

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
КВНЗ КОР "ЧОРНОБИЛЬСЬКИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ КОЛЕДЖ"

ТЕСТИ ДЛЯ САМОПІДГОТОВКИ

з дисципліни *Іноземна мова (за проф. спрямуванням)*
за спеціальністю *223 Медсестринство*
спеціалізація *Лікувальна справа*

ТЕМА: Endocrine System. Cell. Physiological Functions of the Organism

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Методична розробка
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Протокол № ___ від "___" _____ 20__ р.
Голова комісії _____ Квітковський С.В.

Tests.
Endocrine System. Cell.
Physiological Functions of the Organism

1. What substances are produced by endocrine glands?
 - A. Enzymes
 - B. Hormones
 - C. Proteins
 - D. Vitamins
 - E. Glucose

2. How do we call the system of glands?
 - A. Lymphatic
 - B. Circulatory
 - C. Independent
 - D. Endocrine
 - E. Exocrine

3. What glands are not endocrine?
 - A. Hypophysis
 - B. Hypothalamus
 - C. Epiphysis
 - D. Thymus
 - E. Sweat

4. What is the English for *щитовидна залоза*?
 - A. Adrenal gland
 - B. Pituitary gland
 - C. Pineal gland
 - D. Thyroid gland
 - E. Pancreas

5. What glands are situated above the kidneys?
 - A. Sex
 - B. Parathyroid
 - C. Adrenal
 - D. Thyroid
 - E. Thymus

6. What does the endocrine system consist of?
 - A. Reproductive organs
 - B. Glands of internal secretion
 - C. Glands of external secretion
 - D. Glands of mixed secretion
 - E. All glands of the body

7. What gland is the regulating center of all glands?
 - A. Hypophysis
 - B. Hypothalamus
 - C. Thymus
 - D. Epiphysis
 - E. Encephalon

8. What disease belongs to diseases of the endocrine system?
 - A. Myocarditis
 - B. Cholecystitis
 - C. Bronchitis
 - D. Diabetes
 - E. Pneumonia

9. What medicine is used in the treatment of diabetes mellitus?
- A. Glucose
 - B. Diasoline
 - C. Insulin
 - D. Analgin
 - E. Dimedrol
10. What hormones are produced by the female sex glands?
- A. Corglycoids
 - B. Thyroidin
 - C. Estrogen
 - D. Testosterone
 - E. Adrenaline
11. What are the main functions of hormones?
- A. Excretion and metabolism
 - B. Development and growth
 - C. Growth, development and metabolism
 - D. Excretion and growth
 - E. Metabolism and immunity
12. Where is the thyroid gland situated?
- A. Under the heart
 - B. In the front part of the neck
 - C. In the back part of the neck
 - D. In the left side of the chest
 - E. In the right side of the chest
13. What is another name of the epiphysis?
- A. Pineal
 - B. Pituitary
 - C. Adrenal
 - D. Ovary
 - E. Testis
14. What part of the pancreas is endocrine?
- A. Left
 - B. Right
 - C. Islets
 - D. Middle
 - E. Central
15. What is the English for *надпирники*?
- A. Epiphysis
 - B. Pituitary
 - C. Hypophysis
 - D. Adrenals
 - E. Parathyroids
16. ___ stimulate the growth of the female sex organs.
- A. Androgens
 - B. Testosterone
 - C. Adrenaline
 - D. Sex hormones
 - E. Estrogens
17. The sex glands in males are.
- A. Prostate
 - B. Ovary
 - C. Testes
 - D. All answers are right

- E. All answers are wrong
18. The sensitive part of the penis is _____ .
- A. the middle part
 - B. the glans
 - C. the prepuce
 - D. All the penis
 - E. No right answer
19. Progesterone is produced in the _____ .
- A. Uterus
 - B. ovary
 - C. placenta
 - D. corpus luteum
 - E. follicle
20. The enlarged thyroid is _____ .
- A. Addison's disease
 - B. myxedema
 - C. tetany
 - D. goiter
 - E. cretinism
21. What does the term *polydipsia* mean?
- A. Intense hunger
 - B. Intense thirst
 - C. Loss of blood
 - D. Anemia
 - E. Intense secretion
22. The functions of all endocrine glands are interconnected and the glands make up
- A. an organism
 - B. a single system
 - C. blood circulation
 - D. different things
 - E. control over the organism
23. The hormones are carried throughout the organism with _____ .
- A. water
 - B. lymph
 - C. urine
 - D. gall
 - E. blood
24. The hypophysis is the chief of the endocrine system.
- A. gland
 - B. brain
 - C. cell
 - D. organ
 - E. receptor
25. The ____ composition of some hormones is well known and they are made synthetically.
- A. simple
 - B. various
 - C. chemical
 - D. mechanical
 - E. physical
26. Without that substance our organism cannot be.
- A. Alcohol
 - B. Nicotine

- C. Water
- D. Beer
- E. Spirit

27. What isn't harmful to your health?

- A. Cigarettes
- B. Alcohol
- C. Water
- D. Nicotine
- E. Spirit

28. We breath with_____ .

- A. water
- B. nitrogen
- C. oxygen
- D. hydrogen
- E. air

29. Physiology studies _____ of the body.

- A. the structure
- B. the functions
- C. the growth
- D. the weight
- E. the reproduction

30. The exchange of substances in the organism is called _____ .

- A. heat action
- B. metabolism
- C. water balance
- D. immunity
- E. nutrition

31. What does the term *myoma* mean?

- A. Muscle tumor
- B. Bone tumor
- C. Skin tumor
- D. Malignant tumor
- E. Benign tumor

32. What does the term *chondroma* mean?

- A. Tumor of the muscle
- B. Tumor of the uterus
- C. Tumor of the heart
- D. Tumor of the cartilage
- E. Tumor of the joint

33. What doesn't describe a kind of disease?

- A. Chronic
- B. Acute
- C. Mortal
- D. Infection
- E. Good

34. This science studies body cells.

- A. Pathology
- B. Etiology
- C. Biology
- D. Physiology
- E. Cytology

35. The breakdown of nutrients or complex substances into simpler ones is called _____ .

- A. Metabolism
- B. Botulism
- C. Anabolism
- D. Catabolism
- E. Organism

36. . __ is the building of body materials.

- A. metabolism
- B. botulism
- C. anabolism
- D. catabolism
- E. organism

37. What is the structural unit of the living matter?

- A. Cell
- B. Tissue
- C. Organ
- D. System
- E. Organism

38. What is there in the center of each cell?

- A. Ribosome
- B. Lysosome
- C. Centriole
- D. Cytoplasm
- E. Nucleus

39. What does the term *mitosis* mean?

- A. Cell activity
- B. Cell division
- C. Cell nutrition
- D. Cell structure
- E. Cell membrane

40. What do we call the scientist who studies all about tissues?

- A. Histologist
- B. Epidemiologist
- C. Bacteriologist
- D. Cytologist
- E. Embryologist

41. The study of the cause of any disease or the theory of its origin is .

- A. Biology
- B. pathology
- C. etiology
- D. microbiology
- E. chemistry

42. Vitamin _____ prevents scurvy.

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. E

43. Vitamin deficiency leads to infertility.

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. E

44. Vitamin _____ prevents rickets.

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. E

45. What vitamin is soluble in water?

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. E

46. What is avitaminosis?

- A. Deficiency of any vitamin
- B. Increased quantity of vitamins
- C. Normal quantity of vitamins
- D. Presence of vitamins
- E. Absence of vitamins

47. The _____ excretes bile.

- A. stomach
- B. intestine
- C. kidney
- D. liver
- E. gland

48. The _____ carries oxygen round the body.

- A. lymph
- B. urine
- C. water
- D. vessel
- E. blood

49. Where do we usually take our temperature?

- A. In the oral cavity
- B. In the armpit
- C. In the anus
- D. On the neck
- E. In the groin

50. Where do we usually take our pulse?

- A. On the wrist
- B. On the neck
- C. In the armpit
- D. In the groin
- E. Under the knee