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

СГ.02. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

в рамках программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена по специальности СПО

31.02.02 Акушерское дело

г.Таганрог 2024 г.

PACCMOTPEHO:

УТВЕРЖДАЮ:

на заседании ЦК

протокол № 9

от «14» мейя 2024 г.

Председатель

Зам. директора по УР

_____ 2024 г.

А.В. Вязьмитина

ОДОБРЕНО:

На заседании методического совета

протокол № 6

OT « 11 »

2024 г.

Методист **АКАТО**, А.В. Чесноков

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств ДЛЯ проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачета по учебной дисциплине СГ.02. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности в рамках ППССЗ разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 31.02.02. Акушерское дело, утвержденного Приказом Минпросвещения России от 4 июля 2022 г. № 527, зарегистрирован в Министерстве юстиции Российской федерации 29 июля 2022 года, регистрационный номер 69452, рабочей программы учебной дисциплины СГ.02. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности 2024 г., Положения о текущем контроле знаний и промежуточной аттестации студентов (обучающихся) ГБПОУ РО «ТМК».

Организация - разработчик: © ГБПОУ РО «ТМК»

Разработчик:

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

І.Паспорт комплекта оценочных средств

1. Область применения комплекта оценочных средств

Комплект оценочных средств предназначен для оценки результатов освоения <u>иностранного языка</u>

Таблица 1

Результаты освоения ¹ (объекты оценивания)	Основные показатели оценки результата и их критерии ²	Тип задания; № задания ³	Форма аттестац ии (в соответс твии с учебным планом)
знание лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода со словарем иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.	- распознавание грамматических явлений	Задание №1 (теоретическое) Выполните задание в тестовой форме.	диф.зачет
умение общаться устно и письменно на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить со словарем иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; знание лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода со словарем иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.	- точность и скорость чтения текста - правильность произношения - передача смысла прочитанного - грамотное формулирование ответов - употребление медицинских терминов по теме - поддержание разговора на общие и профессиональные темы	Задание №2 (практическое) Прочитайте текст, переведите его со словарем, ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по тексту, кратко перескажите.	

3

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

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

Вариант 1

Выберите один правильный ответ:

- 1. Pregnant women consult with gynecologists in
- 1. hospitals
- 2. antenatal dispensaries
- 3. polyclinics
- 4. orphanages
- 2. The process of giving birth to a baby is known as
- 1. fertilization
- 2. contamination
- 3. gestation
- 4. childbirth
- 3. ... are medical workers who take care of women before, during and after the childbirth.
- 1. Midwives
- 2. Nurses
- 3. Therapists
- 4. Surgeons
- 4. The main organ of gastrointestinal tract is
- 1. heart
- 2. stomach
- 3. brain
- 4. lung
- 5. ... is the period of carrying a fetus.
- 1. Gestation
- 2. Childbirth
- 3. Digestion
- 4. Breath
- 6. A ... woman is the one who is carrying a baby.
- 1. pregnant
- 2. fertilized
- 3. newly born
- 4. diagnosed

- 7. A fertilized ... gives a start to the embryo formation.
- 1. erythrocyte
- 2. egg cell
- 3. spermatozoon
- 4. leukocyte
- 8. The specialized medical institution for giving birth is called \dots .
- 1. hospital
- 2. polyclinic
- 3. maternity home
- 4. antenatal dispensary
- 9. The legal regulations protecting the rights of people working at different jobs are called
- 1. honor code
- 2. criminal code
- 3. pregnancy code
- 4. labor code
- 10. The essential organ of respiratory system is the
- 1. heart
- 2. lung
- 3. stomach
- 4. kidney
- 11. A pregnancy in which a woman is carrying two or more embryos is called
- 1. plural
- 2. double
- 3. triple
- 4. multiple
- 12. For a perfect pregnancy it is advisable for a woman to cure all ... which she has in her organism.
- 1. erythrocytes
- 2. periods
- 3. processes
- 4. infections
- 13. One of indications for Cesarean section is
- 1. pelvic presentation
- 2. subcutaneous tissue
- 3. cardiac muscle
- 4. brain stem
- 14. ... is the first department of the small intestines.
- 1. Stomach
- 2. Salivary gland
- 3. Thyroid
- 4. Duodenum
- 15. Найдите соответствия

1.	Gynecologist directs his lady-	1	Одна из основных задач
	patents to pass electric cardiogram		женских консультаций - это
	of the fetus/s heart.		профилактика заболеваний

			половой сферы.
2.	One of the main objectives of antenatal dispensaries is prevention of gynecological diseases.		Великий русский хирург родился в Рязани.
3.	The great Russian surgeon was born in Ryazan.	3	Гинеколог направляет своих пациенток пройти ЭКГ сердца плода.

16. Найдите лишнее слово:

- 1. plague, diphtheria, malaria, backbone
- 2. bones, muscles, tendons, saliva
- 3. stomach, urine, pancreas, duodenum

Вариант 2

Выберите один правильный ответ:

- 1. ... is the first department of the small intestines.
- 1. Stomach
- 2. Salivary gland
- 3. Duodenum
- 4. Thyroid
- 2. One of indications for Cesarean section is
- 1. cardiac muscle
- 2. subcutaneous tissue
- 3. pelvic presentation
- 4. brain stem
- 3. A pregnancy in which a woman is carrying two or more embryos is called
- 1. multiple
- 2. double
- 3. triple
- 4. plural
- 4. The essential organ of respiratory system is the \dots .
- 1. heart
- 2. kidney
- 3. stomach
- 4. lung
- 5. The specialized medical institution for giving birth is called
- 1. hospital
- 2. maternity home
- 3. polyclinic
- 4. antenatal dispensary
- 6. A fertilized ... gives a start to the embryo formation.
- 1. erythrocyte
- 2. spermatozoon
- 3. egg cell
- 4. leukocyte

7. The legal regulations protecting the rights of people working at different jobs are called

- 1. honor code
- 2. labor code
- 3. pregnancy code
- 4. criminal code

8. A ... woman is the one who is carrying a baby.

- 1. diagnosed
- 2. fertilized
- 3. newly born
- 4. pregnant

9. ... is the period of carrying a fetus.

- 1. Gestation
- 2. Childbirth
- 3. Digestion
- 4. Breath

10. The main organ of gastrointestinal tract is

- 1. stomach
- 2. heart
- 3. brain
- 4. lung

11. ... are medical workers who take care of women before, during and after the childbirth.

- 1. Therapists
- 2. Nurses
- 3. Midwives
- 4. Surgeons

12. The science which studies microorganisms is called

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

13. Bacilli are ... single-celled organisms.

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

14. For a perfect pregnancy it is advisable for a woman to cure all ... which she has in her organism.

- 1. infections
- 2. periods
- 3. processes
- 4. erythrocytes

15. Найдите соответствия

1.	The futur	e midwives	study	1	Мышцы соединены с костями.	
	childbirth	and gyneco	ological			

	diseases.			
2.	The muscles are fastened to the	2	Ультразвуковое обследование	
	bones.		позволяет определить срок	
			беременности очень точно.	
3.	Ultrasound examination allows to	3	Будущие акушерки изучают	
	define the term of pregnancy very		деторождение и	
	precisely.		гинекологические заболевания.	

16. Найдите лишнее слово:

- 1. stomach, urine, pancreas, duodenum
- 2. vibrios, cocci, cough, spirochete
- 3. sunstroke, poisoning, pneumonia, fracture

ЗАДАНИЕ № 2 (практическое).

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

1 My profession is a midwife

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

- 1. What is Sandra?
- 2. Where does she work?
- 3. What are her duties?
- 4. Is her job difficult? Why?

2 The work of a midwife

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

- 1. What is another name for a midwife?
- 2. Where do obstetricians work?
- 3. Why do they talk to fathers?
- 4. How long do midwives visit the mother and her baby after the birth?

3 Preparing a Patient for Childbirth

Preparing a patient for childbirth is psychological and preventive.

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

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

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

4 Examination of patients

Gynecologist: What has brought you along today?

PATIENT: I have pains in my stomach.

Gynecologist: How long have you had them?

PATIENT: For about 2 weeks.

Gynecologist: I'm going to examine you. Do you regularly have menstrual periods?

PATIENT: Not regularly. My period varies from 18 to 30 days.

Gynecologist: When did you have your first period?

PATIENT: At 13.

Gynecologist: You should make your blood test and pass ultrasound examination.

Now let me measure your blood pressure.

PATIENT: Is it all right? Sometimes I get dizzy and have bad headaches.

Gynecologist: It is low. When do you feel dizzy?

PATIENT: I can't say exactly, at different times of the day.

Gynecologist: All right. Make the tests, then I'll write out a prescription.

PATIENT: Thank you, doctor. So long.

- 1. What is the patient's problem?
- 2. Does she have regular periods?
- 3. What does the gynecologist measure to the patient?
- 4. What does the gynecologist recommend her to do?

5 Ultrasound Examination

Pregnant women can need ultrasound examination to check if everything is OK with the fetus. Ultrasound examination uses high-frequency sound waves to view organs and structures inside the body. The waves are generated and received by a hand-held device called a transducer. The reflected waves are processed by a computer which produces detailed images for display on a monitor. Ultrasound is safe as it does not employ ionizing radiation like X-rays. It is a cheap, quick and non-

invasive investigation - with no surgical procedure - for a wide range of referrals, although results can be unsatisfactory in obese patients.

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

6 The History of Midwifery in Russia

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

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

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

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

- 1. Why did sick people go to healers for medical aid in ancient times?
- 2. What did the healers use to treat people?
- 3. Who helped pregnant women in their childbirth?
- 4. How did Peter, I protect the life of babies?

7 In the Antenatal Dispensary

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

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

- 2. How do the woman's periods pass?
- 3. When were they last time?
- 4. How long do they last?

8 Physiological Changes During Pregnancy

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

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

9 Outstanding Russian Obstetricians

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

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

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

- 1. Why couldn't Russian people work as gynecologists?
- 2. Where did N. Maximovich-Ambodik study?
- 3. What do modern people call Ambodik?
- 4. What did he do for the Russian midwifery?

10 Healthcare in Russia

The National Health Service is responsible for healthcare for everyone in the Russian Federation. You may choose to pay for private treatment. In this case you go to a private clinic. Normally sick people address policlinics or hospitals. Treatment is free there, but there is a prescription charge for drugs and appliances. Primary care is provided by general practitioners, nurses, dentists, pharmacists and opticians. If a patient needs specialist care, the general practitioner will make a referral - refer the patient to a consultant in secondary care. Patients are normally seen on an

appointment basis. Home visits are made when patients are housebound - unable to leave their homes - or too ill to attend a policlinic or a hospital.

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

11 Pregnancy Diagnosis

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

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

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

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

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

12 The Structure of a Maternity Home

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

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

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

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

13 Consulting with a Gynecologist.

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

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

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

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

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

14 Childbirth

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

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

15 The Diet of a Pregnant Woman

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

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

- 1. What elements does a fetus need?
- 2. What food does a woman need during pregnancy?
- 3. What elements are important for the baby's bones and skin?
- 4. What dairy products do you know?

ПАКЕТЭКЗАМЕНАТОРА

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 «Паспорткомплекта контрольнооценочных средств)

Отметка о выполнении

Умение общаться устно и письменно на иностранном языке на профессиональные повседневные темы; переводить co словарем иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную письменную речь. пополнять словарный

Знание лексического (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматического минимума, необходимого для чтения и перевода со словарем иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

запас;

Задание № 1 (теоретическое).

Критериями и показателями оценки тестового задания являются:

- языковая правильность и точность выполнения задания,
- полнота выполнения задания,
- соответствие поставленной цели

«2 балла» - 15-13 правильных ответов; «1 балл» - 12-10 правильных ответов; «0 баллов» - менее 10 правильных ответов

Задание № 2 (практическое).

«3 балла» ставится студенту, если при ответе он выразительно прочитал вслух предложенный отрывок текста, соблюдал нормы техники чтения (беглость, правильное произношение), ошибки, искажающие отсутствовали 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 Единичные ошибки. ошибки, исправляемые путем самокоррекции, не **учитываются**.

«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

Оценка за дифференцированный зачет выставляется по сумме набранных баллов за два задания.

Если обучающийся в сумме набирает 5 баллов, это соответствует оценке «ОТЛИЧНО».

Если обучающийся в сумме набирает 4 балла, это соответствует оценке «ХОРОШО».

Если обучающийся в сумме набирает 3 балла, это соответствует оценке «УДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО». Если обучающийся набирает в сумме менее 3 баллов, это соответствует оценке «НЕУДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛНО».

Отмечалось произношение, слов. страдающее влиянием родного языка; при переводе оригинального текста профессиональной направленности он практически понял содержание, неоднократно обращался к словарю. Студент в целом справился с речевыми задачами, а его высказывание было связанным И последовательным. Использовался довольно большой объём средств, которые были языковых 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 буквеннозвуковые соответствия в иностранном языке и узнавать устные образы слов в графической форме, однако соблюдал нормы техники чтения (достаточную беглость, правильное произношение), допущены ошибки (7-9), среди которых встречались такие, которые нарушали смысл и понимание при переводе оригинального слов; 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 поставленную решить задачу, диапазон языковых средств был ограничен, объём высказываний не достигал нормы. Студент допускал языковые ошибки на изученный программный учебный материал (8-11). некоторых местах нарушалась последовательность высказывания. Темп речи был замедлен.

«О баллов» ставится студенту, если при ответе он не сумел выявить буквеннозвуковые 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.	