

Министерство здравоохранения Иркутской области

Областное государственное бюджетное
профессиональное образовательное учреждение
«Тулунский медицинский колледж»

**Фонд оценочных средств
по учебной дисциплине**

ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (Английский язык)

Программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена
по специальности
по специальности: 34.02.01 Сестринское дело

Тулун, 2021

Фонд оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности СПО 34.02.01 Сестринское дело программы учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (Английский язык)

Организация-разработчик:

Областное государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение «Тулунский медицинский колледж»

Разработчик:


Щепина А.В., преподаватель иностранных языков, высшая кв.категория
Ф.И.О., ученая степень, звание, должность

РАССМОТРЕНО И ОДОБРЕНО

на заседании ЦМК № 1

Протокол № 10

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РАССМОТРЕНО

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1. ПАСПОРТ КОМПЛЕКТА ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС по специальности СПО 34.02.01 Сестринское дело следующими умениями, знаниями, которые формируют профессиональную компетенцию, и общими компетенциями:

У1 - общаться (устно и письменно) на английском языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы.

У2 - переводить (со словарем) английские тексты профессиональной направленности.

У3 - самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

З1 - лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Перечень формируемых компетенций:

ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и оценку информации, необходимой для постановки и решения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.

ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии для совершенствования профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.

ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.

ПК 1.1. Проводить мероприятия по сохранению и укреплению здоровья населения, пациента и его окружения.

ПК 1.2. Проводить санитарно-гигиеническое просвещение населения.

ПК 1.3. Участвовать в проведении профилактики инфекционных и неинфекционных заболеваний.

ПК 2.1. Представлять информацию в понятном для пациента виде, объяснять ему суть вмешательств.

ПК 2.2. Осуществлять лечебно-диагностические вмешательства, взаимодействуя с участниками лечебного процесса.

ПК 2.3. Сотрудничать с взаимодействующими организациями и службами.

ПК 2.7. Осуществлять реабилитационные мероприятия.

ПК 2.8. Оказывать паллиативную помощь.

ПК 3.1. Оказывать доврачебную помощь при неотложных состояниях и травмах.

ПК 3.2. Участвовать в оказании медицинской помощи при чрезвычайных ситуациях.

ПК 3.3. Взаимодействовать с членами профессиональной бригады и добровольными помощниками в условиях чрезвычайных ситуаций.

Формой промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине является дифференцированный зачет.

2. РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ, ПОДЛЕЖАЩИЕ ПРОВЕРКЕ

2.1. В результате промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих умений и знаний, а также динамика формирования общих, профессиональных компетенций:

Таблица 1

Результаты обучения: умения, знания	Показатели оценки результата	Форма контроля и оценивания
У1- Общаться (устно и письменно) на английском языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы.	-употребление разговорных формул (клише) в коммуникативных ситуациях; - составление связного текста с использованием ключевых слов на бытовые и профессиональные темы; - представление устного сообщения на заданную тему (с предварительной подготовкой); - беседа с использованием элементов описания, повествования и рассуждения по тематике текущего года обучения и предыдущих лет обучения - обсуждение прочитанного и прослушанного текста, выражая свое мнение и отношение к изложенному	Текущий контроль: -наблюдение за практической деятельностью обучающихся во время практических занятий; -оценка результатов выполнения домашней работы; -оценка результатов самостоятельной работы. Промежуточная аттестация: - оценка результата контрольно-тестовой работы
У2-Переводить (со словарем) английские тексты профессиональной направленности.	- нахождение слова в иностранно-русском словаре, выбирая нужное значение слова; - ориентировка в формальных признаках лексических и грамматических явлений - осуществление языковой и контекстуальной догадки - адекватная передача содержания переводимого текста в соответствии с нормами русского литературного	

	языка.	
УЗ-Самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - самостоятельное овладение продуктивными лексико-грамматическими навыками, разговорными формулами и клише, отражающими специфику общения и необходимой для обмена информацией по интересующим их проблемам - развитие умения публично выступать с подготовленным сообщением - составление и запись краткого плана текста, озаглавливание его части, составление вопросов к прочитанному 	
Лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - овладение лексическими и фразеологическими явлениями, характерными для медицинских текстов - выбор нужного значения слова из серии представленных в словаре - расширение потенциального словаря за счёт конверсии, а также систематизации способов словообразования. - включение в активный словарь обучающихся общенаучной терминологической и профессионально-направленной лексики - систематизация, объяснение примеров грамматических правил и явлений - применение в речи грамматических конструкций и структур 	<p>Текущий контроль:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - оценка результатов устного опроса; - оценка результатов выполнения домашней работы; - оценка результатов выполнения контрольных заданий. <p>Промежуточная аттестация:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - оценка результата контрольно-тестовой работы

3. ОЦЕНКА ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

3.1. Формы и методы оценивания

Предметом оценки служат умения и знания, предусмотренные учебной программой по дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык, направленные на формирование общих и профессиональных компетенций.

3.2. Оценка результатов контрольно-тестовой работы

Критерии оценивания результатов контрольно-тестовой работы

Таблица 2

Процент результативности (правильных ответов)	Оценка уровня подготовки
100% - 91 %	5(отлично)
90% - 81%	4(хорошо)
80% - 70%	3(удовлетворительно)
69% и менее	2(неудовлетворительно)

– при проведении дифференцированного зачёта выставляются оценки согласно классической пятибалльной системе оценивания.

3.3. Трудоемкость выполнения заданий

Время на подготовку и выполнение заданий:

Таблица 3

Этап	Время мин (час)
подготовка	3 мин
выполнение 1 задания/вопроса	до 10 мин
выполнение всех заданий	85 мин
оформление и сдача	2 мин
Всего	90 мин

3.4. Типовые задания для оценки освоения учебной дисциплины

Типовые задания для оценки знаний, умений:

У1 - общаться (устно и письменно) на английском языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы.

У2 - переводить (со словарем) английские тексты профессиональной направленности.

У3 - самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

31 - лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

- 1) Тестирование
- 2) Контрольная работа
- 3) Перевод текста
- 4) Устный опрос
- 5) Письменный / устный диктант

Контроль и оценка освоения учебной дисциплины по темам (разделам)

Таблица 2

Элемент учебной дисциплины	Формы и методы контроля					
	Текущий контроль		Рубежный контроль		Промежуточная аттестация	
	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ОК, ПК, У, З	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ОК, ПК, У, З	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ОК, ПК, У, З
Раздел 2. Анатомия человека.						
Тема 2.10. Итоговый тест (Приложение 1)			Контроль лексико – грамматических навыков.	У1, У3, 31, ОК5, ОК6, ОК8, ПК 2.2, ПК2.7, ПК2.8		
Раздел 3. Лекарственные средства. Применение лекарственных средств.						
Тема 3.б. Итоговый тест.(Приложение 2)			Контроль лексико – грамматических навыков.	У1, У3, 31, ОК5, ОК6, ОК8, ПК 2.2,		
Раздел 4. Оказание медицинской помощи						
Тема 4.9. Итоговый тест.(Приложение 3)			Контроль лексико – грамматических навыков.	У1, У3, 31, ОК1, ОК2, ОК3, ПК3.1		
Раздел 5. Участие в лечебно-диагностическом и реабилитационном процессах						
Тема 5.4. Диетотерапия. Контрольно – обобщающие упражнения (Приложение 4)			Контрольно – обобщающие упражнения.	У1, У3, 31, ОК3, ПК3.1, ПК3.2, ПК3.3		
Дифференцированный зачет. (Приложение 5)					Итоговая контрольная работа	У1, У3, 31, ОК5, ОК6, ОК8, ПК

						2.2, ПК2.7, ПК2.8
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**Тема 2.10 - Итоговый тест по разделу 2 Анатомия человека
2 курс, III семестр, специальность «Сестринское дело»**

I. Напишите правильную форму глагола to be:

1. I _____ fine, thank you. How _____ you?
2. Who _____ that boy?
3. Where _____ my new shoes? They _____ in the bathroom.
4. The books _____ in the library tomorrow.
5. Bob _____ not here today.
6. We _____ in the classroom yesterday.

II. Напишите множественное число существительных:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1) a watch — _____ | 2) a potato — _____ |
| 3) a dress — _____ | 4) a leaf — _____ |
| 5) a boy — _____ | 6) a city — _____ |
| 7) a man — _____ | 8) a person — _____ |
| 9) a tooth — _____ | 10) a child — _____ |

III. Поставьте правильный артикль a/an/the или ничего (X):

- 1) In one of _____ largest cities of China, there once lived _____ man called Mustapha, who had _____ wife and _____ son.
- 2) There is _____ man and _____ woman in the room. _____ man is English but _____ woman looks foreign.
- 3) Which fruit would you like: _____ apples or _____ oranges?
- 4) There is _____ lot of people living in _____ capital city of Russia, _____ Moscow.

IV. Напишите определение:

Future Simple – это будущее простое время, которое используется

Future Continuous (Progressive) – это

V. 1) Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужную форму. Используйте Present Simple:

1. Jane constantly _____ (go) to school by bus.
2. Peter and Sam _____ (live) in London but they _____ (not be) English
3. In summer I _____ (go) to France _____ (work) there.

V. 2) Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форме Future Simple или Future Continuous.

1. I ... (send) you a postcard from Spain.
2. Miss Richards ... (attend) a lecture from 2 till 5 p.m. today.
3. We ... (wash) those dirty dishes when we come home from work.
4. I know that Jerry ... (stand) on the platform and ... (wave) his hand when our train arrives.

VI. Прочитайте текст:

Skeleton & Bones Facts

Learn some fun bones and skeleton facts. The human skeleton has 6 key functions and our skeleton can be split into 2 main parts.

How many bones are there in the human skeleton? What is the largest bone in the human body? What makes bone marrow so important? Read on and enjoy these interesting facts about our skeleton and bones.

- At birth the human skeleton is made up of around 300 bones. By adulthood, some bones have fused together to end up with 206 bones.
- Human bones grow continually from birth till our mid 20's. Our skeleton's bone mass is at its maximum density around the age of 30.
- If broken our bones will re-grow and repair themselves. Often doctors will place a cast or splint to make sure these bones repair straight and true.
- The axial skeleton part of the human skeleton has 80 bones. It includes the vertebral column, the rib cage and the skull and helps us maintain our upright posture, by spreading the weight in the head, and upper areas down to the lower areas near the hips.
- The appendicular skeletal section of our skeleton has 126 bones. It includes the pectoral (shoulder) girdles, the pelvic girdle and the bones of the lower and upper limbs. Its function is for movement of the body and to protect some organs.

The human skeletal system has six major functions including the production of blood cells, for support, for

- movement, for protection, for storage of ions and endocrine regulation.
- The longest bone in the human body is the thigh bone called the femur.
- The smallest bone found in the human body is located in the middle ear. The staples (or stirrup) bone is only 2.8 millimetres (0.11 inches) long.
- Like our skin, the human body's bones are also constantly worn down and re-made, to the point where every 7 years we essentially have a new bone.
- The area of our body with the most bones is the hand, fingers and wrist where there are 54 bones.
- Our teeth form part of the skeletal system, but are not counted as bones.
- There are just a few differences between human male and female skeletons. The female skeleton is generally slightly smaller and the pelvis bones differ in shape, size and angle in order to assist with child birth.

- The majority of human bones have a dense, strong outer layer, followed by a spongy part full of air for lightness, while the middle contains a soft, flexible, tissue substance called bone marrow.
- Bone marrow makes up 4% of a human body mass. It produces red blood cells which carry oxygen all over the body. Marrow is also produces lymphocytes, key components of the lymphatic system, which support the body's immune system.
- Calcium is very important for our bones and helps keep them strong and healthy.
- The areas where our bones meet are called joints. The joints in our cranium have no movement while our hip joints allow for a wide range of movement.
- Bones are held in place at joints by muscles and also tissues called ligaments. Another type of tissue called cartilage covers each bone joint surface area to prevent the bones rubbing.
- The medical branch of learning about the human skeletal system is called Orthopedics.

There are a number of skeletal disorders, osteoporosis is a bone disease that increases the chance of fractures, scoliosis is a curvature of the spine, while arthritis is an inflammatory disease that damages joints.

VI. а) Ответьте на вопросы:

1. How many parts are there in human skeleton? What are their names?
2. Does a man have 300 bones at birth?
3. Can our bones repair themselves?
4. What is the function of appendicular skeleton?
5. What area in human body is with the most bones?
6. What produces bone marrow?
7. Does calcium help to keep the bones strong?
8. Is osteoporosis a heart disease?

VII. Прочитайте текст:

What's to know about eating vegan?

A vegan diet is part of a lifestyle that excludes the consumption or use of any products made from animals.

Vegans do not eat animal products, including honey, eggs, gelatin, or dairy. They will not use clothes, soaps, or other products that are animal-sourced in any way.

A vegan diet can be a highly nutritious choice, as it is low in saturated fat and rich in nutrients. However, starting out on an animal-free diet without proper planning can lead to some health risks.

All protein, vitamins, and minerals must come from non-animal sources, so food choice and preparation are important.

A 2016 poll suggests that around 2.5 percent of people in the United States follow a vegan lifestyle.

This *MNT Knowledge Center* article will discuss the differences between veganism and vegetarianism, the health benefits of a vegan diet, and important things to consider before starting. We will also share some tasty vegan meal options and recipes.

Fast facts on the vegan diet

The vegan diet contains only plant-based foods.

- Tofu, tempeh, and mushrooms are three of the many alternatives than can provide the nutrients found in meat.
- A vegan diet can help to protect bone and heart health, and lower the risk of cancer.
- Supplements are recommended to replace levels of certain nutrients that are found in meat, such as vitamin B-12.

What is a vegandiet?

The vegan diet excludes all foods sourced from animals.

A vegan diet involves eating only food products made from plants and avoiding animal products.

Animal products are important sources of protein, nonsaturated fats, iron, vitamins, and minerals in the standard diet of a person in the U.S. A vegan needs to find alternative sources of these nutrients.

Reasons for following a vegan diet can include preventing cruelty to animals, environmental considerations, or simply looking to lose weight and lead a healthier lifestyle.

Fresh produce can be prepared at home. Some ready-made vegan meals are available in major grocery stores and specialist outlets.

Food packaging should state that the contents are vegan-friendly, or prepared in a completely meat-free kitchen. Vegan options are available in many restaurants, and some specialized restaurants serve only vegan food.

Veganvs. vegetarian

There are important differences between the vegan and vegetarian diets that impact food choice and nutritional intake.

The main difference is that vegetarians do not eat meat but will continue to consume dairy products and eggs. Vegans consume no animal produce at all.

This means that it is less necessary for vegetarians to supplement nutrients. They can still get calcium from milk, for example. Vegans, on the other hand, must find a plant-based source of calcium.

Veganism also refers to a range of lifestyle choices that exclude animal products, while vegetarianism is purely a dietary choice.

a. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1.What is a vegan diet?
- 2.Do vegans eat honey?
- 3.How many people in the USA follow a vegan lifestyle?
4. What does vegan diet contain?
- 5.Where can you buy ready-made vegan meals?
- 6.Are vegan options available in all restaurants?

7. Dovegetarianseatdairy?

б. Найдите английские эквиваленты в тексте:

- 1) образ жизни, который исключает
- 2) выбор еды и приготовление важны
- 3) полезные свойства для здоровья
- 4) может снабжать питательными веществами
- 5) сделанный из растений
- 6) ненасыщенные жиры
- 7) предотвращение жестокого отношения с животными
- 8) основное отличие
- 9) продолжать потреблять

Приложение 1.1 Эталоны ответов

1.

1. am; are	4. willbe
2. is	5. is
3. are; are	6. were

2.

1. watches	6. cities
2. potatoes	7. men
3. dresses	8. people
4. leaves	9. teeth
5. boys	10. children

3.

1. the; a; a; a	3. - ; -
2. a; a; the; the	4. a; the; -

4.

1. для действий в будущем, принятых спонтанно (в момент говорения) или предположений о будущем, основанных на нашем мнении
2. будущее продолженное время, которое указывает на действие, которое произойдет в будущем в определенный отрезок времени

5.1

1. goes
2. live; are not
3. go; work

5.2

1. willsend (Я пришлю тебе открытку из Испании.)
2. willbeattending (Мисс Ричардс будет сидеть на лекции с 2 до 5 часов сегодня.)
3. willwash (Мы вымоем грязную посуду, когда придем домой после работы.)
4. willbestanding – waving (Я знаю, что Джерри будет стоять на платформе и махать рукой, когда поезд прибудет.)

6.a)

1. There are 2 parts. They are Appendicular and Axial.
2. Yes, he does.
3. Yes, they can.
4. Its function is for movement of the body and to protect some organs.
5. This area is the hand, fingers and wrist.
6. It produces red blood cells and lymphocytes
7. Yes, it does.
8. No, it isn't.

7.a)

1. part of a lifestyle that excludes the consumption or use of any products made from animals
2. No, they don't
3. Around 2.5 percent of people in the United States follow a vegan lifestyle
4. vegan diet contains only plant-based foods
5. You can buy ready-made vegan meals in major grocery stores and specialist outlets
6. No, they aren't.
7. Yes, they do.

7.b)

1. a lifestyle that excludes
2. so food choice and preparation are important
3. health benefits
4. can provide the nutrients
5. made from plants
6. nonsaturated fats
7. preventing cruelty to animals
8. the main difference
9. continue to consume

Тема 3.6

**Итоговый тест по разделу 3. Здоровый образ жизни и медицина
2 курс IV семестр специальность «Сестринское дело»**

I. Переведите на английский:

1. Я никогда не был в Японии.
2. Я купил новые часы! – Где ты их купил?
3. Я не хожу в спортзал уже месяц! Это прекрасно!
4. Мария уже проснулась? – Еще нет.
5. Я не видел начальника вчера.
6. Я не видел начальника сегодня.
7. Как давно вы знакомы?

II. Вставьте глагол TOWRITE в нужной форме:

- 1) We often _____ letters to our parents.
- 2) Have you _____ a message recently?
- 3) I _____ poems. It's my hobby.
- 4) Don't _____ in the books!
- 5) Who _____ that article?

III. Выберите нужный модальный глагол:

- 1) **I go to see the doctor because I am very ill.**
 - must
 - must to
 - had to
- 2) **I..... buy this car but I don't have enough money to pay for the petrol.**
 - can
 - have
 - have to
- 3) **I go now because I am already late for my class.**
 - must
 - had
 - have to
- 4) **She clean the house every week.**
 - must
 - have
 - have to

- 5) I speak French without a problem now because I have had many lessons.
- may
 - can
 - have
- 6) You help her with her shopping because she has a lot of bags.
- ought
 - ought to
 - should

IV. Составьте диалог, поставив цифры в правильном порядке:

Doctor:	Patient:
1. That is just what I wanted to recommend. 2. A little run-down, I think. Have you checked your temperature today? 3. Get to that couch please. I will sound your chest and take your blood pressure. It's quite normal. Luckily for you there is nothing seriously wrong with your health. You should have a good rest. Can you go on holiday now? 4. Good morning. How do you feel today? 5. Good-bye	6. I feel better today, but I am still of-colour. I'm sleeping badly and I have no appetite. 7. Yes, my temperature is quite normal. 8. Goodmorning, doctor. 9. I'm going to the sea in two weeks. 10. Good-bye. 11. Thank you very much, doctor. I will do it.
8;	

V. Выберите правильный ответ:

1. The inflammation of the appendix is			
a. gastritis	b. pancreatitis	c. appendicitis	d. bronchitis
2. A medicine made by dissolving a drug in alcohol is			
a. mixture	b. tincture	c. decoction	a. solution
3. Do you have any plans for tonight?			
a. No, I don't.	b. No, I won't.	c. No, you don't.	d. No, you won't.
4. Soon my friend a doctor.			
a. are	b. is	c. will	d. will be
5. I go to the bathroom?			
a. May...	b. Can ...	c. Must ...	d. Should ...

6. Don't bite the hand			
a. that makes you perfect .	b. that is dirty.	c. that gives you money.	d. that feeds you.

VI. Прочитайте текст. Ответьте на вопросы.

Ebola virus disease

[<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs103/en/>]

Keyfacts

- Ebola [i:'bəʊlə, ə'bəʊlə] virus disease (EVD), formerly known as Ebola haemorrhagic fever, is a severe, often fatal illness in humans.
- The virus is transmitted to people from wild animals and spreads in the human population through human-to-human transmission.
- The average EVD case fatality rate is around 50%. Case fatality rates have varied from 25% to 90% in past outbreaks*.
- The first EVD outbreaks occurred in remote villages in Central Africa, near tropical rainforests. The 2014–2016 outbreak in West Africa involved major urban areas as well as rural ones.
- Community engagement* is key to successfully controlling outbreaks. Good outbreak control relies on applying a package of interventions, namely case management, infection prevention and control practices, surveillance and contact tracing, a good laboratory service, safe and dignified burials and social mobilisation.
- Early supportive care with rehydration, symptomatic treatment improves survival. There is as yet no licensed treatment proven to neutralize the virus but a range of blood, immunological and drug therapies are under development.

*Ebola [i:'bəʊlə, ə'bəʊlə]p. Эбола (ДР Конго)

outbreak ['aʊbreɪk] / 1. 1) вспышка, внезапное появление, начало

communityengagement – участие в жизни общества

casemanagement - ведение конкретного случая

surveillance [sɜ:'veɪlən(t)s] надзор, наблюдение

burial ['berɪəl] захоронение; погребение

1. What is EVD?

2. Is it a fatal illness?

3. Where does this illness come from?

4. Is there any treatment for Ebola?

VII. Составьте диалог, поставив цифры в правильном порядке:

Doctor:	Patient:
----------------	-----------------

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What's the matter? 2. You need to put drops in his ear twice a day. Here is a prescription for you to take to the pharmacy. 3. Good afternoon. How can I help you today? 4. Sit on the table please, so I can look in your ear. You have an ear infection. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. What do I need to do? 6. I've got an earache and a fever. 7. I don't feel very well.
--	---

VIII. Прочитайте текст.

What Is the Placebo Effect?

[<https://www.webmd.com/pain-management/what-is-the-placebo-effect#1>]

A placebo is anything that seems to be a "real" medical treatment -- but isn't. It could be a pill, a shot, or some other type of "fake" treatment. What all placebos have in common is that they do not contain an active substance meant to affect health.

How Are Placebos Used?

Researchers use placebos during studies to help them understand what effect a new drug or some other treatment might have on a particular condition.

For instance, some people in a study might be given a new drug to lower cholesterol. Others would get a placebo. None of the people in the study will know if they got the real treatment or the placebo.

Researchers then compare the effects of the drug and the placebo on the people in the study. That way, they can determine the effectiveness of the new drug and check for side effects.

What Is the Placebo Effect?

Sometimes a person can have a response to a placebo. The response can be positive or negative. For instance, the person's symptoms may improve. Or the person may have what appears to be side effects from the treatment. These responses are known as the "placebo effect."

There are some conditions in which a placebo can produce results even when people know they are taking a placebo. Studies show that placebos can have an effect on conditions such as:

- Depression
- Pain
- Sleepdisorders
- Irritablebowelsyndrome
- Menopause

In one study involving asthma, people using a placebo inhaler did no better on breathing tests than sitting and doing nothing. But when researchers asked for people's perception of how they felt, the placebo inhaler was reported as being as effective as medicine in providing relief.

How Does the Placebo Effect Work?

Research on the placebo effect has focused on the relationship of mind and body. One of the most common theories is that the placebo effect is due to a person's expectations. If a person expects a pill to do something, then it's possible that the body's own chemistry can cause effects similar to what a medication might have caused.

For instance, in one study, people were given a placebo and told it was a stimulant. After taking the pill, their pulse rate sped up, their blood pressure increased, and their reaction speeds improved. When people were given the same pill and told it was to help them get to sleep, they experienced the opposite effects.

Experts also say that there is a relationship between how strongly a person expects to have results and whether or not results occur. The stronger the feeling, the more likely it is that a person will experience positive effects. There may be a profound effect due to the interaction between a patient and health care provider.

The same appears to be true for negative effects. If people expect to have side effects such as headaches, nausea, or drowsiness, there is a greater chance of those reactions happening.

The fact that the placebo effect is tied to expectations doesn't make it imaginary or fake. Some studies show that there are actual physical changes that occur with the placebo effect. For instance, some studies have documented an increase in the body's production of endorphins, one of the body's natural pain relievers.

One problem with the placebo effect is that it can be difficult to distinguish from the actual effects of a real drug during a study. Finding ways to distinguish between the placebo effect and the effect of treatment may help improve the treatment and lower the cost of drug testing. And more study may also lead to ways to use the power of the placebo effect in treating disease.

а) Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is a PLACEBO?

2. Do people in the study know what they get?

3. What conditions can placebo effect?

4. Is there the relationship between mind and body?

б) Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты.

1. ложное лечение

2. новое лекарство

3. никто из людей

4. нарушения сна

-
5. ожидания человека
-
6. кровяное давление повысилось
-
7. иметь побочные эффекты
-
8. природное обезболивающее (болеутоляющее)
-

Приложение 2.1 Эталоны ответов

1.

1. I have never been to Japan.
2. I have bought a new watch. – Where did you buy it?
3. I haven't gone to the gym for a month. That's cool.
4. Has Mary woken up yet? – No, she hasn't. (No, not yet.)
5. I didn't see the boss yesterday.
6. I haven't seen the boss today.
7. How long have you been acquainted?

2.

1. write
2. written
3. write
4. write
5. wrote

3.

1. must
2. can
3. have to
4. must
5. can
6. should

4.

4; 6; 2; 7; 3; 9; 1; 11; 10; 5

- Patient: Goodmorning, doctor.
- Doctor: Good morning. How do you feel today?
- Patient: I feel better today, but I am still of-colour. I'm sleeping badly and I

have no appetite.

- Doctor: A little run-down, I think. Have you checked your temperature today?
- Patient: Yes, my temperature is quite normal.
- Doctor: Get to that couch please. I will sound your chest and take your blood pressure. It`s quite normal. Luckily for you there is nothing seriously wrong with your health. You should have a good rest. Can you go on holiday now?
- Patient: I`m going to the sea in two weeks.
- Doctor: That is just what I wanted to recommend.
- Patient: Thank you very much, doctor. I will do it.
- Doctor: Good-bye.
- Patient: Good-bye.

5.

1. c; 2. b; 3. a; 4. d; 5. a; 6. d

6.

1. EVD is Ebola virus disease.
2. Yes, it is.
3. It comes from Africa.
4. Yes, there is.

7.

3, 7, 1, 6, 4, 5, 2

8.a)

1. A placebo is anything that seems to be a "real" medical treatment -- but isn't.
2. No, they don't.
3. Placebo can effect on Depression, Pain, Sleep disorders, Irritable bowel syndrome, Menopause.
4. Yes, there is.

8.b)

1. fake treatment
2. a new drug
3. none of the people
4. sleep disorders
5. a person's expectations
6. blood pressure increased
7. to have side effects
8. natural pain relievers

Тема 4.9

Итоговый тест по разделу 4 Оказание медицинской помощи

3 курс V семестр специальность «Сестринское дело»

#1 Match each word with its definition.

1	posture	a	the fast belief that somebody is trying to harm you, or that you are somebody very important
2	unemotional	b	not sure where you are
3	hallucinations	c	not wanting to talk to people
4	manic	d	not logical; not making sense
5	paranoia	e	behaving in an abnormally excited way
6	disoriented	f	not showing your feelings
7	uncommunicative	g	a way of standing or sitting
8	delusions	h	feelings of extreme, uncontrollable sadness
9	irrational	i	strange and false ideas that somebody believes are true
10	depression	j	occasions when you imagine you see things that are not really there

#2 Translate these sentences from English into Russian.

1. This thin outer layer of the skin is the epidermis.
2. New skin cells are forming in the basal cell layer at the bottom of the epidermis.
3. It contains nerve endings and small blood vessels.
4. Sweat is produced in sweat glands, and comes up through sweat ducts to the surface of the skin from where it comes out through tiny pores.
5. Under the skin is a layer of subcutaneous fat.
6. The ancient Greek physician Hippocrates used the word “karkinoma”, meaning “crab”, for cancer, because he thought that tumours and the swollen blood vessels around them looked like a crab. Cancer is the Latin word for crab.

#3 Find the correct answers for the questions in the box.

6-7 weeks	8-9 weeks	10-14 weeks	about 20 weeks	28 weeks	Identical twins	3 stages
-----------	-----------	-------------	----------------	----------	-----------------	----------

1. How many stages are there in labour?
2. At what weeks is the baby over 38 cm long? At
3. At what weeks of pregnancy is the baby about eight mm?
4. At what weeks is the baby fully formed?
5. What kind of twins is developed from one fertilised egg splitting into two separate cells?
6. At what weeks of pregnancy is there the baby’s mouth and tongue?
7. When do first time mothers tend to feel the baby first move?

#4 Complete the sentences using the words and phrases below.

black circle	electrical signals	point
clear dome	image	sensitive part
clear gel	light waves	visual image

1. When you look at things _____ from them enter the eye through the cornea, which is a _____ at the front of the eye.
2. The light then goes through the pupil, the _____ in the center of the colored iris.
3. The light then bends to a _____ behind the lens.
4. There, the _____ is reversed and upside down.
5. The light travels on through a _____ called the vitreous humor and then to a focus on the retina.
6. In the center of the retina is the macula, which is a very _____ of the retina.
7. The retina converts the light to _____ which travel along the optic nerve to the brain, which turns them back to a _____.

#5 Put the verb to be in Present, Past or Future Simple.

1. My father ... a teacher.
2. He ... a pupil twenty years ago.
3. I... a doctor when I grow up.
4. My sister ... not ... at home tomorrow.
5. She ... at school tomorrow.
6. ... you ... at home tomorrow?
- 7.... your father at work yesterday?
8. My sister ... ill last week.
9. She ... not ill now.
10. Yesterday we... at the theatre.
11. Where ... your mother now? She ... in the kitchen.
12. Where ... you yesterday? I ... at the cinema.
13. When I come home tomorrow, all my family ... at home.
14. ... your little sister in bed now? Yes, she ...
15. ... you... at school tomorrow? Yes I
16. When my granny... young, she ... an actress.
17. My friend ... in Moscow now.
18. He ... in St. Petersburg tomorrow.
19. Where ... your books now? They ... in my bag.

#6 Put the verbs in the correct form (Past Simple or Past Continuous)

1. My father _____ (read) a newspaper at 7 o'clock.
2. John _____ (come) home at 9 p.m.
3. As I _____ (come) here I _____ (meet) your brother.
4. He _____ (hurt) his leg while he _____ (play) football.
5. My wife _____ (read) a book and I _____ (write) a letter. Suddenly the door _____ (open) and my brother _____ (come) in.
6. He _____ (write) a play during the summer.
7. In June that firm _____ (carry) negotiations for the purchase of wheat.
8. I _____ (rest) from five till six yesterday.
9. While I _____ (do) my home work he _____ (watch) TV.
10. I _____ (go) to tell him but he _____ (interrupt) me.
11. "John really ought to lose some weight". "You are right, he _____ (breath) very heavily during the walk yesterday".
12. "I heard Roy and Alice had an argument". "Do you know what _____ (start) it this time"?
13. "Why didn't Madeline show up at the party last night?" "When I _____ (call) her at 11:00 she _____ (still /study)".
14. "You are looking miserable." "I _____ (work) on my thesis when my computer suddenly _____ (crash).
15. When I lived downtown I _____ (go) to the cinema almost every night.
16. "I loved Christmas as a child." "So did I. Every Christmas Eve all the family _____ (decorate) the tree together."
17. While the solders _____ (advance) they didn't realize that the enemy _____ (plan) a surprise attack.
18. They _____ (walk) to the water's edge, _____ (wade) in and _____ (swim) to the other side.

Приложение 3.1 Эталоны ответов

#1 Match each word with its definition.

1	g
2	f
3	j
4	i
5	a
6	b
7	c
8	d
9	e
10	h

#2 Translate these sentences from English into Russian.

1. Этот тонкий наружный слой кожи называется эпидермис.
2. Новые клетки кожи образуются в базальном слое клеток в нижней части эпидермиса.
3. Это содержит нервные окончания и мелкие кровеносные сосуды.
4. Пот производится в потовых железах, и приходит через потовых желез на поверхность кожи, откуда он выходит через крошечные поры.
5. Под кожей находится слой подкожного жира.
6. Древнегреческий врач Гиппократ использовал слово "karkinoma", что означает "Краб", для обозначения рака, потому что он думал, что опухоли и опухшие кровеносные сосуды выглядели, как краб. Рак является латинским словом означающим краба.

#3 Find the correct answers for the questions in the box.

1. 3 stages
2. 28 weeks
3. 6-7 weeks
4. 10-14 weeks
5. Identical twins
6. 8-9 weeks
7. about 20 weeks

#4 Complete the sentences using the words and phrases below.

1. light waves, clear gel
2. black circle
3. clear dome
4. image
5. point
6. sensitive part
7. electrical signals, visual image

#5 Put the verb **to be** in *Present, Past or Future Simple*.

1. is
2. was
3. will be
4. is
5. will be
6. will you be
7. was
8. was
9. is
10. were
11. is, is
12. were, was
13. will be
14. is, is
15. will you be
16. was
17. is
18. will be
19. are, are

#6 Put the verbs in the correct form (Past Simple or Past Continuous)

1. was reading
2. came
3. came, met
4. hurt, was playing
5. was reading, was writing, opened, came
6. was writing
7. carried
8. was resting
9. was doing, was watching
10. was going, interrupted
11. was breathing
12. started
13. called, was still studying
14. was working, crashed
15. went
16. decorated
17. advanced, was planning
18. walked, waded, swam

Тема 5.5

Итоговый тест по разделу по разделу 5 Участие в лечебно-диагностическом и реабилитационном процессах
3 курс V семестр специальность «Сестринское дело»

1. Match these words for types of pain with their descriptions.

1	a throbbing pain	a	feels like it is eating you
2	a sharp pain	b	travels fast along part of your body
3	a burning pain	c	is steady and not too painful
4	a stabbing pain	d	feels like a muscles is being squeezed
5	a shooting pain	e	feels like something sharp is stuck into you
6	a dull ache	f	comes and goes rhythmically
7	a gnawing pain	g	feels like fire
8	a cramping pain	h	is strong and sudden

2. Complete the sentences with the words from the list

coughing up	occurs	make	sounds
accompanied	get	are	wheeze
breathe	has		

Asthma

Children with asthma cough, and _____ when they breathe out. They become very short of breath when an attack _____.

A cold

Sometimes a child _____ a cough and a fever with a cold. A bad cough can _____ a child vomit.

Croup

Children under three years old sometimes _____ croup. They have a sore throat and they wheeze when they _____ in. when they cough, it often _____ like a dog barking.

Pneumonia

The symptoms of pneumonia _____ a temperature of over 102 degrees F (39 degrees C), fast breathing, sometimes _____ by vomiting and sometimes _____ blood.

3. Translate the words from English into Russian

bedridden	frail	power chair	loss of the ability
deaf	pressure pad	glasses	artificial hip
forgetful	walking stick	helping hand	blind
immobile	false teeth	elderly people	gerontology

4. Write the comparative

old	<i>older</i>	good	
-----	--------------	------	--

strong		large	
happy		serious	
modern		pretty	
important		crowded	

5 Write the opposite

younger	<i>older</i>	better	
colder		nearer	
cheaper		easier	

6 Complete the sentences. Use a superlative.

1. This building is very old. It's *the oldest building* in the town.
2. It was a very happy day. It was _____ of my life.
3. She's a very popular singer. She is _____ in the country.
4. It was a very bad mistake. It was _____ I've ever made.
5. It's a very pretty village. It's _____ I've ever seen.
6. It was a very cold day. It was _____ of the year.
7. He's a very boring person. He's _____ I've ever met.

7 Put the correct modal verb from the box

may not	might	can	must	have to	need to	could
----------------	--------------	------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------------

1. We ____ stop the spread of MRSA.
2. We ____ express possibility in other way.
3. You ____ follow procedures.
4. The hospital _____ close next year.
5. The patient _____ want to eat.
6. What symptoms _____ he have?
7. Nurses don't ____ wear gloves all the time.

8 Translate the text from English into Russian

In the UK before a body can be buried or cremated, a doctor must issue a death certificate stating the cause of death. If there is doubt about how a person dies the doctor reports the death to the coroner an official who investigated causes of death.

9 Give the definition.

The practice (illegally most countries) of killing without pain a person who is suffering and cannot be cured.

Приложение 4.1 Эталоны ответов

1 Match these words for types of pain with their descriptions.

1	f
2	a
3	g
4	e
5	h
6	c
7	b
8	d

2 Complete the sentences with the words from the list

1. wheeze
2. occurs
3. has
4. get
5. make
6. breath
7. sounds
8. are
9. accompanied
10. coughing up

3 Translate the words from English into Russian

прикованный к постели	хрупкий	стул для приема пищи	потеря способности делать что-то
глухой	коврик для измерения давления	очки	искусственное бедро
забывчивый	трость	рука помощи	слепой
неподвижный	искусственные зубы	пожилые люди	геронтология

4 Write the comparative

old	<i>older</i>	good	<i>better</i>
strong	<i>stronger</i>	large	<i>larger</i>
happy	<i>happier</i>	serious	<i>more serious</i>
modern	<i>more modern</i>	pretty	<i>prettier</i>
important	<i>more important</i>	crowded	<i>more crowded</i>

5 Write the opposite

younger	<i>older</i>	better	<i>worse</i>
colder	<i>hotter</i>	nearer	<i>farer</i>
cheaper	<i>more expensive</i>	easier	<i>harder</i>

6 Complete the sentences. Use a superlative.

1. It's the oldest building in the town.
2. It was the happiest day in my life.
3. She is the most popular singer in the country.
4. It was the worst mistake I've ever made.
5. It's the prettiest village I've ever seen.
6. It was the coldest day of the year.
7. He's the most boring person I've ever met.

7 Put the correct modal verb from the box

1. must
2. can
3. need to
4. might
5. may not
6. could
7. have to

8 Translate the text from English into Russian

В Великобритании прежде, чем тело похоронят или придадут кремации, доктор должен выдать свидетельство о смерти, с указанием причин смерти. Если у него возникают сомнения относительно причин смерти, то он сообщает следователю для выявления причин возникновения смерти.

9 Give the definition.

Euthanasia

**Дифференцированный зачёт
в форме итоговой контрольной работы
3 курс VI семестр специальность «Сестринское дело»**

1 Complete the table.

Noun	Verb
absorption	<i>absorb</i>
consumption	
contraction	
conversion	
detoxification	
elimination	
expansion	
ingestion	
secretion	
stimulation	

2 Translate the words from English into Russian.

anus	duodenum	esophagus	salivary glands
appendix	gall bladder	pancreas	small intestines
colon	liver	rectum	stomach

3 Complete the expressions with the adjectives below.

auditory	cutaneous	senile	visual
cerebral	nasal	sensory	verbal
cranial	ocular		

	Expression	Meaning
1	a _____ hemorrhage	bleeding in the brain
2	_____ perception	the ability to hear
3	_____ polyps	abnormal growths in the nose
4	_____ skills	the ability to use words
5	_____ aortic stenosis	a heart condition associated with the elderly
6	_____ impairment	a problem with one or more of the senses
7	_____ anatomy	the anatomy of the skull
8	_____ acuity	the ability to see things clearly
9	the _____ surface	the surface of the eye
10	_____ diseases	diseases of the skin

4 Here are some things a nurse might say to a patient when doing an EGG. Match the beginning and endings of the sentences, and put them in a logical order.

1	We're nearly	a	lying comfortably?	
2	I'm just going to clean your chest so that	b	try not to move.	
3	The machine's just	c	the electrodes make good contact.	

4	<i>We're going to do an EGG so that we can</i>	d	done recording now.	
5	Are you	e	<i>look for any abnormal heart rhythms.</i>	<i>I</i>
6	It's all done so I'll	f	take the electrodes off now.	
7	Now just relax and	g	printing out the recording.	

5 Translate the texts from English into Russian.

A 50-year-old woman has a slow-growing brain tumour, which doctors are refusing to operated on because they feel the operation is too risky. She wants her family to pay for her to fly to another country, where a surgeon has offered to perform the operation, but her doctor says the stress of the experience could kill her.

A man has lost his face in a dog attack. A surgeon is ready to do face transplant as soon as a donor can be found. However, the risk of rejection is great, which would leave the man in an even worse position, without the underlying facial tissue.

Disinfectants kill microbes on surfaces. The most natural disinfectant is sunlight, but popular chemical disinfectants include carbolic acid, phenol, chlorine and iodine.

6 Underline the correct form of the verb.

1. Do you remember *coming* / *to come* here in the ambulance?
2. This patient had to give up *playing* / *to play* tennis because of chest pain.
3. Don't forget *writing* / *to write* in your diet diary every day.
4. I recommended *using* / *to use* nicotine patches to help you.
5. Most people don't mind *having* / *to have* an EGG.
6. Do you want *making* / *to make* an appointment for next week?
7. I'll never forget *watching* / *to watch* an operation for the first time.
8. The patient promised *making* / *to make* a big effort to stop smoking.
9. People don't feel like *exercising* / *to exercise* when they first leave hospital.
10. You must remember *taking* / *to take* your medication every morning.

7 Rewrite these sentences using the Passive.

Example: ***We isolate infected patients. / Infected patients are isolated.***

1. Lymphocytes make antibodies.
2. Tomorrow we will follow the disinfection schedule.
3. We have cancelled all operations because of an MRSA outbreak.
4. Antibiotics have improved his condition.
5. The epidemic will probably kill millions.

Приложение 5.1 Эталоны ответов

1 Complete the table.

Verb
absorb
consume
contract
converse
detoxify
eliminate
expand
ingest
secrete
stimulate

2 Translate the words from English into Russian.

задний проход	двенадцатиперстная кишка	пищевод	слюнные железы
аппендицит	желчный пузырь	поджелудочная железа	тонкий кишечник
толстая кишка	печень	прямая кишка	желудок

3 Complete the expressions with the adjectives below.

1. cerebral
2. auditory
3. nasal
4. verbal
5. senile
6. sensory cranial
7. visual
8. ocular
9. cutaneous

4 Here are some things a nurse might say to a patient when doing an EGG. Match the beginning and endings of the sentences, and put them in a logical order.

1	g	6
2	c	3
3	d	5
4	e	1
5	a	2
6	f	7
7	b	4

5 Translate the texts from English into Russian.

50-летняя женщина имеет медленно растущую опухоль головного мозга, которую врачи отказываются оперировать, потому что они считают, что операция слишком рискованная. Женщина хочет, чтобы ее семья оплатила ей перелет в другую страну, где другой хирург

предложил выполнить операцию, но ее врач говорит, что стресс при перелете может убить ее.

Человек потерял свое лицо после нападения на него собаки .Хирург готов сделать пересадку лица, как только донор может быть найден. Тем не менее, риск отторжения велик, врач боится оставить человека в еще худшем положении, без базовых тканей лица.

Дезинфицирующие средства убивают микробы на поверхностях. Наиболее естественным дезинфицирующим средством является солнечный свет, а популярные химические дезинфицирующие средства включают в себя карболовой кислоты, фенол, хлор и йод.

6 Underline the correct form of the verb.

1. to come
2. to play
3. writing
4. to use
5. having
6. to make
7. watching
8. to make
9. exercising
10. taking

7 Rewrite these sentences using the Passive.

1. Antibodies are made by lymphocytes.
2. The disinfection schedule will be followed tomorrow.
3. All operations have been cancelled because of an MRSA outbreak.
4. His condition has been improved by antibiotics.
5. Probably millions will be killed by the epidemic.