

Version 1

MIDTERM TEST

Date:

NAME and UČO:	
TOTAL NUMBER OF POINTS:	80
YOUR NUMBER OF POINTS:	
YOUR NUMBER OF POINTS IN %:	

TASK 1: Listening. For each item (1-7) choose the best option (A-C). You will hear the recording twice. 1 point per item; 7 points in total

1 Mr Sinclair tells us that he

A has already celebrated his birthday .

B is going to celebrate his birthday.

C cannot remember precisely when his birthday is.

2 Mr Sinclair has been married

A once

B twice

C three times

3 How many grandchildren does Mr Sinclair have?

A six

B ten

C twelve

4 When he was young, Mr Sinclair

A worked in the open air

B his family did not have enough to eat

C took regular exercise

5 Most of Mr Sinclair's brothers and sisters

A looked like their father

B lived for a long time

C had health problems

6 Mr Sinclair believes it is important

A to avoid problems

B to work hard

C to be optimistic

7 Mr Sinclair gave up smoking

A when his wife did

B to please his wife

C when his wife left him

TASK 2: Vocabulary wordformation. Complete the gaps with the words made from the words in brackets. 1 point per item; 9 points in total

1 The efficiency is described _____ by the "theoretical plate number".

(MATHEMATICS)

2 A stable light source that emits the specific spectra lines is required for atomic _____ spectrometry. (ABSORB)

3 You need to make sure that the blood test is _____ safe. (SUFFICIENT)

4 Electrophoresis is a _____ used laboratory method. (COMMON)

5-6 Accuracy in this kind of work is very important for the correct _____ and _____ of patients. (DIAGNOSE, TREAT)

7 This information is important for the _____ of patients. (EXAMINE)

8 This tool also serves as a protection against future _____. (INFECT)

9 _____ are items used in the processing and must be replaced on a regular basis. (CONSUME)

TASK 3: Translation. Translate into English. 1 point per item; 30 points in total

Spectrophotometry:

1 detekce sraženiny = _____

2 životnost = _____

Chromatography:

3 odvzdušnění = _____

4 ředidlo = _____

5 odběrová zkumavka = _____

Flow cytometry:

6 předředění vzorku = _____

7 deník / protokol událostí = _____

8 jednotky na proplachování kyvet = _____

Acid base and blood gas analyser:

9 kapalinový systém = _____

10 příbalové materiály o bezpečnosti materiálu = _____

First aid:

11 oteklina = _____

12 nabýt vědomí = _____

13 pinzeta = _____

14 vyčistit ránu = _____

15 vyjmout kontaktní čočky = _____

16 zastavit krvácení = _____

17 změřit teplotu těla = _____

18 nepravidelné dýchání = _____

19 škrtidlo = _____

20 kardiopulmonární resuscitace = _____

Atomic absorption spektrometry:

21 nechat něco bez dozoru = _____

22 seřizovač kalibrace = _____

23 nouzové zastavení = _____

24 vzorková nádobka = _____

25 mycí stanice = _____

Osmometry:

26 datové příznaky (značky) = _____

27 vstupní zařízení = _____

28 stojánky = _____

29 obrazovka = _____

30 zálohování = _____

TASK 4: Definitions. Match the definitions 1-10 with the terms defined in the box. 1 point per item; 10 points in total

analyte, barcode, biohazard, deviation, eluent, expiration date, immunoassay, password, photometer, theoretical plate

- 1 _____ = difference between the assigned value and the actual value of a control sample.
- 2 _____ = a situation where the operator may be exposed to infectious materials or substances.
- 3 _____ = this is a hypothetical zone or stage in which two phases, such as the liquid and vapor phases of a substance, establish an equilibrium with each other.
- 4 _____ = the solvent that carries the analyte.
- 5 _____ = the constituent in the sample that is to be determined.
- 6 _____ = analytical procedure based on reactions between antigens and antibodies.
- 7 _____ = log-on identification allowing user to access the analyser software.
- 8 _____ = a device that measures the intensity of light.
- 9 _____ = print information in the form of parallel lines of various width used on labels and read via scanning.
- 10 _____ = information about time after which the contents must not be used in analytical tests.

TASK 5: GRAMMAR. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the VERBS in brackets. The first has been done for you as an example. 1 point per item; 10 points in total

0 If you _____ a wallet in the street, what would you do? (FIND)

0 If you **found** a wallet in the street, what would you do? (FIND)

- 1 _____ the police, if you had heard screams from your neighbours? (you, CALL)
- 2 He is my good friend, I _____ him for 10 years. (KNOW)
- 3 If he hadn't done the training last, he _____ the director of the clinic now. (not BE)
- 4 I will do it when I _____ free (BE).
- 5 Before you _____, do not forget to switch off the computer. (GO)
- 6 I don't know who that woman was I _____ her before. (never, SEE)
- 7 In the morning I handed in the essay which I _____ the night before. (FINISH)
- 8 What time _____ yesterday? (you, WAKE UP)
- 9 He isn't at home, he _____ . (GO OUT)
- 10 He is a very good tennis players. He _____ it all his life. (PLAY)

TASK 6: USE OF ENGLISH. Complete the gaps (1-10) with the best options (A-D). 1 point per item; 10 points in total

Diagnosis of infectious disease sometimes involves identifying an infectious agent 1 _____ directly or indirectly. In practice most minor infectious diseases 2 _____ warts, respiratory system infections and diarrhoeal diseases are diagnosed by their clinical presentation and treated without the 3 _____ of the specific causative agent. Conclusions about the cause of the disease are 4 _____ on the likelihood that a patient came in contact with a particular agent, the presence of a microbe in a community, and other epidemiological considerations. 5 _____ sufficient effort, all known infectious agents can be specifically identified. The benefits of identification, however, are often greatly outweighed by the cost, as often there is 6 _____ specific treatment, the cause is obvious, or the outcome of an infection is benign.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 1 A neither | B not | C either | D nor |
| 2 A as | B such as | C so and so | D so |
| 3 A facts | B knowledge | C sensitivity | D severity |
| 4 A put | B given | C taken | D based |

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 5 A Put | B Given | C Taken | D Based |
| 6 A none | B not | C no | D never |

Diagnosis of infectious disease is 7 _____ always initiated by medical history and physical examination. More detailed identification techniques involve the culture of infectious agents isolated from a patient. Culture allows identification of infectious organisms by examining their microscopic features, by detecting the presence of substances produced by pathogens, and by directly identifying an organism by its genotype. 8 _____ techniques (namely X-rays, CAT scans, PET scans or NMR) are used to produce images of internal abnormalities resulting 9 _____ the growth of an infectious agent. The images are useful in detection of, for example, a bone abscess or a spongiform encephalopathy produced by a prion 10 _____ shown in the picture below.

Adapted from: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Infection>

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 7 A nearly | B rarely | C seldom | D often |
| 8 A Other | B Another | C Same | D Other one |
| 9 A from | B into | C in | D to |
| 10 A which | B how | C like | D as |

TASK 7: Reading. Read the text and decide whether the statements (1-5) are true (T) or false (F). 1 point per item; 4 points in total

Tides

Tides¹ are the alternating rise and fall in sea level. This is produced by the gravitational attraction of the Moon and to a lesser extent the Sun on the large bodies of water on the Earth. The Moon has a stronger effect on the tides since it is four hundred times closer to the Earth than the Sun. The oceans stay on the Earth's surface due to the Earth's gravitational pull. However, the gravitational pull of the Moon and Sun on the surface of the waters will cause them to increase. The Moon is constantly orbiting and changing its position relative to the Earth, so the tides are constantly changing. Since the Earth-Moon system rotates once in every 24 hours, there will be two high tides each day, one when a spot on Earth is nearest to the Moon and one when it is furthest away. Between the high tides, there will be low tides, as water flows away following the Moon's pull. When the Moon, the Earth, and the Sun are in line, the gravitational pull of the Sun and Moon will be in the same direction on the ocean. This will create the highest high tide and the lowest low tide during the month, which is known as the spring tide. This happens twice every month, at full moon and new moon. When the Moon, the Earth, and Sun are at right angles to each other, at the first and third quarters, the gravitational pulls of the Moon and Sun act against each other. So we have the highest low tides and the lowest high tides. These are known as neap tides.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1 The size of the Moon and the Sun determines the intensity of their role in the Earth's tides. | T/F |
| 2 The direction of the gravitational pull of the Sun, and Moon depends on their position. | T/F |
| 3 Spring tide do not come in all seasons ² of the year. | T/F |
| 4 Neap tides are determined by the level of water. | T/F |

¹ high tide: příliv, low tide: odliv

² season – roční období