

Министерство здравоохранения Ростовской области
государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
Ростовской области «Таганрогский медицинский колледж»

Комплект оценочных средств
для проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного
зачета

по учебной дисциплине

ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык


в рамках программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена по
специальности СПО

31.02.02 Акушерское дело

г.Таганрог 2022 г.

РАССМОТРЕНО:


на заседании ЦК
протокол № 10
от « 17 » мая 2022 г.

Председатель 

УТВЕРЖДАЮ:

Зам. директора по УР

« 07 » 06 2022 г.

 А.В. Вязьмитина

ОДОБРЕНО:

На заседании методического совета
протокол № 5
от « 07 » июня 2022 г.

Методист  А.В. Чесноков

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств для проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачета по учебной дисциплине **ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык** в рамках ППССЗ разработан на основе ФГОС СПО по специальности **31.02.02 Акушерское дело**, утвержденного приказом Министерства образования и науки России от 11.08.2014 № 969, зарегистрированного в Минюсте РФ 26.08.2014 № 33880, рабочей программы учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык 2022 г., Положения о текущем контроле знаний и промежуточной аттестации студентов (обучающихся) ГБПОУ РО «ТМК».

Организация - разработчик: © ГБПОУ РО «ТМК»

Разработчик:

Дульская Ольга Алексеевна, преподаватель государственного бюджетного профессионального образовательного учреждения Ростовской области «Таганрогский медицинский колледж».

І.Паспорт комплекта оценочных средств

1. Область применения комплекта оценочных средств

Комплект оценочных средств предназначен для оценки результатов освоения иностранного языка

Таблица 1

Результаты освоения¹ (объекты оценивания)	Основные показатели оценки результата и их критерии²	Тип задания; № задания³	Форма аттестации (в соответствии с учебным планом)
знание лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода со словарем иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.	- распознавание грамматических явлений	Задание №1 (теоретическое) Выполните задание в тестовой форме.	диф.зачет
умение общаться устно и письменно на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить со словарем иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; знание лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода со словарем иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.	- точность и скорость чтения текста - правильность произношения - передача смысла прочитанного - грамотное формулирование ответов - употребление медицинских терминов по теме - поддержание разговора на общие и профессиональные темы	Задание №2 (практическое) Прочитайте текст, переведите его со словарем, ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по тексту, кратко перескажите.	

2. Комплект оценочных средств

2.1. Задания для проведения дифференцированного зачета

Условия выполнения задания

1. Место выполнения задания: учебный кабинет.
2. Максимальное время выполнения задания: 45 мин.
3. Вы можете воспользоваться: англо-русским и русско-английским словарем (любое издание).

2.2. Задания для проведения дифференцированного зачета

1 курс

ЗАДАНИЕ № 1 (теоретическое).

Выполните задания в тестовой форме.

Поставьте глагол в скобках в правильную форму.

1. Her name ... Victoria. (be)
2. He ... at the Medical Faculty of Moscow State University now. (study)
3. When Alex was born, his parents ... in Tula. (live)

Выберите один правильный ответ:

4. Christine is a Medical College student. After the graduation she is going to be a

- 1) sister
- 2) shop-assistant
- 3) hairdresser
- 4) midwife

5. There ... many good nurses in Russian hospitals.

- 1) are
- 2) is
- 3) was
- 4) am

6. Mark ... breakfast at 7.00 a.m. before going to college.

- 1) is
- 2) has
- 3) have
- 4) washes

Найдите соответствия

7)	The future midwives study childbirth and gynecological diseases.	1	Мышцы соединены с костями.
8)	The muscles are fastened to the bones.	2	Великий русский хирург родился в Рязани.
9)	The great Russian surgeon was born in Ryazan.	3	Будущие акушерки изучают деторождение и гинекологические заболевания.

Найдите лишнее слово:

- 10) plague, diphtheria, malaria, backbone
- 11) bones, muscles, tendons, saliva

12) stomach, urine, pancreas, duodenum

Расставьте в правильном порядке:

13) He studied medicine and went from town to town to have medical practice.

14) Hippocrates was ban in 460 BC.

15) Hippocrates taught his pupil to be very attentive to their patients.

ЗАДАНИЕ № 2 (практическое).

Прочитайте текст, переведите его со словарем, ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по тексту, кратко перескажите.

1 About myself

My name is Sandra. I am 35 years old. I have a big family. I have three children: two boys and a girl. I like children very much. I'm a midwife. I work in the local maternity home. My working day is very long. It lasts 24 hours. Then I can relax. I have two days off. It is tiresome, but it is my own choice, I like my job. It's exciting to see a new life appear. And it is responsible. I have many duties. Sometimes I feel exhausted because it's hard not to sleep 24 hours. I take care of a woman before, during and after the childbirth, as well as of the baby. If anything goes wrong I can always call for a doctor. My work requires constant self-perfection. Technologies change and we have to change with them.

What is Sandra?

Where does she work?

What are her duties?

Is her job difficult? Why?

2 The work of a midwife

Midwives or obstetricians are nurses who help mothers before, during and after the birth of their children. Some midwives work in the maternity hospitals. Before the birth, women consult with a gynecologist; they may also visit the maternity house. The midwives talk to the future mothers about the birth and help them with any health problems. Sometimes they talk to fathers too, and explain to both parents how to look after a baby during its first few days of life. After the birth, the midwife visits the mother and her child for ten days. She answers the woman's questions and sees that the mother and her baby are both in good health. After ten days, the midwife stops visiting the mother and baby.

What is another name for a midwife?

Where do obstetricians work?

Why do they talk to fathers?

How long do midwives visit the mother and her baby after the birth?

3 Hippocrates

Hippocrates was born in 460 B.C. on the island of Cos. He was the son of a doctor. Hippocrates studied medicine and then he went from town to town where he practiced the art of medicine. He established medical schools in Athens and in other towns. He drove the plague from Athens by lighting fire in the streets. He wrote several books and many case histories. He taught that every disease had natural causes. Hippocrates treated diseases by exercise, massage, salt water baths, diet and suitable medicine. He observed pneumonia, tuberculosis and malaria and added to the medical language. Doctors in many countries take the Hippocratic Oath. It is a collection of promises written by Hippocrates, which forms the basis of the medical code of honour.

When was Hippocrates born?

How did he practice the art of medicine?
How did Hippocrates drive out the plague from Athens?
How did Hippocrates teach his pupils to examine?

4 Examination of a patient

DOCTOR: What has brought you along today?

PATIENT: I have pains in my stomach.

- How long have you had them?
- For about 2 weeks.
- I'm going to examine you.
- Do you regularly have menstrual periods?
- Not regularly. My period varies from 18 to 30 days.
- When did you have your first period?
- At 13.
- You should make your blood test and pass ultrasound examination. Now let me measure your blood pressure.
- Is it all right? Sometimes I get dizzy and have bad headaches.
- It is low. When do you feel dizzy?
- I can't say exactly, at different times of the day.
- All right. Make the tests, then I'll write out a prescription.
- Thank you, doctor. So long.

What is the patient's problem?

Does he practice sport?

What bad habits does he have?

What does a doctor recommend him to do?

5 My Family

My name is Svetlana. I am 20. I study at Medical College. My hobbies are music and sport. My family is not very big. I have a father, a mother and a brother.

My father's name is Mikhail, he is 47. He is a physician. My father works at the local hospital. His hobby is medicine and photography. My mother's name is Victoria, she is 46. She works at the municipal maternity home as a midwife. She likes her profession very much. Her hobby is art. My brother's name is Vladislav, he is 24. He is a student of Medical Institute. He wants to become a surgeon. His hobby is chess.

I am proud of my family. After the graduation from the college I would like to enter Medical Institute because I want to be a physician, like my father.

1. Where does Svetlana study?
2. Who are the members of her family?
3. What are their hobbies?
4. Why does she want to be a physician?

6 The History of Midwifery in Russia

In ancient Russia there were no consultancies and maternity homes. There were healers who treated sick people, generally with herbs, prayers and spells. Healers used some spells for pathological birth.

There were howdies who helped rich and poor women in childbirth. Some women gave birth to their babies in baths. It shows that people tried to create clean conditions for birth.

Some rich women addressed hospitals for medical aid in their childbirth. Most of doctors and midwives were not from Russia. But in most cases their knowledge was not very good. The medical service was very expensive, so only very rich women could afford it.

Peter the Great issued the first laws to protect childbirth. He forbade to kill ugly babies and created special houses for homeless, orphans and illegal children.

Why did sick people go to healers for medical aid in ancient times?

What did the healers use to treat people?

Who helped pregnant women in their childbirth?

How did Peter, I protect the life of babies?

7 The Medical College

I am Helen. I am a student. I study at the medical college. I want to become a gynecologist like my father. My mother is a nurse, my sister is a pediatrician. It is important for me not to disappoint my parents. I attend all the lectures and never miss them. I work hard and prepare for my exams to the Institute.

The building of the medical college is large and light. There are 3 floors. There are: a vast hall with a cloak-room, a canteen for meals, a gym to practice sport, a library and lots of classrooms. We have got four departments in our college: nursing, pharmacy, midwifery, doctor's assistant's. I'm at the midwifery department. We study Russian, English, Philosophy, Physiotherapy, Anatomy and many others. We learn here to be skillful, responsible, kind and patient.

What is Helen's future profession?

What department is she at?

What does she study?

Why does she work hard?

8 Patients

Outpatients are the people who come to a hospital or a polyclinic to attend a physician or to have tests or treatment and then return home on the same day. They have usually been referred to the hospital by their doctor, who writes a referral letter to the consultant explaining the patient's problem.

Inpatients stay in the hospital for one or more days. The rooms where they stay are called wards. They may be seen in a clinic and are put on a waiting list for admission to a hospital. Or their doctor may arrange the admission by telephone. Also the doctor on duty can arrange their admission to the proper department.

Who are outpatients?

Who are inpatients?

What are the rooms for patients called?

How can a patient be admitted to a hospital?

9 Outstanding Russian Obstetricians

In the 18-th century most gynecologists and teachers were foreigners. That is why many Russian talented people could not use their abilities.

Nestor Maximovich-Ambodik got medical education in a hospital school in S.-Petersburg. Then he studied at Strassburg University and got the degree of doctor of medicine. He worked as a physician and taught gynecological students.

Ambodik is considered to be the father of the Russian midwifery. He wrote the first book in Russian on gynecology and childbirth, created major part of medical terms, translated a lot of foreign literature and composed several dictionaries.

Why couldn't Russian people work as gynecologists?

Where did N. Maximovich-Ambodik study?
What do modern people call Ambodik?
What did he do for the Russian midwifery

10 Healthcare in Russia

The National Health Service is responsible for healthcare for everyone in the Russian Federation. You may choose to pay for private treatment. In this case you go to a private clinic. Normally sick people address polyclinics or hospitals. Treatment is free there, but there is a prescription charge for drugs and appliances. Primary care is provided by general practitioners, nurses, dentists, pharmacists and opticians. If a patient needs specialist care, the general practitioner will make a referral - refer the patient to a consultant in secondary care. Patients are normally seen on an appointment basis. Home visits are made when patients are housebound - unable to leave their homes - or too ill to attend a polyclinic or a hospital.

Is healthcare in our country free or paid?
In what situation can a patient call for a doctor?
When does one doctor refer a patient to another one?
Where can one get vaccinated?

11 Pregnancy Diagnosis

Gynecologists in consultancies direct their pregnant lady-patients to pass ultrasound examination and ECG of the fetus's heart.

Women can use the services of municipal and private diagnostic centres.

During USE there are usually two medical workers – a gynecologist and a midwife or a nurse. The doctor usually examines the patient while the nurse writes down the results of the examination.

Ultrasound waves pass through the human skin and tissues, and allow to see the organs inside the body. USE shows the size of fetus and the womb. It helps to define the term of pregnancy very precisely. USE allows to see if the fetus is growing normally.

What examination should pregnant patients pass alongside with blood and urine tests?
Where can a woman pass USE?
How many medical workers are usually there during USE?
What does USE allow to see?

12 The Structure of a Maternity Home

A maternity home usually has a delivery department, gynecological department, pathological pregnancy department and cooperates with the gynecological consultancy.

The chief of all birth institutions of a region is the regional Healthcare Ministry. In its turn, it obeys to the Healthcare Ministry of the Russian Federation.

The consultancies and maternity homes prevent pathological pregnancy, take care of lady-patients before, during and after childbirth, keep safe the fetus, treat gynecological patients, try to prevent gynecological diseases, teach the population to keep sanitary and hygienic conditions.

What does a maternity home consist of?
What ministry is the chief of all consultancies and maternity homes?
What do consultancies and maternity homes try to prevent?
When do they take care of pregnant patients?

13 Consulting with a Gynecologist.

Lady-patients consult with gynecologists when they have problems with genitals. Doctors examine the patients and take samples for testing. Then doctors prescribe a treatment and appoint the date when the patient must come next time.

If a woman has a menstruation pause, gynecologist examines her for pregnancy. She has her blood and urine tested. Gynecologist also prescribes pregnant women to pass ultrasound examination to check the state of the fetus and the term of pregnancy.

Gynecologist and his/her assistant look after a pregnant woman, consult her on her diet, hygiene and activities, check her weight.

When pregnancy is close to an end, the doctor directs the patient to a maternity home.

When do women consult with gynecologists?

What tests do pregnant women pass?

Why do the pregnant patients pass USE?

How do gynecologists and midwives take care of their pregnant patients?

14 At the Chemist's

When you are ill you consult a doctor. He prescribes the treatment and writes out a prescription. At the chemist's you can get patent medicines of different kinds: ampoules of glucose and camphor for injections, pills, tablets and powders, cough mixtures, nasal drops, vitamins, cod liver oil, ointments, laxatives, sedatives, bandages, mustard plasters, bottles of iodine. All these drugs can be chemical or homoeopathic. You can also buy hot-water bottles, tooth-brushes, soap and shampoo. At some drug stores you can find cosmetics of high quality. There are also sugar-free products: chocolate, biscuits and diet products for those who want to lose weight, such as slim making tea, coffee or different kinds of adds.

What drugs can you buy at the chemist's?

Can we get appliances there?

Where can you get sugar free products?

What goods do you buy at the chemist's?

15 The Diet of a Pregnant Woman

The fetus grows inside the organism of a woman. It needs a lot of elements to develop and grow into a healthy human organism. The fetus takes all the necessary elements from the mother's body. That is why in the period of pregnancy a woman needs more proteins, carbohydrates, calcium, phosphor, iron and vitamins.

A pregnant woman must eat a lot of fresh vegetables and fruit, meat, fish, liver, beans, fresh berries, dairy products, eggs. Dairy products are: cheese, milk, curd, yoghurt, cream, sour cream. All dairy products and eggs contain a lot of calcium. This element is very important for the baby's bones and skin. Both meat and fish are rich in proteins. Fish is also rich in phosphor which is needed for the construction of nervous system and skeleton of the fetus. Different kinds of fruit are rich in vitamins.

What elements does a fetus need?

What food does a woman need during pregnancy?

What elements are important for the baby's bones and skin?

What dairy products do you know?

ПАКЕТ ЭКЗАМЕНАТОРА

Задание № 1: выполнить задания в тестовой форме.

Задание № 2: прочитать текст, перевести со словарем, ответить на вопросы преподавателя по тексту, кратко пересказать текст. (максимум 5 баллов за дифзачет)

Результаты освоения (объекты оценки)	Критерии оценки результата (в соответствии с разделом I «Паспорткомплекта контрольно-оценочных средств»)	Отметка о выполнении

<p>Умение общаться устно и письменно на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;</p> <p>переводить со словарем иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;</p> <p>самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;</p> <p>Знание лексического (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматического минимума, необходимого для чтения и перевода со словарем иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.</p>	<p>Задание № 1 (теоретическое). Критериями и показателями оценки тестового задания являются:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - языковая правильность и точность выполнения задания, - полнота выполнения задания, - соответствие поставленной цели <p>«2 балла» - 15-13 правильных ответов; «1 балл» - 12-10 правильных ответов; «0 баллов» - менее 10 правильных ответов</p> <p>Задание № 2 (практическое). «3 балла» ставится студенту, если при ответе он выразительно прочитал вслух предложенный отрывок текста, соблюдал нормы техники чтения (беглость, правильное произношение), отсутствовали ошибки, искажающие смысл и понимание слов, или они были незначительны (1-3); при переводе оригинального текста профессиональной направленности он использовал все известные приемы, направленные на понимание читаемого (смысловую догадку, анализ), сумел полно и точно понять текст, обращение к словарю не требовалось. Студент справился с речевыми задачами, а его высказывание было связным, полным, аргументированным и логически последовательным. Речь лексически и грамматически разнообразна, допущены 1-3 ошибки. Единичные ошибки, исправляемые путем самокоррекции, не учитываются.</p> <p>«2 балла» ставится студенту, если при ответе он выразительно прочитал вслух предложенный отрывок текста, соблюдал нормы техники чтения (достаточную беглость, правильное произношение), допущены ошибки (4-6) искажающие смысл и понимание слов. Отмечалось произношение, страдающее влиянием родного языка; при переводе оригинального текста профессиональной направленности он практически понял содержание, но неоднократно обращался к словарю. Студент в целом справился с речевыми задачами, а его высказывание было связанным и последовательным.</p>	<p>Оценка за дифференцированный зачет выставляется по сумме набранных баллов за два задания.</p> <p>Если обучающийся в сумме набирает 5 баллов, это соответствует оценке «ОТЛИЧНО».</p> <p>Если обучающийся в сумме набирает 4 балла, это соответствует оценке «ХОРОШО».</p> <p>Если обучающийся в сумме набирает 3 балла, это соответствует оценке «УДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО».</p> <p>Если обучающийся набирает в сумме менее 3 баллов, это соответствует оценке «НЕУДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО».</p>
--	---	---

Использовался довольно большой объём языковых средств, которые были употреблены правильно. Однако были допущены отдельные ошибки на изученный программный учебный материал (4-7), нарушающие коммуникацию. Темп речи несколько замедлен.

«1 балл» ставится студенту, если при ответе он умеет выявить буквенно-звуковые соответствия в иностранном языке и узнавать устные образы слов в графической форме, однако не соблюдал нормы техники чтения (достаточную беглость, правильное произношение), допущены ошибки (7-9), среди которых встречались такие, которые нарушали смысл и понимание слов; при переводе оригинального текста профессиональной направленности он практически понял содержание, но многократно обращался к словарю, студент не смог без него обходиться на протяжении всей работы с текстом. Студент сумел в основном решить поставленную задачу, но диапазон языковых средств был ограничен, объём высказываний не достигал нормы. Студент допускал языковые ошибки на изученный программный учебный материал (8-11). В некоторых местах нарушалась последовательность высказывания. Темп речи был замедлен.

«0 баллов» ставится студенту, если при ответе он не сумел выявить буквенно-звуковые соответствия в иностранном языке и узнать устные образы слов в графической форме, не соблюдал нормы техники чтения (достаточную беглость, правильное произношение), допущены ошибки (10 и более), среди которых встречались такие, которые нарушали смысл и понимание слов; при переводе оригинального текста профессиональной направленности он практически не понял содержание, многократно обращался к словарю, студент не смог без него обходиться на протяжении всей работы с текстом. Студент не сумел решить поставленную задачу, диапазон языковых средств был ограничен, объём высказываний не

	достигал нормы. Студент допускал языковые ошибки на изученный программный учебный материал (12 и более). Нарушалась последовательность высказывания. Темп речи был замедлен.	
--	--	--

2 курс

ЗАДАНИЕ № 1 (теоретическое).

Выполните задания в тестовой форме.

Поставьте глагол в скобках в правильную форму.

1. John ... his first exam tomorrow. (have)
2. He ... The Medical Dictionary now. (read)
3. Alex ... never ... a patient with a fracture before. (see)

Выберите один правильный ответ:

4. The science which studies microorganisms is called

- 1) Botany
- 2) Anatomy
- 3) Microbiology
- 4) Chemistry

5. Tuberculosis is one of the ... lung diseases.

- 1) severe
- 2) most severe
- 3) severest
- 4) more severe

6. Bacilli are ... single-celled organisms.

- 1) rod-shaped
- 2) curved rods
- 3) round
- 4) comma-shaped

Найдите соответствия

7)	Ultrasound examination allows to define the term of pregnancy very precisely.	1	Гинеколог направляет своих пациенток пройти ЭКГ сердца плода.
8)	Gynecologist directs his lady-patents to pass electric cardiogram of the fetus/s heart.	2	Одна из основных задач женских консультаций - это профилактика заболеваний половой сферы.
9)	One of the main objectives of antenatal dispenseris is prevention of gynecological diseases.	3	Ультразвуковое обследование позволяет определить срок беременности очень точно.

Найдите лишнее слово:

- 10) vibrios, cocci, cough, spirocheta
- 11) cough, heartburn, protoplasm, pain in the right lower abdomen
- 12) sunstroke, poisoning, pneumonia, fracture

Расставьте в правильном порядке:

- 13) The patient has a slight fever.
- 14) Later the spots turn into itchy blisters.

15) On the first day of the disease small red spots appear on the skin..

ЗАДАНИЕ № 2 (практическое).

Прочитайте текст, переведите его со словарем, ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по тексту, кратко перескажите.

1 Healthcare in Britain and the USA

The National Health Service is responsible for health care for everyone in the UK. Treatment is free but the prescription is paid. The exemption is for children and the elderly. Primary care is provided by general practitioners, nurses, dentists, pharmacists and opticians. They work in a surgery and look after the health of people. They also provide health education in areas such as smoking and diet, run clinics, give vaccinations. The doctors may perform minor surgery. If a patient needs specialist care, he will get a referral to a consultant in secondary care. Home visits are made when patients are housebound. Out-of-hours treatment is provided by the local Primary Care Trust.

1. Who provides primary care in the UK?
2. What health service can a patient get in a surgery?
3. What is the procedure for a patient who needs specialist care?
4. When are out-of-hours held?

2 Ultrasound Examination

Pregnant women can need ultrasound examination to check if everything is OK with a baby. Ultrasound examination uses high-frequency sound waves to view organs and structures inside the body. The waves are generated and received by a hand-held device called a transducer. The reflected waves are processed by a computer which produces detailed images for display on a monitor. Ultrasound is safe as it does not employ ionizing radiation like X-rays. It is a cheap, quick and non-invasive investigation - with no surgical procedure - for a wide range of referrals, although results can be unsatisfactory in obese patients.

1. Who can need ultrasound examination?
2. Is ultrasound examination safe?
3. What kind of people can get an unsatisfactory result?
4. How is ultrasound examination going on?

3 In the Antenatal Dispensary

A gynecologist is talking to a 30-year-old woman.

- Are your periods regular?
- Not really
- How often do you get them?
- Every 4 weeks.
- How old were you when you started to get them?
- I was about 12 years.
- When was your last period?
- Let me think, it was a week ago.
- How long do the periods last usually?
- Well, about 4 or 5 days, not longer.
- Would you say they are light or heavy?
- Light.
- Do you get period pains?
- A little.

1. What are a woman and a doctor discussing?
2. How do the woman's periods pass?

3. When were they last time?
4. How long do they last?

4 The Diet of a Pregnant Woman

During pregnancy the total caloric needs increase to supply energy for fetal development. A pregnant woman needs approximately 300 more calories per day than before she becomes pregnant. Woman carrying twins will need even more. The extra 300 calories can come from an apple, half a cheese sandwich and a carrot stick. The best way to consume extra calories is healthy snacks between meals. Pregnant women need more protein, minerals and vitamins. Protein is necessary for fetal hair, skin, muscle, nerve tissue and brain development. Dairy products are excellent sources of both calcium and phosphorus, as well as vitamin D which is necessary for calcium absorption.

1. How many calories does a pregnant woman need per day?
2. What can be the way for healthy extra calories?
3. What minerals does a pregnant woman need?
4. What products are rich in minerals and vitamins?

5 Childbirth

The expected date of delivery is the date on which a woman is expected to give birth to the child she is carrying. Delivery is the process of helping the child to be born. A full-term pregnancy is 40 weeks, divided into three trimesters. A baby who is born before this is premature, and one born after 40 weeks is postmature. A baby who is born dead is stillborn. A pregnancy may end before term spontaneously, with a miscarriage, or be deliberately terminated with an induced abortion. The position of the fetus in the uterus is called fetal lie. It can be normal and abnormal. The normal presentation is with the head. Abnormal presentation may require delivery with forceps.

1. What is the delivery?
2. How long is a full-term pregnancy?
3. What might be the consequence of before term spontaneous delivery?
4. What is the fetus lie?

6 Physiological Changes During Pregnancy

Pregnancy is a period of excitement expectancy and a bit of fear for the future mother. It should be an exciting experience, and for that, love and consideration of the family as well as knowledge of what changes are taking place in the body and what to expect, is important. The first 3 months of pregnancy are important because during this period the baby's organs are being formed. Some medicines can be harmful to the growing baby and so no medicines, particularly pills for sickness, headaches and anxiety should be taken without the advice of the doctor. The normal time the baby is in the mother's womb is about 40 weeks. A baby who is born earlier than his time is called premature.

1. What is important during pregnancy?
2. When are baby's organs being formed?
3. What is harmful for a pregnant woman?
4. How do we call a baby born before term?

7 From the History of Medicine

In Greece, many centuries ago, sick people went to the temples where they were looked after. People used flowers to make medicines. Good food and a lot of rest were important in healthcare. Religion has always played a very important part in the history of nursing. Looking after sick people was one of the teachings of Jesus Christ. So, anyone of could expect to be treated in Christian hospitals. In the Middle Ages, the Christian church and Muslims as well opened many

hospitals. Wars have also been important in the history of nursing. Around 100 BC, the Romans started to build military hospitals for their injured soldiers; they needed to make them healthy and strong to fight again. The nurses in these hospitals were knights.

1. How were people provided with healthcare B.C.?
2. Why could people count on the help of Church A.D.?
3. What part did wars play in the history of nursing?
4. Who were nurses in Roman military hospitals?

8 Healthcare in Russia

The National Health Service is responsible for health care for everyone in the Russian Federation. You may choose to pay for private care. In this case you go to a private clinic. Normally sick people address polyclinics or hospitals. Treatment is free there, but there is a prescription charge for drugs and appliances. Primary care is provided by general practitioners, nurses, dentists, pharmacists and opticians. If a patient needs specialist care, the general practitioner will make a referral - refer the patient to a consultant in secondary care. Patients are normally seen on an appointment basis. Home visits are made when patients are housebound - unable to leave their homes - or too ill to attend a polyclinic or a hospital.

1. Is healthcare in our country free or paid?
2. In what situation can a patient call in a doctor?
3. When does one doctor refer a patient to another one?
4. Where can one get vaccinated?

9 The activities of doctors and nurses in hospitals

Doctors receive the patients in the hospitals and direct them to pass the blood and urine tests, to make X-ray examination, ultrasound examination, ECG, MRI, etc. in order to state the diagnosis.

When the diagnosis is known, nurses take the patients to proper departments of the hospital and show them their beds in the wards. The doctor makes prescriptions and gives them to the nurses. Doctors visit their patients two or three times a day. Nurses take care of the patients during the day and by night. If the patients are in a hard state, nurses feed them, wash them in bed, etc. Nurses make all the doctor's prescriptions.

1. Who receives the patients in hospitals?
2. What examinations does a patient usually pass?
3. Why is it necessary for a patient to pass all the examinations?
4. Who takes care of the patients?

10 Polyclinic

Polyclinic is a dispensary medical institution for out-patients. In a polyclinic there are several laboratories and diagnostic rooms, physicians' offices. Physicians with different specialization consult patients in polyclinics. A patient can pass lab tests, X-ray and other functional examinations. In the procedure room a patient can get different procedures and manipulations, for example injections, preventive vaccinations, bandaging (dressing). A patient can also get massage and physiotherapy in a polyclinic.

The physicians also perform dispensary account and preventive examinations.

The patients usually address the registry. The registry nurses keep the medical cards of the out-patients and direct them to the doctors. A patient can call for the doctor by telephone through the registry. In this case the doctor visits the patient at home, examines him/her, prescribes the treatment and assigns the day of visit to the physician in the polyclinic. After a visit to the physician the nurses usually take the cards back to the registry.

1. What is a polyclinic?

2. What tests and examinations can the patients pass in a polyclinic?
3. What procedures do nurses perform in the procedure room?
4. How can a patient call for a doctor?

11 Hospital.

Hospital – is a medical institution for inpatients. They are the patients who need constant treatment and nursing.

A hospital consists of the reception department, diagnosis department, laboratories, wards for patients, nourishment block, doctors' offices, procedure and surgical rooms, duty posts, rooms for the personnel. There are republic, regional, municipal and village hospitals.

Hospitals can be general and specialized. General hospitals treat patients with different diseases, illnesses and traumas. Specialized hospitals only treat definite categories of patients – with tuberculosis, infective, psychiatric diseases.

Doctors receive the patients in the hospitals and direct them to pass the blood and urine tests, to make X-ray examination, ultrasound examination, ECG, MRI, etc. in order to state the diagnosis. When the diagnosis is known, nurses take the patients to proper departments

12 Bleeding

When the blood flows from an artery it is scarlet. When the blood flows from a vein it is dark red. Bleeding can lead to a severe loss of blood. Stop the bleeding as soon as possible. The best way to stop bleeding is by direct pressure with a clean cloth. If the bleeding is from the arm or the leg, the limb can be kept in a raised position. If the bleeding is from a nose, put a cold compress on the nose. It will stop the blood. Ice placed on the nose also stops the bleeding. The person must breathe through his mouth. In severe cases doctors make blood transfusion. But in serious cases you must call a doctor.

1. What can lead to a severe loss of blood?
2. What is the best way to stop the bleeding?
3. What must you do if the bleeding is from a nose?
4. What do the doctors do in severe cases?

13 Fainting

The cause of fainting may be very different: strong emotion, want of food, fatigue or pain.

In fainting the person loses consciousness. Blood doesn't get to the brain. The face of a person before fainting gets very pale and sweat appears on his forehead. He feels dizzy and weak. His breathing is shallow. His pulse is weak and slow.

If you help a person in fainting:

1. Lay the person flat on his back.
2. Raise his feet a little.
3. Sprinkle cold water on his face.
4. Cover him warmly and open the window.
5. Give the person to breathe in ammonia water.

1. What is the cause of fainting?
2. What colour is the face of a person in fainting?
3. Is his pulse rapid or slow?
4. What must you do to help a person in fainting?

14 Taking a History

Doctor: Come in Mr. Green Come and sit down here. What are you complaining of?

Patient: Oh, I have a pain in my chest and also tingling in my fingers.

Doctor: And where, in which part of your chest did you feel the pain?

P.: Well, right across my chest. It lasts about ten minutes.

D.: I think at this stage I'd like to examine you. Strip to the waist, please. That's fine I'll just check your pulse and blood pressure. Now, your B.P. is 130 over 80.

P.: I'm pleased to hear it.

D.: Now I'm going to listen to your heart. Well, Mr. Green, the pain you've been having sounds like the pain of what we call angina. Now I'd like to check a few tests and then I'll be able to advise you some treatment.

- 1 What is the patient complaining of?
- 2 How does the doctor examine the patient?
3. What is the patient's blood pressure?
4. What does the doctor advise to do?

15 Social and Polite Customs

Don't smoke. It looks smart in old movies, and it seems that everybody does it. But that is just a clever form of advertising. Smoking is unhealthy. Do you know that 16-th of November is the day when people all over the world quit smoking? Do you know that every year 3 million people die of smoking? Do you know that your life is 25% shorter if you smoke? Do you know that only 13% of the population smoke in the USA, but in Russia- more than 76%. 4000,000 people die in Russia every year as a result of smoking. Imagine that a whole town like Ufa disappears every year. Only strong people don't follow the crowd. If you want to be a strong personality, quit smoking today.

1. Do you smoke?
2. Is it harmful and unhealthy?
3. How many people in Russia are smokers?
4. Do you think you are strong enough to quit smoking?

ПАКЕТ ЭКЗАМЕНАТОРА		
Задание № 1: <u>выполнить задания в тестовой форме.</u>		
Задание № 2: <u>прочитать текст, перевести со словарем, ответить на вопросы преподавателя по тексту, кратко пересказать текст. (максимум 5 баллов за дифзачет)</u>		
Результаты освоения (объекты оценки)	Критерии оценки результата (в соответствии с разделом 1 «Паспорткомплекта контрольно- оценочных средств»)	Отметка о выполнении
Умение общаться устно и письменно на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить со словарем иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и	Задание № 1 (теоретическое). Критериями и показателями оценки тестового задания являются: - языковая правильность и точность выполнения задания, - полнота выполнения задания, - соответствие поставленной цели «2 балла» - 15-13 правильных ответов; «1 балл» - 12-10 правильных ответов; «0 баллов» - менее 10 правильных ответов Задание № 2 (практическое). «3 балла» ставится студенту, если при ответе он выразительно прочитал вслух	Оценка за дифференцированный зачет выставляется по сумме набранных баллов за два задания. Если обучающийся в сумме набирает 5 баллов, это соответствует оценке «ОТЛИЧНО». Если обучающийся в сумме набирает 4 балла, это соответствует оценке «ХОРОШО». Если обучающийся в сумме набирает 3 балла, это соответствует оценке

<p>письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;</p> <p>Знание лексического (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматического минимума, необходимого для чтения и перевода со словарем иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.</p>	<p>предложенный отрывок текста, соблюдал нормы техники чтения (беглость, правильное произношение), отсутствовали ошибки, искажающие смысл и понимание слов, или они были незначительны (1-3); при переводе оригинального текста профессиональной направленности он использовал все известные приемы, направленные на понимание читаемого (смысловую догадку, анализ), сумел полно и точно понять текст, обращение к словарю не требовалось. Студент справился с речевыми задачами, а его высказывание было связным, полным, аргументированным и логически последовательным. Речь лексически и грамматически разнообразна, допущены 1-3 ошибки. Единичные ошибки, исправляемые путем самокоррекции, не учитываются.</p> <p>«2 балла» ставится студенту, если при ответе он выразительно прочитал вслух предложенный отрывок текста, соблюдал нормы техники чтения (достаточную беглость, правильное произношение), допущены ошибки (4-6) искажающие смысл и понимание слов. Отмечалось произношение, страдающее влиянием родного языка; при переводе оригинального текста профессиональной направленности он практически понял содержание, но неоднократно обращался к словарю. Студент в целом справился с речевыми задачами, а его высказывание было связанным и последовательным. Использовался довольно большой объём языковых средств, которые были употреблены правильно. Однако были допущены отдельные ошибки на изученный программный учебный материал (4-7), нарушающие коммуникацию. Темп речи несколько замедлен.</p> <p>«1 балл» ставится студенту, если при ответе он умеет выявить буквенно-звуковые соответствия в иностранном языке и узнавать устные образы слов в графической форме, однако не соблюдал нормы техники чтения (достаточную беглость, правильное произношение), допущены ошибки (7-</p>	<p>«УДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО».</p> <p>Если обучающийся набирает в сумме менее 3 баллов, это соответствует оценке «НЕУДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО».</p>
---	---	--

	<p>9), среди которых встречались такие, которые нарушали смысл и понимание слов; при переводе оригинального текста профессиональной направленности он практически понял содержание, но многократно обращался к словарю, студент не смог без него обходиться на протяжении всей работы с текстом. Студент сумел в основном решить поставленную задачу, но диапазон языковых средств был ограничен, объём высказываний не достигал нормы. Студент допускал языковые ошибки на изученный программный учебный материал (8-11). В некоторых местах нарушалась последовательность высказывания. Темп речи был замедлен.</p> <p>«0 баллов» ставится студенту, если при ответе он не сумел выявить буквенно-звуковые соответствия в иностранном языке и узнать устные образы слов в графической форме, не соблюдал нормы техники чтения (достаточную беглость, правильное произношение), допущены ошибки (10 и более), среди которых встречались такие, которые нарушали смысл и понимание слов; при переводе оригинального текста профессиональной направленности он практически не понял содержание, многократно обращался к словарю, студент не смог без него обходиться на протяжении всей работы с текстом. Студент не сумел решить поставленную задачу, диапазон языковых средств был ограничен, объём высказываний не достигал нормы. Студент допускал языковые ошибки на изученный программный учебный материал (12 и более). Нарушалась последовательность высказывания. Темп речи был замедлен.</p>	
--	---	--

3 курс

ЗАДАНИЕ № 1 (теоретическое). Выполните задания в тестовой форме.

Поставьте глагол в скобках в правильную форму.

1. Mary ... her homework when her mother entered the room. (do)
2. He ... at the Medical Faculty before he went abroad. (study)
3. Alex ... already ... a surgical operation. (see)

Выберите один правильный ответ:

4. ... of complications during pregnancy is very important.

- 1) prevention
- 2) assistance
- 3) dentistry
- 4) pharmacy

5. Future midwives learn how to put a ... on the baby.

- 1) pregnancy
- 2) bottle
- 3) shampooing
- 4) diaper

6. ... are the doctors who take care of the women's health.

- 1) inpatients
- 2) gynecologists
- 3) surgeons
- 4) physicians

Найдите соответствия

7)	Postterm pregnancy	1	Продвижение плода из матки - это один из этапов родов.
8)	Labour is one of the stages of childbirth	2	Невынашивание беременности.
9)	Miscarriage of pregnancy.	3	Переношенная беременность

Найдите лишнее слово:

- 10) kindergarten, antenatal dispensary, maternity home, hospital
- 11) pregnancy, fetus, gynecology, heart
- 12) Cesarean section. episiotomy, abortion, gallbladder

Дополните предложения:

- 13) When a woman has her menstruation paused she consults with a gynecologist for
- 14) Midwives take care of lady-patients before, during and after the
- 15) Prevention of is one of the main objectives of antenatal dispensaries.

ЗАДАНИЕ № 2 (практическое).

Прочитайте текст, переведите его со словарем, ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по тексту, кратко перескажите.

1 Consulting with a Gynecologist

Doctor: What is the matter with you?

Patient: I think I am pregnant.

D: Is this your first pregnancy and have you ever performed abortion?

P: I have never performed abortion and I have a child.

D: How did your previous pregnancy proceed?

P: My previous pregnancy was uneventful.

D: How did you feel in the first half of pregnancy? Did you have any toxemia?

P: Yes, I had. And I have the same symptoms now.

D: Do you or your husband want to have any more children?

D: Was your previous delivery premature or at term?

P: At term.

D: I think that you are healthy enough to have the second child and that you will not have a threatened miscarriage.

1. What's the woman's problem?
2. Is it her first pregnancy?
3. How did her first pregnancy proceed?
4. Does she have toxemia now?

2 Prevention of complications in postpartum period

The main stages of the prevention of complications of the postpartum period are: .

- Promotion of healthy lifestyles;
 - Careful examination of women in antenatal clinics;
 - Remediation of foci of infection before pregnancy;
 - Availability of information on pregnancy and childbirth, as well as complications of the postpartum period;
 - Identification of risk groups;
 - Early diagnosis of complications during pregnancy;
 - Antibiotic prophylaxis during labor or after cesarean section in high-risk groups;
 - Prevention of bleeding in the early postpartum period for all women.
1. What kind of lifestyle should the medical workers promote?
 2. What is it necessary to cure in pregnant women?
 3. What information needs to be available for all women?
 4. What should be diagnosed during pregnancy?

3 Gestosis prevention

1. Health-protective mode, calm night's sleep should be at least 8-10 hours and 1-2 hours daily rest. Stay in a warm bed improves the utero-placental blood flow. It is advisable during pregnancy listen to quiet classical music.

2. In the absence of contraindications and availability under the direction of a coach, it is allowed to swim in the swimming-pool 1-2 times per week, as well as to do restorative breathing exercises. Hydrotherapy expands to a certain degree the renal vessels, lowers blood pressure, stimulates diuresis, reduces peripheral vascular resistance

3. Walking in the fresh air for an hour at least 2 times a day, in spring and summer - often.

4. Avoid heavy physical exertion, stress, stay in places with large concentrations of people. This is especially important when the unfavorable epidemiological situation (risk of SARS infection).

1. What kind of lifestyle is necessary for a pregnant woman?
2. Is it allowed for a pregnant woman to swim?
3. What can a pregnant woman do outdoors?
4. Is it allowed for a pregnant woman to work physically?

4 Gestosis in Pregnant Women

Gestosis — is a complication of normal pregnancy. The symptoms of gestosis can be: oedema, high blood pressure, loss of protein with urine, cramps (eclampsion).

In the developed countries gestosis is the main reason for mothers' death. The prenatal mortality for gestosis is 5- 7 times bigger than the average indices.

There are many theories of gestosis development. Each theory explains only a part of the symptoms. The issue of gestosis etiology remains unsolved. High arterial pressure (hypertension) is considered to be the most prominent clinical symptom of gestosis.

The degree to which the arterial pressure has become higher makes the modern gestosis classifications. One also uses the term preeclampsion for gestosis, which means arterial hypertension of pregnancy.

1. What is gestosis?
2. In which countries is gestosis the main reason for mothers' death?
3. What is the main symptom of gestosis?
4. What makes the modern classification of gestosis?

5 The Work of a Laboratory Assistant

A laboratory assistant must remember that the bacteria with which he is working can produce disease. So he must be very careful when he works with cultures, slides and all material that may be in contact with living microorganisms. When he works at the laboratory he must remember the following rules:

- he must wear a laboratory coat.
- he must not eat, drink or smoke in the laboratory.
- he must wash his hands before leaving the laboratory.
- he must sterilize needles before and after use.

1. Where does a laboratory assistant work?
2. What are the main rules for his work?
3. What material does he work with?
4. Would you like to be a laboratory assistant?

6 Other Jobs in Healthcare

There are many different kinds of nurses who work in hospitals, towns and villages. Some nurses work in schools and offices, giving information about health to the people who study or work there.

There are other people who play an important part. These people are not nurses, but they work in healthcare. Ambulances and their crews are very important. They take patients to and from hospital, or move them from one hospital to another one. They also answer emergency calls and help injured people. Sometimes they have to give medical help at the place where the emergency has happened. Then they take the patients to hospital as quickly as possible.

1. What other jobs in healthcare do you know?
2. Do they play an important part in healthcare?
3. What work do ambulances and their crews do in healthcare?
4. Would you like to work with an ambulance crew?

7 Hygiene of a Pregnant Woman

For a healthy and normal pregnancy it is very important for a woman to keep her body very clean.

A pregnant woman needs clean body, clothes and environment. She must regularly wash her skin with hot water and soap or shower gel. When the skin is clean, the kidneys work better and there is no danger of getting an infection.

During pregnancy the work of sudoriferous and sebaceous glands becomes more active. A pregnant woman must take special care of her underarms, breasts and genitals.

In the maternity home a pregnant lady-patient usually takes a shower, has an enema, processes her nipples with a special solution and her nails with iodine before the childbirth.

After the childbirth she must wash her baby regularly, wash her hands with soap after using the toilette, and wash her breast with soap before each feeding.

1. What is the most important rule for a pregnant woman?
2. Why is it important to keep the skin clean?
3. Which parts of the body need special care?
4. What procedures does a pregnant woman get before the childbirth?

8 Multiple Pregnancy

A multiple birth is the culmination of one multiple pregnancy, wherein the mother delivers two or more offspring, one for each fetus. A term most applicable to placental species, multiple births occur in most kinds of mammals, with varying frequencies. Such births are often named also according to the number of offspring, as in twins and triplets.

Each single fertilized egg (zygote) may produce a single embryo, or it may split into two or more embryos, each carrying the same genetic material. Fetuses resulting from different zygotes are called fraternal and share only 50% of their genetic material, as ordinary full siblings from separate births do. Fetuses resulting from the same zygote share 100% of their genetic material, and are hence called identical and are always of the same sex (except in cases of sex reassignment or, much more rarely, Turner syndrome).

1. What is a multiple birth?
2. Can a Multiple birth occur in mammals except the human?
3. What is the meaning of the words "twins" and "triplets"?
4. Can two fetuses be resulted from one zygote? What are they called?

9 How to be Healthy

- Hi, Helena!
- Hello, Monica!
- Where are you hurrying?
- To see my doctor.
- Do you trust his opinion?
- Of course I do. He is really skilled and I care for his recommendations.
- Are you going to make tests?
- If it is needed.
- As for me, I never go neither to a policlinic nor to a hospital.
- It is necessary to be examined from time to time to avoid complications.
- But I prefer not to add worries to all my other problems.
- You shouldn't neglect your health so much. You might be ill with a disease and feel nothing until it is too late.
- You made me feel frightened.
- I just wanted to make you feel more responsible. How will you take care of your children, if you can't look after yourself!

1. Why is a woman going to see her doctor?
2. Why does she trust his opinion?
3. What should one do to avoid complications?
4. What might happen if one neglects his health?

10 Postpartum disease

Postpartum disease - is a pathology that occurs in women during the postpartum period (from the time of separation of the placenta and the end of 6-8 weeks).

The first phase - is defined by the following local manifestations of infection in the area of generic wound (ulcer postpartum endomyometritis postpartum purulent-inflammatory process in the perineum, vulva, vagina, cervix)

The second stage is determined by the local manifestations of infectious inflammation extending beyond the wounds, but remains localized.

The third step on the severity of infection is close to the generalized: diffuse peritonitis, septic shock endotoxin anaerobic gas infection, progressive thrombophlebitis

1. What is a postpartum disease?
2. What is the first stage of the postpartum disease?
3. What is the second stage of the postpartum disease?
4. What is the third stage of the postpartum disease?

11 Professionalism in Midwifery

The object of a midwife's activity is a woman, her family and society.

A midwife works to save a woman's health, her reproductive function, and to help her plan her family.

A midwife gives healing and preventive aid to a woman and her family at different periods of their lives. She observes, examines and consults a woman during her pregnancy and childbirth. A midwife also takes care of new-born babies and consults families. She takes care of lady-patients in case of a gynecological pathology.

It is a great responsibility to be a midwife. The midwife is responsible for the life of a baby and its mother.

1. What is the object of a midwife's activities?
2. What does the midwife try to save?
3. Who takes care of new born babies?
4. Why is the work of a midwife so important?

12 The Structure of a Maternity Home

A maternity home usually has a delivery department, gynecological department, pathological pregnancy department and cooperates with the gynecological consultancy.

The chief of all birth institutions of a region is the regional Healthcare Ministry. In its turn, it obeys to the Healthcare Ministry of the Russian Federation.

The consultancies and maternity homes prevent pathological pregnancy, take care of lady-patients before, during and after childbirth, keep safe the fetus, treat gynecological patients, try to prevent gynecological diseases, teach the population to keep sanitary and hygienic conditions.

1. What does a maternity home consist of?
2. What ministry is the chief of all consultancies and maternity homes?
3. What do consultancies and maternity homes try to prevent?
4. When do they take care of pregnant patients?

13 Consulting with a gynecologist.

Lady-patients consult with gynecologists when they have problems with genitals. Doctors examine the patients and take samples for testing. Then doctors prescribe a treatment and appoint the date when the patient must come next time.

If a woman has a menstruation pause, gynecologist examines her for pregnancy. She has her blood and urine tested. Gynecologist also prescribes pregnant women to pass ultrasound examination to check the state of the fetus and the term of pregnancy.

Gynecologist and his/her assistant look after a pregnant woman, consult her on her diet, hygiene and activities, check her weight.

When pregnancy is close to an end, the doctor directs the patient to a maternity home.

1. When do women consult with gynecologists?
2. What tests do pregnant women pass?
3. Why do the pregnant patients pass USE?
4. How do gynecologists and midwives take care of their pregnant patients?

14 Preparing a Patient for Childbirth

Preparing a patient for childbirth is psychological and preventive.

All women are afraid of pain during delivery. Obstetricians teach them to do special exercises and to breathe correctly. Correct exercises and psychological aid help a pregnant woman feel better, be in a good mood, have a strong nervous system, prevent gestosis, have good delivery and postnatal period.

There are health centres for pregnant women in many countries. The patients attend the classes of special coaches, sometimes with their husbands. Some women practice yoga. Special exercises teach the pregnant woman how to breathe correctly. Correct breath and the ability to relax the body is very important for the period of contractions.

1. How should gynecologists and obstetricians prepare women for childbirth?
2. What helps pregnant women feel better and be in a good mood?
3. Where can pregnant women learn to breathe correctly and relax?
4. Why is it important for a pregnant woman to relax her body?

15 The philosophy of midwife's activities

The philosophy of midwives and gynecologists is based on four main principles:

1. Lady-patient is a person;
2. Fetus is a living creature;
3. We must take care of our environment;
4. We must do our best to protect health.

Midwifery is a science and an art. It is directed to the solution of present and potential problems of a mother and her fetus and concentrated on taking care of them.

A midwife must be able to define not only the important health problems, but also to understand the thoughts and feelings of a pregnant patient before, during and after the childbirth.

If a patient cannot make a decision by herself, a midwife must help her do it.

When a midwife is planning the supervision over pregnancy together with a pregnant patient, she must understand and consider that she communicates with a person, who has definite biological, psychological, social and other problems.

1. What are the main principles in the work of a midwife?
2. What is midwifery concentrated on?
3. When does a midwife take care of her patients?
4. How should a midwife treat her patients?

16 Ectropion

Cervical ectropion (or cervical eversion) is a condition in which the central (endocervical) columnar epithelium protrudes out through the external surface of the cervix and onto the vaginal portion of the cervix, undergoes squamous metaplasia, and transforms to stratified squamous epithelium. Although not an abnormality, it is indistinguishable from early cervical cancer; therefore, further diagnostic studies (e.g., Pap smear, biopsy) must be performed for a differential diagnosis.

Causes. Cervical ectropion is a normal phenomenon, especially in the ovulatory phase in younger women, during pregnancy, and in women taking the oral contraceptive pill, which increases the total estrogen level in the body. It also may be a congenital problem by persistence of the squamocolumnar junction which is normally present prior to birth.

1. What is ectropion?
2. Is it possible to distinguish ectropion from early cervical cancer?
3. Why is it necessary to pass biopsy in the patients with ectropion?
4. What are the causes of cervical ectropion?

2.4. Пакет экзаменатора⁴

ПАКЕТ ЭКЗАМЕНАТОРА		
Задание № 1: <u>выполнить задания в тестовой форме.</u>		
Задание № 2: <u>прочитать текст, перевести со словарем, ответить на вопросы преподавателя по тексту, кратко пересказать текст. (максимум 5 баллов за дифзачет)</u>		
Результаты освоения (объекты оценки)	Критерии оценки результата (в соответствии с разделом 1 «Паспорткомплекта контрольно-оценочных средств»)	Отметка о выполнении
<p>Умение общаться устно и письменно на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;</p> <p>переводить со словарем иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;</p> <p>самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;</p> <p>Знание лексического (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматического минимума, необходимого для чтения и перевода со словарем иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.</p>	<p>Задание № 1 (теоретическое). Критериями и показателями оценки тестового задания являются:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - языковая правильность и точность выполнения задания, - полнота выполнения задания, - соответствие поставленной цели <p>«2 балла» - 15-13 правильных ответов; «1 балл» - 12-10 правильных ответов; «0 баллов» - менее 10 правильных ответов</p> <p>Задание № 2 (практическое). «3 балла» ставится студенту, если при ответе он выразительно прочитал вслух предложенный отрывок текста, соблюдал нормы техники чтения (беглость, правильное произношение), отсутствовали ошибки, искажающие смысл и понимание слов, или они были незначительны (1-3); при переводе оригинального текста профессиональной направленности он использовал все известные приемы, направленные на понимание читаемого (смысловую догадку, анализ), сумел полно и точно понять текст, обращение к словарю не требовалось. Студент справился с речевыми задачами, а его высказывание было связным, полным, аргументированным и логически последовательным. Речь лексически и грамматически разнообразна, допущены 1-3 ошибки. Единичные ошибки, исправляемые путем самокоррекции, не учитываются.</p>	<p>Оценка за дифференцированный зачет выставляется по сумме набранных баллов за два задания.</p> <p>Если обучающийся в сумме набирает 5 баллов, это соответствует оценке «ОТЛИЧНО».</p> <p>Если обучающийся в сумме набирает 4 балла, это соответствует оценке «ХОРОШО».</p> <p>Если обучающийся в сумме набирает 3 балла, это соответствует оценке «УДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО».</p> <p>Если обучающийся набирает в сумме менее 3 баллов, это соответствует оценке «НЕУДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО».</p>

⁴Пакет экзаменатора может быть сформирован как по всем заданиям (если оценивание проводится одновременно и / или объем заданий невелик), так и по каждому заданию (если оценивание рассредоточено во времени и проводится по накопительной системе и / или объем заданий велик). Приведен макет для одного задания.

«2 балла» ставится студенту, если при ответе он выразительно прочитал вслух предложенный отрывок текста, соблюдал нормы техники чтения (достаточную беглость, правильное произношение), допущены ошибки (4-6) искажающие смысл и понимание слов. Отмечалось произношение, страдающее влиянием родного языка; при переводе оригинального текста профессиональной направленности он практически понял содержание, но неоднократно обращался к словарю. Студент в целом справился с речевыми задачами, а его высказывание было связанным и последовательным. Использовался довольно большой объём языковых средств, которые были употреблены правильно. Однако были допущены отдельные ошибки на изученный программный учебный материал (4-7), нарушающие коммуникацию. Темп речи несколько замедлен.

«1 балл» ставится студенту, если при ответе он умеет выявить буквенно-звуковые соответствия в иностранном языке и узнавать устные образы слов в графической форме, однако не соблюдал нормы техники чтения (достаточную беглость, правильное произношение), допущены ошибки (7-9), среди которых встречались такие, которые нарушали смысл и понимание слов; при переводе оригинального текста профессиональной направленности он практически понял содержание, но многократно обращался к словарю, студент не смог без него обходиться на протяжении всей работы с текстом. Студент сумел в основном решить поставленную задачу, но диапазон языковых средств был ограничен, объём высказываний не достигал нормы. Студент допускал языковые ошибки на изученный программный учебный материал (8-11). В некоторых местах нарушалась последовательность высказывания. Темп речи был замедлен.

«0 баллов» ставится студенту, если при ответе он не сумел выявить буквенно-звуковые соответствия в иностранном

	<p>языке и узнать устные образы слов в графической форме, не соблюдал нормы техники чтения (достаточную беглость, правильное произношение), допущены ошибки (10 и более), среди которых встречались такие, которые нарушали смысл и понимание слов; при переводе оригинального текста профессиональной направленности он практически не понял содержание, многократно обращался к словарю, студент не смог без него обходиться на протяжении всей работы с текстом. Студент не сумел решить поставленную задачу, диапазон языковых средств был ограничен, объём высказываний не достигал нормы. Студент допускал языковые ошибки на изученный программный учебный материал (12 и более). Нарушалась последовательность высказывания. Темп речи был замедлен.</p>	
--	--	--