

أسئلة تدريبية حول الوحدات التاسعة والعاشره بدون حل المسار العام



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

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

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 23:52:06 2025-04-01

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب ا اختبارات الكترونية ا اختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
علوم صحية:

إعداد: Shkour Fatima

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثاني عشر والمادة علوم صحية في الفصل الثالث

حل أسئلة الامتحان النهائي المسار العام	1
حل أوراق عمل الوحدات التاسعة والعاشره والحادية عشرة	2
حل تدريبات امتحانية نهاية الفصل المسار العام	3
حل مذكرة مراجعة امتحانية وفق الهيكل الوزاري المسار العام	4
حل مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري المسار المتقدم	5

Unit 9 questions

teacher :fatima shkour

1-What is the meaning of the prefix 'pharma-' in the word 'pharmacology'?

(A) The study of (B) The use of (C) Diagnosing (D) Drugs

2- Which principal of pharmacology is the study of what the drug does to the body?

(A) Pharmacokinetics (B) Pharmacodynamics (C) Excipients (D) Absorption

3-Which principal of pharmacology is the study of what the body does to the drug ?

(A)Pharmacokinetics (B)Pharmacodynamics (C)Excipients (D)Absorption

4- Injections are the most common _____ route of drug administration.

(A) Parenteral (B) oral (C) topical (D) buccal

5- What abbreviation is used to identify the intravenous route of drug administration?

(A) IV (B) IM (C) EV (D) IS

6- What is the name given to the healthcare professional specialised in preparing, storing and providing medicine?

(A) Pharmacy (B) Pharmacology (C) Pharmacist (D) Physician

7- Which route of drug administration involves applying a cream or a gel directly on the area that needs to be treated, for example on the skin?

(A) Sublingual (B) Buccal (C) Topical (D) Oral

8 - Medicines that destroy or slow the growth of disease-causing bacteria are called _____.

(A) antihistamines (B) paracetamol (C) antibiotics (D) anti-inflammatories

9- In pharmacy, the abbreviation Rx means _____.

(A) before meals (B) twice a day (C) by mouth (D) prescription

- 10- Mariam was prescribed capsules to be taken orally. How should oral medications be taken?

A. Topical B. Sublingual C. By mouth D. Parenteral

11- Calculate the number of tablets needed for the following prescription based on the formula given.

Prescribed dose ÷ Stock strength = Number of tablets needed

Dr Shaima prescribed a 50mg dose of a drug that comes in a stock strength of 25mg. How many tablets should be given to the patient?

A- 2 B- 3 C- 25 D- 50

12 - Calculate the amount of the solution that should be given to the patient using the following formula. Desired dose ÷ Stock strength x Stock volume = Amount of solution needed

Dr Latifa prescribed a 150mg dose of paracetamol solution. The solution is available in 250mg/5ml. How much liquid is needed per dose?

A- 2 B- 3 C- 6 D- 0.6

13 - Calculate the IV rate based on the following formula. Total IV Volume ÷ Time (hours) = ml administered per hour
90ml of fluid to be administered over a period of 3 hours. How much fluid should be administered per hour?

A- 30 B- 25 C- 90 D- 60

14 - Pharmacy is.....

A) the science of collecting, preparing and dispensing drugs

B) Pharmacy is the study of drug action and the effects that those drugs have on our body

C) all answers are correct

15- pharmacy combines

A) psychology and medical

B) medical science, chemistry and biology

16 - the masters of medicine, health and hygiene.....

A) allbert banadura

B) Asclepius and Hygeia.

C) Piaget

17- _____ is the science that studies everything related to drugs including what drugs are made of, how they work in the body, their effects and interactions

.(A)Psychology(B)Pharmacology(C)Biology(D)All of the options are correct

18-Most medicines have _____ added to them to make them **safer for use.**

(A)Excipients(B)Drugs(C)Metabolites(D)Sublingual

19- Which Latin abbreviation means “after meals”?

(A)Rx (B)bid (C)prn (D)pc

20- Your prescription has ‘PO ’written on it, which route of administration is this?

(A)Intravenous (B)By mouth (C)Topical(D)Intramuscula

21 - Which of the following **is a common** side effect of antibiotics?

(A)Upset stomach(B)Blood disorders(C)Kidney stones(D)Tachycardia

22- What is **medication error**?

- (A) When a patient takes the wrong medication
- (B) When a patient takes their medication at the wrong time
- (C) When a patient takes the wrong dose of medication
- (D) All of the options are correct

23- Fatima is a clinical pharmacist who specialises in **paediatrics**. What does her job involve?

- (A) Working in the community to provide mental health medications.
- (B) Working in a hospital to provide medications to cancer patients.
- (C) Working in a laboratory to create new medicines for infants and children.
- (D) Working in a hospital to provide medications to infants and children

24- Fatima is a clinical pharmacist who specialises in **Oncology patient**. What does her job involve?

- (A) Working in the community to provide mental health medications.
- (B) Working in a hospital to provide medications to cancer patients.
- (C) Working in a laboratory to create new medicines for infants and children.
- (D) Working in a hospital to provide medications to infants and children

25-Fatima is a clinical pharmacist who specialises in **psychplogy patient** .What does her job involve?

- (A)Working in the community to provide mental health medications.
- (B)Working in a hospital to provide medications to cancer patients.
- (C)Working in a laboratory to create new medicines for infants and children.
- (D)Working in a hospital to provide medications to infants and children

26- **Antibiotics** are administered by which route of administration?

- (A)Orally –by a tablet
- (B)Topically –by a cream
- (C)Parenteral –by an injection
- (D)All of the options are correct

27- Which level of response is being described :When a drug connects to a receptor and produces the maximum effect.

- (A)Full agonist(B)Partial agonist(C)Semi agonist(D)Antagonist

27-Read the following prescription and identify **how often** the person should take the medication .“Rx Dexamethasone 4mg, ii, PO, bid, cancer Sx”
(A)Once a day(B)Twice a day(C)When needed(D)Four times a day

28- The Latin abbreviation **'stat'** means _____.
(A)Before meals(B)After meals(C)As needed(D)Give now

29 - Which Latin abbreviation means **“before meal”**?
(A)Rx (B)bid (C)prn (D)ac

30 - Which Latin abbreviation means **“prescription”**?
(A)Rx (B)bid (C)prn (D)pc

31 - Which Latin abbreviation means **“twice a day”**?
(A)Rx (B)bid (C)prn (D)pc

32 - 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**

33- 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**

34- What is the role of a **clinical 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**

35- What is the role of **a home care** 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

36- What is the role of **a community** pharmacist?

- A) To work in hospitals with doctors and nurses
- B) who work in pharmacy where you would go to buy medicines
- C) To teach pharmacy to university students
- D) To send medicines to people who are at home

37- 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

38- 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**

39- 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**

40- Which route of drug administration involves placing the medicine under the tongue?

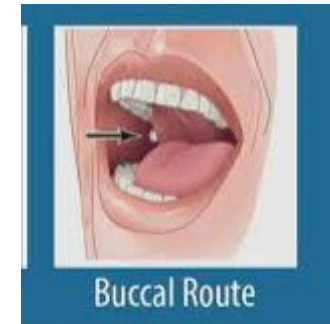
- a. Sublingual b. Buccal c. Topical d. Parenteral**



Figure 1: Sublingual drug delivery.[12]

41- Which route of drug administration involves placing the medicine between gum and cheek ?

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



42 - In pharmacokinetics, where the medicine goes in the body is called _____.

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

43 - In pharmacokinetics, where the medicine get into the body is called _____.

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

44- In pharmacokinetics, where the medicine remove the body is called _____.

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

45- Convert 120 seconds to minutes.

a. 1 minute b. 2 minutes c. 3 minutes d. 0.5 minutes

46- In pharmacy, which route of drug administration is known by the abbreviation 'TOP'?

- a. Topical**
- b. By mouth**
- c. On top of the tongue**
- d. Under the tongue**

47- The study of what the body does to a drug is called

_____.

a. pharmacokinetics b. pharmacodynamics c. painkiller d. pancreas

48- What is a common side effect of taking antibiotics?

a. Nausea b. Vomiting c. Upset stomach d. All of the above

49-Rashed has a **bacterial infection** that is unlikely to clear up without the use of medicine. Which drug group contains the medicine that Rashed should take?

a. Painkillers b. NSAIDs c. Antihistamines d. Antibiotics

50- What is an excipient?

- a. The result of a drug that is mixed with a medicine
- b. The chemical substance taken from a plant
- c. The substance that is added to a medicine to make it safe to use
- d. The oral route of administration

Unit 10 questions



1- What is cross contamination?

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

2- 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**

3- Khaled prepared dinner for his wife. He used the same knife and cutting board to prepare Mark raw chicken and to prepare the side salad. Both Khaled and his wife developed a foodborne illness within 24 hours. Which type of cross-contamination is this?

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

4- 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

5-Which of the following foods is high risk of contamination?

- a. Seafood b. Chocolate c. Bread d. All of the above

6- What is the temperature danger zone for food?

- a. -10°C b. 0-5°C c. 70-100°C d. 5-60°C

7- Another name for foodborne illness is _____

- a. food poisoning b. food allergy c. food intolerance d. food expiry

8- What is people-to-food cross contamination?

- a. When clean food comes into contact with contaminated food**
- b. When clean food comes into contact with unclean equipment**
- c. When clean food becomes contaminated by a person's sneeze**
- d. When raw food comes into contact with cooked food**

9-Which of the following is an ideal condition for bacteria to grow :

- A. Thawing frozen food in the fridge**
- B. Storing raw poultry at room temperature**
- C. Storing food in the fridge at 0 C**
- D. Sanitising cutting boards after they have been in contact with raw meat**

10- Bacteria grow by multiplying, they double every __ minutes.

- (A)5 (B)10 (C)15 (D)20**

11- Which of the following foods is high risk of contamination?

- (A)Eggs (B)Seafood (C)Rice (D)All of the above**

12- In which part of eggs do bacteria live?

(A)The white part(B)

The yolk (yellow part)

(C)The shell

(D)All of the options are correct

13- What isthe idealttemperature for bacteria to grow?

(A)5C

(B)0C

(C)37C

(D) 70C

14-Which of the following conditions do bacteria need to grow?

(A)Dry environment(B)Food (C)Cold temperatures(D)All of the options are correct

15- In which temperature zone do bacteria grow quickly?

(A) Frozen food zone

(B) Cold food zone

(C) Temperature danger zone

(D) Hot food zone

Prevent cross-contamination

**Use the correct colour coded
chopping boards and knives**

Raw meats and poultry only

Raw fish and shellfish only

**Raw unwashed vegetables,
salads and fruits only**

**Ready to eat and
cooked foods only**

**Washed vegetables,
salads and fruits only**

**Bakery and dairy
products only**