

PRUEBAS PARA LA OBTENCIÓN DEL TÍTULO DE TÉCNICO SUPERIOR EN ANATOMÍA PATOLÓGICA Y CITODIAGNÓSTICO

Convocatoria correspondiente al curso 2022-23

(Resolución de 13 de diciembre de 2022 de la Dirección General de Secundaria, Formación Profesional y Régimen Especial)

DATOS DEL ASPIRANTE			FIRMA
APELLIDOS:			
Nombre:	D.N.I. N.I.E. o Pasaporte	Fecha: 10 DE MAYO DE 2023	

Código del ciclo SANS04	ANATOMÍA PATOLÓGICA Y CITODIAGNÓSTICO
Código del módulo CM14	11. INGLÉS TÉCNICO PARA GRADO SUPERIOR

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE LA PRUEBA TEÓRICA	
1	CUMPLIMENTAR LOS DATOS DEL ASPIRANTE ANTES DEL EXAMEN Y FIRMAR EN TODAS LAS PÁGINAS QUE SE ENTREGUEN
2	TENER DISPONIBLE EL D.N.I. EN LA MESA.
3	ANTES DE COMENZAR EL EXAMEN, COMPRUEBE QUE TIENE LAS 50 PREGUNTAS DE QUE CONSTA Y LAS 5 DE RESERVA.
4	LAS PREGUNTAS DE RESERVA TAMBIÉN SE CONTESTAN.
5	NO OLVIDE FIRMAR Y ESCRIBIR LOS APELLIDOS, NOMBRE Y D.N.I. EN LA HOJA DE RESPUESTAS.
6	SÓLO HAY UNA RESPUESTA CORRECTA EN CADA PREGUNTA.
7	SEÑALAR CON UNA "X" LA RESPUESTA CONSIDERADA CORRECTA CON BOLÍGRAFO DE TINTA INDELEBLE.
8	SI HUBIESE LA NECESIDAD DE CORREGIR UNA CONTESTACIÓN MARCADA, SE DEBE TACHAR POR COMPLETO Y MARCAR DE NUEVO LA CONSIDERADA CORRECTA. NO UTILIZAR TIPPEX.
9	CUENTA CON DOS HORAS PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DEL EXAMEN.
10	AL FINALIZAR EL EXAMEN SE DEBE ENTREGAR TANTO LA HOJA DE RESPUESTAS COMO EL CUADERNILLO DE PREGUNTAS, SIN SEPARAR NINGUNA DE LAS HOJAS.

CRITERIOS DE CALIFICACIÓN Y VALORACIÓN DEL EXAMEN TEÓRICO																											
1	LAS PREGUNTAS NO CONTESTADAS NO CONTABILIZAN.																										
2	LAS PREGUNTAS ACERTADAS CONTABILIZAN 1 PUNTO.																										
3	LAS PREGUNTAS FALLADAS RESTAN 0,25 PUNTOS.																										
4	LAS PREGUNTAS DE RESERVA ENTRARÁN A FORMAR PARTE DEL EXAMEN, Y EN EL ORDEN ESTABLECIDO, EN EL CASO DE QUE SE ANULE ALGUNA DE LAS 50 PREGUNTAS DE QUE CONSTA EL EJERCICIO.																										
5	LOS CRITERIOS DE VALORACIÓN DE LA CALIFICACIÓN SON LOS SIGUIENTES:																										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>PUNTOS</th> <th>CALIFICACIÓN</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td><0-0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>0,25-9,75</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>10-14,75</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>15-19,75</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>20-24,75</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>25-29,75</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>30-34,75</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>35-39,75</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>40-44,75</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>45-49,75</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>50</td><td>10</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	PUNTOS	CALIFICACIÓN	<0-0	0	0,25-9,75	1	10-14,75	2	15-19,75	3	20-24,75	4	25-29,75	5	30-34,75	6	35-39,75	7	40-44,75	8	45-49,75	9	50	10	PUNTUACIÓN	CALIFICACIÓN
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CONTENIDO DE LA PRUEBA

1 In a statement, a Downing Street spokeswoman said: "On the advice of his doctor, the prime minister.....to hospital for tests."

- a have been admitted
- b have admitted
- c has been admitted
- d has admitted

2 Infections and deaths have fallen in Spain and Italy in recent days - suggesting have worked.

- a house closures
- b house enclosures
- c downlocks
- d lockdowns

3 On Sunday, New York, the epicentre of the US, reported a drop in the number of new infections and deaths.

- a outbreak
- b bang
- c burst
- d blast

4 The US has reported 337,274 confirmed infections and 9,619 deaths from Covid-19, in the world.

- a by far the more high tally
- b for much the highest tally
- c for much the higher tally
- d by far the highest tally

5 A further 621 people have died after contracting coronavirus, bringing the UK to 4,934, the government has confirmed.

- a toll deaths
- b death volume
- c death toll
- d volume deaths

6 Forensic assistants of catching and spreading coronavirus due to a lack of personal protective equipment (PPE), a professional body says.

- a are putting at risk
- b are being putting at risk
- c are been put at risk
- d are being put at risk

7.A higher Technician in Pathological Anatomy and Cytology cytological and tissue processing, applying protocols for the treatment of samples.

- a carries out
- b carries on
- c carries forward
- d carries along

8 A cytology technician analyses images of cytologies taken from the respiratory system, relating them to normal and abnormal

- a cellular schedules
- b cellular patterns
- c cellular designs
- d celular roles

9 An Expert Technician in Pathological Anatomy and Cytology analyses..... describing alteration signs in non-tumoral benign pathologies.

- a cervico-vaginal examples
- b cervico-vaginal instances
- c cervico-vaginal smears
- d cervico-vaginal displays

10The COVID-19 of coronavirus appears to be brand new; it originated in Wuhan City, China, around December 2019.

- a array
- b assortment
- c range
- d strain

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11 Experts think that open markets in Asia..... the source of the infection. From there, the virus spread from person to person primarily through close contact and airborne particles.

- a had better be
- b would rather be
- c will have been
- d could have been

12 The Center for Disease Control and Prevention lists the main tell-tale symptoms as: fever,

- a wheeze, and shortfall of breath
- b cough, and depletion of breath
- c cough, and shortness of breath.
- d wheeze, and reduction of breath

13 Dr Edward Parker of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine said, “it is crucial for us to limit all possible exposures to Covid-19, whether these are to highly symptomatic individuals coughing up large quantities of virus or to asymptomatic individuals.....small quantities.”

- a shedding
- b launching
- c blurring
- d defusing

14 By the time students get their Diploma in Pathological Anatomy and Cytodiagnosis, the holder of this diploma the General Competence with regard to selecting and doing approximations of diagnoses of general and gynaecologic cytologies.

- a had acquired
- b acquired
- c will have acquired
- d have acquired

15A Higher Technician in Pathological Anatomy and Cytodiagnosis service quality and resources optimization criteria, under the corresponding medical direction.

- a have to can fulfil
- b must be able to fulfil
- c must can fulfil
- d have to be able to fulfil

16Amongst the acquired by a Higher Technician in Pathological Anatomy and Cytodiagnosis are the analysis of the organisational structure of the health sector and the interpretation of laws.

- a learning outlines
- b learning outputs
- c learning outgrowths
- d learning outcomes

17If she the right technique, the samples

- a selects/ will preserve well
- b will select/ preserve well
- c selects/ preserves well
- d selects/ will be well preserved

18If she the safety and risk prevention protocol, that mishap

- a had applied/ wouldn't have happened
- b apply/ wouldn't have happened
- c had applied/ wouldn't has happened
- d would have applied/ hadn't happened

19The consultant asked the Expert Technician in Pathological Anatomy and Cytology the basic equipment and reagents used in the laboratory.

- a to classify
- b that she classified
- c for to classify
- d that to classify

20The pathologist wanted to know

- a if the forensic assistant had carried out the preparation process of the autopsy.
- b that if the forensic assistant had carried out the preparation process of the autopsy.
- c that if had the forensic assistant carried out the preparation process of the autopsy.
- d if had the forensic assistant carried out the preparation process of the autopsy.

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21 The doctor advised the patient that her symptoms suggested flu a cold.

- a better than
- b worse than
- c rather than
- d less than

22 “*The doctor recommended an analgesic to make the pain go away.*” A similar sentence in meaning could be

- a The doctor recommended an analgesic to sore the pain.
- b The doctor recommended an analgesic to improve the pain.
- c The doctor recommended an analgesic to relieve the pain.
- d The doctor recommended an analgesic to blow the pain.

23 What do you call the platform on which a microscope slide is placed?

- a Revolving nosepiece
- b Base
- c Eyepiece
- d Stage

24 Any malignant tumour derived from epithelial tissue is called a(n).....

- a carcinoma
- b adenomi
- c lipomata
- d hemangiomae

25Italy – nearly 19,000 people tested positive for the virus have died – saw its daily death toll peak at 969.

- a which/ that
- b where/ who
- c which/ who
- d where/ which

26On Friday, 10th April, Matt Hancock said as of 5pm on Thursday as the death toll neared 9,000 in UK.

- a that 980 more patients has died in hospital
- b that 980 more patients was died in hospital
- c that 980 more patients had been died in hospital
- d that 980 more patients had died in hospital

27Which of the following is **NOT** a correct match between the piece of laboratory equipment and their description and function.

- a A beaker is a common container in most labs. It is used for mixing, stirring, and heating chemicals.
- b The Erlenmeyer flask has a narrow neck and expands toward its base. This allows easy mixing and swirling of the container without too much risk of spilling.
- c A test tube is a glass container with one end open and the other end closed. The closed end is rounded. Test tubes are used to hold small samples.
- d A funnel is a glass tube that is open at the top and comes to a narrow-pointed opening at the bottom. There are markings along the length of the tube that indicate the volume of liquid present.

28The pathological anatomy technician is using too much **specialized vocabulary**.

Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part.

- a Open-ended questions.
- b Jargon.
- c Rapport.
- d Non-verbal communication.

29While Susan was studying at the vocational school, she pay much attention to her Cytological and Tissue Processing class. Now she regrets it bitterly.

- a wasn't used to
- b didn't use to
- c used to
- d was used to

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30 People who have repeated unprovoked seizures, suffer from ...

- a stroke
- b acne
- c epilepsy
- d blackheads

31 What is the medical term related to *navel*?

- a umbilical
- b inguinal
- c tarsal
- d crural

32 Choose the correct question-answer pair.

- a What does an anatomical pathology technician wear in the lab? He/she always wears a gown, gloves and a mask.
- b What does an anatomical pathology technician wears in the lab? He/she always wears a gown, gloves and a mask.
- c What does an anatomical pathology technician wear in the lab? He/she wears always a gown, gloves and a mask.
- d What does an anatomical pathology technician wears in the lab? He/she wears always a gown, gloves and a mask.

33 The patient reports that she has a headache that

- a vibrates
- b shakes
- c breaths
- d throbs

34 Which of the following is NOT a common container in most labs?

- a A flask
- b A beaker
- c A test tube
- d A ring stand

35 If you have a throat inflammation, you have a ...

- a throat ache
- b pain throat
- c sore throat
- d throat bad

36 What do you call a head injury with temporary loss of brain function?

- a Concussion
- b Fracture
- c Blister
- d Cramps

37 Coronavirus growing exponentially in the northwest of England, according to data revealing the regional reproduction rate for the first time.

- a might have
- b may
- c could be
- d will be able to

38 A lab funnel is designed

- a for evaporating purposes.
- b for liquids to go through them quickly.
- c to withstand extreme temperatures.
- d for heating substances.

39 Tom cannot practice medicine legally because he is not a(n)..... physician.

- a registered nurse
- b licensed practical nurse
- c annual physical
- d board certified

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40The forensic assistant the sterilized equipment when he touched it with his bare hands.

- a contaminated
- b poisoned
- c soiled
- d stained

41The medical specialty that studies and treats cancer and tumours is

- a radiation therapy
- b oncology
- c immunotherapy
- d chemotherapy

42A(n).....pain starts and ends very quickly.

- a constant
- b shooting
- c intermittent
- d unbearable

43The patella, also known as the kneecap is a(n)

- a muscle
- b limb
- c bone
- d organ

READING COMPREHENSION

Adapted from The American Cancer Society medical and editorial content team

Types of cytology tests used to look for cancer.

Diagnosing diseases by looking at single cells and small clusters of cells is called *cytology* or *cytopathology*. It's an important part of diagnosing some types of cancer.

Compared with tissue biopsy, a cytology specimen usually:

- Is easier to get
- Causes less discomfort to the patient
- Is less likely to result in serious complications
- Costs less

The disadvantage is that, in some cases, a tissue biopsy result is more accurate, but in many cases the cytology fluid may be just as accurate.

Cytology tests may be used for diagnosis or for screening:

- A diagnostic test is only used for people who have signs, symptoms, or some other reason to suspect that they might have a particular disease (like cancer). A diagnostic test finds out if a disease is present and, if so, it precisely and accurately classifies the disease.
- A screening test is used to find people who might have a certain disease even before they develop symptoms. A screening test is expected to find nearly all people who are likely to have the disease, but a screening test doesn't always prove that the disease is present.

Often, a diagnostic test is used if a screening test result is positive (that is, if something is found on the screening test). Some cytology tests, such as the Pap test, are mainly used for screening, while others can accurately identify cancers (see "Scrape or brush cytology" below). When cytology results show cancer, often a biopsy is also done to be sure, before treatment is started.

Fine needle aspiration

Fine needle aspiration (FNA) is sometimes considered a cytology test and is sometimes considered a biopsy.

Cytology tests on body fluids

Fluids taken from cavities (spaces) in the body can be tested to see if cancer cells are present. Some of the body cavity fluids tested in this way include:

- Urine
- Sputum (phlegm)
- Spinal fluid, also known as *cerebrospinal fluid* or *CSF* (from the space surrounding the brain and spinal cord)
- Pleural fluid (from the space around the lungs)
- Pericardial fluid (from the sac that surrounds the heart)
- Ascitic fluid, also called *ascites* or *peritoneal fluid* (from the space in the belly)

Scrape or brush cytology

Another cytology technique is to gently scrape or brush some cells from the organ or tissue being tested. The best-known cytology test that samples cells this way is the Pap test. A small spatula and/or brush is used to remove cells from the cervix (the lower part of the uterus or womb) for a Pap test. Other areas that can be brushed or scraped include the oesophagus (swallowing tube), stomach, bronchi (breathing tubes that lead to the lungs), and mouth.

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44 Choose the correct statement according to the text.

- a Cytopathology is a cluster of cells which produces cancer.
- b Cancer can be diagnosed by disregarding cytology tests.
- c An illness such as cancer may be diagnosed by means of the observation of cells.
- d Some types of cancer can be diagnosed when there are small clusters called Cytopathology.

45 If you compare a cytology specimen with tissue biopsy, an advantage can be:

- a it is worthless
- b the way the sample is obtained is less invasive
- c the odds of side effects are higher
- d the patient feels comfortable at all times

46 Choose the correct statement.

- a A diagnostic test is usually conducted before a Pap test.
- b A scrape or brush cytology test is the most inaccurate procedure to diagnose cancer.
- c When signs of the illness develop, conducting a diagnostic test is the most advisable procedure.
- d When signs of the illness develop, conducting a diagnostic test is the least advisable procedure.

47 Which one of the following body fluids used to carry out cytology tests is NOT mentioned in the text?

- a Fluid in the thin serous membrane which makes a lining for the chest cavity
- b Piddle
- c coughed up matter; saliva mixed with discharges from the respiratory passages
- d Festering

48 According to the text, scrape or brush cytology

- a is a Pap test carried out with a spatula.
- b is a technique for getting cell samples from organs or tissues.
- c is a technique by which some cells are sharply removed from a tissue.
- d is a test which brushes the cervix with a spatula.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Listen to a conversation between a lab owner and a genetic engineer. Choose the correct answers.

49 What is the main idea of the conversation?

- a how to run DNA tests
- b the man's progress on his projects
- c whether or not the man should use single-locus probes
- d how to analyse minisatellites

50 What does the man want to look at from the bloodstain sample next?

- a the minisatellites
- b VNTRs
- c multi-locus probes
- d STRs

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PREGUNTAS DE RESERVA:

1 Ithis night shift. On the Pathology Ward, it is always busy.

- a Can't get used to
- b Mustn't get used to
- c Oughtn't get used to
- d Needn't get used to

2 Angela Austen, who is on an internship at the hospital,

- a suffers from panic attacks.
- b suffers into panic attacks.
- c suffers of panic attacks.
- d suffers against panic attacks.

3 Which of the following sentences is correct?

- a Several metastasis were found in the liver.
- b Several metastases were found in the liver.
- c Several metastasi were found in the liver.
- d Several metastasises were found in the liver.

4 Choose the correct dialogue.

- a What's that for? – It's a bottle containing a urine specimen.
- b For what it is that? -It's a bottle containing an urine specimen.
- c For what is it that? -It's a bottle containing a urine specimen.
- d What's that for? -It's a bottle containing an urine specimen

5 The device used for injecting liquids into the body is called a

- a gauze.
- b gown.
- c gloves.
- d syringe.

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e

HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D
9	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D
11	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	C	D
16	A	B	C	D
17	A	B	C	D
18	A	B	C	D
19	A	B	C	D
20	A	B	C	D
21	A	B	C	D
22	A	B	C	D
23	A	B	C	D
24	A	B	C	D
25	A	B	C	D

26	A	B	C	D
27	A	B	C	D
28	A	B	C	D
29	A	B	C	D
30	A	B	C	D
31	A	B	C	D
32	A	B	C	D
33	A	B	C	D
34	A	B	C	D
35	A	B	C	D
36	A	B	C	D
37	A	B	C	D
38	A	B	C	D
39	A	B	C	D
40	A	B	C	D
41	A	B	C	D
42	A	B	C	D
43	A	B	C	D
44	A	B	C	D
45	A	B	C	D
46	A	B	C	D
47	A	B	C	D
48	A	B	C	D
49	A	B	C	D
50	A	B	C	D

<u>CORRECTAS</u>	<u>FALLADAS</u>	<u>NO CONTESTADAS</u>	<u>PUNTUACIÓN</u>

PREGUNTAS DE RESERVA

1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D