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высшего образования

«Оренбургский государственный медицинский университет»

Министерства здравоохранения Российской Федерации

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ**

**ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО**

**КОНТРОЛЯ И ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ**

**ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

**СПЕЦИАЛЬНАЯ ЛЕКСИКА В МЕДИЦИНЕ**

по специальности

*31.05.02 Педиатрия*

Является частью основной профессиональной образовательной программы высшего образования по направлению подготовки (специальности) *31.05.02 Педиатрия,* утвержденной ученым советом ФГБОУ ВО ОрГМУ Минздрава России

Протокол № 3 от «23» октября 2015

Оренбург

1. **Паспорт фонда оценочных средств**

Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине содержит типовые контрольно-оценочные материалы для текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся, в том числе контроля самостоятельной работы обучающихся, а также для контроля сформированных в процессе изучения дисциплины результатов обучения на промежуточной аттестации в форме зачета.

Контрольно-оценочные материалы текущего контроля успеваемости распределены по темам дисциплины и сопровождаются указанием используемых форм контроля и критериев оценивания. Контрольно- оценочные материалы для промежуточной аттестации соответствуют форме промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине, определенной в учебном плане ОПОП и направлены на проверку сформированности знаний, умений и навыков по каждой компетенции, установленной в рабочей программе дисциплины.

В результате изучения дисциплины у обучающегося формируются **следующие компетенции:**

**ОПК-2** Готовность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач профессиональной деятельности.

**ПК-16** Готовность к просветительской деятельности по устранению факторов риска и формированию навыков здорового образа жизни.

1. **Оценочные материалы текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся.**

**Оценочные материалы по каждой теме дисциплины**

**МОДУЛЬ 1. Вводно-коррективный курс с базовой грамматикой и основами коммуникации**

**Тема 1. About myself. Основные правила чтения. Структура английского предложения. Части речи.**

**Форма текущего контроля успеваемости:** контроль выполнения заданий в рабочих тетрадях, письменная контрольная работа.

***Задание 1****. Прочтите, соблюдая правила чтения гласных в английском языке:*

wave, salt, pause, pass, task, save, fan, `bandage, `usage, dis`charge, harm, ward, stage, hand, thank, grave, `absent, as, wake, e`xam, hate, black, farm, care, rash, cause, `cartilage, baby, `article, same, hard, rate, vast, `rather, glass, law, fast, `autopsy, a`round, `rarity, latter, be`cause, pair, `always, gain, `plas-ter, lo`cate, for`mation, chair, small, lay, ope`rate, air, sharp.

***Задание 2.*** *Прочтите, соблюдая правила чтения согласных и буквосочетаний:*

knee, `mixture, re`lation, wrick, where, whom, bring, sink, `temperature, con`dition, nose,`language, psy`chologist, rise, chance, chill, `character, `chemical, `knowledge, `question, `patient, wrong, who, why, thank, `hun-gry, cells.

***Задание 3.*** *Работая в автономном режиме, переведите следующие предложения в карточке № 1 и проверьте правильность перевода по карточке № 2*

Card 1

1. My watch is good, but yours is bad.

2. This is not your book, it is mine.

3. Don’t take this chair. One of its legs is broken.

4. He can give you his dictionary.

5. Put on your coat.

6. He put his hand into his pocket.

7. Where are her friends?

Card 2

1. Мои часы хорошие, а ваши – плохие.

2. Это не Ваша книга, она моя.

3. Не бери этот стул. Одна из его ножек сломана.

4. Он может дать Вам свой словарь.

5. Надень (те) пальто.

6. Он сунул руку в карман.

7. Где её друзья?

***Задание 4.*** *Прочитайте и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на указательные местоимения* ***such, same****.*

1. It is such an interesting book! 2. These are such interesting books. 3. Such was the result of their argument. 4. He always comes here at the same time. 5. The pen is as long as the pencil; both are of the same lenglth. 6. The swimming pool is not so deep as the river; they are not of the same depth. 7. The street is as wide as the path; both are of the same width.

***Задание 5.*** *Укажите нужную форму местоимения.*

1. He likes (I, me, my). 2. We like (them, their, they). 3. You like (we, us, our). 4. They like (him, he, his). 5. (Me, I, my) put the book in the lab. 6. I like (she, her, hers). 7. (Him, he, his) corrects the exercise. 8. (You, your, yours) are in the class. 9. (We, us, ours) drink milk. 10. (Her, she, hers) publishes the paper.

***Задание 6.*** *Работая в парах, переведите следующие предложения и проверьте правильность перевода по карточке № 2.*

Card 1

1. I have many (few) English books.

2. She came a few (some, several) minutes later.

3. I have little (much) free time to-day.

4. Give me a little salt, please.

5. She works very much.

6. She speaks English a little.

7. She knows too little to answer this question.

8. I liked this film very much.

Card 2

1. У меня много (мало) английских книг.

2. Она пришла на несколько минут позднее.

3. У меня сегодня мало (много) свободного времени.

4. Дай мне немного соли, пожалуйста.

5. Она очень много работает.

6. Она немного говорит по-английски.

7. Она знает слишком мало, чтобы ответить на этот вопрос.

8. Мне очень понравился этот фильм.

***Задание 7.*** *Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на some, any, no.*

1. Have you got any book by this writer? 2. Put some sugar in my tea, please. 3. Are there any interesting articles on the problem in this magazine? 4. Some trees remain green all the year round. 5. Here are some letters for you. 6. He had no English books. 7. There is no chalk in this box. 8. We saw no flowers in the garden. 9. We did not see any flowers in the garden. 10. I have no paper to write on. Have you got any? 11. Where can I get some hot water? 12. Will you have some tea?

**Контрольные вопросы по теме «About myself» для подготовки к монологическому высказыванию:**

1. What student are you?

2. What University do you study at?

3. Are you the first-year student?

4. Why and when did you decide to be a doctor?

5. What do your parents do? Are they in medicine?

6. Is your family large? Dom you have brothers or sisters?

7. What subjects do you study?

8. When does your working day begin?

9. How do you get to the University?

10. How much time does it take?

11. When do your classes begin?

12. How many examination periods do you have?

13. What do you do at the end of the academic year?

14. When do you come back home? What do you do?

**Тема 2. My working day. Спряжение глаголов to be, have; конструкция there is (are). Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.**

**Форма текущего контроля успеваемости:** контроль выполнения заданий в рабочих тетрадях, письменная контрольная работа.

**ГЛАГОЛ “TO HAVE”**

***Задание 1.*** *Сделайте предложения вопросительными и отрицательными:*

1. I have a book.

2. You have an exercise book.

3. The student on my left has a new dictionary.

4. He has a bad pronunciation.

5. They have a lot of difficulties with spelling.

6. She has a good knowledge of English.

7. We have a lot of papers to discuss.

***Задание 2.*** *Поставьте глагол “to have” в нужную форму:*

1. I always (have, has) breakfast at 7.30. 2. For breakfast he usually (have, has) some porridge and a cup of coffee. 3. At 3 o’clock we (have, has) dinner. 4. My sister (have, has) meals only 3 times a day. 5. I don’t go to the academy today as I (have, has) a headache. 6. English people usually (have, has) lunch about one o’clock. 7. Great Britain (have, has) a very good position as it lies on the cross-ways of the sea routes.

***Задание 3.*** *Прочитайте и переведите следующие предложения:*

1. People have the attitude in England that the whole world speaks English. 2. I know people who have parents from two different countries and they have that kind of skill – ability to learn other languages. 3. English TV has 4 chan-nels, apart from the satellite channels. 4. As a teenager, I had a very good hi-fi system and a lot of records and tapes. 5. We have a park just around the cor-ner which is very nice. 6. We have a very good water boiler which keeps hot water for us all day long, and it is too expensive.

***Задание 4.*** *Прочитайте, переведите и задайте общий вопрос.*

1. The procedure has a significant effect on efficacy. 2. He has a lot of books on medicine, hasn’t he? 3. We had little knowledge about immigrant interns. 4. People have different perceptions of ill–health and the inconvenience of symp-toms. 5. Patients have an average of four respiratory illnesses a year. 6. Doc-tors have a legal responsibility to inform local Environmental Health Offices of cholera. 7.These mixtures have little therapeutic effect.

**ГЛАГОЛ «TO BE»**

***Задание 5.*** *Прочитайте и переведите:*

1. We are all students. 2. She is a medical student. 3. Some of the students are men, some are women. 4. What are you? 5. Who is he? 6. They are professors. 7. You are in the classroom. 8. This is our rector and that one is our dean. 9. That answer is right. 10. We are here. 11. She is near the window. 12. The text-books are on the table. 13. The people of England are English. 14. The people of Germany are German. 15. England is a country; Spain is another country. 16. The house is in the country; it is not in the town. 17. He is an English man, his language is English. 18. What country are you from, Mr. B? I am from Italy. 19. He is a very strong man. 20. His arms are very weak. 21 .What kind of person was he? 22. What sort of article will it be? 23. What is your occupation? 24. How old are you?

***Задание 6.*** *Подставьте подлежащее каждого предложения во множественное число и сделайте необходимые изменения:*

1. She is a woman. 2. He is a man. 3. I am a medical student. 4. This is a doc-tor. 5. It is a nurse. 6. That man is an orderly. 7. The hospital is large. 8. The door of the ward is open. 9. The patient is in bed. 10. His tooth is bad. 11. The baby is on the chair. 12. He was unwell. 13. She was ill. 14. I was in my study. 15. The student was in the chemical laboratory. 16. She was clever and a hard worker. 17. I shall be a doctor. 18. I shall be well in a week. 19. I shall be here on Monday. 20. I shall be in the dissecting room after classes.

***Задание 6.*** *Прочитайте, переведите и задайте общий вопрос:*

1. He is clever enough to understand it. 2. They are all here. 3. Everybody was at home. 4. Our only guide was the stars. 5. Her hair is grey. 6. It was he who he was late. 7. This is welcome news. 8. The information is reliable. 9. His knowledge is poor. 10. The fruit is ripe. 11. The debate was long. 12. What are the contents of the letter? 13. His clothes are dirty. 14. Twenty one students were present at the meeting with the famous professor. 15. The margin is not wide enough. 16. It was hard work (It was a hard job). 17. He was the son of a chemist. 18. We were at school together. 19. Breakfast is the first meal of the day. It is about 8 a.m. 20. The usual time for lunch is 1 o'clock. 21. Tea is the third meal of the day. It is between 4 or 5 o'clock. 22. Dinner is the fourth meal of the day. The usual time is about 7 o'clock.

***Задание 7.*** *Вставьте нужную форму глагола "to be":*

1. I ... at home yesterday. 2. Usually it ... not very cold in winter in England. 3. In some parts of Russia the winter ... very cold. 4. My name ... Ann. I ... 17.

5. Yesterday ... my birthday. 6. He ... a doctor in 6 years. 7. Joe ... born in 1981. He ... now twelve years old. 8. Last summer they ... in a small village. 9. Today ... my cousin's birthday, he ... ten years old. 10. Her cheeks and lips ... rosy. 11. She ... ill last week. 12. She doctor's profession ... a very noble one. 13. In a year after specialization, they ... surgeons. 14. These patients ... seriously ill and they ... in the hospital now. 15. In a few days some of them ... at home.

***Задание 8.*** *Поставьте и предложения в отрицательную форму:*

1. Samara is the administrative centre of the Orenburg Region. 2. The Orenburg Region is extremely poor in natural mineral deposits. 3. The region is poor in non ferrous metals such as: copper, nickel, zinc and lead. 4. Culture is an important part of the economy. 5. The Orsk oil refinery and the Orenburg experimental oil plant are the two petroleum enterprises in the region. 6. I am a sixth-year student. 7. We are doctors. 8. They were present at the lecture. 9. Her temperature was high. 10. We were ill a month ago. 11. He was present at the operation last week. 12. The new ward will be light and sunny. 13. The child will be well in four days. 14. We were at the English lesson yes-terday. 15. Yesterday was my birthday. 16. The students of my group will be in the library in an hour.

***Задание 9.*** *Поставьте сказуемое в прошедшее время, прочитайте и переведите предложения:*

1. She is a nurse. 2. The duties of ward nurses are to carry out all the prescriptions of the doctors. 3. I am down with influenza. 4. Their son is the first-year student. 5. They will be in the academy tomorrow. 6. His grandfather is a famous therapeutist. 7. My duty is to help my brother who is seriously ill. 8. I shall be an eye doctor on graduating the medical academy. 9. The crisis will be over in two days. 10. Everybody is present at the lecture. 11. Now her temperature is normal, but his temperature is high. 12. It is necessary for you to read this exercise. 13. The room is nearly empty. 14. This classroom is larger than the lab. 15. My microscope is as good as yours. 16. You are in the lab. 17. Her work is easy.

**ОБОРОТ THERE IS (ARE)**

***Задание 10.*** *Прочитайте и переведите следующие предложения:*

1. There are seven days in a week. 2. There are twelve months in a year. 3. There are some white clouds but they are small and the sky is very blue. 4. There is a mountain on the right, and not far from the mountain there is a river. 5. There are red apples on the apple-trees.6. There are a lot of animals in the laboratory. 7. There is only one picture in the book.

***Задание 11.*** *Напишите общие вопросы и отрицательные предложения:*

 1. There are a lot of people in the town ( country ).

 2. There are a lot of cows and sheep in the country ( town ).

 3. There is a cup on the table ( desk ).

 4. There is a nurse in the ward ( department ).

 5. There is the sun in the sky ( over the sea ).

 6. There are many students in the library ( laboratory ).

 7. There are many scientific articles in the book ( magazine ).

***Задание 12.*** *Прочитайте и переведите следующие предложения:*

 1. There were no sounds in the room. 2. There were four sisters in the family. 3. There were eight male and three female patients, ranging in the age from twenty-seven to seventy-eight years. 4. There were very few students at the beginning of the party. 5. There was а loud noise and the lift stopped. 6. In the hospital in those early days of the nineteenth century, there were operating rooms in the seperate buildings. 7. In one part of the building there was a camp for soldiers.

***Задание 13.*** *Составьте предложения:*

 1. are, that, bacteria, there, plants, help, grow.

 2. events, many, intereating, were, there.

 3. were, medical, there, in, twelve, London, schools.

 4. there, to, more, the, than, wood, one, are, ways.

 5. a, house, every, is, skeleton, there, in.

 6. to, two, there, question, sides, are, every.

 7. is, there, without, no, cause, effect.

***Задание14.*** *Прочитайте, переведите и проанализируйте форму сказуемого:*

 1. Osteoporosis is a disease where there is a loss of bone density and the bones become porous. 2. There are women who have very healthy bones because they have regular exercise and maintain good die-tary calcium level. 3. There are times however when we may lose hair faster and in larger amounts. 4. There is a generic baldness that can occur in women but it is extremely rare. 5. There are several different types of anemia and a variety of causes. 6. There is an increased risk of malignancy when the body naturally produces high levels of oestro-gen. 7. There can be a need to strengthen blood capillaries, and vitamins E, C and the bioflavanoids are helpful.

***Задание 15.*** *Употребите нужную форму конструкции there is (are). Переведите на русский язык:*

1. … many new articles on the treatment of arthritis in this journal.

2. … dental department in our local polyclinic.

3. … fifteen students in our group.

4. … only three mistakes in your test last week.

5. … nobody in the doctor’s office yesterday.

6. … important findings that can help to evercome the problem.

7. … a valuable remedy to cure this disease successfully.

***Задание 16.*** *Используйте данную информацию и постройте утвердительные и отрицательные предложения, используя There is/isn’t, There are/aren’t . Переведите на русский язык.*

modern equipment (Yes)

many new departments (No)

a new hospital (Yes)

several patients (Yes)

a doctor (No)

two new subjects (Yes)

a drug cabinet (No)

1. … in our hospital.

2. … in the central city clinic.

3. … in this town.

4. … in the ward.

5. … in the doctor’s office.

6. … in the curriculum.

 7. … in this room

***Задание 17.*** *Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на конструкцию there is.*

1. There have been no complete recoveries from AIDS. 2. There was a severe bleeding as one of the most common intraoperative complications. 3. There have been patients presented with transient ischemic attacks. 4. There was a slow postoperative recovery. 5. There have been a number of mechanisms proposed to explain the production of the sigh. 6. There is currently a vaccine for hepatitis B but not for type C. 7. There are some very good herbs for the liver.

**Образец контрольной работы по теме №2.**

***Вариант***

**I.** *Выберите нужную форму глагола* ***to be:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  1. I … very busy today. |  |
|  2. There … 4 faculties in our academy some years ago. | 1. is |
|  3. English … the most popular language in our country. | 2. shall be |
|  4. I … a doctor in 5 years. | 3. was |
|  5. My friend’s sister … very tired as she had 6 lessons yesterday. | 4. am |
|  6. What … your father? | 5. will be |
|  7. The girl … seriously ill last year.  | 6. were |
|  8. He … not at home next week. | 7. are |
|  9. There … a good library in our academy. |  |
| 10. My brothers … not at home now. |  |

**II.** *Выберите нужную форму глагола* ***to have:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  1. She … a lot of work today. |  |
|  2. Twice a year students … vacations. |  |
|  3. We … practical training at hospitals in a year. | 1. will have |
|  4. He … lectures in Biology on Mondays. | 2. had |
|  5. They … some very nice watches in that shop. | 3. has |
|  6. … he any brothers or sisters? | 4. shall have |
|  7. They … a party next week. | 5. have |
|  8. The book … many pictures. |  |
|  9. In 2 years I … practical training at hospitals. |  |
| 10. I couldn’t write the letter a day before because I … no paper at home. |  |

**III.** *Укажите предложения, в которых глаголы* ***to be, to have*** *являются модальными.*

1. My brother is interested in languages of different countries.
2. He is to go there next week.
3. Have you passed your examination in physics?
4. They have to do a lot of work today.
5. He is a man of character.

**IV.** *Укажите правильные варианты перевода:*

1. The students are in the club.
	1. Студенты в клубе.
	2. В клубе студенты.
2. There are dictionaries on this table.
	1. Словари лежат на этом столе.
	2. На этом столе лежат словари.

**V.** *Переведите предложения на русский язык.*

1. She has a high temperature today.

2. Her duty was to help a sick girl.

3. There are 500 rooms in our hostel.

4. My sister is in the library now.

5. There will be an interesting film on TV tomorrow.

6. We had two exams during last session.

7. The exams were very difficult.

8. I am 17 years old.

9. There is nobody in the lab.

10. He had two classes yesterday.

**Тема 3. English in medicine. Типы вопросительных предложений.**

**Форма текущего контроля успеваемости:** устный опрос, контроль выполнения заданий в рабочих тетрадях.

**Лексика для устного опроса по теме: English in medicine**

1. the most important language
2. scientific and medical achievements
3. to break actively into life
4. to promote exchange of information
5. to introduce, introduction
6. professional activity
7. to develop, development
8. updating
9. good knowledge
10. the main obligation
11. every educated man
12. specialist in medicine
13. according to
14. to have universally skills
15. official language
16. medical achievements
17. to break actively into life
18. exchange of information
19. to promote development
20. to introduce, introduction
21. different countries
22. scientific literature
23. professional activities
24. constant updating
25. a good knowledge
26. main obligation
27. educated man
28. according to the WHO
29. essential skills

***Задание 1. Прочитайте, переведите, задайте разные типы вопросов.***

1. People speak the language of their country.
2. I speak Russian. My language is Russian.
3. She studies medicine as she wants to be a doctor.
4. The native speakers of Russian live in Russia.
5. Scientific and medical achievements break actively into our life.
6. Knowledge of English helps medical students to play an active role in community and in profession.

***Задание 2. Прочитайте, переведите и задайте общий вопрос.***

1. The procedure has a significant effect on efficacy. 2. He has a lot of books on medicine, hasn’t he? 3. We had little knowledge about immigrant interns. 4. People have different perceptions of ill–health and the inconvenience of symptoms. 5. Patients have an average of four respiratory illnesses a year. 6. Doctors have a legal responsibility to inform local Environmental Health Offices of cholera. 7.These mixtures have little therapeutic effect.

***Задание 3. Прочитайте, переведите и задайте вопрос к подчеркнутым словам:***

1. These drugs have an important placebo effect. 2. A careful history has the key to diagnosis and management of headache. 3. Many patients over the age of 50 have radiological evidence of disease in the lower back. 4. Physiotherapy has an important role, particularly during an acute episode. 5. Less than 40% of the associations have a specific tobacco committee. 6. About 60% have a member of the staff in charge of tobacco problems. 7. About 40% of the associations have an activity in the field of research. 8. Teachers have a cultural, active role in medical education.

***Задание 4. Работайте в парах и ответьте на следующие вопросы:***

1. What is your surname?
2. How do you spell that?
3. How old are you?
4. Where are you from?
5. What language do you speak?
6. Where do you live?
7. How many people live in your native town?
8. How old is it?
9. What is the main industry in your town?
10. What do you like best about your town?
11. Where do you study?
12. How many hours do you study a week?
13. How much time do you spend : watching television (reading)?
14. How often do you go to the theatre?
15. What do you do when you’re on holiday?
16. Do you like to study at the academy?
17. Do you like your fellow students?

**Тема 4. My University. Система английских времен в активном залоге (Simple Tenses).**

**Форма текущего контроля успеваемости:** устный опрос, контроль выполнения заданий в рабочих тетрадях, письменная контрольная работа.

**Контроль усвоения лексики по теме «The Orenburg State Medical University»**

**Variant I**

**Make the word combinations and translate into Russian**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. clinical | of the University |
| 2. doctor’s | subjects |
| 3. to take part | stipend |
| 4. according | examinations |
| 5. to join | assistants |
| 6. an increased | areas |
| 7. a practical |  scientific societies |
| 8. clinical | training |
| 9. the status | in a research work |
| 10. to take | to their interest |

**Variant II**

**Make the word combinations and translate into Russian**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. student’s | stipend |
| 2. Foreign | a year |
| 3. to report | Gynecology |
| 4. postgraduate | office |
| 5. the Chair | internship |
| 6. dean’s | courses |
| 7. to get | of Surgery |
| 8. Obstetrics | the results |
| 9. clinical | canteen |
| 10. twice | languages |

**Контрольные вопросы по теме «The Orenburg State Medical University» для подготовки к монологическому высказыванию:**

1. When was the Orenburg Medical Institute founded?

2. When was it given the status of Academy?

3. When was it given the status of University?

4. How many chairs are there at the University?

5. What does the University have?

6. What is there in the main building?

7. What are there in other buildings?

8. Where are the clinical departments?

9. What do the best students get?

10. What do the students take twice a year?

11. What do many students take part in?

12. What societies do the students join?

13. Where do they report the results of the research work?

14. How many years does the course of study last?

15. What subjects do the students study for two years?

16. What subjects do they have from the third year?

17. When do they have a practical training?

18. What do they have after graduating from the University?

**The Present Simple Tense – Настоящее простое время**

***Задание 1.*** *Прочитайте, переведите и проанализируйте следующие предложения:*

1. Chemistry helps materially in understanding of the structure and functions of living things. 2. Biology employs the inductive method. 3. All plants and animals require energy in order to live. 4. They help to improve the sanitary conditions of their country. 5. The word sanitation comes from a Latin word «sanitas» meaning health. 6. Experience shows that sanitation is economical. 7. Histology deals with the structure and work of the cells and other very small but very important structures.

***Задание 2****. Прочитайте, переведите и постройте вопросительные предложения по образцу:*

Образец: The University year begins in October.

1. Does the University year begin in October?
2. What begins in October?
3. When does the University year begin?
4. What year begins in October?
5. The University year begins in October, does not it?
6. The University of Edinburgh warmly welcomes students from abroad.
7. The history of teaching medicine in Edinburgh goes back to the 16th century.
8. All departments accept postgraduate students for research degrees.
9. The Faculty of Medicine, Edinburgh, contains over 3,000 academic staff and 1,500 students.

***Задание 3.*** *Работайте в парах и ответьте на следующие вопросы:*

1. What is your surname?
2. How do you spell that?
3. How old are you?
4. Where are you from?
5. What language do you speak?
6. Where do you live?
7. How many people live in your native town?
8. How old is it?
9. What is the main industry in your town?
10. What do you like best about your town?
11. Where do you study?
12. How many hours do you study a week?
13. How much time do you spend : watching television (reading)?
14. How often do you go to the theatre?
15. What do you do when you’re on holiday?
16. Do you like to study at the academy?
17. Do you like your fellow students?

***Задание 4.*** *Поставьте сказуемое в нужную форму и переведите предложения:*

1. School in England usually … (to start) at the age of five. 2. Some children … (to go) to the nursery school before the age of five. 3. I … (to remember) a few of the teachers very well. 4. My parents … (to live) in the country. 5. We … (to wake up) at 6 o’clock in the morning. 6. My father … (to work) with computers. 7. He … (to spend) most of his time sitting in front of his computer screen. 8. My sister … (to like) to go to a fitness center with her friend and … (to try) to do this every week.

***Задание 5.*** *Переведите предложения на английский язык:*

1. Я не учусь в институте, я учусь в медицинской академии. 2. Мы не учим гистологию в первом семестре. 3. Я не изучаю немецкий язык, я изучаю английский. 4. Она не живет в студенческом общежитии, т.к. живет вместе с родителями в своем родном городе. 5. Ты часто не посещаешь лекции и практические занятия, т.к. чувствуешь себя плохо. 6. Я не знаю почему, но с некоторыми людьми мне очень трудно подружиться. 7. Студенты не думают, что в медицинской академии легко учиться.

**The Past Simple Tense – Прошедшее простое время**

***Задание 6.*** *Прочитайте и переведите следующие предложения:*

1. Ronald Ross, an English physician, discovered the life history of the malaria parasite in mosquitoes. 2. R. Ross made two very great discoveries. 3. He saw the malaria parasite in the stomach of Anopheles (a kind of mosquito). 4. Ronald Ross showed and proved that the Anopheles is a carrier of the disease. 5. A number of universities gave Ronald Ross the doctorate in medicine or natural science. 6. Ronald Ross received the Nobel Prize for Medicine. 7. Frederic Banting, a Сanadian scientist, isolated the hormone called insulin and prepared it as a specific medicament for the treatment of diabetes.

***Задание 7.*** *Ответьте на вопросы к данному предложению:*

Frederic Вanting wanted to study the way in which the bones of the human body worked.

1. Did Frederic Banting want to study the way in which the bones of the human body worked?
2. Who wanted to study the way in which the bones of the human body worked?
3. What did F. Banting want to do?
4. Frederic Banting did not want to study the way in which the bones of the human body worked, did he?

***Задание 8.*** *Поставьте смысловой глагол в Past Simple. Переведите предложения:*

1. Edward Jenner, an English physician, (to study) medicine in London. 2. He (to like) to observe and investigate things. 3. In the XVIII century, smallpox (to be) one of the chief causes of death. 4. He (to make) a study of all dairy diseases and (to find) quite a lot of them. 5. Jenner (to innoculate) the boy with smallpox matter and time (to pass) but the boy (to remain) absolutely free from the disease. 6. The discovery of asepsis, the control of infection, (to create) a new kind of surgery. 7. Lister (to pioneer) in these discoveries and (to bring) about a new concept in the practice of medicine.

***Задание 9.*** *Задайте общие вопросы к следующим предложениям:*

1. This work seemed easy. 2. He dried his hands carefully.3.The cat liked fish. 4. The students went to the class yesterday. 5.They understood the story very well. 6. The children ate too many ices. 7. She drank coffeе for breakfast.

***Задание 10.*** *Поставьте сказуемое в Past Simple Tense:*

1.This seems quite easy. 2. He never dries his hands carefully on the towel. 3. Medical students like Anatomy. 4. The students go to the class every week-day. 5. We understand this theory quite well. 6. This story sounds funny. 7. My cat likes fish.

***Задание 11.*** *Поставьте сказуемое в каждом предложении в Present Simple Tense:*

1. He wrote a report. 2. She went to the anatomy theatre every week. 3. She always dressed well. 4. You did that work well. 5. I knew the answer to your question. 6. They saw many interesting things. 7. He thought that the lecture was too long.

***Задание 12.*** *Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную форму:*

1. He saw somebody in the room. 2. She told us everything about her work. 3. I took an interest in medicine. 4. They read the newspaper yesterday to get the news. 5. She planned her daily exercises. 6. We bathed regularly. 7. Mr. Brown came from England.

**The Future Simple Tense – Будущее простое время**

***Задание 13.*** *Прочитайте и переведите следующие предложения:*

1. I shall go to the country. 2. We shall do it tomorrow. 3. He will work next Saturday. 4. She will meet the delegation at the station. 5. You will translate this article in a week. 6. They will be well in two days. 7. The students will attend lectures and practical classes in Therapy in September.

***Задание 14.*** *Прочитайте, переведите следующие предложения, составьте письменно к этим предложениям специальные вопросы:*

1. He will begin his lectures next month. (When)
2. It will take me 20 minutes to get to the academy. (How long)
3. I shall get up tomorrow at 6 o’clock. (When)
4. You will take your exam in English in June. (When)
5. We shall have dinner soon. (When)
6. She will come earlier tomorrow because she will be on duty. (Why)
7. He will work systematicaly as he wants to know English well. (How)
8. The child will spend more time out in the open air as he needs sun.

***Задание 15.*** *Поставьте сказуемое в Future Simple Tense и переведите предложения:*

1. She is the most popular person in England. 2. She founded the famous training school for nurses. 3. The modern operating tables were better than old ones. 4. He overcomes his early nervousness and becomes an extremely good speaker. 5. They worked very hard. 6. When he was seventeen, his father sent him to London. 7. Her medical training lasts for nearly eight years.

***Задание 16.*** *Прочитайте и переведите следующие предложения:*

1. You will progress in learning English when you realise that there are many sources from which you can learn this language. 2. I think that the learning process will really start to work when you feel that it will be important and the language useful. 3. You will have to learn to think in another language. 4. Learning the lanquages of others will help in talking to people, reading and writing things, and in understanding the TV and films from other countries, and it will open up much a wider range of sources of information. 5. As we shall work in a field like medicine, we shall want to be up to date with progress in this field. 6. I think that it will be really interesting to meet people from other countries and to communicate with them in their own language. 7. Friends those that you will choose to spend your time with and that you love, will be one of the most important things in life.

**Контрольные вопросы по теме «English and its role for medical students»:** 1. What language is the most important language in the world?

2. Where do the native speakers of English live?

3. How many people speak English as their mother tongue?

4. Why is a good knowledge of foreign languages the main obligation of tomorrow’s doctors?

5. Should medical students study and work hard in order to achieve a good knowledge of English?

6. Can it increase their professional and intercultural outlook?

7. Do you like to study English?

**Пример письменной контрольной работы по теме № 4.**

**Вариант**

Укажите номер варианта, соответствующего подчёркнутому слову в русском предложении.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Он учится в институте.  | 1. study2. is studying3. has studied4. studies |
| 2. Я буду готовить доклад завтра. | 1. make2. will make3. shall make4. shall be making |
| 3. Доктор уже измерил температуру. | 1. has taken2. have taken3. took4. had taken |
| 4. Он осматривал больных с 5 до 7 часов. | 1. examined2. has examined3. had examined4. was examining |
| 5. Я отправил письмо вчера. | 1. sent2. has sent1. was sending
2. send
 |
| 6. Хирург снял швы к тому времени.  | 1. removed2. was removing3. has removed4. had removed |
| 7. Мы сдадим экзамены к концу недели. | 1. shall pass2. shall have passed3. will have passed4. shall be passing |
| 8. Она сейчас пишет доклад. | 1. writes2. write3. has written4. is writing |

**Тема 5. Medicine History. Система английских времен в активном залоге (Continuous, Perfect Tenses).**

**Форма текущего контроля успеваемости:** устный опрос, контроль выполнения заданий в рабочих тетрадях, письменная контрольная работа.

Лексика для устного опроса по теме: Medicine History

1. to cause disease
2. physicians
3. surgical treatment
4. an operation called trepanation
5. to involve use
6. a stone instrument
7. to cut a hole in a patient’s skull
8. to release, release
9. to treat, treatment
10. eyes and teeth
11. internal diseases
12. to contribute to medical progress
13. to hand down smth unchanged
14. practice of acupuncture
15. as well as
16. to prevent, prevention
17. ill, illness
18. to perform operations
19. amputation and plastic surgery
20. sick people
21. the Greek god of healing
22. to seek magical cures
23. natural causes
24. to consider medicine a science and art
25. to reflect high ideals
26. to compose the oath
27. a number of sources
28. to get medical knowledge
29. to achieve, achievement
30. chief advances
31. to found, founding
32. the Renaissance
33. cultural movement
34. to sweep (swept) across western Europe
35. to perform dissections
36. to record findings
37. a good physician
38. to improve surgical techniques
39. the father of modern surgery
40. to perform experiments
41. blood
42. to circulate through the body
43. to make careful studies
44. pulsebeat and heartbeat

**THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE**

***Задание 1.*** *Прочитайте и переведите следующие предложения:*

 1. He has read this book. 2. The girls have given their friend a report on vitamins. 3. This doctor has lived in England for a long time. 4. You have had a lecture this morning. 5. The lessons have not finished yet. 6. I have had much time for reading. 7. I decide to study medicine as I have been very successfully in science subjects.

***Задание 2.*** *Задайте общие вопросы и сделайте данные предложения*

*отрицательными:*

 1. I have only provided a brief overview of these methods. 2. I have found that a large percentage of women over the age of 35 do not maintain adequate dietary levels of calcium. 3. He has opened the window and so we have fresh air. 4. I have been in the room for more than an hour. 5. She has lived in the country since her childhood. 6. They have studied chemistry for two years. 7. You have told me the answer to the question.

***Задание 3.*** *Поставьте сказуемое в Present Perfect:*

 1. I ... ( to know ) Dr. Black for a long time. 2. He ... ( to read ) all the books. 3. I ... ( to see ) that microscope in the lab. 4. They ... ( to leave ) their books at home. 5. We ... ( to write ) many papers on " Therapy". 6. You ... ( to do ) their exercise well. 7. I ... ( to hear ) of these scientists. 8. She ... ( to live ) in Great Britain for ten years. 9. My mother ... ( to prepare ) the food. 10. Dr. Cooper ... ( to speak ) about you.

***Задание 4.*** *Напишите о себе следующую информацию, используя The Present Perfect Tense: I have lived in my house since 1995.*

1. (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. (like) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. (know) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. (examine) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. (study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. (work) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***Задание 5.*** *Проанализируйте употребление форм в Present Perfect. Переведите предложения на русский язык:*

1. I can’t get into the room. I have lost my key. 2. My sister has been to Spain this year. 3. He has known him since childhood. 4. She has been there since 3 o’clock. 5. I have heard much about this famous surgeon. 6. The young surgeon has made this operation well. 7. She has lived abroad for a long time.

***Задание 6.*** *Переведите предложения на английский язык:*

1. Я уже прочитала эту книгу. 2. Мы только что выполнили перевод трудного текста. 3. Он никогда не говорил о своих проблемах со здоровьем. 4. Они живут в этом городе с 2000 года. 5. Хирург закончил операцию к 2 часам. 6. Вы когда-нибудь были в Лондоне? 7. Мы еще не выполнили эту лабораторную работу.

**THE PAST PERFECT TENSE**

***Задание 7.*** *Прочитайте и переведите предложения:*

 1. It had long been my dream to study at the Medical Academy. 2. She said that he had already spoken to them. 3. They had prepared everything by 5 o’clock. 4. When they entered the hall the play had begun. 5. He had not translated the text by the end of the week. 6. The child had gone to bed when we came. 7. They had been ill for a long time.

***Задание 8.*** *Объясните употребление the Past Perfect в следующих предложениях:*

1.Here in Orenburg, I had lived in the hostel since September. 2. He had greatly enlarged his vocabulary by the end of the first term. 3. They had passed all examinations by January 25. 4. By the time I arrived she had explained the problem to them. 5. He said that they had become good specialists in this field of science. 6. I felt that he had told me the truth. 7. She had a feeling that she had forgotten to do something.

***Задание 9.*** *Измените следующие предложения по данному образцу:*

*Образец:* The student got a book from the library and read it.

 The student read the book he had got from the library.

1.He wrote a case history and went out to the calls. 2. She wrote an exercise on the blackboard and we wrote it down in our note–books. 3. She bought a picture but didn’t show it to us. 4. They passed their exams and went to St. Petersburg. 5. She bought a cup but unfortunately broke it. 6. He finished his work and went home. 7. I lost my key and couldn’t get into my room.

***Задание 10.*** *Повторите утверждение, начиная его со слов “I said that…”.*

1.He has spoken to them. 2. They have already left. 3. She has met this man. 4. The doctor has examined the patient. 5. The nurse has made an injection. 6. He has listened to the lungs and heart. 7. They have studied at the Medical Academy together.

***Задание 11.*** *Прочитайте и переведите следующие предложения:*

1.Jenner learned that a farmer’s boy had died of smallpox. 2. Smallpox had been common for centures in China, India and Turkey. 3. Many people had died of smallpox. 4. They had found a new method for extracting pure penicillin. 5. All four patients had had a low lumbar spinal infection. 6. For three months before admission he had had anorexia (loss of appetite). 7. There had been an expanding body of scientific knowledge, concerning the treatment of these usual diseases.

***Задание 12.*** *Составьте письменно вопросы ко всем членам предложения:*

1. He had worked on various research aspects of antibiotic therapy.
2. There had been a dramatic fall in mortality.
3. She had had marked central cyanosis.

***Задание 13.*** *Поставьте сказуемое в нужную форму (the Past Simple или the Past Perfect). Переведите предложения на русский язык.*

1.I … (to realise) that I … (to forget) my bag in the reading-hall. 2. … (not/to speak) to Nick at the meeting yesterday? Because he … (to leave) by the time we got there. 3. Though he … (to look) familiar to me, I … never … (to meet) him before. 4. We … never … (to stay) in a five-star hotel before. 5. We … just … (to finish) the translation of the text by the time they arrived. 6. After he … (to turn off) all the lights, he … (to leave) the auditorium. 7. It’s a pity, but when we … (to arrive) the lecture … already … (to start).

**THE PERFECT CONTINUOUS FORMS**

***Задание 14.*** *Прочитайте и переведите следующие предложения:*

1.He has been working for an hour and a half already. 2. She has been working since nine o’clock. 3. How long have you been waiting for me? 4. I have been thinking over this problem for these few days. 5. Tell me everything that has been happening. 6. Tom, I have been looking for you everywhere. 7. This doctor has been finishing his examination.

***Задание 15.*** *Прочитайте, переведите и проанализируйте форму сказуемого:*

1.He became suddenly aware that the man had been speaking for some time.2. By the end of this year I shall have been studying at the Academy for half a year. 3. He explained to us that up to that time she had been living with her parents. 4. I had been sitting there all the afternoon and had seen nobody. 5. By 5 o’clock we shall have been working for 3 hours. 6. How long have you been going in for sports? 7. How long had you been taking this medicine?

***Задание 16.*** *Составьте вопросы по данному образцу:*

Pattern: How long … (to work at one’s pronunciation).

 How long have you been working at your pronunciation?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| How long … | to suffer from headachesto work at your reportto live in this districtto conduct this researchto tell the whole storyto consult a doctorto examine a patientto make an operationto write a case history |

***Задание 16.*** *Поставьте инфинитив в Present Continuous и сделайте соответствующие изменения:*

1.How long … she (to wait) for me? 2. You say he (to work) at the hospital as a surgeon for two years. 3. How long … you (to work) by the end of this year? 4. Are you writing a report? How long … you (to write) and when will you have finished it ? 5. She (to work) at her report since 9 o’clock. 6. He remembers that he (to walk) about the city but where, or why, or for how long, he has no idea. 7. Ask him what he (to do).

***Задание 17.*** *Закончите это письмо, поставив сказуемое в нужную форму Present Perfect или Present Perfect Continuous.*

Dear Paul, I’m very glad to hear that you are enjoying yourself in England. Things at home are getting on as usual. Sam \_\_\_ (work) very hard. Sue \_\_\_\_\_ (just/pass) her exam in Anatomy. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ (not/write) for weeks, probably because of her exams. She \_\_\_\_\_ (study) very hard to pass it successfully. Mr. Brown, our teacher, you must remember him, \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) ill recently. He \_\_\_\_ (visit) the doctor four times this month. Hope he will be O. K. very soon. Mrs. Brown \_\_\_\_ (not/open) her new shop yet. The decorators \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) it for a couple of weeks.

I deeply hope you enjoy your stay in England. Write soon.

 Love, Mum

**Контрольные вопросы по теме «Medicine History»:**

1. What did people believe in prehistoric times?
2. What was the first known surgical treatment?
3. How did they perform the operation?
4. What did the Egyptians begin doing by about 3000 B. C.?
5. How did other ancient Middle Eastern civilizations also contribute to medical progress?
6. Who developed the practice of acupuncture?
7. When was the civilization of ancient Greece at its peak?
8. What is Hippocrates famous for?
9. Where and when did the Greek physician Galen practise medicine?
10. What did Avicenna produce?

**Контрольная работа по теме № 5.**

**Вариант 1**

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. We entered the Medical Academy last year.
2. I shall get up at 6 o’clock tomorrow.
3. They have just come back home.
4. Medical students study Аnatomy.
5. I have never been to London.
6. We are writing a test now.
7. The nurse was making an injection when I came.
8. They will have finished his work by Monday.
9. He had read this book by the end of the week.
10. My friend will be preparing for the Anatomy class at that time tomorrow.

**Вариант 2**

1. She has already finished her work.
2. Once a week I go to the anatomy theatre.
3. I shall have written my report by 5 o’clock tomorrow.
4. My sister was reading the whole day yesterday.
5. He returned home an hour ago.
6. She works much.
7. I have not seen my friend since March.
8. The patient is sleeping now.
9. The doctor will examine this child tomorrow.
10. He had completed his work by the end of the week.

**ОБРАЗЕЦ ИТОГОВОЙ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ (МОДУЛЬ 1) Вариант – 1.**

1. **Переведите предложения:**
2. The girl is seriously ill.
3. The results of blood analysis were normal.
4. She has to go to the library.
5. We had much work yesterday.
6. We usually have lunch in the student’s canteen.
7. There are patients with lung diseases in this clinic.
8. He examines the patients in the morning.
9. Did you see this film yesterday?
10. He will study Histology next term.
11. Papers contain a variety of medical problems.
12. The drugs are of use to the patients.
13. It is necessary to use new methods in the research.
14. **Образуйте другую часть речи и переведите:**

**Пример: to translate – translation**

to treat (гл.) – сущ.

science (сущ.) – сущ.

biology (сущ.) – сущ.

to investigate (гл.) – сущ.

necessary (прил.) – нареч.

1. **Переведите словосочетания:**

a number of studies

review on

the primary aim

in the field of medicine

to gain information

1. **Раскройте скобки, сделайте предложения отрицательными и задайте вопросы:**

She (to take) medicine every morning.

They (to visit) her at the hospital last week.

**МОДУЛЬ 2. ОБУЧЕНИЕ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОЙ МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ, АНАЛИТИЧЕСКОМУ ЧТЕНИЮ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОЙ МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ И ОСНОВНЫМ УСТНЫМ РЕЧЕВЫМ ФОРМУЛАМ ПРОФЕССИНАЛЬНОГО ОБЩЕНИЯ.**

**Тема1. Famous doctors. Система английских времен в страдательном залоге.**

**Форма текущего контроля успеваемости:** устный опрос, контроль выполнения заданий в рабочих тетрадях, письменная контрольная работа.

Лексика для устного опроса по теме: Famous doctors

1. to be born
2. to study medicine
3. to be the greatest practitioner
4. to free medicine from superstition
5. to punish, punishment
6. to note the effect of food
7. occupation
8. development of the disease
9. anatomy and physiology
10. neither ... nor...
11. to estimate the temperature
12. to listen to the heart
13. in spite of
14. scientific method
15. to create medicine
16. on the basis of experience
17. every physician
18. the history of the disease
19. to make an accurate prognosis
20. to direct one’s attention to
21. the colour of the face, the skin
22. the nature of the respiration
23. the appearance of sputum
24. bowel habits
25. to affect, affection
26. according to
27. fever
28. to aid the natural forces of the body
29. to perform operations on the skull
30. expressions of the protective reaction
31. to stand at the summit
32. human achievements
33. to be interested in smth
34. to make a career
35. to offer the post
36. to make observations
37. to notice
38. species
39. to cause, a cause
40. evolutionary changes
41. to solve the problem
42. to prepare, preparation
43. to have a great success
44. to join the Society
45. to have an opportunity

**Пример грамматических заданий:**

***Задание 1.*** *Прочитайте и переведите:*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The book | iswaswill behas been writtenhad beenwill have beenis beingwas being |

***Задание 2.*** *Образуйте форму в пассивном залоге от следующих форм инфинитива:*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a) Present, Past, Future Simple**The article … (to be translated)The house … (to be built)The patient … (to be examined) | * 1. **Present, Past Continuous**

The questions … (to be discussed)The work … (to be done)The patients … (to be operated on) | * 1. **Present, Past, Future Perfect**

The operative area … (to be explored)The meeting … (to be held)The profession … (to be chosen) |

***Задание 3.*** *Переведите предложения и объясните употребление пассивного залога:*

1. The usual questions about his name, age, nationality and social position were put and answered. 2. When she came in, the reports were being discussed. 3. Whom was Moscow University founded by? 4. Moscow University was founded by Lomonosov. 5. He understood that he was being watched. 6. This man is very much talked about. 7. She is very foolish and is often laughed at.

***Задание 4.*** *Составьте общие вопросы и отрицательные предложения:*

1. The report was delivered in English. 2. He has been expelled from the University. 3. He was offered the post of head of the chair. 4. The modern hospital is being built not far from our house. 5. This work will have been done by that time. 6. The doctor was sent for half an hour ago. 7. The articles will be translated tomorrow.

***Задание 5.*** *Замените активный залог:*

1. Students attended the lecture on the respiratory system. 2. The lecture disappointed us very much. 3. Bacteria gain entry to the lungs via the airways. 4. She has broken her arm. 5. They will take these drugs tomorrow. 6. We were discussing a new method of treatment when came in. 7. People speak English in many countries of the world.

***Задание 4.*** *Постройте отрицательные предложения:*

1. Common causes of heart disease are listed in Figure 1. 2. Chronic cases with the flu have been described in the journal. 3. His face was pitted with smallpox scars. 4. Science is unlimited. Try! Be patient. 5. Few patients had been infected with cowpox. 6. In ten minutes I was taken to hospital. 7. Dinner is being made.

***Задание 5.*** *Поставьте сказуемое в соответствующую форму и переведите предложения:*

1. A lot of new houses (построено) в Оренбурге . 2. When (написано) this letter? The letter (было написано) this morning. 3. By whom (будет переведена) this article into English? The article (переведена) already. 4. This question (обсуждался) when we came in. 5. Where are the students? The students (экзаменуются) now in the next room. 6. By the time they arrived the work (была закончена). 7. The injection (делают) now.

***Задание 6.*** *Переведите на английский язык:*

1.Нам рассказали об этой болезни вчера. 2. Ему уже написали отчет (report). 3. Ей дали две таблетки, чтобы принять их утром. 4. Ребенка сейчас выписывают из больницы. 5. Мне показали новый медицинский словарь. 6. Нам преподают английский язык в академии. 7. О СПИДе много говорят.

***Задание 7.*** *Замените активный залог на пассивный:*

1. Experienced surgeons make difficult operations. 2. Who invented the mobile phone? 3. They are building a new hospital in our town. 4. Many people told me about the accident. 5. We have cleaned our room. 6. I shall send you all these new books. 7. The teacher informed us about the change of the timetable.

***Задание 8.*** *Прочитайте и переведите предложения. Если необходимо, пользуйтесь словарем.*

1. Important disparities have been found between the recommendations made by experts in review articles and textbooks, and the recommendations that could have been done on the basis of systemic reviews. 2. A decline in the rate of gastric cancer–related deaths has been observed during the last twenty years. 3. Mass screening programs for gastric and cervical cancer have been conducted as part of national policy. 4. The etiological infectious agent has been directly demonstrated in pancreatic tissue obtained surgically. 5. Acute pancreatitis was observed with viruses, bacteria, and parasites. 6. The retrovirus has been isolated from various body fluids. 7. Host defense mechanisms have been altered by burns, neoplasms, metabolic disorders, irritation, foreign bodies, etc.

***Задание 9.*** *Прочитайте и переведите.*

1. Two tests for detection of antibody to HIV are widely used. 2. A number of strategies are being developed to induce protective immunity in persons not infected with HIV. 3. Certain patients are predisposed to staphylococcal infections: newborns, nursing mothers, and patients with influenza and others. 4. Cases have also been reported in association with influenza. 5. These organisms have been isolated from wounds and from blood. 6. Noncholera Vibrio infections have been treated with a wide range of antibiotics. 7. Drugs that depress sympathetic nervous activity are widely used to treat primary hypertension.

**Пример контрольной работы по теме №1.**

**Вариант**

I. Выпишите номера сказуемых в страдательном залоге.

1. is translating 5. has been seen
2. is being changed 6. have performed
3. has seen 7. will be sent
4. am told 8. were sleeping

II. Укажите буквой, какое предложение соответствует данному.

1. **I shall be assisted** **by the student.**
	1. Я буду ассистировать студентам.
	2. Мне будут ассистировать студенты.
	3. Мне ассистируют студенты.
2. **The attack of pain was followed by a violent vomiting.**

 а) Приступ следовал за сильной рвотой.

 b) За приступом следовала сильная рвота.

 c) За приступом следует сильная рвота.

1. **Ему сделают укол.**
	1. He will make an injection.
	2. He will be made an injection.
	3. He was made an injection.
2. **Нам не ответили.**
	1. We were not answered.
	2. We didn’t answer.
	3. We are not answered.

III. Выберите нужную форму сказуемого.

1. **The nature … by the scientists now.**

a) was studied b) is being studied c) is studied

1. **These letters … through tomorrow.**

a) will be looked b) will look c) were looked

1. **Many new houses … in our town every year.**

a) are built b) build c) are being built

**Тема 2.** **Outstanding medical men. Вопросительные и отрицательные предложения в страдательном залоге.**

**Форма текущего контроля успеваемости:** устный опрос, контроль выполнения заданий в рабочих тетрадях, письменная контрольная работа.

**Тема 3. Medical examination. Видовременные формы глаголов в активном и страдательном залоге.**

**Форма текущего контроля успеваемости:** устный опрос, контроль выполнения заданий в рабочих тетрадях, письменная контрольная работа.

**Тема 4. About Doctors and Illness. Модальные глаголы, их значение и употребление.**

**Форма текущего контроля успеваемости:** устный опрос, контроль выполнения заданий в рабочих тетрадях, письменная контрольная работа.

***Задание 1.*** *Прочитайте и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на модальный глагол “may”:*

1. A person may be tall, middle sized or short, thin or plump (fat in a pleasant- looking way). 2. A face may be round, oval or square. 3. In summer some people may have freckles on their faces. 4. People’s hair may be long or short, thin or thick, good or bad, straight or curly. 5. Colour of people’s hair may be black or fair chestnut or red. 6. Eyes may be large or small. 7. Eyes may be of different colour: grey, green, blue, black or hazel (brown). 8. Cheeks may be rosy or pale (if a person is ill), plump or hollow (if a person is very thin).

***Задание 2.*** *Прочитайте и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на модальный глагол “can”:*

1. We can get various dairy (молочные) products in our refreshment room such as milk, sour milk, sour cream, curds, butter and cheese. 2. For breakfast English people mostly have porridge, for a change they can have a boiled egg, cold ham, or fish. 3. Afternoon tea can hardly be called a meal. 4. To the West of Westminster Abbey you can see Buckingham Palace. 5. There are no parks or gardens in the East End and you can’t see many fine houses there. 6. Winter can be cold in Moscow. 7. One can go sledging, skating, playing, hockey or skiing. 8. Every Sunday we can see a lot of people with skis at the railway stations.

***Задание 3.*** *Постройте общий вопрос:*

1. I can swim very well. 2. You can type. 3. She can open the window. 4. I can run fast. 5. He can play piano well. 6. They can speak English well. 7. I can find the book.

***Задание 4.*** *Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на модальный глагол could.*

1. He could perform very complicated operations. 2. This procedure could be the most important one. 3. The injury could cause very severy complications. 4. This mechanism of management could become very favourable. 5. The method could be of no practical use. 6. Prevention could be the best treatment for every iatrogenic injury.

***Задание 5.*** *Используйте эквивалент модального глагола can– to be able to в нужном времени. Переведите предложения.*

1. He … pass exams successfully, as he is a brilliant student. 2. Yesterday the patient … leave the bed. 3. I … buy a ticket with my credit card tomorrow. 4. We … come to the party because we had a lot of work to do. 5. Although I’m good at chemistry, I don’t think. 6. I … to speak English better, if I practise more. 7. The doctor … perform operations of such kind.

***Задание 6.*** *Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя модальный глагол или его эквивалент.*

1.Он может читать медицинскую литературу в оригинале, т.к. хорошо владеет языком. 2. Мы не могли найти его адрес, поэтому не связались с ним. 3. Они смогут закончить эту работу через три дня. 4. Студенты могли использовать результаты этих исследований в своей работе. 5. Больных можно лечить более надежно и безопасно с использованием этого метода. 6. Мы сможем получать повышенную стипендию, если сдадим хорошо экзамены. 7. Этот человек сможет возобновить работу через неделю.

***Задание 7.*** *Прочитайте и переведите, обращая внимание на модальный глагол “must”:*

1. You must not talk so loud. 2. You must not do that. 3. They must read that exercise. 4. He must inspect the water in that well. 5. I must finish my work by two o’clock. 6. She must write a few sentences. 7. We must wash our hands for we know that it is beneficial.

***Задание 8.*** *Прочитайте, переведите и проанализируйте предложения, обращая внимание на формы модальных глаголов:*

1. I can work in the laboratory because I know the scientific methods. 2. He can organize a campaign against rats. 3. She could not come on account of her illness. 4. This is so difficult that you must explain it again. 5. You must not come to the laboratory so late. 6. Through his talkativeness, we couldn’t hear the lecturer. 7. I can tell you only what I know.

**Пример контрольной работы по теме №4.**

**Вариант**

**1. Поставьте предложение в отрицательную и вопросительную форму**

 You must come to the lab in time.

**2. Переведите предложения на русский язык:**

1. She may catch cold.
2. May I come in?
3. He must finish his work by 3 o’clock.
4. My grandmother couldn’t sleep the whole night.
5. You may take my pen, if you haven’t got one.
6. The train must leave at two o’clock.
7. It’s very late. I must go home.
8. You can find all necessary information in this book.
9. I could swim very well when I was a boy.
10. It may snow tomorrow.
11. You may take my book.
12. Must I take these tablets?
13. They must take part in the conference.

**Пример тестовых заданий по теме №4.**

**Вариант**

**Выберите нужную форму глагола:**

1. She … to finish school in a year.

a) may b) has c) is

1. You feel bad, you … see a doctor.

a) needn’t b) should c) can

1. She … to get up early on week-days.

a) has to b) can c) must

1. Must I come tomorrow? No, you … .

a) mustn’t b) can’t c) needn’t

1. The weather … change tomorrow.

a) may b) must c) should

1. The water is cold, you … swim.

a) can b) can’t c) must

1. He … speak three foreign languages.

a) can b) may c) must

1. May I invite my friend to the party? – Yes, you … .

a) can b) may c) must

1. You … work hard at your English if you want to know it.

a) must b) may c) can

1. I … walk, there is a bus going there.

a) needn’t b) mustn’t c) can’t

**Тема 5. At the Doctor's. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.**

**Форма текущего контроля успеваемости:** устный опрос, контроль выполнения заданий в рабочих тетрадях, письменная контрольная работа.

1. **Work in pairs. Read, translate and dramatize the dialogue:**

**AT THE DOCTOR’S**

**Doctor:** Next, please.

**Winter**: Here we are again for our follow-up examination, Miss Brown.

**D**.: How do you feel today, gentlemen? Still any pains?

**W**.: Thank you, we are feeling much better.

**Simon**: Only my ankle still hurts a bit.

**D**.: Let me see, Herr Simon. May be we have got to splint it and put the leg in plaster of Paris. I would rather consult our head surgeon.

**S**.: All right.

**W**.: What specialists have you in your hospital here?

**D.:** Children’s diseases are treated by a pediatrician specializing in pediatrics. Female disorders are cured by a gynaecologist.

**S.:** Who treats skin diseases?

**D.:** The dermatologist. He also treats V.D. Psychiatrists treat and try prevent mental disorders and brain diseases.

**W**.: And the General Practitioners, the GPs have got to know everything. I suppose.

**D**.: Yes, they are our good old family docs; we’ve about 25,000 of them in England.

**S**.: By the way, Miss Brown, how much have we got to pay for your kind attendance upon us?

**D**.: Oh, nothing. You see, everybody in England has to pay a certain contribution to the National Insurance. That’s our National Health Service.

**W**.: Can you imagine, Herr Simon, that when I was at the chemist’s I was asto-nished to find that he didn’t only sell drugs, but also cosmetics, soap, perfume and so on.

**S**.: I don’t believe you.

**D**.: Herr Winter is right. Our chemist’s do sell cosmetics in addition to drugs, and in America the drugstores offer even a wider range of items.

**W**.: Miss Brown, may I trouble you with one last question?

**D**.: Why, certainly.

**W**.: I would like to know some details about the social position of British doctors.

**D**.: Oh, that’s rather a complicated question. As a medical student in England you must give attention to the problem of finances, because medical studies are expensive and there are not so many scholarships available as in your country.

**S.:** And after medical school?

**D**.: Well, after six years of medical studies we work as interns in the hospitals and receive pay. But our public health suffers from a deficiency disease in general.

**S.:** That is –

**D**.: That is lack of money, lack of nurses, lack of hospitals.

**W**.: I read a book. The Citadel, by A. J. Cronin –

**D**.: Yes, Cronin was a doctor himself. Many problems dealt with in this book are not yet solved. Have you any more questions?

**S**.: No. Thank you so much, Miss Brown. Goodbye!

 (From Twenty Topics in Dialoques)

follow-up examination – контрольное обследование

1. **Work in pairs. Read, translate and dramatize the dialogue:**

**AT THE DOCTOR’S**

**Doctor:** Good evening, Mr. Petersen. What’s the trouble? You certainly don’t look as if there is anything wrong with you.

**Patient:** I haven’t been feeling very well for some time. I have lost my appetite and I don’t sleep very well. I have rather a bad cough that I can’t get rid of, and a pain in my chest, sometimes, when I breathe.

**D.:** I see. Very well. You had better have a thorough examination. Let me see your tongue … Yes, your stomach is a little out of order … Now your pulse … Yes, that’s all right. Now just unfasten your coat and waistcoat and shirt and I’ll listen to your heart and chest. Say “Ninety-nine.”

**P.:** Ninety-nine.

**D.:** Again.

**P.:** Ninety-nine, ninety-nine.

**D.:** Do you smoke a lot?

**P.:** Well, rather a lot, I’m afraid; twenty or thirty cigarettes a day.

**D.:** H’m! You ought to cut that down for a time. Let me see your throat. Open your mouth. Say “Ah!”

**P.:** Ah! Ah!

**D.:** Again.

**P.:** Ah! Ah! Ah!

**D.:** All right, that will do. You can put your coat on again now. What do you weigh?

**P.:** Twelve stones, two.

**D.:** Have you been losing weight at all?

**P.:** No, I don’t lose or gain, at least never more than a pound or so one way or another.

**D.:** Well, there’s nothing serious the matter with you, but you are rather run down. You have been working too hard. You know you can’t burn the candle at both ends, and you need a real rest. I’ll give you a bottle of medicine that will help. Take a tablespoonful in water three times a day after meals. Eat plenty of good plain food, have no cigarettes and drink plenty of milk, at least a pint a day, and not much coffee; get plenty of fresh air and plenty of sleep, but, above all, don’t try to do too much. A real change of air and surroundings would be very helpful if you could manage it.

**P.:** As a matter of fact, I have been invited to go and stay with some friends in their cottage in Cornwall.

**D.:** That’s just the thing. But remember, take it easy. Not too much swimming or tennis, at least for a week or two, but a good walk by the sea or along the cliffs every day would do you a world of good. I will see you again when you come back, just to make sure you are all right. Don’t worry about yourself. If that holiday in Cornwall doesn’t work wonders I shall be very much surprised. Another month and you’ll be as fit as a fiddle. Good evening.

**Задания по грамматике:**

***Задание 1.*** *Прочитайте и переведите предложения:*

1. I could not speak English well. 2. There were one or two teachers but they were not English. They could not speak English well and couldn’t explain the grammar to their students. 3. I had to work hard. I couldn’t do all that work and learn English. 4. There were fifteen men working on the farm. They were all big eaters and I had to feed all these men. 5. Owing to his bad health Robert Louis Stevenson was unable to live in England and he went to live in Samoa. 6. You should do better work than this. 7. She should go to a doctor because of severe pain in her heart. 8. Patients are to follow all doctors’ prescriptions.

***Задание 2.*** *Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, заменив ought to на should:*

1. He ought to work much harder. 2. You oughtn’t to cry about a little thing like that. 3. The children ought to be asleep by now. 4. My doctor says that I oughtn’t to lift heavy things. 5. The boy ought to be operated on. 6. I really ought to get on with my work. 7. You ought to be more attentive because language is a living thing, always changing; old words die, new words come in.

***Задание 3.*** *Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами (или их эквивалентами) в соответствии со смыслом предложений:*

1. I … (not) to come to see you tomorrow, as I shall be very busy. 2. … you translate this document into English? 3. Every one … be ready to defend our country. 4. In a year you … to read English medical journals. 5. Yesterday you … to translate five sentences from Russian into English. 6. … I take your ball pen? Mine is broken. 7. As the weather was fine, we … to walk in the park. 8. You … learn this rule by heart.

***Задание 4.*** *Переведите, обращая внимание на модальный глагол may.*

1.Younger and more active patients may be more prone to this complication. 2. Delay in the revision may lead to severe damage. 3. Medical management alone may not produce acceptable results in patients with fungal spondylitis. 4. Iatrogenic injury may be more prevalent than had previously been thought. 5. Artery stenosis may not be preventable, earlier intervention before the patient becomes symptomatic may favorably alter the prognosis. 6. The risk of preoperative stroke may become greater in a patient undergoing surgery. 7. It may be necessary to release the blade intermittently to restore adequate flow.

***Задание 5.*** *Употребите эквивалент модального глагола may– to be allowed to в нужной временной форме. Переведите предложения.*

1.Ему позволят ходить через неделю после операции. 2. Посетителям разрешили пользоваться всем имеющимся в распоряжении оборудованием. 3. Вам нельзя туда ходить. 4. Этому больному разрешат изменить диету, как только температура станет нормальной. 5. Студенты могли (им было разрешено) использовать эти данные в своих докладах. 6. Тебе можно будет подождать его здесь. 7. Нам разрешат принять участие в этой операции.

***Задание 6.*** *Употребите необходимую форму модального глагола may/might или эквивалента to be allowed to. Переведите предложения.*

1.The catheter malposition … cause significant tissue damage. 2. This conception … end this controversy last year. 3. He … resume his work in two weeks. 4. Bleeding … seem to be the most common intraoperative complication. 5. Two years ago this technique … be more preferrable. 6. You … come to the party as your condition is rather poor. 7. She … have hospitalized because of the complications.

**Пример контрольного задания по теме «Modal Verbs and their Equivalents»**

**Вариант**

**Переведите предложения на русский язык:**

1. He was allowed to leave this clinic after a week.
2. You should examine this patient carefully.
3. It may be raining today.
4. Medical students must know Anatomy very well.
5. I had to keep a strict diet for a month.
6. She could make the correct diagnosis.
7. He was able to perform such serious operations on the heart.
8. I cannot answer this question.
9. They will be able to finish the experiment in time.
10. She is to come here at 3 o’clock.

**Тема 6. History Taking. Видовременные формы глаголов в активном и пассивном залоге.**

**Форма текущего контроля успеваемости:** устный опрос, контроль выполнения заданий в рабочих тетрадях, письменная контрольная работа.

***Задание 1.*** *Переведите на русский язык:*

1. These patients will be discharged from the hospital in a week.
2. Severe cases of scarlet fever are often accompanied by vomiting and headache.
3. The child will be given food rich in vitamins.
4. Streptococci are found in the throat of the patient ill with diphtheria.
5. Grippe is often accompanied by severe complications.
6. The patient was discharged on the 9th postoperative day.

***Задание 2.*** *Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на употребление страдательного залога:*

1. Patients with this disease are advised to eat much fruit.

2. I am often asked about his health.

3. The cause of this disease was revealed.

4. The instruments will be sterilized by the nurse in an hour.

5. The boy was admitted to the hospital because of an attack of acute appendicitis.

***Задание 3.*** *Определите временную форму сказуемого и переведите на русский язык*

1. Look! The abscess is being cut.
2. When he came to himself the bandage was being applied.
3. While the wound was being bandaged the patient felt well.
4. New methods of treating blood diseases are being constantly developed.
5. The experiment was made yesterday and the results of the experiment are being discussed now.

***Задание 4.***  *Переведите предложения. Определите время сказуемого.*

1. The first aid had been given before the ambulance arrived.
2. The analyses have already been made.
3. All children will have been sent to the sanatorium by the end of May.
4. The case histories will have been discussed before the doctor begins his morning round.

***Задание 5.*** *Поставьте в вопросительную форму:*

1. He is advised to consult a surgeon.
2. A new course of treatment will be begun tomorrow.
3. A bad headache was relieved by analgin.
4. The effect of cosmic radiation is being studied in many research institutes.
5. The dressing was being made at that time.
6. All analyses have already been made.

***Задание 6.*** Переведите предложения.

1. Has the mortality rate among infants been greatly reduced?
2. Had the patient been X-rayed before the professor came?
3. Will he have been operated by that time?
4. Is your son being examined by the surgeon now?
5. Were the injections of penicillin made in the evening?
6. Are the sutures removed in the operating room?
7. When will this boy be examined by an oculist?

***Задание 7.*** *Переведите предложения:*

1. Blood for transfusion is taken from a healthy person.
2. The recipient’s general condition is carefully watched.
3. Transfusion of blood was followed by immediate return of cardiac activity.
4. A patient whose came is diagnosed as tuberculosis is prescribed a special treatment.
5. Tissue therapy is often used to treat chronic ulcers.
6. This patient will be allowed to walk about the ward on the 7th postoperative day.
7. I think that the diagnosis of malaria will be confirmed by the blood test.
8. The operation for removal of appendicitis was being performed under local anaesthesia for an hour.
9. Many scientific investigations have been performed in our research institutes this year.
10. Many cases of stomach cancer are being treated at this time.

**SPEECH FORMULARS AND MEDICAL TOPICS IN DIALOGUES**

**Tasks:**

**1. Read and learn the following conversational formulars:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Greetings**Good morning, sir –Good afternoon, Madam –Hello, Mrs N … -Hello, Miss N … - | **Приветствие**Доброе утро, сэр.Добрый день, мадам.Здравствуйте, миссис.Здравствуйте, мисс. |
| **Apologies**I’m sorry –I’m so sorry –I apologize for ... –I beg your pardon –Excuse me -  | **Извинения**Извините.Прошу прощения.Приношу свои извинения, за …Прошу прощения.Извините. |
| **Replies to apologies**That’s all right –It’s quite all right –Don’t worry –Never mind –It does not matter - | **Ответы на извинения** Все в порядке.Все нормально.Не беспокойтесь.Не беспокойтесь, ничего, неважно, не беда.Неважно. |
| **Thanks** Thank you –I’m very grateful to you –How kind of you - | **Благодарность** Спасибо.Я очень признателен (благодарен) вам.Очень мило с вашей стороны. |
| **Replies** Not at all –You’re welcome –That’s all right –Don’t mention it, please – | **Ответная реакция на благодарность**  Пожалуйста.Все в порядке. Пожалуйста.Пожалуйста. |
| **Leavetaking** I must be off now –I must go –Goodbye – | **Прощание**До свидания. |

**Tasks:**

1. **Advise your partner to make up short dialogues, using above mentioned formulars. Work in pairs.**
2. **Learn the following formulars, concerning case history, past medical history and family history.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Case history (report)** –What is your full name? –How old are you? –(Your date of, birth) – Are you singe, married? –What’s your education? –What’s your occupation? –What do you do for your living ? –Where do you study (work)? –Are you a pensioner? –Are you on a pension because of your age or your health? –Your home address, please. – | **История болезни**Как Вас зовут? Фамилия, имя.Сколько Вам лет?Дата рождения.Вы холосты (не замужем), женаты (замужем)?Образование?Кто Вы по профессии?Чем Вы занимаетесь?Где Вы учитесь (работаете)?Вы пенсионер?Вы на пенсии по возрасту или по состоянию здоровья?Ваш домашний адрес? |
| **Past medical history** –Have you ever had an operation before? If so, what was the operation? –Have you ever had a blood transfusion?- Have you ever suffered from such illness as asthma, TB, diabetes, rheumatic fever, jaundice, epilepsy or venereal diseases? –Do you suffer from any bleeding tendencies? –Have you ever had a heart attack? –Do you suffer from angina or high blood pressure?Are you receiving any tablets, injections or medicines? –Are you allergic to anything? –Are you sensitive to any drugs? –  | **Анамнез жизни**Были ли Вы раньше оперированы?Если да, то по поводу чего была операция?Не переливали ли Вам кровь?Не страдали ли Вы каким-либо серьезным заболеванием таким как астма, туберкулез, диабет, ревматический артрит, желтуха, эпилепсия или венерическими заболеваниями?Есть ли у Вас склонность к кровотечениям?Был ли у Вас когда-либо сердечный приступ?Не страдаете ли Вы стенокардией или повышенным кровяным давлением?Принимаете ли Вы сейчас какие-либо таблетки, инъекции или лекарства?Есть ли у Вас аллергия на что-нибудь?Чувствительны ли Вы к каким-либо лекарствам?  |

**Пример контрольной работы по теме № 6.**

**Вариант**

**Переведите предложения на русский язык:**

1. He has been studying English for 6 years.
2. The nurse is dressing his hand now.
3. The hospital is being built not far from my house.
4. I was administered penicillin injections.
5. Usually she has a good appetite.
6. They will have completed a research work by that time.
7. The doctor has just performed an operation.
8. Blood counts had been made by 7 o’clock.
9. She consulted the dentist 2 days ago.
10. Vitamin D is added to baby’s milk.
11. The academic year will begin in October.
12. The sick boy has been given hot milk today.
13. The doctor was listening to his heart when I came.
14. He will be admitted to the hospital in a day.

 His article was being discussed at the conference at 10 o’clock yesterday

**Тема 7. Сase History Grippe. Систематизация лексического и грамматического материала.**

**ОБРАЗЕЦ ИТОГОВОЙ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ (МОДУЛЬ 2)**

**Variant 1**

**Write down and translate:**

1. There are three types of muscles.
2. Children are given smaller doses of this drug than adults.
3. It is difficult to perform such kind of operation.
4. The patient complains of a chest pain in case of pneumonia.
5. The child was sleeping the whole night.
6. The operation has been performed by 8 o’clock.
7. Pavlov discovered several new facts of blood pressure.
8. The scientist made observations of the patient’s state.
9. They will have finished their work by Monday.
10. He was discharged from the hospital yesterday.
11. I was able to do this work without any help.
12. As I study at the Medical University I must read much for practical classes.

**Translate from English into Russian:**

1. A severe pain in the heart
2. Medical advances
3. Anthrax
4. Germs
5. To discover, discovery
6. To make an accurate prognosis
7. Preventive medicine
8. To cause, cause
9. To be responsible for smth
10. To solve the scientific problem

**Критерии оценивания, применяемые при текущем контроле успеваемости, в том числе при контроле самостоятельной работы обучающихся**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Форма контроля**  | **Критерии оценивания** |
| **устный опрос** | Оценкой "ОТЛИЧНО" оценивается ответ, который показывает прочные знания основных вопросов изучаемого материала, отличается глубиной и полнотой раскрытия темы; владение терминологическим аппаратом; умение делать выводы и обобщения, давать аргументированные ответы, приводить примеры; свободное владение монологической речью, логичность и последовательность ответа. |
| Оценкой "ХОРОШО" оценивается ответ, обнаруживающий прочные знания основных вопросов изучаемого материла, отличается глубиной и полнотой раскрытия темы; владение терминологическим аппаратом; умение делать выводы и обобщения, давать аргументированные ответы, приводить примеры; свободное владение монологической речью, логичность и последовательность ответа. Однако допускается одна - две неточности в ответе. |
| Оценкой "УДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО" оценивается ответ, свидетельствующий в основном о знании изучаемого материала, отличающийся недостаточной глубиной и полнотой раскрытия темы; знанием основных вопросов теории; недостаточным умением давать аргументированные ответы и приводить примеры; недостаточно свободным владением монологической речью, логичностью и последовательностью ответа. Допускается несколько ошибок в содержании ответа. |
| Оценкой "НЕУДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО" оценивается ответ, обнаруживающий незнание изучаемого материла, отличающийся неглубоким раскрытием темы; незнанием основных вопросов теории, неумением давать аргументированные ответы, слабым владением монологической речью, отсутствием логичности и последовательности. Допускаются серьезные ошибки в содержании ответа. |
| **письменный опрос (терминологический диктант, контрольные задания)** | Оценка «ОТЛИЧНО» выставляется, если обучающийся показывает твердые знания и умения при выполнении заданий по самостоятельной работе. Владеет лексическим материалом, понимает логику построения терминов в различных подсистемах фармацевтической английской терминологии. Допустил не более 1 ошибки. |
| Оценка «ХОРОШО» выставляется, если обучающийся показывает твердые знания и умения при выполнении заданий по самостоятельной работе. Владеет лексическим материалом, понимает логику построения терминов в различных подсистемах фармацевтической английской терминологии. Допустил 2-3 лексические ошибки (при построении и анализе многословных терминов); 1-2 орфографических ошибки. |
| Оценка «УДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО» выставляется, если обучающийся показывает неуверенные знания и умения при выполнении заданий по самостоятельной работе. Владеет лексическим материалом не в полном объеме, понимает логику построения терминов в различных подсистемах фармацевтической английской терминологии. Допустил 3-4 орфографических или лексических ошибки. |
| Оценка «НЕУДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО» выставляется, если обучающийся показывает слабые знания при выполнении заданий по самостоятельной работе. Выполнил менее 60% задания, либо допустил: при анализе и построении многословных терминов грубые орфографические и лексические ошибки (5-6). |
| **тестирование** | Оценка «ОТЛИЧНО» выставляется при условии 90-100% правильных ответов |
| Оценка «ХОРОШО» выставляется при условии 75-89% правильных ответов |
| Оценка «УДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО» выставляется при условии 60-74% правильных ответов |
| Оценка «НЕУДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО» выставляется при условии 59% и меньше правильных ответов. |

**3.Оценочные материалы промежуточной аттестации обучающихся.**

Промежуточная аттестация по дисциплине в форме зачета проводится по зачетным билетам, в устной и в письменной форме, по вариантам.

**Критерии, применяемые для оценивания обучающихся на промежуточной аттестации.**

Дисциплинарный рейтинг (*Рд*) по дисциплине (модулю) обучающегося рассчитывается как сумма текущего стандартизированного рейтинга *(Ртс)* и экзаменационного (зачетного) рейтинга *(Рэ/Рз)* по формуле:

***Рд = Ртс + Рэ/Рз***

***Ртс*** – текущий стандартизированный рейтинг;

***Рэ/Рз*** – экзаменационный (зачетный) рейтинг.

Дисциплинарный рейтинг обучающегося выражается в баллах по 100-бальной шкале и может быть увеличен на величину бонусных баллов (при их наличии).

Зачетный рейтинг обучающегося формируется при проведении промежуточной аттестации и выражается в баллах по шкале от 0 до 30. В случае получения обучающимся зачетного рейтинга менее 15 баллов результаты промежуточной аттестации признаются неудовлетворительными и у обучающегося образуется академическая задолженность.

*Критерии, применяемые для оценивания обучающихся на промежуточной аттестации для определения зачетного рейтинга*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Рз | Средний балл | Рз | Средний балл |
| 30 | 5,0 | 22 | 3,6-3,7 |
| 29 | 4,8-4,9 | 21 | 3,5 |
| 28 | 4,6-4,7 | 20 | 3,3-3,4 |
| 27 | 4,5 | 19 | 3,1-3,2 |
| 26 | 4,3-4,4 | 18 | 3,0 |
| 25 | 4,1-4,2 | 17 | 2,8-2,9 |
| 24 | 4,0 | 16 | 2,6-2,7 |
| 23 | 3,8-3,9 | 15 | 2,5 |
|  |  | 14 | менее 2,5 |

**30-27 баллов.** Ответы на поставленные вопросы излагаются логично, последовательно и не требуют дополнительных пояснений. Точное и грамотное выполнение письменных заданий. Демонстрируются глубокие знания и понимание логики построения терминов в различных подсистемах медицинской терминологии.

**26-20 баллов.** Ответы на поставленные вопросы излагаются систематизировано и последовательно. Письменные задания выполнены правильно, но допущены некоторые грамматические или орфографические ошибки. Демонстрируются прочные знания, понимание логики построения терминов в различных подсистемах медицинской терминологии в недостаточном объеме.

**19-15 баллов.** Допускаются нарушения в последовательности изложения. Демонстрируются поверхностные знания вопроса. С трудом выполняются письменные задания, большое количество ошибок.

**14-0 баллов.** Материал излагается непоследовательно, сбивчиво, не представляет определенной системы знаний по дисциплине. С трудом выполняются письменные задания, большое количество грубых ошибок. Ответы на дополнительные вопросы отсутствуют.

**Образец зачетного билета**

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

«ОРЕНБУРГСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ» МИНИСТЕРСТВА ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

кафедра иностранных языков

направление подготовки (специальность) – *31.05.02 Педиатрия*

дисциплина «Иностранный язык»

**ЗАЧЕТНЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 1**

1. Прочитайте и переведите со словарём текст профессиональной направленности, обращая внимание на встречающиеся в нём грамматические явления.
2. Расскажите монолог по теме «About myself».
3. Ответьте на теоретический вопрос по грамматике и приведите пример рассматриваемого грамматического явления.

Заведующий кафедрой И.А. Коровина

Декан педиатрического факультета,

д.м.н., Е.А. Кремлева

 «\_\_\_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_

**Перечень вопросов для контроля теоретических знаний по грамматике**

1. Назовите основные способы образования слов в английском языке

(с примерами).

1. Какой порядок слов в английском повествовательном предложении? Приведите примеры.
2. Какой порядок слов в английском вопросительном предложении? Приведите примеры.
3. Какой порядок слов в английском побудительном предложении? Приведите примеры.
4. Назовите способы образования множественного числа имен существительных и приведите примеры их образования.
5. Где используются личные местоимения? Приведите примеры.
6. Какие притяжательные местоимения вы знаете, приведите примеры их использования.
7. Где используются указательные местоимения? Приведите примеры их использования.
8. Назовите производные местоимений some, any, no, every. Приведите примеры их употребления.
9. Что такое «one»? Какова его функция в предложении? Приведите примеры его использования.
10. Как образуются степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий? Приведите примеры. Назовите исключения из правил.
11. Назовите основные формы глагола (образование, функции этих форм). Приведите примеры.
12. Назовите функции глагола «to be» (с примерами).
13. Назовите функции глагола «to have» (с примерами).
14. Назовите функции глагола «to do» (с примерами).
15. Что такое модальность? Какие модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты имеются в английском языке? Приведите примеры их использования.
16. Как образуются количественные и порядковые числительные в английском языке? Приведите примеры их образования.
17. Как образуются времена в английском языке? Какие группы времён вы знаете? Приведите примеры употребления групп времен активного залога.
18. Что такое оборот “there is (there are”)? (Объясните способы перевода предложений с оборотом there is; there are). Приведите примеры употребления данного оборота.
19. Как образуются количественные и порядковые числительные в английском языке? Приведите примеры их образования.

**Практические задания для проверки сформированных умений и навыков**

1.Монологическое высказывание по теме: About Myself.

2. Монологическое высказывание по теме: Medical University.

3. Монологическое высказывание по теме: Case History Grippe.

**Таблица соответствия результатов обучения по дисциплине и оценочных материалов, используемых на промежуточной аттестации.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| № | Проверяемая компетенция | Индикатор достижения компетенции *(для ФГОС ВО 3+)* | Дескриптор | Контрольно-оценочное средство (номер вопроса/практического задания) |
| 1 | ОПК-2 готовностью к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач профессиональной деятельности |  | ЗнатьОсновные особенности фонетического, грамматического и лексического аспектов английского/немецкого языка; специальную медицинскую терминологию на иностранном языке, употребляемую в научных аутентичных текстах; основные приемы перевода специального текста. | Теоретические вопросы №1-20. |
| УметьОсуществлять поиск новой информации при работе с учебной и специальной литературой; использовать терминологические единицы в рамках устной и письменной коммуникации. | Практические задания № 1-3. |
| ВладетьИностранным языком в объеме, необходимом для осуществления профессионально ориентированной коммуникации на иностранном языке, а также получения информации из зарубежных аутентичных источников. | Практические задания № 1-3. |
| 2 | ПК-16готовностью к просветительской деятельности по устранению факторов риска и формированию навыков здорового образа жизни |  | ЗнатьСпециальную медицинскую терминологию на иностранном языке, употребляемую в научных аутентичных текстах; основные приемы перевода специального текста и методы коммуникации для осуществления просветительской деятельности. | Теоретические вопросы №1-20. |
|  | УметьОсуществлять поиск новой информации в научных публикациях с целью проведения просветительской деятельности и формирования навыков здорового образа жизни. | Практические задания № 1-3. |
|  | ВладетьНеобходимым объемом терминологических единиц и терминоэлементов в рамках устной и письменной профессионально ориентированной коммуникации с целью проведения просветительской деятельности среди населения и формирования навыков здорового образа жизни. | Практические задания № 1-3. |

**4. Методические рекомендации по применению балльно-рейтинговой системы.**

В рамках реализации балльно-рейтинговой системы оценивания учебных достижений обучающихся по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» в соответствии с положением «О балльно-рейтинговой системе оценивания учебных достижений обучающихся» определены следующие правила формирования текущего фактического рейтинга обучающегося и бонусных баллов.

* 1. **Правила формирования текущего фактического рейтинга обучающегося.**

Текущий фактический рейтинг (Ртф) по дисциплине (**максимально 5 баллов**) рассчитывается как среднее арифметическое значение результатов (баллов) всех контрольных точек, направленных на оценивание успешности освоения дисциплины в рамках аудиторной и внеаудиторной работы (КСР):

- текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся на каждом практическом занятии по дисциплине (Тк);

- рубежного контроля успеваемости обучающихся по каждому модулю дисциплины (Рк) и контроля внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы студентов по дисциплине (КСР).

По каждому практическому занятию предусмотрено от 1-й до 3-х контрольных точек (устный опрос, письменный опрос и терминологический диктант; устный опрос и письменная контрольная работа). За данные контрольные точки обучающийся получает от 0 до 5 баллов включительно. Письменный опрос не является обязательной контрольной точкой на каждом занятии. Устный опрос, терминологический диктант и выполнение письменной контрольной работы являются обязательными контрольными точками для каждого студента.

Внеаудиторная самостоятельная работа по дисциплине предусматривает 1 контрольную точку.

Критерии оценивания каждой формы контроля представлены в ФОС по дисциплине. Среднее арифметическое значение результатов (баллов) рассчитывается как отношение суммы всех полученных студентом оценок (обязательных контрольных точек и более) к количеству этих оценок.

При пропуске практического занятия за обязательные контрольные точки выставляется «0» баллов. Обучающему предоставляется возможность повысить текущий рейтинг по учебной дисциплине в часы консультаций в соответствии с графиком консультаций кафедры.

**4.2. Правила формирования бонусных баллов обучающегося.**

Бонусные баллы выносятся за пределы обязательных 100 баллов. При наличии бонусных баллов у обучающегося дисциплинарный рейтинг увеличивается на величину этих баллов.

Бонусные баллы (диапазон от 0 до 5 баллов) начисляются по решению кафедры обучающемуся за определенные виды академической активности, проявленной в ходе изучения дисциплины (см. таблица 1):

**Таблица 1 – виды деятельности, по результатам которых начисляются бонусные баллы:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Вид деятельности** | **Вид контроля** | **Баллы** |
| Посещение обучающимся всех практических занятий (при выставлении бонусных баллов за посещаемость учитываются только пропуски по уважительной причине: донорская справка, участие от ОрГМУ в спортивных, научных, учебных мероприятиях различного уровня) | Оценка работы | От 0 до 2 |
| Участие в предметных олимпиадах разного уровня по изучаемой дисциплине | Оценка работы | 1-ое место – 3 балла,2-ое место- 3 балла; 3-е место – 2 балла, участие – 1 балл |