

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

**Комплект контрольно – оценочных средств
по учебному предмету
УП.04 «Иностранный язык»
программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена (ПССЗ)
по специальности СПО
31.02.07 Стоматологическое дело
на базе основного общего образования**

(задания для текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации)

очная форма обучения

Одобрено:
на заседании ЦМК ОД цикла
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Председатель ЦМК ОД цикла
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УТВЕРЖДАЮ:

Заведующий УМО АНПО «ММК»

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Комплект КОС разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта по специальности 31.02.07 Стоматологическое дело базовой подготовки и рабочей программы учебного предмета УП.04 Иностранный язык.

Разработчик: Автономная некоммерческая профессиональная образовательная организация «Межрегиональный медицинский колледж».

1. Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств учебного предмета

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств (далее КОС) предназначен для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебного предмета УП.04 Иностранный язык программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена (далее ППССЗ) по специальности 31.02.07 Стоматологическое дело базовой подготовки.

Содержание программы учебного предмета «Иностранный язык» направлено на достижение следующих целей:

- понимание иностранного языка как средства межличностного и профессионального общения, инструмента познания, самообразования, социализации и самореализации в полиязычном и поликультурном мире;
- формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции в совокупности ее составляющих: речевой, языковой, социокультурной, компенсаторной и учебно-познавательной;
- развитие национального самосознания, общечеловеческих ценностей, стремления к лучшему пониманию культуры своего народа и народов стран изучаемого языка.

Особое значение учебный предмет имеет при формировании и развитии ОК и ПК.

ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам

ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации, и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности

ОК 04 Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде

ОК 05 Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста

ОК 09 Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках

ПК 2.4. Осуществлять своевременное и качественное ведение медицинской документации с учетом принципов информатизации здравоохранения

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения учебного предмета осуществляется преподавателем в процессе проведения практических занятий, устных и письменных опросов, тестирования, выполнения обучающимися индивидуальных заданий, а также во время проведения промежуточной аттестации по учебному предмету.

Код и наименование формируемых компетенций	Раздел/Тема	Тип оценочных мероприятий
ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации, и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде	Р 1 Тема 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8	Заполнение формы-резюме, Письма Презентация, Постер, Ролевые игры Заметки Тесты Устный опрос. Выполнение заданий дифференцированного зачета
ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации, и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном	Р 2 Тема 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 - п-о/с	Тесты Проект. Ролевые игры Круглый стол-дебаты “Доклад с презентацией Видеозапись выступления QUIZ: Frequently asked questions (FAQs) about VK/Telegram? Разработка плана продвижения колледжа Выполнение заданий дифференцированного зачета

языках		
ПК 2.4	Р 1 Тема 1.4, 1.5 Р 2 Тема 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4	Тесты Проект. Ролевые игры Круглый стол-дебаты “Доклад с презентацией Видеозапись выступления Письма Презентация, Постер, Ролевые игры Заметки

2. Оценка освоения учебного предмета

2.1. Контроль и оценка освоения учебного предмета по темам (разделам)

Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	ПК, ОК	Наименование темы	Уровень освоения темы	Наименование контрольно-оценочного средства	
				Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
З: 3,4,5,6 У: 1,2,3,4	ОК 01 ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09 ПК 2.4	Раздел 1. Иностранный язык для общих целей	2	Устный опрос тестирование	Дифференцированный зачет
З: 1,2,3 У: 1-4	ОК 01 ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09 ПК 2.4	Раздел 2. Иностранный язык для специальных целей в профессиональной деятельности фельдшера стоматологического	2	Устный опрос тестирование	Дифференцированный зачет

Формы промежуточной аттестации по учебному предмету

Учебный предмет	Формы промежуточной аттестации
Иностранный язык	Дифференцированный зачет

3. Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств текущего контроля

Перечень вопросов к устному опросу

Тема Роль англ.языка в современной медицине

Why do we study English?

Where can you use English?

What language do many people study?

Тема Повседневная жизнь семьи

Where are you from?

Where do you live?

What do you want to be in your future?

Where do you study?

What do you do every morning?

What subjects do you study?

How do you get to your college?

What do you do after classes?

Why do you study at your college?

What subjects do you study at the college?

What will you be in your future?

Тема Молодежь в современном обществе. Досуг молодежи: увлечения и интересы

How can you describe your town?

What is it important in our life?

Why is it well to have a good friend?

What positive features are important by person?

What do pupils think at school about?

What does the choice of profession depend on?

What qualities should you have?

What do you want from your life?

What different sciences do you know?

Тема Наша страна – Россия

Where is Russia situated?

What nature is there in Russia?

What mineral resources does Russia have?

What countries does Russia border?

Тема Фармакология

What is Pharmacology?

What do pharmacology involve?

What do pharmacologists study?

What does the study of drugs from plants include?

Тема Роль овощей и фруктов в питании

Why do we need vegetables and fruits?

What components do they have?

What are packed?

What variety of types and colors of vegetables and fruits are there?

Тема Витамины растительного происхождения

What is vitamin?

What compounds of vitamins do you know?

How many vitamins are there in our body?

What role do vitamins play?

What is folic acid?

What is Vitamin C?

Тема Вода, ее роль в жизнедеятельности организма

What is the water?

What formula of water do you know?

Why do we need the water?

How can you take the water?

Тема Потребность организма в микроэлементах

Why do we need minerals?
What two kinds of minerals are there?
What macrominerals are there?

Тема Роль микроэлементов в здоровом питании
What microminerals are there?
What do you know about Sodium?
What common deficiency disorders do you know?

Тема Здравоохранение в РФ
What is the characteristic feature of health care in Russia?
Why is much attention paid to the health education of the population?
What is primary medical care provided by?
Is ambulance service free of charge in our country?
What are specialized hospitals for?

Тема Здравоохранение в Великобритании
Where does the NHS provide free medical care in Great Britain?
How do doctors help foreign visitors and citizens of the country?
What do the general practitioner services include?
Is GP's role important in GB? Why?
Why was it necessary to build new and big hospitals in Great Britain?
Health centers provide all special diagnostic and therapeutic services family doctors may need, don't they?
Can a patient come to the center without appointment?
Should doctors do their best to help patients as much as possible?

Тема Здравоохранение в США
What kinds of hospitals are there in the USA?
What duties does a private doctor have?
Who works at the American hospitals?
Do social services help people at the hospitals?
Do nurses work in close contact with patients?
What are the departments of hospitals?
Is the cost of medical care high in the USA?

Are there people who can't pay for medical care?
What are Medicaid and Medicare?
What are the main problems of medical science in the USA?

Тема Поликлиника

What does the state establish?
Where does a person go, when he feels poor?
Who works at the local polyclinic?
What helps to make a correct diagnosis to a physician?

Тема Больница

What is a hospital?
What is the best-known type of hospital?
What departments does hospital have?
What is a teaching hospital?

Тема Скорая помощь

Why do we need an ambulance?
What does the term include?
What ambulance transport do you know?

Тема Аптека

What is pharmacy?
Who works at a chemist's?
What types of pharmacy do you know?
Where can we buy medicines by prescription?

Тема Лекарства

Why do we use medication?
What is a drug?
Who keeps a list of essential medicines?
What are the major categories of drug administration?
What dosage forms do you know?

Тема Розничная аптека

Where are community pharmacies situated?

Who is community pharmacist?

What do they supply?

Тема Основные лекарственные формы

What is dosage form?

What dosage forms do you know?

What is ROA?

Тема Жидкие, твердые, мягкие лекарственные формы

How can you use these dosage forms?

What is the dosage form for the drug to be administered under the skin?

What do you mean by optic dosage form?

Тема Гиппократ - отец медицины

Who was Hippocrates?

What do all doctors take?

Who described many diseases?

What did Hippocrates do?

Тема И.И. Мечников, И.П.Павлов

Who is E.Metchnikoff?

What did he discover?

Who was Ivan Pavlov

What are phagocytes?

Тема Р.Кох, А.Флеминг, Л.Пастер

Who was R.Koch?

Why is he known?

Who was A.Fleming?_

Why is L.Pasteur famous?

Тема С.П.Боткин

Who was S.Botkin?
What did he open?
What did he suggest?

Тема Пирогов-человек, который открыл хлороформ
Who was N,Pirogov?
What did he used?
What part of anatomy did he work?
What Pirogov's other achievements do you know?

Тема Первая частная аптека в России
When was the first pharmacies appeared in Russia?
What was established in 1699?
What did Peter I grant?
Who opened the first private pharmacy?

Критерии оценивания тестирования:

92-80 правильных ответов - оценка "5"
79-65 правильных ответов - оценка "4"
64-55 правильных ответов - оценка "3"
менее 55 - оценка "2"

Тест 1

Выберите единственный вариант ответа

1.Выберите правильный вариант множественного числа

a) child b) childs b) children c) childrens

2. Подберите нужное местоимение

I know there is in that box.

a) some b) something c) anything

3. Выберите правильный вариант употребления притяжательного падежа

Can I take my _____ watch, please.

a) fathers b) father's c) fathers'

4. Выберите правильный вариант, чтобы закончить предложение

The symbol of the USA is a _____ .

- a) red rose b) maple leaf c) bald eagle

Вопросы с несколькими вариантами ответов

5. Вставьте нужные формы глаголов в предложения

- 1) you like to go for a drive this weekend?
- 2) You a dictionary to translate this text into Russian.
- 3) If you have a toothache you go to the dentist at once.
- 4) He ... at school yesterday.
- 5) We .. a dictation at the lesson tomorrow.
- 6) I English words at this moment.
- 7) He usually ... detective films in the evening. 8) This computer ...very often, use another one.
- 9) This poem by Pushkin many years ago.
 - a)was
 - b)should
 - c)will write
 - d)was written
 - e)need
 - f)is used
 - g)am learning
 - h)would
 - i)watches

6. Выберите нужное сопутствующее слово, чтобы закончить предложение

- 1) We have done this work, you may check it.
- 2) I saw this man two days
- 3) They wrote a dictation at the English lesson ..
 - a)yesterday
 - b)already
 - c)ago

7. Соедините названия англоязычных стран с их столицами:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1) The USA | a) London |
| 2) Great Britain | b) Canberra |
| 3) Australia | c) Washington, D.C. |

8. Прочитайте текст и затем выполните задания на понимание прочитанного:

The first stamp in the world was an English stamp. It was made in 1840 to pay the postage on letters going to different parts of the country. Stamps are always interesting because they have pictures on them of the countries they came from; pictures of animals and birds living in jungles or on far-away islands; and pictures showing people dressed in their national costumes. A stamp collection is not only a good textbook of history and geography. It is also a source of information on many other subjects. Sometimes there are mistakes on stamps. For example, the St. Kitts and Nevis stamp, issued in 1903, showed Christopher Columbus looking through a telescope, an instrument which was unknown in his day. On a German stamp, issued in 1956 in commemoration of the composer Schumann, the music printed on the stamp was not written by Schumann. The people knowing music well saw this mistake at once.

Задание

Определите, верны ли следующие предложения. Выберите T, если утверждение верно и F, если неверно:

- 1) The first stamp in the world was made in the USA. T\ F
- 2) The first stamp appeared in the 19-century. T\ F
- 3) A telescope was already known in the time of Columbus. T\ F
- 4) In 1956 a stamp in commemoration of Shubert was made. T\ F

9. Составьте предложения:

- 1) do the shopping/I/every Saturday/at the market
- 2) has/he/already/this work/done

10. Образуйте необходимую по смыслу часть речи от глагола, данного в скобках:

We can find all the necessary _____ in the Internet. (inform)
I have recently read a very book about adventures. (interest)

11. Задайте разделительный вопрос к данным предложениям:

- 1) You are going to pass examination in History, ... ?
- 2) My little sister is playing with her doll now, ..?

12. Закончите предложение, употребив инфинитив или герундий:

They always enjoy _____ interesting programmes on TV. (watch)
I wonder if this movie is worth .. (see).

Тест 2

1. Напишите данные существительные во множественном числе

Place
Library
Language
Bus
Box
Key
House
Dress
Roof
Clock
Country
Life
Factory
Man
Woman
Tooth
Foot
Child
Mouse
Advice
Money
Hair
Fish
Glass

2. Вставьте пропущенное слово

Tomorrow...Friday.

- A) was
- B) will be

- C) is
- D) are

3. Вставьте местоимения: “I”, “you”, “he”, “she”, “it”, “they”.
- 1. Greg 7. car 13. dog
 - 2. you and I 8. Eva and I 14. hat
 - 3. cat..... 9. John..... 15. David
 - 4. man 10. John and Charlie 16. Joanna
 - 5. Steve and I..... 11. Father and I 17. books
 - 6. policeman..... 12. skirt 18. tooth

4. Заполните пропуски подходящим глаголом (to be и to have)
- 1) Everybody likes Tom. He got a lot of friends.
 - 2) I can’t open the door. I...(not) got a key.
 - 3) I...(not) very happy today.
 - 4) It...10 o’clock. You...late again.
 - 5) It’s a nice town. It.....got a very nice shopping centre.
 - 6) Mr and Mrs Johnsongot two children, a boy and a girl.
 - 7) My bed...very comfortable.
 - 8) Sarah ...(not) got a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.
 - 9) The houses in this street...very old.
 - 10) They like animals. They...got three dogs and two cats.
 - 11) What colour...his eyes? They...blue.

5. Подчеркните лишнее слово
- 1. crooked, straight, almond-shaped, long NOSE
 - 2. bright, blonde, green, dark EYES
 - 3. well-built, spiky, curly, wavy, short HAIR
 - 4. round, shoulder-length, oval, pretty FACE

6. Соотнесите английские выражения с русскими
- stuffed with events
 - life of famous people
 - adventures in the space

be kind and patient
keep you in suspense
fights of different types
full of special effects
a mysterious plot

а)загадочный сюжет
б)драки различного вида
в)жизнь знаменитых людей
г)быть добрым и терпеливым
д)наполненный событиями
е)приключения в космосе
ж))наполнен спецэффектами
з)держать в напряжении

7.Соотнесите английские предлоги с русскими

in the middle of
under
in the corner
next to
between
in front of

между
в середине
ниже
под
спереди
в углу
рядом с

8.Отметьте существительные в единственном числе

a)foot, b)children, c)roofs, d)news, e)boxes, f)trousers, g)postmen h)businesswoman, i)money, j)mouse

9.Поставьте следующие слова в правильном порядке так, чтобы получилось предложение

a)place b)there c)like d)is no e)home

10.Запишите слова и выражения в нужные колонки

TV set, free-time, different subjects, chest of drawers, to have some rest, to pass exam, cosy kitchen, beautiful wallpaper, a first-year student, armchair, many-stored building ,to be busy, modern conveniences, to take a cool shower.

1. Контрольная работа

Контрольная работа №1

Вариант 1

Ех. 1. Переведите на английский язык:

обычно, часто, редко, всегда, время от времени, давно, в тот день, вчера, в прошлую пятницу, на прошлой неделе, в прошлом месяце, завтра, скоро, через неделю, на следующей неделе, в ближайшем будущем.

Ех. 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Present Simple или Present Continuous.

1. He (to work) in the city centre.
2. I (to write) an essay now.
3. You (to go) to school on Sundays?
4. We (not to dance) every day.
5. They (to play) in the hall now?
6. Where he (to live)? – He (to live) in a village.
7. He (to sleep) now?
8. They (to read) many books.
9. The children (to eat) cakes now.
10. He (to help) his mother every day.
11. You (to play) the piano well?

Ех. 3. Вставьте глагол to be в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. The students ... in the Russian Museum.

2. Last month they ... in the Hermitage. There ... an interesting exhibition there.
3. In two weeks they ... in the Tretyakov Art Gallery. They ... lucky.
4. My father ... a teacher.
5. He ... a pupil twenty years ago.
6. I ... a doctor when I grow up.
7. My sister ... not ... at home tomorrow.
8. She ... at school tomorrow.
9. ...you ... at home tomorrow?
10. ... your father at work yesterday?
11. My sister ... ill last week.
12. She ... not ill now.

Ex. 4. Поставьте предложение в отрицательную форму и задайте 5 типов вопросов.

She is at school every day.

He reads many books on Mondays.

Вариант 2

Ex. 1. Переведите на английский язык:

Регулярно, как правило, очень редко, иногда, каждый день, каждую неделю, каждый месяц, 5 лет назад, на днях, позавчера, на прошлой неделе, в прошлом месяце, послезавтра, скоро, через месяц, в следующем месяце, в ближайшем будущем.

Ex. 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме 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.
11. Look! Michael (to dance) now.

Ex. 3. Вставьте глагол to be в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. My sister ... ill last week.
2. She ... not ill now.
3. Yesterday we ... at the theatre.
4. Where ... your mother now? — She ... in the kitchen.
5. Where ... you yesterday? — I ... at the cinema.
6. When I come home tomorrow, all my family ... at home.
7. ... your little sister in bed now? — Yes, she
8. ... you ... at school tomorrow? — Yes, I
9. When my granny ... young, she ... an actress.
10. My friend ... in Moscow now.
11. He ... in St Petersburg tomorrow.
12. Where ... your books now? — They ... in my bag.

Ex. 4. Поставьте предложение в отрицательную форму и задайте 6 типов вопросов.

We were at the cinema yesterday.

She writes letters to her mother every week.

Контрольная работа №2

Вариант 1

Ex. 1. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень следующих прилагательных.

Small, long, strong, thick, short, clever, tall, cold, silly, great, red, black, green, beautiful, interesting.

Ex. 2. Переведите на английский язык.

Старый, старше, самый старый, самый старший, мой старший брат, мой старый друг, дальше, самый дальний, самый длинный, короче, счастливый, счастливее.

Ex. 3. Вставьте as ... as, so ... as или than.

1. Mike is ... tall ... Pete. 2. Kate is not ... nice ... Ann. 3. My room is ... light ... this one. 4. The house I live in is ... old ... the one my sister lives in. 5. Sergei is ... old ... Michael. 6. Nevsky Prospect is more beautiful ... our street. 7. My composition is not ... long ... yours. 8. She is ... young ... Tom's brother.

Ех. 4. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужном времени и в нужной форме.

1. It sometimes (snows/is snowing) here in April. 2. It (snows/is snowing) now. 3. Every morning mother (cooks/is cooking) breakfast for us. 4. It is 8 o'clock now. Mother (cooks/ is cooking) breakfast. 5. Every day father (leaves/is leaving) the house at half past eight. 6. Now it is half past eight. Father (leaves/is leaving) the house. 7. We often (watch/are watching) TV. 8. Look at Mike. He (does/is doing) his lessons.

Ех. 5. Переведите на английский язык.

голова	рот	бедро	локоть
туловище	десна	колени	запястье
наружное ухо	язык	голень	кисть руки
среднее ухо	нёбо	лодыжка	большой палец
			руки

Вариант 2

Ех. 1. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень следующих прилагательных.

Wide, thin, fat, nice, weak, warm, merry, dirty, high, heavy, deep, dry, clean, brave, wonderful, talented.

Ех. 2. Переведите на английский язык.

Самый счастливый, самый лучший, самый черный, длиннее, хуже, лучше, теплее, ее лучший друг, ее младший сын, его старший сын.

Ех. 3. Вставьте as ... as, so ... as или than.

1. She is ... young ... Tom's brother. 2. This woman is ... good ... that one. 3. Exercise No.2 is easier ... Exercise No.3. 4. Nick's English is not ... good ... his friend's. 5. This woman is ... young ... that one. 6. Kate is ... lazy ... her brother. 7. The new cinema in our district is much bigger ... the old one. 8. This child is not ... small ... that one.

Ех. 4. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужном времени и в нужной форме.

1. Now we (sit/ are sitting) in armchairs and (watch/are watching) TV. 2. Sometimes Mike (does/is doing) his lessons in the evening. 3. Look at Mike. He (does/is doing) his lessons. 4. It often (rains/is raining) in September. 5. It (rains/is raining) now. 6. Every day the family (has/is having) tea at 5 o'clock. 7. It is 5 o'clock now. The family (has/is having) tea. 8. We often (watch/are watching) TV.

Ех. 5. Переведите на английский язык.

конечности	лоб	мышцы	грудь
череп	щёки	верхняя часть	живот
мозг	подбородок	руки	кости
внутреннее ухо	шея	предплечье	травма

Контрольная работа №3
Вариант 1

Ех. 1. Переведите на английский язык:

обычно, часто, редко, всегда, время от времени, давно, в тот день, вчера, в прошлую пятницу, на прошлой неделе, в прошлом месяце, завтра, скоро, через неделю, на следующей неделе, в ближайшем будущем.

Ех. 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Present Simple или Present Continuous.

2. He (to work) in the city centre.
2. I (to write) an essay now.
3. You (to go) to school on Sundays?
4. We (not to dance) every day.
5. They (to play) in the hall now?
6. Where he (to live)? – He (to live) in a village.
7. He (to sleep) now?
8. They (to read) many books.
9. The children (to eat) cakes now.
10. He (to help) his mother every day.
11. You (to play) the piano well?

Ех. 3. Вставьте глагол to be в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. The students ... in the Russian Museum.
2. Last month they ... in the Hermitage. There ... an interesting exhibition there.
3. In two weeks they ... in the Tretyakov Art Gallery. They ... lucky.
4. My father ... a teacher.
5. He ... a pupil twenty years ago.
6. I ... a doctor when I grow up.
7. My sister ... not ... at home tomorrow.
8. She ... at school tomorrow.
9. ...you ... at home tomorrow?
10. ... your father at work yesterday?
11. My sister ... ill last week.

12. She ... not ill now.

Ех. 4. Вставьте much или many.

1. Do you drink _____ coffee?
2. I like reading. I read _____.
3. We have _____ lessons of English this year.
4. I like this new teacher very _____.
5. I can't remember _____ from this text.
6. Do you learn _____ new English words every day?
7. We haven't got _____ bread.
8. There isn't _____ salad in the fridge.
9. She hasn't got _____ cassettes.
10. I can't spend _____ money on toys.

Ех. 5. Поставьте предложение в отрицательную форму и задайте 5 типов вопросов.

She is at school every day.

He reads many books on Mondays.

Вариант 2

Ех. 1. Переведите на английский язык:

Регулярно, как правило, очень редко, иногда, каждый день, каждую неделю, каждый месяц, 5 лет назад, на днях, позавчера, на прошлой неделе, в прошлом месяце, послезавтра, скоро, через месяц, в следующем месяце, в ближайшем будущем.

Ех. 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме 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.
11. Look! Michael (to dance) now.

Ex. 3. Вставьте глагол to be в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. My sister ... ill last week.
2. She ... not ill now.
3. Yesterday we ... at the theatre.
4. Where ... your mother now? — She ... in the kitchen.
5. Where ... you yesterday? — I ... at the cinema.
6. When I come home tomorrow, all my family ... at home.
7. ... your little sister in bed now? — Yes, she
8. ... you ... at school tomorrow? — Yes, I
9. When my granny ... young, she ... an actress.
10. My friend ... in Moscow now.
11. He ... in St Petersburg tomorrow.
12. Where ... your books now? — They ... in my bag.

Ex. 4. Вставьте much или many.

1. Is there _____ tea in the cup? No, not _____
2. Are there _____ eggs in the fridge? Yes, there are _____ eggs.
3. Is there _____ milk in the bottle? Yes, there is _____ milk.
4. Are there _____ lemons in the box? No, not _____
5. There are _____ apples on the table.
6. There _____ many sandwiches in the fridge.
7. Is there _____ coffee in the cup?
8. There is _____ jam on the plate.
9. There are _____ bananas in the bag.
10. Is there _____ bread on the table?

Ex. 5. Поставьте предложение в отрицательную форму и задайте 5 типов вопросов.

We were at the cinema yesterday.

She writes letters to her mother every week.

4. Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств для промежуточной аттестации

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Билет 1

1. Расскажите о спряжении глагола TO be во всех временах. Какие показатели времени вы знаете. В каких случаях используются формы TO be?
2. Выполните грамматическое задание.
3. Переведите отрывок из текста, ответьте на вопросы, выполните задания к тексту.
4. Give a short information about English language. Why is it important to know foreign languages nowadays? What language do you study? What do you do to improve your language?

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Билет 2

1. Расскажите о случаях и особенностях употребления конструкции There is, there are. Образование утверждений и отрицаний. Предлоги места.
2. Выполните грамматическое задание.
3. Переведите отрывок из текста, ответьте на вопросы, выполните задания к тексту.
4. Give a short information about Russian Holidays. What holidays do you know? What are your favourite holidays and why? How do you usually celebrate them?

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Билет 3

1. Расскажите о правилах образования множественного числа существительных, с какими существительными можно образовывать и какие исключения вы знаете.
2. Выполните грамматическое задание.
3. Переведите отрывок из текста, ответьте на вопросы, выполните задания к тексту.
4. Give a short information about books. What is your favourite book and writer? Is reading important nowadays? What type of books do you usually read, e-books or paper books? Why?

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Билет 4

1. Расскажите о правилах выражения количества.
2. Выполните грамматическое задание.
3. Переведите отрывок из текста, ответьте на вопросы, выполните задания к тексту.
4. Give a short information about shops and shopping. What shops do you usually attend? Who usually does shopping in your family? What do you usually buy? What is your favourite place for shopping and why?

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Билет 5

1. Расскажите о разнице между исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми существительными, что к ним относится и какие существуют особенности при их согласовании с глаголом.
2. Выполните грамматическое задание.
3. Переведите отрывок из текста, ответьте на вопросы, выполните задания к тексту.
4. Give a short information about seasons and weather. How many seasons do you know? What are their pluses and minuses? What can we do during each season? What is your favourite season and why?

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Билет 6

1. Расскажите о том, как правильно сказать время на английском языке.
2. Выполните грамматическое задание.
3. Переведите отрывок из текста, ответьте на вопросы, выполните задания к тексту.
4. Give a short information about the USA. Where is it situated? How many states does the US consist of? What is the capital of it? What do you know about their political system? What do you know about the main symbols of the US?

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Билет 7

1. Расскажите об образовании степеней сравнения прилагательных, особенностях, исключениях и описательно-сравнительных конструкциях.
2. Выполните грамматическое задание.
3. Переведите отрывок из текста, ответьте на вопросы, выполните задания к тексту.
4. Give a short information about British government. Who is the head of UK and what is her real role? Who the real power belongs to? What does the British parliament consist of? What are their duties? What is the difference between them?

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Билет 8

1. Расскажите о притяжательном падеже английского языка. В каких случаях он используется, как образуется и какие есть особенности.
2. Выполните грамматическое задание.
3. Переведите отрывок из текста, ответьте на вопросы, выполните задания к тексту.
4. Give a short information about the UK. What is the official name of Great Britain? What is the capital of it? What do you know about the flag of the UK? What does it consist from? What is the symbol and saint patron of it?

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Билет 9

1. Расскажите о неопределенно-личных местоимениях some-апу и их производных. Случаи употребления и правила образования.
2. Выполните грамматическое задание.
3. Переведите отрывок из текста, ответьте на вопросы, выполните задания к тексту.
4. Give a short information about English parts. Named their names. What are their symbols and patrons? Give a short information about each one. What are their capitals?

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Билет 10

1. Расскажите о Have got - Has got. Случаи употребления, особенности перевода, правила образования.
2. Выполните грамматическое задание.
3. Переведите отрывок из текста, ответьте на вопросы, выполните задания к тексту.
4. Give a short information about your flat or house. What place do you live in? How many rooms are there and what their names? What is your favourite room and why? What do you usually do in it? Who cleans your room?

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Билет 11

1. Расскажите о правилах образования Present Continuous. Показатели времени, случаи употребления и способы образования.
2. Выполните грамматическое задание.
3. Переведите отрывок из текста, ответьте на вопросы, выполните задания к тексту.
4. Give a short information about your spare time. What is your favourite day of the week? How do you usually spend your spare time? Who usually spends it with you? How often do you go to the theatres or museums, why?

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Билет 12

1. Расскажите о правилах образования Present Simple. Показатели времени, случаи употребления и способы образования.
2. Выполните грамматическое задание.
3. Переведите отрывок из текста, ответьте на вопросы, выполните задания к тексту.
4. Give a short information about Russia. What is the capital of it? What are the symbols of Russia? What places of interest would you recommended to visit. What traditions does this country have?

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Билет 13

1. Расскажите о разнице в употреблении Present Simple и Present Continuous.
2. Выполните грамматическое задание.
3. Переведите отрывок из текста, ответьте на вопросы, выполните задания к тексту.
4. Give a short information about your food. What do you usually have for breakfast, lunch or supper?

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Билет 14

1. Расскажите о глаголах с двойным значением. Разница значений в зависимости от Simple или Continuous.
2. Выполните грамматическое задание.
3. Переведите отрывок из текста, ответьте на вопросы, выполните задания к тексту.
4. Give a short information about travelling. Why travelling is so popular nowadays? Do you like travelling and why? What can you see during the travelling? What places have you visited recently? Who usually goes with you?

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Билет 15

1. Расскажите о правилах образования Past Simple. Показатели времени, случаи употребления и способы образования.
2. Выполните грамматическое задание.
3. Переведите отрывок из текста, ответьте на вопросы, выполните задания к тексту.
4. Give a short information about means of travelling. What means of travelling do you know? What is the fastest or slowest means? What is the most dangerous or safest and why?

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Билет 16

1. Расскажите о правилах образования Past Continuous. Показатели времени, случаи употребления и способы образования.

2. Выполните грамматическое задание.
3. Переведите отрывок из текста, ответьте на вопросы, выполните задания к тексту.
4. Give a short information about sport. Do you go in for sport? What kind is it? How often do you go for it? How do you think, is it important to go in for sport and why?

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Билет 17

1. Расскажите о правилах употребления предлогов времени in-on-at
2. Выполните грамматическое задание.
3. Переведите отрывок из текста, ответьте на вопросы, выполните задания к тексту.
4. Give a short information about Ecological problems. What ecological problems do we have nowadays? What are their reasons? What can we do to protect the environment? What do you do for it?

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Билет 18

1. Расскажите о правилах образования Future Simple. Показатели времени, случаи употребления и способы образования.
2. Выполните грамматическое задание.
3. Переведите отрывок из текста, ответьте на вопросы, выполните задания к тексту.
4. Give a short information about family relationship? How do you get on with your family? Have you got any misunderstanding and why? How do parents support to you? Do you share some secrets with them? Why?

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Билет 19

1. Расскажите о способах и случаях выражения будущего времени.
2. Выполните грамматическое задание.
3. Переведите отрывок из текста, ответьте на вопросы, выполните задания к тексту.
4. Give a short information about your college. Where do you study? Is it far from your home? What year are you in? What is your future profession? What are you favourite subjects? Do you like your studying, why? What are your future plans?

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Билет 20

1. Расскажите о правилах образования Present Perfect. Показатели времени, случаи употребления и способы образования.
2. Выполните грамматическое задание.
3. Переведите отрывок из текста, ответьте на вопросы, выполните задания к тексту.
4. Give a short information about Olympic games. Where and when did they take place at first? Who was the first competitors and why? What kind of Olympic games do you know? When were Olympic games in Russia?

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Билет 21

1. Расскажите о типах вопросительных предложений в английском языке. Способы и правила образования.
2. Выполните грамматическое задание.
3. Переведите отрывок из текста, ответьте на вопросы, выполните задания к тексту.
4. Give a short information about your family. What are your parents' names? How old are they? What do they do? Have you got any brothers or sisters. How do you usually spend your time with your family?

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Билет 22

1. Расскажите о строении английского предложения. Какие главные отличия существуют между английским и русским предложением.
2. Выполните грамматическое задание.
3. Переведите отрывок из текста, ответьте на вопросы, выполните задания к тексту.
4. Give a short information about English language. Why is it important to know foreign languages nowadays? What language do you study? What do you do to improve your language?

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Билет 23

1. Расскажите о правилах образования Present Simple. Показатели времени, случаи

употребления и способы образования.

2. Выполните грамматическое задание.

3. Переведите отрывок из текста, ответьте на вопросы, выполните задания к тексту.

4. Give a short information about Russia. What is the capital of it? What are the symbols of Russia? What places of interest would you recommended to visit. What traditions does this country have?

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Билет 24

1. Расскажите о строении английского предложения. Какие главные отличия существуют между английским и русским предложением.

2. Выполните грамматическое задание.

3. Переведите отрывок из текста, ответьте на вопросы, выполните задания к тексту.

4. Give a short information about English language. Why is it important to know foreign languages nowadays? What language do you study? What do you do to improve your language?

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Билет 25

1. Расскажите о правилах образования Past Continuous. Показатели времени, случаи употребления и способы образования.

2. Выполните грамматическое задание.

3. Переведите отрывок из текста, ответьте на вопросы, выполните задания к тексту.

4. Give a short information about English language. Why is it important to know foreign languages nowadays? What language do you study? What do you do to improve your language?

**Тексты к дифференцированному зачету
по учебному предмету «Иностранный (английский) язык»
для проведения промежуточной аттестации**

Text 1

HEALTH CARE IN RUSSIA.

The characteristic feature of health care in Russia is the attention paid to the prophylaxis. One of the main tasks is the fight against various diseases is the early detection of the first signs of the diseases. That's why much attention is paid to the health education of the population.

The primary medical care is provided by polyclinics. Modern polyclinics are large, they have their own laboratories and X-ray, physiotherapy (medical treatment), surgical and dental

departments. There are polyclinics for adult patients and for children. Out-patients are seen at the polyclinics by district doctors.

The emergency ambulance service operates day and night and is free of charge. A person has to dial 03 for a doctor to come.

Specialized hospitals in big cities are for the treatment of particular diseases –infectious diseases and mental impairments, cancer, eye diseases and others. Nowadays there are a number of private diagnostic and consultation centers, general hospitals specialized clinics in Russia. Medical and health care is provided with compulsory and voluntary medical insurance programs set up by the State via [vaɪə] private insurance companies.

Words:

1. health care-здравоохранение
2. district doctor-участковый врач
3. emergency ambulance service –скорая (неотложная) помощь
4. primary medical care- первичная медицинская помощь
5. to be equipped with- быть оборудованным чем-либо
6. qualitative-качественный
7. mental impairment [im'preəmənt]-умственное расстройство
8. medical insurance - медицинское страхование

Ex.1 Find English equivalents. Найдите английские эквиваленты.

Раннее выявление; санитарное просвещение, взрослые пациенты, участковые врачи, работает день и ночь, надо набрать 03, определенные заболевания, обязательное и добровольное страхование.

Ex.2 Find Russian equivalents. Найдите русские эквиваленты.

the attention paid to the prophylaxis; the fight against various diseases; polyclinics for adult patients and for children; are for the treatment of particular diseases .

Ex.3 Answer the questions.Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is the characteristic feature of health care in Russia?
2. Why is much attention paid to the health education of the population?
3. What is primary medical care provided by?
4. Is ambulance service free of charge in our country?
5. What are specialized hospitals for?

Text 2

HEALTH CARE IN THE USA

Health care system in the USA exists on three levels: the level of the family doctor, the medical institution or hospital and the United States Public Health Service. Not many Americans seek medical help from private doctors.

A private doctor, they call him a family doctor, gives his patients regular examinations and inoculations. In case professional care is needed, the family doctor arranges for the patient to see a specialist or to go to a hospital. The family doctors' receives pay directly from the patient. Most physicians have private practices. They make use of the hospital's facilities whenever necessary. A family doctor either has his own private office or works with several other doctors in a so-called group practice.

Many Americans have no family doctor and they come directly to the hospital for all their medical needs. The hospital provides health care to the sick and injured. They have government-financed and private hospitals. The patients are admitted to hospitals or clinics staffed by consulting physicians, residents, interns and highly skilled nurses. The nursing staff is very important. Nurses and patients are in close contact throughout the patients' stay in the hospital. Social services are available to the patients and families regarding personal, emotional, and financial problems that may arise from continued illness or disabilities.

Most hospitals have the following major departments or units: surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics and general medicine. They may also have trauma and intensive care units,

neurosurgical and renal care units, and a psychiatric unit. The emergency room (unit) is a very special area in the hospital. The emergency patients receive immediate attention.

The cost of medical care in country is very high. Two thirds of the population has private health insurance. Some people have health insurance, life insurance (financial assistance for the relatives in case of death), disability insurance and retirement benefits at their place of employment. Most employees and their families now pay more than 50 per cent of the costs of health insurance. The great cost of medical care in the country and a lot of people who could not pay for it forced the federal government to develop two health insurance programs – Medicaid and Medicare.

Medicaid, started in 1966, is a federal program providing free medical care for low-income people, the aged, the blind and for dependent children.

Medicare, started in 1967, is a health insurance program for the elderly and disabled. It provides free medical care aged Americans over 65, for those who in the past had the greatest medical expenses.

The chief scientific problems facing USA medicine are: heart disease and cancer. The chief causes of suffering and death today are cancer and cardiovascular disease, including hypertension, stroke and atherosclerosis. Also much medical research is done on illnesses of aging, disabilities caused by arthritis, mental illness, drug addiction, and genetic problems.

Words:

1. private doctor – частный врач
2. to inoculate - делать прививку
3. inoculation – прививка
4. consulting physician – врач-консультант
5. disability - нетрудоспособность, инвалидность
6. retirement - пенсия
7. stroke - инсульт
8. Medicaid - социальная правительственная программа, обеспечивающая бесплатное медицинское обслуживание беднякам и инвалидам.
9. Medicare-правительственная программа, предусматривающая частичную оплату медицинского обслуживания престарелым за счет страхования, остальную часть – за счет государства.
10. dependent children - несовершеннолетние дети
11. the aged - пожилые
12. the blind - слепые
13. the disabled - инвалиды

Ex.1 Find English equivalents. Найдите английские эквиваленты.

Здравоохранение; нуждаются в медицинской помощи; больницы, финансируемые государством; урологическое отделение; пособие по инвалидности; люди с низкими доходами; престарелые; бесплатная медицинская помощь; заболевания сердца; генетические проблемы.

Ex.2 Find Russian equivalents. Найдите русские эквиваленты.

To give regular examinations and inoculations; to arrange; to receive pay directly from the patient; private practices; the hospitals facilities; provides health care; highly skilled nurses; are in close contact; social services; emergency patients; health insurance; scientific problems.

Ex.3 Answer the questions. Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1 .What kinds of hospitals are there in the USA?
- 2 .What duties does a private doctor have?
3. Who works at the American hospitals?
4. Do social services help people at the hospitals?
5. Do nurses work in close contact with patients?

6. What are the departments of hospitals?
7. Is the cost of medical care high in the USA?
8. Are there people who can't pay for medical care?
9. What are Medicaid and Medicare?
10. What are the main problems of medical science in the USA?

Text 3

HEALTH CARE IN GREAT BRITAIN

In Great Britain the National Health Service (NHS) provides free medical care both in hospitals and in the out-patient clinic. Free emergency medical treatment is given to any visitor from abroad who becomes ill while staying in the country. But those who come to England specifically for treatment must pay for it.

The general practitioner services include the family doctor service, the dental service, the pharmaceutical service and the ophthalmic service. If a patient is dissatisfied with NHS or family doctor, or a dentist, he may change to another one. In fact, 97% of the population uses the NHS. It is necessary to say about the role of the family doctor (General Practitioner – GP), which is very important. As a rule, not all patients need highly specialized attention and GP does 90% or so of the total medical work. Family doctors work in close cooperation with the hospital doctors. A patient in England may choose between NHS or private treatment. Many people who have enough money prefer to be private patients because they want to establish a closer relationship with the doctor and they do not want to be put in a large ward with other patients.

In big cities there are some private hospitals which people may use.

There are many small hospitals with only about 200 beds in Great Britain.

Most of them are housed in inconvenient buildings because they are over 100 years. They are not economical and cannot provide a full range of service which requires a district hospital of 800 beds or more. Now there are more than 150 big health centers in the UK. The first Scottish health center was opened in Edinburgh in 1953. Health centers are institutions where various medical services both preventive and curative are brought together.

Health centers provide all the special diagnostic and therapeutic services family doctors may need, such as electrocardiography, X-ray, physiotherapy and good administrative and medical records systems. Health centers are the basis of primary care. They provide consultant services in general medicine, ear-nose-throat diseases, obstetrics and surgery, gynecology, ophthalmology, psychiatry and orthopedics. All consultations in the center are by appointment only. The patient is given a definite time at which to attend. Each doctor decides for himself how many patients he can examine in one hour.

The patient is the most important person in the health center and the doctors should direct all their energy towards helping him as much as possible.

Words:

1. To be dissatisfied - быть неудовлетворенным
2. Close cooperation - тесное сотрудничество
3. Enough- достаточно
4. Inconvenient - неудобный

Ex.1 Find English equivalents. Найдите английские эквиваленты.

Национальная система здравоохранения; оказывается; население; как правило; нуждаться; работают в тесном сотрудничестве; индивидуальное лечение; быть помещенным; помещены, центр здоровья; рентгенологическое обследование; электрокардиограмма; основа; хирургия; только по назначению; определенное время; за час.

Ex.2 Find Russian equivalents. Найдите русские эквиваленты.

Our-patient clinic; free medical care; may change; highly specialized attention; to provide; a full range of service; are housed; preventive and curative; by appointment; a definite time; towards.

Ex.3 Answer the questions. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Where does the NHS provide free medical care in Great Britain?
2. How do doctors help foreign visitors and citizens of the country?
3. What do the general practitioner services include?
4. Is GP's role important in GB? Why?
5. Why was it necessary to build new and big hospitals in Great Britain?
6. Health centers provide all special diagnostic and therapeutic services family doctors may need, don't they?
7. Can a patient come to the center without appointment?
8. Should doctors do their best to help patients as much as possible?

Text 4

POLICLINICS

There are many polyclinics in our country. Doctors of different specialties: therapist, neurologists, surgeons, dentists, oculists, psychiatrists, urologists and nurses work there. There are many different laboratories, x-ray and procedure rooms, consulting and waiting rooms in our polyclinics.

When a patient comes to the polyclinics he goes to the registry first. A registering clerk on duty asks his name, address, age, occupation and writes it down in the patient's card.

Doctors examine their patients in their consulting rooms. During the medical examination doctors question their patients thoroughly, listen to their heart and lungs, feel their pulse and take their

blood pressure, palpate, auscultate and percuss them, make the diagnosis, fill in their cards and prescribe them a special treatment.

During the physical examination doctors use such methods as palpation, percussion, auscultation, questioning a patient, feeling his pulse, taking electrocardiograms, etc.

At the end of the physical examination doctors make a diagnosis, prescribe the necessary medicine and treatment if it is necessary.

Our doctors treat patients not only with the help of different mixtures, powders, injections, but they always use a good bedside manner and deal with patients very carefully.

The duty of the doctor is to treat a patient not only with different remedies but with a kind word and hearty attitude.

Words:

1. specialty - специальность
2. laboratory - лаборатория
3. therapist - терапевт
4. x-ray room - рентгеновский кабинет
5. neurologist - невролог
6. procedure room - процедурный кабинет
7. surgeon - хирург
8. waiting room - комната ожидания
9. psychiatrist - психолог
10. registry - регистратура
11. urologist - уролог
12. to auscultate - выслушивать(мед)
13. nurse - м.сестра
14. to percuss-выстукивать(мед.)

Ex.1 Find English equivalents. Найдите английские эквиваленты.

Врачи разных специальностей, процедурные кабинеты, медицинский осмотр, поставить диагноз, измерять кровяное давление, лечить пациента.

Ex.2 Find Russian equivalents. Найдите русские эквиваленты.

Consulting and waiting rooms, listen to heart and lungs, to auscultate and percuss, prescribe them a special treatment, to use a good bedside manner.

Ex.3 Answer the questions. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What are our polyclinics equipped with?
2. Where do doctors examine their patients ?
3. What do doctors do during the medical examination ?
4. What kind of methods do doctors use during the physical examination ?
5. How must the doctor treat a patient ?

Text 5

HOSPITAL

When patients are admitted to the hospital, they are examined by a doctor on duty in the reception ward. He gives the instructions to what wards and departments a sick person should be admitted.

A nurse on duty fills-in a patient's case report (case history) in which she writes down a name and initial diagnosis made by a doctor at the polyclinic (= made by a district doctor).

At the in-patient department nurses begin working early in the morning. They take patient's to, give them intramuscular and intravenous injections, take stomach juice for analysis apply cups and mustard plasters, give all prescribed medicines (remedies).

The drugs are kept in a special drug cabinet'. All medicines have labels with names and doses indicated on them.

Doctors begin to make rounds at nine o'clock in the morning.

After medical check-up (examination) doctors administer different procedures to the patients. They order electrocardiograms to be taken of some patients. Other patients are to undergo lab. tests. Some patients are administered a bed regimen, some are recommended (allowed) to have a walk, some are to follow a special diet to relieve pain in the stomach or to prevent stomach troubles.

As a rule the doctors treat their patients carefully that helps sick people to get better.

As soon as the patient is admitted to the in-patient department the ward doctor fills-in the patient's case report (case history, case record, in-patient" card, in-patient's chart – история болезни). It must include the information about the patient's parents – if they alive or dead.

The doctor must know what caused the death and at what age the parents died. It is necessary for a doctor to know if anybody in the family has ever been ill with tuberculosis or has had any mental or emotional impairments. This information composes the family history (семейный, наследственный анамнез).

The patient's medical history (case report, case record, medical in-patient card, chart) must include the information about diseases the patient had both as a child and as an adult. The doctor must know if a patient had an operation or a trauma. These finding compose the past history (PH past medical history, life history – жизненный анамнез). The patient's blood group and his sensitivity to antibiotics must be determined. The doctor writes down the obtained information in the case report.

The attending doctor must know the symptoms and complaints of patients as well as how long the people have had these complaints.

The history of present illness makes a part of a case history. The history of present illness contains a lot of findings, i.e. information of the patient on his admission, the results of laboratory tests and X-ray examination, the course of the disease with any changes in symptoms and condition, the exact doses of the administered (prescribed) medicines, the effects of treatment.

The case history must always be written, very accurately and have exact and complete information.

Words.

1. case history (case report, in-patient card, in-patient chart, case record) – история болезни;
2. to cause the death – вызывать смерть;
3. mental or emotional impairments – душевные или эмоциональные нарушения (повреждения);
4. trauma – травма;
5. past history (PH, past medical history, life history) – жизненный анамнез;
6. blood group – группа крови;
7. sensitivity – чувствительность;
8. the history of present illness – история настоящего заболевания.

Ex.1 Find Russian equivalents. Найдите русские эквиваленты:

To admit to the hospital, a reception ward, a doctor on duty, a nurse on duty, to fill-in a case report, initial diagnosis, to give intravenous injections, to give intramuscular injections, stomach troubles, bed regimen, accurately, exact, complete information, is admitted to the in-patient department, fills-in, the patient's case report, must include, if they alive or not, to cause the death, has ever been ill with, tuberculosis, any mental or emotional impairments, to compose, medical history, must include, to have an operation or a trauma, past history, sensitivity, the patient's blood group, the obtained information, symptoms and complaints.

Ex.2 Find English equivalents. Найдите английские эквиваленты.

история болезни (дать синонимы); точный полный; верный (правильный); при поступлении в больницу; результаты лабораторного обследования; течение болезни; изменения в симптомах и состоянии больного; дозы выписанного лекарства; воздействие лечения; очень точно; верная и полная информация

Text 6**FIRST AID STATION**

The other day two medical students had a very interesting talk with Victor. Victor had graduated from the University two years before. He had been working as an ambulance doctor at the First Aid Station for two years. The two friends were greatly interested in the work of the First Aid Station. Victor was glad to answer their questions. Victor said that in case of an accident or a sudden severe illness calls were made to the First Aid Station which was on duty all day round.

The First Aid Station has many ambulances which are equipped with everything necessary for giving first aid and making a diagnosis. The ambulances carry artificial respiration apparatuses, different medicines, such as painkillers, tonics and sedatives; dressings, first aid instruments, such as pincers, scalpels, syringes and others; sets of splints and stretchers. There are special ambulances equipped with everything necessary for reanimation of the organism. All ambulances are radio equipped. This is a very important thing for the ambulance doctor, because it enables him to send the necessary information to the hospital, so that the hospital can prepare beforehand all the necessary instruments for an urgent operation, a blood transfusion or anything else.

The main thing in the work of the ambulance doctor is to make a correct diagnosis quickly. The ambulance doctor must have a deep knowledge of emergency surgery, toxicology, emergency therapy, obstetrics and gynecology, because he must always do his best to give the patient a proper aid on the spot.

While working as an ambulance doctor Victor had had some interesting cases. Last June, for example, a call was made to the First Aid Station. It turned out that a man had been run over by a car. When Victor reached the place of the accident he examined the victim. The man was badly injured, he had an open bleeding wound in his leg, his arm was fractured, there were many injuries, abrasions and bruises on his face and forehead. The man lost his consciousness and was moaning all the time.

First Victor tried to arrest profuse arterial bleeding; he elevated the injured extremity carefully and applied a tourniquet to it. Next he applied a sterile gauze dressing on the man's face and forehead to prevent contamination. Then Victor examined the arm and applied a splint to it. The injection of morphine and camphor having been given, the man recovered his consciousness, but he complained of nausea. It was necessary to transport the patient to the nearest hospital without delay, because the patient was in a very poor state, in which shock might develop as well. The stretcher-bearers laid the patient down on the stretcher carefully and in 15 minutes the patient was brought to the hospital. If the ambulance doctor hadn't given the patient emergency help, the patient would have died.

Once Victor had to give first aid to a boy who was badly burned. He removed only that clothing which was absolutely necessary. The remaining pieces of the clothing were removed from the burned surface with pincers. Victor didn't carry out any other measures to treat the burn, as excessive handling of the burned part could increase pain and cause shock. If Victor had done so, shock would have developed. The burn was covered with a sterile, dry dressing. Doing this Victor

tried to handle the burned part as little as possible. As it was a severe burn involving the whole leg and the knee-joint, a splint was applied over the dressing for the immobilization of the injured extremity.

Just the other day Victor was called to a patient with myocardial infarction. Being questioned the patient said he had been suffering from a severe, squeezing pain in the substernal area for two hours. The patient had had such a pain before, but it had been relieved by nitroglycerin. This time the pain was much more severe and it didn't subside after nitroglycerin. Besides the pain radiated to the left shoulder and arm. The examination suggested myocardial infarction.

Victor came up to the ambulance and called up a thromboembolic team. Before the arrival of the thromboembolic team Victor gave the patient an injection of 1 % promidole and 0,1 % atropine, after which the pain considerably subsided. If Victor had not given the patient these injections, the pain would have been too severe. The thromboembolic team having arrived, the electrocardiogram was taken, the blood analysis was made, the prothrombin time was determined. The electrocardiogram and the blood analyses confirmed the diagnosis of myocardial infarction. The patient was transported to the hospital without delay.

Words:

1. Syringe - шприц
2. Emergency – неотложный
3. Gynaecology - гинекология
4. Injure – травма, повреждение
5. Abrasion – ссадина, царапина
6. Bruise – синяк, кровоподтек, гематома
7. Moan - стонать
8. Elevate - поднимать
9. Tourniquet - жгут
10. Nausea - тошнота
11. Excessive - избыточный
12. Joint – сустав
13. All day round — круглые сутки
14. For reanimation of the organism — для оживления (реанимации) организма.
15. This is a very important thing — это очень важно обратите внимание на перевод слова thing после прилагательного:
16. The main thing is to make a correct diagnosis. Главное — это поставить правильный диагноз
17. he must always do his best — он всегда должен делать все возможное
18. shock might develop as well — мог также развиться шок; to develop — развиваться, появляться.

Ex.1 Find English equivalents. Найдите английские эквиваленты.

Оборудование, первая помощь, студенты медики, закончил университет, круглые сутки, ставить диагноз, аппарат искусственного дыхания, оснащены радио, быстро, неотложная хирургия, стараться изо всех сил, потерял сознание, стонал, остановить кровотечение, осмотреть пострадавшего, положить на носилки, обожженная поверхность, перевозить пациента, сделать пациенту уколы.

Ex.2 Find Russian equivalents. Найдите русские эквиваленты.

To sterilize a syringe, syringes are sterilized before giving injections, an ambulance doctor must always have a syringe with him, emergency case, emergency measures, emergency surgery, emergency therapy, lectures in Emergency Surgery, to take notes of a lecture in Gynaecology, to pass an examination in Gynaecology, injured, to injure badly, to injure seriously, to injure slightly, to be injured in an accident, to injure one's arm, to injure one's leg, to injure the kidney, to injure the liver, abrasions, a slight abrasion, bad abrasions, to get abrasions while falling down, there are abrasions on the patient's face, bruises, many bruises, there are many bruises on the patient's body, to get bruises in an accident, bruises.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. With whom did medical students have a very interesting talk the other day?
2. When did Victor graduate from the University?
3. Where had Victor been working for two years?
4. What do ambulances carry?
5. What is the main thing in the work of the ambulance doctor?
6. What knowledge must the ambulance doctor have?
7. What did Victor do to arrest profuse arterial bleeding?
8. Why did Victor apply a sterile gauze dressing?
9. What injection did Victor give the man?
10. What did the man complain of after he recovered his consciousness?
11. Why was it necessary to transport the man to the nearest hospital without delay?

12. What did the stretcher-bearers do?
13. What had happened to the boy whom Victor gave first aid?
14. How did Victor remove the remaining pieces of the clothing from the

Text 7

AT THE CHEMIST S

When you are ill you consult a doctor. He prescribes you the treatment and writes out a prescription.

At the chemist's you can get patent medicines of all kinds: ampules of glucose and camphor for injections, different pills, tablets and powders, cough mixtures, heart drops, nasal drops, vitamins, cod liver oil, ointments, sleeping draughts, laxatives, sedatives, bandages, adhesive plasters, mustard plasters, bottles of iodine.

There are usually two departments in a large chemist s at the chemist s department one can have the medicine immediately, other drugs have to be ordered at the prescription department.

At the chemist's all medicines are kept in drug cabinets, on the open shelves and in the refrigerator. Every small bottle, a tube or a box has a label with the name of the medicine. There are labels of four colours: green labels indicate medicines for internal use; blue labels indicate drugs for injections, labels of a yellow colour indicate drugs for external application and labels of a pink colour indicate drugs for the treatment of eye diseases. The single dose and the total dosage are indicated on the label.

At the chemist's one can buy different drugs for intramuscular and intravenous injections, tubes of ointments, different pills and tablets for internal use, tonics and sedatives; drugs for cough and headache; cardiac medicines; herbs and things for medical care (hot-water bottles, medicine droppers, cups, thermometers) and many other things.

One must be careful using medicine.

Words:

1. A chemist - аптека
2. a chemist s department - отдел ручной продажи
3. a prescription department - рецептурный отдел
4. for internal use - для внутреннего использования
5. for external application - для внешнего использования
6. to indicate - указывать, показывать
7. cod liver oil - рыбий жир
8. infusion - настой
9. drops - капли
10. tincture - настойка
11. powder – порошок

Ex.1 Find English equivalents. Найдите английские эквиваленты.

Лечение; выписывать рецепт; различные таблетки; снотворное; слабительное средство; рыбий жир; два отдела; внутримышечные и внутривенные

Ex.2 Find Russian equivalents. Найдите русские эквиваленты.

you can get patent medicines of all kinds; have to be ordered at the prescription department; all medicines are kept in drug cabinets; drugs for external application ; must be careful using medicine.

Ex.3 Answer the questions. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What can you get at the chemist's
2. How many departments are there in a large chemist's?
3. Where are all medicines kept in?
4. What do labels of four colours mean?
5. How must we use medicine?

Text 8

DRUGS

The metric system is used exclusively when ordering and prescribing drugs. The metric unit of weight is the gram (*g*) and this is divided into thousandths called milligrams (*mg*).

The unit of volume is the liter (*l*) which is subdivided into thousandths called milliliters (*ml*). A liter is equivalent to just under two pints. The standard medicine teaspoon holds 5 ml.

Various reference books are available to help practitioners keep up to date with new drugs, the trade names of drugs, dosages and precautions with particular drugs. Manufacturers are also legally required to provide data sheets for all new drugs, giving full details of usage.

Drugs may be administered externally or internally.

Drugs are classified into groups which have a specific action, such as antibacterial drugs, which are used for the treatment of infections, or local anesthetics, which abolish pain. Some drugs belong to more than one group. For example, lignocaine, which is local and surface anesthetic. Let's take antibacterial drugs as an example.

They are administered internally to kill bacteria.

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

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

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

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

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

Words:

1. drug - лекарство, наркотик
2. exclusively - исключительно
3. prescribe - предписывать
4. volume - объем
5. reference book - справочник
6. available - доступный
7. precaution - осторожность, противопоказание
8. data sheet - вкладыш – инструкция
9. administer - назначать, применять, давать (лекарство)
10. externally - наружно

11. anesthetic - анестетик
 12. abolish - снимать, устранять
 13. kill - убивать
 14. derive - происходить от
 15. derivatives - производные
 16. liable - подверженный, склонный
 17. beforehand - заранее
 18. order – заказывать
 19. just under two pints – приблизительно двум пинтам
-
20. various reference books are available – существуют самые различные справочники
 21. keep up to date with new drugs – осваивать новые препараты
 22. trade names – торговые знаки (зарегистрированные фирменные названия, например, лекарств)
 23. to provide data sheets – обеспечить вкладышем – инструкцией
 24. which abolish pain – которые действуют обезболивающе

Ex.1 Find English equivalents. Найдите английские эквиваленты.

метрическая система, деленные на тысячные доли, стандартная чайная ложка содержит 5 мл, торговый знак, в соответствии с законом, представляя детальное предписание по употреблению, внутреннее или наружное применение, классифицироваться по группам, местное обезболивающее, получаемые из микроорганизмов, быть аллергическим, опросить заранее.

Ex.2 Answer the questions. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What system is used when ordering and prescribing drugs?
2. What is the metric unit of weight?
3. What units of volume do you know?
4. Why are reference books useful to practitioners?
5. Who are legally required to provide full details of new drugs usage?
6. How are drugs administered?
7. What groups are drugs classified into?
8. Do drugs belong only to one group?
9. What is the aim of administering antibacterial drugs?
10. What are antibiotics originally derived from?
11. What reaction can develop if the people are allergic to some drugs?

Text 9

OUR MEALS AND DIET

Our eating habits affect our health. If a person has no breakfast, or poor breakfast he feels tired or cross and hungry till lunch. Food is a form of fuel. It gives us energy, helps us to grow, resist disease and form strong teeth and bones. Different foods do different things for the body. If a person wants to be in good health he must be careful about his meals and diet.

Diet should contain everything sufficient to supply the needs of the body. People of physical work need more food than and form strong teeth and bones. It is important to know that a diet must consist of proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals, water and vitamins.

In the hospital the doctor usually prescribes the diet for every patient. A person with high temperature and poor appetite needs caloric diet. You can treat many diseases by diet.

Words:

1. habit - привычка
2. to feel tired or cross - чувствовать себя усталым и раздраженным
3. fuel - топливо
4. sufficient - достаточный
5. to supply - снабжать, поставлять

Ex.1. Find English equivalents. Найдите английские эквиваленты.

Влиять на здоровье; сопротивляться болезни; содержать все необходимое, чтобы обеспечить потребности тела; умственная работа; углеводы; плохой аппетит

Ex.2 Find Russian equivalents. Найдите русские эквиваленты.

a form of fuel; form strong teeth and bones; must consist of proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals, water and vitamins

Ex.3 Answer the questions. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What will happen if we have no breakfast?
2. Why do we say that food is a form of fuel?
3. Why must a person be careful about meals and diet?
4. Do people of mental work need more food?
5. What diet does a person with high temperature and poor appetite need?

Text 10**VITAMINS**

Vitamins play a very important role in human health. The story of vitamins began more than 100 years ago when a Polish chemist extracted from rice polishings a crystalline substance. This substance could cure beriberi. The chemist called it "vitamin". Vitamins are necessary for the growth and health, development and general health of the body. Overdosage of some vitamins may be harmful, so people must take normal doses of them. In planning a nutrition program for a person, we must know that certain foods are the best sources of each body requirement. We must eat carrots, fish, oil and eggs because they contain vitamin A which protects eyesight, increases resistance to infection. We may find vitamin B in liver, yeast and eggs. It strengthens nervous system. Fruit and vegetables contain vitamin C which helps to recover after illness. We find vitamins D and E in milk, eggs, fish liver oil, yeast and soya. They help the body in formation of bones and strong teeth, improve poor blood circulation.

Words:

1. rice polishing – рисовая шелуха;
2. resistance - сопротивляемость;
3. yeast - дрожжи;
4. to improve - улучшать;
5. nutrition - питание;
6. requirement - требование, запрос;
7. certain - определенный.

Ex.1 Find English equivalents. Найдите английские эквиваленты.

Играют очень важную роль; дозировки в пределах нормы; при планировании программы питания; защищает зрение; укрепляет нервную систему; рыбий жир.

Ex.2 Find Russian equivalents. Найдите русские эквиваленты.

a crystalline substance; are necessary for the growth and health; may be harmful ; certain foods are the best sources of each body requirement; resistance to infection;

Ex.3 Answer the questions. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Do vitamins play a very important role in human health?
2. When did the story of vitamins begin?
3. What are the vitamins necessary for?
4. What vitamin protects eyesight, increases resistance to infection?
5. Does vitamin D help the body in formation of bones and strong teeth?

Text 11**MINERALS**

Minerals are an essential part of life on Earth as they work to promote the health of all living cells. They are necessary ingredients of life. There are over 20 minerals which are essential for mammalian life on Earth. Among these, there are some minerals that appear with the most prevalence in the human body.

Calcium plays an important role in forming bones and teeth; helps with blood clotting, and muscle and nerve function.

We can find calcium in salmon, sardines, milk, cheese, yogurt, calcium-set tofu, Chinese cabbage, kale, broccoli. Lack of calcium can lead to bone density issues, dental concerns, and muscular cramping. Overdosage of calcium can cause kidney stones; faulty kidney function; high blood levels of calcium; calcium deposits in soft tissue; decreased absorption of iron, zinc and magnesium

Iodine is a part of the thyroid hormones; it prevents goiter and a birth defect called infantile myxedema.

We can find this mineral in iodized salt, seafood, kelp.

Overdosage of iodine can lead to elevated level of thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH).

Iron is a part of hemoglobin; it helps blood carry oxygen to your body's tissues and muscles; needed to make energy; supports immune system health; prevents one type of anemia We can find iron in meat, fish, poultry, lentils, beans, fortified breads and cereals.

Possible effects of taking too much are an upset stomach; constipation; diarrhea; dark stools; decreased absorption of zinc, calcium and copper.

Magnesium helps maintain normal muscle and nerve function; it sustains regular heartbeat; keeps bones strong; helps your body produce energy.

Magnesium is contained in meats, seafood, milk, cheese, yogurt, green leafy vegetables, bran cereal, nuts.

Possible effects of taking too much are diarrhea; nausea; appetite loss; muscle weakness; trouble breathing; low blood pressure; irregular heartbeat; mental changes; kidney failure.

Phosphorus is essential for healthy bones; helps your body produce energy .

It is contained in milk, yogurt, cheese, peas, meat, fish, eggs, some cereals and breads

Overdosage of phosphorus can cause decreased absorption of calcium. It also can join with calcium in the blood and form calcium deposits in soft tissue and also lead to porous bones.

Zinc supports your immune system; needed for wound healing and tissue repair; maintains your sense of taste and smell; helps digestion; supports normal reproduction, growth and development

We can find zinc in red meats, liver, oysters, certain seafood, milk products, eggs, beans, nuts, whole grains, and fortified cereals.

Possible effects of taking too much are decreased absorption of iron and copper; reduced immune function; reduced levels of high-density lipoproteins (HDL)—also called the “good cholesterol”

Life is a game of balance. The dietary minerals or elements as they're known today, that are in every human are in a constant balancing act to regulate cellular health, which leads to total body health. Deviations in the balance of any of these elements can have adverse effects that could be life threatening. By promoting a balanced range of nutrition, you will be providing your body with the essential dietary elements which are necessary to develop and grow.

Ex.1 Find English equivalents. Найдите английские эквиваленты необходимая часть; формирование костей и зубов; ткани и мышцы тела; камни в почках; злаки; потеря аппетита; нарушение в работе почек; заживление ран; сниженная всасываемость железа и меди; отложения кальция в мягких тканях.

Ex.2 Answer the questions. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Why are minerals an essential part of life on Earth?
2. Does calcium play an important role in forming bones and teeth?
3. What mineral sustains regular heartbeat?
4. Overdosage of phosphorus can cause decreased absorption of calcium, can't it?
5. Why is zinc needed?
6. What effects can the overdosage of iron have?

Грамматические задания к дифференцированному зачету по учебному предмету «Иностранный язык» для проведения промежуточной аттестации

Билет 1

Вставьте глагол to be в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. The students ... in the Russian Museum. 2. Last month they ... in the Hermitage. There ... an interesting exhibition there. 3. In two weeks they ... in the Tretyakov Art Gallery. They ... lucky. 4. My father ... a teacher. 5. He ... a pupil twenty years ago. 6. I ... a doctor when I grow up. 7. My sister ... not ... at home tomorrow. 8. She ... at school tomorrow. 9. ...you ... at home tomorrow? 10. ... your father at work yesterday? 11. My sister ... ill last week. 12. She ... not ill now. 13. Yesterday we ... at the theatre. 14. Where ... your mother now? — She ... in the kitchen. 15. Where ... you yesterday? — I ... at the cinema. 16. When I come home tomorrow, all my family ... at home. 17. ... your little sister in bed now? — Yes, she 18. ... you ... at school tomorrow? — Yes, I 19. When my granny ... young, she ... an actress. 20. My friend ... in Moscow now. 21. He ... in St Petersburg tomorrow. 22. Where ... your books now? — They ... in my bag. 23. Where ... your friends? — They ... at the stadium. 24. What colour ... your notebook? — It ... black. 25. The library ... on the right.

Билет 2

Вставьте конструкции There is, there are.

1. There _____ two cups of tea on the table.
2. There _____ some milk in the cup.
3. There _____ an orange in the salad.
4. There _____ six balls in the box.
5. There _____ some cheese on the plate.
6. There _____ a blue chair at the door.
7. There _____ five chicks and a hen on the farm.
8. There _____ a table and nine desks in the classroom.
9. There _____ a big window to the left of the door.
10. There _____ three rooms in our country house.
11. _____ there three cups on the coffee-table?
12. _____ there a carpet on the floor?
13. There _____ no cats in the sitting room.
14. There _____ a cat on the table.
15. There _____ 3 dogs in the box.
16. There _____ 4 hens in the house.
17. There _____ a pot on the table.
18. _____ there a bathroom near the kitchen?
19. _____ there four rooms in the house?

Билет 3

Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. This is a spider. 2. That is a snail. 3. This is a star. 4. This is a film star. 5. That is a cartoon. 6. This is a boy. 7. This is a baby. 8. That is a plate. 9. That is a flower. 10. That is a bookshelf. 11. Is this a sofa? 12. Is this a bookcase? 13. Is this a man? 14. Is that a ball? 15. Is that a train? 16. Is that a plane? 17. Is the window open? 18. Is the door closed? 19. Is the boy near the window? 20. That is not a king. 21. That is not a queen. 22. That is not a bus. 23. This isn't a mountain. 24. That isn't a goose. 25. This isn't a mouse. 26. It is a sheep. 27. It is a calendar. 28. It is a cat. 29.

It is not a girl. 30. It isn't a bag. 31. It isn't a tree. 32. It is not a bad egg. 33. It is a good egg. 34. Is that a flower? 35. Is this a rose? 36. This is a teapot.

Билет 4

Напишите числительные.

1. The number of Dwarves Snow White lived with — _____
2. The Celsius freezing point — _____
3. Days in April — _____
4. The number of letters in the English alphabet — _____
5. An unlucky number — _____
6. Teeth in the normal human mouth — _____
7. The number of years in a millennium — _____
8. The number of months in a year — _____
9. Days in December — _____
10. Degrees in a right angle — _____
11. Books in a trilogy — _____
12. Minutes in an hour — _____
13. Legs has an octopus — _____
14. The number of cents in a half-dollar — _____
15. Players in a soccer team — _____
16. Number of hours in a day — _____
17. Celsius boiling point — _____

Билет 5

Распределите следующие существительные на две группы.

paper – bottle – porridge – happiness - pencil - coffee – girl – work – job – plate – dog – meat - news – apricot – toothpaste – time - bedroom – money - magazine – information – honey - metal – child – yoghurt – rice – spaghetti – water – air – spoon – mustard - egg – chair – shampoo – raincoat – flower – flour – bread – soap – toy – food – knowledge – garden – oil – furniture - friend

Исчисляемые:

Неисчисляемые:

Билет 6

1. Напишите указанное время цифрами.

Н-р: It's twenty past five. – 5:20

1. It's half past three.
2. It's ten to six.
3. It's a quarter past two.
4. It's a quarter to twelve.
5. It's twenty to one.
6. It's half past eight.
7. It's five past eleven.
8. It's twenty-five to four.
9. It's nine o'clock.
10. It's ten past ten.

2. Напишите указанное время словами.

1. 4:45
2. 12:40
3. 6:30
4. 3:00
5. 5:10
6. 2:35
7. 9:55
8. 12:05

9. 8:25
10. 7:1

Билет 7

Переведите на английский язык.

Старый, старше, самый старый, самый старший, мой старший брат, мой старый друг, дальше, самый дальний, самый длинный, короче, счастливый, счастливее, самый счастливый, самый лучший, самый черный, длиннее, хуже, лучше, теплее, ее лучший друг, ее младший сын, его старший сын.

Билет 8

Перефразируйте следующие словосочетания и предложения, употребляя притяжательный падеж.

1. The ball of the dog. 2. The skateboard of that man. 3. The songs of the children. 4. The umbrella of this woman. 5. The room of my friend. 6. The questions of my son. 7. The wife of my brother. 8. The table of our teacher. 9. The poems of Pushkin. 10. The voice of this girl. 11. The new club of the workers. 12. The letter of Pete. 13. The car of my parents. 14. The life of this woman. 15. The handbags of these women. 16. The flat of my sister is large. 17. The children of my brother are at home. 18. The room of the boys is large. 19. The name of this girl is Jane. 20. The work of these students is interesting. 21. The computer of my son is modern. 22. He was a friend of my cousins.

Билет 9

Вставьте some, any, no или их производные.

1. Are there ... cinemas or theatres in your town? — There aren't ... cinemas, but there is a theatre festival in summer. 2. Is there ... for young people — a zoo, interesting museums? — I'm sorry, there is ... zoo in our town. But there are ... museums, ... discos and every three weeks there is a rock concert for young people here. 3. Do you have ... relatives? — No, I don't. I don't have ... relatives. 4. Does she have ... nephews or nieces? — She has ... nephews. 5. She has ... sisters, she has only brothers. 6. Do you know ... about Chinese art? 7. They have ... cousins in Minsk. 8. Do you have ... brothers? — No, I don't. I have ... brothers. 9. I have ... good friends. 10. We did not know ... about his problems: he told us 11. Do you have ... interesting books? 12. Do you have... friends in America? 13. He has ... English books in this bookcase. 14. Did you meet ... on your way to school? 15. Have you got ... pencils in your bag? 16. Do we have ... chalk on the blackboard? 17. How could I know that he was ill? ... told me 18. She has ... mistakes in her test.

Билет 10

Заполни пропуски глаголом have got / has got.

1. The child a new beautiful toy.
2. They eight beautiful flowers.
3. Ann a nice black piano.
4. You two beds in your room.
5. The woman a very nice dress.
6. Tim three bananas.
7. I seven cousins.
8. Diana and George four children.
9. Jane two uncles.
10. We five English books.
11. her parents got five sons ?
12. the dog got a puppy ?
13. Sue got friends ?
14. your sisters got toy elephants ?
15. the bird got corn ?

16. Ben got a new schoolbag ?
17. the table got four legs ?
18. the boys got bicycles ?

Билет 11

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous.

(NOW) 1. Timothy (to feed) his dog. 2. Mr Jones (to clean) his yard. 3. Nancy (to paint) her kitchen. 4. Our neighbours (to wash) their car. 5. I (to wash) my hair. 6. Who (to fix) your sink? 7. What she (to do) now? — She (to dance). 8. The children (to brush) their teeth. 9. What he (do) at the moment? — He (to fix) his bicycle. 10. They (to have) a big dinner together. 11. The boys (to run) about in the garden. 12. I (to do) my homework. 13. John and his friends (to go) to the library. 14. Ann (to sit) at her desk. She (to study) geography. 15. A young man (to stand) at the window. He (to smoke) a cigarette. 16. The old man (to walk) about the room. 17. The dog (to lie) on the floor. 18. You (to have) a break? 19. What language you (to study)? 20. Who (to lie) on the sofa? 21. What they (to talk) about? 22. It still (to rain). 23. I (to open) an umbrella. 24. John (to play) computer games. 25. My friend (to collect) material for a book that he (to write) now. 26. She (to feel) tired. 27. We (to have) a private lesson in computer science.

Билет 12

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.

(USUALLY) 1. My working day (to begin) at seven o'clock. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the radio and (to do) my morning exercises. It (to take) me fifteen minutes. At half past seven we (to have) breakfast.

My father and I (to leave) home at eight o'clock.

He (to take) a bus to his factory. My mother (to be) a doctor, she (to leave) home at nine o'clock. In the evening we (to gather) in the living room. We (to watch) TV and (to talk). 2. My sister (to get) up at eight o'clock. 3. She (to be) a schoolgirl. She (to go) to school in the afternoon. 4. Jane (to be) fond of sports. She (to do) her morning exercises every day. 5. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea. 6. After breakfast she (to go) to school. 7. It (to take) her two hours to do her home work. 8. She (to speak) French well.

Билет 13

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

1. He (to work) in the centre of Chicago. 2. He (to work) in the centre of Chicago? 3. He (not to work) in the centre of Chicago. 4. They (to read) a lot of books. 5. They (to read) many books? 6. They (not to read) many books. 7. The children (to eat) soup now. 8. The children (to eat) soup now? 9. The children (not to eat) soup now. 10. You (to play) volleyball well? 11. When you (to play) volleyball? 12. What Nick (to do) in the evening? 13. He (to go) to the cinema in the evening? 14. We (not to dance) every day. 15. Look! Kate (to dance). 16. Kate (to sing) well? 17. Where he (to go) in the morning? 18. He (not to sleep) after dinner. 19. My granny (to sleep) after dinner. 20. When you (to sleep)? 21. Nina (not to sleep) now. 22. Where John (to live)? — He (to live) in England. 23. My friends from Switzerland (to speak) four languages. 24. Elvire (to speak) English, German and French? — Yes, she ... 25. She only (not to speak) Italian.

Билет 14

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

1. His father (not to watch) TV at the moment. He (to sleep) because he (to be) tired. 2. Pat (not to cook) dinner at the moment. She (to talk) on the phone. She (to cook) dinner every Monday. 3. I (not to drink) coffee now. I (to write) an English exercise. 4. I (not to drink) coffee in the evening. I (to drink) coffee in the morning. 5. Your friend (to do) his homework now? 6. Your friend (to go) to school in the morning? 7. Look! The baby (to sleep). 8. The baby always (to sleep) after dinner. 9. My grandmother (not to work). She is on pension. 10. My father (not to sleep) now.

He (to work) in the garden. 11. I usually (to get) up at seven o'clock in the morning. 12. What your sister (to do) now? — She (to wash) her face and hands. 13. When you usually (to come)

home from school? — I (to come) at three o'clock. 14. Where your cousin (to work)? — He (to work) at a hospital. 15. Your sister (to study) at college? — No, she (to go) to school. 16. My cousin (to go) to school every day. 17. My mother (not to play) the piano now. She (to play) the piano in the morning. 18. When you (to listen) to the news on the radio? 19. Who (to make) breakfast for you now? 20. You (to read) a magazine and (to think) about your holiday at the moment? 21. They (to be) good dancers but they (not to go) to discos very often. 22. What she (to talk) about right now?

Билет 15

Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени.

Boris wakes up when it is already quite light. He looks at his watch. It is a quarter to seven. Quick!

Boris jumps out of bed and runs to the bathroom.

He has just time to take a cold shower and drink a glass of tea with delicious sandwiches. He is in a hurry to catch the 8 am train.

At the railway station he meets three other boys from his group. They all have small backpacks and fishing rods.

In less than an hour they get off the train at a small station near a wood. They walk very quickly and soon find themselves on the shore of a large lake.

The boys spend the whole day there fishing, boating and swimming.

They return home late at night, tired but happy.

Билет 16

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или Past Continuous.

1. I (to write) an English exercise now. 2. I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday. 3. My little sister (to sleep) now. 4. My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday. 5. My friends (not to do) their homework now. They (to play) volleyball. 6. My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday. They (to play) volleyball. 7. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday. 8. She (not to read) now. 9. Now she (to go) to school. 10. What you (to do) now? — I (to drink) tea. 11. You (to drink) tea at this time yesterday? — No, I (not to drink) tea at this time yesterday, I (to eat) a banana. 12. My sister is fond of reading. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday, and now she (to read) again. 13. Look! My cat (to play) with a ball. 14. When I went out into the garden, the sun (to shine) and birds (to sing) in the trees. 15. You (to eat) ice cream now? 16. You (to eat) ice cream when I rang you up yesterday? 17. What your father (to do) now? 18. What your father (to do) from eight till nine yesterday? 19. Why she (to cry) now? 20. Why she (to cry) when I saw her yesterday? 21. I (to enjoy) my holiday now.

Билет 17

Переведите на английский язык следующие словосочетания.

В пять часов, к пяти часам, с пяти часов, в полдень, к полудня, с полудня, с полуночи, к полуночи, в полночь, с прошлого года, в прошлом году, в этом году, к 2019 году, к двадцатому февраля, двадцатого февраля, с утра, к ночи, ночью, к первому ноября, в ноябре, с лета, во вторник, к пятнице, в половине третьего, к завтрашнему дню, на восходе солнца, к весне, весной, прошлой весной, с прошлой весны, к зиме, в будущем году, к будущему году, со вчерашнего дня.

Билет 18

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

1. I want to get a medical checkup. I (to go) to my doctor tomorrow. 2. He (to give) me a complete examination. 3. The nurse (to lead) me into one of the examination rooms. 4. I (to take) off my clothes and (to put) on a hospital gown. 5. Dr Setton (to come) in, (to shake) my hand, and (to say) hello. 6. I (to stand) on his scale so he can measure my height and my weight. 7. He (to take) my pulse. 8. Then he (to take) my blood pressure. 9. After he takes my blood pressure, he (to take) some blood for a blood analysis. 10. He (to examine) my eyes, ears, nose, and throat. 11. He (to listen) to my heart with a stethoscope. 12. Then he (to take) a chest X-ray and (to do) a cardiogram (ECG or EKG). 13. After the checkup I (to go) home and (to wait) for Dr Setton's call. 14. Dr Setton (to call) me tomorrow afternoon and (to say) to me: "Stop worrying! Your blood analysis is excellent." He is a very good doctor.

Билет 19

1. Павел мечтает о будущем. Напишите о его планах, используя конструкцию to be going to.

1. I ... (move) to London.
2. I ... (fly) to the Moon.
3. I ... (marry) at 25.
4. We ... (have) three kids.
5. My wife ... (become) a famous actress.
6. My wife and children ... (travel) all over the world.
7. We ... (eat) in restaurants every day.
8. I ... (open) a flying school in England.

2. Напишите отрицательные предложения, используя конструкцию to be going to.

1. We – not – catch – that train.
2. He – not – buy – a new sofa.
3. They – not – watch – a football match tonight.
4. I – not – tell – your secret to anyone.
5. Anna – not – stay – at home.

Билет 20

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в тре бующейся форме, так чтобы получить Present Continuous или Present Perfect.

1. What are you (to do) here? — I am (to write) a letter to my friends. 2. Who has (to write) this article? 3. What language are you (to study)? 4. We have already (to learn) a lot of English words. 5. What is she (to teach) them? 6. Who has (to teach) you to do it? 7. He has just (to do) something for us. 8. Have you (to find) the book? 9. What are you (to look) for? 10. What are you (to talk) about? 11. We have just (to talk) about it. 12. He has just (to say) something about it. 13. She is (to tell) them some interesting story. 14. He has (to tell) us nothing about it. 15. She has (to tell) them some stories about dogs. 16. We have (to have) two lessons today. 17. They are (to have) a meeting. 18. She has not (to speak) yet. 19. They have (to ask) me several questions. 20. He has already (to learn) the rule. 21. I am (to write) an exercise. 22. What is he (to do)? — He is (to read) a newspaper. 23. Have you (to read) any stories by Jack London? 24. I am (to answer) the telephone right now. 25. He has (to fix) his car and now he is (not to have) any trouble with the brakes anymore. 26. Have you just (to hear) tomorrow's weather forecast? 27. I have (to read) this interesting book lots of times. 28. I don't think he has ever (to do) it.

Билет 21

Поставьте предложение в Past Simple или Past Continuous и задайте 5 типов вопросов.

Tom (to play) football on Saturday.

Билет 22

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

The sun (to go) down behind the hills when I (to reach) a village which (to be) only a few miles from the sea. The working day (to be) over, and the villagers (to come) home from the fields. Along the road two boys (to drive) cows and sheep in the direction of the village. I (to approach) a group of people standing near the road and (to ask) them if I could find a place in the village to spend the night. An old man (to say) he would help me. He (to take) me to his small cottage at the far end of the street. A fire (to burn) in the stove when we (to enter) the house. One girl of about eighteen (to prepare) supper in the kitchen while two other girls still (to do) something in the kitchen garden near the house. The old man (to invite) me to have supper with them. They all (to seem) to be nice people and we (to have) a friendly talk. After supper my new friends and I (to go) out into the garden. The moon (to shine) high in the sky, and the night (to be) warm and beautiful. That evening (to be) very pleasant, and I'll remember it all along time.

Билет 23

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. Kate (to cook) dinner every day. 2. Kate (to cook) dinner tomorrow. 3. Kate (to cook) dinner now. 4. Kate (to cook) dinner yesterday. 5. I (not to eat) ice cream every day. 6. I (not to eat) ice cream now. 7. I (not to eat) ice cream tomorrow. 8. I (not to eat) ice cream yesterday. 9. He (to spend) last summer in the country. 10. He (not to spend) last summer in the country. 11. He (to spend) last summer in the country? 12. Where he (to spend) last summer? 13. She (to help) mother yesterday. 14. She (not to help) mother yesterday. 15. She (to help) mother yesterday? 16. How she (to help) mother yesterday? 17. You (to go) to school every day? 18. You (to go) to school now? 19. You (to go) to the south next summer? 20. You (to go) abroad last summer? 21. What your brother (to do) every day? 22. What your brother (to do) now? 23. What your brother (to do) tomorrow? 24. What your brother (to do) yesterday? 25. What you (to get) for your birthday?

Билет 24

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow. 4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day. 5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday. 6. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 7. You (to watch) TV every day? 8. You (to watch) TV yesterday? 9. You (to watch) TV tomorrow? 10. When you (to leave) home for school every day? 11. When you (to leave) home for school yesterday? 12. When you (to leave) home for school tomorrow? 13. My brother (to go) to work every day. He (to leave) home at a quarter past eight. As the office he (to work) at (to be) near our house, he (to walk) there. He (not to take) a bus. Yesterday he (not to go) to work. Yesterday he (to get) up at nine o'clock. 14. You (to have) a PT lesson yesterday? — No, I ... 15. What you (to buy) at the shop yesterday? — I (to buy) a book. 16. Yesterday my father (not to read) newspapers because he (to be) very busy.

He (to read) newspapers tomorrow. 17. What mark she (to get) in her exam last week?

Билет 25

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. When I (to come) home, my little sister (to sleep). 2. When Nick (to come) home, his brother (to play) with his toys. 3. When mother (to come) home, I (to do) my homework. 4. When father (to come) home, Pete (to sleep). 5. When mother (to come) home, the children (to play) on the carpet. 6. When I (to get) up, my mother and father (to drink) tea. 7. When I (to come) to my friend's place, he (to watch) TV. 8. When I (to see) my friends, they (to play) football. 9. When I (to open) the door, the cat (to sit) on the table. 10. When Kate (to open) the door, the children (to dance) round the fir tree. 11. When Tom (to cross) the street, he (to fall). 12. When I (to go) to school, I (to meet) my friend. 13. When we (to go) to the cinema, we (to meet) grandmother. 14. When grandmother (to go) home, she (to see) many children in the yard. 15. When Henry (to walk) about in the forest, he (to find) a bear cub. 16. When we (to walk) about in the forest, we (to see) a hare. 17. When I (to wash) the floor, I (to find) my old toy under the sofa. 18. When granny (to read) a book on the sofa, she (to fall) asleep. 19. When I (to play) in the yard, I suddenly (to see) my old friend. 20. When Nick (to run) about in the yard, he (to fall).

Критерии оценки

Оценка 5 (отлично) выставляется обучающемуся, обнаружившему всестороннее систематическое знание учебного материала умение свободно ориентироваться в заданиях, приближенных к будущей профессиональной деятельности в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях, усвоившему взаимосвязь основных понятий учебного предмета и их значение для приобретаемой специальности.

Оценка 4 (хорошо) выставляется обучающемуся, обнаружившему полное знание учебного материала, успешно выполнившего заданиях, приближенные к будущей профессиональной деятельности в стандартных ситуациях, показавшему систематический характер знаний по учебному предмету, способность к их самостоятельному пополнению и обновлению в ходе дальнейшей учебы и профессиональной деятельности.

Оценка 3 (удовлетворительно) выставляется обучающемуся, обнаружившему знание основного учебного материала в объеме, необходимом для дальнейшей учебы и предстоящей работы по специальности, справляющемуся с выполнением заданий, предусмотренных программой дисциплины, обладающему необходимыми знаниями, но допустившему неточности.

Оценка 2 (неудовлетворительно) выставляется обучающемуся, если обучающийся имеет разрозненные, бессистемные знания, не умеет выделять главное и второстепенное, беспорядочно и неуверенно излагает материал.