

TEST 2 – ENGLISH FOR NURSING

PART 1: MATCHING

Terms	Definitions
1. Cardiology	a) A doctor who specializes in treating children.
2. Emergency	b) A medical field related to childbirth and pregnancy.
3. Radiologist	c) A soft, thin cloth used to cover wounds or stop bleeding.
4. Pediatrician	d) The branch of medicine that deals with bones and joints.
5. Obstetrics	e) A situation needing immediate medical attention.
6. Orthopedics	f) A medical tool used for injecting or withdrawing fluids.
7. Dermatology	g) A doctor who specializes in reading X-rays and scans.
8. Spinal	h) Related to the backbone or spine.
9. Gauze	i) The medical field that focuses on skin and related diseases.
10. Syringe	j) The medical field that deals with the heart and blood vessels.

PART 2: FILL IN THE BLANKS

lungs, veins, thermometer, stomach, symptoms,
oxygen, nurse, catheter, blood, respiratory

1. The _____ helps transport oxygenated and deoxygenated blood.
2. A _____ is used to measure body temperature.
3. The _____ is responsible for digesting food.
4. The _____ system includes the lungs and airways.

5. A _____ helps patients with medical care and treatment.
6. The _____ carry blood back to the heart.
7. A patient with difficulty breathing may have a problem with their _____.
8. The doctor inserted a _____ to help the patient urinate.
9. Low levels of _____ in the blood can cause fatigue.
10. Fever and coughing are common _____ of the flu.

PART 3: CLOZE TEXT

The heart is a vital organ in the human body. It pumps blood through the body using a network of (1) _____. The blood carries (2) _____ to all parts of the body and removes waste products. The heart has four chambers: the left and right atria and the left and right (3) _____. The largest artery in the body is the (4) _____, which carries oxygen-rich blood from the heart. A person's (5) _____ is an important measure of heart health.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. | A. muscles | B. vessels | C. bones | D. nerves |
| 2. | A. oxygen | B. carbon dioxide | C. plasma | D. water |
| 3. | A. bronchi | B. veins | C. ventricles | D. arteries |
| 4. | A. vein | B. artery | C. capillary | D. aorta |
| 5. | A. heart rate | B. blood pressure | C. glucose level | D. temperature |

PART 4: READING

Read the passage below and answer the questions (NO MORE THAN 5 WORDS)

The Emergency Room (ER) is one of the most important departments in a hospital. It is designed to handle critical and life-threatening situations, such as heart attacks, strokes,

severe injuries, and sudden illnesses. Patients who arrive at the ER need immediate medical attention. Some patients are brought in by ambulance, while others come on their own. The ER staff includes doctors, nurses, paramedics, and other healthcare professionals who work together to stabilize patients and provide the necessary treatment.

The ER is equipped with advanced medical technology such as defibrillators, ventilators, and diagnostic imaging machines. These tools help medical staff diagnose conditions quickly and decide on the best course of action. In the ER, time is crucial. Decisions must be made quickly to save lives. Doctors and nurses must assess patients' conditions rapidly and begin treatment immediately. The ER also follows a triage system, which means that the most critical patients are treated first. Less severe cases may have to wait for treatment.

Despite the stress and fast pace, ER professionals remain calm and focused. Their ability to make quick decisions and provide high-quality care can mean the difference between life and death. The ER plays a crucial role in the healthcare system, ensuring that patients receive urgent care when they need it most.

I. Answer the following questions

1. What kind of patients go to the ER?

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2. How do some patients arrive at the ER?

→

3. Who are part of the ER team?

→

4. Why is time important in the ER?

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5. What system determines treatment order?

→

II. Multiple-choice questions based on the reading:

6. What type of patients are treated first in the ER?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Those who arrive first | B. Patients in critical condition |
| C. Those with minor injuries | D. Patients who can pay more |

7. What equipment is commonly found in the ER?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Microscopes and test tubes | B. Ventilators and defibrillators |
| C. Fitness machines | D. Wheelchairs only |

8. What is the role of the triage system?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. To register all ER patients | B. To treat patients in order of arrival |
| C. To prioritize the most severe cases | D. To check insurance details |

9. What is a key quality of ER staff?

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| A. Being able to stay calm under pressure | B. Working slowly to avoid mistakes |
| C. Focusing only on one patient at a time | D. Taking long breaks during shifts |

10. Why is advanced medical equipment needed in the ER?

- A. To assist in quick diagnosis and treatment B. To keep patients comfortable
C. To provide entertainment for patients D. To replace human medical staff

PART 5: MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What does a pediatrician do?

- A. Treats skin diseases B. Treats children
C. Delivers babies D. Does X-rays

2. The heart belongs to the _____ system.

- A. Respiratory B. Nervous
C. Circulatory D. Digestive

3. A registered nurse works in a _____

- A. School B. Bank
C. Hospital D. Factory

4. What tool is used to give an injection?

- A. Gauze B. Catheter
C. Syringe D. Thermometer

5. Dermatology is the study of _____

- A. Muscles B. Skin
C. Bones D. Blood

6. The stomach is part of the _____ system.

- A. Digestive B. Respiratory

C. Circulatory

D. Nervous

7. A catheter is used to _____

A. Read blood pressure

B. Help pass urine

C. Clean wounds

D. Check temperature

8. Which department treats bone injuries?

A. Obstetrics

B. Cardiology

C. Orthopedics

D. Dermatology

9. A radiologist works with _____

A. Injections

B. X-rays and scans

C. Teeth

D. Children

10. Which tool is soft and used to stop bleeding?

A. Syringe

B. Catheter

C. Vaccine

D. Gauze

11. Which department handles childbirth?

A. Pediatrics

B. Cardiology

C. Obstetrics

D. Pharmacy

12. The lungs are part of the _____ system.

A. Muscular

B. Respiratory

C. Nervous

D. Digestive

13. A vaccine is used to _____

- A. Cure cancer
- B. Treat broken bones
- C. Prevent diseases
- D. Clean wounds

14. The spine is in the _____.

- A. Arm
- B. Back
- C. Leg
- D. Chest

15. Pharmacy is the hospital department for _____

- A. Operations
- B. Medicines
- C. Patients' meals
- D. Childbirth

16. Which of the following is NOT a body part?

- A. Stomach
- B. Spine
- C. Heart
- D. Syringe

17. The nervous system controls _____

- A. Digestion
- B. Breathing
- C. Thinking and movement
- D. Blood flow

18. A nurse often helps in the _____ department.

- A. Cooking
- B. Orthopedics
- C. Driving
- D. Painting

19. The person who gives vaccines is usually a _____

- A. Chef
- B. Teacher
- C. Nurse
- D. Engineer

20. Which of the following is a medical professional?

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| A. Radiologist | B. Syringe |
| C. Spine | D. Pharmacy |

21. Which department handles emergencies?

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. Cardiology | B. Emergency |
| C. Orthopedics | D. Obstetrics |

22. Which tool is used for injections?

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| A. Bandage | B. Stethoscope |
| C. Syringe | D. Gloves |

23. The muscular system controls _____

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| A. Breathing | B. Blood pressure |
| C. Movement | D. Digestion |

24. Which system includes the brain and nerves?

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| A. Respiratory | B. Nervous |
| C. Circulatory | D. Muscular |

25. The person who reads X-rays is a _____

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. Pharmacist | B. Pediatrician |
| C. Radiologist | D. Obstetrician |