UNIVERSIDAD LATINA DE PANAMÁ

ENGLISH II – MEDICINE

MIDTERM TEST 2

Coverage: Module V – Types of Publications; Module VI – The Scientific Article. Module VII is excluded.

Student name: _____ Student ID: _____ 30 pts.

Instructions: Work independently. Read each question carefully. Select one answer for multiple-choice items. For matching and article-section questions, use the dropdown options indicated. No AI, notes, or unauthorized websites.

SECTION I — MULTIPLE CHOICE

Choose ONE correct answer for each question. (10 questions × 1 point = 10 points)

1. Which publication is written mainly for the general public?

A. Original clinical trial

B. Popular health magazine

C. Scientific journal

2. Which item is most likely to report newly collected patient data?

A. Original research article

B. Medical encyclopedia

C. Newspaper summary

3. A journal for practicing nurses discussing clinical procedures is mainly a:

A. Popular publication

B. Professional publication

C. General-interest newspaper

4. A research team conducts a new trial with 80 participants. The trial report is a:

A. Primary source

B. Secondary source

C. Tertiary source

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5. A systematic review primarily:

A. Reports one new experiment

B. Uses a planned method to find and evaluate studies

C. Defines medical vocabulary

6. A meta-analysis is distinguished by its use of:

A. Statistical combination of study results

B. Interviews with only one patient

C. Newspaper advertisements

7. PubMed is best described as:

A. A single original research study

B. A tool for finding biomedical literature

C. A type of patient consent form

8. Which section usually explains the research problem and purpose?

A. Introduction

B. Results

C. References

9. Where are numerical study findings mainly presented?

A. Methods

B. Results

C. Introduction

10. Which statement best describes the Discussion?

A. It interprets findings and limitations

B. It lists only the study title

C. It describes only equipment

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SECTION II — MATCHING. Select the correct term for each description.

Options:

A. Popular publication **B. Professional publication** **C. Primary source**

D. Systematic review **E. Meta-analysis**

11. A magazine article explains vaccination to non-specialist readers.	
12. A journal article reports a new study involving 150 patients.	
13. A planned review identifies, selects, and evaluates existing studies.	
14. Researchers statistically pool numerical findings from comparable studies.	
15. A clinical journal provides practice updates for healthcare professionals.	

SECTION III — ARTICLE SECTIONS

Choose INTRODUCTION, METHODS, RESULTS, or DISCUSSION for each excerpt

Dropdown options for every item: INTRODUCTION | METHODS | RESULTS | DISCUSSION

16. “Diabetes is a growing health concern. This study examined whether text reminders improve follow-up attendance.”	
17. “Researchers recruited 100 adults and recorded appointment attendance for three months.”	
18. “Attendance was 82% in the reminder group and 65% in the comparison group.”	
19. “These findings suggest reminders may improve attendance, but the single-clinic setting limits generalization.”	
20. “Participants completed a questionnaire before and after the education program.”	

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SECTION IV — READING COMPREHENSION

Read the fictional educational research summary and select ONE answer for each question.

Study: Sleep Duration and Concentration in Medical Students (fictional classroom example).

Researchers examined the relationship between sleep duration and concentration among 120 medical students at one university. Students reported their average hours of sleep during the previous seven days and completed a short concentration task. Students who reported sleeping seven or more hours per night had higher average concentration scores than students who reported fewer than seven hours. The researchers noted that this observational study could not show that longer sleep caused better concentration. Sleep hours were self-reported, and the participants came from only one university.

21. What was the study's main purpose?

A. To test a new sleeping pill

B. To examine sleep duration and concentration

C. To compare two hospitals

22. How many students participated?

A. 60

B. 90

C. 120

23. Which procedure was used?

A. Students reported sleep hours and completed a concentration task

B. All students received medication

C. Researchers performed surgery

24. Which result was reported?

A. All students slept exactly eight hours

B. Students with at least seven hours of sleep had higher average concentration scores

C. Concentration was not measured

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25. Which conclusion is most scientifically appropriate?

A. Sleeping longer guarantees better grades for every student

B. Sleep duration was associated with concentration, but this study cannot prove causation

C. The study proved that lack of sleep causes all concentration problems

SECTION V — TRUE OR FALSE. Choose TRUE or FALSE for each statement.

26. A professional publication and a popular publication always have the same intended audience.	
27. A systematic review can use findings from several original research studies.	
28. The Methods section describes how a study was conducted.	
29. If a study finds an association, it always proves that one factor caused the other.	
30. A scientific conclusion should be supported by the reported results.	

END OF TEST

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