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Write your **student number** in the boxes above.

Letter

VET Health

Question and Answer Book

VCE Examination – Thursday 6 November 2025

- Reading time is **15 minutes**: 9.00 am to 9.15 am
- Writing time is **1 hour 30 minutes**: 9.15 am to 10.45 am

Materials supplied

- Question and Answer Book of 20 pages
- Multiple-Choice Answer Sheet

Instructions

- Follow the instructions on your Multiple-Choice Answer Sheet.
- At the end of the examination, place your Multiple-Choice Answer Sheet inside the front cover of this book.

Students are **not** permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.

Contents	pages
Section A (20 questions, 20 marks) _____	2–5
Section B (10 questions, 50 marks) _____	6–11
Section C (8 questions, 30 marks) _____	12–17

Section A – Multiple-choice questions

Instructions

- Answer **all** questions in pencil on your Multiple-Choice Answer Sheet.
 - Choose the response that is **correct** or that **best answers** the question.
 - A correct answer scores 1; an incorrect answer scores 0.
 - Marks will **not** be deducted for incorrect answers.
 - No marks will be given if more than one answer is completed for any question.
-

Question 1

An example of oral communication is

- A. a progress note.
- B. body language.
- C. a phone call.
- D. an email.

Question 2

Which valve does deoxygenated blood pass through?

- A. aortic
- B. mitral
- C. cardiac
- D. tricuspid

Question 3

The respiratory system is made up of the upper and lower respiratory tracts.

Which one of the following is part of the upper respiratory tract?

- A. the lungs
- B. the alveoli
- C. the pharynx
- D. the diaphragm

Question 4

The full medical term for THR is

- A. total hip realignment.
- B. total hip replacement.
- C. total hip readjustment.
- D. total hip reconstruction.

Question 5

Which one of the following glands uses iodine to synthesise its hormones?

- A. thyroid
- B. pituitary
- C. pancreas
- D. hypothalamus

Question 6

The structure that separates the outer ear from the middle ear is the

- A. malleus.
- B. cochlea.
- C. auditory canal.
- D. tympanic membrane.

Question 7

The ovaries are responsible for the secretion of which hormone?

- A. oxytocin
- B. oestrogen
- C. luteinising hormone
- D. follicle-stimulating hormone

Question 8

The process of uniting an ovum and a sperm is referred to as

- A. embryonising.
- B. propagation.
- C. fertilisation.
- D. formation.

Question 9

A ligament is a fibrous band of connective tissue that connects

- A. bone to bone.
- B. muscle to bone.
- C. organs to muscle.
- D. tendons to muscle.

Question 10

Where is the elbow located in relation to the shoulder?

- A. distal
- B. medial
- C. superior
- D. proximal

Question 11

Low blood glucose is referred to as

- A. dysglycaemia.
- B. hypoglycaemia.
- C. hyperglycaemia.
- D. gluconeogenesis.

Question 12

An enterologist is a specialist who studies the

- A. heart.
- B. kidneys.
- C. intestines.
- D. hormones.

Question 13

The fluid inside a cell is called the

- A. nucleus.
- B. cytoplasm.
- C. intercellular fluid.
- D. extracellular fluid.

Question 14

To which window do the ossicles of the ear transmit sound vibrations?

- A. oval
- B. coil
- C. round
- D. cylindrical

Question 15

The stomach wall contains rugae to allow it to expand when required.

Which other organ contains rugae?

- A. the liver
- B. the bladder
- C. the ovaries
- D. the oesophagus

Question 16

Which of the following allows the body to cool itself down to within normal body temperature range?

- A. shivering
- B. polyphagia
- C. stimulation of the eccrine glands
- D. vasoconstriction of the vessels of the skin

Question 17

Which one of the following is a benefit of active exercise that a patient will not get with passive exercise?

- A. muscle atrophy
- B. improved flexibility
- C. increased range of motion
- D. increased muscle strength

Question 18

A patient presents with difficulty understanding speech.

This symptom is most likely caused by damage to which part of the brain?

- A. cerebellum
- B. frontal lobe
- C. occipital lobe
- D. temporal lobe

Question 19

Which type of photoreceptors are responsible for colour vision?

- A. rods
- B. cones
- C. retinas
- D. optic nerves

Question 20

A function of the urinary system is to

- A. maintain the water and electrolyte balance of the urine.
- B. ensure excess water is absorbed into the body.
- C. act as the body's filtration system.
- D. store glycogen.

Section B

Instructions

- Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.
- Write your responses in English.
- Unless otherwise indicated, the diagrams in this book are **not** drawn to scale.

Question 1 (4 marks)

Complete the table below to identify each type of bone. An example has been provided.

Bone	Type of bone
carpal	short
vertebra	
patella	
scapula	
fibula	

Question 2 (4 marks)

Blood contains both red and white blood cells.

Describe the primary function of each.

Red blood cells _____

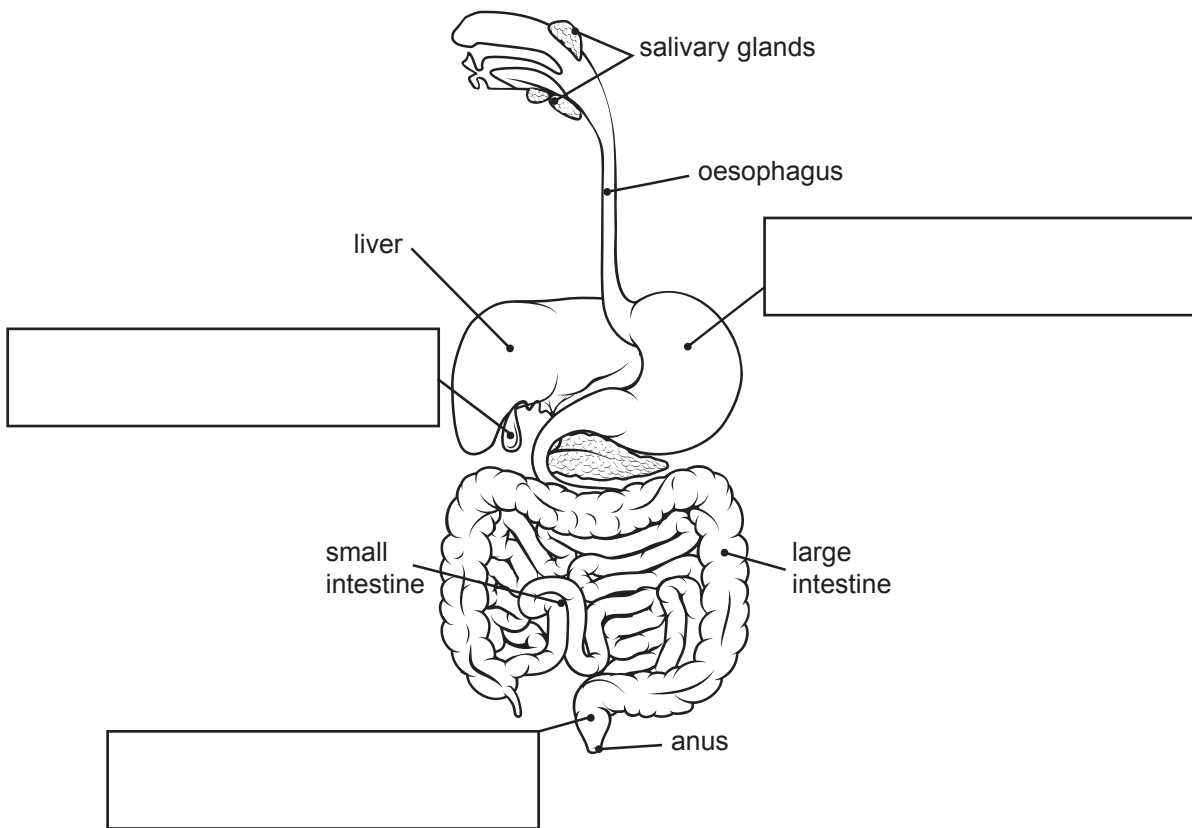
White blood cells _____

Question 3 (9 marks)

a. The diagram below shows the digestive system.

In each box provided, state the name of the organ indicated.

3 marks



Source: Adapted from Christos Georghiou/Shutterstock.com

b. The oesophagus is made up of four types of tissue.

Name **one** type of tissue within the oesophagus and describe its function.

3 marks

c. Explain how the structure of the small intestine supports its function.

3 marks

Do not write in this area.

Question 4 (3 marks)

Read the following sentences and circle the correct spelling of the medical term from the three options in bold.

- a. An enclosed collection of pus in tissue that is usually swollen, inflamed and painful is referred to as an **abcess** / **absces** / **abscess**. 1 mark
- b. A child fractured their **humerous** / **humerus** / **houmerus** and was taken to hospital. 1 mark
- c. **Bradykinaesia** / **Bradykinesia** / **Bradykenesia** is the term used for someone with slow movements or reflexes. 1 mark

Question 5 (6 marks)

Testosterone is a male reproductive hormone that is responsible for the development of secondary sex characteristics.

- a. State **two** of these secondary sex characteristics. 2 marks

- b. The anatomy of the male reproductive system consists of external and internal genitalia.

Complete the table below by naming one external part and one internal part of the genitalia, and outline the primary function of each.

4 marks

	Genitalia part	Primary function
External		
Internal		

Question 6 (4 marks)

The nervous system is made up of two main divisions: the central nervous system and the peripheral nervous system.

Identify the **two** divisions of the peripheral nervous system and explain the difference between their functions.

Question 7 (5 marks)

Complete the table below by identifying the word parts and providing one definition.

Medical term	Word part				Definition of medical term
	Prefix	Root word(s)	Combining vowel	Suffix	
intravenous					
cystocele					
polydipsia					
orthopaedic					

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Question 8 (3 marks)

The immune system defends the body from infection.

Complete the table below by providing one example for each type of immunity. An example has been provided.

	Natural immunity	Artificial immunity
Active		
Passive		injected immunoglobulins

Question 9 (5 marks)

Calcium levels in the blood are controlled by a negative feedback loop. The negative feedback loop results in the release of two hormones that control blood calcium levels.

- a. Name the **two** hormones and describe the function of each.

4 marks

- b. A reduced intake of calcium could cause brittle bones.

Name the condition characterised by brittle bones.

1 mark

Question 10 (7 marks)

Skin is one component of the integumentary system.

- a. Complete the table below by naming the two layers of skin and state one different function of each layer.

4 marks

Layer of skin	Function of layer

- b. Explain how the integumentary system works with the respiratory system to maintain healthy body functioning.

3 marks

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Section C

Instructions

- Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.
- Write your responses in English.

Use the following information to answer Questions 1–3.

Case study 1

CITY-SIDE MEDICAL CENTRE

Progress note: Friday 27/6/25

Dr Roselyn Power

Lucy is a 27 y.o. university student who also works part-time in hospitality, where she states she is on her feet for most of her shift. She presents today with a 3/7 history of abdominal pain that has progressively worsened.

Her last period was 10 days ago. Lucy states it was heavier and more painful than usual, lasting 7 days. No other irregularities in her cycle noticed.

PHx: No significant chronic health conditions.

O/E:

- Intermittent pain that has increased in intensity. Crampy & localised in lower abdo; however, radiating (up) towards sternum, particularly after eating
- Abdominal bloating
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- General malaise
- Reports difficulty sleeping
- T 38, BP 126/82, P 64
- Weight stable, healthy BMI

Referrals:

- radiologist for abdominal ultrasound
- gynaecologist
- dietitian

Question 1 (2 marks)

Complete the table below by stating the correct medical term for each abbreviation.

Abbreviation	Meaning
BP	
O/E	

Question 2 (4 marks)

a. Complete the table below by identifying the word parts for each medical term.

3 marks

Medical term	Prefix	Root word	Combining vowel	Suffix
malaise				
febrile				
dysmenorrhoea				

b. Other than looking up credible medical terminology websites and books, how else can an allied health assistant find the meaning of an unfamiliar medical term or abbreviation?

1 mark

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Question 3 (8 marks)

One of Lucy's symptoms is vomiting.

- a. Vomiting is one of the body's defence mechanisms.

Which line of defence is vomiting a part of?

1 mark

- b. If Lucy's vomiting was to continue, state **one** effect that continued vomiting would have on Lucy's body.

1 mark

- c. Outline **one** general recommendation that could be given to Lucy to maintain her fluid balance.

2 marks

- d. The doctor is querying whether Lucy might be presenting with symptoms of appendicitis. Identify the abdominal quadrant where the appendix is located.

1 mark

- e. Explain how the muscular system and digestive system work together when a person is vomiting.

3 marks

Use the following information to answer Questions 4–8.

Case study 2

Greg works as an allied health assistant in the transitional care program at a local hospital. Greg's patient Lucas, a 22 y.o. M, was admitted to the ward 2/52 ago from a skydiving accident. Lucas fell on the side of his head, resulting in a TBI and an incomplete SCI.

Lucas has had other complications such as:

- frequent seizures and increased intracranial pressure, which have now resolved
- prolonged immobility leading to DVT in his L) leg, which was resolved with anticoagulant medication

Lucas has ongoing difficulty understanding speech and hemiparesis on his left side due to the TBI.

Lucas hopes to return to the family home once modifications are made to his house. Lucas is now 4/12 post-accident and has made considerable progress.

Greg is completing a rehabilitation session with Lucas today. He needs to notify Lucas's mother Barbara, who wants to attend the session. Barbara has requested to attend to support Lucas as he has been experiencing chronic stress since his accident.

Question 4 (2 marks)

Outline **two** ways in which Greg can maintain patient confidentiality and privacy when talking on the phone to Lucas's mother Barbara.

Question 5 (4 marks)

Complete the table below by providing the full medical term or abbreviation.

Medical term	Abbreviation
<i>seizure</i>	
	<i>SCI</i>
<i>intracranial pressure</i>	
	<i>TBI</i>

Question 6 (3 marks)

Identify which side of Lucas’s primary motor cortex was affected by the TBI. Justify your response.

Question 7 (3 marks)

Lucas is experiencing swelling in his left leg due to hemiparesis.

Suggest **one** way in which Greg could assist Lucas to reduce the swelling in his leg. Explain how this could be effective.

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Question 8 (4 marks)

- a.** Identify the symptom that Lucas is experiencing that may explain increased cortisol levels in his blood. 1 mark

- b.** Name the organ that releases cortisol in the body. 1 mark

- c.** Explain the short-term and long-term effects of high cortisol levels on the body. 2 marks

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