**SOAL BAHASA INGGRIS I**

**TA 2023/2024**

**PRODI DIPLOMA III KEPERAWATAN**

**DOSEN : Etik Pratiwi,M.Kep / Tim**

1. Nurse Y is currently screening a 3 year old boy. What tools are needed?
2. Standing scale
3. Thermometer
4. Spignomanometer
5. Infant scale
6. Bed Sclae
7. Nurse J is currently screening a 8 month year old boy. What tools are needed?
8. Standing scale
9. Thermometer
10. Spignomanometer
11. Bed Sclae
12. Infant scale
13. Nurse Y is currently carrying out screening measurements on a 3 month old baby. What tools are needed for screening measurements?
14. Standing scale
15. Thermometer
16. Spignomanometer
17. Bed Sclae
18. Infant scale
19. Nurse Y is currently caring for 6 year old child J) who is experiencing hyperthermia. What tools are needed?
20. Standing scale
21. Thermometer
22. Spignomanometer
23. Bed Sclae
24. Infant scale
25. The nurse assesses the breath sounds in a child who has pneumonia. What tools do nurses use?
26. Standing scale
27. Pediatric Stetoscope
28. Adult Stetoscope
29. Spignomanometer
30. Bed Sclae
31. Nurse Y is currently assessing the diameter of the child's pupil area. What tools does the nurse need for this procedure?
32. Adult Stetoscope
33. Penlight
34. Bedscale
35. Pediatric Stetoscope
36. Standing Sclae
37. Nurse T is currently screening for stunting in children under 5 years old. What measuring instrument is used to screen height?
38. Adult Stetoscope
39. Penlight
40. Bedscale
41. Pediatric Stetoscope
42. Standing Sclae
43. Nurse Y is currently carrying out screening activities for oxygen saturation levels. What tools are needed for this screening?
44. Adult Stetoscope
45. Penlight
46. Bedscale
47. Pediatric Stetoscope
48. Oximetry
49. A maternity nurse is currently helping a 28 year old mother give birth. It will rupture the amnion membrane. What tools are needed?
50. Amniotic hook
51. Forceps
52. Vacum
53. Scissors
54. Hemostat
55. A doctor wants to perform a cesarean section and will perform surgery on the pregnant woman's abdomen. What tools are needed?
56. Amniotic hook
57. Forceps
58. Scalpel
59. Scissors
60. Hemostat
61. A nurse is about to cut the umbilical cord of a newborn baby. What equipment does a nurse need?
62. Amniotic hook
63. Forceps
64. Vacum
65. Scissors
66. Hemostat
67. A maternity nurse wants to see the vaginal condition of women of childbearing age to collect vaginal mucus for further examination. What tools are used?
68. Amniotic hook
69. Forceps
70. Speculum
71. Scissors
72. Vaccum
73. A doctor uses alternative equipment to remove the fetus from the mother. What is the tool used?
74. Amniotic hook
75. Forceps
76. Speculum
77. Scissors
78. Vaccum
79. A mother in the process of giving birth experiences bleeding in the birth canal. The nurse applies pressure to the bleeding area. What tools can be used?
80. Amniotic hook
81. Forceps
82. Speculum
83. Sponge holders
84. Vaccum
85. A nurse is managing a patient with esophageal disorders. What equipment is needed for the installation?
86. Naso Gastric Tube
87. Urinary cateter
88. Spuit 1 cc
89. Sccisors
90. Stetoscope
91. A child had an IV inserted and was found to have a phlebotomy. What can the nurse do to deal with this incident?
92. Use appropriate blood sparing tubes
93. Butterfly catheters 16 -18 g
94. Umbilical vein cateters adult
95. Central venous size 13 Fr
96. Blood /Fluid coller
97. A will take part in an interview regarding her profession as a nurse, what can she do before she undergoes the interview?

A. Study company profiles via the internet

B. Meet the people closest to the company

C. Make a curiculum vitae

D. Conduct independent interview training

E. Learn from a third person about the company

18. What can you do to prepare for an interview?

A. . Use a microphone

B. Use appropriate clothes

C. Use appropriate make up

D. Use foreign language

E. Practice your telephone skills and Interview with a friend

19. A nurse is currently caring for a child with asthma, what equipment is needed?

A. oksigen and simple mask

B. nebulizer

C. ventolin

D. Salt and hot water

E. Humidifier

20. A graduate nurse will have an interview with the HR unit. What things should you pay attention to in the dressing process?

A. Dress a little more formally

B. Dress modern clhotes

C. Use fancy jewelry.

D. Use unformally

E. Use full make up

Read this text to answer questions no.

The Role of Nursing in Healthcare

The role of nursing in healthcare has changed dramatically in the last 20 years as nurses have taken on a wider range of duties and responsibilities. Caring for the sick has become more complicated, hospitals are more understaffed and budgets are tighter which means that often nurses are taking on the duties of junior doctors as well as their own work. These changes are particularly visible in public healthcare where increasing rates of diabetes, obesity and other conditions connected to the modern life has put a strain on healthcare workers dealing with the growing number of complex illnesses.

Partly because of the increased workload and partly because nurses still earn a relatively low salary when compared to other medical professionals, fewer people are entering the nursing profession which has led to shortages of well-trained staff and deficiencies in many hospitals. In recent years, this issue has been a major problem in the care of the sick. In an effort to combat this problem, local governments and large hospitals have started offering incentives for people studying nursing. These incentives range from payment of tuition fees to a down payment on a house and have proved very effective in reversing the tendency of fewer and fewer new nurses graduating each year.

This increase in the demands placed on healthcare workers and specifically nurses has led to the need for greater abilities and better training. Nowadays, many nurses are pursuing medical specializations such as pharmacology or preventative counseling, which enables them to provide a higher standard of care to their patients. Of course, this doesn't mean that nurses should be thought of as being fixed to one area of medicine as the majority of nurses working in the public sector are multi-skilled and are just as comfortable dispensing medication as they are assisting in the rehabilitation of patients or preparing them for surgical intervention.

*source: medicalenglish.com*

1. Why does caring for the sick has become more complicated?
2. Hospitals have more staff and budgets are tighter.
3. Hospitals have limited staff although they have a lot of budget.
4. Hospitals have limited staff and budgets are tighter.
5. Nurses are taking on the duties of junior doctors because they don’t have something to do.
6. All the answers above are correct.
7. Does the change of the role of nursing has effects in public healthcare?
8. Yes, it does.
9. No, it doesn’t.
10. Sometimes it has effects in public healthcare.
11. Maybe because they are not sure about the answer.
12. Most likely yes.
13. Why does in the modern life not many people are interested to be nurses?
14. Because of the decreased workload and partly because nurses still earn a relatively low salary compared to other medical professionals.
15. Because of the increasing rates of diabetes, obesity and other health conditions.
16. Because of the growing number of complex illnesses.
17. Because of the increased workload and partly because nurses still earn a relatively low salary compared to other medical professionals.
18. Because fewer people are entering the nursing profession which has led to shortages of well-trained staff.
19. What are the efforts that have been made by the local governments and large hospitals to overcome the understaffed of nurses in some hospitals?
20. Paying the tuition fees for studying nursing
21. Giving a down payment on a house
22. Offering incentives for people studying nursing
23. Supporting people to study nursing
24. All the answers above are correct
25. What is the purpose of many nurses are pursuing medical specializations such as pharmacology or preventative counselling?
26. To increase the demands placed on healthcare workers
27. To enable them in providing a higher standard of care to their patients
28. To fix one area of medicine as the majority of nurses working in the public sector
29. To prepare the nurses for surgical intervention
30. All the answers above are correct

Read this text to answer questions no. 6 – 10.

American Nursing: An Introduction to the Past

Professional nursing holds a unique place in the American health care system. As members of the largest health care profession, the nation’s 3.1 million nurses work in diverse settings and fields and are frontline providers of health care services. While most nurses work in acute-care settings such as hospitals, nurses’ expertise and skills extend well beyond hospital walls. Working independently and with other health care professionals, nurses promote the health of individuals, families, and communities. Millions of Americans turn to nurses for delivery of primary health care services, health care education, and health advice and counseling. Nurses are critical links in maintaining a cutting-edge health care system. Nursing continues to be an indispensable service to the American public.

While many may think of a nurse as someone who takes care of hospitalized patients, nurses also fill a wide variety of positions in health care in many varied settings, working both collaboratively and independently with other health care professionals. For example, most Americans are familiar with home care nurses who provide a plethora of nursing and health care services to patients in their homes. School nurses have a long history of providing health services to school children from kindergarten through high school. Nurses play a major role in delivering care to those residing in long-term-care facilities such as nursing homes. Workers with job-related health concerns often seek out nurses employed by business and industry. Many people visit a nurse practitioner as their primary caregiver. Expectant mothers often prefer nurse midwives as their health care providers during pregnancy and childbirth. And each day, in operating rooms across the country, nurse anesthetists insure that patients undergoing surgery receive safe anesthesia care. Today, schools of nursing compete for the brightest applicants, and nursing is highly regarded as an excellent career choice for both women and men.

*source: nursing.upenn.edu*

1. What are considered as acute-care settings?
2. hospitals and nurses’ expertise
3. nurses’ expertise and doctors
4. doctors and skills extend well beyond hospital walls
5. nurses’ expertise and pharmacist
6. All the answers above are correct
7. What is the opposite of communities?
8. Group
9. Communal
10. Individual
11. Pairs
12. Partner
13. What is a nurse?
14. Someone who takes care of hospitalized patients.
15. Someone who fills a wide variety of positions in health care in many varied settings.
16. Someone who works both collaboratively and independently with other health care professionals
17. A, B, and C are wrong.
18. A, B, and C are correct.
19. What is the major role that nurses play?
20. Delivering care to those residing in long-term-care facilities such as nursing homes
21. Teaching students how to be independent.
22. Taking care of everybody.
23. Working overtime every day in an office.
24. All the answers above are correct.
25. What do we call health care providers during pregnancy and childbirth?
26. Primary caregivers
27. Veterinarians
28. Dentists
29. Surgeons
30. Midwives

Read this text to answer questions no. 32-36

NHS Continuing Healthcare

NHS continuing healthcare is the name given to a package of care that is arranged and funded solely by the NHS for individuals who are not in hospital and have been assessed as having a "primary health need". Where is NHS continuing healthcare provided? If you are eligible, you can receive NHS continuing healthcare in a variety of settings, for example:

* in your own home – the NHS will pay for healthcare, such as services from a community nurse or specialist therapist, and personal care, such as help with bathing, dressing and laundry
* in a care home – as well as healthcare and personal care, the NHS will pay for your care home fees, including board and accommodation

NHS continuing healthcare is free, unlike social and community care services provided by local authorities. You may be charged for these depending on your income and savings. Who is eligible for NHS continuing healthcare? To be eligible for NHS continuing healthcare you must be over 18 and have substantial and ongoing care needs. You must have been assessed as having a "primary health need", which means that your main or primary need for care must relate to your health. Eligibility for NHS continuing healthcare does not depend on: a specific health condition, illness or diagnosis who provides the care, or where the care is provided.

If you have a disability or if you've been diagnosed with a long-term illness or condition, this doesn't necessarily mean that you'll be eligible for NHS continuing healthcare. To find out whether you are eligible for NHS continuing healthcare, your care needs will be assessed.

*source: icb.nhs.uk*

1. What is the main purpose of the text?

a. Inform patients about hospital opening hours.

b. Persuade patients to declare any “primary health need” they may have.

c. Report on recent statistics relating to NHS continuing healthcare

d. Explain the eligibility criteria for NHS continuing healthcare.

e. All the answers above are correct.

1. Which one is correct according to the text?

a. This service is for people who have recently been diagnosed with a health issue.

b. This service is provided free of charge.

c. Only patients over 18 can have a “primary health need”.

d. The service is aimed solely at people with disabilities or long-term illness.

e. All the answers above are correct.

1. Where would you expect to find the text?

a. In a leaflet for patients

b. In a journal article

c. In an NHS budget policy report

d. On an advertising billboard

e. Advertisement on TV programs

1. Who is eligible for NHS continuing healthcare?
2. People must be over 18.
3. People who have substantial care needs.
4. People must have primary health needs
5. People who have ongoing care needs.
6. All the answers above are correct.
7. What do we need to do in order to find out whether we are eligible for NHS continuing healthcare?
8. We need to assess our care needs.
9. Go to a nearest hospital.
10. Directly contact the NHS office.
11. Wait your personal doctor to contact you.
12. Just register online on the website.

This dialogue is for no. 37 -39

Fill in the blanks using the correct phrases.

**John :**37) .......................................... I've never been there before.

**Linda :**Are you driving or taking the subway?

**John :**The subway.

**Linda :**Take the blue line from 14th Avenue and change to the gray line at Andrew Square. Then, get off at 83rd street.

**John :**Just a minute, 38) ...........................................

**Linda :**Take the blue line from 14th Avenue and change to the gray line at Andrew Square. Then, get off at 83rd street. Got it?

**John :**Yes, thanks. Now, once I get to Andrew Square, how do I proceed?

**Linda :**Once you're on 83rd street, go straight, past the bank. Take the second left and continue straight. It's across the street from Jack's Bar.

**John :**39) ..........................................

**Linda :**Once you're on 83rd street, go straight, past the bank. Take the second left and continue going straight. It's across the street from Jack's Bar.

**John** : Okay, thanks Linda.

**Linda** : No problem.

1. a. Do you know how to get to Samson's and Co.?

b. Can you show me how to get to Samson's and Co., please?

c. Could you show me how to get to Samson's and Co.?

d. How to get to Samson's and Co.?

e. All the answers above are correct.

1. a. Okay.

b. Just a minute.

c. Let me write this down.

d. Give me time.

e. Please help me.

1. a. Understand

b. Can you repeat that?

c. Check, please.

d. What?

e. Done

1. What’s the definition of crossroad?
2. Where two or more roads meet and traffic moves around a central island.
3. Where two roads meet.
4. A road in a city with building on each side.
5. A fast road connecting cities with two or three lanes.
6. A covered road or path.
7. What’s the definition of highway?
8. Where two or more roads meet and traffic moves around a central island.
9. Where two roads meet.
10. A road in a city with building on each side.
11. A fast road connecting cities with two or three lanes.
12. A covered road or path.
13. What is a CV?
14. A certificate used for applying for a job that allows you to summarize your education, skills, and relevant work experience.
15. A document used for applying for a job that allows you to summarize your education, skills, and relevant work experience.
16. A certificate used for applying for a job that does not allow you to summarize your education, skills, and relevant work experience.
17. A document used for applying for a job that does not allow you to summarize your education, skills, and relevant work experience.
18. A document and a certificate used for applying for a job that allows you to summarize your education, skills, and relevant work experience.
19. What information do you need to write on Personal Statement part of your CV?
20. Name, email, phone number, and address
21. Explaining who you are, what you are offering, and what you are looking for
22. Talking about foreign languages you speak, IT packages you completely use, and what you have achieved
23. Explaining the relevant work experience
24. Explaining the complete information about what you are interested in
25. What information do you need to write on Skills and Achievements part of your CV?
26. Name, email, phone number, and address
27. Explaining who you are, what you are offering, and what you are looking for
28. Talking about foreign languages you speak, IT packages you completely use, and what you have achieved
29. Explaining the relevant work experience
30. Explaining the complete information about what you are interested in
31. What information do you need to write on Interests part of your CV?
32. Name, email, phone number, and address
33. Explaining who you are, what you are offering, and what you are looking for
34. Talking about foreign languages you speak, IT packages you completely use, and what you have achieved
35. Explaining the relevant work experience
36. Explaining the complete information about what you are interested in and relevant to the job position
37. How long should a CV be?
38. No longer than 1 sides of A4
39. No longer than 2 sides of A4
40. No longer than 3 side of A4
41. No longer than 4 sides of A4
42. No longer than 5 sides of A4
43. The nurse \_\_\_\_ the patient's temperature every morning.

- A) takes

- B) take

- C) is taking

- D) took

- E) was taking

48. Yesterday, the doctor \_\_\_\_ three patients before lunch.

- A) examines

- B) examine

- C) is examining

- D) examined

- E) was examining

49. Right now, the medical team \_\_\_\_ surgery.

- A) performs

- B) perform

- C) is performing

- D) performed

- E) was performing

50. Last night, the nurses \_\_\_\_ the patient's condition continuously.

- A) monitors

- B) monitor

- C) are monitoring

- D) monitored

- E) were monitoring

51. The patient \_\_\_\_ to take their medication twice a day.

- A) needs

- B) need

- C) is needing

- D) needed

- E) was needing

52. When I arrived, the nurse \_\_\_\_ an injection to the patient.

- A) gives

- B) give

- C) is giving

- D) gave

- E) was giving

53. The doctor usually \_\_\_\_ the procedure before starting it.

- A) explains

- B) explain

- C) is explaining

- D) explained

- E) was explaining

54. At 10 PM last night, the surgeon \_\_\_\_ on the patient.

- A) operates

- B) operate

- C) is operating

- D) operated

- E) was operating

55. Currently, the physiotherapist \_\_\_\_ with the patient on their exercises.

- A) works

- B) work

- C) is working

- D) worked

- E) was working

56. Yesterday, the nurse \_\_\_\_ the patient's vital signs.

- A) records

- B) record

- C) is recording

- D) recorded

- E) was recording

57. The paramedic \_\_\_\_ the ambulance to the hospital right now.

- A) drives

- B) drive

- C) is driving

- D) drove

- E) was driving

58. Last week, the patient \_\_\_\_ severe pain in the abdomen.

- A) experiences

- B) experience

- C) is experiencing

- D) experienced

- E) was experiencing

59. Every afternoon, the doctor \_\_\_\_ the patient's charts.

- A) reviews

- B) review

- C) is reviewing

- D) reviewed

- E) was reviewing

60. While the nurse \_\_\_\_ the dressing, the patient was resting.

- A) changes

- B) change

- C) is changing

- D) changed

- E) was changing

61. The surgeon \_\_\_\_ the operation last month.

- A) performs

- B) perform

- C) is performing

- D) performed

- E) was performing

62. Right now, the patient \_\_\_\_ physical therapy.

- A) receives

- B) receive

- C) is receiving

- D) received

- E) was receiving

63. Two hours ago, the doctor \_\_\_\_ to the family about the patient's condition.

- A) talks

- B) talk

- C) is talking

- D) talked

- E) was talking

64. The nurse \_\_\_\_ the medication while the patient was sleeping.

- A) administers

- B) administer

- C) is administering

- D) administered

- E) was administering

65. Every morning, the healthcare assistant \_\_\_\_ the patient's blood pressure.

- A) checks

- B) check

- C) is checking

- D) checked

- E) was checking

66. When I called, the nurse \_\_\_\_ the discharge instructions to the patient.

- A) explains

- B) explain

- C) is explaining

- D) explained

- E) was explaining

1. Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the post office, please?
2. how
3. what
4. when
5. where
6. why
7. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get to the History Museum, please?
8. how
9. what
10. when
11. where
12. which
13. Can you tell me where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, please?
14. is the bank
15. the bank
16. the bank is
17. there a bank
18. is bank
19. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me some directions, please?
20. recording
21. giving
22. helping
23. offering
24. sharing