

V Ogólnopolska Olimpiada „Język angielski w naukach medycznych”, 2018	KOD uczestnika	WYNIK
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USE OF ENGLISH

EXERCISE 5. Read the text below and circle the most suitable option (A, B, C or D) to fill in the gaps.

Pap Test

If you're a woman, you may 1) the Pap test as somewhat of an inconvenience, or even a few minutes of terror. This might put you 2) from getting tested, but here's why you should stop avoiding it and book an appointment now.

The Pap test, or Pap smear, is so named in 3) of its inventor, a Greek doctor called Georgios Nicholas Papanicolaou (1883–1962). He researched abnormal mutations in the cells of the female reproductive system. His work focused on examining smears of cervical tissue to screen for potential warning signs related to gynecological health.

Through the Pap smear, cells are collected from a woman's cervix for analysis. These are screened for any unusual results, as mutations might be 4) of the presence of the human papillomavirus (HPV), which is a major risk factor for the development of cervical cancer. HPV is a very common sexually transmitted infection, and it can be 5) via sexual contact with someone who is already infected. Most HPV infections 6) resolve (cure, clarify, eradicate) on their own within 2 years, without causing any further health complications. In some cases, however, HPV can 7) in the body, causing genital warts that can, in turn, lead to cervical cancer.

There are several types of treatment and intervention available for cervical cancer, but for these to be most effective, it is crucial to spot it as early as possible. A Pap test can detect cells in their precancerous 8), which can allow the implementation of a preventive treatment. 9) detecting precancerous lesions, the test can also help to spot any other issues that may appear in the cervical or vaginal area, such as infections.

The Pap test is performed with the help of a 10) This tool allows the practitioner to open up the vaginal canal, so that the cervix can be seen. A sample of cells is then collected from the cervix with a little brush. This sample-taking procedure is what women are usually most afraid of or embarrassed about. This is a natural reaction, 11) a person you don't know gets to insert a cold and uncomfortable instrument into your vagina and then scrape away at your cervix. As hair-raising as that might sound, most 12) of undergoing the Pap smear speak of some discomfort, but definitely nothing like the horrors that some of us may imagine.

When I asked my female colleagues about their experiences on the ob-gyn exam table, the stories they shared spoke of 13) a little discomfort for a couple of minutes, and gaining much larger health benefits in the long run. One colleague said: "I've been having Pap tests since my early 20s, and I'm so

glad I did. I had some abnormal cells that had to be removed. I fear that if I hadn't had the test early, these cells could have become cancerous. In terms of discomfort, I don't think it's as uncomfortable as some women perceive it to be, and it's over so quickly." Another colleague — while admitting that she "can't say that she looks forward 14) a Pap test" — certainly thought that the benefits "outweigh the short period of discomfort that they cause," as the test can identify a problem even when you don't experience any symptoms. Don't 15) the ob-gyn exam table as the examination itself might save you more trouble than you know. "On one occasion," she explained, "my ob-gyn found a small patch of infection on my cervix, even though I hadn't felt any discomfort. She 16) it in the bud, it was really worth it."

After the cell sample is collected, it is sent over to the laboratory for analysis. The conventional way of transferring the tissue sample directly onto a glass slide has largely been replaced by liquid-based cytology testing. This method requires transferring the cells into a liquid vial where, compared to a glass slide, a sample is more effectively 17) This will also reduce the possibility of a woman having to retake the test so the practitioner can obtain better samples.

Following current guidelines, women should start getting tested from the age of 21. Women aged between 21 and 30 should get the Pap test done once every 3 years if no points of concern are 18), and women between 30 and 65 could get tested once every 5 years. Women over 30 years old can also get a separate HPV test done 19) their Pap smear. This is a DNA test dedicated 20) HPV 16 and HPV 18, two high-risk types of the virus that are usually responsible for the development of cervical cancer.

All women are 21) risk of cervical cancer. The main risk factor for this type of cancer is persistent infection with high-risk strains of HPV. Most women and men who have been sexually active have been exposed 22) the HPV virus, however certain types of sexual behaviour increase a woman's risk of getting an HPV infection, e.g. having sex at an early age, having many sexual partners and having unprotected sex at any age.

Other common risk factors for cervical cancer include: smoking cigarettes, long-term use of contraceptive pills, having given birth to many children, a diet low in fruits and vegetables, obesity, a 23) immune system (your body does not have the ability to defend against illnesses), and a family history of this type of cancer.

So ladies, don't 24) your Pap smears any longer; they won't be the most pleasant experience, but who cares — as long as they help us to go forward in good health and with confidence.

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|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A) find | B) remark | C) think | D) view |
| 2. A) off | B) away | C) back | D) down |
| 3. A) name | B) honour | C) behalf | D) respect |
| 4. A) evidential | B) definitive | C) indicative | D) revealing |
| 5. A) obtained | B) contracted | C) afflicted | D) gained |

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|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 6. A) eradicate | B) cure | C) resolve | D) clarify |
| 7. A) linger | B) endure | C) continue | D) rest |
| 8. A) level | B) stadium | C) stage | D) period |
| 9. A) moreover | B) in addition to | C) likewise | D) except |
| 10. A) forceps | B) spatula | C) speculum | D) curette |
| 11. A) provided that | B) given that | C) as long as | D) assuming that |
| 12. A) accounts | B) relations | C) memories | D) answers |
| 13. A) approving | B) upholding | C) relieving | D) bearing |
| 14. A) to have | B) having | C) to having | D) for having |
| 15. A) worry | B) dread | C) afraid | D) frighten |
| 16. A) nipped | B) stubbed | C) damped | D) froze |
| 17. A) stabilised | B) preserved | C) prolonged | D) immersed |
| 18. A) arisen | B) risen | C) raised | D) aroused |
| 19. A) together | B) along | C) alongside | D) let alone |
| 20. A) to identify | B) to identifying | C) for identifying | D) as identification |
| 21. A) in | B) for | C) within | D) at |
| 22. A) to | B) for | C) at | D) on |
| 23. A) infirmed | B) exasperated | C) compromised | D) vain |
| 24. A) retard | B) postpone | C) procrastinate | D) deter |

EXERCISE 6. Fill in the gaps with 1 suitable word:

Is happiness in your DNA?

Study finds the genes that affect mood and (1)..... some of us are prone (2)..... depression and neuroticism.

For the first time in history, researchers have isolated the parts of the human genome that could explain the differences in (3)..... humans experience happiness.

These findings are (4)..... a large-scale international study conducted by VU Amsterdam professors Bartels and Koellinger. In collaboration with scientists in 17 countries, they studied the phenotypes in the DNA of more than 300,000 people. Phenotypes are traits that emerge as a result of nature and nurture. The researchers asked the participants to discuss (5)..... happy they feel about their life, (6)..... they've ever had depression or signs of neurotic behaviour.

The results additionally looked (7)..... physical traits that can have an impact on mood, including smoking and body mass index. These revealed that subjective wellbeing and depression are influenced by the same set of genes expressed in the nervous system and adrenal glands. Genes in tissues were also

found to influence wellbeing. However, the researchers added that (8)..... three variants only account for a small fraction of the differences between people.

This research builds on a previous study which found that the (9)..... people in a country who have a particular gene, the happier the nation will be. The DNA (10)..... question, the FAAH gene, makes a protein that affects feelings of pleasure and pain. People (11)..... a particular version of it tend to be cheerier souls. (12)....., wealth and health were found to have little effect on happiness.

The team from Hong Kong looked at (13)..... there was a link between levels of the FAAH gene in a population and number of people who said they were 'very happy' in global study of life satisfaction.

Prof. Bartels explained: 'This study is (14)..... a milestone and a new beginning. 'A milestone because we are now certain that there is a genetic aspect to happiness and a new beginning because (15)..... three variants that we know are involved account for only a small fraction of the differences between human beings.

EXERCISE 7. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given in capital letters.

1. Dr Gregory House is a brilliant yet sarcastic and anti-social with a double specialty in infectious disease and nephrology. **DIAGNOSE**
2. The influenza vaccine reduces the incidence of fever and as a result the number of antibiotic doses that are needlessly prescribed and taken. **MINIMAL**
3. Autism is a lifelong disability that affects hoe people perceive the world and interact with others. **DEVELOP**
4. The essential oils found in fresh herbs contain powerful antioxidants and properties, helping support cardiovascular health and protect our cells from oxidative damage. **INFLAMED**
5. During the procedure, all tooth surfaces were coated twice with a special substance, except for the surface. **OCCLUDE**
6. American scientists estimate that about 25% of the general population may be about all things dentistry related. **APPREHEND**
7. Some substances used in dental procedures may cause allergies or of delicate oral tissues. **IRRITATE**
8. In most medical articles formal writing style **PREVALENCE**
9. Always make sure that the patient does not sit before you start the procedure. **COMFORT**
10. Some painkillers, like the opiates, are very addictive and there's a risk the patient may turn to drugs, such as methamphetamine, cocaine or heroin. **LEGALIZED**
11. These veneers have been by dental technicians at their dental labs. **FABRICS**

12. of end-stage renal disease in older adults living with long-term hemodialysis is our major concern. **MANAGE**
13. How long has your postoperative wound been? **RESOLUTION**
14. Tissues can be due to many reasons, e.g. accidents. **TRAUMA**
15. First of all the wax must be and cheap. **CARVE**
16. Nowadays no canine is known to be completely Yorkshire Terriers, Portuguese Water Dog, Poodles and Poodle hybrids are commonly mistaken as being safe for allergy – sufferers. **ALLERGY**
17. Bad breath or halitosis is also called breath. **AGREE**
18. Although modular prostheses are commercially available to meet requirements in most limb salvage surgeries, solutions are still needed. **CUSTOM**
19. Fortunately, my stay at the maternity ward was quite **EVENT.**
20. Formats of all charts have been last year. **STANDARD**
21. in case of titanic posts is fast and just excellent, don't worry, the bone will completely join with an implant in 6 months . **OSSA**
22. In pathology, invasion, abbreviated PNI, refers to cancer spreading to the space surrounding a nerve. **NERVE**
23. Patients who abuse tobacco should be counseled on smoking **CEASE**
24. A stroke occurs when a blood vessel ruptures and blood accumulates in the tissue around the rupture. **HAEMORRHAGE**

