

# BDAJ TEST – SPRING SEMESTER

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

POINTS: \_\_\_\_\_

## LISTENING (10 points)

### 1) Listen and fill in the missing words. Use one word per gap: (6 points)

(Vepište slovo místo mezery, jinou barvou, popř. zvýrazněte.)

N: What about food, have you eaten anything spicy in the last couple of days?

A: No, no I haven't. I don't really like spicy foods; I only eat it at family parties.

N: And do you have any food \_\_\_\_\_?

A: I don't know what you mean?

N: Well, some people suffer from \_\_\_\_\_ if they eat or drink milk products for example?

A: No, no I don't really drink milk.

N: Have you noticed a \_\_\_\_\_ in your weight recently?

A: Why are you asking about my weight all of a sudden?

N: It's just one of the questions I have to ask. How do you feel about your weight, Anita?

A: I... I'm overweight – I mean for my \_\_\_\_\_, you know. And anyway, I need to \_\_\_\_\_ some more.

N: And how much weight have you lost?

A: About \_\_\_\_\_ kilos. This girl at college, she told me about using... laxatives.

N: Laxatives?

### 2) Fill in the information about the boy: (4 points)

(Vepište slovo místo mezery, jinou barvou, popř. zvýrazněte.)

*First name:* Kyle

*Surname:* Jenkins

*The day of the last attack:* \_\_\_\_\_

*The place where the last attack happened:* \_\_\_\_\_

*The attack lasted (according to his Dad):* \_\_\_\_\_

*The boy tried to use:* \_\_\_\_\_

## VOCABULARY (30 points)

### 1) Matching words with their descriptions: (8 points)

(Napište písmeno vedle číslice nebo vedle slova s číslem / vlevo.)

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. Lancet          | a) you lose the control of your bladder                           |
| 2. Constipation    | b) joining the edges of a wound by stitching                      |
| 3. Antibodies      | c) a sharp surgical instrument                                    |
| 4. Incontinence    | d) proteins in the blood that fight diseases                      |
| 5. Sutures         | e) a measurement of a person's weight in relation to their height |
| 6. Test strip      | f) you are unable to empty your bowels                            |
| 7. Body mass index | g) a thick yellowish liquid that comes from an infected injury    |
| 8. Pus             | h) a piece of material with chemicals that react to substances    |

### 2) Name the things: (9 points) (Napište slovo pod obrázek místo čáry.)



**3) Match the words as they are used together: (8 points)**

(Napište písmeno vedle číslice nebo vedle slova s číslem / vlevo.)

- |                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. Shower           | a) drugs    |
| 2. Urinal           | b) syrup    |
| 3. Food             | c) frame    |
| 4. Over-the-counter | d) spray    |
| 5. Cough            | e) bottle   |
| 6. Walking          | f) intake   |
| 7. Bowel            | g) chair    |
| 8. Nasal            | h) movement |

**4) Fill in the correct form of a word: (5 points)**

(Vepište slovo místo mezery, jinou barvou, popř. zvýrazněte.)

1. Give me a minute to put on my \_\_\_\_\_ gloves. (DISPOSE)
2. Maria needs to drink. I think she is \_\_\_\_\_. (DEHYDRATION)
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of body fluids is dangerous. (LOSE)
4. She suffered from \_\_\_\_\_ pain. (ABDOMEN)
5. The nurse was very \_\_\_\_\_, so the patient complained about her. (POLITE)

**GRAMMAR (22 points, 22 items)**

**1) Circle the correct option (countable and uncountable nouns). The first one has been done for you as an example: (5 points)** (Barevně zvýrazněte správnou odpověď.)

0. I don't like any / much pork dishes.
1. I don't eat many / much meat.
2. How many / much eggs do you need?
3. I always put a lot of / many honey into my tea.
4. I always drink a / an cup of coffee every morning.
5. I need an / the information right now.

**2) Choose the correct version of the adjective (-ed or -ing): (3 points)**

(Barevně zvýrazněte správnou odpověď.)

1. He feels *depressed* / *depressing* because he cannot eat normally.
2. It is sometimes *frustrated* / *frustrating* for patients when they can't do everyday things.
3. My grandma was *surprised* / *surprising* when we visited her at the hospital.

**3) Use past simple (minulý čas prostý). The first one has been done for you as an example: (5 points)** (Vepište slovo místo mezery, jinou barvou, popř. zvýrazněte.)

0. I **ate** a lot of shellfish on holiday in April. **(EAT)**

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ to the doctor last Monday. **(GO)**
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ vitamin C supplements yesterday. **(BUY)**
3. My daughter \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast last Saturday. **(MAKE)**
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ the whole book yesterday. **(READ)**
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor about my problem a week ago. **(TELL)**

**4) Use present perfect (předpřítomný čas). The first one has been done for you as an example: (5 points)** (Vepište slovo místo mezery, jinou barvou, popř. zvýrazněte.)

0. I **have been** to England twice. **(BE)**

1. My best friend \_\_\_\_\_ me for ten years. **(KNOW)**
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ my leg twice. **(BREAK)**
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ the film many times. **(SEE)**
4. The students \_\_\_\_\_ how to speak English. **(LEARN)**
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ anything since Monday. **(EAT)**

**5) Create questions in present perfect and in past simple. The first one has been done for you as an example: (4 points)** (Vytvořte otázky k uvedeným odpovědím. Napište otázky místo prázdného řádku, jinou barvou, popř. zvýrazněte.)

**Did you buy the textbook on nursing yesterday?**

Yes, I did. I bought that textbook.

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No, I haven't. I haven't gone to the dentist yet.

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Yes, I did. I met Dr Johnson last week.

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Yes, I have. I have done my homework.

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No, I didn't. I didn't have any time yesterday.

## **READING (8 points)**

### **1) Read the short article and decide whether the statements are true or false: (5 points)**

Signs and symptoms are the tools for making a diagnosis, but what is the difference between the two? The signs of an illness are the things that a doctor can see and measure. Signs are things like spots and bleeding. Temperature, heart rate, blood pressure and respiration rate are all signs because you can measure them. Symptoms are the things which a patient experiences, but others can't always see. Dizziness and nausea are examples of symptoms.

The symptoms which make a patient seek medical help in the first place are called the presenting symptoms. Medics describe them in terms of being either strong, mild, or weak. Sometimes the symptoms of serious illnesses like cancer and diabetes are weak. They stay weak for a long time and the illness remains undiagnosed.

Many illnesses have the same symptoms. These symptoms are called non-specific. Fatigue is an example of this. It's a symptom of many kinds of illnesses, both chronic and acute, and of both physical and mental disorders.

Doctors ask patients about the onset of the symptoms, what they feel like, what relieves them and what makes them worse. The more detail they have, the faster they can make a diagnosis.

(Barevně zvýrazněte správnou odpověď **T**, nebo **F**.)

**You need signs and symptoms for a diagnosis. T / F**

**You can't see symptoms. T / F**

**Patients are either strong, mild, or weak. T / F**

**Killer diseases may have weak symptoms. T / F**

**Too much information slows down diagnosis. T / F**

- 2) **Complete the text by inserting the appropriate sentences. There are three extra sentences which you will not need: (3 points)** (Napište věty místo prázdného řádku, jinou barvou, popř. zvýrazněte. Případně stačí uvést písmeno vámi vybrané věty vedle prázdného řádku apod.)

Patient: Nurse, I think I might have a fever. It's so cold in here!

Nurse: \_\_\_\_\_.

Patient: What do you think?

Nurse: You feel a bit warm. \_\_\_\_\_.

Patient: How do I raise my bed? I can't find the controls.

Nurse: Here you are. Is that better?

Patient: Could I have another pillow?

Nurse: Certainly, here you are. \_\_\_\_\_.

Patient: No, thank you.

Nurse: OK, I'll be right back with the thermometer.

- a) Let me check your wrist.
- b) Let me check your forehead.
- c) Where does it hurt?
- d) I will get some painkillers.
- e) Let me get a thermometer to check.
- f) Is there anything else I can do for you?

### **WRITING (10 points)**

Imagine that you have to present a patient's case to your colleagues. Write down a short summary (60-90 words) describing the case.

Mention the following points:

- The patient's personal details (name, age, DOB, marital status etc.)
- The patient's symptoms
- The pain scale and pain description
- When the patient came for treatment
- The patient's diet
- Possible diagnosis

(Napište zadadný text níže místo prázdných řádek.)

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