

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

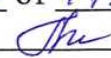
Комплект оценочных средств


**для проведения промежуточной аттестации
в форме дифференцированного зачета**


**по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной
деятельности**

в рамках программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена
по специальности СПО 33.02.01 Фармация

г. Таганрог
2022г.

РАССМОТРЕНО
на заседании ЦК
Протокол № 10 от 17.05.22г.
Председатель 

УТВЕРЖДЕНО
замдиректора
по учебной работе
 А.В. Вязьмитина
«16» 06 2022г.

ОДОБРЕНО
на заседании методического совета
Протокол № 5 от 07.06.2022
Методист  А.В. Чесноков

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств для проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачета по учебной дисциплине **ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности** рамках ППСЗ разработан на основе федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 33.02.01 Фармация, утвержденного Приказом Минпросвещения России от 13 июля 2021 г. № 449 зарегистрированного в Минюсте РФ 18.08.2021 г. № 64689, рабочей программы учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности 2022 г., Положения о текущем контроле знаний и промежуточной аттестации студентов (обучающихся) ГБПОУ РО «ТМК».

Организация - разработчик: © ГБПОУ РО «ТМК»

Разработчик:

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1. Паспорт комплекта оценочных средств для проведения дифференцированного зачета 1Ф

1.1 Область применения комплекта оценочных средств

Комплект оценочных средств предназначен для оценки результатов освоения иностранного языка

Таблица 1

Результаты освоения (объекты оценивания)	Основные показатели оценки результата и их критерии	Тип задания; № задания	Форма аттестации (в соответствии с учебным планом)
<p>умение общаться (устно и письменно) на английском языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) английские тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.</p> <p>знание лексических единиц (1200-1400) и грамматического минимума, необходимого для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности</p>	<p>Использование активного словарного запаса, соответствующего поставленной коммуникативной задаче.</p> <p>Использование грамматических структур в соответствии с поставленной коммуникативной задачи.</p> <p>Чтение и перевод текста на общие профессиональные темы.</p> <p>Соотнесение графического написания и его значения.</p> <p>Соблюдение правил чтения слов и словосочетаний.</p> <p>Ритмомелодическое оформление, беглость.</p> <p>Четкое, ясное, логичное, последовательное изложение информации в соответствии с нормами лексики, орфографии и грамматики, а также профессиональной этики.</p> <p>Продемонстрировано владение словарем</p>	<p>Задание №1 (теоретическое): Выполнить задания в тестовой форме</p> <p>Задание №2 (практическое): прочитать текст, перевести со словарем, ответить на вопросы преподавателя.</p>	<p>Дифференцированный зачет</p>

2. Комплект оценочных средств для проведения дифференцированного зачета 1Ф

2.1 Задания для проведения дифференцированного зачета 1Ф

Условия выполнения задания

1. Место выполнения задания: учебный кабинет.
2. Максимальное время выполнения задания: 90мин.
3. Вы можете воспользоваться: англо-русским и русско-английским словарем (любое издание).

Задание (теоретическое) №1:

**Выполнить задание в тестовой форме
ВЫБРАТЬ ОДИН ПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ОТВЕТ**

- 1. I ... a medical college student at the moment.**
 1. is
 2. am
 3. are
 4. were
- 2. In the country people have many chickens, cows and**
 1. goose
 2. geese
 3. geese
 4. goosen
- 3. ... are you late? – Because I didn't hear my alarm-clock at 6.30.**
 1. Who
 2. When
 3. Where
 4. Why
- 4. The parents of my mother and father are my**
 1. sisters
 2. brothers
 3. grandparents
 4. children
- 5. There ... many good pharmacists in the chemist's shops of Taganrog.**
 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

7. The patients usually ... to sleep at 9.00 p.m.

1. goes
2. going
3. wented
4. go

8. ... a beautiful park by the sea in this region.

1. There is
2. There are
3. There were
4. There be

9. What departments ... at our College?

1. there are
2. are there
3. has got
4. will

10. There are several types of cells and form elements in the human

1. lymph
2. saliva
3. cells
4. blood

11. The assistant ... the disinfection at 9. p.m. last night.

1. finish
2. finished
3. had finished
4. will finish

12. The pharmacy directors ... a meeting at 3 p.m. tomorrow.

1. had
2. have
3. will have
4. has

13. Lab assistant Mary ... her teeth twice a day.

1. brushes
2. is brushing
3. brushing

4. has brushed

14. Look! The boy ... at last!

1. breathe

2. breathed

3. breathes

4. is breathing

15. How many customers ... yesterday?

1. you had

2. do you have

3. have you got?

4. did you have?

Задание № 2 (практическое)

Прочитайте текст, переведите со словарем, перескажите, ответьте на вопросы преподавателя.

About Myself

My name is Mary. 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 nurse. I work at the local hospital. 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 people recover. 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 patients in their wards. 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.

1. What is Mary?

2. Where does she work?

3. What are her duties?

4. Is her job difficult? Why?

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?

The Medical College

My name is Helen. I am a student. I study at the Medical College. I want to become a surgeon 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 further exams to the Institute.

The building of the Medical College is large and light. There are 4 levels. There are: light classrooms, a vast hall with a cloak-room, a canteen for meals, a gym for sports, a library. We have four departments at our college: nursing, pharmacy, midwifery, doctor's assistant's. I'm at the nursing department. We study Russian, English, Philosophy, Physiotherapy, Anatomy and many other subjects. We learn here to be skillful, responsible, kind and patient.

1. What is Helen's future profession?
2. What department is she at?
3. What does she study?
4. Why does she work hard?

Hippocrates

Hippocrates lived in Greece in the 5-th – 4-th century B.C. and was one of the first people in the world to study healthcare.

In ancient Greece sick people went to temples to get some medical aid. Ancient Greeks did not have modern drugs, so they used flowers, herbs, shells, minerals and other things to make medicines. The Greeks knew that good food and a lot of rest were important parts of healthcare.

Hippocrates was very interested in the causes of diseases. He wrote about the importance of investigating a body as a whole. Hippocrates described people's tempers. He explained that a temper influences the duration and treatment of a disease, so doctors can make prognosis of recovery for each person. His works became a basis for further development of medicine.

When the city of Athens was captured by plague, Hippocrates saved the city with the help of fire.

1. Where and when did Hippocrates live?
2. What did the ancient Greeks use to make medicines?
3. How do people's tempers influence the treatment of a disease?
4. How did Hippocrates take the fire away from Athens?

Oxygen

Priestly discovered oxygen on the first of August 1774 in England, when he heated oxide of mercury by means of the sun's rays concentrated by a burning glass. It was afterwards discovered independently by Scheele, in Sweden, in 1775. Properties of Oxygen. Oxygen is at an ordinary temperature a colourless, odourless and tasteless gas, heavier than air and slightly soluble in water. Oxygen occurs in the free state in the atmosphere, of which it forms one fifth by volume. In combination with hydrogen it forms 8/9 of the total weight of water on the earth's surface. It occurs very plentifully in a state of combination in all rocks and is an essential constituent in all animal and vegetable structures.

1. When was oxygen discovered?
2. Who discovered oxygen?
3. Where does oxygen occur in a free state?
4. What kind of gas is oxygen?

Water

Water is a compound substance, which consists of two elements – hydrogen and oxygen. Water is widely distributed in nature in its three states of aggregation – steam or aqueous vapour, liquid water, and solid ice or snow. At ordinary temperature pure water is a tasteless, odourless and colourless liquid. Water boils at 100° under 760 mm pressure. Steam or water vapour is an invisible colourless gas that condenses to a visible cloud of small particles when it comes in contact with the atmosphere. Liquid water freezes at 0° into crystalline ice. Water plays a vital part in the nutrition of animals and plants. Water may be purified by boiling.

1. In what states does water occur?
2. Does water exist only in liquid state?
3. What kind of water should be used for drinking?
4. Would it be possible to live without water?

About plants

Organisms that make their own food have developed a series of features related to a special way of life and are called plants. The vegetative plant body customarily consist of three general kinds of parts called roots, stems and leaves. Roots are the organs that anchor the plant in the soil and absorb water and minerals. The leaves, which are generally thin and flat, are usually the principal photosynthetic organs of the plant. The stems are typically cylindrical and usually branched, display the leaves and the flowers and eventually the seeds. The stem and leaves are collectively called the shoot. Roots, stems, and leaves often have additional or different functions from those just listed.

1. What parts does the plant possess?
2. What are the roots?
3. What are the leaves?
4. What is the shoot?

Photosynthesis

The green part of most plants is one of the most important things in nature. It is called chlorophyll; a name that means light green leaf. This chlorophyll may be found not only in leaves but in stems and flowers as well. The process by which the green matter in plants combines water and carbon dioxide to form starches and sugars and to free oxygen is known as photosynthesis. It is a complex process and all the chemical reactions that take place in the synthesis of carbohydrates are not known but it involves the combination of carbon dioxide and water. The grape sugar (glucose) formed in photosynthesis is transported to every cell of the plant. Then glucose is further transformed by various physical and chemical processes into all the substances that play a part in the structure and life of the plant. Photosynthesis is carried on in higher plants chiefly in leaves.

1. What is known as photosynthesis?
2. Is it a complex process?
3. What is called chlorophyll?
4. What is glucose transformed into?

Marsh Mallow

Marsh Mallow roots contain mucilage, starch sucrose asparagine, betaine and other constituents. The preparation obtained from the roots of Marsh Mallow are applied as expectorant, demulcent remedy in catarrh of respiratory tracts, and as a coating remedy in disorders of gastro-intestinal tract. Cut roots in cubic form enter into the position of pectoral (грудной) teablends (сбор) as infusions and decoctions. They are also used as an emollient and as an excipient in making pills in the form of dry extract and syrup.

1. What part of the plant is of medicinal value?
2. What form is Althea administered in?
3. Why do people use it in cough?
4. Why is Althea used in gastric disorders?

Human Anatomy

Human anatomy is a science about the forms and construction, origin and development of human organism. Anatomy studies outer forms and proportions of human body, its parts, separate organs, their construction, microscopic and ultramicroscopic construction. Anatomy describes the construction of human body, its organs at different periods of life, from prenatal period till old age. Anatomy investigates peculiarities of organism under the influence of environment.

All living organisms consist of molecules. Molecules compose cells. Cells compose tissues. Tissues compose organs. Organs are organized into systems of organs. All together they compose a whole organism. At each level there are definite laws which support normal functioning of organism as a whole and its adaptation to the environment.

1. What does anatomy study?
2. What periods of human life does anatomy describe?
3. What do all living things consist of?
4. What does the human organism consist of?

What Is Chemistry?

Chemistry is a science which studies matter and energy and the interactions between them. This is also the definition for physics, by the way. Chemistry and physics are specializations of physical science. Chemistry tends to focus on the properties of substances and the interactions between different types of matter, particularly reactions that involve electrons. Physics tends to focus more on the nuclear part of the atom, as well as the subatomic realm. Really, they are two sides of the same coin.

We study chemistry because understanding chemistry helps you to understand the world around you. Cooking is chemistry. Everything you can touch or taste or smell is a chemical. When you study chemistry, you come to understand a bit about how things work. If you know some chemistry, you can make educated choices about everyday products that you use.

1. What is Chemistry?
2. Why should we study Chemistry?
3. What things are chemical?
4. How can Chemistry help us in everyday life?

What Fields of Study Use Chemistry?

You could use chemistry in most fields, but it's commonly seen in the sciences and in medicine. Chemists, physicists, biologists, and engineers study chemistry. Doctors, nurses, dentists, pharmacists, physical therapists, and veterinarians all take chemistry courses. Science teachers study chemistry. Fire fighters and people who make fireworks learn about chemistry. So do truck drivers, plumbers, artists, hairdressers, chefs... the list is extensive.

Whatever they want, some chemists work in a lab, in a research environment, asking questions and testing hypotheses with experiments. Other chemists may work on a computer developing theories or models or predicting reactions. Some chemists do field work. Others contribute advice on chemistry for projects. Some chemists write. Some chemists teach. The career options are extensive.

1. In which fields of science do people use Chemistry?
2. Where do chemists work?
3. What do chemists do in laboratories?
4. Are there many career options for chemists?

Edward Jenner

Edward Jenner was a great British scientist. He invented the first vaccine.

He noticed that milkmaids had natural smallpox less frequently than other people. They milked cows which were ill with smallpox and blisters on their udder. Jenner took some liquid from the blisters of a woman who had cow smallpox and put it on scratched skin of a boy. A few weeks later he gave this boy the infection of natural smallpox, but the boy did not fall ill with it. Jenner found out that the virus of cow smallpox, which is not dangerous for a human, caused the appearance of antibodies in the organism of the patient. The antibodies neutralized the virus of black smallpox.

1. What did Edward Jenner invent?
2. Which disease did he study?
3. The people of which profession helped Jenner to discover the vaccine?
4. What caused the appearance of antibodies in the human organism?

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?

Louis Pasteur

Louis Pasteur was born in 1822. He was a French chemist whose research work helped much in bacteriology. In his early career Pasteur devoted his efforts to the discovery of microorganisms in wine and beer production. He introduced the idea of heat sterilization (pasteurization) for these products and milk.

Later he became interested in hydrophobia. He showed that viral pathogenic properties could be attenuated by passing the virus through the body of a proper animal. On the basis of these observations he developed a vaccine for hydrophobia. He also discovered the method to prevent some infectious diseases by introducing attenuated causative agents. This method is known as vaccination. It has helped to fight against many infectious diseases.

1. What is Louis Pasteur?
2. What did he discover?
3. What is pasteurization?
4. What is vaccination for?

Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale was the founder of the nursing profession. She was British, but she was born in Italy on May, 12, 1820. She was one of the greatest women in the history of Great Britain.

At the age of 17 Florence became interested in nursing. She visited hospitals and poor houses. Her parents thought nursing was not a good job for a young woman from a good family. But Florence did not pay attention to the parents' opinion, she wanted to serve people.

In 1854 Miss Nightingale and 38 other nurses went to the Crimea to take care of the injured British soldiers during the Crimean War.

Florence analyzed the structure of hospitals and the nursing process. She wrote articles on many topics and her famous book "The Notes on Nursing".

1. Who was F. Nightingale?
2. When did she become interested in nursing?
3. Did her parents agree with her choice?
4. What works did she write on nursing?

Mendeleev's Table

Russian chemistry professor Dmitri Mendeleev and German chemist Julius Lothar Meyer independently published their periodic tables in 1869 and 1870, respectively. Mendeleev's table was his first published version; that of Meyer was an expanded version of his (Meyer's) table of 1864. They both constructed their tables by listing the elements in rows or columns in order of atomic weight and starting a new row or column when the characteristics of the elements began to repeat.

The recognition and acceptance afforded to Mendeleev's table came from two decisions he made. The first was to leave gaps in the table when it seemed that the corresponding element had not yet been discovered. The second decision was to occasionally ignore the order suggested by the atomic weights.

Mendeleev had unintentionally listed the elements in order of increasing atomic number or nuclear charge.

1. Who discovered the periodic table?
2. When did Dmitri Mendeleev publish his periodic table?
3. How did they list the elements?
4. What did Mendeleev do when it seemed that some elements were missing?

What is Botany?

Botany is the scientific study of plants. "Plants," to most people, means a wide range of living organisms from the smallest bacteria to the largest living things - the giant sequoia trees. By this definition plants include: algae, fungi, lichens, mosses, ferns, conifers and flowering plants. Today scientists believe bacteria, algae and fungi are in their own distinct kingdoms, but most general botany courses, and most Botany Departments at colleges and universities, still teach about these groups.

Because the field is so broad, there are many kinds of plant biologists and many different opportunities available. Botanists interested in ecology study interactions of plants with other organisms and the environment. Other field botanists search to find new species or do experiments to discover how plants grow under different conditions. Some botanists study the structure of plants. They may work in the field, concentrating on the pattern of the whole plant.

1. What is Botany?
2. Which kingdoms do not belong to plants?
3. What are botanists interested in?
4. What do some other botanists do?

Specializations of botanists

Some botanists study the structure of plants. Others use microscopes to study the most detailed fine structure of individual cells. Many botanists do experiments to determine how plants convert simple chemical compounds into more complex chemicals. They may even study how genetic information in DNA controls plant development. Botanists study processes that occur on a time scale ranging from fractions of a second in individual cells to those that unfold over eons of evolutionary time.

The results of botanical research increase and improve our supply of medicines, foods, fibers, building materials, and other plant products. Conservationists use botanical knowledge to help manage parks, forests, range lands, and wilderness areas. Public health and environmental protection professionals depend on their understanding of plant science to help solve pollution problems.

1. What do botanists study?
2. Do botanists use microscopes?
3. How do results of botanical research improve our daily life?
4. How does Botany help in solving environmental problems?

Titanium

Titanium, when pure, is a lustrous, white metal. It has a low density, good strength, and has excellent corrosion resistance. It is ductile only when it is free of oxygen. The metal, which burns in air, is the only element that burns in nitrogen. Titanium is resistant to dilute sulfuric and hydrochloric acid, most organic acids, chlorine gas, and most chloride solutions. Natural titanium is very radioactive after bombardment with

deuterons. Titanium is dimorphic. The hexagonal alpha form changes to the cubic beta form very slowly at about 880 °C.

1. What is Titanium?
2. What is Titanium resistant to?
3. Does this element burn in nitrogen?
4. What temperature does hexagonal alpha form change to the cubic beta at?

Applying the medicine

Before applying this medicine, thoroughly wash the affected area with warm water and soap, rinse well, and pat dry. After washing or shaving, wait 30 minutes before applying the pledget (swab) topical gel, or topical liquid form. The alcohol in them may irritate freshly washed or shaved skin.

1. What do you have to do before applying this medicine?
2. What do you have to do after washing or shaving?
3. How long must you wait before applying the pledget (swab) topical gel?
4. What may an alcohol do in tropical gel?

Applying the cream

Apply a thin layer of this cream to only the affected area of skin and rub it gently. Do not cover it with a bandage or otherwise wrap the area of skin being treated. This may increase the amount of medicine that gets into the blood stream, thereby increasing the chance of side effects. Do not keep outdated medicine or medicine no longer needed.

1. How should you use this cream?
2. Do you have to cover affected area of skin with a bandage?
3. Why shouldn't you cover affected area of skin with a bandage?
4. Should you keep outdated medicine?

Antibiotics

Antibiotics e.g. penicillin can destroy bacteria by killing them directly or by preventing them multiplying. Anti-fungals commonly used for infections of the skin and mouth (e.g. clotrimazole and miconazole) work by disrupting infected cells. Other medicines work by killing abnormal cells, for example some anticancer drugs directly target and kill harmful cancer cells.

1. How do the antibiotics work?

2. Can antibiotics help bacteria multiply?
3. Why are anti-fungals used?
4. How do the anticancer drugs work?

Sulfur

Sulfur was known in ancient times. The Greek poet Homer mentioned “pestaverting sulfur” nearly 2,800 years ago. Sulfur is pale yellow in appearance non-metal, soft, light, with a distinct odor of rotten egg. It burns with a blue flame emitting a peculiar suffocating odor (sulfur dioxide). Sulfur is insoluble in water but soluble in carbon disulfide. It displays three allotropic forms: orthorhombic, monoclinic and amorphous. The orthorhombic form is the most stable form of sulfur. Monoclinic sulfur exists between the temperature of 96C and 119C and reverts back to the orthorhombic form when cooled.

1. When did Greek poet Homer mention “pestaverting sulfur”?
2. What is sulfur?
3. How does it burn?
4. Is sulfur soluble?

Drugs Classification

Drugs are classified into groups which have a specific action, such as antibacterial drugs, which are used for the treatment of infections, or local anaesthetics, which abolish pain. Some drugs belong to more than one group; for example, lignocaine, which is a local and surface anaesthetic. Let's take antibacterial drugs as an example. They are administered internally to kill bacteria.

Antibiotics are drugs originally derived from microorganisms: for example, penicillins, tetracyclines and erythromycins. Many people are allergic to penicillin and its derivatives. If such people are given any of these drugs they are liable to develop a dangerous reaction. Patients must always be asked beforehand if they are allergic to penicillin or any other drugs.

1. Into what groups are drugs classified?
2. Can some drugs belong to more than one group?
3. What are antibiotics derived from?
4. What should you do if you are allergic to penicillin?

Care of drugs

There are strict legal requirements for the purchase, storage, use, identification, dispensing and prescription of drugs.

Many drugs are poisonous if taken accidentally or in excess; others are caustic and may cause painful burns. Some common sense precautions in storing drugs are to keep them well away from food and drinks; keep poisons locked up in a special poisons' cabinet; and to keep caustics on the lowest shelf where accidental spillage cannot affect the eyes or burn the face.

Stocks of drugs must be stored in accordance with manufacturers' instructions and not kept beyond their expiry date. Records of their purchase, supply and expiry date must be kept for at least 11 years. Any drugs which have passed their expiry date should be discarded, together with any solutions which have become discoloured or cloudy.

Certain drugs, such as adrenaline, halothane and hydrogen peroxide must be stored in dark bottles to prevent premature deterioration, while poisons' bottles are ribbed to indicate by touch that their contents are dangerous.

1. What are there strict legal requirements for?
2. Are there poisonous drugs?
3. How must stocks of drugs be stored?
4. What drugs must be stored in dark bottles to prevent premature deterioration?

3. Пакет экзаменатора

ПАКЕТ ЭКЗАМЕНАТОРА		
Задание практическое, тестовое задание (максимум 5 баллов за дифзачет)		
Результаты освоения (объекты оценки)	Критерии оценки результата (в соответствии с разделом 1 «Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств)»	Отметка о выполнении
умение общаться (устно и письменно) на английском языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) английские тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять	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

<p>словарный запас. знание лексических единиц (1200-1400) и грамматического минимума, необходимого для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности</p>	<p>«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</p>	<p>«3 балла»</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>«2 балла»</p>

	<p>«1 балл» ставится студенту, если при ответе он умел 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.</p>	«1 балл»
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1. Паспорт комплекта оценочных средств для проведения дифференцированного зачета 2Ф

1.1. Область применения комплекта оценочных средств для проведения дифференцированного зачета 2Ф

Комплект оценочных средств предназначен для оценки результатов освоения иностранного языка.

Результаты освоения (объекты оценивания)	Основные показатели оценки результата и их критерии	Тип задания; № задания	Форма аттестации (в соответствии с учебным планом)
<p>умение общаться (устно и письменно) на английском языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) английские тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.</p> <p>знание лексических единиц (1200-1400) и грамматического минимума, необходимого для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности</p>	<p>Чтение и перевод текста на общие профессиональные темы.</p> <p>Соотнесение графического написания и его значения.</p> <p>Соблюдение правил чтения слов и словосочетаний.</p> <p>Ритмомелодическое оформление, беглость.</p> <p>Четкое, ясное, логичное, последовательное изложение информации в соответствии с нормами лексики, орфографии и грамматики, а также профессиональной этики.</p> <p>Продемонстрирован о владение словарем</p>	<p>Задание №2 (практическое):</p> <p>прочитать текст, перевести со словарем, ответить на вопросы преподавателя.</p>	<p>Дифференцированный зачет</p>

2. Комплект оценочных средств для проведения дифференцированного зачета 2Ф

Условия выполнения задания

1. Место выполнения задания: учебный кабинет.
2. Максимальное время выполнения задания: 90мин.
3. Вы можете воспользоваться: англо-русским и русско-английским словарем (любое издание).

Задание (теоретическое) № 1

Выполните задания в тестовой форме

ВЫБРАТЬ ОДИН ПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ОТВЕТ

1. The word “fracture” means.....in a bone.

1. splint
2. swelling
3. pain
4. break

2. Bleeding means.....

1. rapid pulse
2. strong emotion
3. loss of blood
4. severe pain

3. This morning my motherfor a physician.

1. has sent
2. sent
3. had sent
4. sends

4. “Close the window, don’t you hear I.....”

1. have coughed
2. coughed
3. cough
4. am coughing

5. When a person is in shock his face is...

1. pale
2. red
3. blue
4. morn

6. She is feverish.temperature is high.

1. his
2. our
3. her
4. their

7. When a patient recovers he.....from a hospital.

1. is admitted
2. is directed
3. enter
4. is discharged

8. Yesterday the doctor.....the patient's pulse.

1. felt
2. feeled
3. filled
4. fell

9. He.....a headache.

1. is
2. have
3. to have
4. has

10. What' the matter? Youvery pale.

1. look
2. looks
3. looks like
4. are looking

11. A young man complained of an-abdominal pain.

1. What did a young man complain of?
2. What does a young man complain of
3. What was a young man complain of?
4. What did a young man complains of?

12. When a patient recovers he.....from a hospital.

1. is admitted
2. is directed
3. enter
4. is discharged

13. She is feverish.temperature is high.

1. his

2. our
3. her
4. their

14. Transmission of hepatitis A virus can occur through ...

1. body fluids
2. sexual contact
3. direct person-to-person contact

15. An infection which can be treated successfully with antibiotics is

1. infectious
2. curable
3. non-infectious

Задание (практическое) № 2

**Прочитайте текст, переведите со словарем, ответьте на вопросы
преподавателя по тексту**

FRACTURE

A man slipped and injured his leg. The man's friend called an ambulance and when it arrived, transported him to the hospital. The man complained of a bad pain in his leg and suffered very much. The surgeon examined the patient carefully. His ankle and foot were swollen, but the skin was normal in colour.

After the X-ray examination the surgeon diagnosed a fracture. He applied a plaster of Paris bandage. In two days the X-ray examination showed that the bones were in a correct position.

In five weeks the man recovered and the surgeon removed the plaster of Paris bandage. He was discharged from the hospital and received a leave for two weeks.

1. What happened to a man?
2. What did the man complain of?
3. What did the surgeon diagnose?
4. How long was the patient in the hospital?

GRIPPE

A young man of 20 fell ill with the grippe. He complained of pain in the limbs, he coughed and had a bad headache. His temperature was 38, pulse 126 and respiratory rate 32 per minute, blood pressure 120/70. The urine was normal, laboratory analysis revealed pneumococci in the sputum. Hemoglobin content was normal. Blood culture remained sterile. The doctor prescribed some sulfa drugs which the patient took during a week.

By the end of the week he felt and looked much better. His temperature fell to normal, he slept well and his appetite was good. He did not complain of any discomfort and soon recovered.

1. Who fell ill?
2. What did the man complain of?
3. What was his temperature and B.P.?
4. What did the doctor prescribe?

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF HEALTH?

I am sure that health is a very important thing for all people. Everyone has one's rules about how to be in good health. Paying attention to health we have to go in for sports. We must be in some movement. There are some facts which have influence on our health. First of all it is obesity and physical inactivity. Drinking much alcohol is not useful for our health. It is a terrible fact when we eat at night, don't follow a diet, use high-calorie foods and don't move a lot. Smoking is also a harmful habit. I am sure that health is connected with stress. We must not be nervous. So our health is in our arms. Take care of your health!

1. Why do you think that health is very important?
2. Name several factors which have influence on our health?
3. What kind of food is useful for health?
4. How do you take care of your health?

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?

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?

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?

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

Doctor: 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.

Patient: P: I'm pleased to hear it.

Doctor: 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?

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?

CHICKENPOX

The illness begins with fever, slight headache and weakness. In a day or two spots appear on the chest or back, which soon look like blisters. The child may scratch some of the blisters. Such new blisters keep appearing for 2-3 days. Chickenpox is usually a mild disease and there is no particular treatment, except to keep the skin clean and use some lotion for itching.

The itching can also be relieved by bathing the child with a small quantity of soda 2-3 times a day. Antihistamine syrup to relieve itching should be given under medical advice. As in the case of measles, there is no point keeping the other children in the family away.

1. How does chickenpox begin?
2. What are the main symptoms of this disease?
3. What appears on the skin?
4. Is it a mild or heavy disease?

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The boy complained of a bad headache, vomiting and a sore throat. His pulse was rapid. The inflammation of the throat was associated with the enlargement of the glands of the neck. The patient was noted to have loss of appetite, and small amount of urine of dark colour. His hands, legs and body were covered with a fine red rash, it being most clearly marked on his abdomen. The rash appeared on the second day. The face was flushed and the skin felt hot and dry. The temperature rose quickly on the first day and remained high for a few days. This disease passes from one person to another through the nose and mouth.

1. What infectious disease is represented in the text?
2. What are the typical symptoms of the disease?
3. What is the most characteristic complication after scarlet fever?
4. Have you had this disease in your childhood?

RICKETS

Rickets is a disease of the bones and is due to deficiency of Vitamin D. The first symptoms of rickets may appear very early when the child is only 2 or 3 months old. The baby tosses (вертит) his head from side to side and the back of the baby's head becomes bald (лысой). The child often cries, sleeps badly. The child holds up his head later than other children do, sits later, walks later. Grown up children with rickets have big heads and crooked legs. The cause of rickets is lack of sunlight, vitamin D in the food and wrong care of children. Therefore, it is important for children to remain outdoors as much as possible. If a mother feeds her baby correctly, keeps the baby in the open air many hours, her baby will not have rickets.

1. What are the causes of rickets?
2. When may the first symptoms of rickets appear?
3. How do usually the child behave with rickets?
4. What are the main rules for mother to avoid this disease?

APPENDICITIS

Appendicitis is an inflammation of the appendix, which is small, finger-like appendage on the intestine. The patient has pain in the abdomen which later settles in the lower part of the right side. There is tenderness in the right lower abdomen. This is usually accompanied by fever, and often vomiting. It is important to consult the surgeon as soon as possible, and till then nothing should be given by mouth – no food, water or medicine, and certainly no laxative or purgative. You must call an ambulance in severe cases.

At the hospital the surgeon decides what must be done.

1. What is appendicitis?
2. What are the symptoms of it?
3. What doctor must you consult in this case?
4. Can you give the patient food or some medicine to relieve his pain?

PNEUMONIA

Pneumonia is an acute inflammation of the lung. It may be caused by bacteria or viruses. It may follow a cold and bronchitis, or may come on suddenly. It may also be a complication of measles or whooping cough. The child looks ill, has fever, cough and very rapid breathing. He may also complain of pain in the chest. You must call on a doctor. If the child's breathing is very rapid, he may need oxygen. Most pneumonias can be treated with antibiotics. Pneumonia can be dangerous for young children and also for old people who have poor appetite and weakness.

The patient with pneumonia should be kept in bed, given plenty of water and a highly nourishing diet.

1. What is pneumonia?
2. What are the symptoms of it?

3. What does the patient complain of?
4. What is the first aid in pneumonia?

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:

1. He must wear a laboratory coat.
2. He must not eat, drink or smoke in the laboratory.
3. He must wash his hands before leaving the laboratory.
4. 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. With what material does he work?
4. Would you like to be a laboratory assistant?

INFLUENZA

Influenza is a very infectious disease. The disease may be mild or severe. The symptoms of influenza are: high temperature, headache, general pains. In most cases the patient must stay in bed, be warm, drink much water. The patient must stay in bed until the temperature is normal and for the next two or three days he may be up for only short periods. After influenza patients feel weak and often depressed.

As influenza is very infectious you must remember: Never shake hands when you have a cold. Colds pass through the hands. Don't be near a person who coughs and sneezes. Influenza is also passed through the mouth.

1. Is influenza a very infectious disease?
2. Do you know the symptoms of influenza?
3. How long must the patient stay in bed?
4. How does the patient feel after influenza?

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. And 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?

THE FIRST ALLOYS

The first alloys were made in prehistoric times, soon after people first learned about metals. These alloys were made of metals that were plentiful- copper, tin, lead and zinc. Bronze, the first alloy containing about 90 per cent copper and 10 per cent tin, was found to be much harder than either copper or tin. It is made by casting, which involves melting the metals, pouring them into a mold and letting them harden.

1. When were the first alloys made?
2. What were these alloys made of?
3. How many copper and tin does bronze contain?
4. Is the first alloy made by casting?

ANTISEPTICS

People used vinegar and wine as antiseptics as early as 2500 years ago, long before the discovery that germs cause disease. Several hundred years ago, surgeons noticed that untreated battle wounds and surgical incisions quickly began to smell like rotting flesh. To prevent this odor, they treated the tissues with a variety of substances that became known as antiseptics.

1. When did people use vinegar and wine as antiseptics?
2. What did surgeons notice several hundred years ago?
3. What did they do to prevent the odor?
4. What became known as antiseptics?

BERYLLIUM

The similarity of beryllium and aluminium caused quite a bit of trouble to the author of the periodic law D. Mendeleev. The fact of that precisely of this similarity, in the middle of the 19th century beryllium was considered to be a trivalent metal with an atomic weight of 13.5. Mendeleev asserted that atomic weight of beryllium had been incorrectly determined, that the element was not trivalent but divalent and possessed the properties of magnesium. On the basis of this he placed beryllium in the second group, having corrected its atomic weight to 9.

1. What did cause quite a bit of trouble to the author of the periodic law D. Mendeleev?
2. How was beryllium considered to be in the middle of the 19th century?
3. What did Mendeleev assert?
4. What did he do on the basis of this?

MEDICINES

Many medicines need to be stopped slowly, with regular checks from a doctor to ensure there are no health problems. Furthermore, you should not stop taking your medicine even if you feel better, as your doctor may have prescribed it to prevent recurrences of your condition, e.g. migraine and asthma medicines. If you experience any side – effects or the medicine doesn't seem to be working as it should, contact your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible. He or she may be able to prescribe or recommend a different but equally effective medicine.

1. Why do many medicines need to be stopped slowly, with regular checks from a doctor?
2. Why should not you stop taking your medicine even if you feel better?
3. What should you do if you experience any side– effects or the medicine doesn't seem to be working as it should?
4. May the pharmacist be able to prescribe or recommend a different but equally effective medicine?

METALS

It is difficult to produce the metals themselves because they have high melting points and are easily oxidized. Two methods are used: chemical reduction and electronic reduction. The former consists of heating the metal chloride with calcium under an atmosphere of argon gas. The latter involves passing an electric current through a mixture of the metal chloride and sodium chloride.

1. Why it is difficult to produce the metals themselves?
2. What methods are used?
3. What does the former consist of?
4. What does the latter involve?

MEDICINE

This medicine works best when there is a constant amount in the blood. To keep the amount constant, do not miss any doses. Also, it is best to take the doses at evenly spaced times day and night. If you miss a dose of this medicine, take it as soon as possible. This will help to keep a constant amount of medicine in the blood. However, if

it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and go back to your regular dosing schedule. Do not double dose.

1. When does this medicine work best?
2. Why can't you miss any doses?
3. Is it best to take the doses at evenly spaced times day and night?
4. Should you double dose if you skip the missed dose?

IMPORTANCE OF PHARMACY

From early times the practice of treating people required deep and extensive knowledge about medicine and drugs. Early medicine people used plants to cure diseases. The great healers of the past like Hippocrates, Dioscorides, Avicenna provided the basis for the development of new medical science - pharmacy.

Today we can say that we live in the world of drugs. Almost for every disease we have special medicine that helps us to recover or to relieve symptoms. Synthesis and development of new drugs requires studying of medical and pharmaceutical sciences like biology, botany, pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacognosy, pharmacology and many others. Pharmacists should know the properties of different drugs, their influence on human organism and its vital systems.

1. What did practice of treating people require?
2. What did early people use to cure diseases?
3. Who are the great healers of the past?
4. Why can we say today that we live in the world of drugs?

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

Pharmaceutical education in Russia lasts for 5 years in a pharmaceutical faculty or Institute. During this period students study a wide range of subjects: humanitarian and socio-economic, medico-biological and pharmaceutical. During the first two years students study mainly general disciplines such as anatomy, biology, organic and inorganic chemistry, biochemistry, botany, microbiology and many others. In the 3rd and the 4th years they learn more specialized subjects as pharmacology, pharmacognosy, pharmaceutical and toxicological chemistry, pathology, pharmaceutical technology etc. During the last year they study biotechnology and management of pharmacy. Pharmacy students also have practice in botany, pharmaceutical technology and pharmacy management. During their practical period they deal with plants at research labs, with medicines at pharmaceutical factories and with patients at hospital drugstores.

1. How long does pharmaceutical education in Russia last?
2. What establishments train pharmacists in Russia?

3. What subjects do the students study?
4. How and where do the students get practical training?

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

The purpose of the course is to enable the students to qualify for registration as a member of the Pharmaceutical Society and become a pharmacist.

The first year of the two BSc (Basic Sciences) courses is a common one. At the end of the 1st year those students who are likely to profit from a more specialized course are offered an opportunity of the following the Honours BSc courses, while those students who are likely to benefit from a more general course follow BSc course. In the first two years of both courses the student studies the four fundamental pharmaceutical sciences which are: pharmaceutics, pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacology and pharmacognosy.

In the 3rd year of the BSc course pharmacology, pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmaceutics are all studied, but in the 3rd year of Honours BSc course the student specializes in one of the above subjects or in pharmaceutical engineering science or pharmacognosy.

There are written examinations at the end of each year of the course. Practical work is continuously assessed and includes tests in dispensing. The final year examination includes an assessed practical project.

1. How long does pharmaceutical education in Great Britain last?
2. What are the students offered at the end of the 1st year?
3. What subjects do the students study?
4. What does the final year examination include?

AT THE CHEMIST'S

As you know on receiving a prescription from a doctor or on following a home treatment all of us need medicines which are ordered or bought at a chemist's.

There are usually two departments in a large chemist's. At the chemist's department one can have the medicines immediately. Other drugs have to be ordered at the prescription department.

At the chemist's all the drugs are kept in drug cabinets. Every small bottle, a tube or a box of medicine has a label on it. White labels indicate drugs for internal use, yellow ones indicate drugs for external use and blue ones indicate drugs used for injections. The dose to be taken and the directions for administration are also indicated on a label. Indicating the dose and the name of any medicine is necessary for chemists, nurses, doctors and patients themselves. It prevents confusing different remedies, some of which are poisonous. Their overdose may cause unfavourable reactions and sometimes even death.

At a chemist's one can buy different drugs for intramuscular and intravenous injection, for oral administration and for external use.

Before using the medicine every patient must know well that he is taking the right medicine and in a correct dosage.

1. What are the departments of the chemist's?
2. What medicines can we bought at the chemist's department?
3. What medicines can we bought at the prescription department?
4. Where are the drugs kept?

3. Пакет экзаменатора для проведения дифференцированного зачета 2Ф

ПАКЕТ ЭКЗАМЕНАТОРА		
Задание практическое, тестовое задание (максимум 5 баллов за дифзачет)		
Результаты освоения (объекты оценки)	Критерии оценки результата (в соответствии с разделом 1 «Паспорт комплекта контрольно- оценочных средств)»	Отметка о выполнении
умение общаться (устно и письменно) на английском языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) английские тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас. знание лексических единиц (1200-1400) и грамматического минимума, необходимого для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности	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
	«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,	«3 балла»

	<p>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>	«2 балла»

	<p>«1 балл» ставится студенту, если при ответе он умел 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.</p>	«1 балл»
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