

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

34.02.01 Сестринское дело

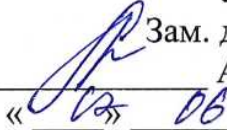
г. Таганрог 2022

РАССМОТРЕНО:

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


Председатель 

УТВЕРЖДАЮ:

Зам. директора по УР
А.В. Вязьмитина
 « 06 » _____ 2022 г.

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 ППСЗ разработан на основе ФГОС СПО по специальности **34.02.01 Сестринское дело**, утвержденного приказом Министерства образования и науки России от 12.05.2014 № 502, зарегистрированного в Минюсте РФ 18.06.2014 № 32766, рабочей программы учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык 2022 г., Положения о текущем контроле знаний и промежуточной аттестации студентов (обучающихся).

Организация - разработчик: © ГБПОУ РО «ТМК»

Разработчик:

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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)
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 задания 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 со словарем, перескажите, ответьте на вопросы преподавателя.	

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. Alexander ... twenty five years old now. (be)
2. He ... at the Medical Faculty of Moscow State University. (study)
3. When Alex was born, his parents ... in Tula. (live)

Выберите один правильный ответ:

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

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

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

Найдите соответствия

7)	The physician prescribed him the treatment and left.	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	Врач назначил ему лечение и ушел.

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 со словарем, перескажите, ответьте на вопросы преподавателя.

1. 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?

2. 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?

3. 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?

4. 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?

5. 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?

6. The Chest

The chest (thorax) contains the organs of respiration and the heart.

The main parts of the respiratory system are the airways and the lungs. The left lung is divided into two lobes, and the right into three. The airways consist of the larynx, the trachea (or windpipe), the right and left bronchus, and the bronchioles. The rib muscles and the diaphragm help a person breathe.

The heart serves to move the blood about the vascular system. The heart consists of four chambers. Each half of the heart consists of a ventricle and an auricle.

The chest is separated from the abdomen by the diaphragm.

1. What organs does the thorax contain?
2. What are the parts of respiratory system?
3. What helps a person breathe?
4. What does the heart consist of?

7. Skeleton

The human skeleton consists of 208 bones. It serves to support the body in the vertical position. The main parts of skeleton are: the ribs, the skull, the jaw bone, the backbone, the breastbone, the collarbones, the shoulder blades, the thigh bones, the kneecaps, the shinbones.

The skull is located in the head. It protects the great brain.

The backbone is the basis of the skeleton. It consists of vertebrae. Most other bones are connected to the backbone.

Feet and hands contain many small bones. They are connected with different types of joints. It allows them make many various motions.

A fracture is a break in a bone. In most cases hospital workers use a plaster cast to treat fractures.

1. How many bones does the human skeleton contain?
2. What bones compose skeleton?
3. Which part of skeleton serve to protect the great brain?
4. Which parts of the body have the most of small bones?

8. 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?

5. Digestive System

Digestion is the process of mechanical processing and chemical splitting of food.

The organs of digestion consist of the digestive channel and the digestive glands. The digestive channel consists of the mouth cavity, gullet, stomach, intestines. Digestive glands are three pairs of salivary glands, liver and pancreas.

In the mouth cavity teeth grind food, and saliva makes it wet. Then a human swallows food and it passes through the gullet into the stomach. Then the food passes into the first department of the small intestines – duodenum. It is connected with the liver and pancreas.

Then the food moves on into the other departments of the small intestines, where digestion finishes and nourishing substances are absorbed into the blood and lymph. From the small intestines food mass passes into the large intestines, where absorption of water, mineral salts and vitamins is finished.

1. What is digestion?
2. What are the parts of the digestion system?
3. Where does food move from the mouth cavity?
4. Which parts do the intestines consist of?

10. 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 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?

11. 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?

12. Human Body

Our body consists of a trunk, a head and extremities. The head is connected with the trunk by the neck. We've got hair on the head. The face is the "mirror": eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, distinguish one person from another one. A face can be of different shapes that also can say something about our character. The two halves of the face are never identical.

The upper extremity consists of arms (shoulders, elbows, hands, fingers). Our fingers are also individual. The pattern of the fingers is never the same. As many people inhabit our planet as many patterns exist.

The lower part of extremity is legs (knees, calves, ankles, feet). The trunk itself is stomach, back and chest.

1. What does our body consist of?
2. What are the upper extremities?
3. What are the lower extremities?
4. What does the face consist of?

13. The Heart and Circulatory System

The blood circulation system consists of the heart and blood vessels: arteries, veins and capillaries. The heart works like a pump and makes the blood move through the arteries and veins.

The human heart consists of four chambers. The two right chambers are separated from the two left chambers with a partition. The left part of the heart contains arterial blood, rich in oxygen. The right one has venous blood, rich in carbonic acid gas. Each half of the heart consists of an atrium and a ventricle.

The blood circulation system consists of two circles: the big one and the small one.

The blood circulation in the heart belongs to the big circle.

The lymphatic system is connected with the vascular one. It helps to clean the tissues of the body and adds to the blood.

1. What does the blood circulation system consist of?

2. How does the heart work?
3. What does the heart consist of?
4. What is the function of the lymphatic system?

14. Respiratory System

The chest contains the organs of respiration and the heart. The main parts of the respiratory system are the airways and the lungs. The left lung is divided into two lobes, and the right into three. The airways consist of the larynx, the trachea (or windpipe), the right and left bronchus, and the bronchioles. The chest is separated from the abdomen by the diaphragm.

Cough is a common symptom of upper respiratory tract infection and lung disease. A cough may be productive or non-productive, where there is no sputum. Listening to the chest with a stethoscope may reveal the presence of sounds, apart from the normal breath sounds. There are two main kinds of added sounds: crackles and wheezes.

1. What are the organs of respiration?
2. What does the airways consist of?
3. What kinds of cough do you know?
4. What can examination of the chest reveal?

15. Health is above wealth

Yesterday I went to see my friend Mike. He was watching a football match over the TV. After it he watched some sporting contests. He sat before the TV for three hours. When everything was over Mike said: "I like sport very much." I looked at his round back and said: "I think that you like only to watch sportsmen." My father always tells me: "Go in for sports. You will be healthy and strong. A healthy man feels and looks well. He can play well and work hard. A sick and weak man tires quickly and often falls ill. Such a man is often nervous and cannot work well. Have some exercises every day. Good exercises increase all body functions, develop your muscles and give you pleasure. Exercises increase heart action and blood circulation. They strengthen the nerves. If you want to have a strong and beautiful body you must exercise yourself. It is more important to your health to be a participant than a spectator."

1. What was Mike`s friend watching over the TV?
2. How long did he sit before the TV?
3. What did Mike advise his friend?
4. What must we do, if we want to have a strong and beautiful body?

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 1 «Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств)»	Отметка о выполнении
Умение общаться устно и письменно на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить со словарем иностранные	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;	Оценка за дифференцированный зачет выставляется по сумме набранных баллов за два задания. Если обучающийся в сумме набирает 5 баллов, это соответствует оценке «ОТЛИЧНО».

<p>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>«1 балл» - 12-10 правильных ответов; «0 баллов» - менее 10 правильных ответов</p> <p>Задание № 2 (практическое).</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 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</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>
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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. (live)

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)	The physician prescribed him the treatment and left.	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	Врач назначил ему лечение и ушел.

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 со словарем, перескажите, ответьте на вопросы преподавателя.

1. 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?

2. Bronchitis

Bronchitis may be mild or severe. It simply means that the cold has spread to the air passages. There may or may not be fever, but the cough may be severe and it may interfere with feeds and sleep. If there is fever and the person coughs frequently, he must consult a doctor. And depending on the severity a patient may be treated at home or admitted to a hospital. There also may be complications, such as pain in the chest or very rapid breathing. Even without fever, if the cough persists, you should see a doctor. Aspirin should be given to bring down the high temperature.

1. Is bronchitis a severe disease?
2. What are the symptoms of bronchitis?
3. May there be any complications? What are they?
4. When a patient should consult a doctor?

3. Nursing of children during illness

It is very important for a sick child to have a good nursing. When we speak of nursing in illness, we mean first of all cleanness of the child's room, bed and clothing.

When a child is ill he needs more fresh air. You must air the room no less than three times a day: in the morning, after the midday meal and at bed-time.

When you air the room cover the child warmly not to chill him.

It is good to have a small nursing table near the child's bed. You can keep different things on the table which you need in the care of the patient. A soft towel for his hands and face is placed on it.

The patient's hands are washed several times a day. The nails are cut very short.

Dirty clothes are put immediately into a disinfectant. It is especially important in the case of dysentery or other infectious diseases.

1. How often must you air the room?
2. Why must you cover the child warmly when you air the room?
3. Why is it good to have a small nursing table near the child's bed?
4. How often are the patient's hands washed?

4. 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?

5. 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?

6. 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?

7. A doctor's visit

One day my mother fell ill. She didn't tell us how bad she felt and wanted to go to her work. "But when my father looked at her he said, "You will not go to your work today. You don't look well. What is the matter with you?"

"I have a bad headache and a running nose"

"Let's take your temperature. Oh, your temperature is very high. I must call in a doctor."

In some hours the doctor came. He asked my mother:

"What is the matter with you?"

"I am unwell. I have a running nose, a cough, a bad headache and a sore throat."

"Well, I must examine you. I'll listen to your heart and lungs. Breathe, please. Please, open your mouth and say "ah". Show me your tongue. I see, you have flu. You must stay in bed for some days. I'll prescribe you some medicine. Take it regularly. Here is a sick-list for you. Come to me in three days if you feel better. Good-bye."

1. What symptoms did the patient have?
2. How did the doctor examine the patient?
3. What was the diagnosis?
4. What were doctor`s recommendations?

8. 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?

9. Infectious Disease

The girl complained of a pain on opening the mouth or chewing, a moderate degree of fever, loss of appetite, headache and body pain. Her pulse was rapid. Both sides of the face were swollen at the same time. The inflammation of the throat was associated with the enlargement of the glands of the neck, located near the angle of the jaw. The patient was noted to have loss of appetite. Her hands, legs and body were not covered with any rash or spots. The temperature rose quickly on the first day and remained for a few days. This disease passes from one person to another through the nose and mouth. One attack gives immunity.

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 this disease?
4. How can a child be prevented by?

6. Protection from viruses

An influenza vaccine is not 100% effective and it must be re-administered every year to maximize protection. The best way to avoid flu or cold is to keep your immune system strong by eating a healthy diet, taking regular exercise, getting enough rest and relaxation and avoid smoking. If it is possible, you should stay away from people who are coughing and sneezing. Antibiotics are of no use in treating the flu. Anti-viral medication is usually prescribed by a GP for some people of risk groups. It is to be taken early to stop the virus multiplying, and may only reduce the symptoms rather than treating the infection.

1. Is an influenza vaccine effective or not?
2. What should we do to avoid flu or cold?
3. What is the role of antibiotics in treating viruses?
4. How can we treat viral infections?

11. 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?

12. 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 pneumonia 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?

13. 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?

14. 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?

15. 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?

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 «Паспорт комплекта 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: - языковая правильность и точность выполнения задания, - полнота выполнения задания, - соответствие поставленной цели</p> <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>

«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 языке и узнать устные образы слов в

	<p>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>	
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3 курс

ЗАДАНИЕ № 1 (теоретическое)

Выполните задания в тестовой форме.

Поставьте глагол в скобках в правильную форму.

1. Mary ... her homework from 3 till 7 pm tomorrow. (do)
2. He ... at the Medical Faculty before he went abroad. (study)
3. Alex ... already ... a surgical operation. (see)

Выберите один правильный ответ:

4. Florence Nightingale was the founder of

- 1) nursing
- 2) shop-assistance
- 3) dentistry
- 4) pharmacy

5. In a Pharmacy you can buy not only medicines, but also

- 1) furniture
- 2) trees to plant
- 3) shampooing
- 4) a night dress

6. ... are the patients who need constant treatment and nursing..

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

Найдите соответствия

7)	Ultrasound waves pass through the skin and allow to see the tissues and organs inside	1	Пациент может вызвать врача на дом по телефону через регистратуру.
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	the human organism.		
8)	A patients can call foe a doctor by telephone through the registry..	2	Медсестры заботятся о пациентах днем о ночью и выполняют назначения врача..
9)	Nurses take care of the patients all day and night and follow the doctor's prescriptions..	3	Ультразвуковые волны проникают через кожу и позволяют увидеть ткани и органы внутри человеческого тела.

Найдите лишнее слово:

10) polyclinic, kindergarten, hospital, pharmacy

11) blood test, Ultrasound examination, electric cardiogram, Magnetic resonance imaging

12) lung. stomach, urine, gallbladder

Расставьте в правильном порядке:

13) When she was young, Florence got interested in nursing.

14) But her parents thought it was not a good profession for a young lady from a good family..

15) Florence was born in the city of Florence, although her parents were British.

ЗАДАНИЕ № 2 (практическое)

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

1. 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?

2. Healthcare in Britain and the USA

The National Health Service is responsible for healthcare for everyone in the UK. Treatment is free but the prescription is paid. The exemption is for children and elderly people.

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's 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?

3. How to be healthy

- Hi, Helena!
- Hello, Monica!
- Where are you going?
- To see my doctor.
- Do you trust his opinion?
- Of course, I do. He is really skillful and I follow his recommendations.
- Are you going to make tests?
- If it is needed.
- As for me, I never go either to a polyclinic or 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?

4. A Case

A man, 30 years old, who had always been in good health, fell ill with fever, vomiting and sharp abdominal pains. He decided to consult a physician and went to the dispensary. When he came the pain in the right abdomen became very severe. The doctor diagnosed acute appendicitis and immediately sent him to the hospital.

The surgeon took him into the operating-room at once. The doctor's assistant gave the anesthetics. The operation lasted half an hour. After the operation nurses brought him to the ward. When he woke up he no longer felt any bad pain. The patient kept the bed for five days. On the seventh day the sutures were removed and ten days after the operation the man was discharged from the hospital.

1. Why did the man come to the dispensary?
2. What was he operated on?
3. How did the patient feel after the operation?
5. When was he discharged?

6. In the Hospital

There are outpatients and inpatients in the hospital. A hospital can be also called a surgery. A doctor treats ill people, or patients. He can be called a physician or a general practitioner as well. Outpatients are the people who come to hospital to attend a clinic 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.

1. What are outpatients?
2. What are inpatients?
3. What are the rooms for patients called?
4. How can a patient be admitted to a hospital?

6. 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?

7. When We Are Ill

When we are ill or have a headache, a stomachache, a sore throat, a cold or a pain in some other parts of the body we call the doctor. He examines us: takes our temperature and our pulse, examines the part of the body which hurts us and tells what the matter with us is and diagnoses the disease.

The doctor gives us a prescription which we take to the chemist who makes up the medicine. If you follow the doctor's orders you get better and recover, if you disobey you may get worse. If we have high temperature, we must stay in bed and take medicine as prescribed. If we feel worse, the symptoms don't stop we should summon for a doctor by phone. A receptionist will make an appointment and we must go to hospital.

1. Why do we need to call in a doctor when we are ill?
2. How does a doctor examine us?
3. Where do we go with the prescription?
4. Who is responsible for appointments in a hospital?

8. The Work of a Nurse

I am a nurse. I work at a therapeutic hospital. The work at the hospital begins at 6 o'clock in the morning. The nurses take the temperature of the patients. They write it down in temperature charts. Then nurses give the patients medicine and carry out other prescriptions of the doctors.

I open the windows and air wards. Doctors come at 9 o'clock in the morning and begin to examine the patients. Each ward nurse tells the doctor about her patients' condition. Usually I tell him that they are well. But sometimes I tell the doctor that the temperature of some patients is high and the doctor prescribes some new medicines or injections.

I like my profession and know that much can be learnt by practice.

1. Where does the nurse work?
2. How does a day start?
3. What are her duties?
4. When does a doctor begin his examination?

9. 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?

10. Nursing Process

Nursing has always been directed at solving the healthcare needs of society.

Nursing originated from the desire to keep people healthy and provide comfort, care and assurance to the ill people.

The goals of nursing have remained the same over the centuries, its practice has been influenced by the changing characteristics of society.

Nursing process is a systematic problem-solving method for providing individualized care to patients in all health conditions.

The nursing process has five steps: assessment, nursing diagnosis, planning, implementation and evaluation.

Code of Ethics: nursing has had a Code of Ethics since 1903. It describes the goals and establishes a code of conduct by which nurses function.

1. What is the objective of nursing?
2. What is nursing process?
3. What steps does nursing process have?
4. What is Hippocratic Oath?

11. At the Chemist's

When you are ill you consult a doctor. He prescribes the treatment and writes out the 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, ointment, laxatives, sedatives, bandages, mustard plasters, bottles of iodine. All these drugs can be chemical or homoeopathist. You can also buy hot-water bottles, tooth-brushes, soap and shampoo. At some drugstores you can find cosmetics of high quality. There are also sugar-free products: chocolate, biscuits and diet products for those who suffer from diabetes. The people who want to lose weight can buy such products as slim making tea, coffee or different kinds of adds.

1. What drugs can you buy at the chemist's?
2. Can we get appliances there?
3. Where can you get sugar free products?
4. What goods do you buy at the chemist's?

12. 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?

13. Taking a History

DOCTOR: Mrs Brown, can you tell me, do you have any troubles with your stomach or bowels?

PATIENT: Well, I sometimes get a bit of indigestion.

- I see, and could you tell me more about that?
- Well, it only comes on if I have something hot or spicy.
- That's quite normal really. And what's your appetite like?
- Not bad.
- And are your periods still regular?
- No, they stopped, must have been five years ago.
- And what about coughs or wheezing or shortness of breath?
- Only when I've got a cold.
- What sort of mood have you been in recently?
- I've been feeling a bit down. You know, I'm not sleeping well.

1. What questions does the doctor ask the patient?
2. What are the patient's problems?
3. What can you say about her health?
4. What questions would you add about her health?

14. 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?

15. A drugstore

A drugstore is generally a pharmacy shop. Most people in Britain call it the Chemist's shop, or just the Chemist's.

In a drugstore you can buy all sorts of medicines: pills or tablets, drops, mixtures, ointments, powders and suppositories. Besides, British people come to the Chemist's to buy some shampooing, hair conditioner, face cream, shaving cream, deodorant, slimming tea or coffee. Some people drop in for a cup of tea or coffee with a cake or a donut, because each good drugstore has a snack bar. You can also buy a pair of sunglasses, a sun hat, napkins, cosmetics and diapers there. In most drugstores you can buy a film for your camera.

1. What is a drugstore?
2. What can you buy in a drugstore?
3. Can you have a snack in a drugstore?
4. Where can a person buy a film for the camera?

2.4. Пакет экзаменатора

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 1 «Паспорт комплекта 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</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>

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 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

	<p>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>	
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