



UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA MAJU

MIDDLE TERM TEST

NAME :

DAY/ DATE :

SEMESTER :

DURATION : 90 MINUTES

SUBJECT : ENGLISH FOR NURSE 1

LECTURER: FITRIANI PRATIWI, M.Pd

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER A, B, C, D or E!

1. Complete the dialog!

Front Officer: Dr Hafiz Hospital, can I _____ you?

Customer: I'd like to register my sister, she has got fever for 2 days

a. let b. need c. help d. get e. excuse

2. Complete the dialog with correct verb!

Ayu : By the way, where do you work now, Fikri?

Fikri : I _____ in Dr. Hafidz Hospital as a Nurse.

a. job b. worked c. work d. working e. occupation

The following dialog is for number 3-5

Jehan : I _____(3) see you yesterday at campus. Where were you?

Bayu : I was ill, I got fever and cough

Jehan : Have you taken _____(4) to heal your problem?

Bayu : Not yet, just drink hot ginger water to relieve my cough

Jehan : Ok, I will buy you something at the _____(5). Just stay at home, I will be there

Bayu : That's very kind of you

3. a. don't b. doesn't c. didn't d. was e. were

4. a. drink b. bread c. medicine d. chemist e. drugstore

5. a. drink b. bread c. medicine d. chemist e. drugstore

Medical care

Last week, I suddenly became really sick, and I was feeling a great deal of pain in my side, so my father rushed me to the emergency room at the nearest hospital.

I started feeling a strong pain in my side, and there wasn't any sign that I was getting better. We didn't feel that we needed to call an ambulance because we lived so close to the hospital. When we arrived, my dad helped me into the emergency room, and the doctor on duty realized I had appendicitis. I was quickly admitted to the hospital. A nurse

took my vital signs (blood pressure, temperature, and pulse) while my dad filled out all the necessary paperwork. Soon thereafter, I was prepared for emergency surgery. The surgery didn't last that long, but I felt sore afterwards.

6. Why they didn't call an ambulance?

- a. Because they lived near by the hospital.
- b. Because they didn't like using an ambulance.
- c. They didn't have much money.
- d. They like take a walk
- e. Because they have a car

7. Why the writer went to the hospital?

- a. Because the writer need medicine
- b. Because the writer was sick
- c. Visiting a sister in hospital
- d. Trip
- e. Vocation

8. What is the name of the writer's illness?

- a. Appendicitis
- b. Appendix
- c. Appear
- d. Approval
- e. Approach

9. When **we** arrived, my dad helped me into the emergency room...(line 4)

The bold word **we**, refers to

- a. Nurse and doctor
- b. Nurse
- c. Doctor
- d. The writer and Dad
- e. the writer

10. What is the purpose of hospital admission?

- a. Register and giving access to get health service
- b. Record the historical disease
- c. Giving Information for routine check
- d. Record disease of the patient
- e. Consultancy about patient disease

11. One day the patient went to the hospital with a fever. At the hospital the patient was confused about where to go to get treatment. Based on the case above, who is responsible for receiving the patient at the hospital?

- a. Nurse
- b. Doctor
- c. Nutritionists
- d. Pharmacist
- e. Front officer

12. The following are questions in handling admission, **except...**

- a. What is your name?
- b. How old are you?
- c. What is your address?
- d. How long have you stayed here?
- e. What makes you come here?

The following dialog is for number 18-20

Nurse : _____ today ma'am?

Patient: I am feeling better Nurse, I think my fever is gone

Nurse : That's good to hear _____. First I will insert this thermometer into your armpit

Patient: Sure

Nurse : While waiting the result of temperature. _____. (one minute later)
your temperature is 36 Celsius degree and blood pressure is 100/120

Patient: Can I go home, nurse?

13. a. Ok, let me check your vital signs

c. How are you feeling

e. what are you doing?

b. Give me your left hand

d. I will measure your blood pressure

14. a. Ok, let me check your vital signs

c. How are you feeling

e. what are you doing?

b. Give me your left hand

d. I will measure your blood pressure

15. a. Ok, let me check your vital signs

c. How are you feeling

e. what are you doing?

b. Give me your left hand

d. I will measure your blood pressure

16. Stella was brought to the hospital by an. . .

a. Train

b. Ambulance

c. Wheelchair

d. Prescription

e. Plane

17. The doctor gave me a medical. . .

a. Receipt

b. Recipe

c. Prescription

d. Note

e. report

18. Eating spicy food makes me have. . .

a. Toothache

b. Headache

c. Earache

d. Stomachache

e. eye ache

19. We use a _____ to measure body temperature,

a. Microscope

b. Stethoscope

c. Syringe

d. Thermometer

e. Bandage

20. What is the most characteristic symptom of appendicitis?

- Generalized abdominal pain that localizes to the lower right side
- Burning sensation in the chest
- Blood in the stool
- Frequent urination

21. What is the normal range for an adult's resting heart rate?

- 40–60 beats per minute
- 60–100 beats per minute
- 100–120 beats per minute
- 120–140 beats per minute

22. Which tool is used to measure blood pressure?**

a. Stethoscope	d. Sphygmomanometer
b. Thermometer	e. Hand scone
c. Pulse oximeter	

23. What does a pulse oximeter measure?

- Heart rate
- Blood pressure
- Oxygen saturation
- Respiratory rate

24. A patient's body temperature is measured at 38.5°C. What condition does this indicate?

a. Hypothermia	d. Normal body temperature
b. Fever (Pyrexia)	e. Hypertermia
c. Hyperventilation	

25. Which of the following is *not* a part of the standard physical assessment process?

a. Inspection	d. Percussion
b. Listening	e. Palpation
c. Auscultation	

26. When palpating a patient's abdomen, what is the nurse primarily assessing for?

a. Skin color	d. Temperature
b. Texture and tenderness	e. Muscle reflex
c. Lung sounds	

27. Patient: "I've been feeling this dull, aching pain in my lower back for the past week.

It gets worse when I sit for a long time, but lying down helps."

Nurse : **"Can you rate the pain on a scale of 1 to 10?"**

What dimension of symptom is the nurse assessing?

- a. Setting
- b. Duration
- c. Frequency
- d. Intensity
- e. Location

28. Patient: "I have this sharp, stabbing pain in my chest that comes and goes.

It usually happens when I'm stressed or after eating a big meal."

Nurse : **"Where exactly do you feel the pain?"**

What dimension of symptom is the nurse assessing?

- a. Location
- b. Timing
- c. Aggravating Factors
- d. Frequency
- e. Quality

29. Patient: "I've been coughing for three weeks now, and it's worse at night.

Sometimes, it feels like I can't catch my breath."

Nurse : **"When did the cough start?"**

What dimension of symptom is the nurse assessing?

- a. Intensity
- b. Timing
- c. Quality
- d. Relief Factors
- e. Location

30. Patient: "I feel this burning sensation in my stomach. Especially after I eat spicy

food."

Nurse : **"How often do you experience this burning sensation?"**

What dimension of symptom is the nurse assessing?

- a. Location
- b. Intensity
- c. Timing
- d. Frequency
- e. Quality

Choose the correct verb to complete the sentence!

31. The nurse _____ the patient's blood pressure three times today.

- a. measures
- b. has measured
- c. is measuring
- d. measured
- e. have measured

32. The patient _____ of a headache when he arrived at the hospital.

- a. complained
- b. complain
- c. comlain
- d. complains

Read the text and answer the questions!

Understanding Symptoms

Symptoms are signs or indications of an illness, experienced and reported by patients. They can vary depending on the condition and may include physical, emotional, or psychological manifestations. For example, a person with a fever might experience chills, sweating, or fatigue. Symptoms are categorized into two types:

1. Subjective Symptoms: These are felt only by the patient, such as pain, nausea, or dizziness.
2. Objective Symptoms (sign) : These can be observed by others, such as swelling, rash, or a fever measured with a thermometer.

Identifying and understanding symptoms is crucial for diagnosing diseases. For instance, chest pain might indicate a heart problem; while coughing and shortness of breath could suggest a respiratory illness. A thorough symptom assessment helps healthcare professionals determine the underlying cause and provide appropriate treatment.

36. Which of the following is a subjective symptom?

- a. Fever measured at 39°C

- b. Swelling in the ankle
- c. Nausea
- d. Rash on the skin

37. What is the purpose of assessing symptoms in patients?**

- a. To determine the best diet for the patient
- b. To understand the patient's preferences
- c. To diagnose the underlying illness
- d. To evaluate the patient's physical fitness

38. Which of the following is NOT an objective symptom?**

- a. Rash
- b. Vomiting
- c. Headache
- d. Swelling

39. A patient reports experiencing shortness of breath and coughing. These symptoms likely indicate a problem in which system?**

- a. Nervous system
- b. Cardiovascular system
- c. Respiratory system
- d. Digestive system

40. Which statement about symptoms is correct?**

- a. Symptoms are always visible to the doctor.
- b. Symptoms are only physical in nature.
- c. Symptoms can be subjective or objective.
- d. Symptoms are not important for diagnosis.

II. DROP THE CORRECT ANSWERS!

"Do you smoke, and if so, how often?"

"May I take your temperature now?"

"Can you describe the pain on a scale from 1 to 10?"

"I need to check your pulse to ensure your heart rate is normal."

"Could you tell me if you are feeling thirsty or dehydrated?"

"What were you doing before you felt dizzy?"

"Could you please roll up your sleeve so I can take your blood pressure?"

"Before we begin, is it okay if I touch certain areas for the assessment?"

"Do you have any allergies to food, medication, or anything else?"

"Have you or any of your family members been diagnosed with chronic illnesses?"

1. A polite way to ask a patient if they have any allergies.
2. A question to ask before checking a patient's temperature.
3. A phrase to explain why you need to check a patient's pulse.
4. What you ask to assess the severity of a patient's pain.
5. A polite request when you need to check a patient's blood pressure.
6. What to ask a patient about their smoking habits during admission.
7. A question to ask before starting a head-to-toe physical assessment.
8. How to inquire about a patient's family medical history.
9. What you ask a patient who complains of dizziness.
10. A question to check a patient's hydration level.