

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



مراجعة امتحانية اختياري من متعدد نموذج ثاني

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف الثاني عشر ← علوم صحية ← الفصل الثالث ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2024-05-26 16:51:17

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التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر



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HEALTH SCIENCES

GRADE / 12

M.R/ AHMED ABD ELHAMID

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Q.1: Many people with severe allergies carry _____ with them in case they suffer from anaphylaxis.

- a. an adrenaline auto-injector
- b. an injection of insulin
- c. a sugary drink
- d. a first aid kit

Q.2: What temperature should food be cooked to in order to destroy dangerous bacteria and ensure it is safe to eat?

- a. 5°C
- b. 54°C
- c. 70°C
- d. 37°C

Q.3: When a drug enters the body, which part of the cell does it react with?

- a. The receptor
- b. The effector
- c. The nucleus
- d. The cell wall

Q.4: What is the rule for cooling hot food, such as rice, before storing it in the fridge?

- a. Cool it at room temperature until the steam no longer rises from it
- b. Leave it to cool at room temperature for at least five hours
- c. Put it in the fridge as soon as it is cooked
- d. Cool it in the freezer for 20 minutes

Q.5: Creams, gels and ointments are usually administered by which route of drug administration?

- a. Oral
- b. Topical
- c. Intravenous
- d. Intramuscular

Q.6: What is the difference between cleaning and sanitising?

- a. Cleaning removes dirt and crumbs, sanitising kills germs
- b. Cleaning kills germs, sanitising removes dirt and crumbs
- c. There is no difference between cleaning and sanitising
- d. Sanitising is always done before cleaning kitchen equipment

Q.7: A doctor has told you that you will receive the COVID-19 vaccine using the IM route of drug administration. What does this mean?

- a. You will receive an intramuscular injection
- b. You will receive an intravenous injection
- c. You will receive a subcutaneous injection
- d. All of the above

Q.8: What four conditions do bacteria need to grow?

- a. Time, warmth, food and water
- b. Time, cold, darkness and dryness
- c. Warmth, dryness, water and food
- d. Water, food, darkness and cold

Q.9: A doctor prescribed 500mg of a drug that is available in a stock strength of 250mg. How many tablets are needed?

Calculate this using the basic formula: Prescribed dose ÷ stock strength = number of tablets needed.

- a. 250
- b. 2
- c. 50
- d. 750

Q.10: Which route of drug administration involves placing the medicine under the tongue?

- a. Sublingual
- b. Buccal
- c. Topical
- d. Parenteral

Q.11: What can cause antibiotic resistance?

- a. When a patient does not use antibiotics to treat a bacterial infection
- b. When a patient takes all of the antibiotics they have been prescribed in the correct way
- c. When a patient stops taking their prescribed antibiotics as soon as their symptoms improve
- d. When a patient experiences mild side-effects from taking antibiotics

Q.12: How should you reheat soup so that it is safe to eat?

- a. Boil the soup and allow it to remain boiling for one minute
- b. Put the soup on low heat for one minute
- c. It is not safe to reheat soup
- d. Boil the soup and allow it to remain boiling for ten minutes

Q.13: A patient's prescription reads: Amoxicillin, 1tsp, PO, bid x10 days. What does this mean?

- a. Take one teaspoon of Amoxicillin, by mouth, twice a day for ten days
- b. Take one tablet of Amoxicillin, topically, twice a day for ten days
- c. Take one gram of Amoxicillin, three times a day, after meals, every day for ten days
- d. Take one teaspoon of Amoxicillin, intravenously, after meals for ten days

Q.14: Which of the following is an example of a generic name for an NSAID?

- a. Paracetamol
- b. Ibuprofen
- c. Amoxicillin
- d. Penicillin

Q.15: What is cross contaminaton?

- a. When bacteria moves onto food from equipment, people or other food
- b. When bacteria gets destroyed due to cooking to high temperatures
- c. When food is frozen so bacteria become inactive and cannot multiply
- d. When cooked food is left to rest for one hour before being put in the fridge

Q.16: Which of the following is an illness-causing bacteria that is commonly found in food?

- a. Listeria
- b. Hysteria
- c. Mysteria
- d. Criteria

Q.17: Which of the following can be treated by NSAIDs but cannot be treated by painkillers?

- a. Fever
- b. Swelling
- c. Arthritis
- d. Headaches

Q.18: What is the role of a research pharmacist?

- a. To work in hospitals with doctors and nurses
- b. To develop new drugs
- c. To teach pharmacy to university students
- d. To send medicines to people who are at home

Q.19: In pharmacokinetics, where the medicine goes in the body is called _____.

- a. absorption
- b. distribution
- c. metabolism
- d. excretion

Q.20: In which of the following cases should antibiotics be prescribed?

- a. A bacterial infection that could spread if it is not treated
- b. A viral infection that spreads easily
- c. A medical emergency such as a heart attack
- d. All of the above

Q.21: A severe allergic reaction is called _____.

- a. anaphylaxis
- b. lactose intolerance
- c. gluten intolerance
- d. adrenaline

Q.22: The doctor prescribed a 500mg dose of solution. It is available in a stock strength of 250mg/5ml. How much solution is needed? Calculate this using the formula: Desired dose ÷ stock strength x stock volume = amount of solution needed.

- a. 5ml
- b. 10ml
- c. 250ml
- d. 50ml

Q.23: Why should you never wash raw chicken?

- a. Washing it will change the taste
- b. Washing it will kill all bacteria
- c. Washing it will cause it to cook faster than normal
- d. Washing it will spread bacteria around the kitchen

Q.24: Which of the following is a characteristic of a food intolerance?

- a. A small amount of food can cause a reaction
- b. It is usually not life-threatening
- c. A reaction happens every time the food is eaten
- d. A reaction happens suddenly after eating the food

Q.25: Sara made a salad but she did not wash the lettuce before preparing her meal. She developed a foodborne illness within 24 hours. Which type of cross-contamination caused Sara to become ill?

- a. Food-to-food
- b. Equipment-to-food
- c. People-to-food
- d. Water-to-food

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