

Facoltà di Farmacia – Livello B1
Farmacia – CTF I° annualità

Test 4

PART I Reading Comprehension

Biologic drugs, or "biologics," are a relatively new class of treatment for psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis treatments. **They** are given by injection or intravenous (IV) infusion. Biologics are prescribed for individuals with moderate to severe cases of plaque psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis. They are a viable option for those who have not responded to or have experienced **harmful** side effects from other treatments.

A biologic is a protein-based drug derived from living cells cultured in a laboratory. While biologics have been used to treat disease for more than 100 years, the **advent** of modern day molecular biologic techniques has accelerated **their** use in modern day medicine tremendously in the last decade.

Different from the traditional systemic drugs that impact the entire immune system, biologics **target** specific parts of the immune system. The biologics used to treat psoriatic diseases act by blocking the action of a specific type of immune cell called a T cell, or by blocking proteins in the immune system, **such as** tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) or interleukins 12 and 23. **These cells** and proteins all play a major role in developing psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis.

Amevive (alefacept) **works** by blocking the activation of a type of white blood cell called a T cell, which results in a reduction in skin inflammation. T cells normally help the body rid **itself** of foreign invaders such as viruses, fungi and bacteria. However, in psoriasis the T cell mistakenly attacks the skin; this **sets off** a chain or "cascade" of events that causes psoriasis lesions to form and become inflamed.

Enbrel (etanercept), Humira (adalimumab), Remicade (infliximab) and Simponi (golimumab) are drugs that block TNF-alpha. TNF-alpha is an immune system mediator called a cytokine that is a **key** mediator of inflammation. In psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis, there is excess production of TNF-alpha in the skin or joints that leads to the rapid growth of skin cells and/or damage to joint tissue. Blocking the TNF-alpha helps to stop the inflammatory cycle of psoriatic diseases.

Stelara (ustekinumab) works by selectively targeting the cytokines interleukin-12 (IL12) and interleukin 23 (IL23). Interleukins-12/23 are also cytokines **that** mediate inflammation. These cytokines are **abundant** in psoriasis skin and are thought to promote the accumulation of the psoriasis causing T cells.

Read the article and tick (ü) A, B or C.

1. Biologic drugs are now used in the treatment of psoriasis.

A True B False C Doesn't say

2. Biologics are a very recent invention.

A True B False C Doesn't say

3. Biologic drugs target specific parts of the immune system.

A True B False C Doesn't say

4. The biologics used to treat psoriatic diseases act by blocking a specific type of immune cell or specific proteins in the immune system.

A True B False C Doesn't say

5. Amevive is the most widely used biologic drug for the treatment of psoriasis.

A True B False C Doesn't say

6. Amevive targets viruses, fungi and bacteria.

A True B False C Doesn't say

7. TNF-alpha is a key mediator of inflammation.

A True B False C Doesn't say

8. New biologic treatments for psoriasis cost less than more traditional treatments.

A True B False C Doesn't say

Match the underlined words or expressions in the text to the word or expression with a similar meaning below.

1. _____ = bad, damaging

2. _____ = aim at

3. _____ = very important

4. _____ = for example

5. _____ = existing in large quantities

6. _____ = introduction

7. _____ = causes

What do these words refer to? Choose (a), (b) or (c).

8. **They** (line 2)
 - (a) individuals
 - (b) Biologic drugs
 - (c) Harmful side effects

9. **their** (line 7)
 - (a) biologics
 - (b) modern day molecular biologic techniques
 - (c) living cells

10. **These cells** (line 11)
 - (a) TNF-alpha
 - (b) interleukins 12 and 23
 - (c) a specific type of immune cell called a T cell

11. **itself** (line 14)
 - (a) the body
 - (b) T cells
 - (c) skin inflammation

12. **that** (line 23)
 - (a) inflammation
 - (b) Stelara
 - (c) cytokines

PART II

Present Simple and Present Continuous

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Hurry up! We.....(wait) for you.
2. I always(go) to bed at the same time.
3. What(you/do) tomorrow evening?
4. The climate.....(get) warmer.

Past Simple and Present Perfect Simple

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

5. I'm not ready. I (not/finish) my homework.
6. I can't find my wallet. I think I.....(lose) it.
7. I'm afraid the last train.....(leave) an hour ago.
8. What time.....(you/arrive) at the airport?
9. We(live) here for over 20 years and don't plan to move.

Complete the sentences with **will**, **going to** or **the present continuous**.

10. Oh no! I'm really out of petrol. I(stop) at the next petrol station.
11. Bye for now. Perhaps I(see) you later.
12. I don't know my plans for the weekend. What(you/do)?
13. Look out! We(crash)!
14. We(leave) at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Relative Clauses

Complete the sentences with a relative pronoun: **who**, **which**, **where**, **whose**, **that**.

15. A library is a place you can borrow books.
16. These are the glasses you left at my house yesterday.
17. He's the personhelps you with your luggage.
18. This school is only for children first language is not English.

Comparatives and Superlatives

Complete the sentences using a suitable form of the adjectives in brackets. Add **than**, **the** or **as** if necessary.

19. The Nile is(long) river in the world.
20. I think this book is much(good) the other one.
21. This exercise is(easy) the last one.
22. She's a lot(talkative) her sister.

Should, shouldn't, have to, don't have to, must, mustn't

Complete the second sentence with **two** or **three words** so that it means the same as the first.

23. It isn't a good idea to go swimming after a big meal.
You swimming after a big meal.
24. Was it necessary for them to pay cash?
Did pay cash?
25. The meeting isn't obligatory.
You go to the meeting.
26. It's bad manners to talk loudly on a mobile phone on a train.
People quietly on their mobile on a train.
27. Lorries are not allowed to go on this road.
Lorries on this road.

Quantity expressions with countable and uncountable nouns

Complete the sentences with **some**, **any**, **much**, **many**, **a lot of**.

28. I drink toocoffee.
29. How people attended the conference?
30. Would you like wine with your meal?
31. She doesn't have friends.
32. There isn't milk left. Should I add it to the shopping list.

Complete the sentences with the **-ing form** or **infinitive** of the verbs in brackets.

33. (do) yoga is good for your health.
34. I'm not very good at(read) maps.
35. You can borrow the car if you promise(drive) slowly.
36. Could you please stop (make) so much noise.

Rewrite the sentences in the **passive form**.

Example: Van Gogh painted this picture of sunflowers.

This picture of sunflowers was painted by Van Gogh.

37. A millionaire bought the painting.
The painting
38. They've elected a new president.
A new president
39. They're rebuilding the damaged stadium.
The damaged stadium
40. They build Toyota cars in many different countries.
Toyota cars

Test 4 - Answer key

Reading Comprehension

1. A – True
2. B – False
3. A – True
4. A – True
5. C – Doesn't say
6. B – False
7. A – True
8. C - Doesn't say

Vocabulary

1. harmful
2. target
3. key
4. such as
5. abundant
6. advent
7. sets off
8. (b) Biologic drugs
9. (a) biologics
10. (c) a specific type of immune cell called a T cell
11. (a) the body
12. (c) cytokines

1. are waiting
2. go
3. are you doing
4. is getting
5. haven't finished
6. 've lost
7. left
8. did you arrive
9. have lived
10. 'll stop
11. 'll see
12. are you going to do / are you doing
13. 're going to crash
14. are leaving / going to leave
15. where
16. that /which
17. who
18. whose
19. the longest
20. better than

Part II

21. easier than
22. more talkative than
23. shouldn't go
24. they have to
25. don't have to
26. should talk
27. mustn't go
28. much
29. many
30. some
31. any / many / a lot of
32. any / much / a lot of
33. Doing
34. reading
35. to drive
36. making
37. was bought by a millionaire
38. has been elected
39. is being rebuilt
40. are built in many different countries

Indoneità: Per conseguire l'indoneità il candidato deve rispondere correttamente ad almeno 40 delle 60 domande della prova.