

I. Choose the word or phrase that means the same as the underlined word or phrase.

1. When an infection of the renal pelvis and calices, a condition called **inflammation of the renal pelvis**, spreads to involve the rest of the kidney as well, the result is pyelonephritis.

- ☒ A. pyelitis B. pyelolithotomy C. pyelogram D. pyelometry

2. Left untreated, the infected kidneys may be **severely** damaged, but timely administration of antibiotics usually achieves a total cure.

- ☒ A. seriously B. moderately C. mildly D. chronically

3. **A condition that causes blood to be excreted in the urine** may or may not be accompanied by pain, but it is always abnormal and should be further investigated.

- A. Oliguria ☒ B. Hematuria C. Pyuria D. Dribbling

4. During reabsorption, most of the nutrients, water, and essential ions are recovered from the filtrate and **returned** to the blood of capillaries in the surrounding connective tissue.

- A. came up with B. came by C. turned out ☒ D. came back

5. The kidneys produce erythropoietin, the hormone that stimulates production of **red blood cells**.

- A. leucocytes ☒ B. erythrocytes C. white blood cells D. monocytes

6. Open **nephrectomy** is rarely required but is also done under general anesthesia.

- A. bladder B. chest ☒ C. kidney D. renal pelvis

7. Having difficulties with the flow of your urine is called urinary hesitancy or delayed **urination**.

- ☒ A. micturition B. nocturia C. uropenia D. pyuria

8. The kidneys produce **a hormone that stimulates production of erythrocytes**.

- A. insulin ☒ B. erythropoietin C. inhibin D. leptin

9. As a matter of fact, **the involuntary loss of bladder control and general bladder weakness** can have a dramatic impact on one's life.

- A. Dysuria B. Nocturia
C. Diabetes mellitus ☒ D. Urinary incontinence

10. **The excessive passage of urine resulting in profuse urination and urinary frequency** is a classic sign of diabetes mellitus that is under poor control or is not yet under treatment.

- ☒ A. Polyuria B. Dysuria C. Nocturia D. Hesitancy

11. **Small things such as dust, bacteria, and viruses**, are captured by nose hairs, thus helping to prevent diseases.

- ☒ A. Particles B. Molecules C. Wastes D. Droplets
12. It divides into two **main** bronchi, the left and the right, below the base of the neck.
☒ A. primary B. secondary C. tertiary D. lobar
13. Bacterial and viral infections of the larynx can cause the vocal cords to **swell**.
A. widen B. inflame ☒ C. get larger D. get infected
14. After air has passed down the trachea to the lungs, it enters two **branches**.
A. tertiary bronchi B. bronchioles
☒ C. primary bronchi D. secondary bronchi
15. The air that is carried by the bronchioles enters clusters of **very tiny bubbles with very thin walls**.
A. lobes B. sinuses C. nodes ☒ D. alveoli

II. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. If the alveoli remain stretched, it is very difficult **to force air out of the lungs**.
A. respire ☒ B. expire C. inhale D. breathe in
2. When air is taken into the lungs, it is called **inspiration**.
☒ A. inhalation B. breathing C. respiration D. exhalation
3. The alveoli **stay** stretched, and therefore, the pressure inside them doesn't change.
A. get ☒ B. keep C. become D. live
4. The lungs are the essential organs of **respiration** situated in the thoracic cavity on either side of the heart.
A. exhalation B. inhalation C. inspiration ☒ D. breathing
5. The right main bronchus enters the right lung and subdivides into three **secondary** bronchi, which deliver air to the three lobes of the right lung.
A. tertiary ☒ B. lobar C. segmental D. primary
6. If a wisdom tooth grows under one of the other molars, this may cause pain **as** the other molar is pushed upward.
☒ A. because B. like C. due D. while
7. To swallow, the tongue pushes the food to the back of the mouth and into the **throat**.
A. esophagus B. trachea C. epiglottis ☒ D. pharynx
8. Muscles in the walls of the trachea and larynx usually **propel** the food back up into the mouth where it can then be swallowed down the esophagus.
☒ A. push B. pull C. press D. raise
9. The neutralization of acid by sodium bicarbonate also creates an **optimal** environment for digestion in the small intestine.

A. bad

B. right

C. suitable

☒ D. perfect

10. All people with **type I diabetes** must use insulin injections to control their blood sugar.

A. juvenile diabetes

B. insulin-dependent diabetes

C. gestational diabetes

☒ D. A and B are correct.

11. One of the major symptoms of many liver disorders, including hepatitis and cirrhosis, is **a yellowing of the skin**.

☒ A. jaundice

B. necrosis

C. ischemia

D. peritonitis

12. **The physician who specializes in the diagnoses and treatment of digestive disorders** do not perform surgeries; however, under the broad classification of surgery, they do perform such procedures as liver biopsy and endoscopic examination.

A. A pediatricist

B. A surgeon

C. A cardiologist

☒ D. A gastroenterologist

13. The accumulation of gas and fluid coupled with loss of blood supply in the trapped bowel eventually leads to **tissue death**, perforation, and an inflammation of the peritoneum.

A. peritonitis

☒ B. necrosis

C. ischemia

D. jaundice

14. A variety of organisms can infect the gastrointestinal tract, from viruses and bacteria to protozoa and worms. Some produce short-lived upsets with gastroenteritis, nausea, diarrhea, and **emesis**.

A. hyperthyroidism

B. goiter

☒ C. vomiting

D. icterus

15. **Jaundice** is a symptom of hepatitis and other diseases of the liver and biliary system.

☒ A. Icterus

B. Pancreatitis

C. Colitis

D. Ischemia

III. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. The lymph system consists of a fluid called lymph, **a network of transporting vessels**, and a multiplicity of other structures, including nodes, spleen, thymus, and tonsils.

☒ A. lymph vessels

B. blood vessels

C. arteries

D. aorta

2. Antineoplastics prevent cellular replication to **halt** the spread of cancer in the body; antivirals prevent viral replication within cells and have been effective in slowing the progression of HIV and AIDS.

A. hold

B. cause

☒ C. stop

D. reduce

3. Numerous body defenses work together to protect against disease. Body defenses **include** physical barriers such as skin and mucous membranes and

chemical and cellular barriers such as tears, saliva, gastric juices, and neutrophils.

A. fight against B. prevent from ☒ C. consist of D. resist to

4. Mononucleosis is a viral infection of B lymphocytes, which are attacked by T lymphocytes, leading to flulike symptoms.

A. inventing ☒ B. causing C. happening D. resulting from

5. Non-Hodgkin lymphoma, a cancer characterized by increased proliferation of B-cells or T-cells, generally occurs in an older age group than Hodgkin lymphoma.

A. brings ☒ B. takes places C. continues D. takes over

6. Symptoms of AIDS begin to appear gradually, and include swollen lymph glands, malaise, fever, night sweats, and weight loss.

A. lymphangioma ☒ B. lymphangioma
C. lymphoma ☒ D. lymphadenopathy

7. Most autoimmune diseases have periods of flare-up and latency.

☒ A. exacerbation B. discomfort
C. dysfunction D. prognosis

8. Most autoimmune diseases have periods of flare-up and latency.

A. recovery B. return ☒ C. remission D. repeat

9. Leukemia is an oncological disorder of the blood forming organs, characterized by overgrowth of blood cells.

A. development B. continuation C. improvement ☒ D. proliferation

10. If nodes in the neck become excessively large, they may press on the trachea, causing difficulty in breathing, or on the esophagus, causing difficulty in swallowing.

A. breathlessness; malfunction ☒ B. dyspnea; dysphagia
C. orthopnea; dyspnea D. dysphagia; dyspnea

KEY

EXERCISE 1

1. A
2. A
3. B
4. D
5. B
6. C
7. A
8. B
9. D
10. A
11. A
12. A
13. C
14. C
15. D

EXERCISE 2

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. D
5. B
6. A
7. D
8. A
9. D
10. D
11. A
12. D
13. B
14. C
15. A

Exercise 3

1. A
2. C
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. D
7. A
8. C
9. D
10. B

EXERCISE 2
