



BOSTON REED COLLEGE

English Assessment

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English Assessment

DIRECTIONS: Read the article about generic drugs to answer the next two questions.

GENERIC DRUGS

Most prescription drugs have two names: their brand name and their generic chemical name. It's the same as the difference between *Kleenex* (the brand name) and facial tissue (the generic description of the product). A generic drug is one that is not protected by a trademark, so it can be sold under different brand names or its generic name.

Since general drugs are not as widely advertised as their trade name counterparts, they are generally less expensive. The Federal Trade Commission reports that consumers could save more than \$400 million a year by purchasing generic drugs whenever possible.

Generic drugs are approved by the federal government. In order for any drug to be approved for general distribution, whether under a brand name or as a generic, a drug company must demonstrate the safety and effectiveness of the drug to the Food and Drug Administration.

1. Which of the following statements best describes generic drugs?

- A. They are widely advertised
- B. They are generally more expensive than brand name drugs
- C. They are generally less expensive than brand name drugs
- D. They are not government approved

2. According to the article, what can you do to save money on prescription drugs?

- A. Buy brand name drugs
- B. Buy generic drugs
- C. Buy trademark protected drugs
- D. Buy federally approved drugs

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English Assessment

DIRECTIONS: Read the label from a bleach bottle to answer the next question.

IMPORTANT: Do not use chlorine bleach in combination with ammonia or other household chemicals, toilet bowl cleaners and rust removers, since, if such mixing occurs, hazardous gases may be released. Avoid transfer to food or beverage containers. Avoid contamination of food.

WARNING: Will irritate skin and eyes. Harmful if swallowed. **Not for personal use.** Do not get on skin or in eyes. If splashed in eyes or on skin, flood with water for 15 minutes. Call Physician. If taken internally, give milk, or bread soaked in milk, followed by cooking oil. Call Physician

Add 1/4 cup bleach per 1 gal. of water to dilute.



3. According to the label, what may happen if bleach is mixed with ammonia?
- A. Hazardous gases might be released
 - B. An explosion may occur
 - C. A diluted mixture is made
 - D. Floors will be cleaner

4. What liquid should be used to dilute the bleach?
- A. Household cleaner
 - B. Ammonia
 - C. Toilet bowl cleaner
 - D. Water

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English Assessment

DIRECTIONS: Read the warning label to answer the next question.

ABILITY TO OPERATE MOTOR VEHICLE
OR MACHINERY MAY BE IMPAIRED
WHEN TAKEN ALONE OR WITH ANYTHING
CONTAINING ALCOHOL. WARNING IF
DROWSINESS OCCURS DO NOT DRIVE.



5. **When is the best time to take these pills?**

- A. When not planning to drive
- B. While operating machinery
- C. While taking alcohol
- D. When drowsiness occurs

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English Assessment

DIRECTIONS: Read the information and study the chart to answer the next two questions.

VACCINES FOR CHILDREN					
You can protect your children from some diseases. There are many vaccines which will protect your child's health. Vaccines make the body able to fight off diseases. They protect your child from certain diseases. You can take your child to a doctor or your local health clinic to get vaccines. The chart shows the best ages to vaccinate your child.					
AGE	DIPHTHERIA PERTUSSIS TETANUS	POLIO	MEASLES	RUBELLA	MUMPS
2 MONTHS	X	X			
4 MONTHS	X	X			
6 MONTHS	X	X			
15 MONTHS			X	X	X
18 MONTHS	X	X			
4-6 YEARS	X	X			

6. At what age should your child get their last polio vaccine?

- A. 6 months
- B. 15 months
- C. 18 months
- D. 4-6 years

7. How many different vaccines should your child get?

- A. 3 vaccines
- B. 4 vaccines
- C. 5 vaccines
- D. 6 vaccines

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English Assessment

DIRECTIONS: Read the article about coping with stress to answer the next two questions.

COPING WITH STRESS

Stress is strain and effort caused by the wear and tear of life. People in everyday work are usually under some stress. Stress can be very harmful. Harmful stress, such as worrying about bills, home problems, illness, etc. may have damaging side effects and can even shorten life.

Some good tips to help you cope with stress are:

1. Balance work with play. Take time to have some fun.
2. Get away from your problems, even for just a few minutes.
3. Learn to slow down. Do nothing at all a few minutes every day.
4. Get enough sleep and rest.
5. When you get angry or upset, get busy and do something not related to your anger.
6. Talk out your troubles with a friend, someone in your family, or your doctor.
7. Learn to accept what you cannot change.
8. Talk to your doctor before you take medicine for stress.
9. Go to your doctor and have regular checkups.

8. According to the article, which of the following is a good tip for coping with stress?

- A. Concentrate on home problems
- B. Get angry or upset
- C. Keep your problems to yourself
- D. Balance work with play

9. Before taking medicine for stress, what does the article suggest you should do?

- A. Learn to slow down
- B. Talk to a doctor
- C. Concentrate on your problems
- D. Balance work with play

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English Assessment

DIRECTIONS: Read the medical history form to answer the next two questions.

MEDICAL HISTORY

1. Name (Please print) _____
Last Middle First
2. Address _____
Street and Number City State Zip
3. Are you now or have you been under medical care within the past year? (Answer yes or no. If yes, describe the kind of care you are receiving or did receive.) _____

4. Do you have any physical disorder that might prevent you from taking part in strenuous work activity? (Answer yes or no. If yes, explain.) _____

5. Are you now or have you been under the care of a mental health professional? (Answer yes or no. If yes, describe the kind of care you are receiving or did receive.) _____

6. Have you ever had a major operation? (Answer yes or no. If yes, explain.) _____

7. Have you been protected by inoculation or vaccination against (Answer yes or no):
diphtheria _____ polio _____ typhoid _____
8. Are you subject to (Answer yes or no):
headaches _____ fainting spells _____ nosebleeds _____ tonsillitis _____
9. Have you ever had (Answer yes or no. If yes, briefly explain on line 10 below.):

hay fever	—	skin rashes	—	joint pains	—	scarlet fever	—
measles	—	polio	—	typhoid fever	—	mumps	—
heart trouble	—	chicken pox	—	asthma	—	ear trouble	—
diphtheria	—	eye trouble	—	diabetes	—	sinus trouble	—
drug reactions	—	epilepsy	—	allergies	—	pneumonia	—
10. _____
11. Applicant's signature _____

10. Where on the medical history form should you explain that you had a major operation?

- A. Line 6
- B. Line 5
- C. Line 4
- D. Line 3

11. Where on the medical history form should you explain that you have been under the care of a mental health professional?

- A. Line 3
- B. Line 5
- C. Line 6
- D. Line 8

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English Assessment

DIRECTIONS: Read the article about first-aid kits to answer the next three questions.

FIRST AID-KIT

Be ready for emergencies. Collect first-aid supplies now, before you need them. Keep them in a covered box such as a tool box. Label it "First-Aid Kit." Label everything in the kit clearly and indicate what it is used for. Include a copy of a first-aid handbook. Don't lock the box. Keep the box out of reach of small children.

Checklist of Supplies

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | Sterile gauze dressings, 4 x 4 inches, individually wrapped, for cleaning and covering wounds | 10. | Bottle of ipecac syrup to induce vomiting |
| 2. | Roll of gauze bandage, two inches wide, for bandaging sterile dressings over wounds, etc. | 11. | Container of powdered, activated charcoal to absorb swallowed poisons |
| 3. | Box of assorted adhesive dressing (Band-Aid, Curad or similar products) | 12. | Box of baking soda |
| 4. | Roll of absorbent cotton | 13. | Small bottle of aromatic spirits of ammonia |
| 5. | Roll of inch-wide adhesive tape | 14. | Pair of scissors |
| 6. | Pint bottle of sterile saline solution (one level teaspoonful salt to one pint of boiled water) | 15. | Pair of tweezers |
| 7. | Mild antiseptic for minor wounds | 16. | Packet of needles |
| 8. | Tube of petroleum jelly | 17. | Sharp knife or packet of stiff-backed razor blades |
| 9. | Bottle of calamine lotion for sunburn, insect bites, rashes etc. | 18. | Medicine (eye) dropper |
| | | 19. | Measuring cup |
| | | 20. | Oral thermometer |
| | | 21. | Rectal thermometer |
| | | 22. | Hot-water bottle |
| | | 23. | Ice bag |
| | | 24. | Box of wooden safety matches |
| | | 25. | Flashlight |

12. What would you write on a bottle of syrup of ipecac?

- A. To stop vomiting
- B. To prevent vomiting
- C. To cause vomiting
- D. To cure vomiting

13. Where is the best place to keep the first-aid kit?

- A. In a locked closet
- B. On a high shelf
- C. Under the sink
- D. In the children's room

14. What do you do with antiseptic?

- A. Clean wounds
- B. Kill insects
- C. Apply to skin rashes
- D. Prevent sunburn

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English Assessment

DIRECTIONS: Read the article about Medicare to answer the next three questions.

MEDICARE

Medicare is a Federal health insurance program for people 65 or older and certain disabled people. It is run by the Health Care Financing Administration. Local Social Security Administration offices take applications for Medicare and provide information about the program.

Medicare has two parts: hospital insurance and medical insurance. Hospital insurance can help pay for inpatient hospital care, inpatient care in a skilled nursing facility, and home health care. Medical insurance can help pay for medically necessary doctor's services, outpatient hospital services, and a number of other medical services and supplies that are not covered by the hospital insurance part of Medicare. Medical insurance also can pay for home health services.

15. What does Medicare hospital insurance pay for?

- A. Inpatient hospital care
- B. Medically necessary doctor's services
- C. To cause vomiting
- D. To cure vomiting

16. Medicare is for people 65 and older. Which of the following people also qualify for Medicare?

- A. Social Security employees
- B. People without health insurance
- C. Certain disabled people
- D. Federal Employees

17. Which part of Medicare insurance pays for outpatient hospital services?

- A. Hospital insurance
- B. Nursing facility insurance
- C. Home health-care insurance
- D. Medical insurance

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DIRECTIONS; Study the meanings of the words below to answer the next three questions.

ALLERGY – A sickness caused by being close to things (like dust, fur, pollen).

BACTERIA – Very small living things, some of which cause disease.

GERIATRICS – The medical treatment and care of elderly people.

MEDICATION – A medical substance or drug; treatment with medicine.

PEDIATRICS – The medical treatment or study of children.

RADIOLOGY – Study of radiant energy: X-rays.

SPECIMEN – A sample of something taken for testing or study.

THERAPY – The treatment of a disease of the body or mind.

18. **A person over the age of 65 needs to call a doctor who specialized in the care of older people. Which special doctor would this person call?**

- A. Geriatricist
- B. Radiologist
- C. Pediatrician
- D. Allergist

19. **Before surgery, blood will be taken from patient for study in the laboratory. What is the nurse asked to do?**

- A. Give some therapy
- B. Take a medication
- C. Use an antiseptic
- D. Take a specimen

20. **A patient has measles and must be kept away from other patients and visitors. What is this called?**

- A. Pediatrics
- B. Isolation
- C. Medication
- D. Therapy

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DIRECTIONS: Refer to the following medical chart to answer the next three questions.

HEAT-RELATED ILLNESSES

ILLNESSES	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Heat Exhaustion	<p>Early signs are thirst, exhaustion, and weakness. Blood pressure drops, and the person feels dizzy.</p> <p>Person usually perspires (sweats) a lot, and body temperature drops below normal.(Body feels cold; skin feels clammy.)</p> <p>More advanced stage, occurring when dehydration (large loss of body fluids) is accompanied by loss of salt; involves nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.</p>	<p>Drink fluids. Lie down in a cool place, but do not get chilled. Place a blanket over yourself to keep warm if necessary.</p> <p>In more advanced stage, call your doctor.</p>
Heatstroke (sometimes called sunstroke)	<p>Body temperature rises; sweating stops. Headache and dizziness occur. Person is irritable. Rapid heartbeat is another early symptom. (Later the pulse becomes weak)</p> <p>The face becomes flushed (red), and the skin becomes hot and dry.</p> <p>A coma (the body loses consciousness) may develop.</p>	<p>Immediate treatment by a doctor.</p> <p>(The high body temperature must be brought down as quickly as possible. The person is often put in a bathtub of cold water until the temperature drops to about 102°.)</p>

21. You are with a friend who comes down with heatstroke. Which of the following would be the best thing to do?

- A. Call a doctor
- B. Tell the friend to rest
- C. Give the friend something cold to drink
- D. Give the friend something hot to drink

22. Which of the following may be a symptom of heat exhaustion?

- A. Body temperature drops below normal
- B. A feeling of exhaustion
- C. A feeling of thirst
- D. All of the above

23. According to the chart, which of the following is true?

- A. Heatstroke and heat exhaustion are the same illness
- B. Heat stroke and sunstroke are the same illness
- C. Heat exhaustion is usually a more serious illness than heatstroke
- D. Both heatstroke and heat exhaustion should rarely be treated by a doctor

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DIRECTIONS: Read the handwashing procedures to answer the next two questions.

HOSPITAL HANDWASHING PROCEDURES

Turn on the water and adjust the temperature.

Wet hands with fingertips pointed downward.

Apply soap to hands and wrists.

Rub hands in a circular motion, washing fingers by interlacing back and forth between each other.

Use a nail brush if necessary. If none is available, rub fingernails on palms of hands.

Rinse hands from the wrist to the fingers with fingertips pointed downward.

Dry hands with a paper towel.

Turn off faucet with a paper towel.
(The faucet IS always considered dirty.)

Throw the paper towel into the wastebasket.

Proper handwashing is the single most effective method of stopping the spread of infection.



24. **Why should a paper towel be used to turn off the faucet?**

- A. Because the hands are wet
- B. Because water can be added
- C. Because the faucet might be dirty
- D. Because the faucet must be left clean

25. **In what position are the hands for proper washing?**

- A. Palms of hands upwards
- B. Wrists up
- C. Fingernails on palms
- D. Fingertips downward