

**Автономная некоммерческая профессиональная
образовательная организация
«Межрегиональный медицинский колледж»**

**Комплект контрольно – оценочных средств
по дисциплине**

**СГ.03 «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»
программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена (ППССЗ)
по специальности СПО**

31.02.07 Стоматологическое дело

на базе основного общего образования

(задания для текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации)

очная форма обучения

[Signature]

уемый УМО АНПОО
Н.
января 2025 года

«28» января 2025 года

СГ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

В рамках программы учебной дисциплины обучающимися осваиваются

умения и знания

Код ПК, ОК	Умения	Знания
ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Уметь: 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	Знать: 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

	письменную пополнять словарный запас	речь,
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Форма промежуточной аттестации: дифференцированный зачет.

Вопросы для устного контроля:

1. What does the skeleton consist of ?
2. How many bones are there in the skeleton of the adult?
3. What are the chief parts of the human body?
4. What parts does the head consist of ?
5. What are the main bones of the trunk?
6. What does the spine consist of ?
7. What is the vertebra formed of?
8. Where is the breastbone?
9. What are the main parts of the lower extremity?
10. What are the chief parts of the upper limb? What are the bones of the skeleton connected by ?
11. What are the muscles?
12. What contraction produces various movements?
13. What may the muscles be divided from?
14. What does the nervous system control?
15. What does the muscular tissue consist of?
16. For how many groups are all the muscles traditionally divided?
17. How sometimes are muscles called?
18. Who works at the hospital?
19. Who takes the temperature of the patients?
20. What do the nurses do?
21. Who retells the doctor about the condition of the patients?
22. When does the doctor prescribe some new medicine or injections?
23. How do you think, who must be very attentive in a patient's condition?
24. What is the polyclinic?
25. How do people receive medical assistance at the polyclinic?
26. What specialists work at the polyclinic?
27. Where do the doctors receive their patients?
28. What rooms are there at the polyclinic?
29. How does the patient make an appointment with a doctor?
30. How does the doctor perform a patient's physical examination?
31. Where does the doctor record all data of the examinations?
32. What does the doctor do in serious case?
33. What are the duties of nurses?

34. What do you usually do if you caught cold?
35. What does the doctor usually do before examining you?
36. How does he examine you?
37. What shall we do in case of sudden and severe illness or an accident?
38. What departments are there in the hospital?
39. Do you agree with the saying "Health is the greatest wealth"?
40. What symptoms can people have when they are ill?
41. How will the doctor examine his patient?
42. Where do people usually buy medicine?
43. What can happen if you don't follow the doctor's recommendations?
44. What is correct diagnosis based on?
45. What are the usual methods of patient's examination?
46. What does inquiry reveal?
47. What does inspection reveal?
48. What can be determined by palpation, auscultation and percussion?
49. How does the doctor take the patient's temperature, blood pressure?

Тестовые задания:

1. Which type of blood vessel has a 'pulse'?
a) Artery b) Vein c) Capillary
2. Which type of blood vessel has valves inside?
a) Artery **b) Vein** c) Capillary
3. Which type of blood vessel carries blood away from the heart?
a) Artery b) Vein c) Capillary
4. What sort of circulatory system is the human circulatory system?
a) An open circulatory system
b) A single circulatory system
c) A double circulatory system
- 5 From which chamber of the heart does blood leave to go to the lungs?
a) Right ventricle b) Right atrium **c) Left ventricle**
1. Which valve prevents blood flowing back into the left atrium from the left ventricle?
a) **The semi-lunar valve**
b) The bicuspid valve
c) The tricuspid valve
2. Which chamber produces the highest pressure in the blood?
a) Right atrium b) Left atrium **c) Left ventricle**
8. What effect does adrenaline have on the heart?
a) **It increases the heart rate only**
b) It increases the stroke volume only

- c) It increases the heart rate and stroke volume
1. Which of these is a common risk factor for heart disease?
 - a) Having low blood pressure
 - b) **Being overweight**
 - c) Exercising regularly
 2. In coronary heart disease, what are the fatty deposits on the walls of the arteries called?
 - a) **Plaques**
 - b) Platelets
 - c) Plasma
 3. How do you get tuberculosis?
 - A. Through the air
 - B. Through sexual contact
 - C. Through contaminated food
 - D. Through blood
 - E. A and C
 4. Who is at risk of developing tuberculosis in this country?
 - A. People taking certain medicines
 - B. Migrant farm workers
 - C. People with HIV
 - D. All of the above
 5. What makes TB hard to diagnose?
 - A. Symptoms aren't always obvious
 - B. Symptoms come and go
 - C. The disease may take years to become active
 - D. A and B
 6. What are the symptoms of active TB?
 - A. Weight loss
 - B. Night sweats
 - C. Loss of appetite
 - D. All of the above
 15. How is TB diagnosed?
 - A. Chest X-ray
 - B. Sample of sputum
 - C. Skin test
 - D. All of the above
 16. How is TB treated?
 - A. Antiviral medicines
 - B. Antibiotics
 - C. Surgery
 - D. Chemotherapy
 17. What is causing TB to become a serious public health problem?
 - A. The rise in number of people with HIV infection

- B. An increasing number of immigrants from areas of the world where TB is common
- C. An increasing number of homeless people
- D. More people failing to finish their TB treatment
- E. All of the above
18. Who in the U.S. should receive a vaccine for TB?
- A. Infants
- B. Teens
- C. Adults under age 65
- D. Adults over age 65
- E. None of the above
19. Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by a virus?
- A. True
- B. False
20. People who use drugs who are HIV negative are at increased risk of tuberculosis?
- A. True
- B. False
21. True or False: The appendix is found on the left lower side of the abdomen and is connected to the cecum of the large intestine.* a) True b) False
22. Which of these things is roughly the same size and shape as your appendix?
- a) A grape b) A grapefruit c) A finger
23. What's the job of your appendix?
- a) It stores enzymes you need to change sugar to energy.
- b) It helps clear toxins from your blood.
- c) Doctors don't know for sure.
24. When you have appendicitis, your appendix:
- a) Gets sore and swells
- b) Tears away from your intestine
- c) Starts to bleed
25. If your appendix is taken out:
- a) Your body won't digest fat as well.
- b) You'll need antibiotics often.
- c) You won't notice the difference.
26. Which makes you more likely to get appendicitis?
- a) You're often constipated
- b) You're between the ages of 10 and 30
- c) A family history of diabetes
27. Which of these is not linked to appendicitis?
- a) Binge-drinking alcohol

- b) A hard blow to your belly
 - c) Food that has parasites in it
28. When you have appendicitis, the pain sometimes moves from:
- a) Your navel to the right side of your belly
 - b) Your breastbone to the right side of your belly
 - c) Your shoulder blade to the right side of your belly
29. What's the best way to prevent appendicitis?
- a) Eat a high-fiber diet.
 - b) Exercise 30 minutes a day.
 - c) You can't prevent it.
30. Appendicitis is contagious (заразен).
- a) True
 - b) False
41. If you help a person who lost his consciousness:
- a) keep him quiet;
 - b) **give the person to breathe in ammonia water;**
 - c) take his temperature
42. In attacks of angina pectoris the patients suffer from ...
- a) pain in the chest and behind the breastbone;
 - b) **dry cough;**
 - c) loss of appetite
43. Perforating ulcers are characterized by...
- a) pain which is usually dull in character;
 - b) acute pain in the stomach;
 - c) **sharp pain in the substernal area radiating down the arm**
44. What is the first symptom of many infectious diseases?
- a) **high temperature;**
 - b) skin rash;
 - c) headache
45. What are the aids for poisoning?
- a) **give the person 4-8 glasses of water;**
 - b) lay the person down;
 - c) cover him warmly
46. The disease of the endocrine system caused by a large amount of sugar in the body is:
- a) measles
 - b) **diabetes**
 - c) pneumonia
47. If you help a person who has a sunstroke:
- a) **take the person into a cool place and put cold cloth on his head;**
 - b) cover him with blankets;
 - c) do not let the person move
48. If a person breaks his arm or leg he complains of:

a) pain in the place of the break;

b) bad toothache;

c) dry cough

49. Patients with hypertension complain of ...

a) headaches, nose bleedings, heartaches;

b) muscular pains;

c) stomachache

50. What appetite has the patient suffering from gastric carcinoma?

a) It is increased.

b) **It is reduced.**

Разноуровневые задания:

Упр. 1. Вставьте данные слова по смыслу вместо пропусков:

a) the ampules. b) on an empty stomach, c) clinics, d) doctor's consulting room, e) the mixture, f) treatment, g) ointment, h) ambulance, i) the reception office, j) laboratories.

1. In the polyclinics the patients' files are in the _____.
2. The doctor examines you and prescribes necessary
3. Take _____ with vitamin B.
4. Shake the bottle with _____ before use.
5. The doctor sees his patients in the _____.
6. The hospitals where medical students have their practice are called
7. In urgent cases the patient is taken to the hospital in an _____.
8. Don't take these pills _____.
9. Different analyses and tests are made in
10. Put some _____ on the place you feel pain.

Упр. 2. Переведите следующие слова и словосочетания:

Осмотр пациента, частота пульса, пальпировать лимфатические и слюнные железы, жалобы пациента, страдать от, цитологические исследования, тоны сердца, начало заболевания, рентгенологическое исследование, мазок, внутренние органы, внешний вид пациента, мокрота, причина смерти, перкуссия, определять, современные методы исследования.

Упр. 3. Выберите нужное слово или словосочетание для того, чтобы закончить предложение:

1. Inquiry reveals ... (past history, patient's appearance, family history). 2. Palpation reveals ... (edema, family history, growth). 3. Counting the pulse reveals ... (blood count, pulse rate, respiratory rate). 4. X-ray examination reveals ... (hypertension, bone lesions). 5. Inspection reveals ... (heart sounds, past history, appearance of the patient).

Упр. 4. Скажите верны или неверны следующие утверждения:

1. The brain is the organ of the central nervous system. 2. The brain is responsible for eating and drinking only. 3. Within the brain neurones are grouped together into many different structures. 4. Each group of neurones within the brain is involved in different functions of the organism. 5. The central nervous system works as a collection of different mechanisms. 6. Different parts of the brain work together to produce certain effects.

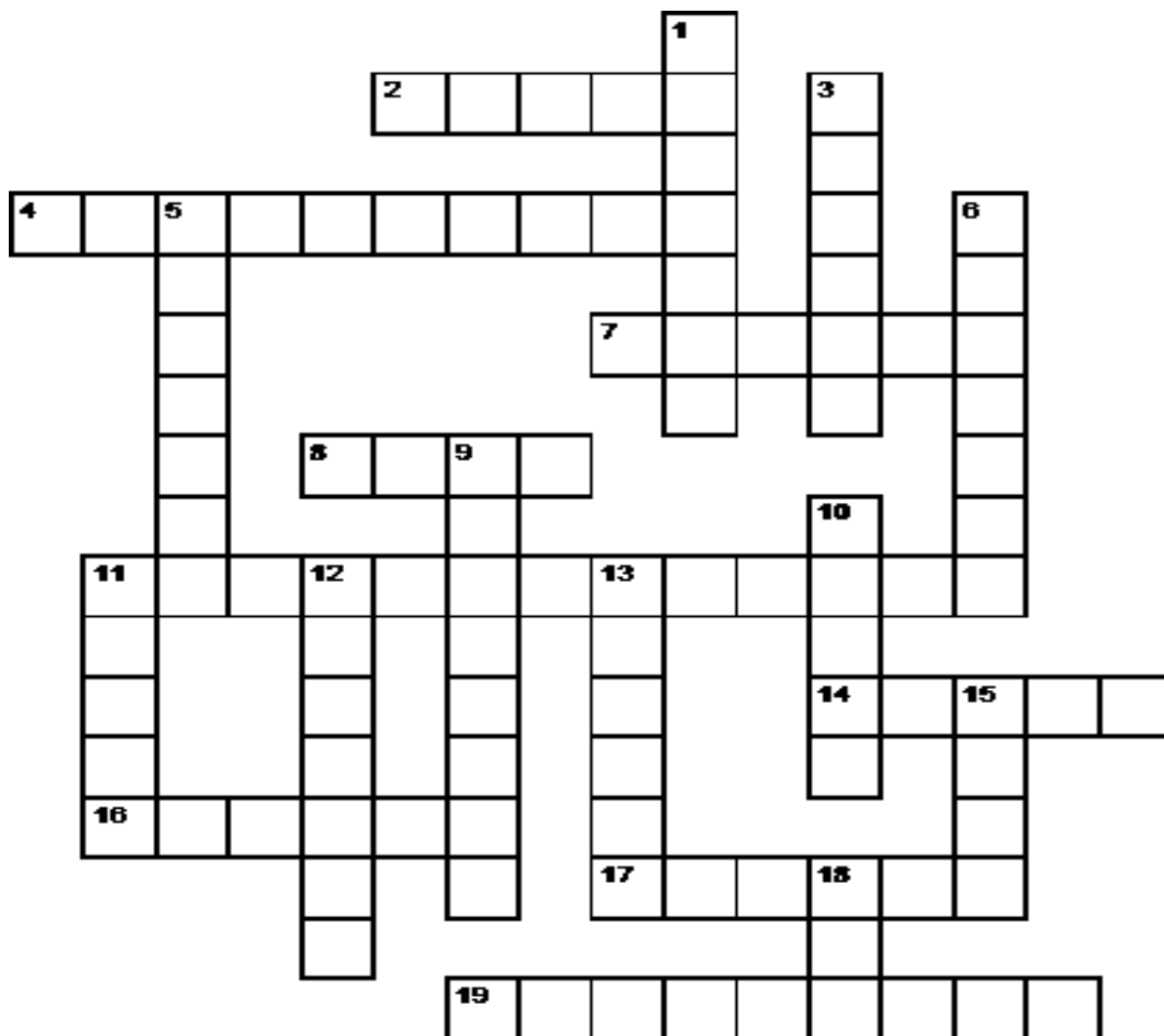
Упр. 5. Разгадайте кроссворд:

Across

- 2. One of two places where air enters your body.
- 4. When we exhale we breathe this plus carbon dioxide.
- 7. You do this when something irritates your nose.
- 8. You do this when you don't get enough oxygen to your blood.
- 11. A gas that you breathe out. It is a waste gas.
- 14. The place where oxygen enters the blood.
- 16. You do this when something irritates your diaphragm.
- 17. Breathe out.
- 19. Large muscle that controls the lungs.

Down

- 1. This prevents food from going down your lungs.
- 3. All animals need this gas to make energy from food.
- 5. Scientific name for the windpipe.
- 6. Inhale and exhale.
- 9. Common name for the trachea.
- 10. Fish have these instead of lungs.
- 11. You do this when something irritates your trachea or bronchi.
- 12. Two tubes that connect the trachea to the lungs.
- 13. Breathe in.
- 15. One of two places where air enters your body.
- 18. What we breathe.



Упр. 6. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами

Air, lungs, carbon dioxide, hiccup, mouth, oxygen, trachea, yawn, diaphragm, sneeze, inhale, respiratory, bronchi, water vapor, blood, exhale, cough, pharynx, nose

All animals need _____ to make energy from food. We get this oxygen from the _____ that we breathe. In order to get the oxygen into the blood where it can be transported to the rest of the body, the air travels through a system of organs called the _____ system.

When you _____, air enters the body through the _____ or the _____. From there it passes through the _____, which forces air into the _____ and food into the esophagus. The air travels down the trachea into two branching tubes called _____ and then on into the _____.

In the lungs oxygen from the air enters the _____. At the same time, the waste gas _____ leaves the blood and then leaves the body when you _____. Some _____ also leaves the

body when you exhale, which is why mirrors get foggy when you breathe on them. The _____ is the muscle that controls the lungs.

It is important to keep the respiratory system clear so oxygen can keep flowing into your body. If something gets in your nose and irritates it, you _____. If something gets in your trachea or bronchi and irritates it, you _____. If something irritates your diaphragm, you _____. Finally, if the brain thinks you are not getting enough oxygen, then it forces you to _____.

Упр. 7. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами

stomach	rectum	waste	chewed	food	energy	small
system	acid		liver	saliva	swallow	mouth
			absorbed	large	intestine	digestion
				tongue	liquids	pharynx
						esophagus

All animals need to eat _____ to get _____ to live. But in order to use this food, they have to break it down in a process called _____. And so, all animals have a group of connected organs called the digestive _____.

In humans, the process of digestion begins in the _____ where food is _____ into small pieces by the teeth. The _____ helps by moving these pieces around. These pieces are covered by _____, or spit. The saliva makes the food slippery so that it is easier to _____. It also helps to break down the food.

Once the food is swallowed, it passes through the _____, which is like a gate that sends food into the _____ and air into the lungs. The food travels down the esophagus and into the _____. Once in the stomach the food is mixed with _____ and crushed some more.

After spending some time in the stomach, the food is sent into the _____ where nutrients are _____. The _____ helps by producing some digestive juices called bile. Next, the remaining food goes into the _____ where the _____ are absorbed. The remaining food is called _____ and it is pushed into the _____ where it waits before leaving the body.

Упр. 8. Заполните таблицу.

The System of Organs	Components	Functions
Urinary System		
Reproductive System		

Упр. 9. Заполните пропуски: diphtheria, influenza, appendix, tuberculosis, pneumonia

- 1) _____ may seem like a common cold with a runny nose, sneezing and sore throat. But colds usually develop slowly, whereas the flu tends to come on suddenly.
- 2) _____ is an infection that inflames the air sacs in one or both lungs. The air sacs may fill with fluid or pus (purulent material), causing cough with phlegm or pus, fever, chills, and difficulty breathing.
- 3) _____ is a bacterial infection. It mainly affects the lungs, but it can affect any part of the body, including the tummy (abdomen), glands, bones and nervous system.
- 4) _____ is a serious bacterial infection that usually affects the mucous membranes of your nose and throat.
- 5) Before your _____ is taken out, you'll take antibiotics to fight infection. You'll usually get general anesthesia, meaning you'll be asleep for the procedure. The doctor removes it through a 4-inch-long cut or with a device called a laparoscope.

Упр. 10. Распределите данные слова и словосочетания по графам таблицы:

Emergency condition	Symptoms	First Aid

Упр. 11. Заполните пропуски в следующем тексте подходящими словами.

- a) Patients; b) Treatment; c) Examines; d) Chest; e) Depressed; f) Surgery;
g) Blood pressure; h) Prescribes; i) Disease; j) Chemist; k) Nurse;
l) Prescription;**

When people have some problems like being (1)_____ or having lost appetite, they go to see the doctor in his (2)_____. Every doctor has a (3)_____ to help him. When the doctor sees (4)_____ in his surgery, first he listens to their problems, then he (5)_____ them. He takes the patient's temperature, listens to his (6)_____, looks in his ears, eyes, takes his (7)_____. Then, if the (8)_____ isn't so serious, he (9)_____ some medicine. Later the patient will take the (10)_____ to the (11)_____. If something is seriously wrong with the patient, the doctor sends him to hospital for (12)_____.

Темы сообщений, рефератов:

- «Нервная система»,
- «Дыхательная система»,
- «Пищеварительная система»,
- «Мочевыделительная система»,
- «Половая система»

«Первая медицинская помощь при шоке»
«Оказание первой помощи при ушибах и переломах» «Кровотечение».
«Отравления»
«Первая помощь при укусах».
«Сестринские манипуляции».

**Перечень вопросов к промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине
(дифференцированному зачету)**

1. Спряжение глагола to be
2. Числительные. Количественные и порядковые числительные
3. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий
4. Образование Present Simple
5. Образование Present Continuous
6. Образование Present Perfect
7. Образование Present Perfect Continuous
8. Разница между Present Simple и Present Continuous
9. Разница между Present Perfect и Present Perfect Continuous
10. Образование Past Simple
11. Образование Past Continuous
12. Образование Past Perfect
13. Образование Past Perfect Continuous
14. Разница между Present Continuous и Past Continuous
15. Разница между Past Simple и Past Continuous
16. Образование Future Simple
17. Образование Future Continuous
18. Образование Future Perfect
19. Образование Future Perfect Continuous
20. Страдательный залог
21. Условные предложения I, II и III типов.
22. Модальные глаголы (can, could).
23. Модальные глаголы (may, might).
24. Модальный глагол must.
25. Модальные глаголы (should, shall).

Контрольные упражнения

Упр. 1. Раскройте скобки употребив глагол в Present Simple или Present Continuous:

1. He often (go) to the cinema.
2. They (watch) TV at the moment.
3. She (write) letters to her mother every week.
4. Nina usually (drive) to work.
5. Father (sit) on the sofa now.
6. Listen. The telephone (ring).
7. Tim (study) a new language every year.
8. We always (spend) the summer in York.
9. In summer we usually (go) to the seaside.
10. Look at Tom. He (ride) a horse.

Упр. 2. Выберите верный вариант глагола и переведите предложения.

1. I knew that my sister ... (have/has/had) a problem. 2. I know that my sister ... (have/has/had) a problem. 3. I knew that my sister ... (will have/would have/had) a problem soon. 4. He said he ... (lived/has lived/had lived) in Moscow since 2005. 5. She asks me if the flight ... (has been cancelled/had been cancelled/been cancelled). 6. She asked me if the flight ... (has been cancelled/had been cancelled/was cancelled). 7. Nobody knew what ... (will happen/would happen/happens) next. 8. Mike said that he ... (hasn't met/didn't meet/hadn't met) Helen since they parted.

Упр. 3. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в Past Simple или in the Present Perfect.

1. I (have, just) _____ a nice pot of coffee. Would you like a cup? 2. I (see, not) _____ Steve this morning yet. 3. Carol and I are old friends. I (know) _____ her since I (be) _____ a freshman in high school. 4. I (go) _____ to Paris in 2003 and 2006. 5. Don't throw the paper away because I (not to read) _____ it yet. 6. Is Jim going to eat lunch with us today? — No. He (eat) _____ (already). He (eat) _____ lunch an hour ago. 7. I (be) _____ never to Italy.

Упр. 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя необходимые по смыслу конструкции Future Simple or Continuous

1. Her daughter never _____ (trust) you. 2. Wait a minute; we _____ (have) tea and coffee soon. 3. At this time tomorrow students _____ (present) their reports. 4. My father _____ (wash) our car next Friday. 5. He says, he always _____ (love) us. 6. While her husband is watching a football match, she _____ (read) her favourite magazines. 7. They promise me that they _____ (call) me later. 8. Vlad _____ (rehearse) his performance still, when his parents return from the cinema. 9. Pamela _____ (shop) on Sunday morning. 10. Tomorrow we _____ (walk) in the park all day.

Упр. 5. Составьте предложения, используя the Future Perfect Tense.

1. Jim/to write/the report/by next Thursday. 2. We/to clean/ the house/by the time of your arrival tomorrow. 3. I/to prepare/ all the documents/by the beginning of the meeting tomorrow. 4. The film/to finish/by 7 o'clock tomorrow. 5. They/to decorate/the square/by the beginning of the demonstration/ next week. 6. The President/to finish/the press conference/by 3 o'clock tomorrow. 7. Diana/to design/your wedding dress/by next Friday. 8. I/to move/to a new house/by Christmas. 9. You/ to start/your own business/by the time you are twenty-seven. 10. My father/to repair/his car/by Thursday.

Упр. 6. Завершите условные предложения, определив их тип по форме глагола

в первой части предложений.

Например: *If the film is boring we ... (leave) at once. (Если фильм будет скучным, мы сразу же уйдем.) – If the film is boring we will leave at once.*

1. If the flight is delayed our guests ... (be) late.
2. We would have gone to the beach if the rain ... (stop).
3. They will miss the train if they ... (not run.)
4. If you had given her the letter she ... (tear) it to pieces.
5. If Jack moves too slowly he ... (not win) the game.
6. If I lost my job I ... (move) to the country.
7. She would invite our kids if they ... (behave) themselves.
8. If Tom were more careful he ... (not break) things.
9. If she had had a car she ... (drive) there.
10. You wouldn't have got wet if you ... (put on) your mackintosh.

Упр. 7. Выберите верный вариант модального глагола. Переведите предложения.

1. I am sorry, I ... (can't/might/should) have deleted the photos on the computer.
2. The camera isn't working. Oh, we ... (must/can/may) have broken it!
3. One million dollars? You ... (can't/must/may) be joking!
4. It is bitter. It ... (must/might/can't) be honey.
5. Where is your telephone? – It ... (must/can't/should) have fallen in the river.
6. He ... (can/might/can't) need our help.
7. Let's go and ask the children. They ... (may/should/must) know the answer.
8. This story ... (would/must/might) not be true.
9. We're going to Japan tomorrow. – Oh, you ... (can't/must/can) be excited!
10. Jack hasn't arrived yet. His train ... (could/can't/should) be late.

Упр. 8. Прочитайте ответ матери, у которой заболел ребенок, и придумайте вопрос, который задала бы ей медсестра:

Nurse: _____?

Mother: My son has a very high temperature.

N. _____?

M. Yes, he has a running nose and a dry cough too.

N. _____?

M. Yes, the light bothers him very much.

N. _____?

M. The rash appeared yesterday.

Перечень устных тем для дискуссий:

1. Основные системы человека: название, основные функции
2. Анатомия и физиология челюстно-лицевой системы
3. Слюна. Состав слюны. Слюнные железы
4. Анатомия и физиология скелетно-мышечной системы
5. Анатомия и физиология нервной системы
6. Анатомия и физиология пищеварительной системы

7. Названия специальностей медицинского стоматологического персонала и их обязанностей
8. Отделения стоматологической поликлиники и их функции.
9. Оказание первой помощи при ушибах и кровотечениях
10. Виды переломов. Оказание первой помощи.
13. Оказание первой помощи при отравлениях
14. Оказание первой помощи при шоке, обмороке
15. Симптомы заболеваний полости рта
16. Клинические проявления отдельных заболеваний полости рта
17. Заболевания органов дыхания
18. Основные детские заболевания
19. Сердечно-сосудистые заболевания
20. Заболевания пищеварительной системы
21. Признаки физической смерти человека
22. Питание. Основные нутриенты. Сбалансированное питание.
23. Витамины и минералы
24. Заболевания зубов, вызванные неправильным питанием
25. Соблюдение санитарных правил в работе фельдшера стоматологического
26. Виды лекарственных препаратов и основные лекарственные формы
27. Дозирование и введение лекарственных препаратов в стоматологии
28. Современная стоматология. Важнейшие открытия