**Egzamin z języka angielskiego**

**kierunek lekarski**

**PART 1**

**Reading Comprehension 1**

*Read the text and decide if the sentences* ***1 – 6*** *are* ***True*** *(****T****) or* ***False*** *(****F****).*

*Mark your answers on* the separate answer sheet*.*

CASE HISTORY

Mr Wildgoose, a retired bus driver, was unwell and in bed with a cough and general malaise when he called in his general practitioner. A lower respiratory tract infection was diagnosed and erythromycin prescribed. Two days later, at a second home visit, he was found to be a little breathless and complaining that he felt worse. He was advised to drink plenty and to continue with his antibiotic. Another two days passed and the general practitioner returned to find the patient barely rousable and breathless at rest. Emergency admission to hospital was arranged on the grounds of ‘severe chest infection’. When he took a deep breath, he felt a sharp, stabbing pain. On arrival in the ward, he was unable to give any history but it was ascertained from his wife that he had been confused and unable to get up for the previous 24 hours. He had been incontinent of urine on a few occasions during that time. He had been noted to have increased thirst and nocturia for the previous two weeks.

His past history included appendicectomy at age 11 years, cervical spondylosis 10 years ago, and hypertension for which he had been taking a thiazide diuretic for three years. As a child he had whooping cough and wheezy bronchitis. His father had died at 62 years of myocardial infarction. Before his death no heart failure had been diagnosed. However, he had often suffered from breathlessness when walking uphill or climbing stairs. His mother had had rheumatoid arthritis and she had felt a tight pain in the middle of her chest. The pain had spread to her right arm. His siblings suffered from no serious infections. His wife, Mrs Wildgoose, kept generally well but had also had a throat infection the previous week. Their children suffered from asthma. Mr Wildgoose drank little alcohol and had stopped smoking two years previously.

*Based on: E.H. Glendinning, B.A.S. Holmstrom, “English in Medicine. Professional English”, Cambridge University Press*

1. The text does not mention a disorder primarily affecting joints. T / F
2. Before admission to hospital Mr Wildgoose had never taken any

medication to treat (or reduce the symptoms of) high blood pressure. T / F

1. In the past the patient underwent a surgical procedure and had

problems with vertebrae of the neck. T / F

1. In spite of increased thirst, Mr Wildgoose had not been urinating frequently

for the previous 2 weeks. T / F

1. According to Mrs Wildgoose, the patient had problems with breathing and

was hyperactive prior to admission to hospital. T / F

1. Mr Wildgoose’s father died of a heart attack. T / F

**Reading Comprehension 2**

*For questions* ***7 – 14,*** *choose from the words* ***A – K*** *the one which fits each gap best.*

*There are* ***three extra words*** *which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.*

A transmitted B carrier C impact D consists E acquired

F departure G significant H triggered I unimportant J comprises

K circumscribed

A DISEASE

A disease is any abnormal condition of an organism. It is often associated with symptoms and signs. A symptom is a ….................. (7) from normal function or feeling that is noticed by the patient and that indicates the presence of a disease or any other abnormality. A sign, on the other hand, is an indication of some medical fact that might be detected by a physician during a physical examination. Very often signs may go unnoticed by the patient yet are …................. (8) in the process of diagnosis making. A symptom is subjective, e.g. fatigue, whereas a sign is objective, e.g. elevated blood pressure.

Diseases may be …................ (9) by either some environmental factors, e.g. infectious diseases, or may well be caused by some internal abnormalities, e.g. autoimmune diseases. Not only do diseases affect people physically, but they also have an emotional …............... (10) . The very term 'disease' is often used to talk about injuries, pain, dysfunction, distress, ailments or disorders.

When talking about disease we may talk about different types of diseases depending on their causes. And so there are infectious diseases that are also referred to as transmissible or communicable disease. This type of a disease …................ (11) clinically proven illnesses, e.g. signs and/or symptoms resulting from an infection with some pathogenic agents such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites or prions and present in one host. Sometimes infections do not cause infectious diseases and thus are asymptomatic. Nonetheless, an asymptomatic host, who is a ….............. (12), may still pass the infection on to another person who may come down with the illness. Fortunately, a lot of infectious diseases, e.g. smallpox, poliomyelitis, have been eradicated due to vaccination programmes.

Although some diseases have been eradicated, others, especially lifestyle related, are on the rise and take their toll. Nowadays, modern societies seem to be affected by cardiovascular problems, obesity, diabetes and allergies.

Neoplastic diseases have also become extremely frequent. Some of them are malignant whereas others form benign lesions. The former ones metastasize, i.e. spread, invade, destroy the surrounding tissues and finally kill the host. These are referred to as cancer. The latter ones are …................... (13), i.e. limited, and located and do not transform into cancer.

As the environment we live in is more and more polluted and the food we eat is more and more processed, people become hypersensitive to some substances that are normally harmless and ubiquitous. This hypersensitive reaction is called an allergy and the substance is an allergen, e.g. pollen, dust mite, or pet dander.

Allergic reactions are …................. (14) and their flare-ups greatly depend on external conditions, e.g. season of the year or food.

**Reading Comprehension 3**

*For questions* ***15 – 24****, read the text below and fill in the gaps. The first letter and the number of letters in each word you have to write are given. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.*

PAIN

Pain is a very common symptom. It is very difficult to **e \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_**  (15) objectively because the ability to tolerate pain varies from person to person and may depend on the mood, attitude or illness, and personality as well as circumstances in which the pain sensation is experienced. There is no laboratory test which can confirm the presence or severity of pain. Basically, pain is what the patient says hurts. Pain has a protective role, for example when you inadvertently touch something hot, a reflex reaction of muscle **c \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_** (16) makes you pull away. Often, acute abdominal or chest pain is a signal to seek emergency medical attention.

Pain caused by injury begins at pain **r \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_**  (17) which transmit signals along nerves to the spinal cord and brain. The brain processes the signal and interprets it as pain.

In order to **i \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_**  (18) the cause of pain and choose appropriate **t \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_** (19), a doctor has to take the history of pain and ask about its characteristics, such as site, onset, character, severity, radiation, associated symptoms, duration, course and pattern, and exacerbating and relieving factors.

Pain may be caused by many acute and chronic disorders. Injuries such as wounds, cuts, torn muscles, bone **f \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_**  (20) and acute disorders such as appendicitis, a gall bladder attack are well known causes of pain. Chronic conditions, e.g. back pain, irritable bowel syndrome are also common causes of pain complaints. Depression and anxiety can worsen pain.

Pain may be also **r** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ (21) from the affected part of the body to another area because signals from several areas are transmitted along the same nerve pathways to the spinal cord and brain. As a result, sensory information from two different parts converges on the same nerve cells in the spinal cord.

Because the information is in a way **m \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_**  (22), the pain produced by a heart attack may be felt in a neck, left shoulder or arm or in the jaw, while the pain from a gall bladder attack may be experienced in the shoulder region.

Nociceptive pain is caused by an injury to body **t \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_** (23) such as accidental trauma or surgery. The pain due to e.g. cuts, bruises or burns is typically aching, sharp or throbbing. The pain after a surgical procedure is **c \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_** (24) or intermittent and often aggravated by movement, coughing or laughing and breathing deeply.

**PART 2**

**Language Elements 1**

*For questions* ***25 – 34*** *complete the gaps with a word or a phrase provided in brackets translating them from Polish into English. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.*

25. The left lung has two lobes, the upper (superior) lobe and the lower (inferior) lobe, separated by the … . (szczelina ukośna)

26. The … lines the chest wall. (opłucna ścienna)

27. The … is positioned at the bottom of the vertebral column. (kość guziczna)

28. The tongue is attached to the … and the mandible. (kość gnykowa)

29. In the … , the spleen produces red blood cells. (płód)

30. The formation of … is a function of the liver. (żółć)

31. The patient was admitted to … . (oddział leczenia oparzeń)

32. Dried exudate, e. g. serum, blood, or pus, on the skin surface is called a … . (strup)

33. Fainting, a temporary loss of consciousness is called … . (omdlenie)

34. He was not able to speak for a long time as he suffered from chronic … . (chrypka)

**Language Elements 2**

*For questions* ***35 – 54*** *translate the following set phrases from Polish into English. Next, illustrate the usage of any two phrases of your choice by providing two example sentences in which those phrases will appear. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.*

1. *błona surowicza*
2. *ciśnienie żylne*
3. *dół łokciowy*
4. *drzewo oskrzelowe*
5. *gruczoły łojowe*
6. *gruczoły potowe*
7. *jama czaszki*
8. *kręgi krzyżowe*
9. *mięsień sercowy*
10. *mięśnie międzyżebrowe*
11. *naczynia włosowate*
12. *nerw przeponowy*
13. *okrężnica wstępująca*
14. *pęcherzyk żółciowy*
15. *porażenie mózgowe*
16. *przysadka mózgowa*
17. *tętnica brzuszna*
18. *układ powłokowy*
19. *węzeł chłonny*
20. *wyrostek robaczkowy*

**PART 3**

**Writing**

*For questions* ***55 – 60*** *briefly define in English only SIX of the following notions. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.*

* halithosis
* heartburn
* melaena
* nocturnal emission
* oedema
* purulent cough
* pyrexial baby
* swab
* vertigo

**Egzamin dla kierunku lekarskiego**

**klucz do testu egzaminacyjnego**

**wersja: strona internetowa SJO**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **CZYTANIE** | | |
| **(2 pkt=12)** | **(2 pkt=16)** | **(1 pkt=10)** |
| 1. **F** | 1. **F** | 1. **evaluate** |
| 1. **F** | 1. **G** | 1. **contraction** |
| 1. **T** | 1. **H** | 1. **receptors** |
| 1. **F** | 1. **C** | 1. **identify** |
| 1. **F** | 1. **J** | 1. **treatment** |
| 1. **T** | 1. **B** | 1. **fractures** |
|  | 1. **K** | 1. **referred** |
|  | 1. **E** | 1. **misinterpreted** |
|  |  | 1. **tissues** |
|  |  | 1. **constant** |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Gramatyka i leksyka** | |
| **(2 pkt=20)** | **(1 pkt=20)** |
| 1. **oblique fissure** | 1. **serous membrane** |
| 1. **parietal pleura** | 1. **venous pressure** |
| 1. **coccyx** | 1. **cubital fossa** |
| 1. **hyoid bone** | 1. **bronchial tree** |
| 1. **foetus** | 1. **sebaceous glands** |
| 1. **bile** | 1. **sweat glands** |
| 1. **burns unit** | 1. **cranial cavity** |
| 1. **crust/scab** | 1. **sacral vertebrae** |
| 1. **syncope/swoon** | 1. **heart muscle** |
| 1. **hoarseness** | 1. **intercostal muscle** |
|  | 1. **lymphatic capillaries** |
|  | 1. **phrenic nerve** |
|  | 1. **ascending colon** |
|  | 1. **gallbladder** |
|  | 1. **cerebral palsy** |
|  | 1. **pituitary** |
|  | 1. **abdominal aorta** |
|  | 1. **integumentary system** |
|  | 1. **lymphatic node** |
|  | 1. **vermiform appendix** |

**Zdania ilustracyjne (2x2 pkt=4)**

**Zadanie otwarte**

**Pisanie (6x3 pkt =18)**

**Zadanie otwarte**

**55 - 60**