

MÃ ĐỀ: 145

I. LISTENING

Part 1. Listen to the recording on sleeping problem then choose the best answer.

1. The man wakes up at _____.
A. 1:00pm B. 12:00pm C. 2:00pm
2. Where does the man need to go today?
A. He has to go to work. B. He needs to attend class C. He should go to family activity
3. The man's sister feels that he should get up at _____.
A. 6:45am B. 6:30am C. 6:15am
4. The woman tells her brother to go to bed at _____ every night.
A. 9:00pm B. 9:30pm C. 10:00pm
5. The woman has seen her brother fall asleep while he was _____.
A. Watching TV B. Eating dinner C. Driving

Part 2. Listen to an English medical talk about dehydration in children. Are the following statements true (T) or false (F).

6. One of the most frequent cause of dehydration in children is fever.
A. True B. False
7. If a child has a fever, he/she can sweat a lot.
A. True B. False
8. Diarrhea or vomiting can be cause by digestive problems.
A. True B. False
9. E-coli can't cause fever.
A. True B. False
10. Diarrhea and vomiting caused by Salmonella and E-coli are incurable.
A. True B. False

II. VOCABULARY

11. The valve located between the right atrium and the left ventricle is the _____.
A. Bicuspid valve B. mitral valve C. tricuspid valve **D. semilunar valve**
12. Both systolic and diastolic hypertension are associated with increased risk of _____ and stroke.
A. Heart rhythm **B. Heart attack** C. heart rate D. heart beat
13. Freshly oxygenated blood enters the heart through the _____, and is pumped out the _____.
A. **Left atrium; aorta** C. right atrium; aorta
B. Right ventricle; pulmonary arteries D. Left ventricle; pulmonary arteries
14. A/n _____ diagnoses and treats alimentary tract disorders.
A. Colorectal surgeon B. nephrologist **C. gastroenterologist** D. endodontist
15. _____ are useful for the toileting of immobile patients.
A. Wheelchair **B. Bedpans** C. Oxygen tanks D. Pressure mattresses
16. The doctor's prescription states "penicillin G 400,000 units IM b.i.d". This means we are to give 400,000 units of penicillin G, intramuscularly, _____.
A. **Twice a day** B. every 2 days C. after meals D. by mouth
17. Ibuprofen should be taken ac, so give her snack with it. What does the abbreviation "ac" represent?
A. After meal B. Twice a day C. every 2 hours **D. before meals**
18. A doctor who provides many kinds of care to adults and children is a _____.

- A. Anesthesiologist B. obstetrician C. **general practitioner** D. pediatrician
19. _____ is a small sac under the liver. It stores bile.
A. Pharynx B. Esophagus C. Anus D. **Gallbladder**
20. The _____ attaches the head to the torso.
A. Shoulder blade B. Shoulder C. **neck** D. arm
21. Take one tablet by mouth, four times a day, after meals and h.s. What does "h.s" mean?
A. Once a day B. **At bedtime** C. Each night D. Before meals
22. In _____, the air sacs of the lungs are damaged and enlarged, causing breathlessness.
A. **Emphysema** B. asthma C. Bronchitis D. tonsillitis
23. I think I've _____ my shoulder and I can barely move it.
A. **Dislocated** B. jammed C. twisted D. slipped
24. In the lungs, oxygen is absorbed into the blood. In which part of the lungs does this mainly happen?
A. **Bronchioles** B. Bronchi C. Trachea D. **Alveoli**
25. To check what is wrong with my throat, the doctor puts a _____ in my mouth to see my throat.
A. Thermometer B. **Tongue depressor** C. Defibrillator D. Stethoscope
26. The first sign of appendicitis is _____.
A. Constipation B. Headache C. **Abdominal pain** D. Blood in the stool
27. Nitroglycerine for that patient is ordered: "prn SL". Means _____.
A. By mouth, on the skin C. As needed, on the skin
B. **At bedtime, under the tongue** D. **As needed, under the tongue**
28. _____ treat patients with mental and emotional disorders.
A. **Psychologists** B. Obstetricians C. Psychiatrist D. Anesthesiologist
29. Which organs help with the absorption of nutrients?
A. Liver, heart and spleen C. Gall bladder, kidneys and appendix
B. Pancreas, liver and gall bladder D. Kidneys, liver and gall bladder
30. The narrowing of the windpipe is termed _____.
A. **Tracheotomy** B. tracheostomy C. tracheotomy D. **Tracheostenosis**
31. _____ brings oxygen-poor blood into the heart from the upper parts of the body.
A. Inferior vena cava B. **Superior vena cava** C. Venule D. Aorta
32. On examining the heart and circulation, inspect the hand for _____.
A. Apex beat B. Murmur C. Cyanosis D. Clubbing
33. A(n) _____ is the joint between the upper and lower arm.
A. **Elbow** B. Wrist C. Shoulder D. Ankle
34. The _____ is the hospital department that takes X-rays of people and examines them.
A. Pediatric B. **Radiology** C. Pathology D. Obstetrics
35. The patient is in the _____. He is experiencing a major surgery.
A. **Operating room** B. Pathology C. Cardiology D. Pediatrics
36. The patient can have his prescription filled at his local _____.
A. Emergency B. **Pharmacy** C. Cardiology D. Surgery
37. Drug administration by injection is described as _____ administration.
A. Sublingual B. **Parenteral** C. Inhalable D. Enteral
38. The Dermatology treats diseases of the _____.
A. Kidney B. Blood C. **Skin** D. Heart
39. The least important human digestive organ from this list is the _____.
A. Duodenum B. Esophagus C. Pancreas D. **Appendix**
40. _____ is the procedure where a fiber-optic camera is inserted into the rectum.
A. Ultrasound B. Laparotomy C. **Colonoscopy** D. Laparoscopy
41. A cardiologist _____ in illnesses of the heart and blood vessels.

- A. Prepares B. delivers C. Attends D. **specializes**
42. A drug that is administered topically is _____.
- A. Swallowed B. Injected C. **applied to the skin** D. place under the tongue
43. My mom had somehow managed to stop most of the bleeding with _____ and bandages.
- A. **Gauze** B. Gowns C. Bedpans D. Syringe
44. A/An _____ injection is also called a hypodermis injection. The outer surface of the arm is a usual location for this injection.
- A. Intradermal B. **Subcutaneous** C. Intramuscular D. Intrathecal
45. Five-years-old Seth was allergic to cats and experienced wheezing, coughing, and difficulty breathing at night when he was trying to sleep. After careful evaluation by a pulmonologist, his parents were told that Seth had _____ involving inflammation of his _____.
- A. Emphysema/ pharynx C. **Asthma / bronchial tubes**
- B. Pleurisy/ nasal passages D. Epistaxis/ nose
46. It's been three months since my accident and I still can't walk. I hate being stuck in a wheelchair. Should I go to see a(n) _____.
- A. **Physical therapist** B. Radiology C. Anesthesiology D. Anesthetist
47. Inhalation of the drug implies _____.
- A. Dissolving the drugs under into the tongue C. Drugs delivery directly into a vein
- B. **Drugs delivery through the intestinal tract** D. **A way to deliver the drug to the lungs**
48. Air enters your lungs through the _____.
- A. **Trachea** B. Alveoli C. Lobes D. Esophagus
49. We need a _____ to take blood from someone's body.
- A. Bedpan B. Gauze C. Gowns D. **Syringes**
50. Some symptoms of asthma can be treated by _____ **medicine**.
- A. **Inhaling** B. Exhaling C. Injecting D. Breathing out

III. READING

A. Reading the following passage then choose the correct answer.

WHAT IS CHOLESTEROL?

Cholesterol is a chemical compound that is naturally produced by the body and is structurally a combination of lipid (fat) and steroid. Cholesterol is a building block for cell membranes and for hormones like estrogen and testosterone. About 80% of the body's cholesterol is produced by the liver, while the rest comes from our diet. The main sources of dietary cholesterol are meat, poultry, fish, and dairy products. Organ meats, such as liver, are especially high in cholesterol content, while foods of plant origin contain no cholesterol. After a meal, dietary cholesterol is absorbed from the intestine and stored in the liver. The liver is able to regulate cholesterol levels in the blood stream and can secrete cholesterol if it is needed by the body.

What are LDL and HDL cholesterol?

LDL cholesterol is called "bad" cholesterol, because elevated levels of LDL cholesterol are associated with an increased risk of coronary heart disease, stroke, and peripheral artery disease. LDL lipoprotein deposits cholesterol along the inside of artery walls, causing the formation of a hard, thick substance called cholesterol plaque. Over time, cholesterol plaque causes thickening of the artery walls and narrowing of the arteries, a process called atherosclerosis, which decreases blood flow through the narrowed area.

HDL cholesterol is called the "good cholesterol" because HDL cholesterol particles prevent atherosclerosis by extracting cholesterol from the artery walls and disposing of them through the liver. Thus, high levels of LDL cholesterol and low levels of HDL cholesterol (high LDL/HDL ratios) are risk factors for atherosclerosis, while low levels of LDL cholesterol and high levels of HDL cholesterol (low LDL/HDL ratios) are desirable and protect against heart disease and stroke.

Total cholesterol is the sum of LDL (low density) cholesterol, HDL (high density) cholesterol, VLDL (very low density) cholesterol, and IDL (intermediate density) cholesterol.

Questions

51. Most of the amount of cholesterol is taken to the body by eating.
A. True B. False
52. Cholesterol does not come from foods of plant origin.
A. True B. False
53. Atherosclerosis is originated from cholesterol plaque.
A. True B. False
54. Heart disease and stroke may not happen if the level of LDL is lower than that of HDL.
A. True B. False
55. The amount of LDL cholesterol and the amount of HDL cholesterol combine to form total cholesterol.
A. True B. False

B. Reading the following passage then choose the correct answer.

Cholera has been observed for centuries among human populations and has been responsible for many **epidemics**, resulting in millions of deaths. It is an in—us disease, caused by the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*, isolated by Robert Koch in 1883.

The organism enters the body through the digestive tract during the ingestion of contaminated food and water. A common source in many countries is eating raw or poorly cooked seafood taken from contaminated waters. The disease is especially prevalent after a natural disaster or other destruction that results in lack of fresh water. When sewer systems fail so that waste travels into the rivers or streams and piped water is not available so that people must take their drinking and cooking water from the rivers or streams, the disease will frequently strike. Since many populations establish along waterways, the disease can be spread along waterways from one community to the next community downstream.

The bacteria multiply in the digestive tract and establish the infection. As they die, they release a potent toxin that leads to severe diarrhea and vomiting. This results in extreme dehydration, muscle cramps, kidney failure, collapse, and sometimes death. If the disease is treated promptly, death is less likely.

56. *Cholera is caused by _____.*

- A. a virus B. a bacterium C. kidney failure D. dehydration

57. *The word 'epidemics' is closest in meaning to _____.*

- A. Studies B. vaccines C. bacteria D. plagues

58. *Which of the following is NOT a probable cause of infection?*

- A. Eating food cooked with contaminated water
B. Eating undercooked seafood
C. Eating overcooked pork
D. Eating raw oysters

59. *Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for this passage?*

- A. Dysentery and Its Effects
B. Water Purification Systems and Their Importance
C. Result of War and Natural Disaster
D. The Cause and Effect of Cholera

60. *It can be inferred from the reading that _____.*

- A. good cooking and hygiene practices can reduce the chance of getting the disease
B. water mixed with other substances will not pass the disease

- C. people are likely to get this disease when their kidneys are not working properly to eliminate waste or when they are not taking in water
- D. Robert Koch developed the disease in a laboratory