



МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ИНГУШСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ

СОГЛАСОВАНО

Руководитель образовательной программы

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от «22» мая 2024г.

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

И.о. директора медицинского института

_____ / Ахриева Х.М.

от «23» мая 2024г.

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

Б1.О.03. Иностраный язык

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**ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ, ФОРМИРУЕМЫХ ДИСЦИПЛИНОЙ
«Иностранный язык»**

Код компетенции	Формулировка компетенции
1	2
УК	УНИВЕРСАЛЬНЫЕ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ
УК-4	Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном языке, для академического и профессионального взаимодействия
УК-6	Способен определять и реализовывать приоритеты собственной деятельности и способы ее совершенствования на основе самооценки и образования в течение всей жизни

«Иностранный язык»

1 курс (1-2 семестры)

№ п/п	Контролируемые разделы дисциплины	Код контролируемой компетенции	Наименование оценочного средства
1	<p>Theme 1. At the Institute. Unite 1. The Medical Institute. Unite 2. Classes and Examinations. Grammar: To be, to have in Present Simple.</p>	УК-4, УК-6.	пересказ
2	<p>Theme 2. Anatomy. Unit 1. The Bones and the Muscles. Grammar: Continuous Active. Interrogative sentences. Past Participle.</p>	УК-4, УК-6.	Тест пересказ
3	<p>Theme 3. Anatomy. Unit 2. The Inner Organs of the Human Body. Grammar: The Article. The Noun. The Numeral. Indefinite Passive</p>	УК-4, УК-6.	Эссе пересказ
4	<p>Theme 4. Physiology of the human body. Unit 1. The Physiology of the Cardiovascular System. Grammar: The Case. Impersonal Sentences. Perfect Active.</p>	УК-4, УК-6.	Тест пересказ
5	<p>Theme 5. The Physiology of Respiration. Grammar: The Pronouns. Sequence of tenses.</p>	УК-4, УК-6.	Контрольная пересказ
6	<p>Theme 6. The Physiology of the Nervous System. Grammar: Perfect Passive</p>	УК-4, УК-6.	Тест пересказ
7	<p>Theme 7. Microbiology. Grammar: Modal verbs. Some, any, no, every.</p>	УК-4, УК-6.	тест
8	<p>Theme 8. Medical Institutions. Unit 1. Polyclinics. Unit 2. Hospitals. Grammar: Continuous Passive.</p>	УК-4, УК-6.	Пересказ

	both... and, either... or, neither... nor.		
9	Theme 9. Diseases of the Respiratory Tract. Grammar: Gerund. Perfect Continuous	УК-4, УК-6.	Пересказ тест
10	Theme 10. Diseases of the Alimentary Tract Grammar: Complex Subject.	УК-4, УК-6.	пересказ
11	Theme 11. Diseases of Liver and Bile Ducts. Grammar: The Absolute Participle Construction.	УК-4, УК-6.	Тест пересказ
12	Theme 12. Diseases of the Cardiovascular System. Infectious Diseases. Grammar: Complex Object.	УК-4, УК-6.	Эссе тест
13	Theme 13. Public Health. The development of Public Health in Our Country. Medical Service in USA. Grammar: Conditional I.	УК-4, УК-6.	тест

Вопросы к зачету по дисциплине

«Иностранный (английский) язык»

Образец вопросов для устного опроса по темам:

Theme 1. At the Institute.

Unit 1. The Medical Institute.

1. Is it hard or easy to study at the Medical Institute?
2. Was it warm or cold yesterday?
3. Will it be possible for you to perform operations next year or in five years?
4. Is it time to finish or to begin our English lesson?
5. Are the doctors fighting for the life of this patient?
6. Who is fighting for the life of this patient?
7. What are the doctors doing?
8. What are the doctors fighting for?

Unit 2. Classes and Examinations.

1. Will you have any credit tests in the middle of the term?
2. Are there any students in your group who get an increased stipend?
3. Will you have any lectures in addition to practical classes on Saturday?

Theme 2. Anatomy.

- A.1. What is a tissue made up of?
2. What are the types of tissue?
3. What's the function of epithelial tissue / muscle tissue / connective tissue / nerve tissue?

4. What do types of tissue form?

B.1. What main parts is the skeleton composed of?

2. What bones compose the spinal column?

3. What bones is the chest composed of?

4. What parts do the lower and upper extremities consist of?

5. What cavities are there in the skull?

6. What do you know about the IV International Federal Congress of Anatomists?

7. How many basic groups are the muscles of the human body divided into?

8. What scientific work did Prof. Lesgaft carry out?

9. What can you tell us about the general vascular system?

10. What structure has the human heart?

11. Where are the lungs located?

12. What anatomical structure have the lungs?

13. What weight and what colour have the lungs?

14. What portions is the alimentary tract composed of?

Theme 3. The Inner Organs of the Human Body.

A. 1. What forms the body systems?

2. What are the body systems?

3. What system do blood vessels (arteries, veins, and capillaries), lymphatic vessels, heart, spleen, thymus gland make up?

4. What body system consists of the brain, spinal cord and nerves?

5. What is a body cavity?

6. How many cavities are there in the human body? What are they?

7. What muscular wall separates the thoracic and abdominal cavities?

8. Why do we refer together the abdominopelvic cavity?

- B. 1. Where is the heart located?
2. How many chambers does the heart consist of? What are the upper chambers and the lower chambers?
3. The heart is a double pump, isn't it? Explain it.
4. Where does the cardiac cycle begin: on the left side or on the right side of the heart?
5. Where do the superior vena cava and the inferior vena cava carry blood from?
6. What is the main function of valves in the heart? Name those valves.
7. How do chambers of the heart pump blood?
8. Which chamber of the heart has the thickest walls? Why?
9. What are the phases of the heartbeat? Characterize them.
10. What is responsible for the heartbeat?
11. What do doctors use to detect electrical changes in heart?

Theme 4. Physiology of the human body.

1. What organs does the digestive system comprise?
2. How long is the digestive tract?
3. What happens to the food in the oral cavity? What's the role of salivary glands?
4. What is mastication?
5. Pharynx serves as a passageway both for air traveling from the nose to the windpipe (trachea) and for food traveling from the oral cavity to the esophagus, doesn't it?
6. What's the role of the epiglottis? When does the epiglottis cover the trachea?

7. How many esophageal sphincters are there? What is their normal condition and function?
8. What happens in the stomach?
9. What is chyme?
10. What happens in the duodenum?
11. What digestive enzymes and juices help break down food in the duodenum?
12. What is the role of the pancreatic juice and the bile?
13. What parts is the small intestine made up of?
14. What parts is the large intestine made up of?
15. What happens in the small intestine and large intestine?

Theme 5. The Physiology of Respiration.

1. What is respiration?
2. Does breathing occur consciously?
3. What does the respiratory system include?
4. What happens to the air in the nasal cavity?
5. What are the three divisions of the pharynx?
6. Where are the vocal cords located? What is the role of the vocal cords?
7. What prevents choking or aspiration of food in the larynx?
8. What keeps the trachea open?
9. Where does the trachea divide into bronchi?
10. What do the lungs divide into?
11. How many lobes do the lungs contain? Are both lungs identical?
12. How does the exchange of gases happen in the alveoli and the lung capillaries?

13. What happens to the diaphragm in inhalation and exhalation?

Theme 6. The Physiology of the Nervous System.

1. The human nervous system is capable of a wide range of functions. What is the basic unit of the nervous system?

3. Neurons come in which different type(s)?

4. How do neurons communicate with one another?

5. What is a common neurotransmitter?

6. Acetylcholine is a neurotransmitter that provides for communication between muscles and nerves. When there is a problem with the interaction between acetylcholine and the acetylcholine receptor sites on the muscles, which condition(s) can occur?

7. Dopamine is an important neurotransmitter. Which disease or disorder results when the neurons in the brain that produce dopamine die?

8. Certain metabolic diseases can affect the nervous system. For instance, people with diabetes can develop a nervous system problem called diabetic neuropathy. What are the symptoms of diabetic neuropathy?

9. Cerebral palsy affects neurons in which part of the body?

10. Which of the following is a genetic disease that causes neurons in the brain to waste away and die?

Theme 7. Microbiology.

A. 1. What conditions are favourable for the growth and life of both aerobic and anaerobic microbes?

2. According to what are bacteria divided into groups?

3. To what limit do growing organisms increase in size when they multiply?

4. Due to what are minute virulent microorganisms destroyed when they invade the human organism?

5. In what case may local or general infection occur?

6. What can be revealed under the microscope in the alveoli of the lung of the man with lobar pneumonia?
 7. Why may the lung be considerably impaired while the disease persists?
 8. What barriers do skin and mucous membranes form?
 9. What is the role of leucocytes in the human body?
- B.**
1. Why are bacteria dangerous for people?
 2. Who was the first scientist to extract penicillin in its pure form?
 3. What antibacterial drugs were discovered in the 20th century?
 4. What main property have phagocytes?
 5. What kind of environment is favourable for the growth of “anaerobic” microorganisms?
 6. What may occur when bacteria invade the human organism?
 7. What do pathogenic microorganisms produce?
 8. What organs are covered with mucus?

Theme 9. Diseases of the Respiratory Tract.

1. Where is the spleen located?
2. In what cases may spleen be enlarged?
3. What does purulent sputum always contain?
4. Where is a patient with a severe form of pneumonia admitted to?
5. When does the pulse rate accelerate?
6. In what disease may a shadow in the lungs be revealed?
7. What unit of blood pressure is used in medicine?
8. What particular signs is bronchitis accompanied by?
9. What treatment must a patient follow to improve his state in case of bronchitis?

Theme 10. Diseases of the Alimentary Tract.

- A.1. What appetite has the patient suffering from gastric carcinoma?
 - (a) It is increased. (6) It is reduced.
2. What do the clinical manifestations of gastric carcinoma vary with?

(a) They vary with the stage of the development of the disease. (b) They vary with the age and sex of the patient.

3. At what age is the highest incidence of gastric carcinoma observed?

(a) It is observed at the age from twenty to thirty. (b) It is observed at the age from fifty to sixty.

B.1. Who of Russian scientists proved the existence of association between a lesion of the central and peripheral nervous systems and the development of ulcer?

2. What do you know about the corticovisceral theory of ulcers?

3. Give the characteristic clinical manifestations of gastritis.

4. What factors contribute to the development of gastric cancer?

5. What is the development of acute appendicitis accompanied by?

6. What did the prominent Russian scientist S. Botkin prove?

7. What pathologic changes does hepatitis produce in the human body?

8. What three forms of cholecystitis are there?

9. What treatment is indicated in purulent and gangrenous forms of cholecystitis?

10. What diseases may be accompanied by jaundice?

Theme 11. Diseases of Liver and Bile Ducts.

1. What do pathogenic microorganisms do in the human body during the period of incubation?

2. During what period of an infectious disease haven't its characteristic symptoms appeared yet?

3. What does the term "parenterally" mean?

4. What is the watery fluid which remains after blood has coagulated called?

Theme 12. Diseases of the Cardiovascular System.

1. What do body cells depend on?
2. What does the cardiovascular system consist of?
3. What are the types of blood vessels?
4. What blood do arteries carry?
5. What are the strongest blood vessels? What makes them stronger? And why?
6. What is the role of the elastic layer in arteries?
7. Why do capillaries have walls that are only one endothelial cell in thickness?
8. What blood do veins carry?
9. Why do veins have valves in them?
10. What is the function of arteries / capillaries / veins?

Theme 13. Public Health. The development of Public Health in Our Country.

1. What three levels of organization of medical service are there in the USA?
2. What doctor is called “a family doctor” in the USA?
3. Where do the poor receive medical advice in the USA?
4. What do the terms *Medicare* and *Medicaid* mean?

Theme 14. Blood System.

- A.1. What functions does blood fulfill in the body?
2. What does blood transport?
3. What does blood contain?
4. What is blood composed of?
5. Where do all blood cells originate? What is the original cell?

6. What do erythrocytes look like? What is their function?
 7. What is hemoglobin?
 8. How many types of leukocytes are there? What are they?
 9. What is the function of leukocytes?
 10. What is the function of platelets?
 11. What does plasma consist of? What are the main plasma proteins?
 12. What proteins help in clotting?
- B.1. What types of pathologic conditions of the blood are there?
2. Name the diseases of red blood cells.
 3. What is anemia?
 4. What treatment is required in aplastic anemia?
 5. What makes erythrocytes fragile in hereditary spherocytosis?
 6. What helps vitamin B12 get absorbed into the body?
 7. What type of anemia is typical for Mediterranean people?
 8. What type of anemia is typical for black people of African background?
 9. Name the diseases of white blood cells.
 10. What causes leukemia?
 11. What does hereditary lack of blood clotting factors cause?
 12. How do doctors treat multiple myeloma?

Theme 15. The Immune System.

1. What is the function of the immune system?
2. What does the immune system consist of?

3. What tissues and organs produce antibodies?
4. What are the types of the immunity? Give characteristics of them?
5. How does natural immunity help to fight localized inflammation?
6. What are the examples of acquired immunity?
7. What are the two disease-fighting cells involved in acquired immunity?
8. What are the differences in the job of B cells and T cells?
9. What are the specific types of T cells? How do they work?

Theme 16. Lymphatic system.

1. In what way are lymph capillaries similar to veins?
2. What do lymph nodes represent?
3. What are the functions of lymph nodes?
4. What's the role of B lymphocytes and T lymphocytes?
5. What are the main regions of lymph nodes concentration?
6. In what way are tonsils different from adenoids?
7. What are the two large lymphatic ducts?
8. What areas do the two large lymphatic ducts drain? What area is smaller?
9. Where does the lymph enter the bloodstream?
10. What specialized organs are also a part of the lymphatic system?
11. What is the function of the spleen in the body?
12. What important role does the thymus gland play? Where is it located?

Примерные лексико-грамматические тесты

1 семестр.

Test 1.

1. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form:

1. Whom... the doctor... at the hospital every day (treat)?
2. What... you... now (study)?
3. What... the surgeon already... (transfuse)?
4. What... the surgeon... for two hours (perform)?
5. What mark... you... in Anatomy at your examination last year (receive)?
6. What... the lecturer... yesterday at 2 o'clock (report on)?
7. What... you... to do before you saw me (decide)?
8. What... the nurse... for an hour before the surgeon began the operation (sterilize)?
9. What... you... tomorrow (take part in)?
10. What... you... tomorrow at 3 o'clock (do)?
11. How many patients... the doctor... tomorrow by 5 p.m. (hospitalize)?

2. Choose the right variant:

- 1 Where ... their friends live?
 - a) do;
 - b) are;
 - c) does;
 - d) have.
- 2 I ... understand that doctor, because I don't know Anatomy well.
 - a) don't;
 - b) not;
 - c) doesn't;
 - d) am not.
- 3 I'm tired, I ... go to the hostel to rest a little.
 - a) do;
 - b) have;
 - c) shall;
 - d) am.
- 4 My sister always goes to work by car, but last week she ... to the University on foot.
 - a) gone;
 - b) went;
 - c) has gone;

d) did go.

5 ... you a student of Medical Faculty?

a) do;

b) is;

c) are;

d) does.

6 ... there a student's hostel near the University?

a) is;

b) are;

c) were;

d) does.

7. The students ... at the laboratory under the supervision of their teacher yesterday.

a) don't worked;

b) didn't work;

c) didn't worked;

d) won't work.

3. Find the right verb:

1 Where ... you from?

a) do;

b) are;

c) will;

d) does.

2 How old ... your brother?

a) does;

b) are;

c) were;

d) is.

3 ... your father a pharmacist? - No, he

a) does - doesn't;

b) is - is n 't;

c) are-aren't;

d) w ill-w on't.

4 Tom's parentsfamily doctors some years ago.

a) were;

b) have;

c) was;

d) will be.

5 I.... hot (Мне жарко). Open the window, please!

- a) have;
- b) am;
- c) do;
- d) were.

6 I ... (not) interested in football at all.

- a) do;
- b) does;
- c) has;
- d) am.

7 There

... two classes of higher animals: vertebrate and invertebrate animals.

- a) is;
- b) exist;
- c) are;
- d) has.

4. Укажите предложение, где...

1 ... действие завершилось к моменту речи (Present Perfect).

- a) The oxygen that has come from the lungs can pass through the capillaries because their walls are extremely thin.
- b) The patient has complications after the heart attack.
- c) The blood is returned to the heart by means of the veins.
- d) The aorta and other large arteries have thick walls lined with muscle.

2 ... действие завершилось к определенному моменту в прошлом (Past Perfect).

- a) The blood capillaries are not found in some parts of the body.
- b) Before the lesson was over we had discussed the systemic circulation.
- c) Our group had a very informative lecture on the pulmonary circulation.
- d) The patient's heart stopped contracting.

3 ... действие завершится к определенному моменту в будущем (Future Perfect).

- a) By 10 o'clock the doctor will have performed the operation.
- b) At 2 o'clock the surgeon will be still operating.
- c) His will was documented.
- d) The doctor will examine the patient in an hour.

4 ... прилагательное стоит в сравнительной степени.

- a) The heart is an inner hollow muscular organ.

5. Найдите наиболее точный перевод следующих фраз:

1 The bones of the head include the bones which make up the box-like structure

we call the skull.

a) Кости головы, которые формируют структуру, называются черепом.

b) Кости головы включают кости, которые формируют коробковидную структуру черепа.

c) Кости головы включают кости, которые составляют коробковидную структуру, которую черепом.

d) Кости головы, включающие те, которые составляют коробковидную структуру, называются черепом.

2 Inside the skull is the brain which is in many ways the most important organ of the body.

a) Внутри черепа находится самый важный орган тела.

b) В черепе находится мозг, являющийся самым важным органом тела.

c) Внутри черепа есть мозг, который является самым важным органом тела.

d) Внутри черепа находится мозг, отношениях является самым важным органом тела.

3 The arms join the body at the shoulder.

a) Руки присоединяются к плечу.

b) Руки присоединяются к телу у плеча.

c) Руки соединяются с плечом.

d) Тело соединяется с руками при помощи плеча.

4 The shoulder itself is formed of two bones.

a) Само плечо образуется двумя костями.

b) Плечо формирует две кости.

c) Само плечо формирует две кости.

d) Плечо формируется при помощи двух костей.

5 They are very firmly bound together.

a) Они крепко соединены друг с другом.

b) Они очень крепко связаны друг с другом.

c) Их крепко соединили друг с другом.

d) Их очень крепко связывают друг с другом.

6 Next come the bones of the hand itself.

a) Затем идут кости самой конечности.

b) Следующей идут кости руки.

c) Затем следуют кости руки.

d) Затем идут кости самой руки.

7 The whole body, thus composed, is bilaterally symmetrical.

a) Так составлено двусторонне симметричное тело

b) Все тело, составленное таким образом - симметрично.

c) Все тело, так составленное - двусторонне симметрично.

d) Таким образом, было составлено симметричное тело.

Test 2.

1. Choose the right variant:

1 Medical students ... the structure of the human body.

- a) study;
- b) studies;
- c) is studying;
- d) are studied.

2 First-year students ... speak English well.

- a) doesn't;
- b) aren't;
- c) don't;
- d) isn't.

3 What... you do after the lessons?

- a) shall;
- b) will;
- c) are;
- d) have.

4 She ... all necessary text-books from the library yesterday.

- a) gets;
- b) gots;
- c) got;
- d) did get.

5 Did your brother finish school a year ago?

- a) did;
- b) will;
- c) does;
- d) do.

6 The most important part of the skeleton is the backbone, ...?

- a) don't it;
- b) isn't it;
- c) doesn't it;
- d) isn't he.

7 There ... bones in the human skeleton.

- a) is;
- b) are;
- c) has;
- d) have.

2. Give the right translation of the modal verb:

1. The doctor has to treat people.

- a) должен;
- b) следует;
- c) умеет;
- d) позволено.

2 The nurse is able to make laboratory analyses.

- a) должна;
- b) может;
- c) вынуждена;
- d) позволено.

3 My friend may become a good therapist.

- a) должен;
- b) возможно;
- c) может, (умеет);
- d) вынужден.

3. Choose the right variant:

1 Arteries are ... blood vessels which lead blood away from the heart

- a) largest;
- c) large;
- b) larger;
- d) too large.

2 Arterioles are ... than arteries.

- a) thin;
- c) the thinnest;
- b) thinner;
- d) very thin.

3 Arterioles carry the blood to the ... blood vessels, called the capillaries.

- a) tiny;
- c) tiny enough;
- b) tiniest;
- d) tinier.

4. As air continues to escape, the sounds become progressively

- a) louder;
- c) the loudest;
- b) loud;
- d) very loud.

5. The walls of the left atrium are ... than the walls of the right one.

- a) thicker;
- c) thickest;
- b) too thick;
- d) thick.

2 семестр.

Test 1.

Choose the right variant

1. Doctor who treats ... is called an oculist.

- a) thrombosis
- b) fever
- c) plague
- d) eye diseases

2. Human heart usually makes from 60 to 72 ... per minute.

- a) beats
- b) contractions
- c) phases
- d) strikes

3. See the dentist twice ... year.

- a) the
- b) a
- c) –
- d) every

4. In children the rate of the heart beat is much higher.

- a) способ
- b) интервал
- c) частота
- d) интенсивность

5. The human body gives off about 5 ... of water every 24 years.

- a) pints
- b) litres
- c) kilogrammes

d) times

6. People of physical work need more ... than people of mental work.

- a) money
- b) food
- c) time
- d) water

7. Daily we ... some water.

- a) lost
- b) will be losing
- c) loost
- d) lose

8. Overdosage of some vitamins may be harmful.

- a) вредный
- b) опасный
- c) полезный
- d) лечебный

9. A ... fracture is the most serious.

- a) closed
- b) compound
- c) open
- d) swollen

10. The first aid for poisoning is to empty the ...

- a) temperature
- b) heart
- c) stomach
- d) intestine

11. The bruised place ... red and swollen at first.

- a) looks
- b) lookings
- c) had look
- d) will look

12. In severe cases of bleeding doctors make blood transfusion.

- a) кровопотеря
- b) переливание
- c) кровосмешение
- d) кровообращение

13. Many doctors and nurses work at the ...

- a) plant
- b) laboratory
- c) nursery
- d) hospital

14. Nurse helps people to walk and takes them in a ...

- a) toilet
- b) wheel-chair
- c) stretcher
- d) air-ring

15. The nurse ... know how to give a cleansing enema.

- a) must
- b) will
- c) may
- d) can

16. It is unnecessary to assemble a syringe.

- a) стерилизовать
- b) собирать
- c) разбирать
- d) кипятить

17. What diet must a child with scarlet fever have?

- a) high-caloric
- b) nourishing
- c) fluid
- d) light

18. Antihistamine syrup helps to relieve ...

- a) itching
- b) pain
- c) temperature
- d) fever

19. The way of preventing tonsillitis:

- a) vaccine
- b) toxoid
- c) no way
- d) antibiotics

20. The child should stay at home till jaundice has disappeared.

- a) желтуха
- b) СИМПТОМ
- c) СЫПЬ
- d) ТОШНОТА

21. ... are added to the tablets to improve their flow properties.

- a) Auxiliary substances
- b) Glidants
- c) Lubricants
- d) Liquids

22. Alcohol has a very negative influence on the effect of ...

- a) medicines
- b) injections
- c) ointment
- d) food

23. The reproductive part of the plant is made of ...

- a) roots
- b) flowers and seeds
- c) stem
- d) soil

24. Antibiotics kill some of the simple organisms.

- a) улучшать
- b) скрывать
- c) убивать
- d) размножать

25. Hippocrates established the first medical school in ...

- a) Athens
- b) Ceylon
- c) Italy
- d) Europe

26. ... sciences were taught in the first Universities during the 13th and 14th centuries.

- a) Chemical
- b) Archeological
- c) Artificial
- d) Biological

27. During the Middle Ages ... killed many millions of people in Europe.

- a) leprosy
- b) plague
- c) influenza
- d) scarlet fever

28. Some infectious diseases can be a cause of death and disability.

- a) потеря трудоспособности
- b) потеря сознания
- c) депрессия
- d) суеверие

Test 2

Choose the right variant

1. Don't use ... to clean your teeth after meals

- a) brush
- b) enema
- c) metal things
- d) soap

2. The rate heart beat increases depending on different ...

- a) emotions
- b) people
- c) ages
- d) light

3. After heavy exercises the heart works ...

- a) fast
- b) slowly
- c) faster
- d) the best

4. Soap your hands well.

- a) ВЫТИРАТЬ
- b) НАМЫЛИВАТЬ
- c) СЖИМАТЬ
- d) ЧИСТИТЬ

5. Vitamin D helps the body in formation of ...

- a) blood
- b) food
- c) nerves
- d) bones

6. It is very important to give ... food to a patient with high temperature.

- a) high-caloric
- b) fat
- c) fluid
- d) many

7. The person ... go without water 7-10 days.

- a) shall
- b) can
- c) must
- d) need

8. Don't use a spoon instead of a fork.

- a) вместе
- b) из-за
- c) вместо
- d) потому что

9. When you fall on your knee you get ... on it.

- a) bruise
- b) fracture
- c) cut
- d) wound

10... may be a cause of fainting.

- a) brain
- b) ammonia water

- c) food
- d) pain

11. In shock put a person ... his back.

- a) under
- b) on
- c) near
- d) through

12. In fainting blood doesn't get to the brain.

- a) желудок
- b) кишечник
- c) мозг
- d) спина

13. Each ... tells the doctor about her patients.

- a) ward nurse
- b) doctor
- c) patient
- d) disease

14. Doctors begin ... the patients at 9 o'clock.

- a) to treat
- b) to examine
- c) to prescribe
- d) to cover

15. Don't gossip ... the patients!

- a) to
- b) over
- c) by
- d) about

16. The doctor does surgery on a patient.

- a) операция
- b) инъекция
- c) осмотр
- d) капельница

17. How does measles pass?

- a) from sneezing
- b) from bleeding
- c) from rash
- d) from injection

18. Diphtheria mainly effects the ...

- a) head
- b) throat
- c) stomach
- d) ears

19. The same symptoms of poliomyelitis and tetanus are:

- a) fever
- b) headache
- c) spasms
- d) stiffness

20. A patient in delirium is very restless.

- a) слабый
- b) беспокойный
- c) вялый
- d) здоровый

21. The tablet is the most common form for the administration of a drug in ... state.

- a) dry
- b) liquid
- c) solid
- d) powder

22. We can buy or order medicines at the ...

- a) shop
- b) library
- c) chemist's

d) hospital

23. ... are often used in place of antibiotics.

- a) Tablets
- b) Sulfonamides
- c) Liquids
- d) Injections

24. Glidants are added to the tablets to improve their flow properties.

- a) смазывающие вещества
- b) скользящие вещества
- c) жидкости
- d) вспомогательные вещества

25. In the Middle Ages everybody agreed that plague was...

- a) god's punishment
- b) infectious disease
- c) incubation period of leprosy
- d) high temperature

26. In 1901 Karl LandSteiner discovered the ... groups.

- a) parotid
- b) children
- c) germs
- d) blood

27. Hippocrates taught his pupils to examine the patient very ...

- a) fast
- b) careful
- c) attentively
- d) long

28. Great progress in the 20th century was made in the prevention and treatment of kidney disorder.

- a) почечная колика
- b) печёночная недостаточность
- c) пиелонефрит
- d) почечная недостаточность

Образец контрольных работ

Test 1

1. Read the following statements and say whether they are true or false, correct the false ones:

1. Lymph capillaries contain valves.
2. Lymph flows in only one direction, toward the thoracic cavity.
3. There are two lymph node concentrations.
4. Tonsils and adenoids are the same things.
5. The only function of lymph nodes is to produce lymphocytes.
6. The right lymphatic duct drains a much smaller area.
7. Specialized organs that are also a part of the lymphatic system are the kidneys and the thymus gland.
8. The thymus gland plays an important role in immunity, especially in adults.
9. The spleen is susceptible to injury.

2. Give Russian equivalents for:

Thin-walled tubes; flow in only one direction; fibrous, connective tissue capsule; enlarged lymph tissue; essential to life; susceptible to injury; During fetal life and childhood; autoimmune disease.

3. Give English equivalents for:

Переносить лимфу; по направлению к грудной полости; воспаленные лимфатические узлы; поступать в кровоток; высвобождать гемоглобин; обширное кровотечение; узнавать и признавать собственные антигены организма.

4. Make up verb phrases with these words. Translate them into Russian.

Use them in sentences of your own:

1. filter a) the body's antigens
2. swallow b) disease
3. fight c) into two large ducts
4. drain d) lymph
5. recognize e) toward the thoracic cavity
6. inject f) foreign substances
7. lead g) the functions of the spleen
8. empty h) cells with toxic chemicals
9. take over i) a particular area of the body

.

5. Match the terms with their definitions:

- a) adenoids
 - b) axillary nodes
 - c) cervical nodes
 - d) inguinal nodes
 - e) mediastinal nodes
 - f) right lymphatic duct
 - g) tolerance
 - h) thoracic duct
 - i) thymus gland
 - j) tonsils
1. Lymph nodes in the neck region.
 2. Lymph nodes in the area between the lungs in the thoracic (chest) cavity.
 3. Lymph nodes in the armpit (underarm).
 4. Lymph nodes in the groin region.
 5. Large lymphatic vessel in the chest that receives lymph from below the diaphragm and from the left side of the body above the diaphragm; it empties the lymph into veins in the upper chest.

6. Large lymphatic vessel in the chest that receives lymph from the upper right part of the body.
7. Organ in the mediastinum that conditions T lymphocytes to react to foreign cells and aids in the immune response.
8. The ability of T lymphocytes to recognize and accept the body's own antigens as "self" or friendly.
9. Mass of lymphatic tissue in the back of the oropharynx.
10. Mass of lymphatic tissue in the nasopharynx.

6. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate form of the words from ex. 9:

1. The brain has the ability to ... information which it considers non-essential.
2. They also may have lower ... to infection than older family members, plus increased viral shedding and longer duration of illness.
3. Patients with liver disease may be ... to infection
4. Computers are an ... part of our lives.
5. Lasers are used in a variety of situations in medicine and
6. People whose ... systems have fought the infection will then be ... to TB.
7. Many children are afraid of
8. I wasn't aware of any romantic
9. If the main artery ... he could die.
10. The doctor advised vitamins for normal ... growth.

Test 2

1. Agree or disagree with the following:

1. The immune system includes leukocytes, macrophages, lymphoid organs, such as the lymph nodes, spleen, and thymus gland.
2. Foreign organisms and toxins ruin tissues and organs.

3. Acquired immunity is hereditary.
4. Vaccination is an example of natural immunity.
5. Dendritic cells mark antigens for destruction.

2. Give English equivalents for:

Присутствовать при рождении; местные воспаления; инфекция спадает;
 мобилизовать лимфоциты; ОРЗ; простуда; вырабатывать антитела; готовые
 антитела; уменьшить тяжесть болезни; тип клеток, борющихся с болезнями;
 образующая антитела клетка; Т-клетка быстро размножается; иммунная
 реакция;

помогать в уничтожении антигена; убивают свою цель.

3. Arrange the words in pairs of synonyms:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. poison | a) purpose, aim, goal |
| 2. transform into | b) fade, weaken |
| 3. aid | c) convert into |
| 4. target | d) donate |
| 5. inherited | e) toxin |
| 6. damage | f) harm, spoil |
| 7. subside | g) hereditary |
| 8. contribute | h) help |

4. Combine the following words into verb combinations:

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. resist | a) antibodies |
| 2. damage | b) an antigen |
| 3. produce | c) by giving ready-made antibodies |
| 4. originate | d) foreign organisms and toxins |
| 5. block | e) the immune response |
| 6. encounter | f) the virus |

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 7. contribute to | g) tissues and organs |
| 8. counteract | h) the effect of antigens |
| 9. be exposed to | i) a specific type of antigen |
| 10. confront | j) from bone marrow stem cells |

5. Match the terms with their definitions:

- a) acquired immunity
- b) antibody
- c) antigen
- d) B cell (B lymphocyte)
- e) complement system
- f) cytokines
- g) cytotoxic T cell
- h) dendritic cell
- i) helper T cell
- j) immunity
- k) immunoglobulins
- l) interferons
- m) interleukins
- n) natural immunity
- o) plasma cell
- p) suppressor T cell
- q) T cell (T lymphocyte)
- r) toxin
- s) vaccination

1. Poison; a protein produced by certain bacteria, animals, or plants.
2. Protein produced by B cell lymphocytes to destroy antigens.
3. Lymphocyte that originates in the bone marrow and transforms into a plasma cell to secrete antibodies.
4. Proteins that aid and regulate the immune response. Examples are interferons and interleukins.
5. Lymphocyte that aids B cells and cytotoxic T cells in recognizing antigens and stimulating antibody production.
6. Body's ability to resist foreign organisms and toxins.
7. Proteins in the blood that help antibodies and T cells kill their target.

8. Antibodies (gamma globulins) that are secreted by plasma cells in response to the presence of an antigen.
9. Exposure of an individual to a foreign protein (antigen) that provokes an immune response. The response will destroy any cell that possesses the antigen on its surface and will protect against infection.
10. Proteins (cytokines) secreted by T cells to aid and regulate the immune response.
11. Proteins (cytokines) that stimulate the growth of B and T lymphocytes.
12. Protection that an individual inherits to fight infection.
13. Lymphocyte that produces and secretes antibodies. It originates from B lymphocytes.
14. Substance that the body recognizes as foreign; evokes an immune response.
15. Lymphocyte that inhibits the activity of B and T lymphocytes. Also called a Treg (regulatory T cell).
16. Lymphocyte that originates in the bone marrow but matures in the thymus gland; it acts directly on antigens to destroy them or produce chemicals (cytokines) such as interferons and interleukins that are toxic to antigens.
17. Specialized macrophage that digests foreign cells and helps B and T cells to mark antigens for destruction.
18. T lymphocyte that directly kills foreign cells.
19. Production of antibodies and lymphocytes after exposure to an antigen.

2. Спецификация теста (с выбором вариантов ответов или с конструируемым ответом и др.)

При выполнении теста надо выбрать правильный ответ из предложенных трех.

3. Инструкция по выполнению

1. Студенты получают заранее подготовленные листы.
2. Правильный ответ надо отметить каким-либо значком или записать, если предусмотрен бланк ответов.
3. Если выполнение какого-то задания вызывает затруднение, то нужно пропустить его и выполнять следующее. После выполнения всех заданий, можно вернуться к тем, которые были пропущены.

4. Работы следует собирать одновременно у всех студентов по истечении времени отведенного на выполнение теста.

4. Критерии оценки:

- оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если выполнено 90-100%;
- оценка «хорошо» -75-89%;
- оценка «удовлетворительно» - 50-74%;
- оценка «неудовлетворительно»- менее 50%

Составитель Хазбиева Э.Х., Цурова Б.Я.

«_____»_____2024 г.

Перечень дискуссионных тем для круглого стола **(дискуссии, полемики, диспута, дебатов)**

1. Cells.
2. Tissues and organs
3. Body systems and body cavities
4. Functions of the digestive treatment The digestive process (anatomy and physiology)
5. The process of respiration (anatomy and physiology)
6. Blood vessels
7. Circulation of blood
8. The heart
9. Functions of blood.
- 10.Pathologic conditions of the blood
- 11.Lymphatic and immune system

Критерии оценивания:

- оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если содержание отражает полно и точно все аспекты, указанные в задании; стилевое оформление речи выбрано правильно, высказывание логично; средства логической связи использованы правильно; используемый словарный запас соответствует уровню сложности задания; практически нет нарушений в использовании лексики; используемые грамматические средства соответствуют уровню сложности задания.

Темы эссе

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»

1. Diseases of the Cardiovascular System.
2. Digestive system.
3. Respiratory system.
4. The process of respiration
5. Pathologic conditions that affect the respiratory system.
6. Medical Institutions

Методические рекомендации по написанию, требования к оформлению:

1. Эссе должно восприниматься как единое целое, идея должна быть ясной и понятной.
2. Эссе не должно содержать ничего лишнего, должно включать только ту информацию, которая необходима для раскрытия позиции автора, идеи.
3. Эссе должно иметь грамотное композиционное построение, быть логичным, четким по структуре.
4. Каждый абзац эссе должен содержать только одну основную мысль.
5. Эссе должно показывать, что его автор знает и осмысленно использует теоретические понятия, термины, обобщения, мировоззренческие идеи.
6. Эссе должно содержать убедительную аргументацию заявленной по проблеме позиции.

Критерии оценивания:

оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если содержание отражает полно и точно все аспекты, указанные в задании; стилевое оформление речи выбрано правильно, высказывание логично; средства логической связи использованы правильно; структура текста соответствует предложенному плану; текст правильно разделён на абзацы. используемый словарный запас соответствует уровню сложности задания; практически нет нарушений в использовании лексики; используемые грамматические средства соответствуют уровню сложности задания; орфографические ошибки практически отсутствуют и текст разделён на предложения с правильным пунктуационным оформлением.

Оценка «хорошо» 1–2 аспекта содержания, указанные в задании, раскрыты не полностью или неточно; стилевое оформление речи в основном правильно; высказывание в основном логично; используемый словарный запас соответствует уровню сложности задания, однако встречаются 2–3 лексические ошибки, или словарный запас ограничен, но лексика использована правильно; используемые грамматические средства соответствуют уровню сложности задания, однако в тексте имеются 3–4 грамматические ошибки.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» в содержании не раскрыты 1–2 аспекта, или 3–4 аспекта содержания раскрыты неполно или неточно; или 1 аспект не раскрыт и 1–2 аспекта содержания раскрыты неполно или неточно; имеются ошибки в стилевом оформлении речи; в высказывании имеются 3–4 логические ошибки, и/ или имеются 3–4 ошибки в использовании средств логической связи, и/ или имеются 3–4 отклонения от предложенного плана; имеются 3–4 недостатка в делении текста на абзацы; используемый словарный запас не вполне соответствует уровню сложности задания, в тексте имеются 4 лексические ошибки.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» ответ не соответствует требуемому объёму, или более 30% ответа имеет непродуктивный характер; в высказывании имеются 5 и более логических ошибок, и/или имеются 5 и более ошибок в использовании средств логической связи, и/ или предложенный план ответа полностью не соблюдается, и/или деление текста на абзацы отсутствует, используемый словарный запас не соответствует уровню сложности задания, в тексте имеются 5 и более лексических ошибок; используемые грамматические средства не соответствуют уровню сложности задания, имеются 8 и более грамматических ошибок; в тексте имеются 5 и более орфографических и/или пунктуационных ошибок.

- оценка «зачтено» выставляется студенту, если выполнено 50 и более % работы;
- оценка «не зачтено» - меньше 50%

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