

3. During the time that their daughter was in hospital, the Maudes and paediatrician Dr Joseph Britto, who helped to treat Isabel, came up with the idea of a diagnostic tool to try to stop the kind of misdiagnosis that had caused them and their daughter so much suffering. The Maudes left their jobs to set up a medical charity to pursue their idea.

4. The company's mission statement is "Our mission is to help reduce diagnosis and decision error, and provide clinicians with relevant knowledge in their workflow to help them improve the quality of care."

5. The product the Maudes developed, called Isabel, uses software to search medical texts. It allows medical staff to key in symptoms, signs, results of tests and investigations, etc. The database then delivers a list of possible diagnoses. The user can click on each diagnosis to assess information and images. The software is accessible via the Web, or integrated into an electronic medical records system.

6. Initially, the system was designed for paediatric patients, but it now includes adults as well. It covers all the major specialties, including internal medicine, surgery, gynecology and obstetrics, geriatrics, and oncology.

- A.**
- a) Emergence of an idea of a device to help make a correct diagnosis.
 - b) Isabel recovered completely.
 - c) Description of the system the Maudes invented.
 - d) Fields of medicine for which the system was developed.

- e) The main goal of the company.
- f) Description of Isabel’s illness in July 1999.

B.

1. A three-year-old girl, Isabel developed smallpox.
2. The illness followed the normal patterns and the symptoms got better.
3. Isabel had to be rushed to the A & E department of the local hospital.
4. Her condition deteriorated and she went into multiple organ failure.
5. Isabel wasn’t taken to another hospital.
6. Isabel eventually died.
7. The family doctor couldn’t diagnose her symptoms correctly.
8. The Maudes set up a medical charity.

II. Complete Text 2 using the words from the box.

TEXT 2

dependent pancreas increasing classified loss
 resulting destruction adult produces resistance
 affects incidence transfer target absence constitutes

Diabetes mellitus (1) _____ an estimated 20 million Americans, about 35 to 40 percent of whom have not received a diagnosis. More than 9 percent of the (2) _____ population has diabetes, and both the (3) _____ and prevalence are (4) _____ every year.

The two main types of diabetes are (5) _____ primarily on the basis of their underlying, pathophysiology. Type 1 diabetes, which (6) _____ 5 to 10 percent of all the cases in the United States results from autoimmune (7) _____ of insulin-producing B-cells in the (8) _____, leading to total (9) _____ of insulin secretion. Insulin is used by the body to facilitate the (10) _____ of glucose from the bloodstream into the target tissues, such as muscle, where glucose is used for energy. Because a person with type 1 diabetes no longer (11) _____ endogenous insulin, glucose is unable to enter (12) _____ cells and remains in the bloodstream, (13) _____ in sustained hyperglycemia. A patient with type 1 diabetes must take exogenous insulin to remain alive – hence, the former name “ insulin-(14) _____ diabetes “.

Type 2 diabetes, which constitutes 85 to 90 percent of all cases, results from insulin (15) _____ rather than from total (16) _____ of insulin production. Patients with type 2 diabetes can remain undiagnosed for years due to the absence of symptoms.

III. Choose the correct answer.

1. On passing through the _____, the thoracic duct enters the posterior mediastinum.
 A. esophagus B. stomach
 C. diaphragm D. intestines
2. Insulin is not the only _____ of hypoglycemia.
 A. result B. cause
 C. drawback D. advantage
3. The main symptom of tracheitis is _____, usually dry at first.
 A. headache B. fever
 C. cough D. pain
4. The cell contains a _____ of genes.
 A. number B. set
 C. lot D. group
5. Steroid hormones are given to _____ rejection of a transplanted organ.
 A. contribute B. prevent
 C. reduce D. induce
6. The patient _____ the administered treatment for a month.
 A. listened B. read
 C. followed D. forgot
7. The operation on the heart is preceded by various _____.
 A. talks B. stories
 C. examinations D. recommendations
8. Infectious jaundice in adults has been found to be _____ to a virus.
 A. thanks B. according
 C. due D. regarding
9. On physical _____ the patient’s breath became deep.
 A. emotion B. exertion

- C. condition D. remission
10. Men develop many conditioned _____ through constant contacts of life.
A. skills B. habits
C. reflexes D. things
11. I. Pavlov determined that in higher animals conditioned reflexes were formed in the _____.
A. head B. spinal cord
C. nerves D. cortex
12. _____ appendicitis is known to occur in all age groups
A. Conditioned B. Mild
C. Acute D. Intermittent
13. _____ are used not only for treatment, but to establish an active artificial immunity.
A. instructions B. check-ups
C. vaccines D. mixtures
14. If the _____ of the organism to infections were insufficient a man would suffer from all infectious diseases.
A. insistence B. resistance
C. consistence D. desistence
15. The ear is the organ of _____.
A. vision B. hearing
C. movement D. protection

IV. Choose the correct answer.

1. While properties of the viruses _____ the scientist carried out numerous experiments.
A. are studied B. were studied
C. have studied D. were being studied
2. In a human being the size of the heart is _____ large _____ his fist.
A. both... and... B. either... or...
C. as... as... D. as well as...
3. The patient's condition _____ gradually after he was administered antibiotics.
A. improved B. was improved
C. was improving D. had improved
4. The nurse filled _____ the patient's card when he was brought to the reception ward.
A. in B. down
C. up D. on
5. Techniques _____ by research workers help doctors to treat more effectively.
A. suggesting B. suggested
C. suggest D. having suggested
6. _____ you detect any improvement in your patient's condition?
A. Must B. Should
C. May D. Can
7. _____ then a number of other substances have been isolated.
A. In B. At
C. Since D. Within
8. A great success _____ using this approach.
A. obtained B. obtains
C. has obtained D. has been obtained
9. Some operations are performed on the _____ heart.
A. contracted B. contract
C. contracting D. being contracted
10. Don't talk so loudly, the doctor _____ to the patient's heart now.
A. listens B. listened
C. is listening D. was listening
11. Last month, my sister fell ill _____ lobar pneumonia.
A. to B. for
C. with D. of
12. We called _____ a doctor who prescribed the child a hospital treatment.
A. to B. out
C. in D. on

13. The lives of many people suffering from cardiac diseases _____ already.
A. are saving B. is saved
C. have saved D. have been saved
14. We didn't know what time _____.
A. it is B. it was
C. is it D. was it
15. _____ one consider one's heart as a natural pump?
A. must B. should
C. need D. can

Medical English

Test 8

I. Read Text 1 and

A) match its headings below with the paragraphs;

B) decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

TEXT 1

INCIDENTAL PLACENTAL CHORIOCARCINOMA IN A TERM PREGNANCY: A CASE REPORT

1. Gestational choriocarcinoma occurs in 1 in 40,000 pregnancies. Of all forms of gestational choriocarcinoma, placental choriocarcinoma is the most rare. Maternal choriocarcinoma is usually diagnosed in symptomatic patients with metastases. The incidental finding of a choriocarcinoma confined to the placenta with no evidence of dissemination to the mother, or infant is the least common scenario.

2. The patient is an 18 year-old Gravida 1 Para 1 African American female who delivered a viable 3641g female infant at 39 weeks gestation. Her pregnancy course was complicated by gestational hypertension during the third trimester. Her placenta revealed intraplacentalchoriocarcinoma. She was then followed closely by the Gynecologic Oncology service with a weekly serum beta human chorionic gonadotropin value. Beta human chorionic gonadotropin values dropped from 3070 mIU/ml to less than 2 mIU/ml two months post partum. No chemotherapy was initiated. Metastasis was ruled out by chest x-ray and whole body computed tomography scan. To date, both mother and baby are well.

3. The placenta measured 15 X 16 X up to 4 cm with a trimmed weight of 530g and was notable only for a 3 cm cyst-like area on cut section. Microscopic examination showed choriocarcinoma with a biphasic proliferation of atypical and mitotically active cytotrophoblast and syncytiotrophoblast notable for extensive involvement of villi. Some villi were partially involved with a transition from normal to neoplastic trophoblast. There was no involvement of villous stromal vessels. The tumor showed extensive central necrosis in which the ghost-like outlines of necrotic villi could be noticed. The remainder of the placenta was mature, showing only focal villous edema.

4. Due to the potential fatal outcome of placental choriocarcinoma, careful examination of both mother and infant after the diagnosis is made is important. The incidence of placental choriocarcinoma may actually be higher than expected since it is not routine practice to send placentas for pathological evaluation after a normal spontaneous delivery. The obstetrician, pathologist and pediatrician should be aware of placental choriocarcinoma and its manifestations.

A.

- a) Pathologic findings.
- b) Conclusions.
- c) Case presentation.
- d) The Incidence of placental carcinoma.

B.

- 1. Placental choriocarcinoma occurs very frequently in pregnancy.
- 2. During her course of pregnancy the patient suffered hypertension.
- 3. Microscopic examination showed a choriocarcinoma without any cytotrophoblast proliferation.
- 4. Extensive necrosis was revealed in the tumor.
- 5. The whole body computer scan revealed chest metastasis.
- 6. Chemotherapy was not necessary.
- 7. In case of placental choriocarcinoma there is no risk of potential fatal outcome.
- 8. Placentas are to be sent for pathological evaluation, even in normal delivery.

II. Complete Text 2 using the words from the box.

TEXT 2

PERIOPERATIVE AND CRITICAL CARE IN ACUTE RENAL FAILURE (ARF)

failure, rate, drugs, resuscitation, accumulation, waste, absence,
aetiology, complexity, pathophysiology, improvements, renal,
mortality, management, severity, incidence, patients, postoperative

Acute renal (1)_____ can be described as a sudden sustained fall in glomerular filtration (2)_____ associated with (3)_____ of metabolic (4)_____ products and water. It is a major (5)_____ complication in surgical (6)_____ with a quoted (7)_____ of 10-23%. Predisposing factors include (8)_____ of physiological insult, pre-existing co-morbidity, hypovolaemia and sepsis. Despite improvements in recognition and (9)_____, e.g. (10)_____ replacement therapy, (11)_____ remains high. This and a variety of definitions warrant further attention if understanding of ARF and (12)_____ in management are to develop. Such attention focuses on definitions, epidemiology, (13)_____ and (14)_____.

Several definitions exist and this (15)_____ of consensus reflects the condition's (16)_____. Definitions tend to emphasize individual factors such as biochemistry, pre-existing impairments, (17)_____ measures, nephrotoxic (18)_____ and pathophysiology, with most having common elements, e.g. serum creatinine and urine output.

III. Choose the correct answer.

1. I like to _____ fit by going to the gym at least twice a week.
A. continue B. make
C. keep D. set
2. Eat your vegetables. They'll _____ you good.
A. make B. get
C. have D. do
3. The key to losing weight is to _____ more exercise.
A. play B. do
C. go D. create
4. Try spreading something low fat _____ your bread instead of butter.
A. in B. through
C. around D. on
5. It seems that more and more people are becoming addicted _____ heroine and cocaine.
A. at B. to
C. for D. in
6. I was shocked when I crashed the car, but at least I wasn't _____.
A. injured B. damaged
C. broken D. spoilt
7. Diana looks terribly _____. You don't think she's ill, do you?
A. slim B. thin
C. slender D. slight
8. Some drugs produce bad side _____.
A. consequences B. products
C. effects D. results
9. Going on this diet has really _____ me good. I've lost weight and I feel fantastic!
A. made B. taken
C. done D. had
10. Normal function may sometimes be _____ even when the condition is not very serious.
A. lost B. damaged
C. restored D. acquired
11. It is during cellular division that DNA is _____.
A. produced B. prepared
C. reproduced D. ruined
12. Glucose _____ deteriorates with age.
A. intolerance B. production
C. destruction D. tolerance
13. There are _____ that can be performed only in clinics.
A. diseases B. methods
C. procedures D. talks
14. When a patient _____ medical advice his chance of survival increases.
A. ignores B. follows

- C. likes D. hates
15. After a severe heart attack John was _____ to a cardiologic department of a hospital.
A. treated B. prescribed
C. admitted D. reserved

IV. Choose the correct answer.

1. Your hair _____ beautiful today.
A. look B. is looking
C. are looking D. looks
2. He is very honest, he never tells _____ lie.
A. – B. a
C. an D. the
3. I have no pen. I have nothing to write _____.
A. by B. with
C. on D. about
4. Would you like _____ milk in your tea?
A. some B. any
C. none D. every
5. I'm afraid I can't tell you _____ about the accident.
A. many B. much
C. little D. a little
6. There was an interesting film on TV yesterday, _____ ?
A. was there B. was it
C. wasn't there D. wasn't it
7. The nurse filled _____ the patient's card when he was brought to the reception ward.
A. in B. down
C. up D. on
8. Kate is the _____ dancer in our group.
A. good B. better
C. best D. best of all
9. Steve _____ English since he was 5 years old.
A. learns B. learned
C. has been learning D. is learning
10. She _____ to do the work immediately.
A. tells B. told
C. was told D. was telling
11. We wanted to know if they _____ to the party the next day.
A. come B. would come
C. came D. have come
12. We didn't know what time _____.
A. it is B. it was
C. is it D. was it
13. When David came, everybody _____ .
A. examined B. was examined
C. was examining D. had been examined
14. In a human being the size of the heart is _____ large _____ his fist.
A. both... and... B. either... or...
C. as... as... D. as well as...
15. He is not at university today, he _____ ill.
A. fell B. had fallen
C. falls D. has fallen

Medical English

Test 9

I. Read Text 1 and

A) match its headings below with the paragraphs;

B) decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

TEXT 1

EVALUATION OF PRENATAL DIAGNOSIS OF CONGENITAL

HEART DISEASE BY ULTRASOUND

1. Prenatal detection rate of congenital heart disease varies significantly between countries even with the same screening recommendations. The presence of associated malformation significantly increases the prenatal detection rate.

2. Ultrasound investigations in the second trimester of pregnancy for detection of congenital malformations are now part of antenatal care in most European countries. As technology and skills improve more fetal malformations are being recognized by ultrasound and improvement in diagnosis is often reported by tertiary centers. What is possible is not, however, always practical in every day practice when whole antenatal populations are screened rather than high-risk groups of referral centers.

3. Major cardiac malformations can be prenatally diagnosed by sonographic assessment of the four-chamber view but general screening of low-risk populations shows a detection rate as low as 5-6%. Others have reported prenatal detection rates of between 14 and 45% by general screening. If screening is performed by detailed echocardiography, the detection rate is almost 100%.

4. The majority of infants born with congenital heart disease (CHD) are from families with no risk factors for CHD. Therefore screening of whole populations is necessary if a high prenatal detection rate of CHD is desirable. The suspicion of CHD in the fetus should be raised at the screening procedure and a more detailed diagnosis can be performed later after referral for fetal echocardiography.

5. A European multicenter study was started in 1996 to evaluate prenatal detection of congenital malformations by ultrasound. Here we report the results for the cardiac malformations, focusing on the isolated cardiac malformations.

A.

- a) The dependence of the number of infants born with CHD on risk factors in families.
- b) Differences in CHD detection rate around the world.
- c) Efforts to assess CHD prenatally in Europe.
- d) Ultrasound and improvements in prenatal diagnosis of heart malformations.
- e) Screening technologies and detection rates.

B.

1. Prenatal detection rates are greatly decreased by the associated fetal malformation.
2. Sonographic assessment does not help diagnose cardiac malformations prenatally
3. Infants inheriting cardiac disorders mainly come from families with no risk factors.
4. A more exact diagnosis can be made after referral for fetal echocardiography.
5. A high prenatal detection rate of cardiac pathology can be obtained by screening of whole populations.
6. Prenatal detection of cardiac malformations is effected by ultrasound.
7. The detection rate is very low where screening is carried out by detailed echocardiography.

II. Complete Text 2 using the words from the box.

TEXT 2

STROKE

hemorrhagic, normal, therapy, thrombolytics, diagnosis, blocked, administered, effective, ischemic, causes (2), onset, brain, types, cerebrovascular, attacks, blood, tomography

Strokes, also known as (1) _____ accidents or brain (2) _____, are of two main (3) _____.

(4) _____ (lack of blood) strokes are caused when an artery supplying the brain becomes (5) _____. The main (6) _____ of blockage are from (7) _____ clots, which either form in the (8) _____ itself (cerebral thrombosis), or are carried in the blood from another part of the body (embolus).

(9) _____ strokes occur when a blood vessel in the brain bursts.

A computed (10) _____, or CT scan is essential when a stroke is suspected for the following reason.

The main (11) _____ for strokes is the use of thrombotic agents. These would be dangerous if (12) _____ to patients with hemorrhagic strokes and so it is important to have a clear (13) _____ of an ischemic stroke before (14) _____ are administered.

However, the first (15) _____ of intra-cranial ischemia appear on CT scans about five to six hours after the (16) _____ of symptoms and thrombolytics are only (17) _____ if administered in the first three hours of the crisis. Therefore, a (18) _____ CT scan of the brain is required for administration of thrombolytics.

III. Choose the correct answer.

1. Hemoglobin is that substance of the blood which accomplishes the _____ of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the respiratory process.

- A.charge B. transfer
C. exchange D. commute
2. Scientists consider that our brain is the most _____mechanism which has ever been constructed.
A. confused B. comprised
C. complicated D. compact
 3. The brain is the center of a wide system of _____ .
A. connection B. relation
C. association D. communication
 4. The motor cortex _____ many body movements.
A. controls B. governs
C. commands D. dominates
 5. In human beings the _____ system has the ability to form cortical associations.
A. respiratory B. cardiovascular
C. nervous D. endocrine
 6. Blood _____ may become decreased in some heart disease.
A. reserve B. supply
C. stock D. source
 7. The process of _____ does not allow new stimuli to pass to the tired areas of the brain.
A. prohibition B. restriction
C. inhibition D. reservation
 8. Many people today are worried _____ drugs.
A. for B. about
C. of D. with
 9. It seems that more and more people are becoming addicted _____ substances, such as heroine and cocaine, that damage their health.
A. to B. for
C. in D. with
 10. Sometimes people can't cope _____ problems in their everyday life.
A. to B. after
C. with D. in
 11. The patient complains _____ a bad headache.
A. for B. in
C. with D. of
 12. People suffer _____ all kinds of health problems caused by legal drugs, such as alcohol and tobacco.
A. from B. of
C. with D. after
 13. The doctor _____ the cut on my knee and said it had completely healed up.
A. investigated B. researched
C. examined D. looked into
 14. Dr Parker gave my mum a lovely _____ for spaghetti carbonara.
A. recipe B. prescription
C. receipt D. paper
 15. My feet are _____ I guess my new shoes are a bit tight.
A. hurt B. pain
C. ache D. sore

IV. Choose the correct answer

1. MrsPurnell _____in hospital for five days now.
A. is B. was
C. has been D. have been
2. My husband _____ an appointment for me with the GP yesterday.
A. books B. has booked
C. was booking D. booked
3. Dr Jones has gone. The clinic _____ at 2 p.m.
A. has finished B. finished
C. had finished D. had been finished
4. The swelling in my leg _____ a week ago.

- A. has begun B. had begun
C. began D. will begin
5. How long (you) _____ this pain now?
A. have you been having B. did you have
C. do you have D. you have
6. I _____ my tenth appendectomy.
A. just carried out B. am just carry out
C. have just carried out D. just carrying out
7. I _____ a referral letter yet .
A. haven't received B. hasn't received
C. didn't receive D. hadn't received
8. The patient who _____ last week _____ a 75-year-old male.
A. died, is B. died, was
C. had died, is D. has died, is
9. We _____ him into ICU two months ago when he _____ a major stroke.
A. admitted, suffering B. admitted, was suffering
C. had admitted, suffered D. were admitting, suffers
10. Before he was admitted to ICU, he _____ two weeks on a general ward.
A. already spent B. already spends
C. has already spent D. had already spent
11. He _____ well to medication when he suddenly _____ a severe respiratory infection.
A. responded, acquire B. has responded, acquired
C. was responding, acquired D. responds, will acquire
12. Mr Thomas _____ see at all a month ago.
A. can't B. canned
C. didn't can D. couldn't
13. Pavlov determined that in higher animals the conditioned reflexes _____ in the cortex.
A. were formed B. are formed
C. have formed D. had formed
14. We knew that the changes in the blood _____ several days before the onset of the disease.
A. occurred B. had occurred
C. were occurring D. have occurred
15. I am sure he _____ with the infection very soon.
A. copes B. cope
C. has coped D. will cope

Medical English

Test 10

I. Read Text 1 and

A) match its headings below with the paragraphs;

B) decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

TEXT 1

SERIAL ECHOCARDIOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT OF VALVE FUNCTION IN YOUNG CHILDREN WITH VENTRICULAR INVERSION

1. Ventricular inversion is a complex congenital heart disease characterized by atrioventricular and ventriculoatrial discordance. The aorta and the pulmonary artery arise from the morphologic right and the morphologic left ventricles, respectively.

2. This is a rare condition comprising 0.5% of all clinically apparent congenital heart disease, and patients often lead relatively normal lives well into adulthood. However, the long-term function of the morphologic right ventricle and tricuspid valve in the systemic circulation has repeatedly been questioned. Lunclstrom et al. noted that progressive incompetence of the tricuspid valve occurs spontaneously and that because the tricuspid valve is subjected to high systemic pressures, a cycle of increased volume overload and annular dilatation may lead to progressive regurgitation. This may be further aggravated by cardiopulmonary bypass and surgery. All work et al. have suggested that although the tricuspid valve is abnormal in many patients with ventricular inversion, tricuspid incompetence might be disguised in the presence of an interatrial communication but may become apparent and significant after surgery. Stefaninin and Somerville suggested that closure of the ventricular septal defect, which when open acts to release systemic pressure from the morphologic right ventricle, leads to the development of tricuspid regurgitation. Additionally, many

patients with ventricular inversion have structural abnormalities of the morphologic tricuspid valve such as Ebstein's malformation.

3. Several investigators have suggested that tricuspid regurgitation significantly affects the clinical outcome of patients with ventricular inversion. Hwang et al. suggested that tricuspid regurgitation has a significant negative impact on prognosis of these patients. Oswal et al. stated that the prognosis in corrected transposition of the great arteries is linked to the performance of the morphologic right ventricle, which must assume the systemic role. Although replacement of the tricuspid valve has been advanced, repair may be possible in some patients. Progressive tricuspid regurgitation continues to be problematic into adulthood.

A

- a) Different views on tricuspid valve incompetence and its causes
- b) Ventricular inversion and prognosis.
- c) Definition of ventricular inversion.

B

1. A serious hereditary heart condition identified by atrioventricular and ventriculoatrial accordance has been called ventricular inversion.
2. This is a common condition that allows patients to lead nearly normal lives for a long period of time.
3. Progressive regurgitation may be further improved by cardiopulmonary bypass and surgery.
4. Many ventricular inversion sufferers have structural abnormalities of the morphologic tricuspid valve.
5. Some investigators are of the opinion that tricuspid regurgitation has a negative impact on the outcome for cases with ventricular inversion.
6. Prediction in corrected transposition of the great arteries is connected with the functioning of the morphologic right ventricle.
7. In adult patients progressive tricuspid regurgitation stops to be a problem.

II. Complete Text 2 using the words from the box.

TEXT 2

ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS AND PUBLIC HEALTH DATA TO ESTIMATE ASTHMA PREVALENCE IN WISCONSIN

research, chronic, studies, diseases, size, level,
intermittent, prevalence, severity, adults, outcomes, contains, source, risk,
data, health-related, estimates, identify, prevention, records

Asthma is a complex (1) _____ disease with (2) _____ symptoms and varying degrees of (3) _____. This often makes it difficult to determine its (4) _____ in a population. Ideally, asthma surveillance should (5) _____ disproportionately affected populations and guide (6) _____ and intervention efforts.

Surveillance data for chronic (7) _____ are traditionally drawn from federally supported health surveys that provide (8) _____ of asthma prevalence at the national and state levels but not at the local level, where many policy decisions are made. The Behavioral (9) _____ Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is the only source of (10) _____ on (11) _____ behaviors and (12) _____ for many states, and it is the principal (13) _____ of asthma prevalence data for Wisconsin. The Wisconsin telephone-based BRFSS survey (14) _____ self-reported disease and risk factor data for approximately 4,500 (15) _____ and 1,100 children annually. The BRFSS sample depends on available federal funding and may vary widely from year to year. Although data are provided at the country (16) _____, the sample (17) _____ is often too small to direct estimation of disease prevalence at this geographical level.

Electronic health (18) _____ are increasingly used in (19) _____ to identify patients with chronic diseases for surveillance and epidemiological (20) _____.

III. Choose the correct answer.

1. My doctor said I have to stay in bed and gave me a _____ for some medicine.
 - A. tablet
 - B. bottle
 - C. recipe
 - D. prescription
2. Do you think a _____ for cancer will be found?
 - A. prescription
 - B. remedy
 - C. oncologist
 - D. recipe
3. I lifted my shirt so the doctor could _____ my chest.
 - A. investigate
 - B. examine
 - C. look
 - D. listen
4. My arm is really _____ and I can't move it.
 - A. pain
 - B. sore
 - C. hurt
 - D. ache

5. Mind you don't _____ yourself! Oh, too late. Sorry.
A. ache B. pain
C. hurt D. sore
6. I had a really bad _____ in my foot so I decided to see a doctor.
A. hurt B. ache
C. sore D. pain
7. Being _____ an injection wasn't as painful as I thought it was going to be.
A. given B. done
C. made D. taken
8. Hello? Yes, I'd like to _____ an appointment for tomorrow with Dr. Fletcher, please.
A. form B. do
C. break D. make
9. My grandmother's over 95 and is _____ pretty poor health these days.
A. on B. to
C. with D. in
10. I was told to _____ the medicine three times a day, before meals.
A. take B. eat
C. get D. do
11. I like to _____ fit by going to the gym at least twice a week.
A. continue B. make
C. keep D. set
12. Eat your vegetables. They'll _____ you good.
A. make B. get
C. have D. do
13. The key to losing weight is to _____ more exercise.
A. play B. do
C. go D. create
14. Try spreading something low fat _____ your bread instead of butter.
A. in B. through
C. around D. on
15. It seems that more and more people are becoming addicted _____ heroine and cocaine.
A. at B. to
C. for D. in

IV. Choose the correct answer.

1. In the future people _____ longer than today.
A. will live B. would live
C. shall live D. don't live
2. The X-rays _____ greatly to our knowledge of physiology of the digestive canal.
A. would contribute B. contributes
C. has contributed D. contributed
3. Human activities _____ now damage to the ozone layer.
A. were causing B. caused
C. are causing D. cause
4. Since ancient time people _____ plants to cure their illnesses.
A. have used B. used
C. had used D. use
5. My husband _____ an appointment for me with the GP yesterday.
A. books B. has booked
C. was booking D. booked
6. The surgeon _____ by a large staff.
A. is assisted B. assists
C. is assisting D. assisted
7. The results of the operation _____ for some weeks.
A. did not know B. are not known
C. will not be known D. would not be known
8. The drug _____ for possible side-effects now.
A. was monitored B. is monitored

- C. will monitor D. is being monitored
9. Most vitamins _____ in extremely small amounts.
A. are required B. require
C. are requiring D. required
10. The body _____ only small amounts of vitamin D.
A. need B. needs
C. is needed D. needing
11. Yesterday I _____ the book which I _____ in summer.
A. found, lost B. found, had lost
C. had found, lost D. found, have lost
12. I am sure that they _____ their work by May.
A. will complete B. would complete
C. would have completed D. will have completed
13. He is not at university today, he _____ ill.
A. fell ill B. falls ill
C. has fallen ill D. had fallen ill
14. When _____ ill?
A. did he fall B. has he fallen
C. was he fallen D. does he fell
15. He _____ ill yesterday.
A. falls B. has fallen
C. fell D. falling

KEYS (Medical English)

1 point is given for each correct answer. Each test has a total score of 60.

TEST 1

I.

A) 1-f, 2-b, 3-a, 4-e, 5-c, 6-d

B) 1-F 2-F 3-T 4-T 5-F 6-F 7-T 8-T

II.

1 failure, 2 rate, 3 accumulation, 4 postoperative, 5 incidence, 6 severity, 7 management, 8 renal, 9 mortality, 10 improvements, 11 aetiology/pathophysiology, 12 pathophysiology / aetiology, 13 complexity, 14 resuscitation, 15 drugs, 16 output.

III

1.C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. A 11. C 12. D 13. B 14. B 15. C

IV

1.C 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. D 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. A 11. A 12. B 13. D 14. C 15. D

TEST 2

I

A) 1-d, 2-g, 3-b, 4-e, 5-c, 6-f, 7-a

B) 1-F 2-T 3-F 4-T 5-F 6-T 7-F

II

1 chronic, 2 intermittent, 3 severity, 4 identify, 5 prevention, 6 diseases, 7 risk, 8 data, 9 health-related, 10 source, 11 contains, 12 adults, 13 level, 14 size, 15 records, 16 research

III

1.C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. A 11. C 12. D 13. B 14. B 15. C

IV

1.C 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. D 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. A 11. A 12. B 13. D 14. C 15. D

TEST 3

I.

A) 1-c, 2-f, 3-b, 4-d, 5-a, 6-e

B) 1-T 2-F 3-F 4-F 5-T 6-T 7-F

II.

1-affects, 2- adult, 3- incidence, 4- increasing, 5- classified, 6- constitutes, 7- destruction, 8- pancreas, 9- loss, 10- transfer, 11- produces, 12- target, 13- resulting, 14- dependent, 15- resistance, 16- absence, 17- due to

III. 1d, 2c, 3d, 4b, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8a, 9b, 10a, 11c, 12d, 13c, 14b, 15b.

IV 1c, 2b, 3d, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8b, 9c, 10c, 11a, 12d, 13b, 14d, 15c.

TEST 4

I.

A) 1-d; 2- c; 3- a; 4- b.

B) 1- F; 2- T; 3- F; 4- T; 5- F; 6- T; 7- F; 8- F.

II

1 chronic, 2 intermittent, 3severity, 4 identify, 5 prevention, 6 diseases, 7 risk, 8 data, 9 health-related, 10 outcomes, 11 source, 12 contains, 13 adults, 14 level, 15 size, 16 records, 17 research, 18 studies

III

1-D 2-B 3-B 4-B 5-C 6-D 7-A 8-D 9-D 10-A 11-C 12-D 13-B 14-D 15-B

IV

1-A 2-D 3-C 4-A 5-D 6-A 7-C 8-D 9-A 10-B 11-B 12-D 13-C 14-A 15-C

TEST 5

I

A) 1c, 2a, 3b;

B) 1 F, 2 F, 3 F, 4 T, 5 T, 6 T, 7 F.

II 1 failure, 2 rate, 3 accumulation, 4 waste, 5 postoperative, 6 patients, 7 incidence, 8 severity, 9 management, 10 renal, 11 mortality, 12 improvements, 13 aetiology / pathophysiology, 14 pathophysiology / aetiology, 15 absence, 16 complexity, 17 resuscitation, 18 drugs, 19 creatinine, 20 output.

III

1.C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. A 11. C 12. D 13. B 14. B 15. C

IV

1.C 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. D 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. A 11. A 12. B 13. D 14. C 15. D

TEST 6

I

A 1b, 2d 3e, 4a, 5c

B 1F, 2F, 3-6 T, 7 F

II

1-affects, 2- adult, 3- incidence, 4- increasing, 5- classified, 6- constitutes, 7- destruction, 8- pancreas, 9- loss, 10- transfer, 11- produces, 12- target, 13- resulting, 14-to remain, 15- dependent, 16- resistance, 17- absence, 18- due to

III

1-C 2-D 3-B 4-D 5-B 6-A 7-B 8-C 9-C 10-A 11-C 12-D 13-C 14-B 15-C

IV

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

TEST 7

I.

A) 1-f, 2-b, 3-a, 4-e, 5-c, 6-d

B) 1-F 2-F 3-T 4-T 5-F 6-F 7-T 8-T

II.

1-affects, 2- adult, 3- incidence, 4- increasing, 5- classified, 6- constitutes, 7- destruction, 8- pancreas, 9- loss, 10- transfer, 11- produces, 12- target, 13- resulting, 14- dependent, 15- resistance, 16- absence

III 1c, 2b, 3c, 4b, 5b, 6c, 7c 8c, 9b, 10c, 11d, 12c, 13c, 14b, 15b .

IV 1d, 2c, 3c, 4a, 5b, 6d, 7c, 8d, 9c, 10c, 11c, 12c, 13d, 14b, 15d.

TEST 8

I.

A) 1-d; 2- c; 3- a; 4- b.

B) 1- F; 2- T; 3- F; 4- T; 5- F; 6- T; 7- F; 8- F.

II

1 failure, 2 rate, 3 accumulation, 4 waste, 5 postoperative, 6 patients, 7 incidence, 8 severity, 9 management, 10 renal, 11 mortality, 12 improvements, 13 aetiology / pathophysiology, 14 pathophysiology / aetiology, 15 absence, 16 complexity, 17 resuscitation, 18 drugs.

III

1-C 2-D 3-B 4-D 5-B 6-A 7-B 8-C 9-C 10-A 11-C 12-D 13-C 14-B 15-C

IV

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

TEST 9

I

A 1b, 2d 3e, 4a, 5c

B 1F, 2F, 3-6 T, 7 F

II

II

1-cerebrovascular, 2-attacks, 3-types, 4-ischemic, 5- blocked, 6-causes, 7-blood, 8-brain, 9-hemorrhagic, 10-tomography, 11-therapy, 12-administered, 13-diagnosis, 14-thrombolytics, 15-causes, 16-onset, 17-effective, 18-normal

III.

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

IV.

1 c, 2 d, 3 b, 4 c, 5 a, 6 c, 7 a, 8 b, 9 b, 10 d, 11 c, 12 d, 13 a, 14 b, 15 d

TEST 10

I

A) 1c, 2a, 3b;

B) 1 F, 2 F, 3 F, 4 T, 5 T, 6 T, 7 F.

II

1 chronic, 2 intermittent, 3severity, 4 prevalence, 5, identify, 6 prevention, 7 diseases, 8 estimates, 9 risk, 10 data, 11 health-related, 12 outcomes, 13 source, 14 contains, 15 adults, 16 level, 17 size, 18 records, 19 research, 20 studies.

III

1-D 2-B 3-B 4-B 5-C 6-D 7-A 8-D 9-D 10-A 11-C 12-D 13-B 14-D 15-B

IV

1-A 2-D 3-C 4-A 5-D 6-A 7-C 8-D 9-A 10-B 11-B 12-D 13-C 14-A 15-C