ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

# Vocabulary Test About DRUGS Choose The Right Answer MCQ Exercise 82

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| 1 | **A** | 2 | **A** | 3 | **D** | 4 | **A** | 5 | **C** | 6 | **A** | 7 | **D** | 8 | **D** | 9 | **C** | 10 | **A** |
| 11 | **D** | 12 | **B** | 13 | **B** | 14 | **D** | 15 | **C** | 16 | **C** | 17 | **C** | 18 | **A** | 19 | **A** | 20 | **C** |

## Explanations

**1.** The nurse put a _____ on the wound.
✓ **A) bandage**
A **bandage** is a strip of material put round a wound to protect it. **Cloth**, **material** and **towel** are general words for fabric, not medical items.

**2.** Take two of these _____ three times a day after meals.
✓ **A) capsules**
**Capsules** are small containers of medicine that you swallow, so you can 'take two' of them. A **prescription** is the doctor's written order for medicine, not the medicine itself.

**3.** Illness can be stopped before it happens by means of _____.
✓ **D) vaccines**
**Vaccines** protect people from a disease before they catch it, so they stop illness 'before it happens'. **Therapy** and **after-care** are treatments given after someone is already ill.

**4.** If you've got a headache, why don't you take a _____ of aspirin?
✓ **A) couple**
**A couple of** means 'two or a few': **take a couple of aspirin**. **A pair of** is used for things that come in twos, like shoes or scissors, not tablets.

**5.** Can you _____ a good pill against airsickness?
✓ **C) recommend**
**Recommend** means to say that something is good and suitable for someone: **Can you recommend a good pill?** Not **commend**, which means to praise someone formally, and **advise** is normally followed by a person or **on** (**advise someone**, **advise on something**).

**6.** The _____ is a teaspoonful, to be taken three times a day. You must not exceed it.
✓ **A) dose**
A **dose** is the amount of medicine you take at one time, and you must not **exceed the dose**. **Quantity** and **measure** are general words and are not used in medical instructions like this.

**7.** Barbiturates are drugs which are often used in the _____ of emotional disorders.
✓ **D) treatment**
**Treatment** is the medical care given for an illness: **used in the treatment of**. Not **cure**, which means making an illness go away completely and is usually followed by **for** (**a cure for cancer**).

**8.** Many herbs are well known for their healing _____.
✓ **D) properties**
**Properties** are the natural qualities of something; **healing properties** is a fixed collocation. **Contents** means what is inside something, not its qualities.

**9.** The doctor prescribed tablets to help _____ the pain.
✓ **C) relieve**
**Relieve the pain** means to make pain less strong; it is the usual collocation. Not **rid**, which needs a person and **of** (**rid someone of something**), and **calm** is used for people or nerves, not pain.

**10.** Keep that _____ chemical away from children.
✓ **A) deadly**
**Deadly** means able to kill: **a deadly chemical**, **a deadly poison**. Not **deathly**, which means 'like death' and is used in phrases such as **deathly silence** or **deathly pale**.

**11.** The doctor gave me some _____ for my rheumatism.
✓ **D) pills**
**Pills** are small tablets of medicine you swallow, suitable for rheumatism. **Lozenges**, **pastilles** and a **gargle** are used for a sore throat, not joint pain.

**12.** As the drug took _____ the patient became quieter.
✓ **B) effect**
**Take effect** is a fixed phrase meaning 'start to work': **As the drug took effect...** The other nouns do not combine with **take** in this meaning.

**13.** It's time to take another _____ of medicine.
✓ **B) dose**
A **dose** is the amount of medicine taken at one time: **another dose of medicine**. Not **spoon**: you would need **spoonful** for the amount.

**14.** The effects of the anaesthetic used for the operation take quite a time to _____ off.
✓ **D) wear**
**Wear off** is a phrasal verb meaning that an effect slowly disappears: **The anaesthetic wears off. Turn off** and **give off** have different meanings (switch off; produce smell or heat).

**15.** One way to get rid of hiccups is to _____ your breath for as long as possible.
✓ **C) hold**
**Hold your breath** means to stop breathing for a short time. Not **catch your breath**, which means to start breathing normally again after running or a shock.

**16.** She's suffering from a _____ of iron and needs to take a course of tablets.
✓ **C) deficiency**
A **deficiency** is a lack of something the body needs: **a deficiency of iron**, **vitamin deficiency**. Not **deficit**, which means the amount by which money or a total is too small, e.g. **a budget deficit**.

**17.** After his illness, the doctor gave him medicine to _____ another attack.
✓ **C) prevent**
**Prevent** means to stop something from happening: **prevent another attack**. Not **recover**, which is what a person does after an illness (**recover from**), and it cannot take **attack** as an object.

**18.** You'll feel better after you've taken a _____ of cough medicine.
✓ **A) dose**
**A dose of cough medicine** is the amount you take at one time. **Helping** and **portion** are used for food, and a **ration** is a fixed amount allowed to each person, for example in wartime.

**19.** Take the tablets twice a day _____ in two tablespoons of water.
✓ **A) dissolved**
**Dissolve** means to mix a solid into a liquid so that it disappears: **tablets dissolved in water**. Not **melted**, which means turned into liquid by heat, like ice or butter.

**20.** The medicine he takes can only _____ the pain. It cannot get rid of it completely.
✓ **C) relieve**
**Relieve** means to make pain less strong without removing it completely, which matches the second sentence. Not **heal**, which is used for wounds or people, not pain, and **remedy** and **solve** are used for problems or situations.

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