

MASARYKOVA UNIVERZITA
Centrum jazykového vzdělávání na Lékařské fakultě

VSAJ0222 Angličtina 2

SAMPLE TEST

TIME LIMIT: 90 MINUTES

ALL ANSWERS MUST BE WRITTEN IN THE ANSWER SHEET

LISTENING (TASKS 1 – 2) _____ points

TASK 1: *(1 point per item; total: 5 points)*

You will hear a recording about a new antiaging research. Answer the questions below using 1-3 words. You will hear the recording twice:

1. What did the newly discovered compound reverse during the mice trial?

It reversed _____

2. In which material did Professor Sinclair find a substance that could activate an aging gene during his previous research?

in _____

3. How long did it take before the effects of the treatment could be observed in the mice trial?

They were observed within _____

4. What does Professor compare the two chromosome sets to?

He compares it to _____

5. How did the amount of NAD change during the mice trial?

It _____ by about _____ %

TASK 2:

(1 point per item; total: 5 points)

*You will hear a radio programme about asthma. For each item below, choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).
You will hear the recording twice:*

6. Dr. Jordan Josephson

- a. claims that asthma is a killer.
- b. works for an ENT specialist.
- c. wrote a book about sinus problems.
- d. all of the above.

7. According to dr. Josephon, when people have asthma, they wheeze while

- a. exercising.
- b. walking.
- c. having a sinus infection.
- d. all of the above.

8. Which potential condition leading to asthma was NOT mentioned?

- a. cold.
- b. allergy.
- c. acid reflux.
- d. sinus problem.

9. According to Dr. Josephson, asthma will improve if it is

- a. diagnosed early.
- b. treated as a whole.
- c. addressed immediately.
- d. caused by an infection.

10. It was said that asthma is on the increase in cities because

- a. people are not warned about the hazards.
- b. people do not have money for the treatment.
- c. of allergens and inflammants in buildings.
- d. of smog and pollution from cars.

GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

(TASKS 3 – 5)

_____ points

TASK 3:

(1 point per item; total: 12 points)

For each sentence below, choose the best word (A, B, C or D) to complete it:

11. The smallest bone in human body is _____.
A. hammer B. incus C. ossicles D. stirrup
12. The examination during which the doctor taps the body and listen to the sounds produced is called _____.
A. palpation B. auscultation C. percussion D. surveillance
13. The _____ cavity contains the lungs, heart and other organs.
A. pelvic B. abdominal C. thoracic D. dorsal
14. His hand is covered by _____, he was badly burned.
A. scars B. moles C. bruises D. grafts
15. The baby's cutting a _____. That's why she's crying all the time.
A. thumb B. tooth C. forehead D. tissue
16. All members of the family are _____ to vascular disease.
A. inherited B. predisposed C. disposed D. hereditary
17. She went into coma after a(n) _____ of heroin.
A. overeat B. overdose C. dosage D. dose
18. This bacterial _____ causes bloody diarrhoea and acute kidney failure.
A. strain B. stem C. swab D. slide
19. I had a severe toothache and my left face was badly _____.
A. rounded B. swollen C. injured D. wounded
20. The middle portion of the small intestine is called _____.
A. cecum B. duodenum C. spleen D. jejunum
21. His blind _____ is badly inflamed, he needs an immediate appendectomy.
A. intestine B. bowels C. belly D. gut
22. A vaginal _____ infection is a common condition caused by the fungus candida.
A. bacteria B. yeast C. stain D. cramp

TASK 4:

(1 point per item; total: 6 points)

Complete each sentence with a word made from the word given in brackets. The word must be spelt correctly. **Do not** form new words using **-ing**:

Examples: The nurse is very unreliable as she never fulfils her duties properly. (**RELY**)
The surgeons may replace your hip with an artificial one. (**REPLACEMENT**)

23. The main symptom of renal _____ is excessive level urea in the blood. (SUFFICIENT)
24. Retinal tear is an opening in retina that allows _____ of vitreous humour. (LEAK)
25. Spina bifida is an _____ defect. (BIRTH)
26. Only the vaccinated people remained _____ by the epidemics. (AFFECT)
27. _____ muscles cannot be consciously controlled. (VOLUNTEER)
28. The patient was given a _____ to a specialist. (REFER)

TASK 5:

(1 point per item; total: 6 points)

Transform the following sentences and keep their meaning. **Each gap contains 1-5 words.**

Example: I was told that my condition was stable.
They **told me** that my condition was stable.

29. Has the paramedic immobilized the arm already?
_____ by the paramedic already?
30. Patients should take final decisions about resuscitation.
Final decision about resuscitation _____ patient.
31. He drank too much alcohol. He broke his leg on the way home.
If he _____ too much alcohol, he _____ his leg on the way home.
32. The patient has a very high blood pressure. He was released from hospital.
The patient _____ very high was released from hospital.
33. The doctor said: "If you want, I can refer you to a specialist."
The doctor offered _____ a specialist.
34. Not everyone has clean water to drink therefore there are many diseases.
If everyone _____ clean water to drink, there _____ diseases.

READING

(TASKS 6 – 8)

_____ points

TASK 6:

(1 point per item; total: 12 points)

Fill the gaps in the text with words that fit best. **Each gap contains only one word.** There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Cardiovascular system

The (0) **MOST** important muscle in the body is the heart. Without the heart and its cardiovascular (circulatory) system, human life (35.) _____ not be possible. The heart is roughly the (36.) _____ of a fist. It contracts (37.) _____ an average rate of 72 times per minute or nearly 38,000,000 times a year. These rhythmic contractions are called the pulse rate and can (38.) _____ felt in the radial artery of the wrist.

The human heart consists of four (39.) _____, which are unevenly big parts, two atria (or auricles) and two (40.) _____. Each is made (41.) _____ of several layers of cardiac muscle arranged in circles and spirals.

The rest of the system consists of (42.) _____ (small arteries), venules, and capillaries, the smallest of blood (43.) _____. In total, (44.) _____ are more than 70,000 miles of them in the human body.

The blood consists of plasma erythrocytes, leukocytes and (45.) _____ (also known as thrombocytes), whose function is to facilitate blood (46.) _____.

TASK 7:

(1 point per item; total: 6 points)

Read the following text about obsessive compulsive disorder and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F):

Brain pattern associated with genetic risk of OCD

Cambridge researchers have discovered that individuals with obsessive compulsive disorder and their close family members have distinctive patterns in their cerebral structure. This is the first time that scientists have associated an anatomical trait with familial risk for the disorder.

These new findings, recently reported in the journal *Brain*, could help predict whether individuals are at risk of developing OCD and lead to more accurate diagnosis of the disorder.

Obsessive compulsive disorder is a prevalent illness that affects two percent of the population. OCD patients suffer from obsessions (unwanted, recurrent thoughts, concerns with themes of contamination and ‘germs’, the need to check household items in case of fire or burglary, the symmetrical order of objects, or fears of harming oneself or others) as well as compulsions (repetitive behaviours related to the obsessions such as washing and carrying out household safety checks). These symptoms can consume the patient’s life causing severe distress, alienation, and anxiety.

OCD is known to run in families. However, the concrete set of genes underlying this inheritability and exactly how genes contribute to the illness are unknown. Such genes may pose a risk for OCD by influencing brain structure (e.g. the amount and location of grey matter in the brain) which in turn may impact upon an individual’s ability to perform mental tasks.

In order to explore this idea, the researchers used cognitive and brain measures to determine whether there are biological markers of genetic risk for developing OCD. Using magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), the Cambridge researchers captured pictures of OCD patient’s brains, as well as those of healthy close relatives (a sibling, parent or a child) and a group of unrelated healthy people.

Participants also completed a computerized test that involved pressing a left or right button as quickly as possible when arrows appeared. When a beep noise sounded, volunteer had to attempt to stop their responses. This task objectively measured the ability to stop repetitive behaviours.

Both OCD patients and their close relatives fared worse on the computer tasks than the control group. This was associated with the decreases of grey matter in brain regions important in suppressing responses and habits.

Lara Menzies, in the Brain mapping unit at the University of Cambridge, explains, ‘Impaired brain function in the areas of the brain associated with stopping motor responses may contribute to the compulsive and repetitive behaviours that are characteristic of OCD. The current diagnosis of OCD available to psychiatrists is subjective and therefore the knowledge of the underlying causes may lead to better diagnosis and ultimately improved clinical treatments.

47. A link in the brain structure was established between OCD sufferers and their relatives.

48. OCD affects a sizeable proportion of the population.

49. Fear of dirt is one of the obsession patient with OCD may suffer from.

50. OCD is hereditary.

51. In the Cambridge study, the only test subjects were OCD patients and their families.

52. The score of healthy relatives in the test performed was the same as in the normal population.

TASK 8:

(1 point per item; total: 8 points)

Read the article about vaccination. For the items below, choose the correct sentence for each blank space (A – J). There are two extra sentences that you will not need:

- A.** We in Australia have some of the best population data in the world on vaccination outcomes in children.
- B.** I do recall later trips with my researcher father to his laboratory.
- C.** In fact, it was a coincidence.
- D.** The newly developed vaccination has prevented millions of deaths worldwide.
- E.** The benefits of all vaccination outweigh the very small risk of unwanted side effects.
- F.** They aren't frightened about whooping cough or polio.
- G.** But it's a tragedy that it took an epidemic to prove that vaccination is protective.
- H.** These claim for instance that whooping cough vaccine causes brain damage.
- I.** This is a terrible disease as reflected in its other name, infantile paralysis.
- J.** As a result, the rate of vaccination dropped from 81% to 31% by 1979.

Vaccination

When I was an infant I had whooping cough and was ill for three months. I don't remember it, of course, but I know it was very distressing for my parents.

1. _____ He worked there on a vaccine for polio and to hospitals where infected children my own age were on iron lungs. That was very distressing.

I mention this because today people don't see such diseases. 2. _____ Some of them even fight for the right not to vaccinate their children. In contrast, 100% of parents in Western Australia had their children vaccinated against polio when the vaccine was made available in 1956. Why? They were scared of their kids getting polio. 3. _____

Because today's parents don't have first-hand experience with dangerous infectious diseases they can be misled by myths about the supposed dangers of childhood vaccination. 4. _____ Also the inoculation against the measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) is believed to trigger autism.

There is no truth to any of these claims. 5. _____ From reviewing these surveys, it's absolutely clear these myths are just that, myths.

The whooping cough myth started in the 1974 in the United Kingdom when some parents claimed that after being vaccinated their children were diagnosed with neurological disorders, what they called "brain damage". 6. _____ The first signs a child has a genetic or other brain disorder occur about six months of age. The vaccine is given at two, three and four months, hence the incorrect assumption that the latter caused the former.

I was a student in the UK at the time. It was disastrous that the medical and epidemiological professions didn't respond after the kids were shown on television with the claims of vaccine caused brain injury. The government paid compensation, reinforcing the false vaccination-brain damage association. 7. _____ In one year, 21 children died and thousands were hospitalised with severe pneumonia and, sadly, brain damage from the infection.

The fear of the disease influenced British parents to vaccinate again and immunisation rates went back up and disease incidence went down. 8. _____ This was later clearly demonstrated by several major studies which showed that whooping cough vaccines were protective against brain damage and rather than causing it.

KEY Sample test

TASK1

- 1 muscle aging
- 2 (red) wine
- 3 a/one week
- 4 married couple, marriage after 20 years
- 5 decreased (went down, and other words meaning “to decrease”) by 50 %, 50 percent

TASK 3

- 11 D
- 12 C
- 13 C
- 14 A
- 15 B
- 16 B
- 17 B
- 18 A
- 19 B
- 20 D
- 21 D
- 22 B

TASK 6

- 35 would
- 36 size, shape
- 37 at
- 38 be
- 39 chambers
- 40 ventricles
- 41 up
- 42 arterioles
- 43 vessels
- 44 there
- 45 platelets
- 46 clotting

TASK 2

- 6 C
- 7 D
- 8 A
- 9 B
- 10 C

TASK 5

- 29 Has the arm been immobilized
- 30 should be taken
- 31 hadn't drunk, wouldn't have broken
- 32 whose blood pressure was
- 33 to refer me/the patient (or similar) to a specialist
- 34 had, would be less

TASK 7

- 47 T
- 48 F
- 49 T
- 50 T
- 51 F
- 52 F

TASK 8

- 53 B
- 54 F
- 55 I
- 56 H
- 57 A
- 58 C
- 59 J
- 60 G