

**ФГБОУ ВО ЮУГМУ Минздрава России**

**медицинский колледж**

**Вопросы к дифференцированному зачету**

**по СГ.02 «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»**

**для обучающихся 2 курса специальности 31.02.03 «Лабораторная диагностика»**

Повторить лексический материал по изученным темам.

1. Иностранный язык в профессиональном медицинском образовании
2. Основные системы человека: название, основные функции
3. Анатомия и физиология сердечно-сосудистой системы
4. Кровь. Состав крови. Клетки крови.
5. Анатомия и физиология скелетно-мышечной системы
6. Анатомия и физиология нервной системы
7. Анатомия и физиология пищеварительной системы
8. Названия специальностей медицинского персонала и их обязанностей
9. Больничная служба. Отделения стационара и их функции.
10. Больничная палата
11. Процедура госпитализации. Карта пациента.
12. Оказание первой помощи при ушибах и кровотечениях
13. Виды переломов. Оказание первой помощи.
14. Оказание первой помощи при отравлениях
15. Оказание первой помощи при шоке, обмороке
16. Симптомы заболеваний
17. Клинические проявления отдельных заболеваний
18. Заболевания органов дыхания
19. Основные детские заболевания
20. Сердечно-сосудистые заболевания
21. Заболевания пищеварительной системы
22. Признаки физической смерти человека
23. Питание. Основные нутриенты. Сбалансированное питание
24. Витамины и минералы
25. Заболевания, вызванные неправильным питанием
26. Общий уход, предметы общего ухода за больными
27. Работа медицинского работника в гериатрическом отделении
28. Работа медицинского работника в психиатрическом отделении
29. Работа медицинского работника в хирургическом отделении
30. Гигиена. Предметы гигиены
31. Соблюдение санитарных правил в работе медсестры
32. Виды лекарственных препаратов и основные лекарственные формы
33. Дозирование и введение лекарственных препаратов
34. Виды альтернативной медицины
35. Современная медицина. Важнейшие открытия и изобретения.

Повторить материал коммуникативной грамматики.

1. Порядок слов в английском языке (утвердительные и вопросительные предложения, правила построения вопроса и ответа).
2. Средства выражения физических способностей в английском языке (модальный глагол «can» и его заменители).
3. Условные предложения 1 и 2 типа.

4. Средства выражения причины (to + infinitive, in order (not) to + infinitive, so that, so + clause, which results in, resulting in + noun) и следствия в английском языке (because, since, as + clause, the reason for, the cause of, because of, due to, owing to, as a result of + noun phrase).
5. Present Simple / Present Continuous (образование утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительной формы, правила употребления).
6. Предлоги места и направления.
7. Конструкции there is / there are.
8. Past Simple / Past Continuous (образование форм глагола, утвердительная, отрицательная и вопросительная форма, правила употребления).
9. Побудительные предложения (утвердительные и отрицательные).
10. Словообразование в английском языке.
11. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.
12. Вопросительные предложения (общий вопрос, специальный вопрос, вопрос «с хвостиком»).
13. Инфинитив / герундий.
14. Способы выражения вероятности в английском языке (might, could, may, maybe, perhaps, it's possible that).
15. Способы выражения совета в английском языке (should, shouldn't, would, would better, it would be a good idea to, if I were you).
16. Употребление наречий «too/enough» в письменной и устной речи.
17. Косвенная речь в английском языке.
18. Future Simple.
19. Present Perfect / Past Simple.
20. Страдательный залог в английском языке (формы английского глагола в страдательном залоге групп Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect).
21. Модальные глаголы долженствования (must, have to).
22. Конструкции Present Continuous / to be going to для обозначения действий в будущем.
23. Математические выражения.
24. Способы выражения обоснования в английском языке (giving reasons: for + noun, for + -ing, to + infinitive, so that, because, so, that's why).

Критерии разработки проектного задания:

- 1) Подобрать текст на английском языке по одной из изученных тем, объем 1200-1500 печатных знаков.
- 2) Составить вопросы к тексту разного типа в количестве 10.
- 3) Разработать лексическое задание к тексту.
- 4) Разработать грамматическое задание к тексту.
- 5) Составить кроссворд по теме.
- 6) Подготовить эталон ответов к заданиям.

Фрагмент демонстрационного проектного задания:

1. Read the text.

**«Doctors of the 21st century. Nobel laureates»**

Barry James Marshall is an Australian physician, 2005 Nobel Laureate in Medicine and Physiology and Professor of Clinical Microbiology at the University of Western Australia. He first showed that stomach ulcers in most cases are caused by the bacterium *Helicobacter pylori*. This refuted the old medical doctrine of the role of stress, spicy foods, and hyperacidity in the etiology of ulcers.

Barry Marshall was born on September 30, 1951 in Kalgoorlie, a mining town in Western Australia, his father was a student and his mother was about to become a nurse.

After leaving school, despite his clear mathematical ability, Barry decided to pursue medicine, which also gave him the opportunity to study biology and biochemistry. In 1975, Marshall graduated from the University of Western Australia with a BA in Medicine and Surgery, and in 1979 he entered the Royal Perth Hospital.

In 1981, Marshall became interested in gastroenterology, at which time he had a fateful meeting with Robin Warren, who had been interested in Helicobacters for a long time. Together they began to investigate these bacteria and their relationship to gastritis, and in 1982, scientists first isolated a primary culture of Helicobacter pylori in a patient and hypothesized that this bacterium causes stomach ulcers and cancer. This assumption was greeted with ridicule in the medical and scientific community, the articles of the researchers were not accepted for publication, and criticism poured from all sides. Marshall later said, "Everyone was against me, but I knew I was right." After experiments to infect laboratory pigs failed, in 1984 Marshall himself drank a culture of bacteria isolated from a patient and soon developed symptoms of gastritis. The article describing the experiment was published in the «Medical Journal of Australia» and became the most cited article in the journal, but, nevertheless, it took 10 long years for the hypothesis of scientists to be confirmed and accepted by everyone.

In 2005, Barry Marshall and his colleague Robin Warren received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for their work studying the effect of the bacterium Helicobacter pylori on gastritis and gastric and duodenal ulcers.

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) Does Barry James Marshall disprove the old medical doctrine of the role of stress and spicy foods and hyperacidity in ulcer etiology?
- 2) Did Marshall start practicing medicine despite having a clear mathematical ability?
- 3) Why did Marshall start research on H. pylori in 1981?
- 4) Is Helicobacter pylori a virus or a bacterium?
- 5) Marshall proved the link between gastritis and Helicobacter pylori when he drank an isolated culture of bacteria and saw the development of gastritis symptoms, didn't he?
- 6) Barry Marshall and Robin Warren didn't receive the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 2006, did they?

3. Find equivalents.

- 1) Клиническая микробиология
- 2) Язва желудка
- 3) Старая медицинская доктрина
- 4) Этиология язвы
- 5) Гастроэнтерология
- 6) Первичная культура
- 7) Рак желудка
- 8) Симптомы гастрита
- 9) Двенадцатиперстная кишка

4. Write the dates from the text in letters.

Фрагмент демонстрационного проектного задания:

1. Read the text.

Common cold and its symptoms. Flu.

The common cold is a viral infection of your nose and throat (upper respiratory tract). It's usually harmless, although it might not feel that way. Many types of viruses can cause a common cold.

Healthy adults can expect to have two or three colds each year. Infants and young children may have even more frequent colds.

Most people recover from a common cold in a week or 10 days. Symptoms might last longer in people who smoke. Generally, you don't need medical attention for a common cold. However, if symptoms don't improve or if they get worse, see your doctor.

Symptoms of common cold usually appear one to three days after exposure to a cold-causing virus. Signs and symptoms, which can vary from person to person, might include: Runny or stuffy nose, Sore throat, Cough, Congestion, Slight body aches or a mild headache, Sneezing, Low-grade fever, generally feeling unwell.

The discharge from your nose may start out clear and become thicker and yellow or green as a common cold runs its course. This doesn't usually mean you have a bacterial infection.

A cold virus enters your body through your mouth, eyes or nose. The virus can spread through droplets in the air when someone who is sick coughs, sneezes or talks.

It also spreads by hand-to-hand contact with someone who has a cold or by sharing contaminated objects, such as eating utensils, towels, toys or telephones. If you touch your eyes, nose or mouth after such contact, you're likely to catch a cold.

Flu is a viral infection. It's passed on when people breathe in liquid droplets containing the influenza virus that other people sneeze or cough into the air, or when people touch objects contaminated with the virus. Flu is characterized by sudden onset of the disease, fever, headache, decreased appetite, muscle aches, cough, sore throat, chills.

But if the onset of the disease is gradual, fever is mild, a person has no headache, pains in the muscles and chills, the appetite is normal, it's most likely a cold. In case of a common cold usually only the nose, throat, sinuses and upper chest are affected.

Flu can cause serious complications, including pneumonia, and can even be fatal. It's important to get medical attention immediately if your child seems to be getting worse, is having any trouble breathing, has a high fever, has a bad headache, has a sore throat, or seems confused.

To avoid these complications doctors prescribe antiviral therapy, but it is effective only within 48 hours of the onset of the disease. Antibiotics do not work in case of flu. Most of the time, you should drink plenty of fluids, get some rest and extra comfort.

2. Complete the sentences.

1. Flu cannot be treated with antibiotics because .....
2. Flu can be fatal because .....
3. People may get flu if somebody next to them .....
4. In case of flu the symptoms come on .....
5. In case of common cold the symptoms come on .....
6. Common colds affect only.....
7. If an individual suddenly has fever, headache and muscle aches .....
8. To avoid complications in case of flu.....
9. When a person has flu it is necessary to .....
10. A cold virus enters your body through .....

3. Compare Flu and Common Cold. Fill the table.

	FLU	COMMON COLD
Symptoms		
Onset of the disease		
Organs affected		
Possible complications		
Treatment		

4. Answer the questions.

1. What is common cold?
2. What are the symptoms of common cold?
3. What should you do if you have a flu?
4. What's the color of discharge during a common cold?
5. What are the complications of flu?
6. How does a cold virus spread?
7. Do you need medical attention for a common cold?
8. What is flu?
9. How does it spread?
10. How long does it take to recover from a common cold?