

Частное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
«Ставропольский медицинский колледж № 1»

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ
по дисциплине
СГ.02 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК
В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Ставрополь, 2024

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ, ПОДЛЕЖАЩИЕ ПРОВЕРКЕ

Оценочные материалы предназначены для контроля и оценки знаний, умений, а так же компетенций, предусмотренных рабочей программой учебной дисциплины

В результате аттестации по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка знаний, умений, а также сформированность компетенций: ОК 02, ОК 03, ОК 09, ПК 2.1.; ПК 3.1.; ПК 3.2.; ПК 3.4.; ПК 4.4.

Таблица 1 – Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины

Код ПК, ОК	Умения	Знания
ОК 02 ОК 03 ОК 09 ПК 2.1.; ПК 3.1.; ПК 3.2.; ПК 3.4.; ПК 4.4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности;– взаимодействовать в коллективе, принимать участие в диалогах на общие и профессиональные темы;– применять различные формы и виды устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке при межличностном и межкультурном взаимодействии;– понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на общие и базовые профессиональные темы;– понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы;– составлять простые связные сообщения на общие или интересующие профессиональные темы;– общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;– переводить иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности (со словарем);– самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– лексический и грамматический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности;– лексический и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода текстов профессиональной направленности (со словарем);– общеупотребительные глаголы (общая и профессиональная лексика);– правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности;– правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы;– правила речевого этикета и социокультурные нормы общения на иностранном языке;– формы и виды устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке при межличностном и межкультурном взаимодействии–

Формой промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине является дифференцированный зачет

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

Предметом оценки служат знания, умения, предусмотренные рабочей программой по дисциплине.

Оценка освоения учебной дисциплины предусматривает проведение *дифференцированного зачёта*.

В результате изучения дисциплины обучающийся должен освоить	
Уметь:	Номер задания
– строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности;	1
– взаимодействовать в коллективе, принимать участие в диалогах на общие и профессиональные темы;	2
– применять различные формы и виды устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке при межличностном и межкультурном взаимодействии;	2
– понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на общие и базовые профессиональные темы;	2
– понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы;	1, 2
– составлять простые связные сообщения на общие или интересующие профессиональные темы;	2
– общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;	2
– переводить иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности (со словарем);	1,2
– самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;	1,2
Знать	Номер вопроса
– лексический и грамматический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности;	1-10
– лексический и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода текстов профессиональной направленности (со словарем);	1-10
– общеупотребительные глаголы (общая и профессиональная лексика);	1-10
– правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности;	1-10
– правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы;	1-10
– правила речевого этикета и социокультурные нормы общения на иностранном языке;	1-10
– формы и виды устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке при межличностном и межкультурном взаимодействии;	1-10

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ВОПРОСЫ

1. Лечебное дело

- 1) Дайте определение профессии.
- 2) Опишите роль в системе здравоохранения
- 3) Расскажите о развитии лабораторной диагностики

2. Работа в сфере медицины. Система здравоохранения в России и за рубежом

- 1) Что такое здравоохранение
- 2) Организация здравоохранения в зарубежных странах. Международное сотрудничество. Роль Всемирной организации здравоохранения (ВОЗ).
- 3) Что такое медицинское страхование: определение, принципы, программа.
- 4) Этика в профессиональной деятельности медицинского персонала

3. Строение тела человека

1. Назовите части тела человека на английском языке
2. Расскажите, что составляет опорно-двигательную систему человека
3. Опишите из чего состоит позвоночник
4. Опишите на какие группы делятся все мышцы в организме человека

4. Сердечно-сосудистая система

1. Расскажите что такое сердце, сколько отделов в сердце человека.
2. Опишите профессию врача, который лечит сердечно-сосудистые заболевания
3. Опишите сердечный цикл, из каких фаз он состоит
4. Опишите заболевания сердечно-сосудистой системы

5. Дыхательная система и ее органы

- Опишите из чего состоит дыхательная система
- Расскажите, можем ли мы влиять на работу дыхательного центра, управляющего работой легких.
- Опишите процесс газообмена в легких
- Опишите заболевания дыхательной системы

6. Пищеварительная система человека

- Расскажите, что такое пищеварение
- Опишите где начинается процесс пищеварения
- Расскажите из чего состоит пищеварительная система
- Опишите заболевания пищеварительной системы

7. Заболевания

- 1) Опишите типичные жалобы на головную боль
- 2) Опишите что такое инфекционные заболевания
- 3) Расскажите о типичных жалобах при заболеваниях органов дыхания
- 4) Опишите основные симптомы инфекционных заболеваний

8. Медицина в прошлом

- 1) Расскажите кто такой Гиппократ
- 2) Опишите врачебную этику
- 3) Опишите достижения и великие открытия в медицине

9. Работа медицинских учреждений в России и Великобритании

- 1) Опишите структуру медицинских учреждений России и Великобритании
- 2) Опишите отделы поликлиники и обязанности медперсонала, работающего там
- 3) Опишите отделы больницы и медперсонал, работающий там

10. Оказание первой помощи

- 1) Понятие о первой медицинской помощи. Дайте определение
- 2) Опишите безопасность работы при оказании медицинской помощи
- 3) Опишите применение лекарственных средств

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

Вариант 1

Задание 1. Выбери подходящее по смыслу слово. Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл. Максимальное количество 5 баллов.

THE BRAIN

The brain is the most wonderful organ in the human body. It consists of about 12 billion cells and weighs about 1 kilogram. It is soft and spongy with 3 membranes and in between the first and second.

The brain is the center of a wide system of communication. It controls the body functions. It keeps all the body parts working together. Thousands of stimuli come into the through the spinal cord. The messages come to the brain from our eyes, ears and other sense organs for pain, temperature, smell and other feelings. All the are analyzed and then the brain sends orders through the to different parts of the human body. Due to these orders we eat, move, hear, see and do many other things.

There are special areas in the brain which control vision, hearing, physical movements and even emotions.

brain membranes spinal cord stimuli fluid

Задание 2. Прочитайте текст, ответьте на вопросы. Используйте краткие ответы. Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл. Максимальное количество 4 балла.

INTERNAL ORGANS

All internal organs are situated in the chest and abdomen. The chest is separated from the abdomen by the diaphragm. The principal organs of the chest are the gullet, the heart and the lungs. The gullet connects the pharynx and the stomach. There are two lungs - one in each half of the chest. They differ in size. The right lung is larger than the left one. There is the heart between the lungs behind the breastbone. The heart pumps the blood to the whole body.

The lower part of the trunk is the abdominal cavity. The principal organs here are the stomach, the liver, two kidneys, the gallbladder, the pancreas, the spleen, the small and large intestines, the bladder and internal sex glands. There is the liver with the gallbladder in the right upper abdominal part. The liver is the largest and heaviest organ in the body. It works over all the products of digestion. The liver destroys poisons and bacteria which get into the blood. There is the stomach, the pancreas and the spleen in the left upper part of the abdominal cavity. Behind them there are the right and left kidneys at the back.

The small and large intestines occupy all the lower abdomen. Here is also the bladder and sex glands. Each internal organ of the body plays a specific role in the organism. The branch of medicine which studies internal organ diseases is called internal medicine.

1. What are the principal organs of the chest?
2. What does the gullet connect?
3. Where is the heart?
4. What are the principal organs of the abdominal cavity?

Вариант 2

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст, ответьте на вопросы. Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл.

THE BRAIN

Scientists consider that our brain is the most complicated mechanism which has ever been constructed. The brain lies in the biggest cavity of the skull which is called the cranial cavity. It is divided into three parts: the medulla, the forebrain consisting mainly of the

cerebrum, and the cerebellum. The medulla (or the brain stem) is a portion of the spinal cord connecting it with the brain. The forebrain and the cerebellum are divided into two hemispheres which are connected by a thick band of nerve fibers. These hemispheres have areas called "lobes" which perform specific functions.

The weight of the human brain is from one to two kg. and it consists of about 12 billion (миллиард) cells. It has been determined by the scientists that each cell is connected to the other directly or indirectly by nerve fibers.

The brain is the centre of a wide system of communication. It has been found out that a constant flow of stimuli comes into the brain through the spinal cord. The stimuli come to the brain from our eyes, ears, and other sense organs for pain, temperature, smell and other feelings. When all the received stimuli have been summarized and analyzed the brain sends orders through the nerve fibers in the spinal cord to different parts of the human body. It is due to these orders that one eats, moves, hears, sees and does many other things.

The nervous cells of the cortex are the most delicate of all the cells of the human body.

It is at the moment of tiredness of the cortical nervous cells that the process of inhibition begins to act. This process does not allow new stimuli to pass to the tired areas of the brain. To provide the smooth work of the brain the nervous cells must be well supplied with oxygen and feeding substances. And for this purpose any human being must have regular complete rest, i.e. (id est = that is) sleep.

When the process of inhibition extends over a great number of cells, spreads widely over the cortex and even over the subcortical areas of the brain one falls asleep. When one sleeps the vital activity of the nervous system is restored. So sleep is of a great protective significance to the human being. The man sleeps about one third of his life. Numerous investigations and experiments have shown that sleep is more necessary for the human being than food. One can live longer without food than without sleep.

During a sound quiet sleep the whole activity of the human body changes, the body metabolism decreases, and the respiratory and pulse rates become slower, the body temperature drops. Though the stimuli continue to come into the brain, the inhibited cortical cells do not react to them.

I. Combine the part from A with the part from B to make up sentences:

A B

1. The brain is ... the organ of taste
2. The medulla is ... the centre which makes the muscles work
3. The nose is ... the centre of wide system of communication. connected with breathin
4. The cerebrum is ... heartbeat.
5. The cerebellum is ... come to the brain from our eyes, ears and other sense organs. the
6. The motor cortex is ... organ of smell.
7. The hypothalamus is ... the part controlling body movements. the part
8. The stimuli ... controlling blood pressure.
9. The tongue is ... the part for thought, memory and feeling.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the brain?
2. Where is the brain located?
3. How many parts is the brain divided into? Name these parts.
4. What is the human brain weight?
5. How many cells does it consist of?

III. Express your agreement or disagreement with the following statements:

1. The most complicated mechanism which has ever been constructed is the heart.
2. The cranial cavity is the biggest cavity in the human body.

3. The brain is divided into three parts: the medulla, the forebrain and the cerebellum.
4. A constant flow of stimuli comes into the brain through the skin.
5. Eyes, ears, the tongue, the nose are the sense organs.
6. The tongue is the organ of smell.
7. The medulla makes the muscles work as a team.
8. The cerebrum is the part controlling vision and hearing.
9. Hypothalamus controlling blood pressure becomes tired very rapidly.

Вариант 3

Задание 1. Выбери подходящее по смыслу слово. Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл. Максимальное количество 14 баллов.

Cardiovascular system

atrium, blood, capillaries, circuit (2), fluid, heart, lungs, pump, side, systemic, tissues, ventricle, vessels

The human cardiovascular system consists of the heart, the blood vessels, and blood.

The 1_ is a muscular organ lying slightly to the left of the middle of the chest between the two 2_. The heart acts as a 3_, which pumps blood round two independent circuits: the pulmonary 4_ and the systemic 5_. The right side of the heart, consisting of the right atrium and the right ventricle, sends 6_ into the lungs. The left side, consisting of the left 7_ and left 8_ and sending

blood throughout the whole body, pumps with more force than the right ventricle. The 9_ circuit is much larger, so the left 10_ of the heart is stronger and thicker than is the right.

There are three kinds of blood 11_: arteries, veins, and capillaries. Arteries are vessels carrying blood away from the heart. Veins are vessels carrying blood from the 12_ to the heart. The blood vessels are supplied with nerves. 13_ are tiny vessels which connect the smallest arteries and veins. In the capillaries the blood is moving along at the rate half a millimetre per second.

Blood is the 14_ circulating through the heart, arteries, capillaries and veins.

The order of blood flow is: HEART - ARTERIES - CAPILLARIES - VEINS - HEART.

Вариант 4

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст, ответьте на вопросы. Используйте краткие ответы. Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл. Максимальное количество 5 баллов.

PARTS OF THE HUMAN BODY

The body is wonderfully made, like a complex, perfect machine. Each part is specially constructed to carry out its own function, and to work as a whole with the other parts.

The body has a strong frame work of bones called the skeleton. The skeleton is covered by muscles and other soft tissues, and by skin on the outside.

The human body consists of three parts. They are the head, the trunk and the limbs.

The main part of the head is called the skull. The forehead, the temples, the cheeks, the cheekbones, the two jaws and the mouth compose the face. The teeth and the tongue are loading in the mouth. One chews food with the teeth and tastes food with the tongue. The lips are the two margins of the mouth. We see with the eyes, breathe and smell with the nose.

The trunk consists of the spine, the chest and the pelvic bones. The trunk is divided into two large cavities by diaphragm. The upper cavity of the trunk is called thorax and lower one is called the belly. The lungs and the heart are located above the diaphragms in the upper cavity. In the lower cavity we find interior organs such as stomach, liver, urinary bladder, gallbladder kidneys, spleen and intestines.

The upper limb is divided into the shoulder, the upper arm, the forearm and the hand. The joint between upper arm and forearm we call the elbow. The wrist is the joint between forearm and hand. Each hand has five fingers: index, middle finger, ring finger, little finger and a thumb.

The lower limb consists of the thigh-bone, the shin-bone and the fibula. We call the calf the back of the lower leg. The joint between the femur and the lower leg is called the knee-joint. This joint is protected by the knee-cap. The joints between lower legs and feet are the ankles. The foot consists of heel, sole and toes.

1. What is the human body?
2. What is skeleton?
3. What parts of the human body do you know?
4. What is the main part of head?
5. What fingers does the hand consist of?

Вариант 5

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст, ответьте на вопросы. Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF CHILDHOOD

Infectious diseases are caused by pathogenic bacteria or other microorganisms that multiply in the body and have a harmful effect on it. These organisms (germs and viruses) are capable of producing poisonous substances, or toxins, that poison the body.

The chief source of infection is direct or indirect contact with the patient himself, the disease being communicated to others either before it has been recognized and the individual isolated, or transmitted after quarantine has been removed. According to the mode of infection contagious diseases may be classified as:

I. Infectious diseases in which the infecting organism penetrates through an abrasion or wound of the skin or mucous membranes. Such are, for example, pyogenic bacteria, causing septicemia, gonococcus infection, toxemia.

II. Infections caused by the pathogenic microorganisms through the respiratory tract are: a) diseases due to various types of streptococci: rheumatic fever, quinzy, scarlet fever; b) diseases due to filtrable viruses: measles, mumps, smallpox, chicken-pox, polio myelitis.

III. Infections, generally bacterial, disseminated principally by the intestinal discharges, such as typhoid fever, dysentery, cholera.

In order to identify the causative microorganism bacteriological studies are performed which help to detect such microorganisms by direct examination under the microscope of the patient's blood, urine, stools, sputum or of any pathological material withdrawn from the body. The examination of the exudate on the tonsils, for example, may reveal the presence of the diphtheria bacillus; examination of the sputum may show the tubercle bacillus.

The direct identification of the infecting agent being impossible, the serologic method is used. The latter depends upon the demonstration in the patient's serum of antibodies specific to the suspected disease. Special serologic tests have been devised for demonstrating the presence of these antibodies. Among these are hemagglutination (inhibition), complement fixation, antibody neutralizing, hemadsorption inhibition, and precipitation test. The method of immunofluorescence consisting of detecting specific antigens in the material studied by means of luminescent microscopy has proved of great diagnostic value.

Answer the questions:

1. What pathogenic agents can cause an infection?
2. What is the classification of contagious diseases based on?
3. What are the ways in which the infecting organism penetrates into the human body?
4. What methods are used to detect the causative microorganism?
5. What kinds of serologic tests are mentioned in the text?

II. Using the words given below fill in the gaps in the sentences:

1. Influenza is an
2. Influenza is
3. Children ... with influenza get treatment at home.
4. The ... agent penetrates through the skin.
5. You may ... the wound if you do not dress it.
6. Pneumonia is an acute ... disease.
7. This ... is transmitted through the air.

Infect, infectious, infection, infecting, infected.

Вариант 6

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст, ответьте на вопросы. Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл.

Case history

When a new patient is admitted to the hospital, his medical problems will be worked up by the hospital team and he will be kept in the hospital only as long as hospital care is required. The initial work up will consist of the following: the patient's medical history, a complete physical examination, documentation of this information in the patient's chart, an assessment of the patient's problems, and hospital orders.

The medical history: the history of the present illness (HPI) begins with a statement of the patient's age, race, sex, occupation and chief complaint. For the latter use patient own words. Find out and describe when the patient was last in his usual state of health. Then describe what complaints he developed thereafter. In this description include the location, the intensity, the quality, the duration, and radiation, and any frequency of these complaints. Determine what seemed to precede these complaints, what exacerbated them, and what alleviated them. Ask about any associated symptoms.

State whether the patient ever had similar symptoms before and what diagnosis was made at that time. Inquire about any contributory factors to the present problems. Ask about the family history as well as about environmental and social habits that might be of relevance to the chief complaint. Finally, find out why the patient came to see you today. Next, obtain and document the following systematic data:

1. Does the patient have any known allergies to drugs or possibly to other materials?
2. What are the patient's habits with regard to:
 - a) smoking,
 - b) alcohol,
 - c) drugs or substances that the patient may be addicted to?
3. Past medical history (PMH): find out about major acute and chronic illness that the patient has had, including operations, major injuries, childhood illnesses.
4. Family history (FHx): find out about any chronic illnesses of the immediate family, report the circumstances surrounding the death of an immediate family member.
5. Social history (SHx): determine the patient's marital status, the number of children, his education.

Having recorded all these data, you should proceed to physical examination. Inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation are the unalterable everyday applicable quartet. Whatever part of the patient you examine, whatever disease you suspect, these four motions must be done in that order. You look first then feel; when you have felt, you may tap, but not before; and last of all comes the stethoscope.

After physical examination the physician makes an initial diagnosis which must be confirmed by laboratory findings before a treatment is decided upon. The most common laboratory procedures are cardiography, X-ray and ultrasonic examination, biopsy and blood \$BI! testing. Cardiography - recording graphically the force and form of the heart beat. X-ray examination of

inner organs is performed with short rays of electromagnetic spectrum. The result of it is an X-ray film which shows the organ pathology.

Ultrasonic examination of inner organs is performed by means of mechanical vibrations of very high frequency. Biopsy - excision of tissue from a living body or microscopic examination to establish a diagnosis.

Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What does the initial work-up consist of?
2. What does the history of the present illness begin with?
3. What must the doctor know about the present complaints of the patient?
4. What patient's habits are to be included in his medical history?
5. What information is included in the past medical history? In the family history? In the social history?
6. What are the main methods of physical examination of the patient?
7. What is an initial diagnosis confirmed by?
8. What are the most common laboratory procedures?

Задание 2. Прочитайте текст, выполните задания после текста. Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл.

Прочитайте и переведите выдержку из истории болезни:

The patient was a 59-year-old man, head of a small engineering firm, who complained of central chest pain which occurred on exertion and was sometimes accompanied by sweating. He smoked 40 cigarettes a day. The pain had first appeared three months previously and was becoming increasingly frequent. He had noticed some weight gain recently (4 kg) and also complained that his hair had become very dull and lifeless. He felt the cold much more than he used to. He denied any palpitations or ankle edema.

Составьте диалог "doctor-patient" по этому тексту, используя выражения, приведённые ниже:

1. What's brought you along today?
2. What can I do for you?
3. What seems to be the problem?
4. How long have they been bothering you?
5. What part of your body is affected?
6. Where is it sore?
7. Can you describe the pain?

Соотнесите группы симптомов из левой колонки с названиями систем организма из правой:

Ask about any recent weight change, fever, night sweats, bleeding, lumps, Head syncope, dizziness, rashes, intolerance for heat or cold.

Any visual changes, loss of hearing, discharge from the ears or the sinuses, dental problems, sore throat or a hoarse voice

Respiratory system

Any lumps in the breast, pain, or discharge Gastrointestinal system

Any cough, sputum, shortness of breath, asthma, chest pain, red blood in the sputum, tuberculosis, chronic lung disease

Central nervous system

Any edema of the ankles, angina pectoris, paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea, Breast palpitations, dizziness, dyspnea on exertion, blood clots; any history of rheumatic fever, hypertension, or heart disease in the past.

Any heartburn or dyspepsia, nausea/vomiting/diarrhea/constipation, abdominal pain, appetite changes, food intolerance, jaundice and any known hepatitis pancreatitis, or peptic ulcer disease in the past.	Cardiovascular system
Any seizures, loss of consciousness, paralysis, numbness, tremor, and headaches	General
Check the patient's sleep, any anxiety, depressions fatigue, change of memory, and attempts of suicide	Psychology

В СИСТЕМЕ ОЦЕНКИ ИСПОЛЬЗУЮТСЯ СЛЕДУЮЩИЕ КРИТЕРИИ:

«Отлично» – за глубокое и полное овладение содержанием учебного материала, в котором обучающийся легко ориентируется, владение понятийным аппаратом, терминами, умение связывать теорию с практикой, решать практические задачи, высказывать и обосновывать свои суждения. Отличная отметка предполагает грамотное, логичное изложение ответа (как в устной, так и в письменной форме), качественное внешнее оформление;

«Хорошо» – если обучающийся полно освоил учебный материал, владеет понятийным аппаратом, ориентируется в изученном материале, осознанно применяет знания для решения практических задач, грамотно излагает ответ, но содержание и форма ответа имеют некоторые неточности;

«Удовлетворительно» – если обучающийся обнаруживает знание и понимание основных положений учебного материала, но излагает его неполно, непоследовательно, допускает неточности в определении понятий, в применении знаний для решения практических задач, не умеет доказательно обосновать свои суждения;

«Неудовлетворительно» – если обучающийся имеет разрозненные, бессистемные знания, не умеет выделять главное и второстепенное, допускает ошибки в определении понятий, искажает их смысл, беспорядочно и неуверенно излагает материал, не может применять знания для решения практических задач; за полное незнание и непонимание учебного материала или отказ отвечать.