ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Vocabulary Test About HEALTH Choose The Right Answer MCQ Exercise 87

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Explanations

1. The doctor told me he could _____ nothing wrong with my health.
✔ **B) find**
We say **find nothing wrong** when a check shows no problem: **The mechanic found nothing wrong with the car. Obtain** means get something, usually with effort, so it doesn't fit here.

2. He applied for a week's _____ to look after the children while his wife was in hospital.
✔ **A) leave**
Leave is official time off work that you ask your employer for, e.g. **sick leave** or **a week's leave**. Not **vacation**, because it means a holiday, not time off for family duties, and we don't **apply for a vacation** in this sense.

3. There were thirty _____ waiting in the doctor's surgery.
✔ **C) patients**
People who see a doctor are **patients**. **Clients** use the services of lawyers or banks, and **customers** buy things in shops.

4. The old nurse was able to _____ her master only by the mark on his arm.
✔ **C) recognise**
To **recognise** someone is to know who they are because you have seen them before. Here the nurse knew her master by the mark on his arm. Not **notice**, which means just see something, not know who someone is.

5. Short sight can be _____ by the use of suitable glasses.
✔ **A) corrected**
We **correct** an eyesight problem with glasses or lenses: **Glasses correct short sight.** They don't make the eyes better, so **improved** is weaker, and **fixed** is too informal for eyesight.

6. She prides herself _____ never having had a day off sick.
✔ **D) on**
The fixed pattern is **pride yourself on** something / doing something, meaning be proud of it. Don't confuse it with **be proud of**: **She is proud of her record.**

7. The patient was fit enough to _____ and take some nourishment a few hours after the operation.
✔ **C) sit up**
To **sit up** is to move from lying to sitting, for example in bed. A patient sits up to eat. Not **stand up**, because a patient wouldn't usually eat standing a few hours after an operation.

8. You must _____ a rest after that long walk.
✔ **D) take**
The collocation is **take a rest** (or **have a rest**). We don't say **make a rest**.

9. Whenever there's a flu _____, doctors are kept very busy.
✔ **B) outbreak**
An **outbreak** is the sudden start of a disease that spreads to many people: **a flu outbreak**. **Breakout** means an escape, for example from prison.

10. Can you please _____ an appointment for me to see Dr Wilson?
✔ **C) make**
The usual collocation is **make an appointment** (you can also **book** one). Not **take**, because we don't say **take an appointment** in standard British English.

11. A walk in the fresh air will _____.
✔ **B) do you good**
Do someone good means make them feel better or healthier: **A holiday will do you good.** We don't say **make you good** or **better you** with this meaning.

12. The new form of treatment will have to be _____ under laboratory conditions before it is applied generally.
✔ **D) tested**
New treatments are **tested** to check that they work and are safe. Not **experimented**, because **experiment** needs **on** or **with** (**experiment with a treatment**) and can't be used like this in the passive.

13. The _____ of his death were highly suspicious.
✔ **A) circumstances**
Circumstances are the facts and conditions around an event: **the circumstances of his death**. **Conditions** refers to the state of things, like weather or working conditions, not the details of one event.

14. If you'd like to take a seat in the waiting room till the doctor can see you, you'll find plenty of magazines to _____.
✔ **A) browse through**
To **browse through** a magazine is to turn the pages and read bits of it in a relaxed way, which is what people do while waiting. Not **refer to**, which means look at something to find specific information.

15. It's a good idea to see your doctor regularly for _____.
✔ **B) a check-up**
A **check-up** is a general medical examination to make sure you are healthy. Not **a control**, which is a common mistake from other languages.

16. Mary had to be taken to hospital after her _____.
✔ **A) accident**
An **accident** is an unexpected event in which someone gets hurt, such as a car accident. **Occurrence** and **happening** are any events, and a **dilemma** is a difficult choice.

17. The staff at the hospital were well _____ to deal with the epidemic.
✔ **C) equipped**
Well equipped to do something means having the tools, training or skills needed for it. Not **capable**, because it takes **of** (**capable of dealing**), not **to**.

18. It's _____ for you to have an immediate operation.
✔ **D) essential**
The pattern **It's essential for someone to do something** means it is absolutely necessary. **Certain** and **definite** don't fit the pattern **It's ... for you to**.

19. An ambulance must have priority as it usually has to deal with some kind of _____.
✔ **C) emergency**
An **emergency** is a sudden dangerous situation that needs immediate help, and ambulances deal with emergencies. Not **urgency**, which is the quality of being urgent, not an event.

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