



ФГБУ «НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ ЦЕНТР ХИРУРГИИ
ИМЕНИ А.В. ВИШНЕВСКОГО» МИНИСТЕРСТВА ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ
ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

1. A form of sugar storage in the liver is called:
 - a) flexure;
 - b) enzyme;
 - c) glycogen;**
 - d) bowel.
2. What is a part of digestive system?
 - a) heart;
 - b) brain;
 - c) intestine;**
 - d) lungs.
3. An instrument for injections is called ___?
 - a) a syringe;**
 - b) a pipette;
 - c) an endoscope;
 - d) a bedpan.
4. The deglutition is:
 - a) breakdown of complex substances;
 - b) chewing;
 - c) passage of simple nutrients into the bloodstream;
 - d) swallowing.**
5. Tuberculosis is a disease that affects person's ___?
 - a) eyes;
 - b) liver;
 - c) lungs;**
 - d) pancreas.
6. What is the name of abnormal breakdown product produced in the body when fats are burned?
 - a) acetone;**
 - b) albumin;
 - c) calculus;
 - d) creatinine.
7. Which word combination is odd?
 - a) circulatory system;
 - b) urinary system;
 - c) central nervous system;

d) open system.

8. What is the name of the substance produced by the kidneys, which contracts blood vessels and increases blood pressure?
- a) enuresis;
 - b) insulin;
 - c) renin;**
 - d) uric acid.
9. BMI is referred to as ___:
- a) big mouth intake;
 - b) blood measuring instrument;
 - c) body mass index;**
 - d) bowel movements index.
10. A ___ performs operations.
- a) surgeon;**
 - b) pediatrician;
 - c) cardiologist;
 - d) general practitioner.
11. The local widening of an artery is called:
- a) aneurysm;**
 - b) aorta;
 - c) diastole;
 - d) atrium.
12. ___ are tube-like organs in our bodies that transport waste from the stomach to anus.
- a) bladders;
 - b) spleens;
 - c) kidneys;
 - d) intestines.**
13. A course of treatment recommended by a doctor is called:
- a) a checklist;
 - b) a prescription;**
 - c) a therapy;
 - d) a subscription.
14. Give the meaning of the word "atherosclerosis".
- a) active, contracting phase of heartbeat;
 - b) collection of fatty plaques in arteries;**
 - c) inner lining of the heart;
 - d) specialized conductive tissue in the ventricle wall.
15. Femur is a part of:
- a) arm;
 - b) head;
 - c) leg;**
 - d) face.

16. If you want to rub a part of your body, it is ____:
- a) hurting;
 - b) itchy;**
 - c) swollen;
 - d) broken.
17. Give the meaning of the word “angina pectoris”.
- a) area of dead tissue;
 - b) chest pain;**
 - c) lack of oxygen in blood;
 - d) local widening of an artery.
18. What is the name of the doctor who induces unconsciousness in patients?
- a) neurologist;
 - b) optometrist;
 - c) cardiologist;
 - d) anesthesiologist.**
19. Give the meaning of the word “pneumopyothorax”.
- a) air and pus in the chest;**
 - b) blood in the chest;
 - c) dilation of the bronchial tube;
 - d) excessive carbon dioxide in the blood.
20. If a tumor is not dangerous, it is considered ____:
- a) benign;**
 - b) malignant;
 - c) kind;
 - d) harmless.
21. If a person has blepharitis, he/she has problems with the:
- a) intestine;
 - b) eyes;**
 - c) heart;
 - d) lungs.
22. Give the meaning of the word “anosmia”.
- a) deficient oxygen in blood;
 - b) difficult speech;
 - c) lack of sense of smell;**
 - d) spitting blood.
23. Which word is odd?
- a) cavity;
 - b) decay;
 - c) enamel;
 - d) pupil.**
24. Which of these is not the part of the eye?
- a) iris;

- b) retina;
 - c) rib;**
 - d) lens.
25. The act of receiving a person into the hospital is called ___:
- a) dismissal;
 - b) admission;**
 - c) acceptance;
 - d) adoption.
26. Which is a formal word for a skull?
- a) mandible;
 - b) fibula;
 - c) spleen;
 - d) cranium.**
27. The state of not being able to have children is called:
- a) infertility;**
 - b) pregnancy;
 - c) conception;
 - d) conceiving.
28. A feeling of sickness that makes a person want to vomit is called:
- a) nausea;**
 - b) disgust;
 - c) faintness;
 - d) repulsion.
29. Give the meaning of the word "anticoagulant".
- a) chemical which prevents clotting of blood;**
 - b) lymphocyte made in the thymus gland;
 - c) fibrin;
 - d) a component of plasma.
30. The injection of blood taken from donor into the bloodstream of a recipient is called:
- a) blood circulation;
 - b) blood flow;
 - c) a blood transfusion;**
 - d) bloodletting.