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Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням): збірник тестових завдань для самостійної роботи студентів II курсу фармацевтичних факультетів спеціальностей «Фармація», «Технології парфумерно-косметичних засобів» / уклад. : Ю. В. Орел-Халік, В. В. Жаворонкова, А. В. Неруш, О. Л. Соляненко, Є. В. Дмитерко – Запоріжжя: [ЗДМУ], 2022. – 131 с.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням є важливою складовою підготовки сучасних фахівців, а також передумовою успішної діяльності кожної особистості, важливою функцією ефективного спілкування й знаряддям отримання новітньої інформації про досягнення в сфері професійної діяльності. За умови раціонального використання іншомовної компетентності, постійного розвитку своїх знань в процесі фахової підготовки, студенти набувають надійну базу для подальшої діяльності.

Збірник тестових завдань складено на підставі вимог, поставлених вищою школою до викладання іноземної мови у немовних ЗВО України, згідно освітньо-професійних програм (ОПП) підготовки фахівців, затверджених МОН України. Підготовлено відповідно до програми навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» для підготовки фахівців відповідно до «Стандарту» другого (магістерського) рівня вищої освіти України галузі знань 22 «Охорона здоров'я» спеціальності 226 «Фармація, промислова фармація» та «Технології парфумерно-косметичних засобів».

Збірник тестових завдань призначений для підготовки студентів II курсу до складання іспиту з дисципліни, та має допомогти наочно розкрити зміст англomовної фармацевтичної термінології, та є надійною базою для самостійної роботи майбутніх фармацевтів та косметологів.

Збірник містить два блоки лексико-граматичних тестових завдань, які направлені на контроль теоретичної та практичної підготовки. Завдання складено на основі оригінальних і адаптованих англomовних фармацевтичних текстів та спрямовано на розуміння сучасної фахової інформації.

Лексичний матеріал охоплює тематику робочої програми, граматичний матеріал включає питання необхідні для володіння англійською мовою на рівні B2.

Лаконичність і доступність наведеного матеріалу, наявність відповідей для самоконтролю студентів, дозволить без будь-яких зусиль засвоїти проблемний матеріал.

Матеріал, викладений у збірнику, дозволить активізувати пізнавальну діяльність при вивченні дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням», вивільнити час для практичної підготовки до іспиту.

РОЗДІЛ I. LEXICAL TASKS

ВИБЕРІТЬ ПРАВИЛЬНИЙ ВАРІАНТ ВІДПОВІДІ:

1. Atherosclerosis is caused by layers of fat which _____ the artery walls.

- A) **line**
- B) connect
- C) combine
- D) impair
- E) include

2. Doctors can often _____ heart problems.

- A) **predict**
- B) detect
- C) calculate
- D) promote
- E) select

3. _____ is caused when the blood supply to the brain is stopped.

- A) **stroke**
- B) paralysis
- C) atherosclerosis
- D) angina pectoris
- E) hypertension

4. _____ is most often caused by strokes, usually from a blocked artery in your neck or brain.

- A) **paralysis**
- B) heart attack
- C) atherosclerosis
- D) angina pectoris
- E) hypertension

5. Angina pectoris is the medical term for chest pain or discomfort due to _____ heart disease.

A) coronary

B) respiratory

C) muscular

D) lymphatic

E) nervous

6. Angina often occurs when the heart muscle itself needs more _____ than it is getting, for example, during times of physical activity or strong emotions.

A) blood

B) oxygen

C) rest

D) activity

E) sleep

7. _____ is another name for high blood pressure.

A) hypertension

B) hypotension

C) heart failure

D) bradycardia

E) aneurysm

8. High blood pressure can happen because of _____ lifestyle choices, such as not getting enough regular physical activity.

A) unhealthy

B) healthy

C) sick

D) unsanitary

E) weak

9. Brain cells die during a stroke because they do not get enough _____.

A) oxygen

B) blood

C) protection

D) vitamins

E) care

10. Angina symptoms _____ chest pain and discomfort, possibly described as pressure, squeezing, burning or fullness.

A) include

B) exclude

C) result

D) represent

E) compose

11. Vasodilators relax the blood vessels and cause blood pressure to _____ .

A) fall

B) increase

C) form

D) change

E) grow

12. Vasodilators are useful in the treatment of _____ blood pressure, heart failure, angina and heart attacks.

A) high

B) low

C) decreased

D) normal

E) chronic

13. Vasodilators are a group of medicines that _____ blood vessels, which allows blood to flow more easily.

A) dilate

B) constrict

C) reduce

D) cut down

E) contract

14. Vasodilators can cause dizziness. Don't drive or perform activities that require alertness until you know how these medicines _____ you.

A) affect

B) cause

C) attract

D) control

E) impress

15. _____ is the widening of blood vessels. It results from relaxation of smooth muscle cells within the vessel walls, in particular in the large veins, large arteries, and smaller arterioles.

A) vasodilation

B) vasoconstriction

C) vascular resistance

D) vasoactivity

E) homeostasis

16. Cardiac glycosides represent a family of _____ that are derived from the foxglove plant.

A) compounds

B) plants

C) materials

D) products

E) stuff

17. Digitalis compounds have historically been used in the treatment of _____ owing to their cardiotonic effect.

A) chronic heart failure

B) chronic kidney disease

C) smoking-related health diseases

D) alcohol-related health diseases

E) Alzheimer's disease

18. Digitalis, drug obtained from the dried leaves of the common _____ and used in medicine to strengthen contractions of the heart muscle.

A) foxglove

B) oak

C) acacia

D) willow

E) bamboo

19. Sympathomimetics are used to increase _____ and the force of contraction.

A) heart rate

B) heart attack

C) heart muscle

D) heart pain

E) heart discomfort

20. Antiarrhythmics are drugs that are used to treat _____ of the heart.

A) abnormal rhythms

B) normal rhythms

C) regular rhythms

D) biological rhythms

E) neutral rhythms

21. Diuretics, also called water pills, are medications designed to increase the _____ of water and salt expelled from the body as urine.

A) amount

B) number

C) quality

D) size

E) weight

22. Diuretics reduce the amount of _____ in your blood vessels, and this helps lower your blood pressure.

A) fluid

B) urine

C) plasma

D) trombocytes

E) leucocytes

23. When you begin a new medication, make sure _____ your doctor about any other medications, supplements, or herbs you're taking.

A) to tell

B) to confirm

C) to propose

D) to insist

E) to advise

24. Medications causing vasoconstriction, also known as _____, are one type of medicine used to raise blood pressure.

A) vasoconstrictors

B) vasodilatators

C) diuretics

D) antiarrhythmics

E) sympathomimetics

25. Vasoconstriction is the _____ of the blood vessels resulting from contraction of the muscular wall of the vessels, in particular the large arteries and small arterioles.

A) narrowing

B) increasing

C) broadening

D) contraction

E) structure

26. Medications causing vasoconstriction, also known as vasoconstrictors, are one type of medicine used to raise _____.

A) blood pressure

- B) body temperature
 - C) blood sugar
 - D) blood calcium levels
 - E) blood count
27. Anticoagulants are medicines that help prevent blood _____.
- A) clots**
 - B) temperature
 - C) sugar
 - D) calcium levels
 - E) count
28. If a blood clot blocks the flow of blood through a _____, the affected part of the body will become starved of oxygen and will stop working properly.
- A) blood vessel**
 - B) blood loss
 - C) blood cell
 - D) blood supply
 - E) oxygenated blood
29. Drugs are chemical _____ that can change how your body and mind work.
- A) substances**
 - B) reactions
 - C) elements
 - D) matter
 - E) content
30. Misusing prescription can _____ your brain and body.
- A) harm**
 - B) benefit
 - C) do no harm
 - D) assist
 - E) abuse

31. Heparin is a prescription medicine used to treat and prevent the _____ of blood clots caused by medical conditions or medical procedures.

A) symptoms

B) features

C) hints

D) results

E) marks

32. Aspirin is used to reduce fever and _____ pain from conditions such as muscle aches, toothaches, common cold, and headaches.

A) relieve

B) increase

C) relax

D) comfort

E) worsen

33. Drinking alcohol with some medicines can cause unwanted _____.

A) side effects

B) side-influence

C) side issues

D) end results

E) payback

34. When alcohol is mixed with strong prescription medicines like opioid pain medicines, the combination can _____ the chances of overdose.

A) increase

B) decrease

C) weaken

D) reduce

E) promote

35. _____ is the process of a drug moving from its site of delivery into the bloodstream.

A) absorption

- B) adsorption
- C) digestion
- D) nutrition
- E) assimilation

36. The main aim of drug development is to get a compound that has a _____ into the form of a medicine we can dose to patients.

- A) therapeutic effect**
- B) beneficial effect
- C) medicinal effect
- D) alterative effect
- E) tonic effect

37. Nitroglycerin is a _____, a medicine that opens blood vessels to improve blood flow.

- A) vasodilator**
- B) vasoconstrictor
- C) diuretic
- D) antiarrhythmic
- E) sympathomimetic

38. Quinidine is used to help keep the heart beating normally in people with certain heart rhythm disorders, usually after other treatments have _____,

- A) failed**
- B) managed
- C) succeeded
- D) appeared
- E) helped

39. Cardiovascular agents are medicines that are used to _____ medical conditions, associated with the heart or the circulatory system, such as arrhythmias, blood clots, coronary artery disease, high or low blood pressure, high cholesterol, heart failure, and stroke.

- A) treat**

- B) handle
- C) investigate
- D) study
- E) promote

40. Most diuretics also _____ urinary excretion of solutes, especially sodium and chloride.

- A) increase**
- B) decrease
- C) weaken
- D) treat
- E) promote

41. Physicians today have an arsenal of medications they can _____ to help their patients in the battle against heart disease.

- A) prescribe**
- B) demand
- C) specify
- D) determine
- E) treat

42. Aspirin can help to _____ your arteries open because of its anti-clotting and anti-platelet effects.

- A) keep**
- B) take
- C) cover
- D) grow
- E) supply

43. Heart medications are given to treat heart conditions, manage symptoms and _____ the risk of future heart and vascular events, such as heart attack, heart failure, and stroke.

- A) reduce**
- B) increase

- C) enhance
- D) multiply
- E) grow

44. If you are a heart patient, the type of medication you receive will depend on your diagnosis, other conditions you may have, as well as your ____ and ____.

- A) age lifestyle**
- B) age sense of humor
- C) age good mood
- D) age anxiety
- E) bad diet lifestyle

45. ____ can block the flow of blood through the arteries and lead to heart attack or stroke.

- A) blood clots**
- B) blood glucose
- C) blood disorders
- D) haemorrhagic disorders
- E) blood veins

46. Aspirin is the most common antiplatelet agent given to ____ blood clots.

- A) prevent**
- B) check
- C) permit
- D) forbid
- E) push

47. Physicians prescribe a daily aspirin to patients who have had a _____ heart attack.

- A) prior**
- B) first
- C) last
- D) old

- E) primitive
48. People with abnormal heart ____ may be prescribed antiarrhythmic medications.
- A) **rhythms**
 - B) cycles
 - C) movements
 - D) paces
 - E) tunes
49. Beta blockers are often prescribed after a heart ____ to help the heart recover.
- A) **attack**
 - B) thrombosis
 - C) sounds
 - D) convulsion
 - E) capture
50. Statins decrease bad cholesterol production in the liver and inflammation in cholesterol ____.
- A) **plaques**
 - B) patches
 - C) establishments
 - D) plates
 - E) crystals
51. Cardiovascular diseases claim ____ lives than any other type of disease, both in the United States and worldwide.
- A) **more**
 - B) longer
 - C) less
 - D) few
 - E) minor
52. Heart disease is the leading cause of death for ____ men ____ women.
- A) **both and**

- B) either..... and
- C) neither nor
- D) both of..... and
- E) either or

53. About 75 million U.S. adults have high blood pressure, which is also known as the “silent killer” because it often has no warning ____ or symptoms.

- A) signs**
- B) signals
- C) calls
- D) bells
- E) options

54. Arrhythmias can also be concerning or develop into serious ____.

- A) conditions**
- B) circumstances
- C) requirements
- D) options
- E) contexts

55. Since the 1960s, three classes of calcium channel blockers have been prescribed for ____ a variety of cardiovascular disorders.

- A) managing**
- B) creating
- C) involving
- D) giving way to
- E) observing

56. Rational drug design based on structural studies such as this could lead to smaller, yet still effective, drug ____ that are safer and more specific while avoiding unwanted side effects.

- A) doses**
- B) parts

- C) uses
- D) slices
- E) medications

57. Cardiovascular drugs may be divided into three groups: drugs that affect the heart; drugs that affect blood pressure; and drugs that ____ blood clotting.

- A) prevent**
- B) inhibit
- C) improve
- D) cause
- E) help

58. Drugs may affect the heart in two major ways: changing the rate and ____ of the heartbeat and altering the rhythm of the heartbeat.

- A) forcefulness**
- B) energy
- C) deficiency
- D) vitality
- E) pressure

59. The important effects of the digitalis glycosides are the strengthening of the heart muscle and the ____ of the rate of contraction of the heart.

- A) slowing**
- B) delaying
- C) prompting
- D) achieving
- E) increasing

60. Quinidine ____ the bark of the cinchona tree and is the primary drug used to treat arrhythmias.

- A) comes from**
- B) is born from
- C) arises from

D) arrives from

E) dates from

61. Vasodilators are drugs which relax the muscles of vessel _____, thus increasing the size of blood vessels.

A) walls

B) ways

C) barriers

D) routes

E) channels

62. Nitroglycerin _____ all smooth muscles in the body, but has a greater effect on the muscles of the coronary blood vessels.

A) dilates

B) advances

C) develops

D) contracts

E) reduces

63. Angina pectoris caused by a lack of adequate blood flow to the heart is _____ by placing nitroglycerin under the tongue; from there the drug is quickly absorbed into the bloodstream.

A) relieved

B) assisted

C) promoted

D) freed

E) released

64. Vasoconstrictors are drugs which _____ muscle fibers around blood vessels and narrow the size of the vessel opening.

A) constrict

B) broaden

C) enlarge

D) spread

E) release

65. ____ may cause thrombosis of the blood supply to a vital organ, such as the brain, or may travel from their point of origin to a new site and produce a sudden occlusion of a distant organ.

A) clots

B) stones

C) lumps

D) blocks

E) bricks

66. Heparin is an anticoagulant chemical ____ found normally in human cells in the liver and lung.

A) substance

B) material

C) content

D) surface

E) stuff

67. Heparin can be made ____ for commercial preparations by extracting it from the lungs of animals.

A) synthetically

B) naturally

C) analytically

D) normally

E) unnaturally

68. When given intravenously or intramuscularly, heparin prevents the ____ of clots within vessels.

A) formation

B) production

C) creation

- D) destruction
E) loss
69. Many medicines work by ____ infectious microorganisms or abnormal cells.
- A) **destroying**
 - B) conserving
 - C) depriving
 - D) creating
 - E) increasing
70. For example, antibiotics such as penicillin can destroy ____by killing them directly or by preventing their multiplying.
- A) **bacteria**
 - B) yeast
 - C) pathogens
 - D) enzymes
 - E) cells
71. Other medicines work by killing abnormal cells, for example some anti-cancer drugs directly target and kill ____cancer cells.
- A) **harmful**
 - B) healthful
 - C) beneficial
 - D) unfavorable
 - E) poisonous
72. Infectious diseases occur when viruses, bacteria, protozoa or fungi ____ the body.
- A) **invade**
 - B) interfere
 - C) evacuate
 - D) steal
 - E) arrive
73. Drugs come into the body and are absorbed into the ____.

A) bloodstream

B) serum

C) blood vessels

D) brain

E) lungs

74. The action of the drug is expected to be _____.curative and helpful.

A) healing

B) damaging

C) poisoning

D) worsening health

E) rehabilitation

75. Drug ____ may cause unexpected and unfavorable reactions and sometimes even death.

A) overdose

B) overuse

C) intake

D) substance

E) prescription

76. Some drugs or a ____ of drugs have additive, cumulative, synergetic and idiosyncratic action.

A) combination

B) division

C) separation

D) mixture

E) association

77. Drugs are dispensed and stored in a place known as _____.

A) pharmacy

B) hostel

C) dispensary

- D) ward
 - E) delivery room
78. Drug _____. refers to the poisonous and potentially dangerous effects of some drugs.
- A) toxicity**
 - B) infection
 - C) contamination
 - D) abuse
 - E) poisoning
79. Physicians are trained to be aware of the potential toxic effects of all drugs they _____ and must be cautious with their use.
- A) prescribe**
 - B) order
 - C) propose
 - D) buy
 - E) disapprove
80. Drugs are chemical substances used as medicines in the _____ of disease.
- A) treatment**
 - B) regimen
 - C) surgery
 - D) medication
 - E) care
81. Enzymes are large _____ molecules which control the chemical reactions in our bodies.
- A) protein**
 - B) fat
 - C) carbohydrates
 - D) acid
 - E) hormones

82. As a part of the body's defense against disease it produces ____to invading bacteria, but if these are not able to combat the disease, medicines may have to be taken as well.

A) antibodies

B) antiserum

C) antiseptic

D) virus

E) antigen

83. Penicillin and other antibiotics kill ____ bacteria by weakening the bacterial cell wall and causing the bacteria to swell and burst.

A) invading

B) advancing

C) terrifying

D) terrorizing

E) bullying

84. Human cell ____have a different chemical structure from the bacteria and are not damaged by these drugs.

A) membranes

B) mucosa

C) placenta

D) tissue

E) part

85. Penicillin also helps to ____ the bacterial cell division, and this slowly helps defeat the invading bacteria.

A) reduce

B) increase

C) enhance

D) multiply

E) grow

86. The correct dosage of the antibiotic must be taken and the whole course of _____ followed.

- A) **treatment**
- B) treat
- C) remedy
- D) prescription
- E) regimen

87. By controlling or reducing the symptoms of the _____, medicines and drugs can improve the sufferer's quality of life.

- A) **disease**
- B) contamination
- C) sick
- D) therapy
- E) regimen

88. The drug Levodopa reaches the brain _____ the blood system and helps to improve balance and reduce the shaking.

- A) **through**
- B) over
- C) in despite of
- D) against
- E) within

89. Sometimes drugs which act on the central nervous system have unwanted _____ on the person's personality and emotional state.

- A) **side effects**
- B) proper effects
- C) adverse effects
- D) side issues
- E) side impact

90. Drugs which mimic the ____ of sympathetic nerves are called sympathomimetic or adrenergic agents.
- A) **action**
 - B) efforts
 - C) process
 - D) passivity
 - E) inaction
91. Pharmacology is the study of how chemical substances _____ living systems.
- A) **interact with**
 - B) develop into
 - C) carry out
 - D) participate in
 - E) transfer into
92. Pharmacology as a science is practiced by ____.
- A) **pharmacologists**
 - B) physicians
 - C) pediatricians
 - D) obstetricians
 - E) theoreticians
93. Medication can be usually classified in various ways, e.g. by its chemical ____, mode of administration, or biological system affected.
- A) **properties**
 - B) proportions
 - C) processes
 - D) procedures
 - E) proposals
94. Antiseptics are the drugs of ____ use.
- A) **external**
 - B) internal

- C) essential
- D) central
- E) chief

95. Disinfection drugs are used for disinfection of medical ____, apparatuses, rooms and patient's excretions.

- A) equipment**
- B) incubator
- C) possessions
- D) belongings
- E) disorders

96. Antacid is any of a group of drugs that neutralize ____ in the digestive system.

- A) acid**
- B) liquid
- C) saliva
- D) urine
- E) sweat

97. Hydrochloric acid, produced in the ____, is important to digestion.

- A) stomach**
- B) spleen
- C) rectum
- D) esophagus
- E) pancreas

98. Antacids help relieve or prevent pain associated with ____ ulcer by neutralizing this acid.

- A) peptic**
- B) nutritional
- C) duodenal
- D) secretory
- E) purgative

99. People also take antacids to stop the pain of ____ and indigestion.

A) heartburn

B) heart boils

C) heartbeat

D) heart failure

E) heartache

100. Antacids come in tablet, capsule, and ____ form.

A) liquid

B) gaseous

C) dry

D) frozen

E) dense

101. H-2 antagonists promote ulcer healing by reducing the acid and digestive ____ in the stomach and duodenum.

A) enzymes

B) yeasts

C) molds

D) bacteria

E) catalysts

102. Omeprazole and lansoprazole are very strong drugs that inhibit the production of the enzymes needed for the ____ to make acid.

A) stomach

B) esophagus

C) brain

D) spleen

E) kidney

103. Antibiotics are being increasingly used when the ____ *Helicobacter pylori* is the major underlying cause of ulcers.

A) bacterium

- B) virus
- C) serum
- D) pathogens
- E) antibody

104. The treatment consists of one or more antibiotics and a drug to reduce or ____ stomach acid.

- A) neutralize**
- B) compensate
- C) accelerate
- D) increase
- E) separate

105. The ____ of the stomach and duodenum are remarkably resistant to injury from the acid and digestive enzymes they contain.

- A) inside**
- B) middle
- C) outside
- D) external
- E) interior

106. Gastritis is an inflammation of the ____.

- A) stomach**
- B) pancreas
- C) liver
- D) spleen
- E) rectum

107. A person with gastritis may ____ loss of appetite, pain, nausea, vomiting, and bleeding from the stomach.

- A) suffer from**
- B) become infected with
- C) tear down

- D) enjoy
E) take care of
108. Gastritis may be ____ acute ____ chronic.
- A) **either ... or**
B) neither ... nor
C) and ... and
D) no ... no
E) no ... or
109. Acute gastritis may be caused by a chemical or acid injury to the stomach ____.
- A) **lining**
B) filling
C) damage
D) coating
E) packing
110. A severe injury to the stomach may result if a person swallows such ____.
chemicals as iodine, carbolic acid, or lye.
- A) **harmful**
B) careful
C) malignant
D) harmless
E) healthful
111. Chronic gastritis may ____ during such conditions as stomach cancer, stomach
ulcers, and duodenal ulcers.
- A) **occur**
B) materialize
C) disappear
D) rise
E) get up

112. Hydrochloric ____ and other digestive juices can eat through the tissues that form the lining of the stomach and adjacent organs.

A) acid

B) juice

C) saliva

D) urine

E) sweat

113. The two most common kinds of peptic ulcers are ____ and duodenal ulcers.

A) gastric

B) coronary

C) cardiac

D) external

E) ventricular

114. Gastric ____ develop in the stomach, typically from a weakening in the stomach's defense against tissue erosion.

A) ulcers

B) boils

C) burns

D) carbuncles

E) abscess

115. The consumption of alcoholic beverages also can ____ the stomach lining and cause gastric ulcers.

A) damage

B) improve

C) conserve

D) reduce

E) cleanse

116. ____ ulcers form in the duodenum.

A) duodenal

- B) gastric
- C) visceral
- D) pyloric
- E) digestive

117. Colitis is a disease involving ____ of the colon or other parts of the large intestine.

- A) inflammation**
- B) redness
- C) swelling
- D) excitement
- E) burning

118. Physicians do not know what causes colitis, but many believe that nervous ____ and other psychological factors may make the illness worse.

- A) tension**
- B) relaxation
- C) patience
- D) actions
- E) worry

119. Amebic colitis results from consuming food or water contaminated by a certain ____ of parasitic ameba.

- A) type**
- B) species
- C) category
- D) shape
- E) model

120. Peritonitis is an inflammation of the peritoneum, the thin membrane that lines the abdominal ____.

- A) cavity**
- B) hole
- C) space

- D) cell
- E) opening
121. The peritoneum may become inflamed if it is attacked by bacteria or irritated by a foreign ____.
- A) **substance**
 - B) material
 - C) content
 - D) product
 - E) context
122. Dysentery is a disease ____ inflammation of the lining of the large intestine.
- A) **involving**
 - B) attracting
 - C) consuming
 - D) taking
 - E) absorbing
123. Antibiotics are powerful medicines that fight bacterial ____.
- A) **infections**
 - B) disinfections
 - C) medication
 - D) antidote
 - E) poisons
124. ____ are considered micronutrients as the human body requires only small amounts at any given time.
- A) **vitamins**
 - B) antibiotics
 - C) antiserums
 - D) vaccines
 - E) disinfectants

125. The medicines cannot be obtained from a chemist without producing a ____.
- A) **doctor's prescription**
 - B) doctor's instruction
 - C) doctor's recipe
 - D) doctor's advice
 - E) pharmacist's recommendation
126. Interferon is a protein produced by various body ____ in response to viral infections.
- A) **cells**
 - B) organs
 - C) corpuscles
 - D) antibodies
 - E) tissue
127. An immune ____ is the process by which the body produces disease fighting cells and antibodies.
- A) **response**
 - B) request
 - C) challenge
 - D) action
 - E) behavior
128. Interferon was jointly ____ in England by Scottish virologist Alick Isaacs and Swiss virologist Jean Lindenmann in 1957.
- A) **discovered**
 - B) concealed
 - C) unseen
 - D) detected
 - E) betrayed
129. ____ are health professionals who practice the art and science of pharmacy.

A) pharmacists

B) physicians

C) certified nurses

D) healers

E) operators

130. Anabolic steroids increase the rate of protein synthesis within ____.

A) cells

B) cavities

C) chambers

D) nerves

E) legs

131. Infectious diseases are diseases which can ____ from one person to another by different ways: through the nose and mouth, simply by touch, through the blood.

A) pass

B) move

C) spend

D) take

E) go

132. ____ diseases are caused by microorganisms such as viruses, bacteria, fungi or parasites.

A) infectious

B) deficiency

C) hereditary

D) heart

E) chronic

133. Microorganisms that ____ disease are collectively called pathogens.

A) cause

B) develop

C) attract

- D) bring
- E) prevent

134. ____ are tiny infectious agents that replicate only in the living cells of other organisms.

- A) viruses**
- B) poisons
- C) worms
- D) diseases
- E) colds

135. When you cough germs can travel about 3 meters if you do not ____ your nose and mouth.

- A) cover**
- B) hide
- C) protect
- D) reveal
- E) open

136. Very serious bacterial infections can be treated with special drugs that kill bacteria called ____.

- A) antibiotics**
- B) disinfectants
- C) antibodies
- D) serums
- E) toxins

137. If you pick up a handful of garden soil you will be holding hundreds if not thousands of different kinds of ____.

- A) microbes**
- B) disinfectants
- C) substances
- D) products

E) granules

138. Infectious diseases experts know that when we have a cold and cough the virus _____ can travel at 320 kilometres an hour and up to 900 metres.

A) particles

B) granules

C) atoms

D) substances

E) properties

139. A diet deficient in vitamin D causes a disease called _____.

A) rickets

B) chickenpox

C) measles

D) kidney disease

E) diphtheria

140. A bacterial infection occurs when _____ enter the body, increase in number, and cause a reaction in the body.

A) bacteria

B) yeasts

C) enzymes

D) cocci

E) organisms

141. Bacteria can enter the body through an opening in your _____, such as a cut or a surgical wound, or through your airway and cause infections like bacterial pneumonia.

A) skin

B) mucous

C) placenta

D) membrane

E) mouth

142. Most bacterial infections can be _____ treated with antibiotics.

- A) **effectively**
- B) practically
- C) unfortunately
- D) improperly
- E) usefully

143. A ____ disease is any illness or health condition caused by a virus.

- A) **viral**
- B) congenital
- C) allergic
- D) pathological
- E) lethal

144. Viruses invade living, normal cells and use those cells to ____ and produce other viruses like themselves.

- A) **multiply**
- B) divide
- C) decrease
- D) add
- E) blow up

145. Different viruses attack ____ cells in your body such as your liver, respiratory system, or blood.

- A) **certain**
- B) indefinite
- C) problematic
- D) weak
- E) unreliable

146. Many infectious diseases, such as ____ and ____, can be prevented by vaccines.

- A) **measles chickenpox**
- B) allergies.... chickenpox
- C) measles.... stroke

- D) kidney disease..... asthma
E) diphtheria..... AIDS
147. ____ is caused by a tiny parasite that is transmitted by a mosquito bite.
- A) **malaria**
 - B) diphtheria
 - C) rabies
 - D) chickenpox
 - E) whooping cough
148. While anyone can catch infectious diseases, you may be more likely to get ____ if your immune system isn't working properly.
- A) **sick**
 - B) tired
 - C) stuck
 - D) involved
 - E) stronger
149. Some infections such as pneumonia, AIDS and meningitis can become ____.
- A) **life-threatening**
 - B) life-affirming
 - C) life-enhancing
 - D) life-giving
 - E) life-saving
150. Infectious diseases that spread from person to person are said to be ____.
- A) **contagious**
 - B) congenital
 - C) degenerative
 - D) incommunicable
 - E) benignant
151. Researchers have _____ interferons in the treatment of many diseases, including certain cancers.

- A) tested**
- B) pointed
- C) extracted
- D) identified
- E) elevated

152. Some interferon _____ the bloodstream, where more is produced to help protect the rest of the body.

- A) enters**
- B) expects
- C) supplies
- D) adds
- E) carry

153. If you want _____ taking medicines, you should go in for sports and keep yourself fit.

- A) to avoid**
- B) to start
- C) to result
- D) to include
- E) to carry

154. A drug interaction is a situation in which a substance (usually another drug) _____ the activity of a drug when both are administered together.

- A) affects**
- B) begins
- C) includes
- D) consumes
- E) focus

155. Drug toxicity _____ when a person has accumulated too much of a drug in his bloodstream, leading to adverse effects within the body.

- A) occurs**

- B) expects
 - C) supplies
 - D) allows
 - E) contains
156. You must take care of your _____ and soul.
- A) body**
 - B) healthy
 - C) back
 - D) pain
 - E) fit
157. We're going to _____ you with a different kind of drug, which we hope will be more effective.
- A) treat**
 - B) heal
 - C) intoxicate
 - D) care
 - E) boost
158. Antibiotics are powerful medicines that _____ bacterial infections.
- A) fight**
 - B) produce
 - C) intoxicate
 - D) care
 - E) boost
159. Physicians often _____ antiviral drugs, which fight infection by inhibiting a virus's ability to reproduce.
- A) prescribe**
 - B) create
 - C) produce
 - D) give

- E) treat
160. In 1928, Fleming _____ a series of experiments involving the common staphylococcal bacteria.
- A) **began**
 - B) created
 - C) produced
 - D) gave
 - E) detected
161. There are many reasons why we become ill_____.
- A) **disease, stress, too little exercise**
 - B) bad sleep, healthy diet, smoking
 - C) sedentary style of life, balanced diet, alcohol
 - D) pollution, sports, laughter
 - E) accidents, bad diet, good humour
162. For children, antibiotics are available in a number of _____, including tablets, capsules, liquids, and chewables.
- A) **forms**
 - B) conditions
 - C) substances
 - D) tones
 - E) colonies
163. Drinking extra water will help prevent some unwanted _____ of sulfa medicines.
- A) **effects**
 - B) efforts
 - C) frequencies
 - D) activities
 - E) minorities
164. Giving drugs with food may reduce bioactivity, enhance absorption or have no or little _____.

- A) effect**
- B) effort
- C) resource
- D) combination
- E) badness

165. Alexander Fleming made one of the most important _____ to the field of antibiotics.

- A) contribution**
- B) effort
- C) resource
- D) combination
- E) difference

166. Antibiotics, sometimes known as antibacterials, are drugs used _____ infections caused by bacteria.

- A) to treat**
- B) to heal
- C) to intoxicate
- D) to care
- E) to boost

167. _____ of antibiotics can lead to bacteria becoming resistant to them so it's important to take them only when necessary.

- A) overuse**
- B) overdose
- C) overvalue
- D) overload
- E) overwork

168. Abnormal blood clotting is one of the serious side _____ of the cephalosporins

- A) effect**
- B) effort

- C) cause
- D) combination
- E) badness

169. Antibiotic substances are chemical compounds produced as a result of the metabolic activities of living 'cells which _____ the growth of microorganisms.

- A) inhibit**
- B) prevent
- C) prolong
- D) form
- E) develop

170. The prolonged _____ of antibiotics causes numerous toxic reactions.

- A) administration**
- B) administrate
- C) consuming
- D) provision
- E) eating

171. Antibiotics shouldn't be taken for _____ period of time.

- A) short**
- B) difficult
- C) epidemic
- D) hot
- E) different

172. The undesirable effects on the host cells are termed _____ effects.

- A) side**
- B) placebo
- C) unknown
- D) irritable
- E) decaying

173. Antibiotics may reveal _____ reactions.

- A) **allergic**
- B) therapeutic
- C) good
- D) curative
- E) placebo

174. HIV is a virus that attacks cells that help the body fight infection, making a person more _____ to other infections and diseases.

- A) **vulnerable**
- B) attractive
- C) interesting
- D) charming
- E) desirable

175. The human body can't _____ HIV and no effective HIV cure exists.

- A) **get rid of**
- B) remove
- C) cut
- D) throw
- E) cancel

176. AIDS is the late stage of HIV infection that _____ when the body's immune system is badly damaged because of the virus.

- A) **occurs**
- B) comes
- C) find
- D) joins
- E) increase

177. Without HIV medicine, people with AIDS typically _____ about 3 years.

- A) **survive**
- B) collect

- C) cover
 - D) grow
 - E) take
178. My friend had to _____ some tablets to reduce pain in the stomach.
- A) take**
 - B) undertake
 - C) give
 - D) put
 - E) prescribe
179. Prescription medicines are drugs that require a doctor's written _____ for the patient to obtain that medication at the chemist's.
- A) permission**
 - B) right
 - C) grant
 - D) sanction
 - E) license
180. This healing ointment relieves skin _____.
- A) irritation**
 - B) irritating
 - C) annoyance
 - D) stimulation
 - E) excitement
181. The art of preparing medications _____ to the origins of pharmacy.
- A) dates back**
 - B) returns
 - C) comes back
 - D) hurry back
 - E) leaves back

182. Drugs are classified according to their _____ on particular body systems, their therapeutic uses, and their chemical characteristics.

- A) **effect**
- B) effort
- C) impression
- D) destination
- E) force

183. Antibiotics kill bacteria by interfering with the _____ of the cell walls or cell contents of the bacteria.

- A) **formation**
- B) regulation
- C) action
- D) creation
- E) establishment

184. Do not take any other medicines or herbal remedies with an antibiotic, including those you have bought without a _____, before talking to your doctor or pharmacist.

- A) **prescription**
- B) appointment
- C) recipe
- D) formula
- E) script

185. If you have diarrhoea or vomiting while taking an antibiotic, the _____ of the pill can be disrupted.

- A) **absorption**
- B) concentration
- C) deportation
- D) solution
- E) distraction

189. Make sure you follow the _____ on the dispensing label.

A) instructions

B) commands

C) lessons

D) conditions

E) directions

190. Frequent and inappropriate use of antibiotics can cause bacteria or other microbes to resist the effects of antibiotic _____.

A) treatment

B) relief

C) assistance

D) regimen

E) preparation

191. Many antibiotics have become less and less _____ as the germs they are designed to kill develop resistance.

A) effective

B) practical

C) persuasive

D) competent

E) skillful

192. The discovery of sulfonamides paved the way for the widespread _____ of antibiotics.

A) use

B) purpose

C) function

D) exploitation

E) practice

193. Certain types of viruses, bacteria, parasites, and fungi can all cause _____ disease.

A) infectious

B) pollution

C) infected

D) unhealthy

E) infection

194. Malaria, measles, and _____ illnesses are examples of infectious diseases.

A) respiratory

B) respirational

C) breathy

D) respiring

E) pulmonic

195. Pregnant women can also _____ infectious diseases to their unborn children via the placenta.

A) transmit

B) carry

C) transport

D) deliver

E) conduct

196. The bacterial action of cephalosporins relies on an adequate amount of drug being available to _____ the defenses of the bacteria.

A) overcome

B) win

C) survive

D) resolve

E) kill

197. Cephalosporins are eliminated mostly by the _____.

A) kidneys

B) brain

C) lungs

D) pancreas

E) heart

198. Vaccines contain a _____ or killed form of the microbe that causes a particular disease.

A) weakened

B) dead

C) thin

D) sick

E) faint

199. Antiserums and globulins _____ certain infectious diseases.

A) prevent

B) provoke

C) propose

D) hide

E) arrest

200. There's no cure for HIV, but there are treatments that help people with HIV _____ long, healthy lives.

A) live

B) remain

C) breathe

D) continue

E) survive

201. Infectious diseases commonly spread through the direct _____ of bacteria, viruses or other germs from one person to another.

A) transfer

B) transport

C) transformation

D) transplantation

E) translation

202. It can happen when an individual with the bacterium or virus touches, kisses, or coughs or sneezes on someone who isn't _____.

- A) **infected**
- B) injected
- C) inserted
- D) implemented
- E) introduced

203. Germs are a part of everyday life and _____ through the mouth, skin, eyes and genitals.

- A) **can get into the body**
- B) can got into the body
- C) can put upon the body
- D) can fill in the body
- E) can come about the body

204. Some germs are _____ and even help us to stay healthy, while others are harmful and cause infection.

- A) **helpful**
- B) thankful
- C) purposeful
- D) harmful
- E) painful

205. Person to person spread is the most common way _____ .

- A) **that we get an infectious disease**
- B) we get an infectious disease that
- C) we that get an infectious disease
- D) that we an infectious disease get
- E) that an infectious disease we get

206. Germs can spread from person to person through the air, _____, blood or other body fluids, skin or mucous membrane contact, or sexual contact.

- A) **faecal-oral way**
- B) facial-oral way
- C) focal-oral way
- D) faecal-oval way
- E) faecal-pectoral way

207. Some infections are spread when an infected person talks, coughs or sneezes and the small droplets they _____ contain germs.

- A) **produce**
- B) product
- C) production
- D) productive
- E) productively

208. The droplets _____ a short distance before falling.

- A) **travel**
- B) trail
- C) traffic
- D) trade
- E) train

209. The droplets may be breathed in by people who are near, or may fall and _____ an object or surface.

- A) **contaminate**
- B) contain
- C) continue
- D) complain
- E) complicate

210. _____ can also occur by touching the nose or mouth with hands contaminated by the droplets.

- A) **spread**
- B) spot

- C) spring
- D) sphere
- E) spirit

211. Since aerosol _____ are tiny, they can stay suspended in the air for hours and be breathed in by other people.

- A) particles**
- B) parallels
- C) paragraphs
- D) paragons
- E) parts

212. Some infections are spread when body fluids such as blood, saliva, urine (wees), faeces (poos) or semen come into _____ with an uninfected person through kissing, sexual contact or through a needlestick injury.

- A) direct contact**
- B) direct opposite
- C) direct answer
- D) direct speech
- E) direct influence

213. Some infections are spread directly when skin or mucous membrane comes into contact with the skin or _____ of an infected person.

- A) mucous membrane**
- B) mucous membrane
- C) mucous membrane
- D) mucous membrane
- E) mucous membrane

214. Sexually transmitted infections are most commonly _____ through vaginal, anal or oral sex.

- A) transmitted**
- B) transformed

- C) translated
 - D) transferred
 - E) transported
215. Examples of _____ transmitted infections are chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis.
- A) sexually**
 - B) separately
 - C) simultaneously
 - D) strictly
 - E) specially
216. Some diseases are not passed on from person to person, but through contact with other _____ sources such as food, water, animals or soil.
- A) environmental**
 - B) natural
 - C) artificial
 - D) medical
 - E) principal
217. Food- or water-borne diseases come from _____ food or water contaminated with germs or their toxins, e.g. botulism.
- A) eating or drinking**
 - B) catching or infecting
 - C) getting or infecting
 - D) producing or eating
 - E) drinking or catching
218. Malaria and tetanus are the examples of diseases spread by animals, _____ or soil.
- A) insects**
 - B) inspectors
 - C) incidents
 - D) individualities
 - E) indicators

219. Infectious diseases are caused by microscopic germs (such as bacteria or viruses) that get into the body and _____ problems.

- A) **cause**
- B) caused
- C) causing
- D) causal
- E) causative

220. Infectious diseases that spread from person to person are said _____ .

- A) **to be contagious**
- B) to be collective
- C) to be comparable
- D) to be compound
- E) to be conditional

221. Some infections spread to people from an animal or insect, but are not contagious from another human, and Lyme disease is an _____ .

- A) **example**
- B) examination
- C) exaction
- D) exercise
- E) excess

222. You can't catch Lyme diseases from someone you're hanging out with or pass in the street, it comes from the _____ of an infected tick.

- A) **bite**
- B) site
- C) mite
- D) rite
- E) white

223. Sometimes people get contagious diseases by _____ something an infected person has touched or used — like stepping into the shower after someone who has athlete's foot.

A) touching or using

B) taking or using

C) feeling or touching

D) eating or using

E) keeping or taking

224. You can help _____ yourself against contagious diseases by washing your hands well and often, or staying away from those who are sick.

A) protect

B) promote

C) proclaim

D) profit

E) prohibit

225. One can protect yourself against contagious diseases by making sure _____ .

A) you're up to date on all vaccinations

B) you're up to date on all vaccinations

C) you're to date up on all vaccinations

D) you're to date on all vaccinations up

E) up you're to date on all vaccinations

226. Germs can not spread through _____

A) contact with soap, cologne, toilet water and deodorant

B) contact with faeces (poo) and then with the mouth (faeco-oral spread)

C) contact with the skin or mucus membranes (contact spread)

D) blood or other body fluids (for example, urine, saliva, breastmilk, semen and vaginal secretions)

E) the air as small droplets (droplet spread) or tiny aerosol particles (airborne spread)

227. Germs can spread from an infected person to the environment (for example toys, door handles, bench tops, bedding and toilets) and then to another person _____ the contaminated environmental source.

A) who comes in contact with

B) who comes in contract with

C) who comes in control with

D) who comes in conflict with

E) who comes in content with

228. Germs can enter the body through the mouth, respiratory tract, eyes, genitals, _____ .

A) broken skin

B) broken heart

C) broken spirits

D) broken stone

E) broken ground

229. There are other ways of _____ how germs are spread that are commonly used.

A) describing

B) prescribing

C) writing

D) combining

E) drawing

230. Germs can also spread from a mother to her unborn child, usually through blood but also through contact with skin or mucous membranes during _____ .

A) delivery

B) delegacy

C) dependency

D) delicacy

E) departure

231. _____ , the droplets containing infectious agents travel only a short distance around a metre from the infected person before falling.

- A) **Due to their size**
- B) Due to their disease
- C) Due to their condition
- D) Due to their nature
- E) Due to their origin

232. The droplets in the air may be breathed in by those nearby; spread can also occur by touching the nose or mouth with droplet _____ hands.

- A) **contaminated**
- B) contacted
- C) contributed
- D) controlled
- E) constituted

233. Small particle aerosols can travel on air currents and remain _____ in the air for minutes to hours.

- A) **suspended**
- B) surrounded
- C) suffocated
- D) suggested
- E) survived

234. Among the diseases spread by skin or mucous membrane contact are chickenpox, _____ , conjunctivitis, head lice, scabies, warts.

- A) **cold sores (herpes simplex infection)**
- B) cold infection (herpes simplex sores)
- C) herpes sores (cold simplex infection)
- D) cold simplex sores (herpes infection)
- E) simplex infection sores (cold herpes)

235. Antibiotics are used to treat or prevent some types of bacterial infection, they work by killing bacteria or preventing them from spreading, _____ .

A) but they do not work for everything

B) but he does not work for everything

C) but she does not work for everything

D) but we do not work for everything

E) but they work for everything

236. Some infections, e.g. chickenpox, hepatitis B, rubella, can be spread _____ from a mother to her unborn child or during delivery, or both.

A) through the placenta

B) within the placenta

C) because of the placenta

D) towards the placenta

E) before the placenta

237. Antibiotics are _____ medicines that fight bacterial infections.

A) powerful

B) hopeful

C) useful

D) harmful

E) painful

238. Antibiotics either kill bacteria or _____, allowing the body's natural defenses to eliminate the pathogens.

A) stop them from reproducing

B) stop them from repairing

C) stop them from removing

D) stop them from remaining

E) stop them from resulting

239. _____, antibiotics can save lives.

A) Used properly

- B) used cautiously
- C) used thoughtfully
- D) used powerfully
- E) used importantly

240. There are many different types of antibiotic, with _____ ways of working; the choice depends on the type of infection you have.

- A) different**
- B) differ
- C) difference
- D) differently
- E) differentiate

241. Fungi commonly cause _____ such as athlete's foot and ringworm; antifungal medicines like miconazole and nystatin can be taken by mouth or applied directly to the affected area.

- A) skin infections**
- B) infectious skin
- C) infection skin
- D) infected skin
- E) infective skin

242. Aciclovir is an antiviral medicine used to treat _____ like shingles and herpes.

- A) viral infections**
- B) vocal infections
- C) visceral infections
- D) visual infections
- E) various infections

243. Many older antibiotics are no longer used because of _____ side effects.

- A) significant**
- B) dependent
- C) different

D) distant

E) efficient

244. Government agencies and professional organizations are involved in efforts to promote _____ of new antibiotics, and several new antibiotics have been approved in the last few years.

A) development

B) improvement

C) enlargement

D) impairment

E) movement

245. Another response is that a different way to treat bacterial infection, called phage therapy, _____ .

A) is under research

B) is at research

C) is for research

D) is down research

E) is off research

246. Bacteriophages are viruses that do not _____ humans but infect and kill specific bacteria.

A) infect

B) include

C) increase

D) initiate

E) inoculate

247. Phage therapy was first recognized in the beginning of the 20th century but was overshadowed by _____ of antibiotics.

A) discovery

B) discover

C) discovered

- D) discoverer
- E) discoverable

248. Phage therapy targets specific bacteria, whereas antibiotics affect a large range of bacteria, even the normal, _____ ones in the digestive tract.

- A) beneficial**
- B) official
- C) superficial
- D) crucial
- E) critical

249. HIV develops resistance easily, so patients with HIV always take more than 1 type of antiviral medication _____ development of resistance.

- A) to reduce**
- B) to regulate
- C) to remove
- D) to represent
- E) to repeat

250. Candida auris is a new pathogenic fungus that can be resistant to all _____ medications.

- A) antifungal**
- B) antifebrile
- C) antioxydant
- D) anticonvulsant
- E) antibiotic

251. Malaria is an example of a parasite that has developed resistance to many antiparasitic medications, limiting _____ to control it globally.

- A) public health efforts**
- B) public efforts health
- C) health public efforts
- D) efforts public health

- E) health efforts public
252. Cephalosporins are a large group of antibiotics _____ from the mold Acremonium (previously called Cephalosporium).
- A) **derived**
 - B) deprived
 - C) divided
 - D) declined
 - E) described
253. Cephalosporins are bactericidal and work in a _____ way to penicillins.
- A) **similar**
 - B) regular
 - C) particular
 - D) clear
 - E) irregular
254. Cephalosporins bind to and block the activity of enzymes responsible for making peptidoglycan, an important component of _____ .
- A) **the bacterial cell wall**
 - B) the cell bacterial wall
 - C) the wall bacterial cell
 - D) the bacterial wall cell
 - E) the cell wall bacterial
255. Cephalosporins are called broad-spectrum antibiotics because they are _____ against a wide range of bacteria.
- A) **effective**
 - B) constructive
 - C) active
 - D) relative
 - E) positive

256. Since the first cephalosporin was discovered in 1945, scientists have been improving the _____ of cephalosporins to make them more effective against a wider range of bacteria.

- A) **structure**
- B) culture
- C) architecture
- D) signature
- E) dature

257. Each time the structure changes, a new " _____" of cephalosporins are made; so far there are five generations of cephalosporins.

- A) **generation**
- B) organization
- C) participation
- D) classification
- E) generalization

258. All cephalosporins ____ with cef, ceph, or kef; note that this classification system is not used consistently from country to country.

- A) **start**
- B) stop
- C) step
- D) state
- E) strike

259. How do cephalosporins work? Cephalosporins are bactericidal; _____ that they kill and stop bacteria from building cell walls.

- A) **this means**
- B) this helps
- C) this works
- D) this lives
- E) this knows

260. Some cephalosporins include a drug _____ as a beta-lactamase inhibitor, which can fight bacteria that would usually be resistant to cephalosporins.
- A) **known**
 - B) blown
 - C) drawn
 - D) flown
 - E) grown
261. What are cephalosporins used for? Cephalosporins are broad-spectrum antibiotics, i.e. they have _____ and can treat a variety of bacterial infections.
- A) **a broad spectrum of activity**
 - B) a broad spectrum of active
 - C) a broad spectrum of activator
 - D) a broad spectrum of activation
 - E) a broad spectrum of action
262. Cephalosporins _____ viral infections, such as the common cold, flu, or COVID-19.
- A) **do not work against**
 - B) do not work for
 - C) do not work after
 - D) do not work with
 - E) do not work because
263. Cephalosporins work by preventing bacteria from making cell walls; stopping _____ causes the bacteria to die.
- A) **cell wall synthesis**
 - B) wall synthesis cell
 - C) synthesis wall cell
 - D) wall cell synthesis
 - E) synthesis cell wall

264. Some infections that cephalosporins _____ include respiratory tract infections, otitis media, skin infections, bone infections, and urinary tract infections.

A) can be used to treat

B) can used to be treat

C) can to treat be used

D) can treat to be used

E) can to be used treat

265. All drugs in the cephalosporin class are available as _____.

A) prescription drugs

B) prescribing drugs

C) prescribed drugs

D) prescribe drugs

E) prescriptive drugs

266. The following cephalosporins are available in _____ and are usually administered in hospitals or other clinical settings.

A) injectable form

B) changeable form

C) questionable form

D) workable form

E) variable form

267. Cephalosporins are a group of antibiotics, or antimicrobials, _____ as beta-lactam antibiotics or β -lactam antibiotics.

A) known

B) taken

C) spoken

D) written

E) undergone

268. Cephalosporins can be used for various bacterial infections such as _____, skin infections, bone infections, and urinary tract infections.

A) respiratory infections

B) primary infections

C) ordinary infections

D) secondary infections

E) coronary infections

269. A Gram stain is a test. It _____ for bacteria at the site of an infection (such as the throat, lungs, wounds, or genitals) or in the blood or urine.

A) tests

B) trains

C) tries

D) treats

E) turns

270. Bacterial infections are categorized as Gram-positive or Gram-negative, based on how the bacteria _____ to the Gram stain.

A) react

B) reduce

C) read

D) reveal

E) restore

271. A Gram stain is purple. When the stain is combined with the bacteria (_____), it will stay purple (indicating a Gram-positive infection) or turn pink or red (indicating a Gram-negative infection).

A) taken from the patient

B) taken for the patient

C) taken in the patient

D) taken off the patient

E) taken after the patient

272. Some examples of Gram-positive infections are MRSA (_____ Staphylococcus aureus), strep throat, and toxic shock.

- A) **methicillin-resistant**
- B) methicillin-insufficient
- C) methicillin-important
- D) methicillin-constant
- E) methicillin-significant

273. Some examples of Gram-negative infections _____ pneumonia, urinary tract infections, gonorrhea, and salmonella.

- A) **include**
- B) indicate
- C) induce
- D) increase
- E) incubate

274. First-generation cephalosporins are _____ against Gram-positive staphylococci and streptococci.

- A) **effective**
- B) constructive
- C) connective
- D) active
- E) relative

275. Oral first-generation cephalosporins, such as cefadroxil or cephalexin, are often used for _____ skin and soft tissue infections.

- A) **uncomplicated**
- B) unstrained
- C) unrealized
- D) unsheltered
- E) unsuspected

276. Parenteral (injectable) cefazolin is commonly used for endocarditis due to MRSA and _____ infection before certain types of surgery.

- A) **to prevent**

- B) to present
- C) to prepare
- D) to preserve
- E) to press

277. Before taking a cephalosporin, tell your doctor about your _____ and history and any medications you take, including prescription drugs, OTC medicines, and vitamins or supplements.

- A) medical conditions**
- B) medical constructions
- C) medical contacts
- D) medical conclusions
- E) medical contradictions

278. Having an _____ will ensure that your provider can make the best treatment decision for you.

- A) accurate and complete medical history**
- B) accidental and complete medical history
- C) accurate and constant medical history
- D) accomplished and complete medical history
- E) accurate and constructive medical history

279. _____ a cephalosporin, finish the entire course of treatment as prescribed by your doctor.

- A) When you take**
- B) When you try
- C) When you make
- D) When you give
- E) When you get

280. Do not stop the medication _____ on day four when you are supposed to take it for ten days, stopping the medication early can cause bacteria to return.

- A) if you feel better**

- B) if you feel the cold
- C) if you feel quite
- D) if you feel certain
- E) if you feel the pulse

281. If you have bothersome side effects, _____, or have other concerns, consult your doctor for medical advice.

- A) feel worse**
- B) feel well
- C) feel better
- D) feel tired
- E) feel wet

282. Men can take cephalosporins for a bacterial infection provided they are not _____ to cephalosporins or penicillins.

- A) allergic**
- B) ambitious
- C) anxious
- D) angry
- E) alive

283. If women are pregnant, planning _____ pregnant, or breastfeeding, they should consult their doctor before taking a cephalosporin.

- A) to become**
- B) to begin
- C) to believe
- D) to belong
- E) to benefit

284. Children can take cephalosporins, and the dosage depends on the _____, age, and the bacterial infection the cephalosporin is being used to treat.

- A) child's weight**
- B) child's length

- C) child's width
- D) child's depth
- E) child's growth

285. Cephalixin is _____ by the kidney, and people with kidney problems may be more likely to have a toxic reaction (such as seizures) to cephalixin.

- A) processed**
- B) produced
- C) promoted
- D) proposed
- E) protected

286. Since older adults are more likely to have kidney problems, the manufacturer suggests _____ when selecting the dose.

- A) being cautious**
- B) being continuos
- C) being conscious
- D) being congruous
- E) being contagious

287. Do not take a cephalosporin if you have a history of an allergic reaction to another cephalosporin. If you have a history of a penicillin allergy or _____ ask your doctor.

- A) hypersensitivity**
- B) hypermimia
- C) hyperactivity
- D) hypertony
- E) hypertrophy

288. People with kidney or liver problems, a poor state of nutrition, or people who are taking cephalosporins for a long time, are at risk for a prolonged prothrombin time (_____).

- A) the time it takes for blood to clot**
- B) the time it takes for blood to cause

- C) the time it takes for blood to close
 - D) the time it takes for blood to cluster
 - E) the time it takes for blood to cloud
289. Cephalosporins _____ in human pregnancy, however, they may be prescribed to a pregnant woman if the doctor decides that it is necessary.
- A) have not been thoroughly studied**
 - B) have not been thoughtfully studied
 - C) have not been throughly studied
 - D) have not been tightly studied
 - E) have not been topically studied
290. As with any medication, cephalosporins have side effects. The most common adverse effects of cephalosporins don't include _____ .
- A) low temperature and reduced blood pressure**
 - B) diarrhea, abdominal pain,
 - C) appetite loss
 - D) headache, dizziness
 - E) nausea, vomiting
291. Clostridium difficile-associated diarrhea (CDAD) is a type of diarrhea that is associated with antibiotics; _____ from mild diarrhea to fatal colitis.
- A) the symptoms can range**
 - B) the symptoms can repeat
 - C) the symptoms can ramify
 - D) the symptoms can rank
 - E) the symptoms can run
292. If you are taking a cephalosporin and have symptoms of a severe allergic reaction, such as hives, difficulty breathing, or swelling of the lips, tongue, or face, _____ .
- A) seek emergency medical help immediately**
 - B) immediately emergency seek medical help

- C) medical help immediately seek emergency
D) emergency seek medical help immediately
E) help immediately seek emergency medical
293. Many mild bacterial infections get better _____ without using antibiotics.
- A) **on their own**
 - B) all by themselves
 - C) with their own eyes
 - D) on their own account
 - E) with their own hands
294. Antibiotic resistance is a big problem – taking antibiotics when you do not need them can mean they _____ in the future.
- A) **will not work for you**
 - B) will not care for you
 - C) will not look for you
 - D) will not make for you
 - E) will not get for you
295. Antibiotics may be used to treat bacterial infections that could infect others or carry a risk of more serious _____ .
- A) **complications**
 - B) complaints
 - C) competitions
 - D) compositions
 - E) compliments
296. People _____ of infection may also be given antibiotics as a precaution, known as antibiotic prophylaxis.
- A) **at a high risk**
 - B) at a certain place
 - C) at the moment

D) at an early age

E) at intervals

297. Antibiotics can come as tablets, capsules or a liquid that you drink – these can be used to treat most types of _____ in the body.

A) mild to moderate infections

B) soft to middle infections

C) slight to mild infections

D) moderate to medium infections

E) soft to minor infections

298. Antibiotics can come as _____ – these are often used to treat skin infections and eye or ear infections.

A) creams, lotions, sprays and drops

B) creams, lotions, springes and drops

C) creams, lotions, sprays and drinks

D) cramps, lotions, sprays and drops

E) creams, loops, sprays and drops

299. Antibiotics can come as injections – these can be given as an injection or _____ directly into the blood or muscle, and are used for more serious infections.

A) through a drip

B) through a drone

C) through a drive

D) through a drill

E) through a drink

300. _____ to take a dose of your antibiotics, take that dose as soon as you remember and then continue to take your course of antibiotics as normal.

A) If you forget

B) If you forgive

C) If you force

- D) If you forsake
- E) If you formulate

301. _____ taking 1 extra dose of your antibiotic is unlikely to cause you any serious harm.

- A) accidentally**
- B) actually
- C) attentively
- D) acutely
- E) acidly

302. As with any medicine, antibiotics can cause side effects. Most antibiotics do not cause problems if they're used _____ and serious side effects are rare.

- A) properly**
- B) probably
- C) promptly
- D) previously
- E) proportionally

303. Some antibiotics are not _____ for people with certain medical problems, or women who are pregnant or breastfeeding.

- A) suitable**
- B) comfortable
- C) viable
- D) soluble
- E) inhospitable

304. Only ever take antibiotics prescribed for you – never " _____ " them from a friend or family member.

- A) borrow**
- B) bring
- C) break

D) bind

E) bother

305. There are hundreds of different types of antibiotics, but most of them can be classified into 6 groups: penicillins, cephalosporins, aminoglycosides, tetracyclines, _____, fluoroquinolones.

A) macrolides

B) macroblsts

C) macrocysts

D) macrophages

E) macrospores

306. HIV attacks a specific type of immune system cell in the body, it is known as _____ or T cell.

A) the helper cell

B) the doer cell

C) the catcher cell

D) the loser cell

E) the speaker cell

307. When HIV is left untreated, even a minor infection such as a cold can be much more severe - this is because the body has difficulty _____.

A) responding to new infections

B) responding to inquiry

C) responding to treatment

D) responding to the call of duty

E) responding to kindness

308. It's important to note that advancements in HIV treatment have made it possible for many people with HIV _____.

A) to live longer, healthier lives

B) to live longer, heavier lives

C) to live longer, higher lives

- D) to live longer, harder lives
E) to live longer, happier lives
309. HIV is transmitted through contact with blood, semen, _____, breast milk.
- A) **vaginal fluid**
 - B) ascitic fluid
 - C) culture fluid
 - D) pleural fluid
 - E) spinal fluid
310. Sex without a condom and sharing needles — even tattoo or piercing needles — _____ the transmission of HIV.
- A) **can result in**
 - B) can react to
 - C) can respond to
 - D) can reason upon
 - E) can reach out
311. HIV doesn't always _____.
- A) **multiply rapidly**
 - B) master deeply
 - C) match well
 - D) mutate naturally
 - E) murder cruelly
312. If left untreated, it can take years for a person's immune system to be affected enough _____ of immune dysfunction and other infections.
- A) **to show signs**
 - B) to read symbols
 - C) to feel sympathy
 - D) to show the sights
 - E) to seek help
313. Once a person _____ HIV, the acute infection takes place immediately.

A) contracts

B) contains

C) consists

D) concerns

E) contributes

314. This initial HIV stage can result in flu-like symptoms:

A) fever, headache, swollen lymph nodes or muscle pain

B) dizziness, nausea and vomiting, seizures

C) swollen tongue, abdominal pains and diarrheas

D) cardiac pain, tiredness, weakness, perspiration

E) toothache, earache, headache, insomnia

315. In addition to potentially causing symptoms, the acute HIV stage is when people with HIV have _____ the virus to others.

A) the greatest chance of transmitting

B) the greatest chance of transcribing

C) the greatest chance of transforming

D) the greatest chance of transporting

E) the greatest chance of translating

316. The chronic HIV stage is known as _____ because the virus doesn't multiply as quickly.

A) the latent or asymptomatic stage

B) the latent or aseptic stage

C) the labile or asymmetric stage

D) the lamellar or asymptomatic stage

E) the latent or asthenic stage

317. A person can still transmit HIV if the virus is left untreated and they continue to have a _____ viral load.

A) detectable

B) adorable

- C) breakable
- D) agreeable
- E) understandable

318. Many factors can influence the therapeutic efficacy of a drug, including pharmacokinetics, which refers to the passage of drugs _____ .

- A) into the body, through it, and out of the body**
- B) at the body, by it, and out of the body
- C) into the body, during it, and out of the body
- D) by the body, through it, and out of the body
- E) into the body, within it, and out of the body

319. The four steps of pharmacokinetics as _____ are absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion.

- A) a drug's journey through the body**
- B) a drug's journey every day through the month
- C) a drug's journey through an agent
- D) a drug's journey through personal experience
- E) a drug's journey through the gate

320. Distribution describes the journey of the drug through the bloodstream to various tissues of the body; excretion describes the ____ of the drug from the body.

- A) removal**
- B) regulation
- C) reconstruction
- D) remark
- E) remembrance

II. GRAMMAR TASKS

ВИБЕРІТЬ ПРАВИЛЬНИЙ ВАРІАНТ ВІДПОВІДІ:

1. Infectious diseases _____ diseases caused by pathogens: viruses, bacteria, fungi, protozoa, and proteins called prions.

- A) **are**
- B) is
- C) was
- D) were
- E) have been

2. Infectious diseases _____ classified by their means of transmission or by the area of the body they attack.

- A) **can be**
- B) must be
- C) should be
- D) may be
- E) could be

3. Tuberculosis is a respiratory disease and it is transmitted _____ airborne droplets spread by sneezing and spitting.

- A) **through**
- B) by
- C) from
- D) out
- E) to

4. Identifying an infectious disease involves a close examination of a patient followed by the culturing of infectious agents _____ from the patient.

- A) **taken**
- B) taking
- C) takes
- D) took

E) having taken

5. Cultures are examined under a microscope and matched against known agents, and scans and x-rays _____ find clues in internal abnormalities caused by pathogens.

A) can

B) must

C) should

D) might

E) could

6. Vaccination has two uses - it can immunize people who have not contracted a disease and it _____ also be used to treat people who have recently been infected.

A) can

B) must

C) should

D) might

E) could

7. Drugs such as diazepam or other muscle relaxants _____ given to control the muscle spasms.

A) can be

B) must be

C) should be

D) have to be

E) could be

8. Each time you take antibiotics, you increase the chances that bacteria in your body _____ resist them.

A) will be able to

B) will be obliged to

C) should be

D) may be

E) could be

9. If you stop treatment too soon, some bacteria _____ survive and reinfect you.
- A) **may**
 - B) must
 - C) should
 - D) has to
 - E) could
10. The word pharmacy _____ from its root word pharma which was a term used since the 15th–17th centuries.
- A) **is derived**
 - B) are derived
 - C) will be derived
 - D) has been derived
 - E) have been derived
11. Vitamins are considered micronutrients as the human body _____ only small amounts at any given time.
- A) **requires**
 - B) required
 - C) requiring
 - D) require
 - E) are required
12. All kinds of vitamins _____ found in plants and animals.
- A) **can be**
 - B) must be
 - C) should be
 - D) will be obliged to
 - E) will be able to
13. In times of illness, the amount of vitamins the body _____ greatly increases.
- A) **needs**
 - B) must

- C) should
- D) will be obliged to
- E) will be able to

14. The medicines a doctor gives you to manage pain, treat or cure a health condition are licensed and have gone _____ a strict testing process.

- A) through**
- B) by
- C) from
- D) out
- E) to

15. People taking drugs _____ careful about the possible negative effects.

- A) should be**
- B) need
- C) may be
- D) will be obliged to
- E) will be able to

16. Infectious diseases commonly _____ through the direct transfer of bacteria, viruses or other germs from one person to another.

- A) spread**
- B) spreads
- C) having spread
- D) are spreading
- E) have spread

17. Interferon _____ a protein produced by various body cells in response to viral infections.

- A) is**
- B) was
- C) are
- D) were

- E) has been
18. Interferon was jointly discovered in England by Scottish virologist Alick Isaacs and Swiss virologist Jean Lindenmann in 1957.
- A) **was discovered**
 - B) is.... discovered
 - C) are.... discovered
 - D) were.... discovered
 - E) have been.... discovered
19. Anabolic steroids _____ the rate of protein synthesis within cells.
- A) **increase**
 - B) increases
 - C) increasing
 - D) were increased
 - E) are increased
20. If Ann doesn't pass the exam, she _____ the job in this drugstore.
- A) **won't get**
 - B) didn't get
 - C) wouldn't get
 - D) got
 - E) gets
21. Pharmaceutical products _____ lives every day.
- A) **save**
 - B) saves
 - C) saved
 - D) have saved
 - E) had saved
22. Be careful! If you take more of this medicine, you _____ a severe poisoning.
- A) **will get**
 - B) get

- C) got
D) would get
E) gets
23. If a patient _____ an infectious disease, he will be isolated at once.
- A) **has**
B) had
C) will have
D) would have
E) have
24. Antibiotics _____ against viral infections such as colds or the flu.
- A) **don't work**
B) doesn't work
C) didn't work
D) aren't working
E) were working
25. Your parents would be very proud if you _____ a good pharmacist.
- A) **were**
B) are
C) will be
D) was
E) be
26. Alexander Fleming was a Scottish physician-scientist who was recognized for _____ penicillin.
- A) **discovering**
B) has discovered
C) is discovered
D) being discovered
E) discovers
27. This antibiotic _____ the growth of pathogenic microorganisms.

- A) prevents**
 - B). prevention
 - C) preventing
 - D) preventive
 - E) is prevented
28. The substance _____ by this mold was called penicillin
- A) produced**
 - B) productive
 - C) production
 - D) producing
 - E) is producing
- 29 This antibiotic is used _____ both gram-positive and gram-negative infections.
- A) to treat**
 - B) treatment
 - C) treating
 - D) treated
 - E) untreated
30. The practical _____ of antibiotics has existed for centuries.
- A) application**
 - B) apply
 - C) appliance
 - D) applying
 - E) application
31. Effective antimicrobial therapy depends _____ maintaining an optimum and stable level of the drug in the serum and body tissues.
- A) on**
 - B) off
 - C) at
 - D) from

E) in

32. Thiamine (vitamin B1) is easily destroyed _____ cooking and may also be lost by dissolving in the cooking water.

A) by

B) off

C) at

D) from

E) in

33. After being swallowed, injected, inhaled or absorbed through the skin, most drugs enter the bloodstream and circulate _____ the body.

A) through

B) at

C) from

D) on

E) out

34. Well-known illnesses caused by bacteria _____ tuberculosis, salmonella, syphilis and some forms of meningitis.

A) include

B) includes

C) including

D) inclusion

E) inclusive

35. Many types of bacteria _____ illness and live harmlessly on, and in the human body.

A) do not cause

B) does not cause

C) did not cause

D) are not causing

E) cause

36. Our immune systems, with their antibodies and special white blood cells _____ usually kill harmful bacteria before they multiply enough to cause symptoms.
- A) **can**
 - B) must
 - C) should
 - D) might
 - E) could
37. You _____ avoid using any antibiotic to which you have previously had an allergic reaction.
- A) **should**
 - B) may
 - C) can
 - D) might
 - E) could
38. Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are pregnant or breastfeeding _____ .taking any antibiotic.
- A) **before**
 - B) after
 - C) during
 - D) till
 - E) until
39. Antibiotics _____ usually _____ orally but can also be given by injection, or applied to the affected part of the body such as the skin, eyes or ears.
- A) **are taken**
 - B) have taken
 - C) were taken
 - D) is taken
 - E) being taken

40. Some antibiotics _____ best _____ when there is no food in your stomach, usually an hour before meals or two hours after.

- A) **are taken**
- B) have taken
- C) were taken
- D) is taken
- E) being taken

41. Some people are allergic to antibiotics and can develop side effects such as a rash, swelling of the face and tongue, and difficulty breathing when they _____ them.

- A) **take**
- B) took
- C) takes
- D) are taking
- E) were taken

42. Sometimes bacteria become _____ to an antibiotic you have been taking, meaning that the drug will no longer work.

- A) **resistant**
- B) resistance
- C) resistivity
- D) resistively
- E) resisting

43. If you _____ questions about the course of treatment, you can ask your doctor.

- A) **have**
- B) will have
- C) had
- D) are having
- E) has

44. The first antibiotic discovered and introduced _____ medicine was penicillin.

- A) **into**

- B) to
- C) by
- D) in
- E) from

45. Penicillin _____ by the extraction of cultures of the mold grown in special liquid media.

- A) is prepared**
- B) had prepared
- C) were prepared
- D) prepared
- E) being prepared

46. Twenty years ago, if a person become ill with bacterial pneumonia, a doctor _____ most likely prescribe treatment with an antibiotics, such as penicillin.

- A) would prescribe**
- B) will prescribe
- C) prescribed
- D) was prescribed
- E) is prescribing

47. Penicillin _____ destroy bacteria by killing them directly or by preventing them multiplying.

- A) can**
- B) must
- C) should
- D) has to
- E) could

48. Nowadays, scientists _____ for new ways to treat infections

- A) are searching**
- B) were searching
- C) were searched

D) search

E) have searched

49. This protein _____ first _____ as a possible treatment for infections in nineteen twenty-five.

A) was identified

B) has identified

C) had been..... identified

D) will.....identify

E) would be identified

50. Because of antibiotic overuse, certain bacteria have become _____ to some of the most powerful antibiotics available today.

A) resistant

B) resistance

C) resisting

D) resist

E) resisted

51. She said, "He works at the laboratory."

A) She said that he worked at the laboratory.

B) He said that he is working at the laboratory.

C) She said that he had worked at the laboratory.

D) She said that he was working at the laboratory.

E) She said that he works at the laboratory.

52. He said, "He wants to become a pharmacist".

A) He said that he wanted to become a pharmacist.

B) He said that he wants to become a pharmacist.

C) He said that he will want to become a pharmacist.

D) He said that he is wanting to become a pharmacist.

E) He said that he had wanted to become a pharmacist.

53. He told her, "I am going to the pharmacy".

- A) **He told her that he was going to the pharmacy.**
- B) He told her that I was going to the pharmacy.
- C) He told her that I am going to the pharmacy.
- D) He told her that he is going to the pharmacy.
- E) He told her that I went to the pharmacy.
54. She said to us, "We studied Botany two years ago."
- A) **She said to us that they had studied Botany two years before.**
- B) She said to us that they would study Botany two years before.
- C) She said to us that they studied Botany two years ago.
- D) She said to us that they have studied Botany two years before.
- E) She said to us that we study Botany two years before.
55. Deb said, "I called my doctor."
- A) **Deb said that she had called her doctor.**
- B) Deb said that she called her doctor.
- C) Deb said that she has called her doctor.
- D) Deb said that she will call her doctor.
- E) Deb said that I called my doctor.
56. The head doctor said, "I will come to the presentation."
- A) **The head doctor said he would come to the presentation.**
- B) The head doctor said he will come to the presentation.
- C) The head doctor said he comes to the presentation.
- D) The head doctor said he came to the presentation.
- E) The head doctor said I would come to the presentation.
57. The pharmacist asked, "Have you got the prescription? "
- A) **The pharmacist asked if I had got the prescription.**
- B) The pharmacist asked if I have got the prescription.
- C) The pharmacist asked if I have the prescription.
- D) The pharmacist asked if I got the prescription.
- E) The pharmacist asked if I get the prescription.

58. Tom said, "I am going to pass my chemistry exam tomorrow."
- A) **Tom said that he was going to pass his chemistry exam the following day.**
 - B) Tom said that I am going to pass my chemistry exam tomorrow.
 - C) Tom said that he is going to pass his chemistry exam the following day.
 - D) Tom said that he will pass his chemistry exam tomorrow.
 - E) Tom says that he is going to pass his chemistry exam tomorrow.
59. Maria said, "I have a doctor's appointment at 3:00."
- A) **Maria said that she had a doctor's appointment at 3:00.**
 - B) Maria said that I have a doctor's appointment at 3:00.
 - C) Maria said that she will have a doctor's appointment at 3:00.
 - D) Maria said that she would have a doctor's appointment at 3:00.
 - E) Maria said that she has a doctor's appointment at 3:00.
60. The doctor said, "Take one tablet daily for one week."
- A) **The doctor said to take one tablet daily for one week.**
 - B) The doctor said that I should take one tablet daily for one week.
 - C) The doctor said that I must take one tablet daily for one week.
 - D) The doctor says to take one tablet daily for one week.
 - E) The doctor said I will take one tablet daily for one week.
61. The physiotherapist told me, "Elevate your leg as much as possible."
- A) **The physiotherapist told me to elevate my leg as much as possible.**
 - B) The physiotherapist told me that I must elevate my leg as much as possible.
 - C) The physiotherapist told me that I should elevate my leg as much as possible.
 - D) The physiotherapist tells me to elevate my leg as much as possible.
 - E) The physiotherapist told me to have elevated my leg as much as possible.
62. The physician told me, "You should eat fewer dairy products."
- A) **The physician told me to eat fewer dairy products.**
 - B) The physician tells me to eat fewer dairy products.
 - C) The physician told me I should eat fewer dairy products.
 - D) The physician told me I must eat fewer dairy products.

- E) The physician told me to be eaten fewer dairy products.
63. The professor said, “The next quiz will be on Friday.”
- A) **The professor said the next quiz would be on Friday.**
 - B) The professor said the next quiz will be on Friday.
 - C) The professor says the next quiz will be on Friday.
 - D) The professor said the next quiz was on Friday.
 - E) The professor said the next quiz has been on Friday.
64. The pharmacist said “The drug store closes at 7:00.”
- A) **The pharmacist said the drug store closed at 7:00.**
 - B) The pharmacist said the drug store will close at 7:00.
 - C) The pharmacist said the drug store closes at 7:00.
 - D) The pharmacist said the drug store has closed at 7:00.
 - E) The pharmacist said the drug store had closed at 7:00.
65. Sarah complained, “My head is aching.”
- A) **Sarah complained that her head was aching.**
 - B) Sarah complained that her head is aching.
 - C) Sarah complained that my head aches.
 - D) Sarah complained that her head has been aching.
 - E) Sarah complained that my head is aching.
66. Maria said, “The course of physiotherapy has produced a marked effect on my condition.”
- A) **Maria said that the course of physiotherapy had produced a marked effect on her condition.**
 - B) Maria said that the course of physiotherapy has produced a marked effect on her condition.
 - C) Maria said that the course of physiotherapy has been produced a marked effect on her condition.
 - D) Maria said that the course of physiotherapy is produced a marked effect on her condition.

E) Maria said that the course of physiotherapy was produced a marked effect on her condition.

67. The patient said, “The doctor has prescribed me an antiseptic mouth-wash to gargle my sore throat with.”

A) The patient said that the doctor had prescribed him an antiseptic mouth-wash to gargle his sore throat with.

B) The patient said that the doctor has prescribed him an antiseptic mouth-wash to gargle his sore throat with.

C) The patient said that the doctor prescribed him an antiseptic mouth-wash to gargle his sore throat with.

D) The patient said that the doctor would prescribe him an antiseptic mouth-wash to gargle his sore throat with.

E) The patient said that the doctor had been prescribed him an antiseptic mouth-wash to gargle his sore throat with.

68. The doctor in charge said, “The X-ray examination has revealed that the heart borders are dilated.”

A) The doctor in charge said that the X-ray examination had revealed that the heart borders were dilated.

B) The doctor in charge said that the X-ray examination has revealed that the heart borders are dilated.

C) The doctor in charge said that the X-ray examination had revealed that the heart borders are dilated.

D) The doctor in charge said that the X-ray examination had been revealed that the heart borders were dilated.

E) The doctor in charge said that the X-ray examination revealed that the heart borders dilated.

69. The pharmacist said, “Don’t confuse these remedies”.

A) The pharmacist said not to confuse those remedies.

B) The pharmacist said don’t confuse those remedies.

- C) The pharmacist said to confuse those remedies.
D) The pharmacist said I must not confuse those remedies.
E) The pharmacist said not to have confused those remedies.
70. He asked, "Can I help you?"
A) He asked if he could help me.
B) He asked if I can help you.
C) He asked if he could have helped me.
D) He asked if he helped me.
E) He asked if he can help me.
71. If I pass my entrance exams, I _____ the happiest man in the world.
A) will be
B) would be
C) was
D) should be
E) am
72. If I study hard, I _____ a pharmacy degree.
A) will get
B) would get
C) get
D) got
E) have got
73. If you _____ notes, you'll forget everything.
A) don't take
B) won't take
C) wouldn't take
D) doesn't take
E) didn't take
73. If you have a bad headache, you _____ take some medicine.
A) will take

- B) would take
C) took
D) have taken
E) take
74. If you smoke, you _____ your lung tissue.
A) will damage
B) would damage
C) damaged
D) have damaged
E) damages
75. If you _____ an apple every day, you'll be very healthy.
A) eat
B) will eat
C) would eat
D) eat
E) are eating
76. You _____ heart disease if you eat too much meat.
A) will get
B) gets
C) would get
D) got
E) have gotten
77. If you don't put so much sugar in your coffee, you _____ so much weight!
A) won't put on
B) don't put on
C) wouldn't put on
D) put on
E) didn't put on
78. You won't pass the course if you _____.

A) don't study

B) doesn't study

C) won't study

D) wouldn't study

E) have studied

79. If a person _____ HIV, it _____ the immune system.

A. catches will damage

B. catches damages

C. caught will damage

D. catch would damage

E. would catch damages

80. If HIV ..., it ... to AIDS.

A. is not treated ... will lead

B. will be treated ... can lead

C. was treated ... will lead

D. wouldn't be treated ... could lead

E. won't be treated ... would lead

81. If he were here he _____ help you.

A) would help

B) will help

C) helps

D) helped

E) had helped

82. If I were you, I _____ to see a doctor.

A) would go

B) will go

C) went

D) go

E) am going

83. If I _____ the power, I _____ people smoking at school and public places.
- A) **had ... would stop**
 - B) had ...stop
 - C) could have ... would stop
 - D) had ... stopped
 - E) have ...would stop
84. If I _____ more free time, I _____ to the gym every day.
- A) **had ... would go**
 - B) would have ... went
 - C) have ...go
 - D) had ...went
 - E) have ...am going
85. What would you wish if you _____ three wishes?
- A) **had**
 - B) have
 - C) are having
 - D) will have
 - E) are having
86. You would lose weight if you _____ less.
- A) **ate**
 - B) eat
 - C) you are eating
 - D) have eaten
 - E) will eat
87. If I _____ you, I'd take an aspirin.
- A) **were**
 - B) will be
 - C) am
 - D) was

- E) have been
88. He wouldn't be sick so often if he _____ a cold shower every morning.
- A) **took**
 - B) take
 - C) will take
 - D) takes
 - E) would take
89. The patient _____ long and healthy live if he _____ his antiretroviral therapy.
- A) **would live ... took**
 - B) would live ... takes
 - C) will live ... took
 - D) lived ... can take
 - E) would live ... is taking
90. If Alice did sports regularly, she _____ much better.
- A) **would feel**
 - B) will feel
 - C) feels
 - D) felt
 - E) was feeling
91. If you _____ the diet, the pain will go away completely.
- A) **follow**
 - B) will follow
 - C) followed
 - D) would follow
 - E) follows
92. At the chemist's all medicines _____ in drug cabinets, on open shelves and in the refrigerator.
- A) **are kept**
 - B) have been kept

- C) kept
- D) being kept
- E) having kept

93. If something _____ wrong with your liver, the doctor will prescribe you vitamin B1 or B12.

- A) is**
- B) was
- C) will be
- D) would be
- E) to be

94. The chemist _____ drugs in the laboratory now.

- A) is dispensing**
- B) was dispensing
- C) dispenses
- D) will be dispensing
- E) will dispense

95. Sleeping-draughts _____ usually _____ in case of sleeplessness.

- A) are prescribed**
- B) were prescribed
- C) have prescribed
- D) will be prescribed
- E) prescribe

96. Scientists _____ for new ways to treat infections now.

- A) are searching**
- B) were searching
- C) are searched
- D) search
- E) will search

97. Chemistry _____ with atoms and their interactions with other atoms, and particularly with the properties of chemical bonds.

A) is concerned

B) was concerned

C) concerns

D) being concerned

E) has concerned

98. Work at the in-patient department requires deep knowledge of medicine, quick _____ and a great sense of responsibility.

A) thinking

B) thinkers

C) thought

D) think

E) thoughtful

99. The nurse on duty _____ down all the necessary data in the case history yesterday.

A) wrote

B) writes

C) will write

D) has written

E) is writing

100. The doctor _____ the medical students how to take a case history now.

A) is telling

B) was telling

C) tells

D) told

E) will tell

101. Antacids _____ increase the production of the mucus that protects damaged areas of stomach with very acid secretions.

- A) **may**
- B) must
- C) have
- D) needn't
- E) has to

102. Calcium-channel blocking drugs _____ used with caution in patients with hepatic or renal impairment.

- A) **must be**
- B) can be
- C) can
- D) must
- E) may not

103. One of the most powerful mind altering drugs known as lysergic acid diethylamide _____ artificially synthesized.

- A) **can be**
- B) can
- C) have to be
- D) must
- E) might

104. A critical values of any antihypertensive drug that indicate when treatment is necessary _____ some adjustments.

- A) **must have**
- B) must be
- C) can be
- D) may have
- E) should to have

105. If prescribed incorrectly, calcium-channel blocking drugs _____ bradycardia and heart block.

- A) **may to cause**

- B) may caused
- C) may be caused
- D) may to cause
- E) may be cause

106. ____ the patient also _____ nausea, drowsiness and diarrhea taking calcium-channel blocking?

- A) May... report**
- B) Does ...must report
- C) Has ... can report
- D) Must ... reported
- E) Can ...to report

107. What side-effects _____ aminosalicylates _____?

- A) may... cause**
- B) should ... to cause
- C) must ... caused
- D) has ... to cause
- E) can ... be caused

108. Omeprazole _____ to pregnant or breast-feeding women.

- A) should not be given**
- B) should not give
- C) should not given
- D) should not to give
- E) should give not

109. ____ the effectiveness of the drugs ____ regularly ____ with the patient?

- A) Must ...be ... assessed**
- B) Must ...---... assess
- C) Must ...---...be assessed
- D) Must ... be ...assess
- E) Must be ... ---... assessed

110. In XIX century scientists began working to develop drugs that _____ pathogenic microbes.

- A) **could destroy**
- B) could to destroy
- C) can destroy
- D) can destroyed
- E) can to destroy

111. Treatment with antihypertensive drugs should _____ until the abnormally high values have been confirmed on three separate occasions.

- A) **be withheld**
- B) withheld
- C) withhold
- D) be withhold
- E) to withhold

112. _____ prolonged use of anabolic steroids _____ to heart diseases, liver damage and other serious disorders?

- A) **May ... lead**
- B) Does... may lead
- C) May ... be led
- D) Does ... to lead
- E) May ... to lead

113. In men, the use a large amount of anabolic steroids _____ cause the body's naturel production of testosterone to decrease or even stop completely.

- A) **can**
- B) should
- C) could
- D) have to
- E) must

114. Physicians are trained to be aware of the potential toxic effects of all drugs they prescribe and _____ cautious with their use.

- A) **must be**
- B) can have
- C) should have
- D) must have
- E) ought to have

115. _____ all the medicines _____ according to the indication and prescription?

- A) **Must ...be taken**
- B) Can ...take
- C) Have ... to be taken
- D) Should... takes
- E) Might ... be take

116. An attack is usually caused by overexertion and _____ by rest and nitroglycerin tablets.

- A) **can be relieved**
- B) could relief
- C) can relieve
- D) must to relieve
- E) must relieved

117. Nitroglycerine may make you dizzy.

- A) **Нітрогліцерин може викликати запаморочення.**
- B) Нітрогліцерин може викликати сонливість.
- C) Нітрогліцерин повинен викликати запаморочення.
- D) Нітрогліцерин не повинен викликати сонливість.
- E) Нітрогліцерин не може викликати запаморочення.

118. Кровотеча з кровоносної судини в мозку або згустки крові можуть бути причиною інсульту.

- A) **Bleeding from a blood vessel in the brain or blood clots can cause a stroke.**

B) Bleeding into the skin can occur from broken blood vessels that form tiny red dots.

C) Bleeding in patients requires medical attention and can cause a stroke.

D) Bleeding within the brain may cause severe headache and a stroke.

E) Bleeding from a blood vessel in the brain or blood clots must cause a stroke.

119. Anticoagulants _____ break up clots that have already formed, but they _____ prevent existing clots from getting bigger.

A) can't; may

B) might; doesn't have to

C) mustn't; could

D) can; needn't

E) don't have to; must

120. Cardioinhibitory drugs _____ be used to treat cardiac arrhythmias caused by abnormal automaticity because they _____ to alter the pacemaker activity of the heart.

A) may; are able

B) have to; mustn't

C) should to; could

D) can; may not

E) ought; should

121. Some medications _____ interact with diuretics, so a person _____ speak to a doctor about all of the drugs they are taking.

A) can; should

B) could; may

C) have; needn't

D) are able; had to

E) must; has to

122. _____ the patient _____ of a sedative effect of this drug for safety purpose?

A) Must ... be warned

B) Must be ... warn

- C) Does ... must be warn
D) Do ... has to warn
E) Must ... have warned
123. Antimotility drugs _____ not _____ for children under 3 years old.
A) should ... be prescribed
B) must ... prescribe
C) does ... have prescribed
D) are ... able to prescribe
E) can ... to be prescribed
124. Drug to ease the diarrhea _____ not be beneficial and _____ ultimately be harmful.
A) may ... may
B) do ... should
C) can ... may
D) have ... could
E) are able to ... can
125. He could _____ a surgeon but he became a pharmacist.
A) have been
B) be
C) been
D) to be
E) has been
126. If you keep on studying medical English you will _____ write articles very soon.
A) be able to
B) should to
C) allowed to
D) has to
E) have to
127. The doctor says I mustn't get overtired but I don't _____ stay in bed.
A) have to

- B) can to
- C) should
- D) could
- E) must to

128. The patient might _____ if the ambulance had arrived earlier.

- A) have serviced**
- B) had serviced
- C) has serviced
- D) serviced
- E) be serviced

129. If a patient complains of sudden, severe pain in one or more joints, the physician _____ the problem to be gout — a form of arthritis caused by an excess of uric acid in the bloodstream.

- A) may predict**
- B) can to predict
- C) should predicts
- D) ought predict
- E) have to predict

130. Atrial and ventricular septal defects _____ require a patch of material to close the opening.

- A) may**
- B) can
- C) must
- D) ought to
- E) should to

131. Ischaemic cardiomyopathy _____ result in heart muscle damage, which leads to heart failure.

- A) can**
- B) had to

- C) may to
D) ought to
E) will have
132. What side-effects _____ due to antidiarrhoeal drugs?
A) may occur
B) should be occurred
C) can to occur
D) has to occur
E) ought be occurred
133. All factors that decrease the ability of bile to prevent cholesterol from forming gall stones _____.
A) must be avoided
B) can to avoid
C) has to be avoid
D) should avoid
E) may avoid
134. Problems of oesophageal reflux _____ helped without the aid of medications.
A) may be
B) must to be
C) ought be
D) may to
E) has to
135. ... side-effects of proton pump inhibitors using _____ gastric upsets, headache and defects of the skin?
A) May ... include
B) May ... be included
C) Can ... to include
D) Have ... to include
E) Should ... included

136. A physician _____ allow me _____ this mixture yesterday.
- A) **didn't ... take**
 - B) didn't ... be taken
 - C) doesn't ... to take
 - D) don't ... to be taken
 - E) won't ... taken
137. ... this drug's instruction tomorrow?
- A) **Shall I have to return**
 - B) Does he has to return
 - C) Should he to return
 - D) Shall she able returned
 - E) Do she have to be returned
138. These drugs _____ from chemical substances which are synthesized in the laboratory.
- A) **can be made**
 - B) may made
 - C) can makes
 - D) must to make
 - E) has to make
139. When _____ you _____ the medicine tomorrow?
- A) **will ... have to take**
 - B) should ...to take
 - C) do ...have to take
 - D) must ... be taken
 - E) ought ...to taken
140. Why _____ you _____ to another chemist's shop last Sunday?
- A) **did ... have to go**
 - B) should ... went
 - C) do ... have go

- D) could ... to go
E) must ... go
141. At the chemist's department one _____ have some medicine right now, other drugs _____ be ordered at the prescription department.
- A) **can, have to**
B) may, must
C) must, are to
D) need to is to
E) could, has to
142. _____ a pharmacist _____ the patient about the side-effects of the drug?
- A) **Must ... instruct**
B) May ... to instruct
C) Do ... must
D) Can ... be instructed
E) Should ... to instruct
143. The doctor _____ the patient and make the correct diagnosis.
- A) **can examine**
B) should examines
C) must to examine
D) ought examine
E) have to examine
144. In patients receiving intravenous therapy, blood _____ from a different site to avoid contamination of the blood sample with the infusion fluid.
- A) **should be collected**
B) may collects
C) have to be collected
D) must collect
E) can collect
145. Biochemical investigations _____ quite directly to the suggestion of remedies.

- A) **can lead**
B) may to lead
C) should leads
D) must leading
E) has to lead
146. Physician _____ the amount of drugs given to this patient.
A) **has to increase**
B) could be increased
C) must to increase
D) may increases
E) should be increased
147. In this patient, the proper function of the heart _____ due to the grippe.
A) **can be impaired**
B) may impair
C) must impaired
D) should to impair
E) have to be impaired
148. _____ the use of antimotility drugs for infectious diarrhea _____ with caution?
A) **Must ... be used**
B) Has ... to use
C) Can ... to be used
D) May ... uses
E) Should ... use
149. The patient _____ drowsy and _____ of this reaction for reason of safety.
A) **may feel ... should be warned**
B) have to feel ... should warn
C) should feel ... may warn
D) can be felt ... may be warned
E) must be felt ... have be warned

150. Antacids _____ the enteric coatings used on other drugs that allow them _____ through the stomach undissolved.

- A) **may damage ... to pass**
- B) should damage ... to pass
- C) can to damage ... to be passed
- D) may to be damaged ... pass
- E) should to be damage ... to be passed

151. I knew that she _____ this street before, so I asked her to recommend a good pharmacy.

- A) **had lived**
- B) has been living
- C) lived
- D) has lived
- E) was being living

152. He said that they _____ each other for many years.

- A) **had known**
- B) have known
- C) knew
- D) know
- E) knows

153. They told me that they would visit him when he _____ from hospital.

- A) **would return**
- B) returned
- C) will return
- D) has returned
- E) will be returned

154. John told me he _____ to the chemist's shop the day before yesterday.

- A) **had gone**
- B) have gone

- C) went
D) were gone
E) would go
155. Grandmother said she _____ migraine pain. Don't bother her.
A) had
B) has had
C) was having
D) does have
E) has
156. I never thought that I _____ see such professional pharmacists again.
A) would
B) will
C) had
D) was
E) did
157. The student explained to the teacher that he couldn't come to Latin lesson that day because he _____ ill.
A) had been
B) is
C) was
D) has been
E) will be
158. Her health has not improved since she _____ from the hospital.
A) returned
B) return
C) would return
D) was returning
E) will return
159. We knew that water ... at 100 degree C.

A) boils

B) boiled

C) will boil

D) is boiled

E) boil

160. I _____ her that I _____ time to inject the drug before.

A) told to, had not have

B) tells, didn't have

C) told, didn't have

D) told, have no

E) tells, doesn't have

161. He said that this pharmacy _____ a few days ago.

A) had been stolen

B) has been stolen

C) was stolen

D) were stolen

E) is stolen

162. The doctor said that many cardiac problems _____ immediately attention.

A) were needed

B) need

C) needs

D) are need

E) needed

163. She assured that would try to treat my gastrointestinal disorder as quickly as possible.

A) Вона запевняє, що намагатиметься якнайшвидше лікувати мій шлунково-кишковий розлад.

B) Вона запевнила, що намагається якнайшвидше лікувати будь-які шлунково-кишкові розлади.

С) Вона запевняє, що завжди намагається лікувати шлунково-кишковий розлад якомога швидше.

Д) Вона запевнила, що завжди необхідно лікувати шлунково-кишковий розлад якомога швидше.

Е) Вона впевнена, що зможевилікувати мій сколений зуб якнайшвидше.

164. The dentist said that treatment such chronic inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) _____ always _____ with surgery only.

A) was ... performed

B) were ... performed

C) is ... performing

D) has ... performed

E) are ... performing

165. We _____ that acute gastritis would occur because of excessive intake of aspirin.

A) were informed

B) informed

C) inform

D) was informed

E) informs

166. We _____ that hydrochloric acid _____ pain in the stomach.

A) know ... cause

B) were known ... was caused

C) knew ... is caused

D) knew ... is caused

E) knew ... has caused

167. Jerry said that this new remedies _____ the next day.

A) would be bought

B) will buy

C) would buy

D) have bought

- E) will be bought
168. They _____ that these drugs _____ few serious side-effects.
- A) were told ...caused**
- B) told ... are caused
- C) is told ... were caused
- D) tells ... were caused
- E) tells ... causes
169. The physician _____ me if I _____ from any kinds of gastrointestinal disorder.
- A) asked ... suffered**
- B) asking ... suffer
- C) ask ... suffers
- D) asks ... suffering
- E) is asked ... suffer
170. The doctor _____ me _____ my temperature every morning.
- A) asked ...to take**
- B) ask ... taken
- C) asks to ... take
- D) asked ... takes
- E) asked ...took
171. Tom's friend _____ us that he _____ at the pharmaceutical faculty.
- A) told ... studied**
- B) told ... study
- C) told to ... studies
- D) told ... is studing
- E) tell ... study
172. My sister _____ she _____ to work for a pharmaceutical firm.
- A) said ... wanted**
- B) said ... wants
- C) said ... wanting

- D) say ... want
E) say ... wanted
173. He _____ us that nervous tension _____ colitis worse.
A) told ... made
B) tell ... make
C) was told ... makes
D) told ... will make
E) told ... making
174. She _____ (that) she _____ these drugs before.
A) said ... had taken
B) say ... have taken
C) said ... has taken
D) says ... takes
E) said ... took
175. The neighbours said _____ .
A) ... (that) the pharmaceutical plant had been built by Spanish workers.
B) ... (that) the pharmaceutical plant had built by Spanish workers.
C) ... (that) the pharmaceutical plant is built by Spanish workers.
D) ... (that) the pharmaceutical plant have been built by Spanish workers.
E) ... (that) the pharmaceutical plant has been built by Spanish workers.
176. The cardiologist told me _____ these drugs .
A) not to take
B) don't take
C) didn't took
D) wouldn't take
E) isn't take
177. The gastrointerologist _____ that she _____ at hospital again the next day.
A) said ... would be
B) say ... would be

- C) said ... will be
 D) says ... were
 E) will say ... was
178. The patient _____ the physician when _____ .
A) asked ... the next medicine was taken
 B) asked ... was the next medicine taken
 C) ask ... the next medicine is taken
 D) asked ... are the next medicine taking
 E) asks ... is the next medicine taken
179. The pharmacist _____ the old woman _____ this drug more than 2 weeks.
A) warned ... not to take
 B) warned ... doesn't take
 C) warns ... don't take
 D) were warned ... not to take
 E) warn ... not took
180. My doctor _____ he _____ with the results of that complicated surgery.
A) said ... was pleased
 B) say ... was pleased
 C) said ... were pleased
 D) tells ... are pleased
 E) tell ... would be pleased
181. My groupmate _____ me how often I _____ such severe pain in the lungs.
A) asked ... got
 B) asked ... was got
 C) asks ... will get
 D) was asked ... gets
 E) was asked ... will be got
182. The doctor _____ me why my son _____ a lot last night.
A) had asked ... sneezed

- B) ask ... sneezed
 C) were asked ... is sneezed
 D) are asked ... is sneezing
 E) will ask ... has sneezed
183. Пацієнт сказав, що завтра піде до кардіолога.
A) The patient said he was going to the cardiologist the following day.
 B) The patient said he went to the cardiologist the following day.
 C) The patient says he goes to the cardiologist tomorrow.
 D) The patient said he was going to the cardiologist the day before.
 E) The patient said he will go to the cardiologist tomorrow.
184. The patient asked the doctor how _____ this mixture.
A) ... she would take...
 B) ... would she take ...
 C) ...will she be taken...
 D) ... would she be taken
 E) ... she will take ...
185. The doctor _____ a nurse _____ the patient back later.
A) asked ... to call
 B) ask ... to call
 C) asks ...be called
 D) asked ... is calling
 E) asks ... had called
186. The cardiologist _____ me _____ taking all necessary agents on time.
A) remained ... not to forget
 B) remained ... don't forget
 C) remains ... not forget
 D) remain ... not to forget
 E) would remain ... not forget
187. A doctor advised me not to buy this medicine because it _____ .

- A) had not been tested yet**
B) have not tested yet
C) is still being tested now
D) was tested then
E) has not been tested
188. The patient _____ me sure that he _____ such acute abdominal pain since last year.
A) made... hadn't had
B) make ... have not had
C) made ... didn't have
D) made ... hasn't had
E) makes ... not to have
189. The surgeon _____ (that) the tumour _____ the following week.
A) told ... would be removed
B) tell ... would be removed
C) tells ... were removed
D) told ... are removing
E) tells ... will remove
190. A patient _____ that she _____ a cold a month ago.
A) said ... had had
B) said ... had
C) said ... has
D) says ... would have
E) says ... will have
191. She asked the doctor how _____ this mixture.
A) she would take
B) would she take
C) she will take
D) will she take
E) she would be taken

192. The doctor asked a nurse _____ the patient back later.

- A) to call
- B) called
- C) call
- D) was called
- E) calls

193. I was said that this pharmacist had only been working there for a months.

- A) Мені сказали, що цей фармацевт працює там лише місяць.
- B) Я сказав, що цей фармацевт працює в аптеці лише місяць.
- C) Мені сказали, що ці фармацевти не працювали впродовж місяця.
- D) Мені сказали, що цього фармацевта не бачили вже місяць.
- E) Я сказав, що не бачив того фармацевта вже впродовж місяця.

194. Doctor Smith _____ that he _____ results of patient's urine test.

- A) said ... didn't know
- B) said ... doesn't know
- C) say ... don't know
- D) say ... isn't known
- E) says ... not knew

195. Ann told her friends that she _____ a career in pharmacology.

- A) was considering
- B) considers
- C) consider
- D) not consider
- E) is considering

196. A patient with gastric carcinoma has undergone several courses of radiation therapy.

- A) Хворий на карциному шлунка переніс кілька курсів променевої терапії.
- B) Хворий на карциному шлунка перенесе кілька курсів променевої терапії.

C) Хворий на карциному шлунка переносить кілька курсів променевої терапії.

D) Хворому на карциному шлунка призначають кілька курсів променевої терапії.

E) Хворому на карциному шлунка призначили кілька курсів променевої терапії.

197. Ферменти широко використовуються як ліки в фармації. – Enzymes _____ as drugs in pharmacy.

A) are widely used

B) have been widely used

C) were widely used

D) is widely used

E) widely use

198. An elderly patient suffers from constipation caused by colon hypotonia. *Який препарат слід призначити?* – Bisacodyl.

A) What drug should be prescribed?

B) When the drug can be prescribed?

C) Which drug may be prescribed?

D) Why the drug ought to be prescribed?

E) Who should prescribe the drug?

199. *Раціон людини повинен містити вітаміни.* What vitamin is usually prescribed for treatment and prevention of pellagra? – Vitamin PP

A) Diet of a human must contain vitamins.

B) Diet of a human might contain vitamins.

C) Diet of a human can contain vitamins.

D) Diet of a human should contain vitamins.

E) Diet of a human have to contain vitamins.

200. The pharmacist asked the customer if she tylenol or panadol.

A) would choose

B) chooses

C) chosen

D) is choosing

E) was choosing

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