

Facoltà di Farmacia - Test Campione 4

Part 1 A) Leggere il brano e scegliere la risposta più adatta (barrare la risposta considerata corretta).

Antidepressants and Anxiety Disorders

When talk therapy doesn't relieve anxiety – or needs a boost – drugs can help, especially **those** which belong to the class of antidepressants called **selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors**. Prozac is the best known of **these** drugs, which work by preventing the brain from reabsorbing too much of the neurotransmitter serotonin, leaving more in nerve synapses and **thus** helping to improve mood. Another SSRI, Paxil, was recently approved by the Food and Drug Administration specifically for the treatment of social-anxiety disorder, **though** the others seem to work as well. A third, Zoloft, has been approved for OCD and panic disorder. Each formulation of SSRI is subtly different – targeting **specific subclasses of serotonin**. And **side effects** – **which** can include dry mouth, fatigue and sexual dysfunction – will vary from person to person. Now there is a new group of antidepressants, known as serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors, which may be even more effective in treating anxiety disorders than the SSRIs are. As the name implies, the SNRIs target a second neurotransmitter called norepinephrine, **which** is secreted by the adrenal gland and plays a role in triggering the flight-or-fight response – thus **actually** increasing anxiety symptoms in many situations. However, norepinephrine also helps control emotion and stabilize mood, and, properly manipulated along with serotonin, may be able to do just that for the anxious person.

1. A) Prozac is the best known of the SNRIs.
B) Prozac is in the class of antidepressants referred to as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors.
C) Paxil is the best known of the SSRIs.
2. A) SSRIs work by reabsorbing the neurotransmitter serotonin.
B) SSRIs work by reabsorbing serotonin from nerve synapses.
C) SSRIs improve mood by leaving more serotonin in nerve synapses.
3. A) Paxil clearly outperforms the other SSRIs in the treatment of social-anxiety disorder.
B) Other SSRIs appear to be as effective as Paxil in the treatment of social anxiety disorder.
C) Paxil is the only SSRI that can be used in the treatment of social anxiety disorder.
4. A) SNRIs have proven more effective than SSRIs in treating anxiety disorders.
B) SNRIs could be more effective than SSRIs in treating anxiety disorders,
C) SNRIs may be even more effective in treating all forms of depression than SSRIs are.
5. A) Norepinephrine is involved in triggering the flight-or-fight response but also helps control emotion and stabilize mood.
B) SNRIs improve a person's mood by drastically increasing levels of norepinephrine.
C) Norepinephrine is an effective drug which helps control emotion and stabilize mood.
- 6.) A) We can conclude that serotonin and norepinephrine are neurotransmitters which play a key role in anxiety disorders.
B) We can conclude that serotonin and norepinephrine are drugs which can be used in the treatment of anxiety disorders.
C) We can conclude that high levels of serotonin and norepinephrine cause anxiety disorders.

B. Scegliere la traduzione in italiano più adatta secondo il contesto del brano (barrare la risposta considerata corretta).

7. selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors

- A) selettiva serotonina reuptake inibitori
- B) serotonina selettiva dei inibitori del reuptake
- C) inibitori selettivi del reuptake della serotonina

8. thus

- A) eppure
- B) anche
- C) quindi

9. though

- A) comunque
- B) sebbene
- C) se

10. specific subclasses of serotonin

- A) sottoclassi specifiche di serotonina
- B) specifica serotonina sottoclasse
- C) serotonina di sottogruppi specifici

11. side effects

- A) laterali effetti
- B) effetti laterali
- C) effetti collaterali

12. actually

- A) attualmente
- B) in realtà
- C) contemporaneamente

C. REFERENTI

13. La parola **those** (l. 1) si riferisce a

- A) drugs
- B) antidepressants
- C) Anxiety Disorders

14. La parola **these** (l. 3) si riferisce a

- A) selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors
- B) synapses
- C) drugs

15. La parola **which** (l. 8) si riferisce a

- A) serotonin
- B) side effects
- C) Each formulation

16. La parola **which** (l. 12) si riferisce a
A) SNRIs
B) norepinephrine
C) anxiety symptoms

PART II. Grammar

A) Riempire i vuoti inserendo i verbi fra parentesi nella forma appropriata.

(a) Scegliere fra il **Simple Present** (es. do/does) e il **Present Continuous** (es. is/are doing).

- 1-2. He usually(drink) coffee but today he
.....(drink) tea.
3. You can't see Tom now. He(have) a bath.
4. Do you like this necklace? I(give) it to my daughter for her
birthday tomorrow.

(b) Scegliere fra il **Past Simple** (es. did) e il **Present Perfect** (es. have/has done).

5. I (not/see) him for three years. I wonder where he is.
6.(you/lock) the door before you left the house?
7. I can't go out because I(not/finish) my work yet.
8. He(go out) ten minutes ago.

(c) Scegliere fra i due tempi futuri: **will** e **going to**.

9. 'Did you remember to book seats?'
'Oh no, I forgot. I(telephone) for them now.
10. (you/drive), please? I don't like driving at night.
11. What are all those notes for?(you/give) a lecture?
12. They've bought a rope and they(tow) the car to a
garage.

(d) Scegliere fra i verbi difettivi: **will/would/shall/should/can/could/may/might/must**.

13. If I were you, Icall the police.
14.I see your passport, please?
15. There's someone at the door. It be the postman.

B. Completare le seguenti frasi usando la forma corretta degli aggettivi fra parentesi. Aggiungere **than, the** o **as** , se necessario.

16. This is(long) road I've ever seen.
17. This classroom is(big) the one next door.
18. The test wasn't as(hard) I thought.
19. This film is(funny) the last one we saw.

C: Trasformare le seguenti frasi alla *forma passiva*.

20. They are going to delay the shipment.

The shipment

21. They founded the company at the end of the 19th century.

The company.....

22. Workers print a lot of our books in Hong Kong.

A lot of our books

D. Completare le seguenti frasi scegliendo fra *much/many/some/any/a few/a little*.

23. I'd like advice about my legal problems.

24. Howpeople are coming to the party?

25. We only had time in each country so we tried to see as much as possible.

26. There aren't good restaurants in this town.

E. Inserire *a, an* or *the* se lo ritenete opportuno.

27. When are you going to pay back money I lent you?

28. Don't worry. Everybody makes.....mistakes.

29. Should the government do more to help unemployed?

30. John goes to special school for musicians.

F. Completare le frasi inserendo la *preposizione giusta*.

31. My appointment is6 o'clock on Thursday.

32. Mary's brother is very handsome. He looks Tom Cruise.

33. I'm not really interested stamp collecting.

34. I always visit my parentsChristmas.

Risposte esatte:

Part I

A) 1.B 2.C 3.B 4.B 5.A 6.A

B) 7.C 8.C 9.B 10.A 11.C 12.B

C) 13.A 14.A 15.B 16.B

Part II A)

A) 1.drinks 2. is drinking 3. is having 4. am giving

B) 5. haven't seen 6. Did you lock 7. haven't finished 8. went out

C) 9.will telephone 10. Will you drive 11.Are you going to give 12. are going to tow

D) 13. would 14. Could/Can/May 15. must/could/may/might

B)

16. the longest 17. bigger than/as big as 18. hard as 19.funnier than/as funny as

C)

20. is going to be delayed 21. was founded at the end of the 19th century 22. are printed in Hong Kong

D)

23. a little/some 24. many 25. a little 26.many/any

E)

27.the 28. - 29. the 30.a

F)

31. at 32.like 33.in 34. at