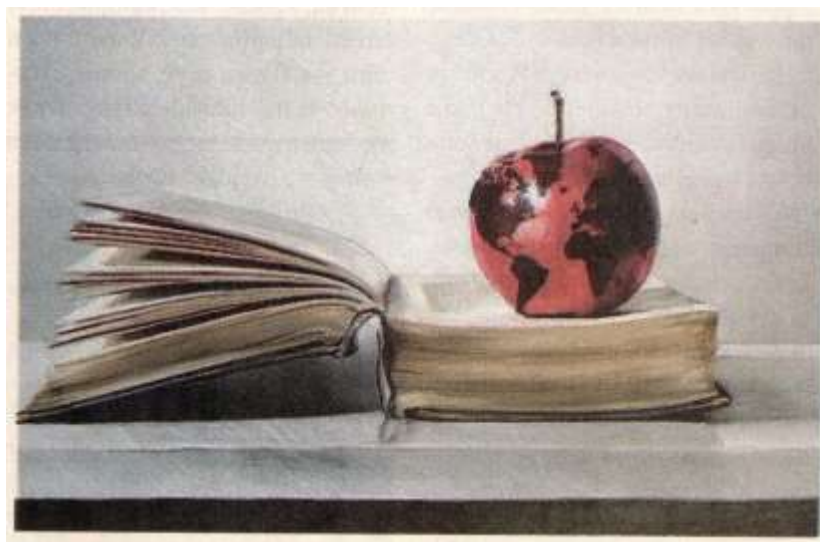


**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
ЗАПОРІЗЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ**

ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА

ЗБІРНИК ТЕСТОВИХ ЗАВДАНЬ

для студентів I та II курсів медичних факультетів, які попередньо здобули освітньо-кваліфікаційний рівень молодшого спеціаліста 5.12010101 "Лікувальна справа" та 5.12010102 «Сестринська справа» спеціальностей 222 «Медицина», 224 «Технології медичної діагностики і лікування» (спеціалізація «Лабораторна діагностика»), 227 «Фізична терапія, ерготерапія», 228 «Педіатрія»



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I-67

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I-67 **Іноземна мова** : збірник тестових завдань для студентів I курсу та II курсів, які попередньо здобули освітньо-кваліфікаційний рівень молодшого спеціаліста 5.12010101 "Лікувальна справа" та 5.12010102 «Сестринська справа» спеціальностей 222 «Медицина», 224 «Технології медичної діагностики і лікування» (спеціалізація «Лабораторна діагностика»), 227 «Фізична терапія, ерготерапія», 228 «Педіатрія»/ уклад. : О. В. Гордієнко, А. В. Неруш, О. Л. Соляненко. – Запоріжжя : [ЗДМУ], 2021. – 178 с.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Збірник тестових завдань складено на підставі вимог, поставлених вищою школою до викладання іноземної мови у немовних ВНЗ України і відповідає цілям, зазначеним у робочих програмах з навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова» для закладів вищої освіти МОЗ України III-IV рівнів акредитації для спеціальностей 222 «Медицина», 224 «Технології медичної діагностики і лікування» (спеціалізація «Лабораторна діагностика»), 227 «Фізична терапія, ерготерапія», 228 «Педіатрія» відповідно до освітньо-кваліфікаційних характеристик (ОКХ) та освітньо-професійних програм (ОПП) підготовки фахівців, затверджених МОН України. Згідно програм з навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова» оцінювання успішності навчання студентів складається з оцінювання поточної навчальної діяльності, індивідуальної та самостійної роботи студентів, а також підсумкового контролю успішності. Саме підготовці до успішного складання підсумкового контролю успішності і присвячено збірник.

Згідно з навчальним планом, дисципліна «Іноземна мова» вивчається студентами I та II курсів медичних факультетів протягом одного навчального року і структурована на 2 розділа відповідно кількості семестрів. Збірник містить два блоки лексико-граматичних тестових завдань, які направлені на контроль теоретичної та практичної підготовки. Тестові завдання складено на основі оригінальних і адаптованих англомовних медичних тестів.

Лексичний матеріал охоплює тематику робочої програми: *Medical Education in Ukraine, Medical Education in the USA and Great Britain, History of Medicine, Human Body, Health Care System in Ukraine, Hospital, Taking a History, Medical Emergencies, Injuries, Administration of Drugs*.

Грамматичний матеріал включає питання, необхідні для володіння англійською мовою на рівні B₂, відповідно загальноєвропейської системи компетенцій володіння іноземною мовою (Common European Framework of

Reference, CEFR).

Основними завданнями збірника тренувальних тестів є організація самостійної підготовки студентів до підсумкового контролю успішності з дисципліни «Іноземна мова», а також надання студентам можливості особисто перевірити свої знання з іноземної мови, виявити недоліки та вчасно ліквідувати їх.

РОЗДІЛ І.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN UKRAINE

ВИБЕРІТЬ ПРАВИЛЬНИЙ ВАРІАНТ ВІДПОВІДІ:

☺ 1. Every year many young people who really ... for medicine enter medical universities and departments and become medical students.

a) care b) careful c) careless d) carefully e) carelessly

2. A new life begins – it is the life of the adult who has the ... for all his actions before the society.

a) resource b) resolution c) reservation d) resistance e) responsibility

3. We know that we will need deep knowledge of Anatomy in our future work, and only hard work in the dissecting room will give us the possibility ... this knowledge.

a) to gather b) to gain c) to give d) to grow e) to govern

4. Medical students must understand well all the ... of their future profession.

a) difficulties b) differences c) diffidences d) diffluences e) diffractions

5. Medical students must remember that it will be often difficult to diagnose a disease, but sometimes it will be more difficult ... it.

a) to prescribe b) to examine c) to discover d) to cure e) to administer

6. Medical students must remember that ... patients is a great art but not an ordinary trade.

a) treat b) treatment c) to treat d) treating e) treatable

7. Medical profession is one of the professions which requires a real ... for it.

a) caring b) calling c) canceling d) causing e) counting

8. As the students want to become not ordinary but good doctors they must ... to modern medical literature in English.

a) pay duty b) pay in advance c) pay attention

d) pay on account e) pay ready money

9. Already in the first year some students join students' ... societies where they work on those subjects which they care for.

- a) science b) scientific c) scientist d) scientifical e) scientifically

10. Medical profession requires great ... because it deals with the most precious thing that a person has — with his health.

- a) responsibility b) possibility c) ability d) capability e) disability

11. A good doctor must have not only deep knowledge of a particular field of medicine such as surgery or therapy; he must love people and have

- a) a kind heart b) clear hands c) cold head d) strong muscles e) good lungs

12. When are people in good health? – People are in good health when they ... of it.

- a) take time b) take care c) take a meal d) take medicine e) take the lead

13. To be a good doctor in future means to study well at University from the day of admission till the day of

- a) graduating b) to graduate c) graduation d) graduated e) graduate

14. Ann needed 120 credits to graduate. She had 124.

- a) She had problems with credits b) She had too few credits
c) She didn't have enough credits d) She had too many credits
e) She had enough credits

15. Ninety-five students came to listen to the lecture. There were ninety-two seats in the lecture hall.

- a) there weren't enough seats b) few students came
c) there were too many seats d) no student came e) the lecturer didn't come

16. Britain is still a very class-conscious place and an important ... of class is schooling; Eton, Harrow and Winchester have their own traditions and are mostly filled with upper-class children who live a very different life to other kids.

- a) indicate b) indicator c) indication d) indicating e) indicative

17. During the first days after his ... to Oxford the student meets his tutor who tells him about the lectures which he must attend and gives the list of books which the student must read during the term.

a) enter b) entered c) entering d) entrance e) entrant

18. A student with a mobile phone is an ... student, one with a short attention span who cares more about socializing than education.

a) uninterested b) unbalanced c) ununiformed d) unused e) untried

19. Students' parents think of mobile telephones as a ... to their children in an emergency.

a) connect b) connected c) connection d) unconnected e) disconnection

20. Mobile phones are ... for teenagers because text-messaging their friend in the next room is more fun than learning.

a) status quo b) status symbol c) status quo ante
d) unfounded statement e) emergency medical identification symbol

21. Every day I have much interesting and necessary work ... , I always remember that the lost time is never gained and that is why I do not like to waste even a minute.

a) to learn b) to know c) to take d) to do e) to want

22. I know his brother ... the University and got an appointment to a village hospital.

a) graduated from b) ended c) finished d) was over e) left

23. The dean fixed all the dates of our examinations, but in addition to examinations we had ... some credit tests.

a) to make b) to give c) to take d) to answer e) to perform

24. To enter the university many ... take competitive examinations.

a) students b) applicants c) pupils d) interns e) specialists

25. ... students take credit tests and examinations.

a) at the end of each term b) once a year c) every month
d) after graduation e) sometimes

26. Exercise can be beneficial provided you do not ... it.

a) overcome b) overeat c) overdrink d) overgrow e) overdo

- 27.** From ancient times, physicians have recognized that the health and well-being of patients depends upon a ... effort between physician and patient.
- a) collaborative b) commercial c) communal d) comparative e) complete
- 28.** Hippocrates was not only the wisest and the greatest practitioner of his art, but also the most profound ... and acute observer.
- a) investigative b) investigate c) investigating d) investigated e) investigator
- 29.** Hippocrates was the ... of the most flourishing medical school of his age, who gathered many pupils and spread his teaching throughout the Greek world and even beyond.
- a) body b) head c) heart d) skeleton e) brain
- 30.** Hippocrates ... that healing comes through the power of nature: “It is nature itself that finds the way though untaught and uninstructed, it does what is proper”.
- a) taught b) thought c) brought d) fought e) caught
- 31.** According to Hippocrates, disease was a natural process, its symptoms were the ... of the body to the disease.
- a) react b) reaction c) reacting d) reactions e) reacted
- 32.** Hippocratic Oath is ... of promises, written by Hippocrates, which forms the basis of the medical code of honour .
- a) a story b) a document c) a collection d) a manuscript e) a book
- 33.** According to Hippocrates, the body has the means of cure within itself, and the chief function of the physician is ... the natural forces of the body.
- a) to aim b) to aid c) to agree d) to approach e) to alarm
- 34.** Hippocrates advised ... proper diet, gymnastics, exercise, massage, and sea bathing for the treatment.
- a) to perfuse b) to refuse c) to use d) to confuse e) to reduce
- 35.** The great physician recommended to take less food at the ... of the disease and to use a liquid diet in feverish.
- a) long b) height c) high d) length e) width

- 36.** Tibetan doctors thought that disease reflected the ... of the entire organism and therefore the entire organism should be treated.
- a) suffering b) saturating c) separating d) supporting e) surpassing
- 37.** The methods of treatment used by ancient Tibetans are obviously
- a) useful b) hopeful c) helpful d) painful e) doubtful
- 38.** The origin of Ukrainian medicine may be dated back to the ... of Ukraine; it then developed as monastery medicine and medicine of the Kozak State.
- a) folk- dance b) folk- belief c) folk -custom d) folk- lore e) folk- medicine
- 39.** ... people believed that diseases were caused by the evil spirits or due to the anger of the gods. So the earliest "cures" were prayers and use of magic.
- a) Long time ago b) In the 19th century c) Once upon a time
- d) In the 21st century e) In those days
- 40.** One of the most famous doctors and ... of ancient Rome Claudius Galen takes a particular place in the history of the world culture and medicine.
- a) scientific b) science c) scientists d) scientifical e) scientifically
- 41.** Galen immortalized his name having regulated the process of preparation of simple ... from leaves, roots, flowers, seeds and other parts of medicinal plants.
- a) extractable vegetables b) vegetable extracts c) extracted substances
- d) vegetable oils e) vegetable pigments
- 42.** Galen wrote many works in medicine where he put together and systematized all ... knowledge in anatomy, physiology, therapy, surgery, obstetrics, pharmacology, etc.
- a) excluding b) exciting c) existing d) explaining e) exposing
- 43.** Today ... to imagine practical medicine and pharmacy without galenical preparations but only mustard plasters, soaps, plasters, wine and honey vinegar belong to this group.
- a) it is impossible b) it is incredible c) it is important d) it is interesting
- e) it is great

44. Galen-philosopher helped Galen-physician to create principles of scientific medicine in spite of idealistic philosophy of life and due to materialistic trend of his

a) investigate b) investigations c) investigates d) investigating e) investigated

45. Galen had a lot of pupils and left 122 scientific works and up to 16th century ... a whole epoch in the history of medicine.

a) remained b) regarded c) regulated d) related e) required

46. Paracelsus was an exclusively original figure in the history of science, there were many myths and legends about him, but the fact was that he started delivering lectures not in dead Latin but in common German, and the lecture-halls were

a) overgrown b) overpressed c) overcome d) overdone e) overcrowded

47. In 1527 we find Paracelsus at the University of Basel where he ... on Medicine; his extraordinary appearance, enigmatic past life, success in patients and absorbing subjects of his lectures drew and intrigued an audience.

a) delivers the lectures b) deliberates on a question c) defines the positions
d) describes his purposes e) degenerates into a story-teller

48. Paracelsus took his pupils to the patients in hospitals, for botanical excursions in the fields and mountains, to the ... laboratories, etc.

a) chemistry b) chemically c) chemical d) chemist e) chemicals

49. According to Paracelsus, it is the experiment that lies in the foundation of medicine and the experiment is the superior

a) doctor b) teacher c) chemist d) developer e) researcher

50. Paracelsus threw a new light on the dosage: “ Every substance is a poison; and only the proper dose makes the poison ... ”.

a) indigestible b) indoubtful c) indefinite d) ineffective e) insignificant

51. Paracelsus ... many chemical substances into medical practice: hydrargyrum, lead, iron, copper, tin, antimony, arsenic, also he widely used the experience of folk medicine, discovered the benefit of mineral waters.

a) insisted b) induced c) included d) introduced e) influenced

52. Anatomy as an independent science ... from the 16th century. Its founder was Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564) who dissected numerous human corpses and studied the structure of the human body.

- a) creates b) circulates c) dates d) donates e) regulates

53. Andreas Vesalius was the first anatomist who described the structure of the human organs in ... with their functions.

- a) to connect b) connective c) connecting d) connection e) connected

54. In all his works Andreas Vesalius studied the anatomy of the human body on ...

- a) colleagues b) cortices c) cords d) convicts e) corpses

55. ... was invented in 1590. Laboratory technicians use it regularly to analyze specimens of blood, urine and tissue.

- a) The microscope b) The syringe c) The scalpel d) The mask e) The gloves

56. David Samoilovych's works written after his many-year battle against the ... in southern Russia were the best works available at his time.

- a) cholera b) typhus c) smallpox d) plague e) diphtheria

57. ... as an independent science was founded in the 17th century. Its foundation is connected with the name of William Harvey (1578-1657), the English physician who discovered blood circulation.

- a) Physiology b) Anatomy c) Histology d) Microbiology e) Transplantology

58. It's surprising to realize that the ... of England was only around 5,200,000 in 1750.

- a) presentation b) production c) pollution d) population e) protection

59. It wasn't that people didn't know how ... – with no birth control (rubber hadn't been invented), it was quite the opposite.

- a) to make friends b) to make money c) to make mistakes
d) to make reports e) to make babies

60. Some centuries ago, Britain was such an ... place, that if you reached forty you'd done pretty well.

- a) unusual b) unhealthy c) unhappy d) unhelpful e) undoubtful

- 61.** Infant ... was horrendous and many of their poor mums died in or around childbirth as well.
 a) humanity b) activity c) mortality d) possibility e) reality
- 62.** Added to this, no one knew that disease was associated with ... and, oh boy were they ... !
 a) dirt ... dirty b) difficult ... difficulty c) air ... airy d) water ... watery e) blood ... bloody
- 63.** In old England, all drinking and washing water came from the rivers and, having no ... , guess what they threw in the rivers?
 a) surgeries b) laboratories c) lavatories d) confectionaries e) consistories
- 64.** Rubbish, if not eaten by our little furry friends, was left ... in the streets, and they really ponged (the streets!)
 a) to escort b) to dot c) to spot d) to rot e) to hot
- 65.** As water was so short, the noble English still tended not to ... that much.
 a) bathe b) bather c) bathing d) bathhouse e) bathroom
- 66.** If you were rich you might wash your clothes once a month; if ... , you wouldn't bother.
 a) pure b) poor c) pale d) purposeful e) progressive
- 67.** As a result, diseases like smallpox, typhus and “ ... ” were all the rage.
 a) dum dum fever b) autumnal fever c) jail fever
 d) five-day fever e) hospital fever
- 68.** Doctors were not much use; most of them had no qualifications at all, and had no more status than any other
 a) jurimen b) policemen c) craftsmen d) postmen e) sportsmen
- 69.** English housewives would rely on herbal remedies, ... , or apothecaries.
 a) superstition b) superlactation c) substitution d) superalimentation
 e) superoxygenation
- 70.** The apothecaries were a bit like homoeopaths now, selling mostly herbal pills, potions and ointments of their own
 a) invention b) invent c) inventive d) inventively e) inventiveness

71. Barbers at that time were also dentists and surgeons on the side. Sounds all rather ... !

a) compulsive b) convenient c) contrary d) contributive e) conventional

72. You could have a short back and sides, ... , and your leg off, without leaving the chair of such a barber!

a) a tooth pulled b) a hair pulled c) a cork pulled

d) a job pulled e) a night cap pulled

73. As anaesthetics hadn't been invented, you could choose ... or a bang on the head (anyone with any sense might just have had both).

a) a soft drink b) a drink of water c) a stiff drink

d) a drink of suffering e) a drink of joy

74. The great ... in surgery have always been dependent on medical discoveries in other fields, e.g. the discovery of ether anaesthesia by Morton and Long in 1847.

a) advantages b) advances c) adventures d) administrations e) advertisements

75. The famous scientists V.P. Obratsov and M.D. Strazhesko were founders of Kyiv They made a huge progress in the field of cardiology.

a) therapeutical school b) surgical school c) neurological school

d) cardiological school e) gynecological school

76. A well-known Ukrainian scientist O.M. Shumlyansky was the prominent ... of the 18th century.

a) therapist b) anatomist-microscopist c) epidemiologist

d) surgeon e) eye-doctor

77. Mykola Pirogov first created a new medical science, ... , and suggested new, rational principles for the grouping, distribution and evacuation of the wounded.

a) field surgery b) tissue therapy c) faculty therapy d) obstetrics e) roentgenology

78. He formulated some of the most important principles of ... gunshot wounds, fractures, shock, and wound infections and developed the most ingenious methods of performing operation.

a) operating b) dressing c) detecting d) examining e) treating

79. He was the first to apply, on a large scale, ... in field conditions (in Sevastopol, during the Crimean War), which was a revolution in field surgery.

- a) gauze bandages b) red pepper c) mustard plasters
- d) cotton wools e) plaster of Paris bandages

80. M. Pirogov was among the first to realize the importance of ... and to apply narcosis, doing all he could towards its introduction into surgery.

- a) general anesthesia b) general narcosis c) general examination
- d) general pain e) general restoration

81. During the Crimean War (1854-1856), upon Pirogov's initiative the first detachment of ... was trained and sent to Sevastopol to help its defenders. It gave the beginning of the organization "Red Cross".

- a) doctors b) nurses c) patients d) surgeons e) soldiers

82. Mykola Pirogov was called ... even in his life-time.

- a) a noble person b) a famous scientist c) a great scientist
- d) a scientist of genius e) a well-known researcher

83. During the 1890s a young doctor named Danylo Zabolotny was ... a research with cholera germs at the University of Kyiv.

- a) carrying out b) making c) conducting d) discussing e) publishing

84. In 1882 Koch discovered In his report made in the Berlin Physiological Society Koch described their morphology and the ways to reveal the bacilli.

- a) contagious bacilli b) smallpox bacilli c) dysentery bacilli
- d) small bacilli e) tuberculosis bacilli

85. Alexander Fleming found that a liquid mould culture, which he named penicillin, prevented the ... of staphylococci.

- a) length b) width c) growth d) strength e) warmth

86. M.D. Strazhesko was the author of many classical works describing

- a) the heart and abdominal diseases b) cardiac diseases
- c) enterological diseases d) pulmonological diseases e) ENT diseases

87. It was not until Roentgen discovered X-rays that scientists were able ... many inner organs.

a) to express b) to exclude c) to extend d) to examine e) to exercise

88. A medical procedure that is now so common that we take it for granted, the X-ray was discovered by accident, and its ... was Wilhelm Conrad Rontgen.

a) invent b) inventor c) inventing d) invention e) invented

89. In 1895 W. C. Rontgen discovered that his cathode ray tube could produce some ... images.

a) unusual b) unpleasant c) imprecise d) unwanted e) insufficient

90. Rontgen X-rayed his wife's hand and the resulting image was close to our modern X-rays – her bones and wedding ring were clearly ... , but flesh was not.

a) possible b) changeable c) variable d) responsible e) visible

91. W. C. Rontgen named it "X-ray" as the "X" stood for " ... ".

a) unspoken b) unshown c) unknown d) unthought e) unwritten

92. Rontgen was awarded the first Nobel Prize in 1901, and his invention continue ... in hospitals everywhere.

a) to be used b) to be discussed c) to be explained

d) to be administered e) to be examined

93. The prominent scientist I. Mechnikov discovered that leucocytes could catch and destroy certain microbes and called them phagocytes or microbe cell ...

a) destroy b) destroyers c) destroying d) destroyed e) destroyable

94. I. Pavlov ... that in higher animals it was in the cortex that conditioned reflexes were formed.

a) determined b) developed c) described d) divided e) derived

95. Much was done in the treatment of many eye diseases by the ... scientist, academician V. P. Filatov who founded the Institute of Eye diseases in Odessa.

a) permanent b) proper c) prominent d) probable e) progressive

96. The discovery of germs was such a huge moment in the history of medicine that it completely changed the way

a) that we blink b) that we drink c) that we rink

d) that we twink e) that we think

97. Prior to that, patients were advised to carry away things that smelt bad, in order to ward off the “bad air” or miasma, particles of decaying matter that got into the air and ... disease.

- a) caused b) cured c) culminated d) counted e) craved

98. The medical science of Ukraine can be proud of the great scientists who have made a huge contribution to ... of medicine at the international level.

- a) formation b) form c) forming d) formed e) formal

99. The first steps in the making of modern Ukrainian medicine as a science were made in 1898-1910 when the first ... of Ukrainian doctors were established (Ukrainian Scientific Society in Kyiv and Shevchenko Scientific Society in Lviv).

- a) scientific classifications b) scientific attitudes c) scientific associations
d) scientific approaches e) scientific methods

100. The National Museum of Medicine of Ukraine was founded in Kyiv in 1973; it is located in the building of the former anatomical theatre of the University of Kyiv, ... in 1853 by architect A. Beretti.

- a) construct b) constructed c) constructing d) construction e) constructor

101. It is necessary to mention Nikolay Amosov – the innovator and the pioneer in the field of cardiology; the person who became one of the first doctors practising ... in the treatment of heart diseases.

- a) surgical intervention b) surgical practice c) surgical restoration
d) surgical asepsis e) surgical reconstruction

102. Huge contribution to the ... of medicine was made by Alexander Bogomolets, and the best medical university of Ukraine was called after him.

- a) developer b) developing c) develop d) developed e) development

103. The first heart surgery was performed in 1938 on a ... World War II soldier.

- a) woundily b) wound c) woundable d) wounded e) wounding

104. The first open heart surgery was performed in the USA in 1952 on a five-year-old girl ... from a hole in the heart.

- a) submitted b) subjecting c) suffering d) subsided e) suggested

105. In 1967, the world's first heart ... patient, Louis Washkansky, lived for eighteen days.

a) transplant b) transaction c) transcendence d) transiency e) transition

106. Holistic medicine is the ... in treating the person as a whole – including their emotions and general health – rather than just treating the symptoms of a disease.

a) believing b) believe c) belief d) believed e) believable

107. Preventative and ... forms of treatment range from reflexology and aromatherapy to gemstone and crystal therapy.

a) therapist b) therapy c) therapeutic d) therapeutical e) therapeutically

108. Reflexology is an ancient ... of holistic treatment, with links to Arabic and Eastern cultures.

a) forming b) form c) formed d) formal e) formally

109. It is based on the principle that major glands and organs of the body correspond to areas on the ... and hands.

a) feet b) faces c) fingers d) foreheads e) forearms

110. Therapy involves using pressure on a particular area of the foot, which in turn stimulates the nerve

a) connective b) connect c) connecting d) connection e) connected

111. Reflexology, it is claimed, also helps ... the body's blood circulation as well as removing toxins.

a) improvement b) improve c) improving d) improved e) improver

112. Aromatherapy has been practiced in one form or another ... of civilization.

a) since yesterday b) since the beginning c) not long since
d) since five o'clock e) since I left school

113. Aromatherapy involves the use of pure oils from aromatic flowers, herbs and spices ... health and beauty.

a) to enhance b) to enclose c) to encrust d) to encore e) to encourage

114. Apart from the physical benefits to the face and body, the oils can also have a ... on the mind and emotions.

- a) cankering effect b) calling effect c) capitulating effect
d) calming effect e) captivating effect

115. The oils are most ... when applied directly to the skin, but they can also be added to bathwater or inhaled.

- a) effective b) protective c) inventive d) depressive e) creative

116. Another alternative therapy for ... and energizing the body, as well as treating illnesses, is the use of crystals and gemstones.

- a) strengthening b) storing c) stretching d) striking e) stroking

117. Therapy ... wearing the stones around the neck or placing them on particular parts of the body.

- a) invites b) invades c) invents d) invests e) involves

118. Gemstones and crystals are also believed to help ... feel more relaxed and mentally alert; this allows the body to heal itself more naturally.

- a) wear b) the wearer c) wearing d) wearable e) weary

119. Although holistic medicine is not a new idea, such alternative forms of therapy have been gaining ... in recent years.

- a) popularity b) reality c) regularity d) activity e) reactivity

120. Increasing numbers of people avoid orthodox methods of treatment in favour of more ... (and often more successful) processes.

- a) formal b) real c) natural d) general e) medical

121. Holistic medicine may not be for everyone, but more and more people are using these therapies ... a wide range of medical problems.

- a) to restore b) to ensure c) to endure d) to cure e) to store

122. The average ... weighs 66.6 kg with height 171 cm, his body consists of 206 bones, supporting 50 separate muscles, which are covered with skin of total area 5.5m^3 .

- a) teacher b) patient c) doctor d) student e) person

123. The principal parts of our body are

- a) the head, the trunk and the limbs b) the hand, the trunk and the limbs
c) the head, the trunk and the liver d) the head, the thumb and the limbs

e) the head, the trunk and the lips

124. The trunk is the body excluding the head and

a) legs b) shoulders c) limbs d) arms e) neck

125. Our neck connects

a) the hand with the trunk b) the head with the trunk c) the head with the thumb
d) the head with the legs e) the head with the arms

126. On the ... we can see the forehead, the eyes, the nose, the cheeks, the ears the mouth and the chin.

a) skull b) head c) face d) trunk e) neck

127. The principal organs in the chest are

a) the heart, the lungs and the gullet b) the heart, the lungs and the gallbladder
c) the kidneys, the lungs and the gullet d) the heart, spleen and the gullet
e) the head, the lungs and the gullet

128. Our body is ... with skin.

a) connected b) covered c) contained d) consisted e) confirmed

129. The arm consists of

a) the upper arm, the forearm, the wrist, the elbow and the hand
b) the upper arm, the forearm, the wrist, the elbow
c) the upper arm, the forearm, the wrist, and the hand
d) the upper arm, the wrist, the elbow and the hand
e) the upper arm, the forearm, the wrist and the hand

130. Each leg consists of

a) the hip, the knee, the calf and the foot
b) the hip, the knee, the calf, the ankle and the wrist
c) the hip, the knee, the calf, the elbow and the foot
d) the hip, the calf, the ankle and the foot
e) the hip, the knee, the calf, the ankle and the foot

131. Our skeleton ... the soft parts and ...

"TO ME,
BEAUTY IS ABOUT
BEING COMFORTABLE
IN YOUR OWN SKIN.
IT'S ABOUT KNOWING AND ACCEPTING
WHO YOU ARE."

- Ellen Degeneres

the organs from injury.

- a) supports ... protects b) protects ... supports c) supports ... takes
d) carries ... protects e) contains ... protects

132. The ... connect our arms with the chest.

- a) hands b) elbows c) shoulders d) forearms e) limbs

133. The body is covered by

- a) the layer b) the skin c) the covering d) tissue e) epithelium

134. In the mouth there are ... with teeth, a tongue and a palate.

- a) lips b) gums c) tonsils d) jaws e) walls

135. Our ... connects the head with the trunk.

- a) throat b) shoulder c) neck d) back e) chest

136. The principal organs in the chest are the heart, the lungs and the ...

- a) spleen b) stomach c) gullet d) gallbladder e) intestines

137. The passage by which food passes from the mouth to the stomach is called the

- a) stomach b) esophagus c) gallbladder d) spleen e) throat

138. The leg ... of the hip, the knee, the calf, the ankle and the foot.

- a) controls b) creates c) contains d) consists e) contracts

139. The tissue has an outer layer of ... tissue and an inner one of connective tissue.

- a) liquid b) fatty c) muscular d) cellular e) epithelial

140. The covering of the bone is composed of a fibrous ... tissue.

- a) active b) protective c) directive d) perfective e) connective

141. The digestive system consists of the ... canal and accessory organ.

- a) arterial b) nasal c) alimentary d) alimentary e) femoral

142. The ... is a small bone, which is formed by the body and the arches.

- a) vertebra b) collar bone c) frontal bone d) breastbone e) heel bone

143. The ... column is formed by the vertebrae.

- a) facial b) cranial c) sacral d) cervical e) spinal

144. On each side of the chest seven ribs are connected with the breastbone by ...

a) bones b) cartilages c) sinuses d) joints e) ribs

145. The bones of the skull form one large cavity and some smaller cavities. The large cavity is called the

a) orbital cavity b) visceral cavity c) pleural cavity
d) cranial cavity e) tympanic cavity

146. As well as being the organs of hearing, the ears also play an important role in ...

a) balance b) backache c) baldness d) bandage e) barrier

147. The visible part of each ear is the auricle, which funnels sounds into the ear canal to vibrate the

a) earlap b) earflap c) eardrum d) earlobe e) earwax

148. The blood vessels and the nerves ... the muscles.

a) apply b) hold c) connect d) cover e) supply

149. The ... is a hollow muscular organ.

a) brain b) liver c) heart d) spleen e) bone

150. The heart ... the circulation of the blood in the human body.

a) beats b) expels c) contracts d) maintains e) retracts

151. There are ... in our heart.

a) six cavities b) three cavities c) two cavities d) five cavities e) four cavities

152. The muscular tissue of the heart is known as a

a) myocardium b) pericardium c) endocardium d) atrium e) ventricle

153. Our heart is within strong fibrous bag known as a

a) atrium b) myocardium c) endocardium d) pericardium e) ventricle

154. The valves of the heart ... known as heart sounds

a) make the noises b) have the circulation c) expel their contents
d) consist of connective tissue e) have contractions

155. At the entrance and exit of the ... you can see four valves.

a) atria b) pericardium c) endocardium d) ventricles e) myocardium

156. There is the period of ... between the heart beats.

a) silence b) contraction c) work d) noise e) rest

- 157.** Lungs are a pair organs which are situated
- a) in the abdomen b) in the chest c) behind the breastbone
d) above the liver e) behind the stomach
- 158.** The right lung contains three ... and the left lung has two ones; the right lung is more often affected than the left one.
- a) legs b) leaves c) lobes d) lesions e) limits
- 159.** The lungs expand and retract
- a) in breathing b) in inspiration c) in expiration d) every day e) every hour
- 160.** During the respiration the ... passes rhythmically into and out of air passages in the lungs.
- a) oxygen b) carbon dioxide c) air d) nitrogen e) dust
- 161.** Our lungs are
- a) discoid in shape b) long in shape c) round in shape
d) conical in shape e) rod-shaped
- 162.** ... consists of the alimentary canal and accessory organs.
- a) the digestive system b) the respiratory system c) the nervous system
d) the muscular system e) the vascular system
- 163.** The ... has the visceral and the parietal layers.
- a) liver b) peritoneum c) abdominal cavity d) kidney e) spleen
- 164.** Our ... divide and mix the food.
- a) lips b) gums c) teeth d) palates e) cheeks
- 165.** The liver ... and fulfils many other important functions.
- a) secretes gastric juice b) forms an external and internal secretions
c) secretes bile d) opens into the mouth
e) participates in carbohydrate metabolism
- 166.** The pancreas
- a) forms an external and internal secretions b) secretes bile
c) secretes gastric juice d) products fibrinogen
e) stimulates the red bone marrow
- 167.** The tongue ... and the teeth which divide and mix the food.

a) contains the end organ for taste b) secretes bile c) secretes gastric juice
d) products fibrinogen e) stimulates the red bone marrow

168. One square centimeter of your skin ... of about three million of tine cells.

a) contains b) consists c) conveys d) confirms e) constructs

169. In the skin area of 1cm^3 you have: 90 cm of blood vessels, 360 cm of nerve fibers, 25 receptors that allow to feel the touch, 100 ..., 200 nerves to register pain, etc.

a) sweat glands b) alveolar glands c) axillary glands
d) jugular glands e) salivary glands

170. Your blood flows through ... of the total length of 160,000 km, and it requires less than a minute to pass through the body.

a) bile vessels b) anastomotic vessels c) blood vessels
d) collateral vessels e) lacteal vessels

171. Eyes register about 50000 ... and transfer them to brain.

a) impulses b) images c) impacts d) impairments e) emplications

172. Every time you blink, your ... perception of the world stops for three tenths of a second, so 11 to 20 per cent of their waking time you do not see what is happening around you.

a) visual b) valvular c) vasoactive d) vasoconstrictive e) vaginal

173. Your have about 120,000 hairs on your ... , you have more (150,000) if your hair is fair, you have less (90,000), if your hair is red.

a) chest b) shoulder c) back d) head e) abdomen

174. Hair grows a little than nineteen hours a day, the rest of the day they do not grow; body hair grows slowly.

a) longer b) higher c) slower d) thicker e) quicker

175. If you are a man, then you have about 25,000 bristles on your cheeks which ... for a quarter of a millimeter a day and about 630 centimeters during your lifetime.

a) throw b) show c) go d) know e) grow

176. The heart consists of three ... : the epicardium, the myocardium and the endocardium.

a) doers b) players c) covers d) containers e) layers

177. Your heart is known for pumping blood through your body at an ... rate, but did you know that your kidneys process over 189,2 litres of blood every day? That's nearly double the amount the heart receives each day.

a) incredible b) indubitable c) intensive d) incidental e) inclusive

178. Some people refer to the brain as the body's computer, and they're not too far off the mark! In terms of memory ..., your brain holds approximately 1,000 terabytes.

a) store b) storage c) stored d) storing e) storehouse

179. Your body is constantly in motion thanks to your muscles, but your extraocular muscles are the ... skeletal muscles you have because they move over 100,000 times a day.

a) barest b) biggest c) baldest d) busiest e) brightest

180. Any tennis player reading this? ... , because this might shock you: your lungs may seem small in your chest, but their combined surface area is a whopping 70m² - that's the size of a singles tennis court!

a) take a deep breath b) give a short laugh c) present best regards
d) take courage e) give us liberty or give us death

181. If Barbie were ... , her measurements would be 39-23-33, she would stand seven feet, two inches tall and have a neck twice the length of a normal human's neck.

a) life-cycle b) life-belt c) life-span d) life-line e) life-size

182. Our eyes never grow, and our noses and ears never stop

a) blowing b) narrowing c) growing d) throwing e) flowing

183. The ... grows the slowest; the middle nail grows the fastest. What is the reason of the nail-biting?

a) thumbnail b) toenail c) index finger nail d) little finger nail e) ring finger nail

184. We sit on the biggest muscle in our body, the gluteus maximus , or the Each of the two cheeky muscles tips the scales at about two pounds (not including the overlying fat layer).

a) butter b) balloon c) button d) buttock e) bottom

185. Just think of the population of our planet! 5.5 billion ... of color, nationality, language, height, weight, beliefs, dreams and fears! Amazing, isn't it?

a) unique combinations b) universal constants c) usual complaints
d) uniform compliments e) unilateral contracts

186. Yet despite our ... , in one very important way people are exactly the same. How? Well, from Tokyo to Timbuktu and Paris to Peking, what everyone basically consists of is a mind and a body.

a) different b) differ c) differences d) differing e) differed

187. The average human brain weighs about 1.4 kg. It is thought that the brain can ... about as much information as a 20-volume encyclopedia.

a) stir b) store c) stare d) still e) stock

188. The brain has two halves or hemispheres; the left hemisphere controls the right side of the body and is generally more ... than the right hemisphere.

a) powerful b) stressful c) resourceful d) thoughtful e) restful

189. Your brain does hundreds of things at once – it keeps your body working, tells you to move, thinks, lets you see, hear and feel, it is very ... indeed!

a) small b) smooth c) smiling d) smelling e) smart

190. A human heart beats ... 100,000 times per day, sending blood on its journey around the body.

a) severely b) solely c) slightly d) roughly e) rarely

191. The average time it takes blood ... the journey around the body is 45 seconds.

a) to contain b) to combine c) to complete d) to consist e) to continue

192. At rest, a child's heart beats about 80 to 100 times ... ; an adult's heart beats about 70 times.

a) a minute b) in a minute c) after a minute d) at a minute e) about a minute

193. When you ... , your heart beats harder and faster.

a) expel b) execute c) exercise d) extend e) explore

194. You have about 30 million red ... that are made in your large bones, at a rate of about three million a second, and these cells have no nucleus.

a) bone cells b) muscle cells c) blood cells d) skin cells e) brain cells

195. There are over 50 billion cells in every adult human being; millions of these die every second, but that's not a problem because new cells quickly ... them.

a) remake b) replace c) return d) represent e) reproduce

196. Another interesting fact is that different types of cell last for different ... of time – e.g. red blood cells last an average of four months, but bone cells last for as long as 30 years.

a) lengths b) long c) strengths d) strong e) widths

197. Cells in your small intestine get worn away by ... and live for only a few days, whereas some nerve and brain cells last a lifetime.

a) fluid b) blood c) urine d) food e) saliva

198. The biggest cells in the human ... are female egg-cells; the smallest cells are in your brain – they are 100 times smaller than egg-cell.

a) trunk b) body c) head d) upper limbs e) lower limbs

199. There are more than 600 muscles in your body, over 100 of which are in your

a) forehead b) face c) chin d) cheek e) nose

200. The largest muscles are in your bottom but the strongest are the ones you use for ... at each side of your mouth.

a) biting b) breaking c) bringing d) blocking e) blending

201. Each of us has 206 bones; ... they are called the skeleton.

a) considerably b) comparatively c) completely d) connectively e) conditionally

202. Around half of bones are in our hands and feet; our ... bone is both the longest and strongest bone in our body.

a) thigh b) knee c) ankle d) elbow e) wrist

203. No two human beings have ... the same fingerprints.

a) exactly b) exceptionally c) excessively d) expressively e) experimentally

204. Your hair grows from underneath your ... - you have tiny openings there which are called follicles.

- a) skull b) skin c) skeleton d) sclera e) scalp

205. Each hair on your head keeps ... for anywhere from 2 to 6 years, then each hair follicle takes a rest for a few months and stops making new hair cells, but not all at the same time.

- a) grasping b) growing c) greeting d) gripping e) granting

206. If you have blond or red hair, you have probably moaned about having

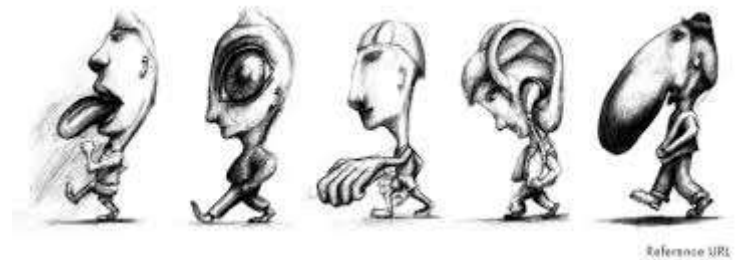
- a) freckles b) friends c) frogs d) frowns e) fragments

207. The ... of skin varies; on our eyelids it's only 0.5 mm thick, but on the soles of your feet it's 6 mm thick.

- a) badness b) whiteness c) thickness d) weakness e) darkness

208. The ... thickness on most parts of your body is 2mm; a rhino's skin is about ten times thicker than your skin.

- a) available b) awful
c) amazing d) average
e) attractive



209. Your skin, teeth and hair, your muscles, nerves, bones and blood are all ... up of billions of cells.

- a) making b) make c) made d) remake e) maker

210. An interesting fact is that ... types of cell live their lengths of time.

- a) differ b) differentiation c) different d) difference e) differently

211. Cells are like bricks – when they are ... with other materials, they can build bodies.

- a) put over b) put together c) put through d) put upon e) put off

212. What happens to old skin cells? - They simply drop off; in fact, most household dust is our

- a) pure skin b) dead skin c) animal skin d) own skin e) rhino skin

213. We blink roughly fifteen times per minute to clean our ... and stop them getting dry.

- a) ears b) eyes c) teeth d) cheeks e) gums

214. Your eyes see things upside down, and your brain ... images right side up.

- a) takes b) travels c) talks d) turns e) trains

215. Eight per cent of men and five per cent of women are ... – this means they can't tell the difference between one color and another.

- a) color blind b) out of color c) fresh color d) color of truth e) false color

216. The commonest colors which people have problems with are

- a) black and white b) red and green c) green and yellow
d) orange and blue e) grey and purple

217. When light hits an object, the light rays bounce back and enter your eye ... , the black dot in the middle of the colored iris.

- a) through the telescope b) through an agent c) through experience
d) through a red light e) through the pupil

218. The retina is a small piece of tissue that turns the light into electrical signals which then travel along the ... to the brain, it turns the signals into an image that you can understand.

- a) optic nerve b) phrenic nerve c) sympathetic nerve
d) acoustic nerve e) buccal nerve

219. Sounds enter your ... and strike a thin, stretched piece of tissue called the eardrum.

- a) nose b) eye c) mouth d) ear e) soul

220. Your smell receptor cells cover an area about the size of a postage stamp but they allow you ... over 3,000 smells.

- a) detected b) to detect c) detection d) detective e) detectively

221. The longer your vocal cords, the deeper your voice; in their early teens, boys' voices “ ... ” – this is because their vocal cords grow twice as fast as girls'.

- a) broke b) break c) broken d) breakable e) breakage

- 222.** A meal stays in your ... for about three hours and can take three days to travel all the way through your digestive tube.
- a) pancreas b) liver c) spleen d) kidney e) stomach
- 223.** The energy you get from food ... in kilojoules (kj) or kilocalories (kcal); between the ages of 10 and 14 you need around 2,000 to 3,000 kcal a day, about the same as an adult.
- a) is measured b) is matched c) is meant d) is meditated e) is mended
- 224.** Your small intestine is “small” only because of its width, just 4 cm; it is actually very long – about 4 m if it were
- a) unfitted b) undirected c) unexplained d) unfilled e) uncoiled
- 225.** An adult has some 75 km of nerves in their body, enough ... over 185 times around an Olympic running track.
- a) to strain b) to stretch c) to strap d) to stride e) to strengthen
- 226.** When you are awake , about three million nervous ... flash around your body every second.
- a) improvements b) impresses c) impulses d) impressions e) implements
- 227.** The bones of the skull consist of ... and ... parts; there are 26 bones in the skull.
- a) cranial ... facial b) cranial ... spinal c) cranial ... nasal
d) facial ... oral e) facial ... cervical
- 228.** The chest is composed of 12 ... vertebrae, the breastbone and 12 pairs of ribs.
- a) thoracic b) cervical c) lumbar d) sacral e) pelvic
- 229.** The breastbone is a long bone in the middle of the
- a) trunk b) skull c) skeleton d) pelvis e) chest
- 230.** The large cavity of the skull is called the ... cavity; the brain is in it.
- a) spinal b) facial c) cranial d) cervical e) sacral
- 231.** One of the smaller cavities of the skull is the ... cavity and the other is the ... cavity.
- a) cranial ... nasal b) oral ... cranial c) oral ... nasal

d) nasal ... orbital e) orbital ... cranial

232. According to the basic parts of the skeleton all the muscles are divided into the muscles of the trunk, head, and

a) extremities b) arms c) legs d) shoulders e) knees

233. The muscles are the active agents of motion and

a) concentration b) communication c) contraction
d) complementation e) compensation

234. Three basic methods of studying the muscles are the ... on animals, on a living human body and on the corpse.

a) experiment work b) experimental work c) experimentally work
d) experimentation work e) experimentalizing work

235. All the muscles are divided into three basic groups: long, ... and wide muscles.

a) fusiform b) narrow c) short d) visceral e) intrinsic

236. In the adult the muscles form about 35-40 per cent of the

a) muscle weight b) body muscle c) muscle cell d) muscle tissue
e) body weight

237. The muscles ... by a mass of muscle cells.

a) are covered b) are supported c) are based d) are formed e) are connected

238. The muscles are held together by

a) the connective tissue b) the fluid tissue c) the tendon
d) the muscular tissue e) the soft tissue

239. The total length of all the blood vessels (arteries, veins, etc) in one body is 96,560 kilometres – that's enough ... twice.

a) to go around the world b) to travel for your health c) to run like a deer
d) to walk up and down e) to wander over the country-side

240. Endothelium is the inner ... of all the vessels.

a) living b) limit c) lumen d) linking e) lining

241. Your stomach can ... like a balloon.

a) strike b) struggle c) stream d) strip e) stretch

242. If you laid all the intestines in a human body end to end, their ... would be over ten metres.

a) longitude b) long c) longevity d) length e) longitudinal

243. The five ... senses are: sight, hearing, taste, touch and smell.

a) basis b) basically c) basing d) basic e) base

244. When we feel very sad or happy, we cry – and ... 3 litres of tears per year.

a) product b) producing c) produce d) productive e) productively

245. If one sitting or lying , one makes 16-20 respirations ... minute.

a) at b) per c) for d) in e) after

246. Your stomach has ... fluids which pour in from tiny glands in the sides of the stomach.

a) digest b) digestion c) digestive d) digesting e) digested

247. When you get cold, “goose bumps” pop up on your skin – these little bumps are actually tiny muscles holding your hair erect in an effort ... you.

a) to warn b) to warm c) to wonder d) to worry e) to weep

248. On your eyelids the skin is only 0.5 mm thick, but on the soles of your ... it's 6 mm thick.

a) toes b) hands c) fingers d) feet e) arms

249. If the skin of an adult were peeled off and spread out flat, it would ... 2 square metres – or about the size of a twin bed.

a) come b) compose c) cover d) contain e) consist

250. After you have chewed your food, your epiglottis closes and your throat pushes the food down into your

a) colon b) stomach c) esophagus d) rectum e) pancreas

251. Can you tell me which of the vertebrae have the form ... from the others?

a) differ b) different c) difference d) differed e) indifferent

252. Why does your face have to look and feel ... a thermometer when your cheeks suddenly turn bright and warm?

a) so b) as c) either d) like e) though

253. The tonsils may get infected themselves because they can't always fight the germs

a) successfully b) usefully c) fruitfully d) helpfully e) aimfully

254. The hair on our heads helps keep us warm and ... us from head injuries.

a) protectful b) protection c) protecting d) protect e) protectfully

255. The hairs in our eyebrows, eyelashes, nostrils and ears ... as filters, helping to keep out dust and other irritating particles.

a) active b) acting c) action d) act e) actively

256. One ... that red corpuscles have two physical features which are very important in the function of respiration.

a) likes b) knows c) suspects d) complains e) estimates

257. The right ventricle is triangular in ... and has thick walls.

a) forms b) forming c) formed d) form e) formation

258. The right ... is larger than the left one, but the walls of the left ... are thicker than those of the right one.

a) atrium ... atrium b) atrium ... ventricle c) atrium ... chamber
d) ventricle ... chamber e) ventricle ... atrium

259. At the point of origin of the aorta in the left ventricle, another valve is located; it is called the ... valve of the aorta.

a) mitral b) semilunar c) aortic d) pulmonary e) tricuspid

260. Tonsils are located in the walls of your throat on either side of the

a) hard palate b) soft palate c) uvula d) palatine arches e) root of the tongue

261. After running hard on a hot day, your body is covered with

a) mucus b) blood c) saliva d) urine e) sweat

262. Your body likes to be at one ... temperature – 36.6⁰C, and it's always making adjustments to stay there.

a) concise b) constituent c) concentrated d) conservative e) constant

263. Shame, nervousness, ... and other emotions can also cause you to blush.

a) movement b) development c) achievement d) excitement e) improvement

264. There are ... causes of temperature, but the most common one is an infection.

- a) much b) many c) little d) few e) a few

265. There are two intestines in our body – the small and the large intestine but in fact they are one single, long

- a) tune b) turn c) tube d) tumbler e) tunnel

266. The total length of all the ... in one body is 96.560 kilometres.

- a) blood vessels b) muscle cells c) skeleton bones
d) skin cells e) body muscles

267. The alimentary canal includes the mouth,, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine and rectum.

- a) phage b) phantom c) phimosis d) pharynx e) phylaxis

268. In the ... the principals organs are the stomach, the liver, the spleen, the intestines, the kidneys, the gallbladder and the bladder.

- a) pelvic cavity b) mouth cavity c) thoracic cavity
d) nasal cavity e) abdominal cavity

269. These cavities form the entrance to the digestive and respiratory tracts respectively .

- a) the mouse and nose b) the skull and abdomen c) the thorax and the skull
d) the nose and abdomen e) the orbit and skull

270. The nasal cavities are lined with ... and membranes that secrete mucus.

- a) bile vessels b) blood vessels c) major vessels
d) lymphatic vessels e) anastomotic vessels

271. The liver is a reddish brown organ with four lobes of ... size and shape.

- a) unfilled b) unusual c) unresponsive d) unexpected e) unequal

272. A human liver ... weighs 1.44–1.66 kg and is a soft, pinkish-brown, triangular organ.

- a) clearly b) subsequently c) normally d) interestingly e) historically

273. The liver ... to the right of the stomach and ... the gallbladder.

- a) lies ... overlies b) sets ... oversets c) builds ... overbuilds

d) comes ... overcomes e) grows ... overgrows

274. These blood vessels ... into capillaries, which then lead to a lobule.

a) submit b) subdivide c) subside d) substitute e) substantiate

275. Each lobule is made up of millions of ... which are the basic metabolic cells.

a) somatic cells b) peptic cells c) hepatic cells

d) lymphatic cells e) pancreatic cells

276. The ... is a glandular organ in the digestive system and endocrine system of vertebrates; in human, it is located in the abdominal cavity behind the stomach.

a) bladder b) spleen c) liver d) pancreas e) gallbladder

277. It is an endocrine gland producing several important hormones, including insulin, glycogen, and pancreatic polypeptide which ... in the blood.

a) circulated b) circulating c) circulate d) circulation e) circulatory

278. The pancreas is also a digestive organ, secreting ... containing digestive enzymes that assist digestion and absorption of nutrients in the small intestine.

a) joint juice b) digestive juice c) gastric juice

d) intestinal juice e) pancreatic juice

279. ... at the rear of the abdominal cavity in the retroperitoneum, the kidneys receive blood from the paired renal arteries, and drain into the paired renal veins.

a) locate b) located c) locating d) location e) localization

280. The asymmetry within the abdominal cavity ... typically results in the right kidney being slightly lower than the left, and left kidney being located slightly more medial than the right.

a) caused by the bladder b) caused by the stomach c) caused by the spleen

d) caused by the liver e) caused by the gallbladder

281. All the blood in our bodies passes through the kidneys several times a day, and the kidneys' function is ... the blood.

a) to find b) to fill c) to filter d) to found e) to form

282. The kidneys remove wastes, control the body's ..., and regulate the balance of electrolytes.

- a) genetic balance b) caloric balance c) chemical balance
d) fluid balance e) nitrogen balance

283. The spleen is an organ similar in structure to a large lymph node, and acts primarily as a

- a) blood sugar b) blood cell c) blood gas d) blood tissue e) blood filter

284. The spleen, in healthy adult humans, is approximately 7 centimetres to 14 centimetres in ... , it usually weighs between 150 grams and 200 grams.

- a) long b) length c) growth d) grow e) strength

285. A hollow ... and distensible (or elastic) organ, the bladder sits on the pelvic floor.

- a) vascular b) cellular c) ventricular d) muscular e) corpuscular

286. It is almost impossible to give an exact ... for the volume of the human bladder, but different sources mention 500 mL.

- a) measure b) measurement c) measuring d) measured e) measureless

287. We know that the nerves carry ... to the brain.

- a) impacts b) impulses c) imbalances d) impressions e) impediments

288. In the spinal cord and brain, the nerve cells ... with each other by their ... fibers.

- a) connect ... connective b) connection ... connecting
c) connected ... connection d) connective ... connect e) connects ... connectively

289. The cerebellum is the centre for ... as a team.

- a) making your muscles work b) made your muscles worked
c) working your muscles make d) making your muscles worked
e) made your muscles working

290. The vertebral column serving as the main supporting ... is composed of a number of separate bones, the vertebrae.

- a) structurally b) structural c) structure d) structuring e) structured

291. The arm contains only one large bone – the humerus; the forearm ... of two bones , the radius and the ulna.

- a) is contained b) is consisted c) is considered d) is covered e) is composed

292. Histology is the study of cells and tissues; it deals with the structure and work of cells, corpuscles and other ... important structures.

- a) virtually b) respectively c) physically d) vitally e) separately

293. The thorax is separated from the abdomen by a dome-shaped sheet of muscles known as the

- a) diagram b) diagnostics c) diaphragm d) diagonal e) doalogue

294. The uppermost part of the ... articulates on the sides with the clavicle and ribs, while the lower, narrower portion is attached to the diaphragm and abdominal muscles.

- a) stela b) stem c) step d) sternum e) stenton

295. The last five pairs are called ... because instead of joining the sternum directly they converge and join the seventh rib at a point before the sternum is reached.

- a) factitive ribs b) failed ribs c) faint ribs d) fair ribs e) false ribs

296. Healthy muscles are said to have good muscle tone, but not all muscles are healthy because various disorders may ... them.

- a) affect b) afford c) affront d) affiliate e) affirm

297. Sinuses, or air cavities, are located in specific places within the cranial bones ... and warm and moisten air as it passes through.

- a) to liberate the cranium b) to lighten the cranium c) to lift the cranium
d) to light the cranium e) to link the cranium

298. There are two ... bones which form the base of the roof and upper part of the sides of the cranium.

- a) skeletal b) lateral c) parietal d) visceral e) septal

299. There are four types of blood labeled A,B,O or AB; each person has a particular blood type, depending on the ... composition of his blood.

- a) detected b) decided c) detailed d) demonstrated e) declared

300. Blood group O is known as the “universal donor blood” because it can be given in limited quantities to any recipient; blood group AB is called the “universal recipient” because it can accept limited ... from any other group.

- a) blood analyses b) blood cells c) blood vessels
 d) blood types e) blood transfusions

301. According to their functions different organs of the human body ... into several systems: the bones, the muscular system, the alimentary tract, the respiratory system, the urogenital system, the vascular system, and the nervous system.

- a) divided b) was divided c) were divided d) are divided e) will be divided

302. Man ... of dreams and bones (David Mallett).

- a) is making b) makes c) has made d) making e) is made

303. The spinal column ... by the vertebrae.

- a) formed b) has formed c) is formed d) forming e) is forming

304. The human skeleton ... of 200 bones.

- a) is composed b) composing c) composed d) is composing e) composes

305. Seven cervical vertebrae ... the cervical part of the spine.

- a) are composed b) composing c) composed d) is composing e) compose

306. The upper extremity ... with the trunk by the shoulder girdle.

- a) connected b) is connected c) connecting d) is connecting e) connects

307. The skull ... by the cranial and facial bones.

- a) forms b) formed c) forming d) is formed e) is forming

308. The pelvis ... the lower extremity with the trunk .

- a) is connected b) connected c) connecting d) is connecting e) connects

309. The chest ... of the breastbone and 24 ribs.

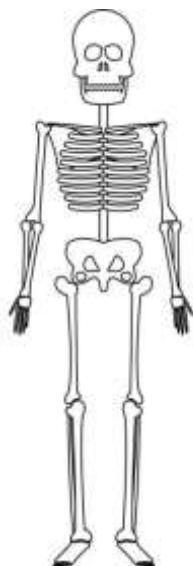
- a) composes b) composing c) composed d) is composing
 e) is composed

310. On each side of the chest the breastbone ... with seven ribs.

- a) is connected b) connected c) connecting d) is connecting
 e) connects

311. The upper extremity ... by the arm, forearm, and hand.

- a) forming b) formed c) is formed d) forms
 e) is forming



312. The bones of the skull ... with the cervical vertebrae.

- a) are connected b) connected c) connecting d) are connecting e) connect

313. The large cavity in the skull ... the cranial cavity.

- a) called b) is called c) calling d) is calling e) calls

314. In the girls the spine grows ... to the age of fifteen.

- a) less rapidly b) more slowly c) quickly d) most rapidly e) slowly

315. The vertebra is a small bone which is formed by ... body and ... arch.

- a) the ... the b) a ... the c) the ... a d) a ... a e) - ... -

316. The cartilages of three other ribs are connected with ... other and with the seventh rib.

- a) one b) every c) each d) some e) any

317. In the spinal column there are seven cervical vertebrae, twelve thoracic vertebrae, five lumbar, five sacral vertebrae and from one to five vertebrae which ... the coccyx.

- a) forming b) forms c) form d) are forming e) are formed

318. Twenty six bones of the skull are connected together so firmly that it is very difficult ... them.

- a) separate b) to separate c) separated d) to be separated e) to be separating

319. ... oval bodies, the lumbar vertebrae are the largest vertebrae in the spinal column.

- a) having b) to have c) have d) had e) had had

320. The eleventh and the twelfth ribs ... with neither the breastbone nor other ribs, they are free.

- a) are not connected b) connected c) connecting
d) are connected e) are not connecting

321. Ask your friend if cartilages connect the joints.

- a) Do cartilages connect the joints? b) Are cartilages connect the joints?
c) Have cartilages connect the joints? d) Did cartilages connect the joints?
e) Will cartilages connect the joints?

322. Ask your friend if the shoulder girdle connects the upper extremity with the trunk?

- a) Is shoulder girdle connecting the upper extremity with the trunk?
- b) Do the shoulder girdle connect the upper extremity with the trunk?
- c) Does the shoulder girdle connect the upper extremity with the trunk?
- d) Did the shoulder girdle connect the upper extremity with the trunk?
- e) Has the shoulder girdle connected the upper extremity with the trunk?

323. Ask your friend if the chest is composed of the breastbone and 24 ribs.

- a) Is the chest composed of the breastbone and 24 ribs?
- b) Does the chest compose of the breastbone and 24 ribs?
- c) Has the chest composed of the breastbone and 24 ribs?
- d) Did the chest compose of the breastbone and 24 ribs?
- e) Will the chest be composed of the breastbone and 24 ribs?

324. Ask your friend if the man has two lower extremities.

- a) Has the man two lower extremities?
- b) Did the man have two lower extremities?
- c) Is the man having two lower extremities?
- d) Do the man have two lower extremities?
- e) Will the man have two lower extremities?

325. My fellow-student asks me if each rib ... of a head, neck and body.

- a) composed
- b) compose
- c) composes
- d) is composed
- e) will be composed

326. I do not remember if the ribs ... with the breastbone by cartilages or by ligaments.

- a) connected
- b) were connected
- c) are connected
- d) connect
- e) are connecting

327. Muscles cause various parts of the body

- a) to be moved
- b) to move
- c) to have moved
- d) to have been moved
- e) to be moving

328. Skeletal muscles control movement; they are attached to ... bones by ... bands of strong, fibrous tissue (tendons), and many operate in groups.

- a) the ... a
- b) - ... -
- c) the ... -
- d) - ... a
- e) a ... a

329. Involuntary muscles operate ... internal organs, such as ... heart, and work constantly, even while we are asleep.

a) the ... the b) - ... - c) - ... the d) - ... a e) the ... a

330. The type of a muscle depends ... its structure and functions.

a) because b) to c) from d) at e) on

331. All the muscles are divided into three basic groups: long, short and wide muscles; the free extremities are formed by the long muscles, wide muscles lay on the trunk, the walls of the body cavities ... by wide muscles.

a) are forming b) form c) forming d) are formed e) were formed

332. Some muscles ... according to the structure of their fibers, e.g. radiated muscles; others according to their uses, e.g. extensors, or according to their direction, e.g. oblique.

a) called b) were called c) calling d) were calling e) have called

333. Some short muscles, of which stapedius is the smallest muscle in the human body, ... facial musculature.

a) to form b) forming c) are forming d) form e) are formed

334. The vessels carrying blood ... and ... the tissues of the body compose the general system.

a) at ... from b) to ... of c) at ... to d) from ... in e) to ... from

335. The right lung is about fifteen per cent ... than the left one.

a) heavier b) heaviest c) more heavier d) the most heaviest e) the heavier

336. If one sitting or lying, one makes 16-20 respirations ... minute.

a) in b) at c) for d) per e) after

337. The cartilages belong to these ribs.

a) these ribs' cartilages b) these rib's cartilages c) these ribs cartilage's
d) these ribs cartilages' e) these cartilages' ribs

338. ... you tell me which of the vertebrae have the form different from the others?

a) may b) can c) must d) should e) ought

339. The skin is one of the body's largest organs and ... of two layers: the outer epidermis and an inner layer, the dermis.

a) is made up b) are making up c) will be made up
d) have been made up e) have been making up

340. ... skin forms ... barrier against harmful substances and germs.

a) the ... the b) the ... a c) a ... a d) a ... the e) - ...-

341. A new baby can ... black and white and sometimes red.

a) seen b) be seen c) saw d) see e) sees

342. The size of the pupil changes according to the amount of light ... the eye.

a) enters b) enter c) entering d) entered e) has entered

343. The eyes ... by the bony sockets in the skull.

a) protect b) are protected c) protecting d) are protecting e) will protect

344. The eyelids and delicate membranes ... conjunctiva protect the front of the eyes.

a) call b) calling c) to call d) called e) are calling

345. The cell is ... independent unit in the body containing all ... essential properties of life.

a) - ... - b) the ... a c) the ... the d) an ... - e) an ... the

346. The tissue ... an outer layer of epithelial tissue and an inner one of connective tissue.

a) had b) has c) is having d) have e) shall be having

347. Just beneath the skin there is a layer ... connective tissue.

a) compose b) is composed of c) composed of
d) composing from e) has been composed from

348. The skin and the fascia form ... for the muscles, bones and internal organs.

a) a protective covering b) a protected covering c) a protection cover
d) a covering protective e) a cover protection

349. There are four classical muscles ... mastication.

a) in b) on c) at d) with e) of

350. During mastication, three muscles are responsible for adduction of the jaw, and one muscle ... to abduct it.

a) help b) helps c) helping d) helped e) has helped

- 351.** All four muscles ... the jaw laterally.
 a) moving b) moved c) are moving d) move e) have moved
- 352.** In humans, the mandible, or lower jaw, ... to the temporal bone of the skull.
 a) connect b) connected c) is connected d) connecting e) is connecting
- 353.** The mandible is the only bone ... moves during mastication and other activities, such as talking.
 a) what b) when c) where d) that e) if
- 354.** The facial muscles are a group of striated skeletal muscles ... by the facial nerve that, among other things, control facial expression.
 a) innervate b) innervated c) innervating d) are innervated e) are innervating
- 355.** The facial muscles are subcutaneous muscles that ... from the surface of the skull bone, and insert on the skin of the face.
 a) originating b) originated c) have originated d) are originated e) originate
- 356.** In human anatomy, the orbicularis oris muscle is a complex of muscles in the lips that ... the mouth.
 a) encircle b) encircles c) encircling d) is encircling e) is encircled
- 357.** It is one of the muscles ... in the playing all brass and some woodwind instruments because it closes the mouth and puckers the lips when it contracts.
 a) used b) are used c) have used d) use e) using
- 358.** Babies are occasionally born without one or both sides of this particular muscle, ... a slight droop to the affected side of the face.
 a) result in b) resulted in c) resulting in d) results in e) having resulted in
- 359.** Lungs ... very important function of vital activity known as respiration.
 a) fulfilled b) fulfills c) is fulfilling d) to fulfill e) fulfill
- 360.** What ... between the two layers of the pleural membrane?
 a) can one see b) see can one c) must one see d) is one see e) may one see
- 361.** The colour of the lungs in children is rosy-pink but in adults they ... grey, dark-grey or black.
 a) may to be b) must be c) is d) may be e) had to be

362. During our respiration air ... rhythmically into and out of the air passages in the lungs.

a) pass b) passes c) are passing d) to passes e) shall be passing

363. The alimentary canal ... the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine and rectum.

a) includes b) include c) are including d) to include e) be including

364. The organs of the digestive system ... the serous coat, the peritoneum.

a) are covered b) covered with c) are covered with
d) to be covered with e) is covered by

365. Important structures of the mouth are the tongue ... the end organ for taste and the teeth which divide and mix the food.

a) who contains b) which contains c) contained
d) which to contain e) which containing

366. The large intestine ... a thin-walled muscular tube about 7 meters long.

a) has been b) been c) being d) are e) is

367. The liver ... bile and fulfills many other important functions, such as stimulation of red bone marrow, production of fibrinogen, glycogenetic function and others.

a) secreted b) secret c) secreting d) secrets e) have been secreted

368. There are blood vessels and nerves in our teeth by means of which ... of them take place.

a) the feeding and growing b) are feeding and growing
c) is feeding and growing d) fed and grown e) to feed and grow

369. Depending on the form and function our teeth ... into four groups: they are incisors, cuspids, biocuspids and molars.

a) is divided b) are divided c) divided d) to be divided e) divide

370. The tooth has a hard outer covering ... a central pulp cavity.

a) what surrounds b) who surrounds c) which surround
d) which to surround e) which are surrounding

371. The nervous cells of the cortex are the most delicate of all the cells of the human body, ... ?

a) aren't they b) doesn't it b) don't they d) haven't they e) who knows

372. On ... way from the fifth thoracic vertebra to about the level of the last thoracic vertebra it is called the thoracic aorta.

a) her b) its c) their d) our e) his

373. In the spinal column there are seven cervical vertebrae, twelve thoracic vertebrae, five lumbar, five sacral vertebrae and from one to five vertebrae ... form the coccyx.

a) whom b) where c) when d) whose e) which

374. Cranial and facial bones form the skull, ... ?

a) isn't it b) doesn't it c) don't they d) aren't they e) haven't they

375. ... muscles were called according to the structure of their fibers, for example radiated muscles; others according to their uses, for example extensors or according to their direction, for example oblique.

a) - b) any c) no d) some e) all

376. The vascular system ... of three groups of vessels – arteries, veins and capillaries.

a) consist b) consisted c) consisting d) consists e) will consist

377. Blood ... from right side to left side via the lungs only.

a) travels b) is traveling c) traveled d) has traveled e) is traveled

378. Arteries are muscular blood vessels that carry ... blood away from ... heart.

a) - ... the b) the ... - c) the ... a d) - ... a e) - ... -

379. ... arteriole is ... small artery that extends and leads to capillaries.

a) a ... a b) the ... the c) the ... a d) an ... a e) a ... an

380. Capillaries are ... smallest of ... body's vessels.

a) - ... the b) the ... the c) - ... the d) the ... a e) - ... -

381. ... "capillary bed" is ... network of capillaries present throughout the body.

a) the ... the b) the ... a c) a ... the d) - .. the e) the ... -

382. The artery walls are thick so that when blood enters under pressure the walls ... expand.

a) could b) had to c) can d) might e) should

383. Capillaries are very prevalent in the body – ... total surface area is about 6,300 square meters.

a) its b) his c) our d) their e) your

384. The walls of capillaries are composed of a single layer ... cells, the endothelium.

a) with b) in c) at d) on e) of

385. ... heart beats roughly 100,000 times per day, sending blood on its journey around ... body.

a) the ... the b) a ... a c) a ... the d) the ... a e) the ... –

386. ... interesting fact is that different types of cells last for different lengths of ... time.

a) - ... - b) an ... - c) the ... the d) the ... a e) a ... the

387. There are over 50 billion cells in every adult human being, and millions of ... die every second.

a) that b) those c) this d) these e) their

388. There are ... than 600 muscles in your body, over 100 of which are in your face.

a) the more b) more c) most d) the most e) many

389. Old skin cells are constantly replaced by new ... , that's why suntans gradually fade after holidays.

a) two b) one c) ones d) the first e) cells

390. You have noticed that people differ a lot in the color of their skin – these differences ... by the amount of one pigment, melanin.

a) have caused b) caused c) cause d) are caused e) causing

391. The average human being ... over three litres of tears per year.

a) producing b) is producing c) has produced d) produced e) produces

392. Your diaphragm is the layer of muscle that ... your lungs from your stomach.

a) separates b) separated c) separating d) has separated e) is separating

393. The diaphragm normally expands ... we breathe in and contracts when we breathe out.

a) since b) before c) when d) during e) within

394. The brain, via the phrenic nerve, sends signals to the diaphragm each time a movement

a) required b) is required c) requiring d) is requiring e) requires

395. The phrenic nerve which runs right down the spine is a very sensitive nerve, and if anything upsets its rhythm or irritates it, it affects regular breathing and the hiccups

a) begins b) to begin c) begin d) is begun e) began

396. Do you know that the nervous system of the human being has about ten times ... nervous cells than the number of all people in the world?

a) most b) many c) much d) more e) the most

397. Do you know that the stimuli pass into the brain ... the spinal cord very rapidly – about 100 m per second?

a) from b) between c) along d) across e) through

398. Your brain is made up of two halves that ... by a thick tube of nerves.

a) is joined b) are joined c) was joined d) have joined e) are joining

399. Your tongue ... with tiny taste buds that are made up of small receptor cells.

a) covering b) has been covered c) is covered d) is covering e) was covered

400. A baby has about twenty baby teeth, but as you grow, your mouth ... bigger, and so you need bigger teeth and more of them.

a) get b) is getting c) got d) gets e) has got

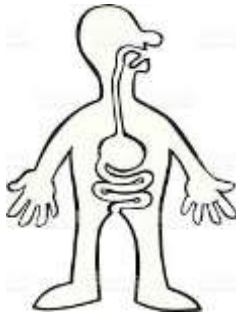
401. The first baby tooth falls out when you are 6 or 7, and they ... falling out until you are almost a teenager.

a) to keep b) keep c) are keeping d) are kept e) have kept

402. As you lose each baby tooth, a permanent tooth takes its place – it ... a long time to get all your permanent teeth.

a) will take b) take c) takes d) is taking e) is taken

- 403.** The molars at the very back of your mouth are called wisdom teeth because they ... until you are between 18 and 20 years old.
- a) don't appear b) didn't appear c) will not appear
d) aren't appeared e) have not appeared
- 404.** Veins ... blood to the heart.
- a) carry b) carries c) is carrying d) are carrying e) have carried
- 405.** The nervous system is a communication network that lets almost every part of your body ... messages to another part.
- a) sends b) send c) sent d) be sent e) be sending
- 406.** Nerves are the telephone lines which ... information as electrical impulses.
- a) are carrying b) carried c) carries d) are carried e) carry
- 407.** Your tonsils become ... because of the job they do.
- a) infected b) infecting c) to infect d) infect e) infects
- 408.** Tonsils' job is ... white blood cells to fight the germs that get into your body through your mouth.
- a) made b) make c) to make d) makes e) making
- 409.** The hairs in our eyebrows, eyelashes, nostrils and ears ... as filters, helping to keep out dust and other irritating particles.
- a) act b) acting c) acted d) has acted e) are acting
- 410.** How ... cells reproduce? - By splitting in two.
- a) are b) does c) do d) were e) will
- 411.** Blood ... in the skin through tiny blood vessels called capillaries.
- a) flows b) is flowing c) is flown d) flew e) flow
- 412.** When you are embarrassed the nerves cause the capillaries to suddenly expand and fill with blood ... your cheeks turn bright red.
- a) is making b) made c) making d) is made e) are made
- 413.** Your body likes to be at one constant temperature – 36.6; sweating is the way your body ... excess heat to stay cool.
- a) release b) is releasing c) is released d) releases e) will release



- 414.** You sneeze when the dust and dirt collect and bother the inside ... your nose.
a) on b) into c) at d) with e) of
- 415.** The surface of your body ... with sweat glands, there are larger ones under your arms, on the palms of your hands, and on the soles of your feet.
a) covers b) is covered c) is covering d) has covered e) will be covered
- 416.** When your body cools itself, the sweat glands ... the skin with a salty water.
a) cover b) covering c) are covering d) are covered e) will cover
- 417.** Perhaps the worst thing about ... is having a temperature: you feel hot, tired, thirsty and headachy.
a) being ill b) to be ill c) been ill d) having ill e) having been ill
- 418.** Temperature is not usually serious but in some disease it can go so high that it ... very dangerous indeed.
a) has become b) to become c) is becoming d) becomes e) will become
- 419.** When you are young, your body ... bigger and stronger, but after 60 years or so, it starts to wear down.
a) will grow b) is growing c) grew d) is grown e) grows
- 420.** When people grow old, their movements ... down, energy level becomes lower, their senses grow weaker.
a) slow b) slows c) are slowing d) are slowed e) slowed
- 421.** Your brain ... growing in size when you are 15 years old.
a) will stop b) has stopped c) stops d) is stopping e) is stopped
- 422.** These days, people are healthier and ... longer, and 40 is still young.
a) live b) lives c) lived d) are living e) have lived
- 423.** It ... 48 hours for your body to completely digest one meal.
a) is taken b) is taking c) takes d) took e) to take
- 424.** Digestion begins in your mouth when you
a) chew b) chews c) are chewing d) were chewing e) will chew
- 425.** Whenever you take a bite of food, saliva ... into your mouth.

a) poured b) is pouring c) has poured d) pours e) will pour

426. Your gullet is a tube that ... from the back of your mouth to your stomach.

a) led b) is leading c) leads d) has led e) will lead

427. After you swallow your meal, your stomach closes at each end and the food ... get out.

a) can not b) must not c) should not d) might not e) doesn't have to

428. The stomach is a ... and mixing reservoir.

a) retain b) retained c) to retain d) are retaining e) retaining

429. Your stomach has digestive fluids which ... in from tiny glands in the sides of the stomach.

a) pour b) pours c) are pouring d) are poured e) has poured

430. Food ... the digestive tract via the mouth, which leads into the gullet.

a) will enter b) has entered c) enters d) entering e) entered

431. The epiglottis, a flap ... the back of the throat, prevents food from entering the windpipe (trachea).

a) on b) at c) in d) by e) with

432. The esophagus conveys food ... the pharynx to the stomach.

a) to b) for c) forward d) from e) fourth

433. The brain and the spinal cord ... the central nervous system.

a) make up b) are making up c) are made up d) made up e) been made up

434. The nervous system ... billions of interconnected nerve cells (neurons) and is enclosed by three membranes (meninges).

a) containing b) contains c) contained d) has contained e) will contain

435. A clear fluid called cerebrospinal fluid ... around the brain and spinal cord.

a) flown b) is flowing c) flowing d) flew e) flows

436. The brain has three main structures: the cerebrum, which is concerned with thought, sensation, and conscious movement; the cerebellum, which coordinates movement, balance, and posture; and the brain stem, which ... basic functions such as breathing.

a) controls b) to control c) controlling d) controlled e) is controlled

- 437.** Dissecting the corpse the students ... one muscle from the other.
 a) will separate b) separated c) separates d) has separated e) separating
- 438.** The largest body organ is the skin, and the thickness of it
 a) has varied b) is varying c) varies d) will vary e) vary
- 439.** There are ... than 600 muscles in your body, over 100 of which are in your face.
 a) the more b) more c) most d) the most e) many
- 440.** Arteries have a thick wall ... of three layers.
 a) is consisted b) consists c) consisted d) consisting e) is consisting
- 441.** Light ... faster than sound.
 a) travels b) is traveling c) has traveled d) is traveled e) travel
- 442.** Blood flows to the skin through tiny blood vessels ... capillaries, and each capillary has nerves which control the flow of blood to the surface of the skin.
 a) are called b) called c) calling d) are calling e) calls
- 443.** Sweating is the way your body ... excess heat to stay cool.
 a) releases b) released c) is releasing d) is released e) has released
- 444.** As the sweat ... , your body becomes cooler.
 a) evaporating b) evaporated c) has evaporated d) had evaporated e) evaporates
- 445.** ... you ... that you sweat, or perspire, in very small amounts all the time?
 a) are ... known b) have ... known c) did ... know
 d) does ... know e) were ... known
- 446.** A human liver normally ... 1.44 – 1.66 kg and is a soft, pinkish-brown, triangular organ.
 a) weighs b) to weigh c) weighing d) weighed e) weigh
- 447.** It is ... the largest internal organ (the skin being the largest organ overall) ... the largest gland in the human body.
 a) and ... and b) both ... and c) either ... or
 d) neither ... nor e) as ... as
- 448.** The liver ... in the right upper quadrant of the abdominal cavity, resting just below the diaphragm.

a) locate b) located c) locating d) is located e) has located

449. The liver is connected to two large blood vessels, one ... the hepatic artery and one ... the portal vein.

a) called ... called b) called ... calling c) calling ... called
d) calling ... calling e) calls ... calls

450. The pancreas is the organ of digestive and endocrine systems ... lies in the abdomen, specifically the upper left abdomen.

a) what b) when c) where d) that e) whose

451. Anatomically, the pancreas ... into a head, a body, and a tail; it is about 15 cm long.

a) is dividing b) divided c) divide d) dividing e) is divided

452. The head of the pancreas is on the right side of the abdomen and ... to the duodenum through a small tube called the pancreatic duct.

a) connected b) is connected c) connect d) connecting e) is connecting

453. The kidneys are a pair of organs ... in the back of the abdomen, each kidney is about 4 to 5 inches long – about the size of a fist.

a) located b) are located c) locate d) locating e) are locating

454. There are two kidneys, one ... on each side of the spine.

a) be b) was c) is d) to be e) been

455. The right kidney ... just below the diaphragm and posterior to the liver, the left below the diaphragm and posterior to the spleen.

a) has sat b) sit c) sat d) is sitting e) sits

456. Each kidney ... urine into a ureter that empties into the urinary bladder.

a) excreted b) excretes c) has excreted d) is excreting e) will excrete

457. The urinary bladder is a muscular sac in the pelvis, just ... the pubic bone.

a) above and behind b) about and behind c) above and because
d) above and before e) about and before

458. When empty, the bladder is ... the size and shape of a pear.

a) almost b) always c) about d) also e) already

459. Urine ... in the kidneys, and travels down two tubes called ureters to the bladder.

a) is making b) makes c) has made d) is made e) will be made

460. The bladder stores urine, allowing urination ... infrequent and voluntary.

a) will be b) is c) was d) were e) to be

461. The bladder is lined by layers of muscle tissue that ... to accommodate urine.

a) stretched b) are stretched c) stretch d) stretching e) are stretching

462. Urine ... the bladder via the ureters and ... via the urethra.

a) enters ... exits b) entered ... exited c) has entered ... has exited
d) is entered ... is exited e) will enter ... will exit

463. You produce 1,5 liters of saliva every day. In your lifetime you will produce enough ... almost three 5m swimming pools.

a) to fall b) to fill c) to feel d) to full e) to fell

464. Water is found everywhere in our body, from the aorta to the

a) zygoma b) zygote c) zymase d) zoster e) zygite

465. Our bodies ... of more than 60 per cent water by weight; plus, certain tissues and organs have even higher concentrations of water, and the lungs contain even more – up to 90 per cent!

a) construct b) contain c) compare d) constitute e) consist

466. Our bodies have an intricate defense mechanism ... vital organs from periods of inadequate water – the body takes water from less vital areas (skin, joints, bones, etc) and gives it to the brain, heart, and other organs.

a) to process b) to produce c) to protect d) to protest e) to propose

467. We drink more but go to the bathroom more frequently, our urine grows more diluted, and by the end of the day we find ourselves with chapped lips and ...

a) dry skin b) coated tongue c) red nose d) wrinkled forehead e) grey hair

468. This seems paradoxically in that while drinking water we are getting increasingly dehydrated. But it is not paradoxical – it is simply the consequence of the ... doing their work.

a) spleen b) kidney c) bladder d) stomach e) liver

469. Unfortunately, many people live their entire lives in this partially ... condition resulting in premature aging, stress on kidneys, arthritis, and a host of other health problems.

a) dehydrated b) debilitated c) debated d) decapitated e) decided

470. Do you wait to drink water until you ... ? According to experts, you are probably suffering from dehydration long before your brain tells you to drink something.

a) feel ill b) feel empty c) feel thirsty d) feel tired e) feel low

471. It is important to drink water ... and consistently, even long before you feel thirsty.

a) reasonably b) really c) readily d) repeatedly e) regularly

472. It's hard to measure the exact amount of water you ... daily in food and drink, but if your urine is pale yellow, you're doing a good job. If it's a darker yellow, drink more H₂O.

a) consumed b) have consumed c) consuming

d) have been consumed e) have been consuming

473. The following recommendations from the World Health Organization are for daily water ... under normal environmental conditions: females – approximately nine 8-ounce glasses, males – approximately 12 8 ounce glasses.

a) intake b) inclination c) incidence d) interpretation e) incarnation

474. Most anatomy is learnt now by the students on their own bodies, and the functional aspect of the structures ... is stressed.

a) is studying b) study c) studying d) is studied e) studied

475. In physiology, most experiments are carried out on the human subject; reflex action, metabolism, etc. ... by the students on their own persons.

a) investigated b) investigate c) are investigated

d) investigating e) are investigating

476. Perhaps, the most obvious influence of the apprentice tradition ... in all these subjects in the striving, whenever possible, to avoid large classes and to give individual and personal tuition to small groups of students.

- a) seen b) sees c) see d) saw e) is seen

479. After a preliminary course of 3 months, in which the student learns under supervision how to question and examine the patient and to carry out simple investigations on the blood and urine, the students are divided into small groups, each of 6 or 8 persons, which ... as “firms”.

- a) known b) know c) knows d) are known e) knowing

480. Each firm ... to a member of the hospital staff who has an intern and a registrar (junior physician or surgeon) to assist him.

- a) accredit b) is accredited c) accrediting d) accredited e) is accrediting

481. The student now ... himself responsible for certain aspects of the care of four or five patients.

- a) finding b) found c) finds d) is found e) is finding

482. He must question the patient and write an account of the illness; he must examine the patient and record his findings; and he carries out the simple chemical investigations

- a) is required b) require c) requiring d) required e) is requiring

483. In case of difficulty he may ask help of the registrar who , in any case, checks the ... and points out any errors.

- a) student' notes b) student's note's c) students notes
d) students' notes' e) student's notes

484. The physician or surgeon in charge of the firm visits the patients with students, each student ... , and then he asks questions about the patients for which he is responsible.

- a) is questioned b) questioned c) questions d) questioning e) is questioning

485. Each firm is also responsible for an out-patient clinic, and here also every student takes an active responsibility in ... with the patients.

- a) deals b) deal c) dealing d) dealt e) is dealt

486. In addition to such visits with his own firm the teacher ... larger groups of students round the wards.

a) takes b) take c) took d) taken e) is taken

487. It is the custom to select cases of a similar type or dissimilar patients ... a particular important clinical point and to discuss the whole problem.

a) illustrate b) illustrating c) illustrated d) is illustrating e) is illustrated

488. The first firm to which the student ... is usually a medical firm.

a) attaching b) attach c) be attached d) attaches e) is attached

489. Thereafter he ... to a surgical firm, an obstetric firm, an ophthalmological firm, the clinical pathology unit and so on.

a) appoint b) is appointed c) appointed d) appoints e) is appointing

490. On the surgical firm the student not only carries out the duties ... above but he assists with operations, dresses the wounds after operation, and in the out-patient clinic takes part in the treatment of minor injuries and surgical conditions.

a) are mentioned b) mention c) mentioning d) have mentioned e) mentioned

491. During his appointment to the obstetric firm the students ... women both in hospital and in their own homes.

a) deliver b) delivers c) delivering d) delivered e) are delivered

492. It is compulsory ... all students to serve appointments in all branches of clinical medicine.

a) in b) for c) from d) on e) with

493. A student might wish to take some appointments and not others; he must, however, take all, and before he can enter for his final qualifying examination he must produce a certificate ... that he has discharged his duties satisfactory in every one of his clinical appointments.

a) has shown b) show c) shows d) shown e) showing

494. It ... thus be seen that the keynote of clinical teaching in Great Britain is to give the student a personal contact with sick persons.

a) would b) will c) shall d) should e) -

495. The third-year students had practice ... the Therapeutic Department ...
March.

a) at ... on b) on ... in c) at ... in d) in ... at e) in ... after

496. He ... experience in the field of medicine because he is a student now.

a) has no b) has any c) has some d) has something e) has an

497. During the academic year the students ... lectures on different subjects.

a) might attend b) may attend c) shall attend d) could attend e) must attend

498. At the end of each term the students ... take credit tests and examinations.

a) never b) often c) seldom d) always e) already

499. The course of study at the most institutes ... five years but doctors' training at
some departments takes 6 years.

a) last b) lasts c) is lasting d) to last e) shall be lasting

500. At the end of the third year all the students ... a six-weeks' practical training.

a) having b) has c) are having d) to have e) have

501. During the second practical training they ... as doctors' assistants at the
therapeutic, surgical and other departments.

a) work b) working c) are worked d) have worked e) have been working

502. The human mind treats a new idea the same way the body treats a strange
protein: ... rejects (P.B. Medawar)

a) it ... them b) we ... it c) he ... it d) it ... her e) it ... it

503. The future doctors ... good knowledge and practical experience.

a) must to have b) may have c) shall have d) have must e) must have

504. ... person may be a poor writer, he may be a bad painter or an actor but a man
cannot and must not be ... bad doctor.

a) a ... a b) - ... a c) the ... the d) a ... the e) the ... a

505. A good doctor must have not only deep knowledge of a particular field of
medicine such as surgery or therapy; he must love people and ... a kind heart.

a) having b) has c) to have d) have e) had

506. Anatomy is the science which describes the structure ... the human body.

a) at b) in c) on d) with e) of

507. How many faculties are there at your University? – ...

- a) Yes, there two faculties at our University
- b) We have two faculties at our University
- c) There are two faculties at our University
- d) There two faculties at our University
- e) There is neither Medical nor Pharmaceutical Faculty at our University

508. What department ... at?

- a) you study b) are you study c) have you study
- d) do you study e) did you studied

509. How many ... at the University?

- a) students study b) do students study c) are students study
- d) have students study e) students studying

510. ... foreign students ?

- a) Does University trains b) Do University train c) Do University trains
- d) Does University training e) Does University train

511. What countries ... ?

- a) do foreign students from b) have foreign students from
- c) from foreign students are d) are foreign students from
- e) from are foreign students

512. What languages ... ?

- a) the instruction at the University is given
- b) is given the instruction at the University
- c) given is the instruction at the University
- d) the instruction at the University given
- e) is the instruction at the University given

513. Campus university is a British term for a university situated on one site, ... student accommodation, teaching and research facilities, and leisure activities all together.

- a) with b) by c) on d) in e) without

514. ... the spate of Covid-19 outbreaks among students at the start of the university year inevitable in 2020?

a) is b) was c) does d) has e) do

515. Universities ... accept a level of risk and implement measures to minimise the transmission of coronavirus on the campus.

a) may b) can c) must d) are able to e) are allowed to

516. During the first two years medical students ... the basis of theoretical and practical medicine.

a) master b) masters c) to master d) master at e) to be mastered

517. During the three-years' period the students ... different diseases, to carry out laboratory analyses and to treat people for these diseases.

a) learns to diagnose b) learn diagnose c) learn to diagnose d) are learning to diagnose e) have been learning to diagnose

518. We ... different laboratory works and attend lectures in Biology, Chemistry, Histology and Physics.

a) to perform b) performs c) performing d) perform e) had to perform

519. It is useful to us to listen to the lectures because the professors always ... them clearly and scientifically.

a) deliver b) delivers c) to deliver d) has delivered e) has to deliver

520. At the end of the winter term we ... examinations in Physics and Chemistry.

a) will take b) will to take c) will took d) will be taken e) will taken

521. It is necessary for us to work hard during the whole academic year if we ... to pass our first examination session successfully, for "A good beginning makes a good ending".

a) don't want b) want c) wanted d) wants e) will want

522. Our students ... their practical training at many hospitals, polyclinics and other medical institutions of the city.

a) have b) has c) are having d) have had e) have been having

523. ... you ... Anatomy at school?

a) Did ... study b) Will ... study c) Were ... studying

d) Have ... studied e) Have ... been studied

524. What subjects do the students ... from the second year?

a) beginning to study b) begin study c) begin to study

d) begins to study e) begin to studying

525. Medical students must remember that often it will be difficult to diagnose a disease, sometimes it will be more difficult ... it.

a) to care b) to examine c) to reveal d) to protect e) to cure

526. ... your fellow-student live at the hostel or with his relatives?

a) does b) do c) is d) are e) has

527. I know my cousin ... the University and got an appointment to a village hospital.

a) to graduate from b) graduated from c) graduates from

d) had graduated from e) will graduate from

528. ... you get an increased or an ordinary stipend?

a) have b) does c) are d) do e) were

529. In the second year some students join the Physiology Scientific Society where they study the functions of the organs and systems, and this work ... them to understand the character of many diseases.

a) will help b) help c) helped d) has helped e) helping

530. Anatomy is more difficult than Biology, therefore Biology is

a) easier b) easily c) easy d) easiest e) ease

531. Many students ... at that lecture.

a) did not present b) were not present c) present d) presented e) will be present

532. My friend ... take part in sports event at our University.

a) would b) will c) do d) has e) does

533. ... specialists does the Medical University train?

a) whom b) when c) who d) what e) why

534. It ... half a year since I entered the University.

a) is b) were c) be d) am e) was

535. ... department do your friends study at?

a) that b) where c) which d) whose e) what

536. ... make noise, the lecturer is speaking.

a) do b) don't c) not d) no e) did

537. Our group ... displays better results than other groups.

a) already b) ever c) always d) just e) now

538. Your first year at University ... a lot of new experiences: living away from home, meeting new people and managing your own time.

a) present b) presents c) presenting d) presented e) is presenting

539. Having a college roommate is most people's first experience living with ... who is not related to them, and it comes with both benefits and challenges.

a) some b) somewhat c) somewhere d) something e) someone

540. Every day I have much interesting and necessary work to do, I always remember that ... lost time is never gained and that is why I do not like to waste even ... minute.

a) the ... - b) a ... the c) the ... the d) a ... - e) the ... a

541. Our future work ... deep knowledge and all our abilities.

a) won't require b) don't require c) will require d) required e) doesn't require

542. You are wrong, we ... English classes today.

a) had b) haven't c) hadn't d) has e) isn't having

543. There were 13 students on the roll but five of them ... or truanting the lesson.

a) were absent b) have been absent c) weren't absent

d) are absent e) aren't absent

544. Ten minutes into the lesson, and most of the class ... but only half of them have a pen or a pencil.

a) has gone b) has arrived c) has had breakfast d) has combed e) has washed

545. I became a student and I don't live at home with my parents – at this moment ... in a hostel.

a) I'm living b) I was living c) I will be living d) I have lived e) I live

546. I have read somewhere that life is ... short to learn English.

a) a lot of b) little c) much d) some e) too

547. After classes I often get tired and do not feel like ... my homework – I need a short rest.

- a) doing b) do c) to do d) done e) does

548. Scientific research ... that lying down is the best way to think.

- a) has shown b) shows c) showed d) is shown e) are shown

549. How many hours of homework ... you do every day? Does it help you at University?

- a) have b) do c) does d) are e) were

550. We are first-year students and ... perform operations.

- a) might not b) can c) could not d) can not e) have to

551. If you have a question, ... !

- a) it asks b) ask him c) your ask d) me ask e) ask it

552. ... at class is compulsory, but the afternoon social program is voluntary.

- a) attend b) attending c) attended d) attendance e) to attend

553. We ... our experimental work because it was too late.

- a) don't finish b) aren't finished c) finished
d) didn't finish e) weren't finishing

554. Yesterday from 3 p.m. till 6 p.m. we ... in the dissecting room.

- a) worked b) working c) are working d) are worked e) were working

555. His fellow-students ..., all day long they were ready to dissect corpses, to learn Latin terms in Anatomy.

- a) work hard b) work harder c) worked hard
d) work hardest e) worked hardest

556. What lecture ... next Monday?

- a) deliver b) was delivered c) is delivered d) be delivered e) will be delivered

557. The students ... a very interesting experiment at present.

- a) are doing b) is doing c) am doing d) were done e) have done

558. Last Monday, a group of senior-year-students ... some experiments on rats in the laboratory.

- a) do b) did c) does d) will do e) was doing

559. A vivarium (Latin, literally for "place of life") is an area, usually ... , for keeping and raising animals for observation or research.

- a) to enclose b) encloses c) enclosing d) enclosed e) enclose

560. Animals ... for research include mice, rats, rabbits, guinea pigs, hamsters, dogs, primates (including monkeys and chimpanzees) and cats.

- a) to use b) used c) use d) using e) uses

561. Animal experimentation, also ... as animal research and *in vivo* testing, is the use of non-human animals in experiments that seek to control the variables that affect the behavior or biological system under study.

- a) to know b) knew c) knowing d) knows e) known

562. Guinea pigs are known to be experimental animals in medicine but ... that they don't come from Guinea, nor are they pigs; they're South American rodents.

- a) do you know b) did you know c) had you known
d) haven't you known e) will you know

563. Experimental research with animals is usually conducted at universities, medical schools, pharmaceutical companies, focusing on developing fundamental knowledge of an organism or finding a cure for a disease.

- a) to focus b) focusing c) focuses d) focused e) focus

564. Like turtles, people ... to carry shells on their back, but lots of students carry loaded backpacks.

- a) designed b) are designed c) are not designed
d) are designing e) are not designing

565. A truly special teacher is very wise, and sees tomorrow in every (Anon)

- a) student eye b) student's eye c) students eye d) students' eye e) students eyes'

566. What a teacher writes on the blackboard of life can ... be erased. (Anon)

- a) just b) always c) often d) never e) seldom

567. It is the supreme art of the teacher to awaken joy ... creative expression and knowledge. (Albert Einstein)

- a) about b) with c) by d) on e) in

568. Every year many young people who really care for medicine ... medical universities and ... students.

- a) enter ... become b) enters ... become c) enter ... becoming
d) enter ... to become e) entered ... became

569. Some students ... at the hostels on campus, others prefer to rent rooms.

- a) lived b) lives c) live d) be living e) living

570. Every day the students ... much in classes, at the University laboratories and libraries.

- a) work b) works c) are working d) worked e) has worked

571. Do we have ... duster to clean the blackboard?

- a) no b) many c) any d) some e) few

572. Stop talking while other students ... to listen to the teacher!

- a) to try b) trying c) are trying d) tried e) have tried

573. As the students ... not ordinary but good doctors they must pay attention to modern medical literature.

- a) want becoming b) want to become c) wanted become
d) become wanted e) have to become

574. Already in the first year some students join ... scientific societies.

- a) students' b) student's c) of student d) students e) at student

575. The students don't know what their teacher said because they

- a) were listening b) weren't listening c) listening d) listened e) don't listen

576. The university rector ... a few quotations from Hippocratic Oath to jazz up his speech to the teachers and students.

- a) had used b) was used c) used d) was using e) using

577. Universities ... rule to facilitate a quality education in a respectful and safe environment.

- a) are making b) makes c) are made d) make e) have made

578. What distance do you make it ... the University?

- a) from here to b) from there to c) away from here
d) up to e) away from there

579. The dean fixed all the dates of ... examinations, but in addition to examinations we had some credit tests.

a) their b) our c) his d) her e) your

580. Exams are not ... things you will ever do in your life, no matter what your parents say.

a) more important b) most important c) the most important
d) the more important e) the least important

581. The fact is, pass or fail, you are ... than a grade on a piece of paper.

a) more b) the more c) most d) the most e) less

582. You do not have to possess an incredibly high IQ to pass exams – you do ... believe in yourself and your ability to work.

a) have to b) must c) are allowed to d) can e) be able to

583. Ninety per cent of people who take exams are mortally scared ... them; nobody wants to fail and ruin their lives.

a) at b) of c) with d) by e) because

584. ... you think of yourself as a no-hoper who's never passed an examination in your life?

a) would b) have c) will d) are e) do

585. If you can't concentrate in what you ... , take frequent breaks, preferably one break every forty minutes.

a) read b) have read c) are reading d) will read e) are read

586. Stop reading your textbook and think "calm", visualize a calm landscape, get up and walk about, or call a friend – do anything to distract yourself ... you feel better.

a) before b) until c) because d) after e) during

587. Rules banning the use of mobile phones at Universities ... not ... by every parent.

a) are ... supported b) do ... support c) have ... supported
d) will ... support e) had ... supported

588. Of course, mobile phones ... be ... from students' possession entirely.

- a) can not ... be banned b) should not ... be banned
c) are not ... be banned d) have not ... be banned e) had not ... be banned

589. The University supports the rule ... the use of mobile phones by students and staff in the classroom.

- a) bans b) is banning c) banning d) banned e) has banned

590. The teacher ... around from writing on the blackboard and found students text-messaging or otherwise playing with their phones.

- a) has turned b) was turning c) turn d) turned e) had turned

591. Mobile phones are status symbols for teenagers because when their phone rings while the teacher is talking, everyone

- a) will laugh b) is laughing c) has laughed d) is laughed e) laughs

592. Saying students can store their phones in the locker ... a joke – if they have phones, they're going to bring them to class.

- a) has b) are c) is d) had e) does

593. The bad teacher is very strict, very nervous, he doesn't smile and there is always a distance ... students.

- a) before b) between c) over d) of e) from

594. The good teacher believes in ... and makes me believe in

- a) me ... myself b) her ... herself c) him ... himself

- d) us ... themselves e) us ... ourselves

595. 1185 – Oxford University began; 1209 – just like the Boat Race, Cambridge ... second.

- a) came b) come c) comes d) has come e) had come

596. Oxford is one of the oldest universities in England; this university ... 32 colleges – 27 for men and 5 for women.

- a) having b) has c) is having d) had e) will have

597. Today, the course of medical education in Great Britain ... 5 to 6 years and the student usually commences the course at the University when he is 18 or 19 years of age.

- a) have lasted b) last c) lasted d) lasting e) lasts

598. The first year ... in a further study of chemistry, physics, and biology and at the end of this time he takes his first medical examination.

a) is spent b) spend c) spends d) spending e) was spent

599. After passing the examination, students study anatomy, physiology, biochemistry and pharmacology for a period of 18 months and then ... their second medical examination.

a) take b) takes c) took d) taken e) is taken

600. This scheme of education differs from that existing all over the world; but in practice, ... certain significant differences.

a) there are b) there was c) there is d) there were e) there will be

601. For example, relatively few lectures ... in the anatomy course; instruction is gained almost entirely from dissection.

a) give b) are given c) gave d) given e) giving

602. Each student usually ... the whole body.

a) is dissecting b) dissected c) dissect d) dissects e) dissecting

603. ... his own responsibility, a student dissects a particular region and then a demonstrator questions him on his findings and explains difficulties.

a) from b) on c) with d) at e) in

604. In the physiology course, although there are many lectures, all students ... numerous experiments for themselves.

a) carry out b) carried out c) are carried out
d) were carried out e) will carry out

605. They take an active part in numerous conferences, symposia, seminars which ... in Ukraine and abroad.

a) are held b) is held c) held d) hold e) holding

606. Last year our University ... scientific conference by the professional holiday – the Day of Medical Worker.

a) had organized b) organized c) have organized
d) has organized e) has been organized

607. How long ... your English classes at the Medical University usually ...?

- a) does ... last b) have ... lasted c) do ... last
d) are ... lasting e) are ... lasted

608. How long ... you ... English? - Since I was 7.

- a) have ... learnt b) did ... learn c) do ... learn
d) are ... learning e) have ... been learning

609. I'm going to read a lot of medical articles while I ... on holiday.

- a) am b) was c) am going to be d) would be e) will have been

610. Those of young people who are students in higher schools, who really want to achieve results, ... hard at school day after day,

- a) have studied b) have study c) are able to study
d) are allowed to study e) have to study

611. The average age of my friends is 32.75 – but that's only because the best friend ... is 80!

- a) I made this year b) I had made this year c) I will make this year
d) I was making this year e) I make this year

612. The people I ... have nice smiles and good auras.

- a) attracted b) am attracted c) am attracting d) attract e) was attracted

613. My friend never dates a girl who ... and No exceptions!

- a) drink ... smoke b) drank ... smoked c) drunk ... smoked
d) drinks ... smokes e) is drinking ... is smoking

614. Friends may come and go, but enemies

- a) accumulating b) accumulate c) accumulated
d) have accumulated e) accumulates

615. Working in group is very important: you learn to take decisions together for one single purpose and to rejoice together after ... success.

- a) having been achieved b) achieved c) achieving
d) having achieved e) achieve

616. Boys and girls usually gather together to study, play and perform various activities; thus, they ... to live in harmony with others.

- a) are learned b) learning c) learned d) are learning e) learn

617. Within a group, you'll discover that some have the same ideas as you have and are therefore ... to you.

- a) close b) closest c) closer d) the closer e) the closest

618. You find ... at ease with them and really feel a true bond of friendship with them.

- a) yourself b) myself c) itself d) himself e) themselves

619. What are the ingredients that bring you close ... another person? Maybe, common interests, understanding, trust.

- a) between b) at c) on d) to e) for

620. A true friend is not jealous and envious of your success, and true friendship is a feeling of mutual affection ... selfishness.

- a) with b) without c) of d) for e) in

621. The friendship that can come to an end never really ... (D.Syrus)

- a) begin b) began c) begun d) has begun e) begins

622. If other people's problems don't interest you, you can have trouble ... true friendship.

- a) finding b) find c) found d) having found e) finds

623. If students are interested in ... details of treating this disease, they can ask the lecturer.

- a) further b) farther c) furthest d) farthest e) more farther

624. The more you study, ... you will become.

- a) the smartest b) the more smart c) smarter
d) the more smarter e) the smarter

625. The lecturer delivered the lecture, and the student's audience ... through it.

- a) was yawning b) has yawned c) yawns d) has been yawning e) yawned

626. You should work ... if you want to become a skilled specialist in the field of medicine.

- a) hardest b) hardly c) harder d) the harder e) the hardest

627. Medical scientist ... to perform lots of experiments on animals before he succeeded in making discovery.

a) must b) had to c) can d) could e) was able

628. ... you attend the last lecture on the key problems in modern medicine?

a) Have b) Do c) Did d) Had e) Were

629. The students ... successfully ... their examinations today.

a) have ... passed b) had ... passed c) will ... pass

d) are ... passing e) are ... passing

630. Are you learning English because you'll ... get a better job?

a) can b) must c) be allowed to d) be able to e) have to

631. At seventeen ... want to go out and have fun, have your private and social life, have a boyfriend or a girlfriend, maybe start a serious relationship.

a) he b) you c) she d) it e) they

632. Young men think old men fools, and old men ... young men to be so.

a) know b) knew c) to be known d) have known e) are known

633. When he was a student, he was a bit of a hippy: long hair, a beard, a bit smelly, a bit dirty; then he ... a teacher.

a) become b) became c) becoming d) has become e) had become

634. Two students in our group always raise ... hands.

a) our b) her c) his d) their e) its

635. The teacher said one thing, but the textbook said ... else. I didn't know what to do. I was confused.

a) anything b) some c) any d) something e) nothing

636. We ... that the lecture would be really interesting. Unfortunately, it did not live up to expectations. We couldn't hear the lecturer's voice and the slides were very blurry.

a) have hoped b) had hoped c) has hoped d) hoped e) hope

637. Tell me and I'll forget. Show me and I Involve me and I'll understand!

a) may not remember b) must remember c) must not remember

d) can not remember e) can remember

638. We have a set of guidelines for every student: hard work, enjoying learning, really believing that you will be successful, really wanting to learn, getting praise from your teachers, being realistic about the progress you

- a) can b) can make c) can made d) could made e) will be able to do

639. Students often need ... extra push in studies.

- a) the b) this c) that d) these e) those

640. A teacher can learn many things from his students. ... , for instance.

- a) Has he many patience b) How many has he patience
c) How many patience he has d) He has how many patience
e) How many has patience he

641. In today's world, we all know that our diet ... our health and more people are watching what they eat.

- a) affect b) affected c) affecting d) affects e) will affect

642. Food companies have ... started to use ingredients in their products which will offer extra health benefits to their customers.

- a) ever b) always c) often d) seldom e) already

643. Too much fat can make you overweight, and over time, this can cause your arteries to get ... and lead to heart disease.

- a) block b) blocked c) blocks d) blocking e) to be blocked

644. For most of us, the idea of soup which stops us getting ill, or crisps which relax us seems like ... from a science-fiction film.

- a) something b) anything c) thing d) nothing e) everything

645. Nevertheless, functional foods are becoming increasingly popular and supporters feel that it won't be long before there are foods which ... cancer, protect eyesight and much more.

- a) prevented b) to prevent c) preventing d) prevent e) prevents

646. Your mouth contains bacteria which feed on any tiny pieces of food and drink

- a) left on your tooth b) leaving on your teeth c) leaving on your tooth
d) having left on your teeth e) left on your teeth

647. Sugar gives you energy but ... other benefit.

- a) has b) has no c) has any d) have no e) had no

648. ... , you're able to start making your own decisions about a lot of things that matter most to you. You may choose your own clothes, music, and friends. You also may be ready to make decisions about your body and health.

- a) as you get older b) older you get as c) you older as get
d) as you older get e) as older you get

649. Making healthy decisions about what you eat and drink, ... , and how much sleep you get is a great place to start.

- a) how are you active b) active how you are c) active how are you
d) how active you are e) are you active how

650. About 20 percent of kids between 12 and 19 years old have obesity, but small changes in ... may help them reach and stay a healthy weight.

- a) their physical and eating activity habits
b) their habits eating and physical activity
c) their physical activity habits and eating
d) their eating habits and physical activity
e) their eating and physical activity habits

651. Your body needs energy to function and grow, and calories from food and drinks give ... that energy.

- a) us b) him c) her d) them e) you

652. Think of food as energy ... your battery for the day. Throughout the day, you use energy from the battery to think and move, so you need to eat and drink to stay powered up.

- a) charge b) to charge up c) to charge of d) to charge out e) to charge

653. The number of calories you need depends on whether you are male or female, your genes, how old you are, your height and weight, whether you are still ... , and how active you are, which may not be the same every day.

- a) grow b) growing c) grown d) grew e) to grow

654. ... teens try to lose weight by eating very little; cutting out whole groups of foods like foods with carbohydrates, or "carbs;" skipping meals, or fasting.

- a) any b) some c) no d) every e) -

655. Unhealthy dieting ... affect your mood and how you grow.

- a) can b) must c) has to d) is allowed to e) ought to

656. Smoking, making yourself vomit, or using diet pills or laxatives to lose weight ... also lead to health problems.

- a) may b) might c) must d) has to e) is able to

657. If you think to lose your weight talk with a health care professional first - a doctor or dietitian ... tell you if you need and how to do so in a healthy way.

- a) will be able to b) may c) might d) will be allowed to
e) will have to

658. Healthy eating ... taking control of how much and what types of food you eat, as well as the beverages you drink.

- a) involve b) involves c) involving d) involved
e) has involved

659. Exercise regularly - teens ... be physically active at least 60 minutes of every day.

- a) can b) have to c) should d) could e) might

660. ... sleep has ... strong effect on your ability to concentrate and do well at university, and most teens need between 9 and 9 ½ hours of sleep every night.

- a) the ... the b) the ... a c) a ... the d) - ... a e) - ... -

661. ... a flu shot every year, it can prevent you from getting HPV and some kinds of cancer.

- a) get b) to get c) getting d) got e) having got

662. Brush and floss your teeth, ..., and prevent tooth and gum problems in adulthood.



- a) now make it a habit b) make it now a habit c) it make a habit now
 d) a habit now make it e) make it a habit now

663. You can't avoid ... stress, so you need to learn how to manage it. This will help you stay calm and be able to function in ... stressful situations.

- a) the ... the b) a ... the c) - ... the d) the ... - e) - ... -

664. Study and ... in school - there is a strong link between health and academic success.

- a) do your good b) do your more c) do your better
 d) do your most e) do your best

665. Try to maintain a good relationship with your parents. Try to see ... when they set rules.

- a) where are they coming from b) from where they are coming
 c) where they are coming from d) where from they are coming
 e) they are coming where from

666. Learn to develop ... good balance between ... school, work, and social life.

- a) a ... - b) the a c) a ... the d) a ... a e) the ... the

667. Limit your activities to ... and give those 100% - overextending yourself can lead to stress, frustration, or exhaustion.

- a) the most important ones b) more important ones c) most important ones
 d) the more important ones e) the most important one

668. The signs of mental illness include anxiety, depression, excessive tiredness, loss of self-esteem, loss of interest in things ... , loss of appetite, weight gain or loss, out-of-character personality changes.

- a) you used to like b) you have used to like c) you had used to like
 d) you were using to like e) you are used to like

669. Don't be afraid to ask for help if you need it. If you can't talk to your parents,

- a) find an adult you can trust b) find you can trust an adult
 c) trust an adult you can find d) you can find an adult trust
 e) find an adult trust you can

670. Don't bully other people. And if you ... , tell a parent, teacher, or other adult. This includes being bullied online or on your phone.

- a) bully b) bullied c) are bullied d) have bullied e) are being bullied

671. Avoid substance use or abuse - this includes alcohol, street drugs, ... , and any type of tobacco product.

- a) people's prescription other drugs b) other drugs people's prescription
c) drugs other people's prescription d) prescription other people's drugs
e) other people's prescription drugs

672. Never get in a car with a driver who

- a) drinks b) drinking c) drank d) is drunk e) has been drinking

673. When the weather ... cold, don't neglect wearing headgear.

- a) become b) becoming c) is becoming d) becomes e) had become

674. Stay away from situations ... violence or fighting may cause you to be physically injured.

- a) what b) that c) where d) why e) whose

675. Practice abstinence (no sex) or safe sex. If you have sex, do ... to avoid sexually transmitted infections.

- a) some b) something c) everything d) anything e) nothing

676. ... he habits I have now really ... a difference when I'm older?

- a) will ... make b) are ... making c) are ... made
d) did ... make e) have ... made

677. 65% of all deaths in adults ... by heart disease, cancer , and stroke; many of the behaviors that cause these diseases begin at a young age.

- a) cause b) causing c) are causing d) caused e) are caused

678. At my age, what should I especially ... about?

- a) concern b) concerned c) concerning d) be concerned e) be concerning

679. The top killers of teenagers and young adults ... car accidents, unintentional injury, homicide, and suicide.

- a) to be b) is c) are d) have been e) were

680. Cancer and heart disease are uncommon for teenagers, but can affect you ...

a) at age b) at the age c) at this age d) at an age e) at that age

681. Unplanned pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections ... harm your health; they ... also cause you social and personal problems.

a) have to ... have to b) must ... can c) can ... could
d) can ... can e) can ... must

682. ... young men ... different health risks than young women? Yes, young men are more likely to get into physical fights, use smokeless tobacco or marijuana, drink alcohol heavily, and have more sexual partners.

a) does ... have b) do have c) did ... have
d) are ... having e) have ... had

683. ... , young women have some special risks: they try to commit suicide more often, they also try to lose weight in harmful ways more often than young men.

a) on the other hand b) in the other hand c) at the other hand
d) from the other hand e) with the other hand

684. It's important to talk to your doctor if you have any concerns ... your health or your body. Your doctor is there to help you.

a) on b) in c) with d) about e) from

685. Some experts are alarmed: in their opinion, computers ... the imagination and spontaneity of young people.

a) block b) have blocked c) have been blocked
d) are blocked e) have been blocking

686. ... an extended amount of time in front of the computer ... say over 4 hours a day?

a) Do your occupation require you to spend
b) Did your occupation require you to spend
c) Does your occupation require you to spend
d) Does your occupation requiring you to spend
e) Does your occupation requiring you spending

687. If you spend a lot of time in front of your computer, you could be at ... increased risk of developing ... certain health problems.

a) - ... - b) the ... the c) - ... the d) the ... - e) an ... -

688. Musculoskeletal problems include areas of your body such as your back, neck, chest, arms, shoulders and feet; these troubles may occur because ... in an uncomfortable chair, or that you have a workstation that is not ergonomically correct your body.

a) you are sitting b) you sitting c) you sat
d) you were siting e) you have sat

689. Computers are notorious for their bright lights, glare and flickering images that can cause strain on your eyes, so finding that ... can result in drying out your eyes.

a) you constantly focus on the screen
b) you are constantly focused on the screen
c) you were constantly focused on the screen
d) you constantly focused on the screen
e) you are constantly focusing on the screen

690. Headaches... because of the increased muscle tension or from pain in the neck.

a) may common and may occur b) are common and are occur
c) are common and may occur d) may be common and must occur
e) may occur when they are common

691. What ... a vampire and a teacher? – Blood test!

a) should you get if you crossed b) do you get if you crossed
c) would you get if you crossing d) will you get if you crossed
e) would you get if you crossed

692. Student, ... to pass the test. You study to prepare for the day when you are the only thing between a patient and the grave. (Mark Reid)

a) he does not study b) you do not study c) we do not study
d) they do not study e) you not study

693. Examinations are formidable even to ... , for the greatest fool may ask more that the wisest man can answer.

- a) the best prepared b) best prepared c) the better prepared
d) better prepared e) the well prepared

694. Being a medical student ... you in a very privileged position, among the very top students across the country.

- a) to put b) put c) puts d) is putting e) will put

695. The brain oversees the workings of the body, while its higher functions ... us consciousness and personality.

- a) is given b) given c) gives d) give e) are given

696. There are five basic senses perceived by the body. They are Each of these senses is a tool your brain uses to build a clear picture of your world.

- a) hearing, flavor, sight, touch, and taste
b) touch, taste, sight, memory, and smell
c) touch, sight, hearing, taste, and smell
d) hearing, balance, flavor, touch and smell
e) touch, taste, flavor, touch and smell

697. The most important things in students life are discipline and punctuality; ... discipline students are like a bird ... wings.

- a) without ... without b) - ... without c) without ... with
d) with ... without e) - ... with

698. ... wonder student life is one of the most vital phases for ... human being. In fact, this period of our lifetime somewhat evolves us in a big way.

- a) no ... every b) nobody ... everybody
c) anybody ... everybody
d) everybody ... any e) every ... no

699. The student life is time ... we can enjoy the real pleasure and openness of our fellow classmates without any sort of ego and enjoy the life up to its fullest depth.

- a) when b) where c) what d) which e) why



700. Student life is ... of a person. It is a life, free from all anxieties of the tough world. The mind of the student is full of noble ideas and his eyes are full of dreams.

- a) a happy life in the period
- b) the happier period in the life
- c) happiest period in the life
- d) a happiest period in the life
- e) the happiest period in the life

РОЗДІЛ II

HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN UKRAINE

ВИБЕРІТЬ ПРАВИЛЬНИЙ ВАРІАНТ ВІДПОВІДІ:

☺ **1.** Health is Wealth. Everybody will probably agree that one of the biggest treasures we have in this life is

- a) healthy b) healthful c) healthfully d) health e) healthfulness

2. In 2009, the Ukrainian government planned on ... the health care system, by the creation of a national network of family doctors and improvements in the medical emergency services.

- a) performing b) promoting c) projecting d) proposing e) reforming

3. The health care system in Ukraine is funded almost entirely by the government, only a small percent of it is actually ... by the citizens themselves.

- a) compared b) competed c) covered d) completed e) composed

4. The most common health services in Ukraine, such as ... are payed by the state.

- a) treatment, hospitalisation, visits to various specialists for diagnosis, tests, childbirth and rehabilitation

b) treatment, hospitalisation, visits to museums, theatres, galleries, childhood and rehabilitation

c) treatment, hospitalisation, visits to various specialists for dialogue, tests, childbirth and rehabilitation

d) treatment, hospitalisation, visits to various specialists for diagnosis, taxes, childbirth and rehabilitation

e) treatment, hospitalisation, visits to various specialists for diagnosis, tests, childbirth and registration

5. The government takes necessary actions to ... the system, but it is a lasting process.

- a) impovement b) improved c) improvable d) improvements e) improve

6. The most common place ... medical help in Ukraine are state hospitals or ambulances.

a) to do b) to get c) to go d) to hope e) to be

7. Today, both ... hospitals work in Ukraine.

a) state and privileged b) state and specialized c) state and principal

d) state and private e) state and primary

8. The hospitals usually ... those cases that are harder than a regular cold.

a) admit b) admission c) admitted d) admitting e) admittedly

9. Ambulance can come to the patient's house and ... the needed help, such as anti-flu shots or medicine for high blood pressure, without further hospitalization.

a) promise b) promote c) provide d) propose e) prognose

10. Private hospitals can be found in large cities and be of two types: general hospital, which ... departments of in-patient care, various specialists' offices, emergency unit and test laboratories, and the specialized hospitals, that manage specific branch – for instance, ophthalmology, heart and plastic surgery, psychiatry.

a) controls b) combines c) composes d) confirms e) compares

11. Level of ... in private clinics is usually much higher than the one in state hospitals: on-the-clock patient care, built-in facilities, and highly qualified staff.

a) comfort and solitude b) home and comfort c) condition and service

d) service and serenity e) comfort and service

12. Naturally, big cities in Ukraine, like Kyiv or Lviv are better ... with the cutting-edge technology, as well as necessary instruments for the lab tests.

a) enjoyed b) elaborated c) equaled d) entered e) equipped

13. Medical care is given ... babies with their first days of life.

a) from b) for c) because d) with e) to

14. A special obstetrical - gynecological and pediatric service has been ... in Ukraine.

a) established b) expected c) exercised d) escalated e) escaped

15. As the quality of health care has increasingly become an issue around the world, hospitals have increasingly had ... to this matter.

- a) to pay duty b) to pay money c) to pay tribute
d) to pay attention e) to pay court

16. In the modern era, hospitals are, broadly, either ... by the government of the country, or survive financially by competing in the private sector.

- a) funded b) functioned c) founded d) formed e) followed

17. ... for personnel within the hospital and the transportation of patients between units is facilitated and minimized.

- a) war time b) Greenwich time c) peace time d) travel time e) task time

18. The building also should be built ... heavy departments such as radiology and operating rooms while space for special wiring, plumbing, and waste disposal must be allowed for in the design.

- a) to accommodate b) to accomplish c) to accord
d) to account e) to accompany

19. However, the reality is that many hospitals are the ... of continual and often badly managed growth over decades, with utilitarian new sections added on as needs and finances dictate.

- a) productive b) product c) productivity d) productiveness e) productively

20. Some newer hospitals now try to ... design that takes the patient's psychological needs into account, such as providing more fresh air, better views and more pleasant color schemes.

- a) re-assure b) re-act c) re-establish d) re-elect e) re-appear

21. These ideas hark back to the late 18th century, when the concept of providing ... and access to the "healing powers of nature" were first employed by hospital architects in improving their buildings.

- a) fresh paint b) fresh idea c) fresh supply d) fresh face e) fresh air

22. The research of British Medical Association is showing that good hospital design can ... patient's recovery time.

- a) reproduce b) remove c) recall d) remain e) reduce

- 23.** According to researchers, exposure to daylight is effective in
- a) reducing taxes b) reducing expenditure c) reducing staff
d) reducing depression e) reducing pain
- 24.** Single sex accommodation helps ensure that patients are treated in ... and with dignity.
- a) principality b) privacy c) priority d) privilege e) prison
- 25.** ... to nature and hospital gardens is also important – looking out windows improves patients' moods and reduces blood pressure and stress level.
- a) texture b) measure c) exposure d) pressure e) expenditure
- 26.** ... long corridors can reduce nurses' "fatigue and stress".
- a) elaborating b) elevating c) eliminating d) eliciting e) electing
- 27.** Another ongoing major development is the ... from a ward-based system (where patients are accommodated in communal rooms, separated by movable partitions) to one in which they are accommodated in individual rooms.
- a) change b) charge c) channel d) charity e) chapter
- 28.** The ward-based system has been described as very efficient, especially for the medical staff, but is considered to be more ... for patients and detrimental to their privacy.
- a) peaceful b) joyful c) eventful d) useful e) stressful
- 29.** ... on providing all patients with their own rooms is however found in the higher cost of building.
- a) constrained b) constrain c) a major constraint
d) without any constraint e) to feel constraint in somebody's presence
- 30.** While hospitals, by concentrating equipment, skilled staff in one place, clearly provide important help to patients, they are also criticized for a number of faults, some of which develop from what some consider wrong ... to health care.
- a) approaches b) assurances c) associations d) arrangements e) applications
- 31.** The National Health Service, the principal ... of health care in the United Kingdom, was founded in 1948.
- a) provident b) provide c) provided d) providence e) provider

- 32.** Free ... care is available to anyone, regardless of nationality or status.
a) emerge b) emergence c) emergent d) emerged e) emergency
- 33.** Sometimes those who can ... it take out private health care to get treatment more quickly.
a) afflict b) affect c) affirm d) afford e) affront
- 34.** In the USA, laws exist ... patients receive medical care in life-threatening situations regardless of the patient's ability to pay.
a) to enclose b) to ensure c) to enact d) to encourage e) to endeavour
- 35.** Britain has one of the worst heart disease ... in the European Union, behind Ireland and Finland.
a) mates b) dates c) gates d) rates e) fates
- 36.** In Great Britain, when patients ... , they are usually seen first by one of the junior doctors on the ward where they will receive treatment and care.
a) enter the army b) enter the university c) enter the hospital
d) enter the parliament e) enter the profession
- 37.** Such junior doctors take the patients' medical histories and ... them.
a) examination b) examined c) examines d) examining e) examine
- 38.** The consultant usually sees the new ... — people who have recently been admitted to the hospital — for the first time on one of the regular ward rounds.
a) discussions b) permissions c) commissions d) admissions e) collisions
- 39.** In Britain, consultant physicians and surgeons are ... for a specific number of patients in the hospital.
a) responsible b) restorative c) regular d) resistant e) representative
- 40.** Each consultant has a team of junior doctors to help ... for patients.
a) dare b) care c) fare d) hare e) mare
- 41.** Modern hospital buildings are designed to minimize the effort of medical personnel and the possibility of contamination while maximizing the ... of the whole system.
a) deficiency b) efficiency c) urgency d) sufficiency e) emergency

- 42.** In accordance with the original meaning of the word, ... were originally “places of hospitality”.
- a) sanatoriums b) hospitals c) maternity homes d) nurseries e) dispensaries
- 43.** Historically, hospitals were often founded and funded by religious orders or ... individuals and leaders.
- a) believable b) adorable c) comfortable d) creditable e) charitable
- 44.** The word “hospital” ... the Latin hospes, signifying a stranger or foreigner, hence a guest.
- a) comes back b) comes from c) comes down
d) comes forward e) comes round
- 45.** Hospes is thus the root for the English words ... , hospitality, hospice, hostel and hotel.
- a) horse b) host c) horror d) hour e) hope
- 46.** The earliest documented institutions aiming to provide ... were ancient Egyptian temples.
- a) curative b) curability c) curable d) cures e) cureless
- 47.** In ancient Greece, temples dedicated to the healer-god Asclepius, known as Asclepieia functioned as centres of medical advice, prognosis, and
- a) healing b) heaping c) hearing d) heating e) heaving
- 48.** Institutions created specifically ... for the ill also appeared early in India.
- a) to dare b) to care c) to bare d) to tear e) to wear
- 49.** All the poor and destitute in the country, orphans, childless men, maimed people and cripples, all who were diseased went to those houses, got the food and medicines, and were provided with every kind of
- a) helpfully b) helpful c) helper d) helpless e) help
- 50.** The earliest ... encyclopaedia of medicine in Sanskrit describes the building of a hospital dated by Dominik Wujastyk of the University College London from the period between 100 BCE and CE 150.
- a) surviving b) surrounding c) surveying d) surpassing e) surprising

51. Mihintale Hospital in Sri Lanka is the oldest in the world hospital; ruins of other hospitals are still in ... in the country.

a) exchange b) existence c) examination d) exception e) execution

52. Medical examination is ... for all those wishing to enter the Institute.

a) considerable b) compulsory c) complete d) constant e) common

53. The Romans ... buildings called valetudinaria for the care of sick slaves, gladiators, and soldiers around 100 B.C., and many were identified by later archaeology.

a) consituted b) constructed c) consolidated d) considered e) consisted

54. Among the earliest hospitals were those built in Constantinople; they resembled a city and ... housing for doctors and nurses and separate buildings for various classes of patients.

a) included b) include c) inclusive d) including e) inclusively

55. Some hospitals maintained libraries and training programs, and doctors compiled their medical and pharmacological studies in

a) manipulations b) manuals c) manufactures
d) manifestations e) manuscripts

56. Thus, in-patient medical care in the sense of what we today consider a hospital, was an ... driven by Christian mercy and Byzantine innovation.

a) invent b) invention c) inventor d) inventive e) inventiveness

57. Byzantine ... staff included the Chief Physician (archiatroi), professional nurses (hypourgoi) and the orderlies (hyperetai).

a) hospitably b) hospitable c) hospital d) hospitality e) hospitalization

58. By the 12th century, Constantinople had two well-organized hospitals, ... by doctors who were both male and female.

a) staffed b) started c) staged d) stalked e) stalled

59. In Europe, the construction of hospitals was initiated in every cathedral town; there were buildings for various classes of patients, and a separate ... for lepers.

a) section b) station c) situation d) specialization e) stipulation

- 60.** The first prominent Islamic hospital was founded in Damascus, Syria in around 707 with ... from Christians.
- a) ambulance b) alliance c) allowance d) allegiance e) assistance
- 61.** However most agree that the establishment at Baghdad was the most ... ; it opened during the Abbasid Caliphate of Harun al-Rashid in the 8th century.
- a) influent b) influence c) influential d) influenced e) influencing
- 62.** In the ninth and tenth centuries the hospital in Baghdad employed 25 staff physicians and had separate ... for different conditions.
- a) weirds b) words c) wards d) wounds e) woods
- 63.** Medieval hospitals in Europe followed a similar pattern to the Byzantine - they were ... communities with care provided by monks and nuns.
- a) religious b) odious c) officious d) scabrous e) famous
- 64.** Some hospitals were attached to monasteries, others were ... and had their own endowments, usually of property, which provided income for their support.
- a) ineffective b) individual c) independent d) infectious e) inevitable
- 65.** Some hospitals were ... while others were founded for specific purposes such as refuges for the poor, or for pilgrims: not all cared for the sick.
- a) multi-coloured b) multi-functional c) multi-bank
d) multi-barrelled e) multi-channel
- 66.** The first Spanish hospital ... in 580 AD at Merida was a xenodochium designed as an inn for travelers as well as a hospital for citizens and local farmers.
- a) forced b) formed c) founded d) focused e) folded
- 67.** The Ospedale Maggiore (i.e. Big House), in Milan, was constructed ... one of the first community hospitals, the largest in the 15th century.
- a) to doctor b) to air c) to water d) to man e) to house
- 68.** The Normans ... their hospital system along when they conquered England in 1066.
- a) bought b) caught c) taught d) brought e) sought

69. The voluntary hospital ... began in the early 18th century, with hospitals being founded in London by the 1710s and 20s, including Westminster Hospital (1719) and Guy's Hospital (1724).

a) movement b) appointment c) requirement d) achievement e) excitement

70. These hospitals represented a turning point in the function of the institution; they began to evolve from being basic places of care for the sick to becoming centres of medical innovation and discovery and the principal place for the education and ... of prospective practitioners.

a) turning b) treating c) talking d) traveling e) training

71. The famous hospital Charite was founded in Berlin in 1710 by King Frederick I of Prussia as a response to an ... of plague.

a) outside b) outskirts c) outstretch d) oversight e) outbreak

72. English ... Thomas Percival wrote "Medical Ethics, or a Code of Institutes and Precepts, Adapted to the Professional Conduct of Physicians and Surgeons" (1803) that set the standard for many textbooks.

a) physician b) philologist c) philosopher d) physiologist e) physicist

73. Florence Nightingale ... the modern profession of nursing during the Crimean War when she set an example of compassion and commitment to patient care .

a) pictured b) piloted c) pioneered d) pitched e) picked

74. The first official nurses' training programme, the Nightingale School for Nurses, was opened in 1860, with the ... of training nurses to work in hospitals, to work with the poor and to teach.

a) permission b) mission c) commission d) session e) admission

75. Florence Nightingale was ... in reforming the nature of the hospital, by improving sanitation standards and changing the image of the hospital from a place the sick would go to die, to an institution devoted to recuperation and healing.

a) incidental b) industrial c) instrumental d) initial e) investigational

76. During the 19th century, the Second Viennese Medical School ... with the contributions of physicians such as Carl Freiherr von Rokitansky, Josef Skoda, Ferdinand Ritter von Hebra, and Ignaz Philipp Semmelweis.

a) emergence b) emerge c) emerged d) emergency e) emergent

77. The first dermatology, eye, ear, nose and throat clinics in the world were founded in Vienna, being considered as the ... of specialized medicine.

a) birthplace b) birthday c) birthnight d) birth e) birthright

78. While day to day life mostly runs smoothly, sometimes it brings unpleasant surprises that ... our health; sometimes, accidents that have nothing to do with the person's lifestyle happen, too.

a) conduct b) contrast c) concern d) contain e) control

79. What ... you tell about the pros and cons of your future work?

a) ought b) must c) should d) may e) can

80. ... can you describe your future work?

a) What b) Why c) Where d) How e) When

81. Our future profession is noble; we ... love people and help them to be healthy.

a) may b) can c) must d) are able to e) are allowed to

82. ... doctors are rarely out of ... work, they help sick or injured people to recover.

a) - ... a b) the ... the c) the ... - d) - ... the e) - ... -

84. It's a rewarding job: there is always ... demand for people to treat ... sick or injured.

a) a ... the b) the ... the c) - ... the d) the ... - e) a ... -

85. It's not only responsible, but a tiring job; ... doctors work ... shifts and often work at night.

a) the ... the b) - ... - c) the ... - d) - ... the e) a ... a

86. Doctors often see people ... , so our future profession can be depressing.

a) suffered b) suffer c) suffering d) are suffering e) are suffered

87. Health, wealth and happiness are what we all aim ... in our lives.

a) during b) at c) to d) for e) with

88. Hospital is a place where people who are ill or injured ... by doctors and nurses.

a) treated and are taken care of b) are taken care and treated of
c) are taken care of treated and d) and are treated of taken care
e) are treated and taken care of

89. There are different types of hospitals: we ... a general hospital, children's hospital, maternity hospital.

a) speak out b) speak to c) speak with d) speak about e) speak up

90. Hospital, an institution that is staffed and equipped for the diagnosis of disease; for the treatment, both medical and surgical, of the sick and the injured, ...

a) and for their investigating during this process
b) and for their involving during this process
c) and for their housing during this process
d) and for their protecting during this process
e) and for their helping during this process

91. Today, the modern hospitals also often ... as the centres for investigation and for teaching.

a) served b) serving c) are served
d) are serving e) serve

92. We ... an anxious period, our father is critically ill in hospital.

a) having b) are having c) had d) has e) have had

93. She ... a week in hospital last year.

a) spends b) spent c) spending d) was spending e) spend

94. I've got to go to hospital ...

a) have an operation b) having an operation c) to have an operation
d) had an operation e) having had an operation

95. The hospital ... tests to find out what's wrong with my mother.

a) carry out b) carries out c) is carrying out d) carried out e) is carried out

96. My friend ... as a nurse in a psychiatric hospital and liked to tell us about his large practice.

a) work b) worked c) working d) was working e) has worked

97. ... at home than in hospital.

a) I much would rather have my baby b) I much rather would have my baby
c) I rather would much have my d) I would have much rather my baby
e) I would much rather have my baby

98. The injured ... to several nearby hospitals.

a) take b) took c) taken d) were taken e) have taken

99. At the core, hospitals are really comprised of two systems ... in tandem: Nurses and Doctors.

a) work b) working c) worked d) have worked
e) are working

100. The main function of a hospital is

a) to provide to patients medical care in need
b) to patients in need provide medical care to
c) to provide to patients in need medical care
d) to provide medical care to patients in need
e) to provide in need medical care to patients

101. What can you expect from a good hospital? You can expect a good hospital to be caring because you ... with dignity, kindness and respect .

a) treat b) treated c) are treated d) treating e) have treated

102. How many ways are there ... to the hospital? There are four ways: scheduled admit, emergency admit, direct admit, transfer admit.

a) admit b) admitted c) admitting d) to be admitted e) to be admitting

103. Scheduled Admit ... typically ... for scheduled surgery. Now, you could have a tumor that 'has to be removed.'

a) has ... done b) is ... doing c) is ... done



d) has ... been done e) has ... been doing

104. Emergency Admit is probably the most common route of admission via the emergency department ; typically, ... go to the ED with some symptom (e.g., pain, difficulty breathing, bleeding).

a) will go b) is going c) is gone d) has gone e) must go

105. Emergency Surgery is the opposite of elective surgery - one cannot 'elect' when to have the surgery, ... right away, e.g. an appendectomy for appendicitis.

a) you can have it b) you are allowed to have it c) you might have it
d) you have to have it e) you have it

106. Getting an accurate diagnosis can be one of the most ... experiences that a patient can have — especially if he has been in search of that answer for a while.

a) peaceful b) restful c) successful d) impactful e) painful

107. Doctors have different roles and responsibilities ... on their level of experience and their medical specialty.

a) base b) basing c) are based d) are basing e) based

108. Nurses ... most of your ongoing care and treatment in hospital.

a) manage b) managed c) managing d) manager e) management

109. The patient explained his symptoms, and the doctor began ... him.

a) examine b) to examine c) examining d) examiner e) examination

110. Before the beginning of operation the anaesthetic ... to the patient.

a) gives b) gave c) given d) is given e) has given

111. The doctor ... the patient and suggested a working diagnosis basing on the results of ultrasound examination and laboratory data.

a) examines b) examined c) has examined d) was examining e) was examined

112. In the pulmonological department patients ...

from pneumonia, bronchitis, asthma, and others.

a) suffer b) suffering c) are suffering

d) suffered e) are suffered

113. In the cardiological department patients complain



of cardiac pains, breathlessness, ... , weakness, etc.

- a) hepatic disorders b) intestinal disorders c) rhythm disorders
- d) breath disorders e) stomach disorders

114. A general medical examination is a common form of ... involving visits to general practitioners by well feeling adults on a regular basis.

- a) domestic medicine b) outpatient medicine c) preventive medicine
- d) industrial medicine e) military medicine

115. What do you complain ... ?

- a) in b) of c) out d) on e) at

116. What was ... with you yesterday?

- a) right b) difficult c) wonderful d) interesting e) wrong

117. You'll have the best of ... in this hospital.

- a) careful b) caring c) care d) careless e) carefully

118. Diseases usually ... themselves as groups of distinctive features.

- a) maintain b) make c) manipulate d) manage e) manifest

119. There are two types of features: symptoms which the patient may report, and signs which a doctor may

- a) detective b) detect c) detecting d) detected e) detector

120. Monitoring of ... may help a doctor to identify specific problems and indicate changes in a patient's condition.

- a) actual signs b) vital signs c) real signs d) optimal signs e) natural signs

121. The working day of a doctor at the polyclinic begins at 8 o'clock in the morning where he sees about ten and sometimes even 15 out – patients during his

- a) consulting hours b) working day c) week day d) day off e) break

122. ... to his consulting hours at the polyclinic a local physician goes out to the calls to examine those patients who are seriously ill and whose condition is bad. Such sick persons receive a sick – leave.

- a) except b) besides c) moreover d) in addition e) after

123. Any physician of the polyclinic knows his patients very well because he ... only a definite number of patients.

- a) treating b) treated c) has treated d) is treating e) treats

124. It is sometimes difficult to make a correct diagnosis in the ... of some diseases.

- a) primary stages b) early stages c) primary periods
d) first studies e) early phases

125. If you feel too ill to go to the doctor, you'll stay in bed and ... a doctor.

- a) call out b) call for c) call on d) call in e) call over

126. The doctor will send you to see a specialist who work in ... centres or in hospitals.

- a) medical b) biological c) chemical d) physical e) physiological

127. The doctor is always kind and ... to his patients, and they feel it and believe him, and it makes his work easier.

- a) anxious b) attractive c) attentive d) arrogant e) antisocial

128. Consulting a patient, the local doctor takes his pulse, looks at his ... , listens to his heart and lungs and checks his temperature and blood pressure.

- a) telomere b) teeth c) tonsils d) tongue e) tendon

129. All his life my grandfather has worked as a doctor, and he told me a lot of ... stories about doctors and their profession.

- a) turbid b) transcendental c) troublesome d) trivial e) true

130. When patients speak about their problem they often refer to a part of the body: I'm having a ... with my back.

- a) progress b) problem c) procedure d) product e) profile

131. If we ..., have a splitting headache, have a clogged nose, cough, are running high temperature, we must go to the polyclinic.

- a) did sport b) feel cold c) caught cold d) went to work e) hurt a leg

132. The doctor offered to sit down in a chair and ... ask the questions about my condition .

- a) started b) examined c) felt d) discovered e) asked

- 133.** The doctor ... my card and diagnosed the case as the flu.
 a) wrote b) filled in c) studied d) showed e) opened
- 134.** The doctor wrote out ... for some medicines: pills, drops, and mixture.
 a) a prescription b) a note c) a list d) a diagnosis e) a letter
- 135.** I followed the prescribed treatment to avoid
 a) injections b) operations c) indications d) complications e) incisions
- 136.** Every day I do my morning exercises and have a cold rubdown ... myself from catching cold.
 a) to prevent b) to keep c) to avoid d) to stop e) to help
- a) a cabbage b) a tomato c) an onion d) an apple e) a lemon
- 137.** The proverb “An apple a day keeps a doctor away” comes from the ancient Romans, who believed the apple had magic powers to cure illness; in fact, apples ... with vitamin C, protein, pectin, natural sugars, copper, and iron.
 a) filling b) fill c) are filled d) filled e) have filled
- 138.** In case of sudden and severe illness or an accident calls are made to
 a) hospital b) first aid station c) polyclinic d) in-patient department e) out-patient department.
- 139.** The ambulances are equipped with everything ... to give the first aid.
 a) needed b) good c) modern d) wanted e) necessary
- 140.** After ... and examination the doctor fills in the patient's case history.
 a) questioning b) consulting c) inspecting d) palpating e) observing
- 141.** When a patient is completely cured, he is ... from the hospital.
 a) admitted b) sent c) taken away d) discharged e) carried
- 142.** When patients are admitted to the hospital first of all they are received by a nurse on duty at the
 a) special ward b) reception ward c) hall d) corridor e) doctor's consulting room
- 143.** Those patients who are to be hospitalized have already received ... from the polyclinic.
 a) the prescription b) the order c) the document
 d) the direction e) the administration

144. When doctors come to the department they wash their hands and put on their white

- a) gowns and caps b) overall and hat c) robe and bonnet
- d) camouflage cloak and helmet e) gloves and stockings

145. Let's come into the hospital early in the morning, and see one more working day with

- a) a routine morning round b) the earth's yearly round
- c) night watchman round d) the whole round of knowledge
- e) a round of pleasures

146. Let's come into the therapeutic department – you can see a long corridor with many wards, an assistants' room, a ... room, a nurse's room.

- a) problem b) process c) procedure d) progress e) prodigy

147. Early in the morning ... take patients temperature, give them intramuscular and intravenous injections, take stomach juice for analysis, apply cups and give all the prescribed remedies in the doses indicated by the ward doctors.

- a) the head doctor b) the doctor in charge c) the nurses on duty
- d) the medical student e) the medical assistant

148. Patients are not allowed to take the medicines themselves because some drugs are poisonous, ... of some other drugs may cause unfavourable reactions and even death.

- a) total dose b) the single dose c) abuse d) misuse e) overdose

149. After the medical examination the doctors ... the patients different procedures: electrocardiograms are taken, laboratory analyses of blood, urine and gastric juice are made.

- a) give b) administer c) recommend d) order e) send

150. ... doctors need a patient's blood tests to decide what to do during the day, blood tests are often taken very early in the morning.

- a) because b) after c) when d) why e) before

151. What is it like to stay in a hospital? You'll have the typical furniture, bathroom within the room, but you ... your room with another patient.

- a) may have to share b) must have to share c) may have share
d) have may to share e) can have to share

152. In addition to blood tests, a patient's vital signs (blood pressure, temperature, oxygen saturation, heart rate and weight) are also taken early in the morning ... the nurse or nurse assistant.

- a) with b) of c) by d) on e) without

153. There are also several very important people ... help to make your stay more comfortable - environmental service people help with cleaning your room.

- a) which b) when c) - d) what e) that

154. Besides, a special food service personnel helps make certain you get the kind of food ... your doctor ordered.

- a) when b) - c) what d) why e) where

155. The doctors check on patients in the morning to see how they

- a) are doing b) doing c) done d) did e) have done

156. Doctors often ... with the whole healthcare team.

- a) rounding b) rounded c) round d) rounds e) will round

157. During rounds, doctors often decide on additional tests, and the patient ... to the tests at various points during the day.

- a) went b) go c) going d) will go e) gone

158. Patients who are sicker or whose tests ... earlier may get the test before you.

- a) were ordering b) order c) ordered d) ordering e) were ordered

159. If a patient's test is abnormal, it may take longer for the test ... , and this means patients may have to wait longer before getting your test.

- a) to be doing b) to do c) to be done d) to have done e) to have been done

160. Because of this, doctors and nurses often ... tell their patients when the test will happen, and this is also frustrating.

- a) can not b) must not c) may not d) don't have to e) will not have to

161. In the late morning and into the afternoon, new members ... the team may come by to see patients – these doctors are called consultants.

- a) without b) in c) on d) with e) of

162. Perhaps, the doctor in charge asked consultant doctors to give advice ... specific problems.

a) in b) of c) about d) with e) without

163. Even though you have ... told your doctor about your problems, the consultants may ask you to repeat this information and may question you more.

a) always b) already c) often d) seldom e) never

164. It can be frustrating ... your story, but it is important because the consultant doctors often think about different problems than your doctor.

a) to keep repeated b) to keep repeating c) keeping repeating
d) to repeat keeping e) to keep to repeat

165. In asking you your history again, the doctors may find answers ... questions that the consultants need to make recommendations about additional tests or procedures that you need.

a) into b) on c) with d) at e) to

166. For example, if you ... surgery and your kidneys stopped working right after surgery, the surgeons may ask a doctor who knows a lot about the kidneys to come see you.

a) having b) have had c) are having d) have e) will have

167. At night, there are fewer doctors in the hospital ... of patients.

a) taking care b) taken care c) take care d) took care e) are taking care

168. The doctors who leave tell the doctors who ... about you.

a) are staying b) stays c) stayed d) stay tell e) have stayed

169. If you get worse during the night or need ... when your doctor isn't in the hospital, the nurses can call the doctor who is in the hospital at night.

a) someone b) somebody c) something d) somewhere e) some

170. At night, patients ... become confused about whether or not it is nighttime.

a) are not allowed to b) may not c) must d) must not e) may

171. Being ill and in the hospital is really hard for most patients and for ... families.

a) their b) my c) his d) our e) its

172. In addition to feeling a loss of control and pain, patients and their families can have ... fear and anxiety.

- a) a few b) many c) few d) a lot of e) a bit of

173. As you lay in bed, many questions may come in your mind; ... of them are related to your health, but other questions may be spiritual, financial or social – can I pay for my hospital stay or my medicines?

- a) no b) any c) some d) something e) somebody

174. Some patients, particularly patients who have been very sick and ... a life and death experience, have a difficult time with feelings after they leave the hospital.

- a) had b) having c) have d) are having e) were having

175. Patients are weak and may be frustrated that they ... the primary money-maker or primary child-care provider.

- a) don't have to be b) are not allowed to be c) can't be
d) couldn't be e) were not able to be

176. Some people and even their families struggle with depression and anxiety ... a serious disease.

- a) before b) after c) for d) at e) with

177. It is important to know you are not alone; it is also helpful to know it happens ... a lot of other people.

- a) to b) in c) at d) from e) by

178. Some things may happen ... a consequence of being in the hospital.

- a) to b) as c) as though d) as soon as e) as if

179. People who ... in the hospital can develop serious infections.

- a) were b) being c) are d) been e) will be

180. This ... because most patients have intravenous injections that go through the skin and into the veins or have incisions in the skin.

- a) happening b) happened c) happen d) happens e) will happen

181. The bacteria that live in the hospital are used to antibiotics and ... bacteria may be resistant to the usual antibiotics.

a) those b) this c) the d) that e) these

182. It is OK for you to ask the doctors and nurses to wash their hands ... touching you.

a) before b) after c) with d) at e) in

183. Some patients are ... a coma and some are on breathing machines, and such patients are at risk from catching pneumonia in the hospital.

a) with b) on c) before d) in e) after

184. This condition ... hospital acquired pneumonia.

a) called b) is calling c) calls d) is called e) calling

185. Doctors try to prevent pneumonia in patients by trying ... the head of the bed elevated if a patient has a feeding tube or is on a ventilator,

a) keep b) to keep c) keeping d) kept e) to be kept

186. Some patients (usually patients who have had surgery) ... small machines to take deep breaths and try to keep the lungs from collapsing.

a) have given b) give c) gave d) are given e) will give

187. Patients who are in the hospital and who ... can develop blood clots in their lungs.

a) does not move b) move c) moved d) didn't move e) aren't moving

188. Some patients may develop reactions to the medications that are given – these ... adverse drug events.

a) call b) are called c) called d) is called e) have called

189. Some patients ... of nightmares after discharging from the hospital.

a) complains b) will be complaining c) had complained
d) complaining e) complain

190. Close cooperation between doctors is necessary ... solve complex medical problems.

a) forward b) towards c) for d) to e) further

191. All the doctors always treat the patients with great attention and care. There is no doubt that such ... of the doctors to the patients helps much in their recovery.

a) sincere look b) good humour c) hearty attitude

d) warm relation e) kind attention

192. On receiving a ... from a doctor we need medicines which are usually ordered or bought at the a chemist's.

a) advice b) inscription c) document d) prescription e) instruction

193. At the chemist's department one can have the ... immediately, others have to be ordered at the prescription department.

a) medicines b) tablets c) mixtures d) poisons e) herbs

194. At the chemist's all drugs ... in drug cabinets.

a) keep b) keeping c) kept d) are keeping e) are kept

195. The dose to be taken and directions for administration ... also ... on a label.

a) is ... writing b) are ... writing c) are ... written

d) has been written e) have ... written

196. More than 20 preparations have been worked out by the scientists of the ... school, produced and brought into medical practice in many countries abroad.

a) medical b) chemical c) pharmaceutical d) pediatric e) dental

197. School of ... was founded by Professor Nikonenko A.S. in 1992. Thirty three PhD and DSc. (six Professors among them) have been trained since 1992.

a) Children's Surgery b) Cardiovascular Surgery and Transplantation

c) Obstetrics and Gynecology d) Dermatovenerology e) Analytical Chemistry

198. No one nowadays seriously believes that someone with a common cold is really likely to die ... it.

a) after b) of c) with d) because e) before

199. A sore throat is pain, scratchiness or irritation of the throat that often worsens when you

a) swallows b) swallow c) swallowed d) were swallowing e) have swallowed

200. Home treatment is usually all ... needed for a sore throat caused by a virus.

a) that b) why c) when d) after e) if

201. The general medical examination is a common form of preventive medicine ... visits to general practitioner by well feeling adults on a regular basis.

a) to involve b) is involving c) involved d) is involved e) involving

202. A physical examination is the process by which a medical professional ... the body of a patient for signs of disease.

- a) is investigated b) is investigating c) has investigated
d) investigates e) has been investigating

203. When the physician is taking the patient's medical history, he ... to the patient's working and living conditions.

- a) may pay attention b) must pay attention c) can pay attention
d) was to pay attention e) will be allowed to pay attention

204. A medical examination generally follows the taking of the medical history – an account of the symptoms ... by the patient.

- a) are experiencing b) are experienced c) experiencing
d) experienced e) have experienced

205. To a doctor, ... patient's blood sample is ... special index.

- a) - ... - b) the ... the c) a... the d) the ... a e) a ... a

206. An out-patient is a patient who ... for 24 hours or more but who visits a hospital, clinic for diagnosis or treatment.

- a) is hospitalized b) was hospitalized c) is not hospitalizing
d) is hospitalizing e) is not hospitalized

207. An in-patient ... to the hospital and stays overnight or for several days or weeks.

- a) admitting b) has admitted c) admitted d) is admitted e) is admitting

208. A day patient is a patient who is using the full range of services at the hospital or clinic but ... not ... to stay the night.

- a) is ... expected b) was ... expected c) is ... expecting
d) have ... expected e) does ... expect

209. It ... that the roots of the disease can often be traced back to childhood.

- a) established b) has been established c) establishing
d) is establishing e) is established

210. Childhood involves the first 15 years of life, a period during which the human being undergoes the fastest changes and ... processes.

- a) developmental b) developing c) developed d) development e) develop
- 211.** The total evaluation of the child should not ... solely on the period during which the patient is on the examining table.
- a) basing b) is based c) based d) be based e) be basing
- 212.** Each examination of a child should ... - get down to the child's level and try to gain his trust.
- a) be individualized b) individualize c) have individualized
d) be individualizing e) individualizing
- 213.** It is necessary to wash your hands with warm water ... the examination begins.
- a) after b) before c) when d) where e) for
- 214.** The accumulation of chronic diseases ... by children's obesity predicts a considerable shortening of lifespan.
- a) prescribed b) prepared c) pretended d) precipitated e) predisposed
- 215.** If obesity rates continue to escalate, parents as a generation could start ... their children.
- a) to outfit b) to outgeneral c) to outfit d) to outlive e) to outlook
- 216.** Measles is acute, very infectious illness ... from person to person when its virus is breathed, coughed or sneezed into the air and then inhaled by another person, who became infected.
- a) translated b) transmitted c) transacted d) transformed e) transcribed
- 217.** Roseola is a common viral infection of early childhood; it commonly causes a high fever which ... by a rash.
- a) is followed b) is fulfilled c) is functioned d) is framed e) is forced
- 218.** In children with bronchitis both dry and moist rales ... in the lungs.
- a) are hearing b) heard c) hearing d) are heard e) have heard
- 219.** Usually the parents say ... their children have short, dry and possibly painful cough associated with rapid respiration.
- a) when b) that c) what d) where e) why

220. ... main symptom of ... tracheitis is the cough, and while in the adults the temperature may not be high, in children it may be as high as 39 °C.

a) the ... - b) the ... the c) a ... - d) a ... a e) - ... the

221. The girl ... a permanent loss of appetite, her growth was slow, she had short periods of fever, and on physical examination the percussion sound was considerably reduced.

a) develops b) has been developing c) developed
d) was developing e) has developed

222. Pertussis or whooping cough, ... for the distinctive sound made by its victims as they gasp for air between bouts of violent coughing, was until 1940s a major killer of children.

a) had named b) was named c) has named d) named e) naming

223. Caused by a bacterial infection that increases the amount of mucus in the lungs, the disease sometimes ... in convulsions and death.

a) resulted in b) is resulted in c) resulting in d) is resulting in e) results in

224. Over the past decade, however, pertussis ... largely ... in developed nations by mass inoculations with a vaccine made from killed pertussis bacteria.

a) has ...been subdued b) has ... subdued c) has ... been subduing
d) is ... subduing e) is ... subdued

225. Fear of the vaccine mounts, and more and more parents refuse to allow their youngsters

a) inoculating b) inoculated c) to be inoculated
d) to be inoculating e) to inoculate

226. Minor reactions to ... vaccine, such as ... redness and swelling, are common; permanent brain damage, according to one study, occurs only once in about every 300,000 inoculations, death even less frequently.

a) the ... a b) the ... - c) the ... the d) a ... the e) a ... a

227. The President of the American Academy of Pediatrics calculated ... the chances of suffering serious damage from whooping cough were ten times greater than having damaging side effects from the vaccine.

a) before b) when c) that d) after e) why

228. A new study ... that teenage girls are more likely than boys of the same age to smoke, drink alcohol, eat unhealthily, avoid exercise and suffer from depression.

a) to reveal b) is revealing c) revealing d) has revealed e) had revealed

229. Overall, a third of teenagers show symptoms of depression, but 50 per cent of girls ... , according to the report in the British Medical Journal.

a) are depressing b) depress c) depressed d) depressing e) are depressed

230. Thirteen per cent of girls had a major physical health problem, ... with just eight per cent of boys.

a) compared b) are compared c) compare d) comparing e) are comparing

231. The study of 1,500 adolescents aged 14 and 15 showed that 23% smoked, 35% had been drunk in the previous three months and 15% ... drugs.

a) take b) had taken c) took d) taken e) had been taken

232. Two-thirds of adolescents believe they ... unhealthily, and 39 per cent take too little exercise.

a) are eaten b) have eaten c) eaten d) eat e) ate

233. Britain's couch-potato children ... such unhealthy lives that they could start predeceasing their parents.

a) live b) are living c) living d) lived e) have lived

234. Will you ... the patient tomorrow?

a) examined b) examining c) have examined d) to be examined e) examine

235. The patient ... of severe headache asks for some medicine.

a) complain b) complaining c) to complain d) has complained e) complained

236. The doctor ... effective medicines to this patient.

a) are prescribing b) have prescribed c) will prescribe

d) to prescribe e) has been prescribing

237. He ... to the hospital because it was necessary to operate him.

a) admitted b) were admitted c) to be admitted

d) was admitted e) have admitted

238. How long ... he ... in the hospital? – Nearly ten days.

- a) had ... been b) has ...been c) was ... been d) was...being e) have ... been
- 239.** When I was ill, my family doctor ... me a lot of special attention, and the nurses were just super.
- a) gives b) given c) gave d) was given e) has given
- 240.** My parents and grandparents are doctors; I have been several times at the hospital and spent ... time watching them working.
- a) much b) many c) little d) few e) a few
- 241.** My father works as a surgeon in a hospital. His main task is ... the people.
- a) to operate on b) to operate at c) to operate in
d) to operate for e) to operate with
- 242.** I know that he wants to see all his patients living and well, able-bodied and I notice that he is happy when his patients
- a) repass b) recover c) render d) remove e) repeat
- 243.** ... the work by 6 p.m. tomorrow?
- a) will you have been finishing b) will you be finishing c) have you finished
d) were you finished e) will you have finished
- 244.** The medical examination ... me about two hours.
- a) take b) took c) taken d) will take e) taking
- 245.** An unknown doctor asked me to seat and then he wanted to know what my troubles
- a) be b) are c) were d) been e) had been
- 246.** I ... of anything but doctor asked me to strip to the waist and listened to my heart and lungs.
- a) complained b) don't complain c) wasn't complaining
d) didn't complain e) have complained
- 247.** After the examination the doctor began to fill in my case history and put questions: "What diseases ... in your childhood?"
- a) you suffer b) you suffered c) do you suffer
d) were you suffering e) did you suffer
- 248.** In laboratory the nurse took ... blood from my finger for blood analysis.

a) some b) any c) - d) every e) something

249. My sick sister .. a high temperature.

a) runs b) ran c) has run d) was running e) was run

250. A therapist examined me thoroughly and ... the diagnosis of the grippe.

a) make b) makes c) made d) making e) was making

251. Our district doctor is having consulting hours now, he ... to go out to the calls in the afternoon.

a) is able b) is allowed c) will have d) will be able e) will be allowed

252. He ... an appointment with our district endocrinologist yesterday.

a) has b) have c) had d) has had e) was having

253. ... has to keep the thermometer in the armpit for ten minutes.

a) every b) any c) somebody d) anybody e) everybody

254. My younger brother ... measles at the age of five.

a) suffer b) suffers c) suffered d) was suffering e) was suffered

255. It is well-known that this disease ... very serious complications.

a) give b) gives c) gave d) given e) has given

256. The patient ... this medicine every other day according to the prescription.

a) has taken b) taken c) takes d) took e) was taken

257. The doctors ... your blood analysis to be sure of your diagnosis.

a) must have b) have to have c) have to d) must e) had to have

258. Does a nurse make a diagnosis? Who ... a diagnosis?

a) makes b) does make c) do make d) made e) is making

259. To follow the treatment means to do ... the doctor administers to a patient.

a) - b) anything c) something d) everything e) nothing

260. ... in bed when you are ill with a common cold?

a) are you staying b) did you stay c) have you stayed

d) have you been staying e) do you stay

261. Let me see your tongue. – It's no use, Doctor. No tongue can tell you

a) how rotten I feel b) rotten how I feel c) I feel how rotten

d) how I feel rotten e) how I rotten feel

- 262.** To make a correct diagnosis, doctors use different methods of ... the patients.
a) examine b) examination c) examining d) to examine e) examinations
- 263.** Percussion is one of the five methods of clinical examination, together with ... , palpation, auscultation, and inquiry.
a) inspecting b) inspected c) inspection d) inspect e) inspector
- 264.** Percussion is a method of tapping on a surface ... the underlying structure.
a) to detail b) to determine c) to depress d) to define e) to describe
- 265.** There are two types of percussion: direct, which uses only one or two fingers, and ... , which uses the middle/flexor finger.
a) indirect b) inactive c) inanimate d) inartificial e) inappreciable
- 266.** Palpation is usually used for thoracic and abdomina
a) examining b) examines c) examined d) examinations e) examinable
- 267.** Palpation is used to assess the texture of a patient's tissue (such as swelling or muscle tone), to locate the particular anatomical landmarks, and assess tenderness through
a) tissue deformation b) tissue degeneration c) tissue decoration
d) tissue demonstration e) tissue decontamination
- 268.** Auscultation is the term for ... to the internal sounds of the body, usually using a stethoscope.
a) tasting b) hearing c) seeing d) listening e) smelling
- 269.** Today many people can get private treatment; of course, you have to pay for treatment but it's usually
a) better b) quicker c) cheaper d) higher e) cleverer
- 270.** Your rapid recovery depends on properly following the administered doctor's
a) irritation b) consultation c) observation d) investigation e) appointment
- 271.** ... do you usually examine patients with contaminated wounds?
a) Where b) When c) Which d) What e) Whose
- 272.** He likes the place but ... would be better to live without the threat to his life because of frequent epidemics.

a) its b) there c) here d) it e) he

273. You have to collect urine in a ... and bring it to the laboratory for examination.

a) clean copy b) clean vessel c) clean hand d) clean thing e) clean linen

274. Routine blood ... is necessary.

a) analyzing b) to analyze c) analyzed d) analysis e) analyzer

275. Erythrocyte sedimentation was the ... test I've ever done in the laboratory.

a) easier b) easy c) easiest d) most easiest e) more easy

276. The patient's condition has sharply deteriorated after serious ... of the disease.

a) recruit b) recovery c) recess d) recourse e) relapse

277. Do not give this medicine to children for at ... 7 days after tonsillectomy or oral surgery.

a) last b) least c) lastly d) lasting e) late

278. Does it ... you when I touch here?

a) help b) harm c) hurt d) hook e) hug

279. Do you know the difference between a ... and a symptom of the disease?

a) signal b) signature c) significance d) sign e) signification

280. Treatment should be ... individually to the degree of severity of the disease.

a) adhered b) admitted c) adopted d) adjusted e) affected

281. ... of accidental overdose a patient must seek professional assistance.

a) the case b) in any case c) just in case d) in that case e) in case

282. Some of the patients ... from heart diseases while others have lung diseases.

a) spend b) support c) sneeze d) suffer e) suggest

283. Man's ... behavior changes at the very first stage of alcoholism.

a) psychic b) physical c) phenomenal d) philosophic e) phraseologic

284. Patients should chew their food ... and without haste, and they should not talk during meal.

a) thoroughly b) thickly c) timely d) tiredly e) tremendously

285. The operation showed a large abscess and extensive ... peritonitis.

a) septal b) significant c) shapeless d) spreading e) secondary

286. For the first time the doctors had the means with which they combat the incurable disease where previously they were ... observers.

a) painless b) healthless c) unsuccessful d) hopeless e) helpless

287. I have a bad cough, sore throat and running

a) eye b) mouth c) nose d) ear e) brain

288. Influenza (flu) is different from a cold, it usually comes on ... , and at times can lead to death.

a) constantly b) obviously c) previously d) suddenly e) primarily

289. People who ... flu often feel some or all of these symptoms: fever or feeling feverish, cough, sore throat, runny or stuffy nose, muscle or body aches, headaches.

a) have b) had c) having d) are having e) has had

290. Most people who get flu will recover in a few days to less than two weeks, but some people will develop complications as a result of flu.

a) will recover...will develop b) recovered ... developed
c) recovers... develops d) have recovered... have developed
e) are recovering... are developing

291. Doctors ... diseases as chronic, catching, serious, curable and incurable, dangerous, terrible or fatal.

a) define b) defined c) defining d) have defined e) are defining

292. ... did you undergo the course of physiotherapy?

a) who and what b) what and which c) what and when
d) which and where e) when and where

293. There were five cases that the doctor ... see in the morning.

a) must b) had to c) could d) might e) will have to

294. A physical examination ... auscultation, palpation, percussion and inspection of external organs and skin.

a) include b) including c) included d) includes e) has included

295. Unfortunately, the patient couldn't say that the medicine ... him any relief.

a) give b) gives c) giving d) is given e) gave

296. Why ... a doctor ... his patient's pulse?

a) does ... feel b) is ... feeling c) is ... felt
d) did ... feel e) has been feeling

297. The patient ... to the hospital in a bad condition on the 12th of March.

a) admits b) admitted c) was admitted d) was admitting e) admitting

298. You have a heart trouble, I am sure it's angina. – Pretty good guess, doctor.

Only ... name is Angela.

a) her b) his c) its d) our e) their

299. The patient ... already ... to the hospital.

a) is ... directed b) has ... directed c) has ... been directed
d) has ... been directing e) is ... directing

300. They ... their investigation by the end of the next month.

a) will have finished b) will finish c) have finished
d) finishes e) had finished

301. A healing ointment ... to relieve pain and skin irritation.

a) rubs b) is rubbing c) is rubbed d) has rubbed e) has been rubbed

302. People with mandibular fractures often have pain and ... and may have numbness in the lip and chin.

a) difficulty breathing b) difficulty opening their mouths
c) a slow pulse d) severe headache e) blockage in blood supply

303. The diagnosis of a head injury ... with a physical examination and diagnostic tests.

a) will make b) has made c) is made d) is making e) will be made

304. Will the patient ... to the hospital?

a) be sent b) is sent c) send d) sending e) sends

305. A lot of experiments ... in this laboratory every week.

a) are doing b) are done c) do d) does e) were done

306. ... to bed means to be unable to get up because of illness.

a) to confine b) confined c) confining d) to be confining e) to be confined

- 307.** Does a high temperature subside after ... paracetamol?
a) take b) taken c) taking d) took e) have taken
- 308.** The patient ... for angina pectoris for a month, but he is not cured of it yet.
a) treated b) has treated c) has been treated d) was treating e) was treated
- 309.** It is ... common knowledge how difficult it is to examine ... gastrointestinal tract.
a) a ... the b) the ... the c) - ... the d) a ... a e) the ... -
- 310.** The urinalysis was ready and the physician ... all the findings.
a) received b) has received c) had received d) receives e) will receive
- 311.** Almost everything the physician ... by physical methods of examination was confirmed by laboratory findings.
a) has determined b) determined c) had determined
d) was determined e) has been determined
- 312.** Even in old times doctors ... that it is far easier to prevent a disease than to cure it.
a) know b) knew c) are known d) had known e) were knowing
- 313.** Today prophylaxis ... one of the basic principles in our medical system.
a) becomes b) became c) become d) has become e) becoming
- 314.** The medical check-ups of population ... in big cities and villages.
a) carry b) carried c) are carried d) are carrying e) have carried
- 315.** The medical history, case history, or anamnesis of a patient is information ... by a physician by asking specific questions, either of the patient or of other people who know the person and can give suitable information.
a) gain b) gained c) gains d) gaining e) is gained
- 316.** The complaints ... by the patient or others familiar with the patient are referred to as symptoms, in contrast with clinical signs, which are ascertained by direct examination on the part of medical personnel.
a) report b) are reported c) reported d) are reporting e) have reported
- 317.** Medical histories ... in their depth and focus.
a) vary b) varies c) varied d) varying e) are varying

318. The information ... in this way, together with the physical examination, enables the physician to form a diagnosis and treatment plan.

- a) obtain b) obtaining c) is obtained d) is obtaining e) obtained

319. If a diagnosis cannot ... , the treatment plan may then include further investigations to clarify the diagnosis.

- a) make b) made c) be made d) have made e) be making

320. The method by which doctors gather information about a patient's past and present medical condition in order to make informed clinical decisions ... the case history.

- a) calls b) called c) calling d) is called e) is calling

321. The history requires that a clinician be skilled in asking questions that can provide them with some insight as to what the patient may

- a) experiencing b) experienced c) be experiencing
d) be experienced e) have experienced



322. The standardized format for the history starts with the chief concern (why is the patient in the clinic or hospital?) ... by the history of present illness.

- a) follows b) followed c) following
d) is followed e) is following

323. After all of the important history questions ..., a focused physical exam is usually done.

- a) ask b) are asked c) have asked d) asking e) have been asked

324. The students learn how to ... the case history.

- a) fill out b) fall in c) fill in d) fall under e) fit on

325. ... four major categories of surgery: (1) wound treatment, (2) extirpative surgery, (3) reconstructive surgery, and (4) transplantation surgery.

- a) there is b) there are c) there was d) there were e) there will be

326. Extirpative surgery ... the removal of diseased tissue or organs.

- a) involved b) involve c) involves d) involving e) has involved

327. Cancer surgery usually falls into this category, with mastectomy (removal of the breast), cholecystectomy (removal of the gallbladder), and hysterectomy (removal of the uterus) ... the most frequent procedures.

- a) among b) between c) in d) for e) with

328. Transplantation surgery involves the use of organs ... from other bodies to replace diseased organs in patients. Kidneys are the most commonly transplanted organs.

- a) transplant b) transplanted c) have transplanted
d) are transplanted e) transplanting

329. The major medical specialties ... surgery are general surgery, plastic surgery, orthopedic surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, neurosurgery, thoracic surgery, colon and rectal surgery, otolaryngology, ophthalmology and urology.

- a) involve b) involved c) involving d) is involved e) is involving

330. Surgery ... as old as humanity, for anyone who has ever stanch a wound has acted as a surgeon.

- a) is b) been c) was d) has been e) being

331. General surgery is the parent speciality and now centres on operations ... the stomach, intestines, breast, blood vessels in the extremities, endocrine glands, tumors of soft tissues, and amputations.

- a) inventing b) involving c) interrupting d) interesting e) instructing

332. Plastic surgery is concerned with the bodily surface and with ... work of the face and exposed parts.

- a) reproductive b) recommended c) remarkable
d) reconstructive e) reinventable

333. Thoracic surgeons treat disorders of the lungs; the subspeciality of cardiovascular surgery is concerned with ... and has become a major field of surgical endeavour.

- a) the stomach and the alimentary tract

- b) the pancreas and the endocrine system
- c) the lungs and the lateral cavities of the chest
- d) the heart and its major blood vessels
- e) the thyroid gland and the endocrine system

334. About 80% of thoracic surgery ... surgery for lung cancer, esophageal cancer, tumors of the chest wall and tumors of the mediastinum, or the space around the heart.

- a) involve
- b) involving
- c) involves
- d) involved
- e) is involved

335. He is ... ill in hospital.

- a) critically
- b) clearly
- c) constantly
- d) credibly
- e) copiously

336. But a lot of thoracic surgery includes curing or helping people with disease processes that are not cancer ... like thymectomy, sympathectomy, first rib resection, myotomy, esophagectomy, removal of cysts of the chest, etc.

- a) relate
- b) related
- c) relation
- d) relationship
- e) relatively

337. Obstetricians perform cesarean sections, while gynecologists operate ... tumors from the uterus and ovaries.

- a) to reproduce
- b) to reconstruct
- c) to remove
- d) to replace
- e) to regard

338. Orthopedic surgery deals with the bones, tendons, ligaments, and muscles; fractures of the extremities and congenital skeletal defects are common targets of treatment.

- a) deal
- b) dealing
- c) deals
- d) is dealing
- e) will deal

339. Colon and rectal surgery deals with ... of the large intestine.

- a) displays
- b) dispositions
- c) discharges
- d) disorders
- e) distractions

340. Neurosurgeons operate to remove brain tumors, treat injuries to the brain ... from skull fractures, and treat ruptured intravertebral disks that affect the spinal cord.

- a) result
- b) resulting
- c) resulted
- d) to result
- e) is resulted

341. Otolaryngologic surgery ... in the area of the ear, nose, and throat (e.g., tonsillectomy), while ophthalmologic surgery deals with disorders of the eyes.

- a) performs
- b) performed
- c) is performed
- d) has performed
- e) is performing

- 342.** Urologic surgery treats diseases of the urinary tract and, in males, of the ... apparatus.
- a) genital b) gerundial c) gerontological d) gastroenterological e) gluteal
- 343.** Surgeons can cut everything except (Herbert M.Shelton)
- a) cause b) causal c) causation d) causative e) causativity
- 344.** The word “anaesthesia” is coined from two Greek words: “an” meaning “without” and “aesthesia” meaning “ ... ”.
- a) sensation b) satisfaction c) sense d) sentence e) separation
- 345.** Throughout their lives, most people will undergo anaesthesia either during the birth of their baby or for
- a) joyful events b) hopeful expectations c) painful reactions
- d) peaceful dreams e) a surgical procedure
- 346.** Many of today’s operations have become ... as a result of developments in anaesthesia and training a specialist anaesthetist.
- a) possibility b) impossible c) possibly d) possible e) impossibly
- 347.** Patients having anaesthesia will have an anaesthetist with them all the way from the preoperative assessment of their medical conditions and planning of their operation to closely ... their health and wellbeing throughout the procedure to ensure a smooth and comfortable recovery.
- a) manifesting b) manipulating c) making d) marking e) monitoring
- 348.** Relief of pain and suffering is ... of anaesthesia.
- a) clever at foreign languages b) clear of debt c) central to the practice
- d) close to facts e) common error
- 349.** Every patient is different, every anaesthetic is different and anaesthetists will make ... according to the specific needs.
- a) manifestations b) manipulations c) modifications
- d) moderations e) modulations
- 350.** Despite an increase in the complexity of surgical operations, modern anaesthesia is ... due to high standards of training that emphasise quality and safety.

- a) relatively safe b) absolutely true c) normally useful
d) possibly harmful e) strongly relative

351. Anaesthetics ... during tests and surgical operations to numb sensation in certain areas of the body or induce sleep.

- a) used b) using c) are used d) are using e) use

352. Local anaesthesia and general anaesthesia are two commonly ... types.

- a) use b) used c) using d) are used e) are using

353. Local anaesthesia is where a small area of the body ... and you remain fully conscious – often used during minor procedures.

- a) numb b) numbing c) numbed d) is numbed e) is numbing

354. General anaesthesia is where you're totally ... of the procedure – often used for more serious operations.

- a) unmourned and unknown b) unmeant and unobnoxious
c) unkind and unmotivated d) unconscious and unaware
e) unoccupied and unordered

355. Anaesthetics ... the nerve signals that keep you awake and aware from reaching your brain.

- a) work by stopping b) work by droppring c) work by storing
d) work by snoring e) work by stepping

356. He who knows others is learned; he who knows ... is wise (Lao Tzu).

- a) themselves b) yourself c) myself d) himself e) ourselves

357. During this state of ..., procedures can be carried out without you feeling anything.

- a) sound sleep b) dead sleep c) induced sleep d) light sleep e) broken sleep

358. After the anaesthetic has worn off, the nerve signals will be able to reach your brain, and consciousness and feeling

- a) return b) returning c) returned d) returns e) will return

359. Unlike general anaesthetic, a whole number of other types of these medications does not make you unconscious – they just

- a) stop bleeding b) stop you losing consciousness

c) stop you feeling pain in a particular area of your body

d) stop you developing nervousness e) stop joking

360. Sedation makes you feel sleepy and relaxes you both physically and mentally; it's sometimes used to keep you calm during minor, ... procedures.

a) joyful or pleasant b) helpful or comfortable c) painful or unpleasant

d) careful or healthful e) pleasant or uninjured

361. Epidural anaesthesia is a type of regional anaesthetic usually used to numb ...; for example, as pain relief during labour and childbirth

a) the lower half of the body b) the upper part of the abdomen

c) the lower part of the back d) the upper part of the chest

e) the lower extremities

362. Regional anaesthetic is a local anaesthetic ... to a specific region of your body, leading to numbness or pain relief for deeper operations where more extensive numbness is needed.

a) gives b) gave c) given d) giving e) is given

363. Spinal anaesthetic is used to give total numbness ... about 3 hours, to the lower parts of the body, such as in the base of your spine or in your lower back, so surgery can be safely carried out in this area.

a) last b) lasting c) lasted d) is lasting e) lasts

364. Anaesthetists are doctors who ... specialized training in anaesthesia.

a) receive b) are received c) have received

d) are receiving e) have been receiving

365. Before the operation, your anaesthetist will discuss a number of things with you, including the types of anaesthetic appropriate for the procedure and any risks or side effects ... with different types of anaesthetic.

a) associate b) associating c) associated d) associates e) is associated

366. Anaesthetists plan your anaesthetic and pain control ... into account any preferences you have for a particular type of anaesthetic.

a) take b) taking c) took d) taken e) is taken

367. Every anaesthetist's job is a careful monitoring of a patient throughout the operation and making sure the patient wakes up ... afterwards.

- a) inevitably b) suddenly c) furiously d) comfortably e) slowly

368. Anaesthetics consist of a number of medications that can cause a ... in some people.

- a) special effect b) pleasant effect c) cause and effect
d) side effect e) no effect

369. In recent years, having anaesthesia ... very safe.

- a) becomes b) has become c) became d) is becoming e) will become

370. As with any type of surgery or medical procedure, there's ... potential risk of ... complications but they are very rare.

- a) the ... the b) the ... - c) - ... the d) a ... - e) - ... -

371. The benefits and risks of surgery and anaesthesia ... carefully ... and explained to you before you have any operation.

- a) have ... weighed up b) are ... weighing up c) will be ... weighed up
d) have ... been weighing up e) are ... weighed up

372. At one of the annual conventions of the American Society for Aesthetics much confusion ... when the Society for Anesthetics met at the same time in the same hotel. (Rudolf Arnheim)

- a) arise b) arisen c) arose d) have arisen e) has been arisen

373. Anaphylactic shock is a severe allergic reaction ... the whole body.

- a) affects b) affecting c) affected d) is affecting e) is affected

374. In ... individuals, the shock may develop within seconds or minutes of contact with a trigger factor and is potentially fatal.

- a) susceptible b) perceptible c) controllable d) sufferable e) considerable

375. Possible triggers include ... injection of ... specific drug, the sting of a certain insect, the ingestion of a food such as peanuts.

- a) the ... a b) a ... the c) the ... the d) a ... a e) a ... -

376. In an anaphylactic reaction, chemicals ... into the blood that dilate blood vessels and constrict air passages.

a) release b) released c) are released d) releasing e) are releasing

377. Blood pressure falls dramatically, and breathing

a) impairs b) impaired c) impairing d) is impaired e) is impairing

378. The tongue and throat can swell ... the risk of hypoxia.

a) increase b) increases c) increased d) increasing e) is increasing

379. The amount of oxygen ... the vital organs is severely reduced.

a) reach b) reaching c) reached d) have reached e) will reach

380. A casualty with anaphylactic shock ... emergency treatment with an injection of adrenaline.

a) need b) needed c) needing d) needs e) is needed

381. First aid priorities in anaphylactic shock are to ease breathing and minimize shock until specialized help

a) arrives b) arrived c) arriving d) has arrived e) will arrive

382. Many ... help physician to identify specific problems and indicate changes in a casualty's condition.

a) vital signs b) original signs c) mortal signs
d) normal signs e) abnormal signs

383. Any injury or illness that ... the brain may affect consciousness, and any deterioration is potentially serious.

a) affect b) affects c) affecting d) affected e) has affected

384. When checking ... pulse, use your fingers rather than your thumb, and press lightly until you can feel the pulse – ... normal pulse rate in adults is 60-80 beats per minute.

a) a ... a b) - ... the c) a the d) - ... a e) the ... the

385. To check breathing, ... to the breathing and ... the casualty's chest movements – the normal breathing rate in adults is 12-16 breaths per minute.

a) listen watch b) watch ... smell c) touch ... watch
d) watch ... listen e) watch ... touch

386. A faint is a brief loss of consciousness ... by a temporary reduction of the blood flow to the brain.

a) cause b) causing c) caused d) is caused e) is causing

387. Fainting may be a reaction ... pain, exhaustion, lack of food, emotional stress, it is also common after long periods of physical activity

a) on b) at c) from d) to e) from

388. When a casualty feels faint, kneel down, raise a casualty's legs and support ... ankles on ... own shoulders – this helps to improve the blood flow to the brain.

a) your ... his b) its ... his c) his ... your d) your ... your e) his ... his

389. Hypoxia ... when insufficient oxygen reaches body tissues from the blood.

a) arises b) arose c) has arisen d) is arising e) has been arising

389. If the oxygen supply to the brain cells is cut off for as little as 3 minutes, the brain cells ... to die.

a) begin b) begins c) began d) will begin e) has begun

390. Bleeding inside body cavities may follow an injury, such as a fracture or a penetrating wound, but can also occur ... – for example, bleeding from a stomach ulcer.

a) carefully b) obviously c) simultaneously d) periodically e) spontaneously

391. A physician should suspect internal bleeding if a casualty develops signs of shock without obvious ... , that is why check for any bleeding from body openings such as the ear, mouth, urethra, or anus.

a) weight loss b) loss of appetite c) blood loss
d) temperature loss e) loss of consciousness

392. When the spinal cord ... , there may be loss of control over limbs, movement may be weak or absent, loss of sensation, loss of bladder and/or bowel control, breathing difficulties.

a) damage b) damaged c) damaging d) is damaging e) is damaged

In examining disease, we gain wisdom about anatomy and physiology and biology. In examining the person with disease, we gain wisdom about life.
— Oliver Sacks —

393. The lungs are particularly susceptible to injury, either by being damaged themselves or from wounds that perforate the two-layered pleura ... each lung.

- a) surround and protect b) surrounding and protecting
- c) surrounded and protected
- d) surrounds and protects
- e) surrounding and protected

394. One or more ribs can ... by direct force to the chest from a blow or a fall, or by a crash injury.

- a) fracture b) to fracture c) fracturing d) be fracturing e) be fractured

395. If there is an open wound over the fracture, or if a fractured rib ... a lung, the casualty's breathing may be seriously impaired.

- a) pierce b) piercing c) pierced d) pierces e) is pierced

396. Emergency physicians treat conditions such as loss of consciousness, e.g. from an injury to the head, drug poisoning, an epileptic fit, severe bleeding, damage to the brain or other major organs due to trauma, cardiac arrest (...), breathing difficulties, broken bones, mental health problems, e.g. self-harm patients.

- a) when the pumping action of the heart stops
- b) when blood is blocked
- c) when the heart beats properly
- d) when a blocked artery prevents oxygen-rich blood from reaching a section of the heart
- e) when the beating action of the heart stops

397. The scalp has many small blood vessels ... close to the skin surface, so any cut can result in profuse bleeding.

- a) run b) rubs c) ran d) running e) are running

398. In some cases a scalp wound may ... part of a more serious underlying injury, such as a skull fracture, or may be associated with a head or neck injury.

- a) form b) forming c) formed d) be forming e) be formed

399. Your aim is to control blood loss and ..., and if the casualty becomes unconscious, open the airway and check breathing.

- a) to arrange your uniform b) to arrange your business

- c) to arrange for an appointment d) to
arrange transport to hospital
e) to arrange yourself

400. If there are any displaced flaps of skin at the injury site, carefully replace them ... the wound.

- a) from b) over c) at d) on e) in

401. Cover the wound with sterile dressing or a

clean pad, apply firm, direct pressure on the pad - this measure will help you to control bleeding and reduce blood loss ... the risk of shock.

- a) minimize b) minimized c) minimizing d) is minimized e) is minimizing

402. Help the casualty to lie down, with his head and shoulders

- a) slightly raised b) much omitted c) significantly straightened
d) slightly bent e) significantly raised

403. Take or send the casualty to hospital in the

- a) treatment final position b) previous treatment position
c) treatment primary position d) final position treatment
e) final treatment position

404. Cuts and wounds cause bleeding, but severe injury can also cause internal bleeding that

- a) you can see b) you may not see c) you must see
d) you must not see e) you can't see

405. Not all incidents of bleeding need emergency medical treatment, often they can be treated ... first aid at home.

- a) at b) by c) in d) on e) with

406. You must seek emergency treatment if you are ... to control the bleeding, even after delivering first aid treatment.

- a) unable b) uncalled c) unbusy d) uncertain e) unclear

407. You must seek emergency treatment if there is an object ... within the wound or it appears to be deep.



a) see b) sees c) seen d) seeing e) saw

408. You must seek emergency treatment if you ... see tissue or bone.

a) may b) can c) should d) ought to e) must

409. Where there is a large amount of blood loss, the injured person may begin to feel unwell, appear pale, feel dizzy and, in some cases, ... consciousness.

a) lose b) losing c) lost d) loses e) having lost

410. ... someone may have difficulties in breathing, e.g. asthma attacks, allergic reaction, and coughs or colds.

a) there a number of reasons can be why

b) a number of reasons why there can be

c) there can be a number of reasons why

d) there why can be a number of reasons

e) a number of reasons there can be why

411. Breathlessness can occur during exercise or physical activity, but if the breathlessness ... on suddenly or unexpectedly, then this can be a warning sign.

a) come b) comes c) coming d) came e) will come

412. If someone ... breathing difficulties, they may experience pain when taking deep breaths or feeling like their chest is tight.

a) has had b) is having c) had had d) was having e) will have

413. If someone is experiencing breathing difficulties they may ..., which can further affect their breathing.

a) feel panicking b) feeling panicked c) feeling panicking

d) felt panicked e) feel panicked

414. There can be a number of different medical reasons

a) which can collapse someone to cause b) someone which can cause to collapse

c) which can cause someone to collapse d) collapse which can cause someone to

e) which cause can someone to collapse

415. If a person ... consciousness but does not appear to have any difficulties with their breathing then, if it is safe to do so, you can put them into the recovery position until help arrives.

- a) loses b) lost
- c) has lost
- d) is losing e) is lost

416. Fits and seizures can occur in people who have a diagnosis of epilepsy, but can also occur ... people who don't have such a diagnosis.



- a) in b) at c) with d) of e) on

417. ... fit or seizure can involve ... involuntary and uncontrollable jerking, twitching or shaking of part or all of the body.

- a) a ... the b) the ... the c) a.... a d) the ... the e) - ... -

418. Another form of fit or seizure can involve no movement or minimal movement of the body, and a person can appear to be looking into space - in this situation, a person will tend not respond

- a) when speaks to b) when speaking to c) when spoke to
- d) when spoken to e) when will speak

419. It's important to remember not to move someone or try and stop them shaking if they are having a fit or seizure, unless they are ... risk of danger.

- a) in b) with c) at d) of e) on

420. Everyone experiences pain in different ways ... on their pain threshold.

- a) depends b) depending c) depended
- d) is depending e) is depended

421. Pain can occur suddenly or increase ... a period of time.

- a) under b) at c) on d) without e) over

422. Pain can be caused due to illness or injury.

- a) can cause b) can be causing c) can have caused
- d) can be caused e) can have been caused

423. Severe pain ... and, in some cases, will stop people from being able to carry out normal daily activities.

- a) tends to be much intense b) tends to be many intense
c) tends to be intenser d) tends to be most intense e) tends to be more intense

424. Pain relief ... the amount of pain that someone is in.

- a) can be used to help relieve b) can be used to help relieving
c) can be using to help relieve d) can be used to help relieved
e) can be using to help relieving

425. If someone ... an injury and is in severe pain, then it's important to get them assessed.

- a) suffered b) is suffered c) has suffered d) was suffering e) will suffer

426. A heart attack is a serious life threatening medical emergency where the supply of blood to the heart ... suddenly

- a) is ... blocking b) has ... blocked c) is ... blocked
d) was ... blocking e) was ... blocked

427. Heart attacks are ... common in adults, but can occur in children and teenagers.

- a) much b) more c) the more d) most e) the most

428. If someone is having a heart attack, they may experience chest pain ... sensation of pressure, tightness or squeezing in the centre of the chest.

- a) include b) includes c) included d) including e) is included

429. People with heart attacks may also experience radiating pain in the left arm ... from the chest to the arm.

- a) travel b) travels c) travelling d) travelled e) is travelling

430. In some cases of heart attacks, people do not experience severe pain, and instead experience discomfort similar ... indigestion.

- a) in b) to c) at d) on e) with

431. A stroke is a serious life-threatening medical condition ... can happen because of a blood clot or a bleed on the brain.

- a) what b) which c) when d) where e) why

432. ... most important thing for someone who is having or has had a stroke is ... time.

a) the ... - b) the ... the c) a ... the d) the ... a e) - ... a

433. The sooner someone receives emergency medical treatment, the more the chances of lasting damage

a) reduce b) reduced c) reducing d) are reduced e) are reducing

434. As time is the most important thing in this situation, the main signs to look out for can ... using the acronym FAST: Face, Arms, Speech, Time.

a) remember b) remembered c) be remembered

d) remembering e) be remembering

435. Has their face changed? Are they able to smile? Has their face drooped on one side? This will be especially ... around the eyes and mouth.

a) remarkable b) possible c) noticeable d) comfortable e) vulnerable

436. Is the person able to lift both of their arms and keep them ... ? If you suspect that someone has had a stroke, they may have weakness or numbness in one arm.

a) lift b) to lift c) lifting d) lifted e) lifts

437. Has the patient's speech changed? Has it become slurred? ... his speech make sense? Is the patient able to talk at all?

a) Has b) Do c) Does d) Is e) Did

438. Can the person understand ... and does he respond appropriately?

a) what him you are saying to b) what are you saying to him

c) what are saying you to him d) what him are saying to you

e) what you are saying to him

439. ... is the study of wounds and injuries caused by accidents or violence to a person, and the surgical therapy and repair of the damage.

a) Therapy b) Surgery c) Dermatology d) Oncology e) Traumatology

440. The skull has many small blood vessels running close to the skin surface, so any cut can result in

a) concealed bleeding b) profuse bleeding c) delayed bleeding

d) uncontrollable bleeding e) troublesome bleeding

441. Open wounds allow blood and other fluids ... from the body and enable germs to enter.

a) to be removed b) to be restored c) to be lost

d) to be collected e) to be found

442. Hematoma is a ... mass of blood, usually clotted, confined within an organ, tissue or space.

a) summarized b) specialized c) visualized d) generalized e) localized

443. Bruising and ... bleeding are other features of liver disease.

a) troublesome b) profuse c) concealed d) easy e) uncontrollable

444. They had isolated the patient from the others before they were

a) infected b) infection c) infecting d) infective e) infectious

445. ... , patients begin to have symptoms.

a) ahead of time b) over time c) in less than no time

d) to the end of time e) from the beginning of time

446. Help the casualty to lie down, with his ... slightly raised.

a) hips and legs b) arms and legs c) shoulders and back

d) head and shoulders e) thumbs and toes

447. The medical term for a break in a bone is a fracture; if a bone is not in its correct location but it is not broken it is said

a) to be disposed b) to be distributed c) to be dislocated

d) to be dissected e) to be distinguished

448. A compound or open fracture is one in which the skin over the break is ... , or lacerated, and parts of the broken bone may even show through.

a) tortured b) thrown c) thought d) torn e) transformed

449. Pain is the most obvious symptom of a fracture, it begins at the moment of injury and may be very

a) severe b) silent c) sedative d) selective e) sensational

450. Even the largest and thickest bones in the body ... sometimes

a) is ... breaking b) is ... broken c) are ... broken

d) had ... broken e) have ... been broken

451. In a simple or closed fracture, the skin over the injured bone is ... and there is no communication between the fracture and the outside of the body.

a) untreated b) underlined c) undetected d) unsuspected e) unbroken

452. One ... of ligament injury is a sprain – this is the tearing of a ligament at or near a joint.

a) severe form b) mild form c) common form d) unusual form e) unique form

453. Sprain is often due to a sudden or unexpected wrenching motion that pulls the bones in the joint too far apart and tears the ... tissues.

a) containing b) covering c) surrounding d) consisting e) combining

454. If the injury has just happened, cool the area by applying an ice pack or cold compress – this will help ... swelling, bruising, and pain.

a) to introduce b) to produce c) to induce d) to reduce e) to reproduce

455. Emergency medicine is the medical specialty concerned with the care of illnesses or injuries ... immediate medical attention.

a) require b) requires c) requiring d) required e) are required

456. Emergency physicians ... with seeing a large number of patients, treating their illnesses and either admitting them to the hospital or releasing them after treatment as necessary.

a) task b) tasking c) tasked d) are tasking e) are tasked

457. Most patients ... to emergency departments with low-acuity conditions (such as minor injuries or exacerbations of chronic disease), but a small proportion will be critically ill or injured.

a) present b) presenting c) presented d) are presenting e) are presented

458. Therefore, the emergency physician ... a broad field of knowledge and procedural skills often including surgical procedures, trauma resuscitation, advanced cardiac life.

a) require b) requires c) requiring d) required e) are required

459. They ... some of the core skills from many medical specialties—the ability to resuscitate a patient, manage a difficult airway (anaesthesiology), suture a

complex laceration (plastic surgery), set a fractured bone or dislocated joint (orthopedic surgery), treat a heart attack (cardiology), manage strokes (neurology), work-up a pregnant patient with vaginal bleeding (obstetrics and gynecology), control a patient with mania (psychiatry), stop a severe nosebleed (otolaryngology), place a chest tube (cardiothoracic surgery), and conduct and interpret X-rays and ultrasounds (radiology).

- a) must have b) can have c) are allowed to have
d) will be able to have e) will have to have

460. Emergency medicine ... from urgent care, which refers to immediate healthcare for less emergent medical issues.

- a) can be distinguished b) has to be distinguished c) might be distinguished
d) is allowed to be distinguished e) must distinguish

461. This condition is a severe allergic reaction ... the whole body.

- a) affect b) affects c) affecting d) affected e) will affect

462. In susceptible individuals, the condition may develop ... seconds or minutes of contact ... a trigger factor and is potentially fatal.

- a) within ... with b) on ... upon c) for ... before
d) in ... in front of e) with ... within

463. Possible triggers include the injection of a specific drug, the sting of a certain insect, the ingestion of a food ... peanuts.

- a) as if b) as though c) so that d) such as e) as soon as

464. In an anaphylactic reaction, chemicals ... into the blood that dilate blood vessels and constrict air passages.

- a) release b) releases c) released d) releasing e) are released

465. Blood pressure falls dramatically, and breathing

- a) impair b) impairs c) impaired d) is impaired e) impairing

466. The tongue and throat can swell ... the risk of hypoxia.

- a) increase b) increases c) increasing d) increased e) is increased

467. The amount of oxygen reaching the vital organs ... severely

- a) is ... reducing b) has ... reduced c) is ... reduced

d) had ...reduced e) has been ... reducing

468. A casualty with anaphylactic shock needs emergency treatment ... an injection of adrenaline.

a) with b) at c) in d) without e) by

469. First aid priorities are to ease breathing and minimize shock until specialized help

a) arrive b) arrives c) arriving d) arrived e) will arrive

470. Many ... help physician to identify specific problems and indicate changes in a casualty's condition.

a) vital signs b) original signs c) mortal signs
d) normal signs e) abnormal signs

471. Any injury or illness that ... the brain may affect consciousness, and any deterioration is potentially serious.

a) affect b) affects c) affecting d) affected e) has affected

472. When checking ... pulse, use your fingers rather than your thumb, and press lightly until you can feel the pulse – ... normal pulse rate in adults is 60-80 beats per minute.

a) a ... a b) - ... the c) a the d) the ... - e) - ... a

473. To check breathing, ... to the breathing and ... the casualty's chest movements – the normal breathing rate in adults is 12-16 breaths per minute.

a) listen watch b) watch ... smell c) touch ... watch
d) watch ... listen e) smell ... touch

474. A faint is a brief loss of consciousness ... by a temporary reduction of the blood flow to the brain.

a) cause b) causes c) causing d) caused e) is caused

475. Fainting may be a reaction ... pain, exhaustion, lack of food, emotional stress, it is also common after long periods of physical activity

a) on b) at c) from d) in e) to

476. When a casualty feels faint, kneel down, raise a casualty's legs and support ... ankles on ... own shoulders – this helps to improve the blood flow to the brain.

- a) your ... his b) its ... his c) his ... your d) its ... your e) your ... your
- 477.** Hypoxia when insufficient oxygen reaches body tissues from the blood.
- a) arises b) arose c) arising d) has arisen e) has been arising
- 478.** If the oxygen supply to the brain cells is cut off for as little as 3 minutes, the brain cells ... to die.
- a) begin b) begins c) will begin d) has begun e) began
- 479.** The airway ... internally, for example by an object that is stuck at the back of the throat, or externally, and condition requires prompt action.
- a) may obstruct b) may be obstructed c) may be obstructing
d) may obstructed e) may have obstructed
- 480.** Hyperventilation may occur in susceptible individuals who ... recently ... an emotional or psychological shock; it is commonly a manifestation of acute anxiety and may accompany a panic attack.
- a) are ... experiencing b) have ... been experiencing
c) have ... experienced d) are ... experienced e) had ... experienced
- 481.** In an asthma attack, the muscles of the air passages in the lungs ... and the linings of the airways swell which makes breathing difficult.
- a) go right through b) go with the current c) go with the times
d) go first e) go into spasm
- 482.** Bleeding ... body cavities may follow an injury, such as a fracture or a penetrating wound, but can also occur spontaneously – for example, bleeding from a stomach ulcer.
- a) from behind b) outside c) behind d) in e) inside
- 483.** A physician should suspect internal bleeding if a casualty develops signs of shock without obvious ... , that is why check for any bleeding from body openings such as the ear, mouth, urethra, or anus.
- a) weight loss b) loss of appetite c) blood loss
d) temperature loss e) loss of consciousness

484. When the spinal cord ... , there may be loss of control over limbs, movement may be weak or absent, loss of sensation, loss of bladder and/or bowel control, breathing difficulties.

- a) damage b) damaged c) damaging d) has damaged e) is damaged

485. The lungs are particularly susceptible to injury, either by being damaged themselves or from wounds that perforate the two-layered pleura ... each lung.

- a) surround and protect b) surrounding and protecting
c) surrounded and protected d) surrounds and protects
e) has surrounded and protected

486. One or more ribs can be fractured ... direct force ... the chest from a blow or a fall, or by a crash injury.

- a) by ... to b) in ... by c) for ... in d) because of ... to e) from ... by

487. Emergency physicians treat conditions such as loss of consciousness, e.g. from an injury to the head, drug poisoning, an epileptic fit, severe bleeding, damage to the brain or other major organs due to trauma, cardiac arrest , breathing difficulties, broken bones, mental health problems, e.g.

- a) self-abandoned patients
b) self-absorbed patients
c) self-assured patients
d) self-satisfied patients
e) self-harm patients

488. Emergency medicine is ... medical specialty in which ... physicians care for patients with acute illnesses or injuries.

- a) a ... the b) a ... - c) - ... - d) - ... the e) a ... a

489. Emergency medicine physicians ... rapid and proper help in the first minutes and hours to establish an early diagnosis and provide successful treatment.

- a) provide b) provides c) provided d) providing e) is providing

490. COVID-19 ... an emerging, rapidly evolving situation.

- a) be b) being c) is d) was e) been

491. About 1 in 6 people who gets COVID-19 becomes seriously ill and develops a high fever and difficulty breathing, WHO reports. This could be ... sign of ... pneumonia.

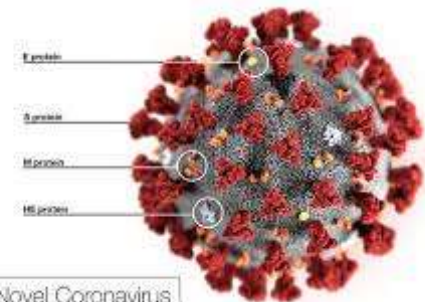
- a) the ... the b) a ... the c) a ... - d) the ... - e) - ... -

492. Those ... include people over age 65 and those with underlying medical problems like high blood pressure, heart disease or diabetes.

- a) seriously ill more likely to become b) more seriously ill likely to become
c) to become more likely seriously ill d) more to become likely seriously ill
e) more likely to become seriously ill

493. Anyone who has fever, cough and difficulty breathing ... medical attention for suspected COVID-19, WHO advises.

- a) can seek b) might seek c) have to seek
d) is allowed to seek e) should seek



494. ... illnesses have ranged from mild

symptoms to severe illness and death for confirmed coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) cases.

- a) To report b) Report c) Reporting d) Reported e) Being reported

495. Fever, cough, shortness of breath, persistent pain or pressure in the chest, ... sense of taste and smell may appear 2-14 days after exposure based on the incubation period of MERS-CoV viruses.

- a) to lose b) lose c) lost d) losing e) being lost

496. A hug was the first ever ... anaesthesia. Still works.

- a) invent b) invented c) inventing d) invents e) being invented

497. Residents of big cities around the world ... streets with chalk hearts to spread cheer during outbreak of COVID-19.

- a) cover b) covered c) covering d) had covered e) are covered

- 498.** The 2019–20 coronavirus pandemic is an ongoing pandemic of COVID-19 ... by severe acute respiratory syndrome.
- a) cause b) causing c) caused d) have caused e) have been caused
- 499.** Recommended ... measures in COVID-19 include hand washing, covering one's mouth when coughing, maintaining distance from other people, and self-isolation for people who suspect they are infected.
- a) inventive b) preventive c) elective d) curative e) distinctive
- 500.** What ... you recommend a man to do if food literary sticks in his throat?
- a) will b) do c) does d) shall e) should
- 501.** What must the patient do if examination ... the diagnosis – esophagospasm?
- a) confirming b) confirm c) confirmed d) will confirm e) confirms
- 502.** There are many causes of fever, but ... one is an infection.
- a) most common b) more common c) the least common
d) less common e) the most common
- 503.** As your body fights the infection, it makes more heat than usual, and you ... a fever.
- a) got b) getting c) gets d) have got e) are getting
- 504.** Doctors believe that some diseases confuse the part of human brain that ... our body's temperature, and this causes fever too.
- a) control b) controls c) is controlled d) is controlling e) will control
- 505.** Fevers are not usually serious, but in some diseases a fever can go so high that it ... very dangerous indeed.
- a) has become b) become c) will become d) is becoming e) becomes
- 506.** Most ... illnesses are caused by germs and are called infections.
- a) even b) evident c) everyday d) eventual e) evaluable
- 507.** Germs are tiny living things, which are everywhere, but not all of them are ...
- a) hopeful b) restful c) doubtful d) harmful e) fruitful
- 508.** Viruses cause many common infections such as colds, sore throats and stomach ...

a) upturns b) upshots c) upsides d) uproars e) upsets

509. Some skin infections, such as cold sores or warts, can be spread from one person to another by touching the ... place.

a) infectious b) infect c) infection d) infected e) infective

510. Bacteria are so tiny ... over a million could fit on a pinhead.

a) when b) that c) where d) which e) what

511. Some bacteria cause illnesses such as ear and skin infections, some bacteria attack your cells by ... poisons.

a) giving off b) given off c) gives off d) gave off e) give off

512. Medicines ... antibiotics can be used to kill bacteria that cause illness.

a) calling b) are calling c) are called d) called e) call

513. Viruses are over a million times ... than bacteria; they attack by getting inside a cell.

a) the smaller b) smallest c) smaller d) the smallest e) small

514. The cell then becomes a kind of factory ... new viruses.

a) of making b) after making c) with making d) during making e) for making

515. No medicine can get rid of viruses, your body ... fight them off by itself.

a) has to b) can c) may d) might e) is allowed to

516. Most germs spread ... the air; when you cough, sneeze or just breathe out, you spray tiny droplets into the air.

a) on b) into c) in d) through e) with

517. Mucus covers the walls of your nasal cavity and ... an important purpose.

a) serve b) served c) serves d) serving e) is serving

518. Getting cold in your extremities and allowing your nose to dry out really does place you at risk of ... a cold.

a) catching b) caught c) catch d) catches e) to catch

519. Covering your mouth and nose when you cough or sneeze ... stop germs from spreading.

a) help b) helped c) had helped d) is helping e) helps

520. When germs damage your cells, more blood ... to the infected place, and white blood cells then devour the germs.

- a) flowed b) is flowing c) flows d) flow e) had flowed

521. Antibodies stay in your body ... the same germs from attacking again.

- a) to stop b) stop c) stops d) stopped e) will stop

522. Antibodies can recognize germs that ... you before.

- a) attack b) have attacked c) attacking d) are attacking e) attacks

523. Being ... like this is called being immune.

- a) are protected b) protecting c) protected d) are protecting e) protect

524. They ... already ... blood and urine to the laboratory for testing.

- a) will...have sent b) are...sent c) were...sent d) had ...sent e) have...sent

525. Your doctor uses laboratory tests to help plan ... treatment for a disease or condition.

- a) our b) his c) her d) your e) their

526. Sometimes laboratories compare your results to results ... from previous tests.

- a) obtaining b) obtained c) obtain d) have obtained e) were obtained

527. If the stuff is pink to red, it ... the presence of red blood cells.

- a) indicate b) indicated c) is indicating d) indicates e) is indicated

528. Do you know ... some patients remain symptomatic despite intensive medical treatment?

- a) what b) when c) that d) which e) where

529. Many, but not all, people ... local clinics regularly.

- a) will be visiting b) is visiting c) have visited d) visit e) visits

530. Some cases ... difficulties for treatment.

- a) present b) is presenting c) has presented d) will have presented e) presents

531. After this worker ... been taken to the hospital, he was examined by some specialists.

- a) was b) will c) had d) has e) have

532. The nurse on duty heard the patient ... all night long.

- a) is coughing b) will cough c) coughed d) cough e) coughing

- 533.** Some patients ... a bed regimen and strict diet.
 a) are administered b) was administered c) are administering
 d) administering e) administered
- 534.** This disease ... pneumonia because it is caused by pneumococci.
 a) calls b) called c) has called d) call e) is called
- 535.** One of the working diagnoses ... by the doctor now.
 a) was made b) making c) is being made d) has made e) will make
- 536.** The patients in the ward ... the injections at the moment.
 a) are being given b) are giving c) gives d) were given e) gave
- 537.** The patient in the consulting room ... by a doctor on his condition now.
 a) examines b) is being examined c) will examine
 d) was examining e) examined
- 538.** Blood for transmission ... be taken from a healthy person.
 a) ought to b) may c) must d) might e) could
- 539.** ... the patient's complaints, the therapist prescribed him a special treatment.
 a) having studied b) studying c) studied
 d) having been studied e) being studied
- 540.** The surgeon ... the patient with acute pancreatitis yesterday.
 a) hadn't operate b) don't operate c) didn't operate
 d) doesn't operated e) hasn't operated
- 541.** When the patient's relatives came into the ward, the nurse ... blood for analysis from the patient.
 a) takes b) took c) was taking d) has taken e) had taken
- 542.** Unless you are familiar with the patient, it is worth looking at past history and recent consultations before the patient
 a) will enter b) to enter c) entering d) entered e) enters
- 543.** The surgeon was pretty certain of ... the operation.
 a) performing b) perform c) performs d) performed e) to perform
- 544.** The traumatologist ... his patients every day.

- a) is consulting b) consults c) had consulted d) have consulted e) consult
- 545.** Human diseases can be well observed when ... monkeys.
- a) investigate b) to investigate c) have investigated
- d) had investigated e) investigating
- 546.** Researchers try to create transgenic monkeys which perfectly ... human diseases.
- a) imitated b) imitate c) to imitate d) were imitating e) imitating
- 547.** If you are ill you should see your local doctor first so you have to make
- a) an appointment b) an agreement c) an assignment d) an arrangement
- e) an improvement
- 548.** The doctor takes your pulse, looks at your tongue, listens to your heart and lungs, and ... your temperature and blood pressure.
- a) changes b) checks c) chances d) charges e) cheers
- 549.** A specialist will examine you and ... some treatment, pills, tablets and some other medicine, which you can buy at the chemist's.
- a) promote b) pronounce c) prescribe d) provide e) proclaim
- 550.** If you feel too ill to go to the doctor, you'll stay in bed and ... a doctor.
- a) call out b) call for c) call on d) call in e) call over
- 551.** People need ... doctors if they have a cough, a high temperature or some other symptoms of some diseases.
- a) to stay b) to see c) to struggle d) to say e) to stimulate
- 552.** As disease is usually characterized by a set of specific symptoms and signs, the doctor will ask you ... the symptoms of your illness.
- a) to discuss b) to decide c) to decrease d) to declare e) to describe
- 553.** Our body is programmed ... disease and stress over periods of time.
- a) to return b) to resist c) to restore d) to repair e) to remake
- 554.** Medicine is the field of health and healing, and it ... diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease, medical research, and many other aspects of health.
- a) cover b) covering c) covers d) covered e) has covered

555. A drug is a substance that can be taken into the human body and, once taken, ... some processes within the body.

- a) alter b) altering c) altered d) alters e) ia altering

556. Drugs are chemicals that ... the way a person's body works.

- a) change b) changing c) changed d) changes e) has changed

557. Drugs can be used in ... diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of ... disease.

- a) the ... the b) the ... a c) - ... the d) a ... the e) - ... -

558. Some drugs are used ... bacteria and help the body recover from infections.

- a) to kill b) killing c) killed d) kill e) kills

559. If you've ever been sick and ... medicine, you already know about one kind of drugs.

- a) must take b) could take c) might take d) had to take e) should take

560. You've probably heard that drugs may be bad for you, but ... ?

- a) what do that mean and why are they bad
b) what does that mean and why were they bad
c) what does that mean and why are they bad
d) what did that mean and why were they bad
e) what does that mean and why they are bad

561. Medicines are legal drugs, meaning doctors can prescribe them for patients, stores can sell them, and people ... buy them.

- a) are able to b) have to c) can d) are allowed to e) might

562. But it's not legal, or safe, for people to use ... medicines any way they want or to buy them from people who are selling them illegally.

- a) the b) that c) this d) those e) these

563. People use drugs for many reasons: they want ... good, stop ... bad, or perform better in school or at work.

- a) feeling ... feeling b) feeling ... felt c) to feel ... feeling
d) to feel ... to feel e) feel ... feel

564. People use drugs because others are doing it and they want to fit in - this reason is very common ... teens.

a) inside b) considering c) among d) across e) for

565. Some people think everyone who takes drugs will end up dead. Others seem to think that drug use is not dangerous at all. The truth is somewhere in

a) before b) behind c) between d) beside e) because

566. Drug use can ... be 100 per cent safe but it is not always as dangerous as people think.

a) always b) sometimes c) usually d) often e) never

567. How do drugs enter the body? In oral administration, substance ... through the mouth - digested and absorbed in gastrointestinal tract - passes through liver - carried to the brain through the circulatory system.

a) ingest b) ingests c) ingested d) ingesting e) is ingested

568. What are 5 ways ... the body? They are injecting, smoking, inhaling, snorting, swallowing.

a) drugs enter b) drugs entered c) drugs entering

d) drugs having entered e) drugs were entered

569. The drug bit is everything connected with the drug and how it is used. The set bit is everything connected with the person who is using the drugs. The setting bit is ... what the person is doing at the time, where they are, the environment they live in etc.

a) about b) among c) across d) along e) at

570. The basic principle is ... drug dangers are the result of interactions between drug, set and setting.

a) what b) which c) that d) why e) when

571. Drugs are not all the same. Different drugs have different dangers ... with them.

a) to associate b) associated c) associating d) associate e) associates

572. Some drugs (such as alcohol, heroin and tranquillisers) have a sedative effect which slow down the way

a) the body function and brain b) the brain function and body

c) the function body and brain d) the body and brain function

e) the function brain and body

573. The sedative drugs can have a numbing effect that produces drowsiness if a lot

a) take b) takes c) took d) taken e) is taken

574. Other drugs (such as amphetamine, cocaine, crack and ecstasy) have a stimulant effect ... a rush of energy and making people more alert.

a) give b) gave c) given d) giving e) gives

575. A third group of drugs (such as LSD and magic mushrooms and to a lesser extent cannabis and ecstasy) have a hallucinogenic effect, i.e. they tend to alter the way the ... feels, sees, hears, tastes or smells.

a) use b) using c) usage d) user e) useful

576. Stimulant drugs can produce anxiety or panic attacks particularly if ... in large quantities

a) take b) took c) taken d) taking e) takes

577. The stimulants can be particularly dangerous for people ... have heart or blood pressure problems.

a) who b) which c) that d) whom e) whose

578. The dangers of drug use will also depend on how much

a) take b) took c) taken d) taking e) is taken

579. ... taking a high dose of many drugs can lead to ... lack of co-ordination and increase the likelihood of accidents.

a) - ... a b) the ... a c) a ... a d) the ... the e) - ... -

580. The more often a drug is taken, ... the risks to your health, particularly if the body hasn't had time to recover.

a) the later b) the greater c) the sooner d) the earlier e) the smaller

581. With some drugs a tolerance can develop and ... needs to be taken in order to keep getting an effect.

a) more b) less c) worse d) better e) farther

582. Caffeine is defined as a drug because it stimulates the central nervous system, ... increased alertness.

a) cause b) causes c) causing d) caused e) is caused

583. Caffeine gives most people ... temporary energy boost and elevates ... mood.

a) a ... a b) a ... the c) the ... a d) a ... - e) - ... -

584. Chemist's shop (also called a pharmacy or a drug store) is an institution of health service ... supplies the population with medicines and medical things.

a) which b) where c) what d) when e) why

585. Chemist's shop is a place where a wide variety of articles ... and prescription can ... ; drugs ... , dispensed, stored and sold.

a) be made ... is sold ... are composed

b) are composed ... is sold ... be made

c) is sold ... are composed ... be made

d) are composed ... be made ... is sold

e) is sold ... be made ... are composed

586. Chemist's shop ... into municipal, public and private ones.

a) differentiate b) differentiated c) differentiating

d) are differentiated e) have differentiated

587. An ordinary chemist's shop has a chemist's department, a prescription one, proper working rooms and a hall ... visitors.

a) to b) for c) with d) about e) of

588. At the chemist's department one can buy drugs ... , different things for medical care and medical herbs.

a) ready to use b) ready to using c) ready to be using

d) ready to have used e) ready to have been using

589. At the chemist's all medicines ... in drug cabinets, open shelves and refrigerators.

a) keep b) keeping c) kept d) are kept e) are keeping

590. Poisonous, drastic, narcotic and psychotropic drugs ... be sold by prescription only, their use ... be strictly controlled.

a) can ... may b) can ... can c) must ... may

d) can ... must e) may ... can

591. All containers of dispensed medicines should be clearly labeled ... the following particulars: name of the patient, name of the medicine, correct dosage instructions, date of dispensing, expiry date, warnings or contradictions, name and address of the pharmacy.

a) with b) for c) to d) without e) about

592. The pharmacist should instruct the patient ... the necessity to follow the prescribed directions carefully; the dangers of overdosage; the problems resulting from an inadequate dosage; the expected side effects of the drug; the proper storage of the drug, etc.

a) about b) with c) for d) to e) on

593. A complete prescription ... of six essential parts: the patient's name, the superscription, the inscription, the subscription, the signature and the prescriber's name.

a) make up b) made up c) making up d) is made up e) is making up

594. The superscription is the traditional symbol R_x , which represents the contraction of the Latin verb "recipe", i. e. It always appears at the beginning of the prescription.

a) to take b) take c) taking d) took e) taken

595. The inscription is the body of the prescription. This ... the ingredients and quantities of each.

a) contain b) contains c) containing d) contained e) will contain

596. In the complex prescription ... multiple ingredients, the inscription may consist of three parts: medication, adjuvant and vehicle.

a) contain b) contains c) containing d) contained e) will contain

597. The subscription always follows the inscription and contains ... to the pharmacist.

a) the writer' instructions b) the writer's instruction's

c) the writers' instructions d) the writers' instructions' e) the writer's instructions

598. The signature consists of the directions ... to the patient.

a) to give b) give c) given d) giving e) to be given

599. This information is intended ... on the label of the container in which the medication is dispensed.

a) to place b) placed c) to be placed d) placing e) to be placing

600. The prescriber's name is the part of the prescription that guarantees ... authenticity.

a) his b) her c) our d) your e) its

601. Medicine ... the field of health and healing. It ... nurses, doctors, and various specialists. It ... diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease, medical research, and many other aspects of health.

a) includes ... is ... covers b) is ... covers ... includes

c) covers ... includes ... is d) is ... includes ... covers

e) covers ... is ... includes .

602. Medicine ... to promote and maintain health and wellbeing.

a) aiming b) aim c) aims d) is aiming e) has aimed

603. Conventional modern medicine is ... called allopathic medicine.

a) sometimes b) somewhen c) somewhere d) somewhile e) somewhat

604. Conventional modern medicine involves the use of drugs or surgery, often ... by counseling and lifestyle measures.

a) support b) supports c) supporting d) supported e) is supported

605. Alternative and complementary types of medicine ... acupuncture, homeopathy, herbal medicine, art therapy, traditional Chinese medicine, and many more.

a) include b) includes c) including d) included e) has included

606. A clinician ... a health worker who ... directly with patients in a hospital or other healthcare setting. Nurses, doctors, psychotherapists, and other specialists ... all clinicians.

a) works ... is ... are b) is ... are ... works c) are ... works ... is

d) are ... is ... works e) is ... works ... are

607. Researchers and laboratory workers are not clinicians because they ... with patients.

- a) have not worked b) are not working c) does not work
d) do not work e) did not work

608. The physician ... the individual, with the aim of diagnosing, treating, and preventing disease ... knowledge ... from training, research, and experiences, and clinical judgment.

- a) using ... assesses ... learned b) learned ... assesses ... using
c) assesses ... using ... learned d) assesses ... learned ... using
e) learned ... using ... assesses

609. This area of science seeks ways to prevent and treat diseases that lead to illness or death.

- a) lead b) led c) has led d) is leading e) is led

610. ... biomedical scientists use ... biotechnology techniques to study biological processes and diseases.

- a) The ... the b) - ... the c) The ... - d) The ... a e) - ... -

611. Biomedical research ... biologists, chemists, doctors, pharmacologists, and requires careful experimentation, development, and evaluation.

- a) involve b) involving c) involved d) involves e) will involve

612. Doctors and other health professionals ... medications in the medical diagnosis, treatment, cure, and prevention of disease.

- a) use b) uses c) using d) used e) are used

613. Surgical procedures ... necessary for diagnosing and treating some types of disease, malformation, and injury.

- a) do b) have c) is d) are e) had

614. Surgical procedures use instrumental and manual means ... than medication.

- a) before b) rather c) at last d) at once e) better

615. A surgeon may carry out a surgical procedure to remove or replace ... tissue or organs, or they may use surgery to remove tissue for biopsy.

- a) disease b) diseases c) diseased d) diseasing e) to disease

616. Therapy is defined as the attempted remediation of a health problem, usually ... a diagnosis.

a) to follow b) follows c) following d) followed e) follow

617. In the medical field, therapy is usually synonymous with treatment (abbreviated tx or Tx), which ... more commonly than "therapy".

a) uses b) used c) using d) is used e) is using

618. Therapy is a treatment that helps someone ... better, ... stronger, etc., especially after an illness.

a) feel ... grow b) feeling ... growing c) felt ... grew

d) has felt ... has grown e) is felt ... is grown

619. Different therapies ... a person get better from the effects of disease or injury, e.g. with physical therapy, patients should eventually be able to walk again.

a) help b) helps c) helping d) will help e) should help

620. Have you had any therapy ... your depression?

a) against b) for c) from d) in e) with

621. Joining a club ... be a therapy for loneliness.

a) must b) may c) is allowed to d) can e) will have to

622. The centre ... a form of therapy for autistic children.

a) develops b) developing c) developed d) has developed e) is developing

623. You could have ... therapy to improve mobility in that leg.

a) some b) any c) no d) every e) -

624. Have you ... heard about specialists in occupational therapy, speech therapy, group therapy in your city?

a) never b) ever c) forever d) whenever e) whoever

625. Among psychologists and other mental health professionals, the term may refer specifically to psychotherapy (... therapy).

a) talking b) walking c) smoking d) provoking e) knocking

626. Psychotherapy is a term for a variety of treatment techniques that ... to help a person identify and change troubling emotions, thoughts, and behavior.

a) to aim b) aiming c) aims d) aim e) will aim

627. Psychotherapy can be ... alternative to ... medication, or can be used along with other treatment options, such as medications.

- a) a ... a b) an ... the c) the ... the d) the ... a e) an ... -

628. There are many branches in medicine. Anatomy is one of them, and is ... study of ... physical structure of the body.

- a) the ... the b) a ... the c) the ... a d) a ... a e) - ... -

629. Biochemistry ... chemical components and how they affect the body.

- a) study b) studies c) studying d) studied e) should study

630. Biomechanics focuses on the structure of biological systems in the body and how they work, ... a mechanical approach.

- a) use b) used c) using d) uses e) will use

631. Biophysics uses physics, mathematics, chemistry, and biology ... the workings of biological systems.

- a) to model and understand b) modeled and understood
c) modeling and understanding d) models and understands
e) to be modeled and understood

632. Cytology is a branch of pathology that ... the medical and scientific microscopic study of cells.

- a) involving b) involves c) involve d) involved e) will involve

633. What ... embryology ... with? Embryology is a branch of biology that studies the formation, early growth, and development of organisms.

- a) do ... deal b) has ... dealt c) is ... dealing
d) does ... deal e) did ... deal

634. Scientists endocrinologists ... hormones and their impact on the body.

- a) investigate b) investigating c) are investigated
d) are investigating e) have been investigating

635. Researchers in epidemiology ... the causes, distribution, and control of diseases in populations.

- a) tracking b) tracks c) track d) tracked e) are tracking

636. Genetics is the study of genes and their impact ... health and the body.

a) at b) on c) in d) with e) of

637. Histology involves ... the form of structures under the microscope. It is also known as microscopic anatomy.

a) looking at b) looking after c) looking through
d) looking for e) looking up

638. Microbiology is the study of organisms that are too small ... the naked eye, known as microorganisms. Aspects of microbiology include bacteriology, virology, mycology (the study of fungi), and parasitology.

a) to see about b) to see to c) to see with d) to see through e) to see after

639. Neuroscientists study the nervous system and the brain and ... diseases of the nervous system.

a) investigating b) investigate c) investigated
d) are investigated e) have investigated

640. Aspects of neuroscience include computational modeling and psychophysics. Some types of neuroscience ... cognitive neuroscience, cellular neuroscience, and molecular neuroscience.

a) is b) has c) do d) have e) are

641. Nutritionists study ... food and drink influence health, and how they can help treat, cure, and prevent different diseases and conditions.

a) what b) why c) when d) how e) if

642. Pathology is the study of disease. Pathologist often work in a laboratory, where they do tests — usually ... a sample of blood, urine, or body tissue — to help diagnose diseases and conditions.

a) on b) at c) in d) with e) for

643. Pharmacology involves the study of pharmaceutical medications, or drugs, where they come from, how they work, how the body responds to them, and ... they consist of.

a) which b) that c) what d) why e) where

644. Radiologists use X-rays and scanning equipment ... the diagnostic procedure, and sometimes as part of treatment, too.

a) before b) during c) after d) upon e) across

645. A toxicologist studies poisons, what they are, what effects they have on the body, and how to detect

a) they b) it c) their d) them e) themselves

646. ... are not all the aspects and fields of medicine. Many people work in patient transportation, dentistry, not to mention the many different specialties that physicians can choose to follow, such as emergency medicine.

a) the same b) this c) those d) these e) that

647. No matter how ... you are at something; there's always about a million people ... than you.

a) better ... good b) good ... good c) better ... better

d) good ... better e) good ... best

648. Physicians use a wide range of instruments to diagnose and treat a disease or ... condition, to prevent a worsening of symptoms, to replace a damaged part — such as a hip or a knee — and so on.

a) some b) each c) other d) another e) either

649. Medical devices range ... test tubes to sophisticated scanning machines.

a) upon b) from c) out of d) from behind e) before

650. Alternative and complementary medicine includes any practice that aims to heal ... is not part of conventional medicine.

a) but b) or c) though d) and e) if

651. Techniques of alternative and complementary medicine range widely -

... include the use of herbs, manipulation of “channels” in the body, relaxation, and so on.

a) it b) they c) them d) their e) those

652. Alternative and complementary therapies ... the same meaning.

a) will not have b) does not have c) do not have

d) are not had e) did not have

653. In alternative medicine, people use a different option from the conventional one, such as using relaxation measures to improve headaches, rather than

- a) pain medication relief
- b) medication pain relief
- c) relief medication pain
- d) relief pain medication
- e) pain relief medication

654. In complementary medicine, people add ... treatment option to a main treatment, e.g. they may use relaxation as well as pain relief medication for a headache.

- a) each
- b) other
- c) every
- d) any
- e) another

655. Alternative and complementary therapies ... often ... on traditional knowledge, rather than scientific evidence or clinical trials.

- a) have ... based
- b) are ... based
- c) had ... based
- d) are ... basing
- e) were ... ased

656. Examples of alternative and complementary therapies ... homeopathy, acupuncture, ayurveda, naturopathic medicine, and traditional Chinese medicine.

- a) include
- b) including
- c) included
- d) are included
- e) are including

657. Researchers carry out investigations to find out which diseases are present, why they occur, what can treat or prevent them, ... , and many other aspects of health.

- a) what makes more likely them to happen
- b) what makes more likely to happen them
- c) what likely makes them more to happen
- d) what makes them more likely to happen
- e) what makes to happen them more likely

658. Clinical trials are one aspect of clinical research. They aim to find out if a therapy — often a drug — is safe and effective to use when ... a specific condition.

- a) to treat
- b) treating
- c) treated
- d) treat
- e) having treated

659. The most effective way to demonstrate ... effectiveness of ... drug or technique is to carry out a double-blind, random, long-term, large clinical human study.

- a) a ... a
- b) a ... the
- c) the ... a
- d) the ... the
- e) - ... -

660. In this type of study, researchers compare the effect of a therapy or drug in with ... a placebo , no treatment, ... another therapy or drug.

- a) both ... and b) either ... or c) whether ... or
d) neither ... nor e) not only ... but also

661. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, and other forms of “talking cure” can be ... for people with conditions that affect their mental health, ranging from depression to stress to chronic pain.

- a) thankful b) helpful c) aimful d) painful e) successful

662. Physical and occupational therapies do not involve medication, ... a person may use medication alongside them.

- a) or b) so c) though d) although e) unless

663. Physical therapy can help improve strength and flexibility in people who have a condition that affects ... musculoskeletal system.

- a) the b) they c) their d) them e) themselves

664. Occupational therapy can teach people new and better ways to do things

- a) physics b) physical c) physicist d) physic e) physically

665. A person who ... a stroke, for example, may benefit from learning again how to walk, using techniques that perhaps they did not use before.

- a) has b) had c) having d) has had e) was having

666. Other fields of medicine include pharmacology and pharmacy, nursing, speech therapy, ... , and many more.

- a) management medical practice b) medical practice management
c) practice medical management d) practice management medical
e) medical management practice

667. ... is more fatal to health than an overcare of it (Benjamin Franklin).

- a) anything b) nothing c) nobody d) something e) somebody

668. When I was a child, I ... a lot of headaches and my grandmother always ... a few drops of warm salt water in my ears.

- a) get ... put b) put ... got c) put ... get
d) got ... put e) will get ... will put

669. There are some health staples you should never be without – bandages or pain relievers ... to mind.

a) to come b) came c) come d) have come e) will come

670. You ... treat or cure a surprising number of minor ailments with unexpected household objects and food.

a) must b) can c) might d) could e) are to

671. Home remedies, no matter who swears they ... , are more often bunk than bona fide fixes.

a) are working b) working c) worked d) work e) have worked

672. But some actually do have science on their side and, in fact, perform even better than ... traditional medical counterparts.

a) his b) your c) its d) our e) their

673. A sore throat is an inflammatory response of the infected tissues, and salt water helps draw out the excess fluid to temporarily decrease swelling and the pain

a) it causes b) it caused c) it is caused d) it has caused e) it has been causing

674. ... ice to your temples or the back of your neck for 10 to 15 minutes numbs the nerve that's sending the pain signal and constricts blood vessels in migraine.

a) apply b) applied c) applying d) having been applied e) being applied

675. Ginger accelerates stomach ... and helps break up and release intestinal gas, says Stephen Hanauer, MD, a professor of gastroenterology at Northwestern University.

a) empty b) emptying c) emptied d) has emptied e) is emptying

676. Research from Wheeling Jesuit University suggests ... peppermint essential oil on hand to sniff when stress levels start to bubble over.

a) keep b) kept c) keeps d) keeping e) to be kept

677. If you ... your hand, you should put it under the cold tap, for at least twenty minutes; it's not a good idea to put a plaster on it, because you could damage the skin when you take it off.

a) burn b) burst c) break d) brush e) broach

678. For a temperature, people often think they should keep warm, but actually you need to let your body ... , so really the best thing is to open the window.

- a) get cold feet b) get to bed c) get cool
d) get the better end e) get to the heart of the matter

679. ... weight people often think that you shouldn't eat potatoes, bread, pasta, things like that, but it depends how much of them you eat and how you cook them.

- a) Loss b) To lose c) Lost d) Loose e) Loser

680. The ideas about ... have changed; in old days you had to go to bed and lie still, but of course that's not going to help your muscles.

- a) backache b) earache c) headache d) stomachache e) toothache

681. Now we recommend that you keep moving, ... , of course; we don't want you to go and lift heavy boxes or anything like that.

- a) evidently b) quickly c) gently d) greatly e) approximately

682. If you ... on some ice, you might hurt yourself badly.

- a) stop b) slip c) step d) stand e) stay

683. If you bump into the corner of a table, you'll probably get a

- a) bruise b) blank c) black d) blaze e) blame

684. If you fall over in the street, you might ... an arm or a leg.

- a) breakable b) breaking c) broken d) breakage e) break

685. People ... to need a certain amount of sleep.

- a) programming b) programmed c) are programmed
d) are programming e) have programmed

686. Ancient medical texts around the world show time and again ... critical sleep is to healing and health.

- a) when b) why c) how d) what e) which

687. A great number of people find that they cannot get to sleep easily, or that they sleep very poorly during the night – this condition ... insomnia.

- a) is called b) call c) calling d) is calling e) call

688. Every culture ... how important sleep is to wellbeing – it is the mankind's original, oldest and kindest medicine ever.

a) recognize b) recognizes c) recognizing d) is recognized e) is recognizing

689. If you ... just one piece of health advice for people in their 20s, what would it be?

a) to have b) have c) has d) having e) had

690. While most 20-year-olds don't worry much about their health, studies show the lifestyle and health decisions we make during our third decade of life have a dramatic effect on

a) how to live the tender age b) what is your age c) how well we act our age
d) how we join the strength of youth and the wisdom of age e) how well we age

691. Staying healthy in your 20s ... strongly ... with a lower risk for heart disease in middle age, according to research from Northwestern University.

a) is ... associating b) is ... associated c) has ... associated

d) has been ... associated e) has been ... associating

692. That study showed that most people who ... five healthy habits in their 20s – a lean body mass index, moderate alcohol consumption, no smoking, a healthy diet and regular physical activity – stayed healthy well into middle age.

a) adopt b) adopted c) adopting d) have adopted e) have been adopted

693. A disproportionate amount of ... in life is accumulated in our 20s, according to data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

a) the experience we gain b) the strength after illness we gain

c) the top of the mountain we gain d) the weight we gain

e) the sympathy we gain

694. The average woman in the United States weighs about 150 when she's 19, but by the time she's 29, she ... 162 pounds – that's a gain of 12 pounds.

a) weigh b) weighs c) is weighing d) is weighed e) will weigh

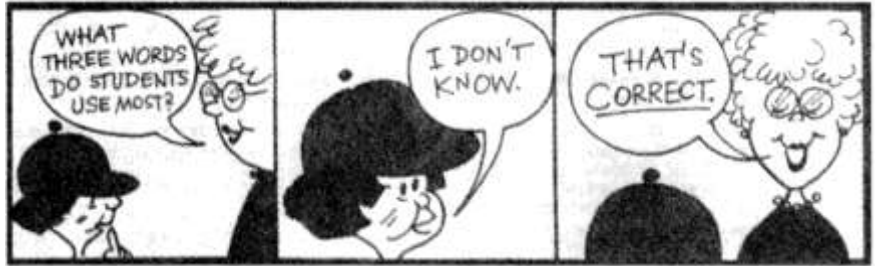
695. An average 19-year-old man weighs 175 pounds, but by the time he hits 29 he is nine pounds ... , weighing in at 184 pounds.

a) heavy b) heavier c) the heavier d) heaviest e) the heaviest

696. It is especially difficult for a young adult ... on health.

a) to focus b) focus c) focusing d) focused e) having focused

697. Young people often ... long hours at work, which can ... it tough to exercise and eat well. They ...



job pressure, romantic challenges, money problems and family stress. Who has time to think about long-term health?

- a) make ... spend ... face b) face ... spend ... make
 c) spend ... face ... make d) spend ... make ... face e) face ... make ... spend

698. To make it easier, we asked our panel of experts for simple strategies to help a 20-something

- a) get well b) get done with smoking c) get somewhere
 d) get his own way e) get on the path to better health

699. Learning to cook ... you money and help you to eat healthy.

- a) save b) saves c) will save d) saving e) has saved

700. Your goal ... a nutritious and enjoyable eating pattern that is sustainable and that will help you not only to be well, but also to manage your weight.

- a) should be to develop b) should be c) should develop
 d) should be developed e) should be developing

701. Experts suggest that young people try to avoid excessive simple sugar by ... the most common sources of consumption: 1) sugared soft drinks 2) breakfast cereals with added sugar and 3) adding table sugar to foods.

- a) eliminate b) eliminated c) eliminating
 d) having eliminated e) eliminates

702. Excessive sugar intake ... to obesity and diabetes, both of which contribute to heart disease.

- a) links b) is linked c) has linked d) has been linked e) is linking

703. Sugar represents “empty calories” with none of the important nutrients ... in a balanced diet.

- a) to need b) need c) needed d) needing e) needs

704. The traditional dietary villains, fat, particularly saturated fat, and salt, ... re-examination by many thoughtful nutrition experts, and in both cases, the available scientific evidence does not clearly show a link to heart disease.

a) undergo b) underwent c) undergone d) are undergone e) have undergone

705. While many people can't find time for a scheduled exercise routine, ... you can't find time to be active.

a) that means b) that is meant c) that doesn't mean
d) that isn't meant e) that hasn't meant

706. Build physical activity into your daily life, find a way to get 20 or 30 minutes of activity each day, ... riding a bike or briskly walking to work.

a) include b) including c) includes d) included e) is included

707. Nutrition science is complicated and debated endlessly, but the basics ... well ... : eat plenty of plant foods, go easy on junk foods, and stay active.

a) are ... establishing b) have ... established c) are ... established
d) have been ... established e) have been ... establishing

708. Nutrition science claims that the trick is to enjoy ... meals, but not to eat too much or too often.

a) your b) his c) its d) our e) their

709. ... ban entire food groups but start practising portion control.

a) don't b) has't c) isn't d) doesn't e) aren't

710. Portion control doesn't mean tiny portions of all foods - quite the opposite: it's okay to eat larger portions of healthy foods like vegetables and fruit; ... one got fat from eating carrots or bananas.

a) nobody b) no c) neither d) nor e) not

711. When eating out, let your hand be your guide. ... serving of protein like chicken or fish should be ... size of your palm.

a) A ... a b) A ... - c) The ... - d) A ... the e) The ... the

712. The scientists have found in a study that on Friday through Sunday young adults ... about 115 more calories than on other days, mainly from fat and alcohol.

a) consume b) consumed c) consuming d) had consumed e) are consuming

713. If you engage in a lot of drinking and snacking, ensure you exercise a lot to offset all those extra calories from Friday to Sunday that ... with extra drinking and eating.

- a) come b) coming c) came d) have come e) are coming

714. Ohio State University research found that work life in your 20s ... affect your midlife mental health.

- a) may b) can c) has to d) could e) might

715. Find a job you love. People who are less happy in their jobs ... depression, stress and sleep problems and have lower overall mental health scores.

- a) like to report b) are likely to report more c) more like to report
d) likely to report are more e) are more likely to report

716. The University scientists advise for 20-year-olds finding a job they feel passionate about: this will make them more engaged in life and healthier behaviors, which ... long term benefits for their well-being.

- a) has b) have c) will have d) had e) having

717. Do you think you can pass an exam by being serious and grave? Laughter will release your body's endorphins, and they are natural ... which make you feel energized.

- a) painkillers b) antipyretics c) sedatives d) diuretics e) antibiotics

718. To me, beauty is about being comfortable in your own skin, it's about knowing and accepting

- a) which are you b) what are you c) where are you
d) who you are e) why you are

719. ... It's the only place you have to live (Jim Rohn).

- a) Don't care a bean b) Take care of your body c) Don't take care of your body
d) For what I care e) Don't care what people say

720. The only way to keep your health is to eat ... , drink what you don't like, and do what you'd rather not (Mark Twain).

- a) why you don't want b) when they want c) what he wants
d) what you don't want e) what you want

721. Giving up smoking is the easiest thing in the world. I know because I ... it thousands of times (Mark Twain).

a) have done b) do c) did d) done e) doing

722. Now, too much ultraviolet radiation ... the Earth's atmosphere through the hole, and we know it can cause skin cancer.

a) enters b) enter c) entered d) entering e) will enter

723. The ozone layer is a special type of oxygen around the Earth, it ... the Earth from ultraviolet radiation which comes from the Sun.

a) will protect b) protect c) protected d) protecting e) protects

724. The urgent need to reduce pollution in the atmosphere is one of the most important issues ... international experts agree on.

a) where b) - c) when d) why e) what

725. One thing is certain: air pollution ... the "green house effect".

a) caused b) cause c) causes d) is caused e) will be

726. Normally, ... the atmosphere is unpolluted, a part of the sun's rays that reaches the earth surface, returns to the atmosphere where it then disperses.

a) when b) where c) why d) what e) –

727. However, when the atmosphere ... , a part of sun's rays finds a barrier in its path, in the form of toxic substances (carbon dioxide, methane and other gases).

a) is polluted b) pollute c) polluting d) is polluting e) polluted

728. Climate change sceptics have long argued that the increase in global temperatures ... by changes in the sun's activity, rather than the release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

a) driven b) drive c) driving d) is being driven e) is driving

729. How can we encourage people to understand and care ... nature now and in the future?

a) after b) for c) at d) to e) by

730. No cheating now! ... you ... the tap running when you clean your teeth?

a) Do ... leave b) Are ... leaving c) Have ... left
d) Are ... left e) Will ... leave

731. Will you use water more carefully ... you know that 5 litres are wasted while brushing your teeth and 30 litres go down the drain when you shower for five minutes?

- a) that b) if c) why d) when e) as

732. You can make your home a better place to live ... following simple tips: use pencils, notebooks another school materials leftover from last year.

- a) for b) according to c) by d) at e) after

733. The very fact that we are alive on the Earth, that we are surrounded by green woods and flowering fields, that we can go boating or run through puddles under the rain in summer and go skiing or skating in winter is all ... water.

- a) due to b) according to c) to d) about e) for

734. You cannot save the world, but you might save the man ... you.

- a) out of b) instead of c) because of d) in front of e) from behind

735. World poverty and hunger are huge problems that will not go away by themselves, but if each of us starts now by doing something to help, then some positive changes ... to take place.

- a) start b) will start c) starting d) started e) are started

736. Queen Elizabeth's Foundation for Disabled People is a charity that ... to helping people with physical disabilities.

- a) dedicated b) dedicate c) dedicating d) is dedicated e) is dedicating

737. The foundation ... disabled people since 1934, and it manages to support over 100,000 disabled people every year.

- a) has been helping b) helps c) is helping d) has helped e) helped

738. Its main priority is to help people ... disabilities to live a normal life and to achieve as much independence as they are capable of.

- a) without b) of c) with d) to e) in

739. There are many more people around the world ... have little chance of achieving any, but there are some things we can do to change this.

- a) which b) what c) who d) why e) where

740. World poverty and hunger are huge problems that will not go away by

a) themselves b) ourselves c) himself d) yourself e) itself

741. Many things will have to happen to make any changes, but we believe that if each of us starts now by doing ... to help, then these changes will start to take place.

a) some b) anybody c) everything d) anything e) something

742. Like Latin in Europe in the Middle Ages, English seems to be one of the main languages of international communications, and even people who ... English often know words such as bank, hospital, hotel, restaurant, telephone, computer, etc.

a) speaks b) speak c) speaking d) are speaking e) are not speaking

743. People began to learn English around the world; the first English language textbooks ... in the 1930s.

a) appearing b) appear c) appeared d) are appearing e) have appeared

744. Many people ... in the European Union frequently operate in English as well as their own languages (where these are different).

a) have lived b) live c) lived d) are living e) living

745. Getting ... sleep is critical to having a happy, productive day as the alternative can ... to reduced alertness and logic and general ... issues such as obesity and a lesser ability to maintain healthy relationships.

a) enough, lead, health b) less, get, physical c) more, lead, physical

d) much, give, mental e) enough, get, mental

746. By itself, facial trauma rarely presents a threat to life; however it is often associated with dangerous injuries, and life-threatening complications such as ... may occur.

a) blockage of the airway b) severe pneumonia c) heart blockage

d) fitness and wellness e) blockage in blood supply

747. Books are ships ... pass through the vast seas of time.

a) which b) who c) what d) why e) where

748. The real purpose of books is to trap the mind into doing ... own thinking (Christopher Morley).

a) your b) its c) my d) our e) their

749. Start by doing what's necessary, then what's possible, and suddenly you ... the impossible (Saint Francis of Assisi).

a) doing b) do c) are doing d) done e) have done

750. Teachers open the door. You enter ... (Chinese proverb).

a) ourselves b) myself c) yourself
d) himself e) themselves



ДИСЦИПЛІНА „ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА”
РОЗДІЛ I «MEDICAL EDUCATION IN UKRAINE»
СЕМЕСТР I

КЛЮЧІ 1-50

1 a	2 e	3 b	4 a	5 d
6 c	7 b	8 c	9 b	10 a
11 a	12 b	13 c	14 e	15 a
16 b	17 d	18 a	19 c	20 b
21 d	22 a	23 c	24 b	25 a
26 e	27 a	28 e	29 b	30 a
31 d	32 c	33 b	34 c	35 b
36 a	37 a	38 e	39 a	40 c
41 b	42 c	43 a	44 b	45 a
46 e	47 a	48 c	49 b	50 e

КЛЮЧІ 51-100

51 d	52 c	53 d	54 e	55 a
56 d	57 a	58 d	59 e	60 b
61 c	62 a	63 c	64 d	65 a
66 b	67 c	68 c	69 a	70 a
71 b	72 a	73 c	74 b	75 a
76 d	77 a	78 e	79 e	80 a
81 b	82 a	83 a	84 e	85 c
86 a	87 d	88 b	89 a	90 e
91 c	92 a	93 b	94 a	95 c
96 e	97 a	98 a	99 c	100 e

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РОЗДІЛ I «MEDICAL EDUCATION IN UKRAINE»
СЕМЕСТР I

КЛЮЧІ 101-150

101 a	102 e	103 d	104 c	105 a
106 c	107 c	108 b	109 a	110 d
111 b	112 b	113 a	114 d	115 a
116 a	117 e	118 b	119 a	120 c
121 d	122 e	123 a	124 c	125 b
126 c	127 a	128 b	129 a	130 e
131 a	132 c	133 b	134 b	135 c
136 c	137 b	138 d	139 e	140 e
141 c	142 a	143 e	144 b	145 d
146 a	147 c	148 e	149 c	150 d

КЛЮЧІ 151-200

151 e	152 a	153 d	154 a	155 d
156 e	157 b	158 c	159 a	160 c
161 d	162 a	163 b	164 c	165 c
166 a	167 a	168 b	169 a	170 c
171 b	172 a	173 d	174 a	175 e
176 e	177 a	178 b	179 d	180 a
181 e	182 c	183 a	184 d	185 a
186 a	187 b	188 a	189 e	190 d
191 c	192 a	193 c	194 c	195 e
196 a	197 d	198 b	199 b	200 a

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РОЗДІЛ I «MEDICAL EDUCATION IN UKRAINE»
СЕМЕСТР I

КЛЮЧІ 201-250

201 d	202 a	203 a	204 e	205 b
206 a	207 c	208 d	209 c	210 c
211 b	212 b	213 b	214 d	215 a
216 b	217 e	218 a	219 d	220 b
221 b	222 e	223 a	224 e	225 b
226 c	227 a	228 e	229 c	230 c
231 c	232 a	233 c	234 b	235 c
236 e	237 d	238 a	239 a	240 e
241 e	242 d	243 d	244 c	245 b
246 c	247 b	248 d	249 c	250 c

КЛЮЧІ 251-300

251 b	252 d	253 a	254 d	255 d
256 b	257 d	258 a	259 b	260 c
261 e	262 e	263 d	264 b	265 c
266 a	267 d	268 e	269 a	270 b
271 e	272 c	273 a	274 b	275 c
276 d	277 c	278 e	279 b	280 d
281 c	282 d	283 e	284 b	285 d
286 b	287 b	288 a	289 a	290 c
291 e	292 d	293 c	294 d	295 e
296 a	297 b	298 c	299 c	300 e

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РОЗДІЛ I «MEDICAL EDUCATION IN UKRAINE»
СЕМЕСТР I

КЛЮЧІ 301-350

301 d	302 e	303 c	304 a	305 e
306 b	307 d	308 e	309 e	310 a
311 c	312 a	313 b	314 d	315 a
316 c	317 c	318 b	319 a	320 d
321 a	322 c	323 a	324 a	325 d
326 c	327 b	328 b	329 a	330 e
331 d	332 b	333 d	334 e	335 a
336 d	337 a	338 b	339 a	340 b
341 d	342 c	343 b	344 d	345 e
346 b	347 c	348 a	349 e	350 b

КЛЮЧІ 351-400

351 d	352 c	353 d	354 b	355 e
356 b	357 a	358 c	359 e	360 a
361 d	362 b	363 a	364 c	365 b
366 e	367 d	368 a	369 b	370 c
371 a	372 b	373 e	374 c	375 d
376 d	377 a	378 a	379 c	380 b
381 a	382 c	383 d	384 e	385 a
386 b	387 d	388 b	389 c	390 d
391 e	392 a	393 c	394 b	395 c
396 d	397 e	398 b	399 c	400 d

ДИСЦИПЛІНА „ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА”
РОЗДІЛ I «MEDICAL EDUCATION IN UKRAINE»
СЕМЕСТР I

КЛЮЧІ 401- 450

401 b	402 c	403 a	404 a	405 b
406 e	407 a	408 c	409 a	410 c
411 a	412 c	413 d	414 e	415 b
416 a	417 a	418 d	419 e	420 a
421 c	422 a	423 c	424 a	425 d
426 c	427 a	428 e	429 a	430 c
431 b	432 d	433 a	434 b	435 e
436 a	437 b	438 c	439 b	440 d
441 a	442 b	443 a	444 e	445 c
446 a	447 b	448 d	449 a	450 d

КЛЮЧІ 451-500

451 e	452 b	453 a	454 c	455 e
456 b	457 a	458 c	459 d	460 e
461 c	462 a	463 b	464 a	465 e
466 c	467 a	468 b	469 a	470 c
471 e	472 b	473 a	474 e	475 c
476 e	477 d	478 b	479 d	480 b
481 c	482 d	483 e	484 a	485 c
486 a	487 b	488 e	489 b	490 e
491 a	492 b	493 e	494 b	495 c
496 a	497 e	498 d	499 b	500 e

ДИСЦИПЛІНА „ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА”
РОЗДІЛ I «MEDICAL EDUCATION IN UKRAINE»
СЕМЕСТР I

КЛЮЧІ 501 -550

501 a	502 e	503 e	504 a	505 d
506 e	507 c	508 d	509 a	510 e
511 d	512 e	513 a	514 b	515 c
516 a	517 c	518 d	519 a	520 a
521 b	522 a	523 a	524 c	525 e
526 a	527 b	528 d	529 a	530 a
531 b	532 b	533 d	534 a	535 e
536 b	537 c	538 b	539 e	540 e
541 c	542 b	543 a	544 b	545 a
546 e	547 a	548 a	549 b	550 d

КЛЮЧІ 551-600

551 e	552 d	553 d	554 e	555 c
556 e	557 a	558 b	559 d	560 b
561 e	562 a	563 b	564 c	565 b
566 d	567 e	568 a	569 c	570 a
571 c	572 c	573 b	574 b	575 b
576 c	577 d	578 a	579 b	580 c
581 a	582 a	583 b	584 e	585 c
586 b	587 a	588 b	589 c	590 d
591 e	592 c	593 e	594 a	595 a
596 b	597 e	598 a	599 a	600 a

ДИСЦИПЛІНА „ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА”
РОЗДІЛ I «MEDICAL EDUCATION IN UKRAINE»
СЕМЕСТР I

КЛЮЧІ 601-650

601 b	602 d	603 b	604 a	605 a
606 b	607 c	608 e	609 a	610 e
611 a	612 b	613 d	614 b	615 d
616 e	617 c	618 a	619 d	620 b
621 b	622 a	623 b	624 e	625 e
626 c	627 b	628 c	629 a	630 d
631 b	632 a	633 b	634 d	635 d
636 b	637 a	638 b	639 c	640 c
641 d	642 e	643 b	644 a	645 d
646 e	647 b	648 a	649 d	650 e

КЛЮЧІ 651-700

651 e	652 b	653 b	654 b	655 a
656 a	657 a	658 b	659 c	660 d
661 a	662 e	663 e	664 e	665 c
666 a	667 a	668 a	669 a	670 e
671 e	672 e	673 d	674 c	675 c
676 a	677 e	678 d	679 c	680 c
681 d	682 b	683 a	684 d	685 a
686 c	687 e	688 a	689 e	690 c
691 e	692 b	693 a	694 c	695 d
696 c	697 e	698 a	699 a	700 e

ДИСЦИПЛІНА „ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА”**РОЗДІЛ II «HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN UKRAINE»****СЕМЕСТР II****КЛЮЧІ 1-50**

1 d	2 e	3 c	4 a	5 e
6 b	7 d	8 a	9 c	10 b
11 e	12 e	13 e	14 a	15 d
16 a	17 d	18 a	19 b	20 c
21 e	22 e	23 e	24 b	25 c
26 c	27 a	28 e	29 c	30 a
31 e	32 e	33 d	34 b	35 d
36 c	37 e	38 d	39 a	40 b
41 b	42 b	43 e	44 b	45 b
46 d	47 a	48 b	49 e	50 a

КЛЮЧІ 51-100

51 b	52 b	53 b	54 a	55 e
56 b	57 c	58 a	59 a	60 e
61 c	62 c	63 a	64 c	65 b
66 c	67 e	68 d	69 a	70 e
71 e	72 a	73 c	74 a	75 d
76 c	77 a	78 c	79 e	80 d
81 c	82 e	83 e	84 e	85 b
86 c	87 b	88 e	89 d	90 c
91 e	92 b	93 b	94 c	95 c
96 b	97 e	98 d	99 b	100 d

ДИСЦИПЛІНА „ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА”**РОЗДІЛ II «HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN UKRAINE»
СЕМЕСТР II****КЛЮЧІ 101 -150**

101 c	102 d	103 c	104 a	105 d
106 d	107 b	108 a	109 b	110 d
111 b	112 a	113 c	114 c	115 b
116 e	117 c	118 e	119 b	120 b
121 a	122 d	123 e	124 b	125 d
126 a	127 c	128 d	129 e	130 b
131 b	132 a	133 b	134 a	135 d
136 a	137 c	138 b	139 e	140 a
141 d	142 b	143 d	144 a	145 a
146 c	147 c	148 b	149 b	150 a

КЛЮЧІ 151-200

151 a	152 c	153 a	154 b	155 a
156 c	157 b	158 e	159 c	160 a
161 e	162 a	163 b	164 b	165 e
166 b	167 a	168 a	169 c	170 e
171 a	172 d	173 c	174 a	175 c
176 b	177 a	178 b	179 a	180 d
181 e	182 a	183 d	184 d	185 b
186 d	187 e	188 b	189 e	190 d
191 c	192 d	193 a	194 e	195 c
196 c	197 b	198 b	199 b	200 a

ДИСЦИПЛІНА „ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА”**РОЗДІЛ II «HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN UKRAINE»****СЕМЕСТР II****КЛЮЧІ 201-250**

201 e	202 d	203 b	204 d	205 e
206 e	207 d	208 a	209 b	210 a
211 d	212 a	213 b	214 d	215 d
216 b	217 a	218 d	219 b	220 a
221 c	222 b	223 e	224 a	225 c
226 b	227 c	228 d	229 e	230 a
231 c	232 d	233 a	234 e	235 b
236 c	237 d	238 b	239 c	240 a
241 a	242 b	243 e	244 b	245 c
246 d	247 e	248 a	249 d	250 c

КЛЮЧІ 251-300

251 d	252 c	253 e	254 c	255 b
256 d	257 a	258 a	259 d	260 e
261 a	262 c	263 c	264 b	265 a
266 d	267 a	268 b	269 b	270 e
271 a	272 d	273 b	274 d	275 c
276 e	277 b	278 c	279 d	280 d
281 e	282 d	283 a	284 a	285 d
286 e	287 c	288 d	289 a	290 a
291 a	292 e	293 b	294 d	295 e
296 a	297 c	298 a	299 c	300 a

ДИСЦИПЛІНА „ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА”**РОЗДІЛ II «HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN UKRAINE»****СЕМЕСТР II****КЛЮЧІ 301-350**

301 c	302 b	303 c	304 a	305 b
306 e	307 c	308 c	309 a	310 a
311 c	312 b	313 d	314 a	315 b
316 c	317 a	318 e	319 c	320 d
321 c	322 b	323 e	324 c	325 b
326 c	327 a	328 b	329 c	330 a
331 b	332 d	333 d	334 c	335 a
336 b	337 c	338 c	339 d	340 b
341 c	342 a	343 a	344 a	345 e
346 d	347 e	348 c	349 c	350 a

КЛЮЧІ 351-400

351 c	352 b	353 d	354 d	355 a
356 d	357 c	358 e	359 c	360 c
361 c	362 c	363 b	364 c	365 c
366 b	367 a	368 d	369 b	370 d
371 c	372 c	373 b	374 a	375 a
376 c	377 d	378 d	379 b	380 d
381 a	382 a	383 b	384 c	385 a
386 c	387 d	388 c	389 a	390 e
391 c	392 e	393 b	394 e	395 d
396 a	397 e	398 a	399 d	400 b

ДИСЦИПЛІНА „ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА”
РОЗДІЛ II «HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN UKRAINE»
СЕМЕСТР II

КЛЮЧІ 401- 450

401 c	402 a	403 e	404 e	405 b
406 a	407 c	408 b	409 a	410 c
411 b	412 b	413 e	414 c	415 c
416 a	417 a	418 d	419 c	420 b
421 e	422 d	423 e	424 a	425 c
426 c	427 b	428 d	429 c	430 b
431 b	432 a	433 d	434 c	435 c
436 d	437 c	438 e	439 e	440 b
441 c	442 e	443 b	444 a	445 b
446 d	447 c	448 d	449 a	450 c

КЛЮЧІ 451-500

451 e	452 c	453 b	454 d	455 c
456 e	457 a	458 b	459 a	460 a
461 c	462 a	463 d	464 e	465 d
466 c	467 b	468 a	469 b	470 a
471 b	472 c	473 a	474 d	475 e
476 c	477 a	478 c	479 b	480 c
481 e	482 e	483 c	484 e	485 b
486 a	487 e	488 b	489 a	490 c

491 c	492 e	493 e	494 d	495 c
496 b	497 a	498 c	499 b	500 a

ДИСЦИПЛІНА „ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА”
РОЗДІЛ II «HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN UKRAINE»
СЕМЕСТР II

КЛЮЧІ 501 -550

501 e	502 e	503 c	504 b	505 e
506 c	507 d	508 e	509 d	510 b
511 a	512 d	513 c	514 e	515 a
516 d	517 c	518 a	519 e	520 c
521 a	522 b	523 c	524 e	525 d
526 b	527 d	528 c	529 d	530 a
531 c	532 e	533 a	534 e	535 c
536 a	537 b	538 c	539 a	540 c
541 c	542 e	543 a	544 b	545 e
546 b	547 a	548 b	549 c	550 d

КЛЮЧІ 551-600

551 b	552 e	553 b	554 c	555 d
556 a	557 b	558 a	559 d	560 c
561 d	562 e	563 c	564 c	565 c
566 e	567 e	568 a	569 a	570 c
571 b	572 d	573 e	574 d	575 d
576 c	577 a	578 e	579 a	580 b
581 a	582 c	583 d	584 a	585 e
586 d	587 b	588 a	589 d	590 d

591 a	592 a	593 d	594 b	595 b
596 c	597 e	598 e	599 c	600 e

ДИСЦИПЛІНА „ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА”
РОЗДІЛ II «HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN UKRAINE»
СЕМЕСТР II

КЛЮЧІ 601 650

601 d	602 c	603 a	604 d	605 a
606 e	607 d	608 c	609 a	610 e
611 d	612 a	613 d	614 b	615 c
616 c	617 d	618 a	619 a	620 b
621 d	622 d	623 a	624 b	625 a
626 d	627 e	628 a	629 b	630 e
631 a	632 b	633 d	634 a	635 e
636 b	637 a	638 c	639 b	640 e
641 d	642 a	643 c	644 b	645 d
646 d	647 d	648 c	649 b	650 a

КЛЮЧІ 651-700

651 b	652 c	653 e	654 e	655 b
656 a	657 d	658 b	659 c	660 b
661 b	662 d	663 c	664 e	665 a
666 b	667 b	668 d	669 c	670 b
671 d	672 e	673 a	674 a	675 b
676 d	677 a	678 c	679 b	680 a
681 c	682 b	683 a	684 e	685 c
686 c	687 a	688 b	689 e	690 e
691 b	692 b	693 d	694 b	695 b

696 a	697 d	698 e	699 c	700 a
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ДИСЦИПЛІНА „ІНОЗЕМНА МОБА”

РОЗДІЛ II «HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN UKRAINE»

СЕМЕСТР II

КЛЮЧІ 701-750

701 c	702 d	703 c	704 e	705 c
706 b	707 c	708 a	709 a	710 b
711 d	712 b	713 a	714 b	715 e
716 c	717 c	718 d	719 b	720 d
721 a	722 a	723 e	724 b	725 c
726 a	727 a	728 d	729 b	730 a
731 b	732 c	733 a	734 d	735 a
736 d	737 a	738 c	739 c	740 a
741 e	742 e	743 c	744 e	745 a
746 a	747 a	748 b	749 c	750 c

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