

Государственное образовательное учреждение
«Приднестровский государственный университет им. Т.Г. Шевченко»

Кафедра иностранных языков

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

И.о. зав. кафедрой-разработчиком

 /ст. преп., Якубовская А.А.

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Фонд оценочных средств
по дисциплине

ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

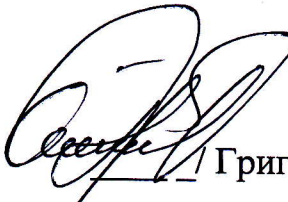
Специальность
3.33.05.01 Фармация

Квалификация
Провизор

Форма обучения
очная

ГОД НАБОРА 2021

Разработал: преподаватель



Григорьева В.А.

«30» сентября 2022 г.

1. Паспорт фонда оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»

В результате освоения дисциплины «Иностранный язык» у обучающихся должны быть сформированы следующие компетенции:

Категория (группа) универсальных компетенций	Код и наименование универсальной компетенции	Код и наименование индикатора достижения универсальной компетенции
Коммуникация	УК-4 Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия	ИД УК-4.1. Знает: литературную форму государственного языка, основы устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке, функциональные стили родного языка, требования к деловой коммуникации. ИД УК-4.2. Умеет: -устанавливать и развивать профессиональные контакты в соответствии с потребностями совместной деятельности, включая обмен информацией и выработку единой стратегии взаимодействия; -составлять, переводить с иностранного языка на государственные языки ПМР, а также редактировать различные академические тексты (рефераты, эссе, обзоры, статьи и т.д.); - выбирать стиль общения на государственных языках ПМР и на иностранном языке в зависимости от цели и условий партнерства; адаптирует речь, стиль общения и язык жестов к ситуациям взаимодействия. ИД УК-4.3. Владеет навыками: -представления результатов академической и профессиональной деятельности на различных публичных мероприятиях, включая международные, выбирая наиболее подходящий формат; -аргументировано и конструктивно отстаивать свои позиции и идеи в академических и профессиональных дискуссиях на государственных языках ПМР и на иностранных языках.
Категория (группа) общепрофессиональных	Код и наименование общепрофессиональной	Код и наименование индикатора достижения

компетенций	компетенции	общепрофессиональной компетенции
Использование информационных технологий	ОПК – 6 Способен использовать современные информационные технологии при решении задач профессиональной деятельности, соблюдая требования информационной безопасности	ИД ОПК-6.1 Знает: -современные информационные технологии взаимодействия с субъектами обращения лекарственных средств с учетом требований информационной безопасности. ИД ОПК-6.2 Умеет: -осуществлять эффективный поиск информации, необходимой для решения задач профессиональной деятельности, с использованием правовых справочных систем профессиональных фармацевтических баз данных. ИД ОПК-6.3 Владеет навыками: -применения специализированного программного обеспечения для математической обработки данных наблюдений и экспериментов при решении задач профессиональной деятельности. -применения автоматизированных информационных систем во внутренних процессах фармацевтической и (или) медицинской организации, а также для взаимодействий с клиентами и поставщиками.

Программа оценивания контролируемой компетенции:

Текущая аттестация	Контролируемые модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины	Код контролируемой компетенции	Наименование оценочного средства
1	Патология Терапия	УК-4	Самостоятельная работа № 3, №4; итоговая контрольная работа № 3, №4.

Самостоятельная работа № 3 на тему «PHARMACY PRACTICE».

Variant 1

1. Write a translation of the following text:

PHARMACISTS

Pharmacists, also known as druggists or chemists, are healthcare professionals who practice in pharmacy, the field of health sciences focusing on safe and effective medication use. The role of the pharmacist has shifted from the classical "lick, stick, and pour" dispensary role (that is, "lick & stick the labels, count the pills & pour liquids"), to being an integrated member of the health care team directly involved in patient care. Pharmacists undergo university-level education to understand biochemical mechanisms of action of drugs, drug uses and therapeutic roles, side effects, potential drug interactions, and monitoring parameters. This is mated to education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology. Professional interpretation and communication of this specialized knowledge to patients, physicians, and other health care providers are functions which pharmacists provide, and are central to the provision of safe and effective drug therapy. Among other licensing requirements, different countries require pharmacists to hold either a Bachelor of Pharmacy or Doctor of Pharmacy degree. 104 The most common pharmacist positions are that of a community pharmacist (also referred to as "retail pharmacist", "first-line pharmacist" or "dispensing chemist"), or a hospital pharmacist, where they instruct and counsel on the proper use and adverse effects of medically prescribed drugs and medicines. In most countries, the profession is subject to professional regulation. Pharmacists may also practice in a variety of other settings, including industry, wholesaling, research, academia, military, and government. Pharmacists are highly-trained and skilled healthcare professionals who perform various roles to ensure optimal health outcomes for their patients. Many pharmacists are also small-business owners, owning the pharmacy in which they practice.

2. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense to form either a first or a second conditional clause. a) If it _____(rain) this weekend, we _____(not be able) to play tennis. b) If I _____(have) any spare time, I _____(take up) a sport like golf. c) If I _____(be) taller, I _____(can) be a policeman, but I'm too short. d) Please start your meal. If you _____(not have) your soup now, it _____(go cold). 109 e) If you _____(have) any problems, let me know and I _____(come) and help you straight away. f) You're a brilliant cook! If I _____(can) cook as well as you I _____(open) a restaurant. g) If you _____(need) help, who would you _____(ask)? h) If I _____(try), I should be able to do it.

Variant 2

1. Write a translation of the following text:

PHARMACY TECHNICIANS

A Pharmacy technician, also sometimes known as a pharmaceutical technician, is a health care worker who performs pharmacy related functions, generally working under the direct supervision of a licensed pharmacist or other health professional. Pharmacy technicians work in a variety of locations, usually in community and hospital pharmacies but also sometimes in pharmaceutical manufacturers, third-party insurance companies, computer software companies. Job duties include dispensing prescription drugs and other medical devices to patients and instructing on their use. They may also perform administrative duties in pharmaceutical practice, such as reviewing prescription requests with doctor's offices and insurance companies to ensure correct medications are provided and payment is received. In recent times, they also speak directly with the patients on the phone to aid in the awareness of taking medications on time. In many countries, both developed and developing, the relative importance of pharmacy technicians within the pharmacy workforce has been amplified in recent years, largely as a reaction to pharmacist shortages, resulting in an increase in their numbers and responsibilities. Practical 105 training, such as completing an internship in a pharmacy, is also often required as part of training for employment as a pharmacy technician.

2. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense to form either a first or a second conditional clause. a) If it _____(rain) this weekend, we _____(not be able) to play tennis. b) If I _____(have) any spare time, I _____(take up) a sport like golf. c) If I _____(be) taller, I _____(can) be a policeman, but I'm too short. d) Please start your meal. If you _____(not have) your soup now, it _____(go cold). 109 e) If you _____(have) any problems, let me know and I _____(come) and help you straight away. f) You're a brilliant cook! If I _____(can) cook as well as you I _____(open) a restaurant. g) If you _____(need) help, who would you _____(ask)? h) If I _____(try), I should be able to do it.

Критерии оценки:

- оценка «отлично» выставляется за работу, выполненную полностью без ошибок и недочетов;
- оценка «хорошо» выставляется студенту за работу, выполненную полностью, но при наличии в ней не более одной негрубой ошибки и одного недочета, не более трех недочетов;
- оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если он правильно выполнил не менее 2/3 всей работы или допустил не более одной грубой ошибки и двух недочетов, не более одной грубой и одной негрубой ошибки, не более трех негрубых ошибок, одной негрубой ошибки и трех недочетов, при наличии четырех-пяти недочетов.

Самостоятельная работа № 4 на тему «PHARMACY EDUCATION».

In Russia, individuals who want to become pharmacists enter Schools of Pharmacy or Faculties of Pharmacy of Medical Universities. After admission, a student will typically complete a five-year pharmacy program. Curricula are usually divided into pre-professional and professional parts. Students must first complete a pre-professional track that is typically two years in length and includes scientific courses in biology, physics, chemistry and biochemistry, physiology and social sciences. Foundational courses in pharmaceutical practices may also be included. Pharmaceutical specialization starts in the third year of studies. The curriculum includes pharmacology, pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacognosy, technology of drugs, pharmacy law and policy, pharmacy administration. The instructional methodology in Russian pharmaceutical schools includes lectures by the leading specialists and regular practical classes throughout the course of studies. Pharmacy education includes practice experiences. Introductory pharmacy practical courses may take many forms, and introduce students to the practice of pharmacy. Students are taught to use their knowledge, develop their professional skills, and to become key players in primary and preventive health care. The final year of the curriculum generally consists entirely of the advanced pharmacy practice experiences. After 5 years of pharmacy education in Russia, students pass a state examination according to the curriculum, and 118 obtain a Pharmacist's Diploma. They can start their professional career only after completion of a one-year internship in a pharmacy.

I. Answer the following questions: 1. What is the difference between Western and Russian pharmacy education? 2. What is the duration of a typical pharmacy training programme? 3. What are the basic subjects in the curriculum? 4. When does pharmaceutical specialization start? 5. How long is the advanced pharmacy practice?

2. 1. She realized that nobody (will come/would come). 2. We understood that she (sees/saw) nothing. 3. He said he (will arrive/would arrive) in some days. 4. My mother was sure I already (have come/had come). 5. I didn't know they (are/were) in the room. 6. We supposed the rain

(will stop/would stop) in some hours. 7. He said he never (has been/had been) to London. 8. We wanted to know who (is singing/was singing) in the next room. 9. I always thought he (is/was) a brave man. 10. When I saw him, he (is working/was working). 11. We know she always (comes/came) in time. 12. They thought he (will have finished/would have finished) his work by the evening. 13. She said she (has/had) a terrible headache. 14. We supposed they (will send/would send) us the documents. 15. He said he (has not seen/had not seen) us for ages. 16. I knew this (will happen/would happen) again. 17. I saw that she (is writing/was writing) a report. 18. I knew where she (has gone/had gone). 19. Mendeleyev predicted that the vacant places in his table (will be filled/would be filled) by yet unknown elements. 20. He said that he (will help/would help) them. 21. They thought that the experiment (is successfully completed/was successfully completed). 22. We were told that the drug dosage (is individual according to the disease and its severity/was individual according to the disease and its severity). 23. Dr Weston says she (she's sending/was sending) a patient for observation. 24. He asked if I (can/ could help him get out of bed and get dressed).

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Итоговая контрольная работа №3 (3 семестр)

PHYSIOLOGY

Physiology (from Ancient Greek φύσις (physis), meaning "nature, origin", and -λογία (-logia), meaning "study of") is the scientific study of function in living systems. This includes how organisms, organ systems, organs, cells, and bio-molecules carry out the chemical or physical functions that exist in a living system. The highest honor awarded in physiology is the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, awarded since 1901 by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. The study of human physiology dates back to at least 420 BC and the time of Hippocrates, also known as the father of medicine. The critical thinking of Aristotle and his emphasis on the relationship between structure and function marked the beginning of physiology in Ancient Greece, while Claudius Galenus (c. 126–199 AD), known as Galen, was the first to use experiments to probe the function of the body. Galen was the founder of experimental physiology. Jean Fernel, a French physician, introduced the term "physiology" in 1525. In the 19th century, physiological knowledge began to accumulate at a rapid rate, in particular with the 1838 appearance of the Cell theory of Matthias Schleiden and Theodor Schwann. It radically stated that organisms are made up of units called cells. Claude Bernard's (1813–1878) further discoveries ultimately led to his concept of milieu intérieur [mēl'yü in|tir·ē·ər] (internal environment), which would later be taken up and championed as "homeostasis" by American physiologist Walter Cannon (1871–1945). In the 20th century, biologists also became interested in how organisms other than human beings function, eventually spawning the fields of comparative physiology and ecophysiology. Major figures in these fields include Knut Schmidt-Nielsen and George Bartholomew. Most recently, evolutionary physiology has become a distinct subdiscipline.

The biological basis of the study of physiology, integration refers to the overlap of many functions of the systems of the human body, as well as its accompanied form. It is achieved through communication that occurs in a variety of ways, both electrical and chemical. The endocrine and nervous systems play major roles in the reception and transmission of signals that integrate function in animals. Homeostasis is a major aspect with regard to such interactions within plants as well as animals.

I. Render the main idea of the text you've read.

II. Read and translate the following definition:

Physiology is the study of the functioning of living organisms or their constituent tissues or cells. Physiological processes are dynamic; cells change their function in response to changes in the composition of their local environment, and the organism responds to alterations in both its internal and its external environment. Many physiological reactions are aimed at preserving a constant physical and chemical internal environment (homeostasis).

III. Write a translation of the text on "Human physiology".

Human physiology is the science of the mechanical, physical, and biochemical functions of humans, their organs, and the cells of which they are composed. The principal level of focus of physiology is at the level of organs and systems within systems. Much of the foundation of knowledge in human physiology was provided by animal experimentation. Physiology is closely related to anatomy; anatomy is the study of form, and physiology is the study of function. Due to the frequent connection between form and function, physiology and anatomy are intrinsically linked and are studied in tandem as part of a medical curriculum.

IV. Read and translate the following text on "Human anatomy":

Human anatomy is primarily the scientific study of the morphology of the human body. Anatomy is subdivided into gross anatomy and microscopic anatomy. Gross anatomy (also called topographical anatomy, regional anatomy, or anthropotomy) is the study of anatomical structures that can be seen by the naked eye. Microscopic anatomy is the study of minute anatomical structures assisted with microscopes, which includes histology (the study of the organization of tissues), and cytology (the study of cells). Anatomy, human physiology (the study of function), and biochemistry (the study of the chemistry of living structures) are complementary basic medical sciences that are generally together (or in tandem) to students studying medical sciences. The human body consists of biological systems, that consist of organs, that consist of tissues, that consist of cells and connective tissue.

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Итоговая контрольная работа №4 (4 семестр)

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

Pathophysiology is a convergence of pathology with physiology. Pathology is the medical discipline that describes conditions typically observed during a disease state, whereas physiology is the biological discipline that describes processes or mechanisms operating within an organism. Pathology describes the abnormal or undesired condition, whereupon pathophysiology seeks to explain the physiological processes or mechanisms whereby such condition develops and progresses. Pathophysiology can also mean the functional changes associated with or resulting from disease or injury. Pathophysiology is the study of the disturbance of normal mechanical, physical, and biochemical functions, either caused by a disease, or resulting from a disease or abnormal syndrome, or condition that may not qualify to be called a disease. Pathophysiology can be looked at as the intersection of two older, related disciplines: (normal) physiology and pathology. Examples An example from the field of infectious disease would be the study of a toxin released by a bacterium, and what that toxin does to the body to cause harm, one possible result being sepsis. Another example is the study of the chemical changes that take place in body tissue due to inflammation.

I. Retell the text in your own words.

II. Find English equivalents for the following word combinations:

состояние болезни, патологическое состояние, физиологический процесс, биохимическая функция, нарушение функции, причинить вред, химические изменения.

III. Read the text and try to understand its content.

Pathology is the precise study and diagnosis of disease. The word pathology is from Ancient Greek πάθος, pathos which may be translated into English as either "experience" or "suffering". and -λογία, -logia, "An account of" or "the study of". Pathologization, to pathologize, refers to the process of defining a condition or behavior as pathological, e.g. pathological gambling. Pathologies is synonymous with diseases. The suffix "path" is used to indicate a disease, e.g. psychopath. Pathology addresses four components of disease: cause/etiology, mechanisms of development (pathogenesis), structural alterations of cells (morphologic changes), and the consequences of changes (clinical manifestations).

IV. Write a translation of the following definitions:

1. Physiology is the study of normal, healthy bodily function (as opposed to anatomy, which is the study of normal structure). When something disrupts normal physiological processes, it enters the realm of pathophysiology. 2. Pathology, broadly speaking, is the "study of the nature and cause of disease." or the results of disease in the body. 3. Pathophysiology looks at the detailed malfunctioning that comes from or - alternately - causes disease. 4. A pathophysiology definition states that it is a hybrid family of pathology and physiology. The first refers to conditions that usually appear when there is disease, while the second refers to the biological discipline that studies operation inside an organism.

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