ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Vocabulary Test About SYMPTOMS Choose The Correct Answer MCQ Exercise 100

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Explanations

1. You should put your hand in front of your mouth when you _____.
✔ **D) yawn**
To **yawn** means to open your mouth wide because you are tired or bored, so it is polite to cover your mouth. You **sniff** through your nose and **snore** while you are asleep.

2. Six people were overcome by _____ from a container in the laboratory.
✔ **A) fumes**
Fumes are strong, harmful gases or smoke, and people can be **overcome by fumes**. **Odours** are just smells and do not usually make people lose consciousness.

3. She has been working so hard she feels quite _____.
✔ **C) exhausted**
Exhausted means extremely tired, which is the result of working very hard. **Dull** means boring or not bright, not tired.

4. The dog was in a terrible _____ when we found it.
✔ **A) condition**
In a terrible condition describes the bad physical state of a person or animal. We don't say **in a terrible illness** or **in a terrible sickness**.

5. His illness made him _____ of concentration.
✔ **A) incapable**
Incapable of + noun or -ing means not able to do something: **incapable of concentration**. Not **unable**, because it is followed by **to** + verb (**unable to concentrate**), not **of**.

6. I felt a sharp _____ when I put my hand in the boiling water.
✔ **C) pain**
A sharp pain is a sudden, strong pain, for example from a burn. Not **ache**, because an ache is a dull, continuous pain, so we don't say **a sharp ache**.

7. If you have got measles, your body is covered in _____.
✔ **D) spots**
Spots are small red marks on the skin caused by illnesses such as measles. **Freckles** are small brown marks that some people naturally have, often from the sun.

8. Every time she eats shellfish, she comes out in _____.
✔ **D) a rash**
Come out in a rash means that red, itchy patches suddenly appear on your skin, often because of an allergy. Not **an itch**, because you **have** an itch; you don't **come out in** one.

9. The baby is very fretful: he must be _____ some teeth.
✔ **A) cutting**
A baby **cuts** teeth when new teeth grow through the gums, which often makes babies unhappy and **fretful**. **Grinding** your teeth means rubbing them together.

10. There is a small hard _____ on my wrist. I think I'd better see the doctor.
✔ **B) lump**
A **lump** is a small, hard, raised area on or under the skin. A new lump can be a reason to see a doctor. A **bruise** is a blue or purple mark, not something hard. A **blister** is a soft bubble of liquid under the skin.

11. I have a bad cold, and have lost all _____ of smell.
✔ **C) sense**
The **sense of smell** is your ability to smell, and a bad cold can make you **lose your sense of smell**. Not **scent**, because a scent is a pleasant smell, not the ability to smell.

12. He _____ from rheumatism.
✔ **C) suffers**
We **suffer from** an illness: **He suffers from rheumatism. Hurt**, **pain** and **trouble** are not followed by **from** in this way.

13. Women seem able to _____ pain better than men.
✔ **A) bear**
To **bear pain** means to accept or put up with it. Not **support**, because **support** means hold up or help, not put up with pain.

14. I couldn't go to the party because of a _____ cold.
✔ **C) sudden**
A **sudden** cold is one that starts quickly and unexpectedly. **Fast** and **hurried** describe speed or actions, not illnesses.

15. He fell heavily and was immediately conscious of _____ pain in his right arm.
✔ **A) acute**
Acute pain is very severe, sharp pain, for example after a fall. Not **strong**, because English uses **severe**, **sharp** or **acute pain** rather than **strong pain**.

16. Left on his back, an unconscious casualty may _____ in his own vomit.
✓ **A) drown**
The fixed first-aid phrase is **drown in your own vomit**: liquid blocks the airway, so an unconscious person should not be left on their back. Not **suffocate**, because we say **suffocate** or **choke on** something, not **suffocate in** it.

17. I have a _____ headache.
✓ **D) splitting**
A splitting headache is a very bad headache that feels as if your head is breaking apart. It is a fixed expression; the other adjectives do not go with **headache**.

18. Her sister's _____ kept me awake for half the night.
✓ **B) coughing**
Coughing is a noisy sound, so it can keep other people awake at night. **Swallowing** is usually silent.

19. His stomach began to _____ because of the bad food he had eaten.
✓ **A) ache**
Ache as a verb means to hurt with a continuous dull pain: **My stomach aches.** Not **pain** or **harm**, because these are not used as verbs in this way. **Be hurt** is passive and means someone injured you.

20. You can die from breathing the _____ from a car engine for too long.
✓ **B) fumes**
Fumes are the harmful gases from a car engine (**exhaust fumes**), which can kill if you breathe them for too long. Not **smoke**, because smoke comes from something burning and is not the usual word for car engine gases.

21. He says he has got _____ in his stomach.
✓ **C) pains**
We say **have (got) pains in** a part of the body: **pains in his stomach**. Not **aches**, because with the stomach we use the compound **stomach ache** instead.

22. I've got such a _____ throat I'm sure I must be going to have a cold.
✓ **D) sore**
A sore throat is a painful throat, a common sign of a cold. Not **hurt**, because it is a verb or past participle and is not used before a noun this way.

23. Your knee is red, hot and swollen. I think you should see a doctor about that _____.
✓ **C) inflammation**
An **inflammation** is a part of the body that is red, hot, swollen and painful, as the first sentence describes. A **belch** is a noise from the stomach through the mouth, and a **freckle** is a small brown mark on the skin.

24. I'm not really ill, but I have a _____ headache.
✓ **C) slight**
A slight headache is a small, not serious headache, matching **I'm not really ill**. Not **weak**, because **weak** does not collocate with **headache**.

25. Colour-blind people often find it difficult to _____ between blue and green.
✓ **C) distinguish**
Distinguish between A and B means see the difference between them. Not **compare** or **separate**, because they are not normally followed by **between** in this meaning.

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