

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

Кафедра иностранного языка

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

И. о. зав. кафедрой

/Якубовская А.А.

«24» 09 2021 г.

Фонд оценочных средств

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (Английский)»

Специальность

3.31.05.02 Педиатрия

Специализация

«Педиатрия»

Квалификация

Врач - педиатр

Форма обучения

очная

Год набора 2021

Разработал: преподаватель

/Грудогло Л.Б.

«24» 09 2021 г.

Тирасполь, 2021 г.

Паспорт фонда оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине

1. В результате изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык (Английский)» у обучающихся должны быть сформированы следующие компетенции:

Категория (группа) компетенций	Код и наименование	Код и наименование индикатора достижения универсальной компетенции
Универсальные компетенции и индикаторы их достижения		
	УК-4.Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия.	ИД-1 ук-4 Знать общепринятые нормы общения и выражения своего мнения (суждения), в т.ч. в дискуссии, диалоге и т.д.; современные информационные и коммуникационные средства и технологии.
		ИД-2 ук-4 Уметь использовать вербальные и невербальные средства коммуникации и выбирать наиболее эффективные из них для академического и профессионального взаимодействия.
		ИД-3 ук-4 Владеть коммуникативными способностями общения на иностранном языке в процессе академического и профессионального взаимодействия, использовать медицинскую терминологию, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах).

2. Программа оценивания контролируемой компетенции:

Текущая аттестация	Контролируемые модули, разделы	Код контролируемой	Наименование оценочного
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	(темы) дисциплины и их наименование	компетенции (или ее части)	средства
№1	Раздел 1. Фонетико- грамматический	УК-4.	Контрольная работа № 1
№2	Раздел 2. Анатомия	УК-4.	Контрольная работа № 2
№3	Раздел 3. Патология	УК-4.	Контрольная работа № 3
№4	Раздел 4. Терапия	УК-4.	Контрольная работа № 4
№5	Раздел 5. Синтаксис	УК-4.	Контрольная работа № 5
Промежуточная аттестация		Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства
экзамен		УК-4.	Контрольная работа

Государственное образовательное учреждение
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Филологический факультет

Кафедра иностранных языков

Комплект заданий для контрольной работы № 1
по дисциплине

«Иностранный язык (английский)»

Lexical-grammar Test 1

Из четырех значений (A), (B), (C), (D) выберите один, который ближе всего по значению к данному примеру.

1. The book cost \$3.65, and he had only \$2.40.

- (A) He had more than enough money to pay for the book.
- (B) The book cost more than he had with him.
- (C) He had just enough money to pay for the book.
- (D) He needed two more dollars to pay for the book.

2. No one but Nick knew the answer to the question.

- (A) The question could not be answered by anyone.
- (B) Everyone knew how to answer the question.
- (C) Nick was the only one who couldn't answer the question.
- (D) Only Nick could answer the question.

3. Could you give me a hand with this exercise?

- (A) Please give me your hand.
- (B) Would you help me to do this exercise?
- (C) Please let me do this exercise myself.
- (D) Please do this exercise for me.

4. I found it very difficult to learn that poem by heart.

- (A) It was hard for me to learn the poem.
- (B) I learned that difficult poem.
- (C) I found the poem after a difficult search.
- (D) It was hard for me to find a good poem to learn by heart.

5. Flats are very expensive and we can't afford to buy one.

- (A) The flats are too simple to cost so much.
- (B) It is easy to pay for a nice flat.
- (C) We don't have enough money for a new flat because of the high price.
- (D) We can afford a new flat now, but not next year.

6. When the lesson began, there were a dozen students in the classroom, but by the end of the lesson the number doubled.

- (A) After the lesson had begun, some of the brazen students entered the classroom.
- (B) There were three dozen students by the end of the lesson.
- (C) There were 24 students in the classroom by the end of the lesson.
- (D) The dozen people in the classroom were doubling as students.

7. I would rather listen to Mozart than rock music.

- (A) I like listening to all kinds of music.
- (B) I prefer music to studying rocks.
- (C) I prefer Mozart to rock music.
- (D) I don't like Mozart as much as I like rock music.

8. Helen exchanged the jeans for a different pair.

- (A) Helen returned the jeans and took a pair of shoes instead.
- (B) Helen took the jeans back to the shop and got some different ones.
- (C) The jeans didn't fit properly so Helen returned them.
- (D) Helen didn't like the jeans at home so she returned them.

TEST 2

Choose the correct letter (A), (B), (C), (D).

1. Can you imagine ... in 2050?
 - (A) what life will be like
 - (B) what will be life
 - (C) what will be life like
 - (D) what life was like
2. The Internet is ... inventions in history.
 - (A) one of the most important
 - (B) one of most important
 - (C) one most important
 - (D) one of the importantest

3. Many of Agatha Christie's novels ...
(A) made into films
(B) have made into films
(C) have been made into films
(D) into films were made
4. Let's go to the disco, ...?
(A) don't we
(B) let us
(C) won't we
(D) shall we
5. Ann was standing at the bus stop waiting ... a number 41 bus.
(A) for
(B) -
(C) At
(D) To
6. When ... in London?
(A) have you arrived
(B) did you arrive
(C) you have arrive
(D) you arrived
7. I find it difficult to talk to Alan because we have so ... in common.
(A) few
(B) small
(C) little
(D) less
8. How long ... Spanish?
(A) you study
(B) have you studying
(C) have you been studying
(D) have you been studied
9. He said that he ... Spielberg's new film yet.
(A) hasn't seen
(B) didn't see
(C) hadn't seen
(D) wasn't seen
10. Many Scottish people ... use some Scottish words when they speak English.
(A) yet

- (B) already
- (C) still
- (D) else

TEST 3

Choose the correct answer: (A), (B), (C), (D).

1. It is known that Ivan the Terrible was very cruel.
(A) impatient
(B) serious
(C) brutal
(D) reliable

2. The biography is a very popular form of prose.
(A) science fiction
(B) poetry
(C) historical work
(D) writing

3. I like Mark Twain's humorous stories.
(A) funny
(B) intelligent
(C) artistic
(E) interesting

4. This railway line connects Moscow and ST Petersburg.
(A) separates
(B) divides
(C) links
(D) serves

5. Most students hate exams.
(A) fear
(B) strongly dislike
(C) fail
(D) find pleasant

6. I think he is an imitator, not a creator.
(A) a copier
(B) an originator
(C) a burglar
(D) a writer

7. In Britain the Queen is the formal head of the state, but it is the prime minister and the cabinet who govern.

- (A) rule
- (B) choose
- (C) advise
- (D) watch

8. Sharks must swim all the time to avoid sinking.

- (A) swiftly
- (B) often
- (C) accurately
- (D) constantly

9. The number of unemployed people in our country is increasing.

- (A) working
- (B) well-to do
- (C) jobless
- (D) educated

10. It is a school for gifted children.

- (A) talented
- (B) ordinary
- (C) blind
- (D) handicapped

TEST 4

Choose the correct answer: (A), (B), (C), (D).

1. In _____, there are a lot of car accidents in the streets of big cities.

- (A) a rainy weather
- (B) rainy weather
- (C) the rainy weather
- (D) rainy weathers

2. Our English lessons at school were very boring. We _____ long exercises and learn a lot of grammar rules by heart.

- (A) must to write
- (B) must write
- (C) had to write
- (D) to write

3. Alice said that her parents _____ in a week.

- (A) will come back

- (B) comes back
(C) would come back
(D) had come back
4. Who _____ to take part in our concert?
(A) does want
(B) want
(C) do want
(D) wants
5. The policeman asked me if I _____ the car accident.
(A) have seen
(B) saw
(C) had seen
(D) had been seen
6. You had to stay at home yesterday, _____?
(A) isn't it
(B) had you
(C) hadn't you
(D) didn't you
7. I haven't seen the film yet and _____.
(A) neither has my brother
(B) my brother has neither
(C) neither saw my brother
(D) neither my brother
8. By the time he was 25 Alexander the Great _____ the whole East from the Mediterranean Sea to the Indus River.
(A) was conquered
(B) had been conquered
(C) conquered
(D) had conquered
9. She wants to be a doctor _____.
(A) when she will leave school
(B) when she leaves school
(C) when she is leaving school
(D) when she left school

Критерии оценок:

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Кафедра иностранных языков
Перечень текстов деловых ситуаций
по дисциплине

«Иностранный язык (английский)»

TEXT 1

DIALOGUE: AT THE DENTIST'S.

Doctor: Good morning. What can I do for you? What troubles do you have?

Patient: I have got a very bad tooth. It's troubling me day and night.

Doctor: Now I must examine your mouth. Open it wide. Which one is it?

Patient: This one on the left. Will you take it out?

Doctor: Your tooth is very bad but it is not too late for trying to treat it. I will put a special medicine into the tooth now. Then you will come in two days at the same time. I will fill the tooth.

Patient: Thank you very much, doctor.

Doctor: Not at all.

Patient: Good-bye.

Doctor: Good-bye.

TEXT 2

AT THE THERAPEUTIST'S.

Patient: I have caught a terrible cold.

Doctor: Have you taken your temperature before your visit to me?

Patient: Yes, I have taken my temperature before I left home. The temperature was normal.

Doctor: How long do you feel this way?

Patient: I am off-colour since Wednesday.

Doctor: Do you have a sore throat or a headache?

Patient: I have both.

Doctor: Did you take anything for your headache yet?

Patient: Only aspirin.

Doctor: And do you cough a lot?

Patient: Yes, I do.

Doctor: Get on that couch please. I will examine you. It is not an ordinary cold. I'm sure you have flu. I give you a prescription which you must take to the pharmacy. If you follow my recommendations you will feel much better in a few days. If you will not feel better, you have to call for me.

Patient: Thank you very much, doctor.

Doctor: Not at all. Good-bye.

Patient: Good-bye.

TEXT 3

DOCTOR SMITH TREATS HIS PATIENTS

- Good morning, doctor.
- Good morning, Mr. White. What's the matter with you?
- Oh, Doctor, it's quite difficult to describe my condition! The things seem to be awful. I've got all the illnesses you have ever seen during your practice. Perhaps I'm the first patient who will die in your study. First of all, I've got a terrific headache. It has been lasting since Friday and it seems to me that it'll never end. Besides I'm constantly coughing, evidently I've caught a cold. I have a sore throat and I haven't been sleeping for the last fortnight already.
- Please, don't worry. I'm sure, you won't die here or somewhere else. I'll try to help you. Have you taken your temperature?
- Of course, I have. It's 37.50 (thirty seven point five).
- Well, let me see... Open your mouth... The things don't seem so bad as you imagine. You've really caught a cold: your headache, cough and insomnia are the direct aftereffects of it. The temperature is not very high, and your lungs are all right, but I'll write out some prescriptions for pills and tonic... You have to take them four times a day during this week. Besides I have no doubts that you've been run down and you need to have a short rest.
- Really? Maybe you're quite right, Doctor. I'll try to follow your advices, but as for my rest... Unfortunately I have no time at all.
- But you'll have a nervous breakdown!
- Well, I'm ready to make my will and prepare for a better world!
- Good luck, Mr. White. See you later.
- In a better world?
- No, no! Let's hope for the best!

TEXT 4

- Good afternoon, Mrs. Kein. Come in, please. Take a seat.
- Good afternoon, Doctor. Glad to see you.
- Haven't seen you long. Is anything wrong again?
- I feel well, thank you. I've come to you because my husband seems to be seriously ill but he's so obstinate that he'll never visit you!
- Well, I see. So what's happened to him?
- He had a crash the other day and badly damaged the car. Besides I'm afraid he's got some serious injuries. Something's happened to his neck, right shoulder and right leg. He can hardly move. I don't know how can I bring him to you. Somebody's given him a suspicious ointment and he is constantly rubbing it in his sore spots.
- Great! No comments! Unfortunately I can't treat your husband at a distance. Try to explain him that he must go to the hospital, have his shoulder, neck and leg X-rayed and then come to me. I'll certainly help him.

- Thank you, Doctor. I'll make another attempt.
- See you later. You and your husband both!

TEXT 5

Dentist: I'm looking at your other teeth now. So far I don't see anything wrong. Wait a minute... — *Я смотрю сейчас на ваши другие зубы. Пока я не вижу что-то не так. Одна минута... (Ждите минуту...)*

Martin: Now what? What are you doing? Are you drilling? — *Теперь, какой? Что вы делаете? Вы сверлите?*

Dentist: No, no. I'm just checking. I'm cleaning this tooth. It might be bad. — *Нет, нет. Я только проверяю. Я чищу этот зуб. Он мог бы стать плохим*

Martin: Bad? What are you saying? — *Плохим? Что вы говорите?*

Dentist: I'm saying it doesn't look good. This tooth might need some work. — *Я говорю, что он выглядит не хорошим. Этот зуб, возможно, нуждается в некоторой работе.*

TEXT 6

Doctor: Tell me your trouble, young man.

Patient: Well, I must have caught cold. I've been sneezing and coughing all the time and on the top of that it's hard for me to swallow.

Doctor: Open your mouth, please, let me have a look at your throat ... Your pulse, please ... Now take off your coat and shirt, I'll listen to your heart and sound your lungs ... Got a temperature?

Patient: Yes, but not very high — thirty-seven, point three.

Doctor: There's nothing serious the case with you. Just avoid draughts, keep the bed for a few days and take the medicine I'll prescribe you.

TEXT 7

Doctor: What's the trouble?

Ann: I feel hot and feverish and I've got a sore throat.

Doctor: Let's have a look at you. I'd like to listen your chest. Breathe in then cough. Now again. Thank you. Now I'll take your temperature. Pull it (the thermometer) under your tongue. Well, it is a bit high. Have you been coughing much?

Ann: Yes, quite a lot, and sneezing.

Doctor: I want to examine your throat. Open your mouth wide. It looks a bit sore. You have got a cold but not a very bad one. I'm giving you a course of antibiotics. Take one capsule every four hour. Here's a prescription. You'd better have a couple of days in bed.

Ann: Thank you, Doctor. Good bye.

TEXT 8

Doctor: What's wrong with your leg?

Peter: I feel pain in my leg. I'm afraid it's fracture.

Doctor: How did it happen?

Peter: I slipped and fell down on my leg. I felt an awful pain when I tried to get up. My friends had to help me get here.

Doctor: You should have been careful. Well, we'll start with the X-ray examination. Now sit down in this chair and the nurse will take you to the X-ray room. (A few minutes later the nurse drives Peter back into the surgery. She passes the X-ray pictures to the doctor.)

Doctor: (after examining the pictures): Unfortunately, it is a fracture. You'll have to stay in hospital.

Peter: How long do you think I'll have to stay here?

Doctor: I think not less than a couple of weeks.

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ВАРИАНТ 1

Вставьте артикль *a/an* или *the* там, где необходимо.

Who is ...best player in your team?

I don't watch ...television very often.

Jane is ...interesting person. You must meet her.

Peter and Mary have...two children, ...boy and...girl. ... boy is six years old,...girl is three.

Who was ...first President of ...United States?

Употребите верно личные местоимения в косвенном падеже (*me/us/him/her/ them/it*).

I don't eat tomatoes. I don't like

George is a very nice man. I like

This jacket isn't very nice. I don't like

This is my new car. Do you like ...?

I'm talking to you. Please, listen to

Употребите верно притяжательные местоимения (*my/ our/ your/ his/ her/ their/ its*).

I know Mr. Watson but I don't know ...wife.

Mr and Mrs Baker live in London. ...son lives in Australia.

We're going to have a party. We're going to invite all ...friends.

Ann is going out with ...friends this evening.

This is a beautiful tree. ...leaves are of beautiful color.

Употребите глагол *have got /has got* в нужной форме (утверждение, отрицание, вопрос).

Sarah ...a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.

They like animals. They ...two dogs and three cats.

Charles isn't happy. He ...a lot of problems.

...your father ...a car?

...you ...an umbrella?

Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в Present Indefinite в утвердительной, отрицательной или вопросительной форме.

speak open read use watch like enjoy drink talk go

Margaret ...four languages.

In Britain the banks usually ...at 9.30 in the morning.

I buy a newspaper everyday but sometimes I ...it.

Paul has a car but he ...it very often.

...you ...TV a lot?
...your brother ...football?
Julia always ...parties.
I never ...coffee.
Sue is a very quiet person. She ...much.
How often ...you ...to the theatre?

Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в Past Indefinite в утвердительной, отрицательной или вопросительной форме.
be clean start finish want do

We weren't happy with the hotel. Our room ...very small and it ... very clean.
I ...my teeth three times yesterday.
The concertat 7.30 and ...at 10 o'clock.
When I was a child, I ...to be a teacher.
'I cut my hand this morning.' 'How ...you ...that?'

Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в Future Indefinite в утвердительной, отрицательной или вопросительной форме.
sleep be win open stay

Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You
'Are you ready yet?' 'Not yet. I ...ready in five minutes.'
I think we ...the game.
'It's very warm in the room.' '...I ...the window?'
...you ...at home tomorrow evening?

Употребите местоимения *some/ any, no* там, где необходимо.

Would you like ... tea? -- Yes, please.
When we were on holiday, we visited ... very interesting places.
I'm afraid there is ...coffee. Would you like ...tea?
I went out to buy ... milk but they didn't have ... in the shop.
I can do this job alone. I don't needhelp .

Употребите местоимения *something/somebody/anything/anybody/ nothing/nobody* там, где это необходимо.

She said ... to me but I didn't understand it.
..... has broken the window. I don't know whom.
There is ... in the bag. It's empty.
I'm looking for my keys. Has seen them?
Would you like ... to drink?

Перепишите и письменно переведите текст на русский язык. Сделайте лексико-грамматический анализ текста: 1) Выпишите из текста существительные, употребленные с неопределенным артиклем, переведите их. 2) Выпишите предложения с глаголом 'to be' в роли сказуемого во временах группы Indefinite. 3) Подчеркните предложения, где используются местоимения *some, any, no* и их производные.

Somebody special

My grandfather's name is Salvador. He was a farmer but he has retired. He's eighty-six, and he's the oldest of my relatives. Last year my grandmother died, so he came to live with us.

He's very tall and quite fat and he's got grey hair and a beard. He's got blue eyes, and he wears glasses. He usually wears a jacket and trousers, and at weekends when he goes out he always wears a tie.

I think he's wonderful. He's very strong and he's never ill. He's really active, and although he's retired he works hard in our garden and in his fields. He's young at heart and friendly to everyone. People who meet him always love him.

He loves walking in the country and reading. He spends most of his time reading novels and newspapers, and now he's studying French too. When he was young he learnt French in prison during the Civil War and now he wants to remember it again.

When I'm old, I'd like to be like my grandfather. He's a very special person.

ВАРИАНТ 2

Вставьте артикль *a/an* или *the* там, где необходимо.

'Is there ... bank near here?' 'Yes, at ...end of ...street.'

... sky is very clear tonight. I can see all ...stars.

'Where are ... children?' 'They're in ...garden.'

After ... dinner we watched ... television.

Julia is ...doctor. Her husband is ...art teacher.

Употребите верно личные местоимения в косвенном падеже (*me/us/him/her/ them/it*).

I don't know Sarah's parents. Do you know ...?

Where is Ann? I want to talk to

I want that book. Please, give it to

We're going to the conference. Are you going with ...?

Steve is gloomy today. What is the matter with ...?

Употребите верно притяжательные местоимения (*my/ our/ your/ his/ her/ their/ its*).

'Is that ...car?' 'No, I haven't got a car.'

I'm going to wash ...hair before I go to the concert.

'What are the children doing?' 'They are doing ...homework.'

It's very cold today. Put on ...coat when you go out.

Oxford is famous for ...University.

Употребите глагол *have got /has got* в нужной форме (утверждение, отрицание, вопрос).

Julia wants to go to the concert, but she ...a ticket.

He can't open the door. He ...a key.

Most cars ...six wheels.

...you ...a passport?

What kind of car...Julia ...?

Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в форме Present Indefinite.

boil cost see know mean go like wash use believe

Water ...at 100 degrees Celsius.

Shoes are expensive. They ...a lot of money.

Brian lives near us but we ...him very often.
I ...much about politics. I'm not interested in it.
What ...this word ...?
How often ...you ...to the library?
The children usually ...chocolate.
Peter ...his hair twice a week.
My car ...much petrol.
It is not true! I ...it.

Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в форме Past Indefinite. Обратите внимание на форму глагола.

be enjoy buy rain stay

Where ...you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?
We went to the cinema but the film wasn't very good. We ...it.
Tim ...some new clothes yesterday - two shirts, a jacket and a pullover.
'...yesterday?' 'No, it was a nice day.'
The party wasn't very good, so we ...long.

Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в утвердительной, отрицательной или вопросительной форме Future Indefinite.

find open like arrive die

Helen ...the book you need.
The shops ...at noon today.
I think you ...the film. You don't like the films like this.
The train ...at three o'clock tomorrow.
The plant ...because of lack of sunshine.

Употребите местоимения *some/ any, no* там, где это необходимо.

Ann didn't take any photographs, but I took
'Where is your luggage?' 'I don't have ...'.
The weather was cold but there was ...wind.
The tomatoes in the shop didn't look very good, so I didn't buy
He's always alone. He has ...friends.

Употребите местоимения *something/somebody /anything/ anybody/ nothing/ nobody* там, где это необходимо.

That house is empty. There is ...in it.
Jack has a bad memory. He can't remember
Helen I heard a knock at the door but when I opened it there was ... there.
The museum is free. It doesn't cost ...to go there.
Would you like ...to eat?

10. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст на русский язык. Сделайте лексико-грамматический анализ текста: 1) Выпишите из текста существительные, употребленные с неопределенным артиклем, переведите их. 2) Выпишите предложения с глаголом 'to be' в роли сказуемого во временах группы Indefinite. 3) Подчеркните предложения, где используются местоимения *some, any, no* и их производные.

At home with SUPERMAN

Dean Cain, the 28-year-old actor who plays reporter Clark Kent and Superman in the TV series "The new adventures of Superman", told us about his typical day.

'I wake up at 5.00 a.m. and ten minutes later I have breakfast, which is usually five or six eggs (for protein) with onions. I leave home at about 5.30 a.m. and drive to the studio - it's an hour's drive. When I get there, at 6.30 I have a shave. Then they do my hair and make-up and I learn my lines for that day - there's never any time to read them before that.

When I'm filming I always eat rice, chicken, and vegetables two or three times a day. I finish work at about 7.30 p.m., and get home an hour later. Then I look at my mail and check my answerphone for messages. I usually have meat and pasta for dinner. I go to the gym for half an hour before I go to bed at 10.00 p.m. It isn't easy - I work hard, play hard, and sleep hard - you need discipline in my job.'

Критерии оценок:

- оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если он справился с заданием, активно участвовал в беседе, правильно задавал вопросы и правильно на них отвечал;
- оценку «хорошо» получает студент, который в основном верно справился с заданием, ставил вопросы и отвечал на них, но допускал грамматические ошибки и ошибки в произнесении испанских слов;
- оценка «удовлетворительно» ставится студенту, если он неплохо справился с заданием, но допускал ошибки при постановке вопросов, нарушая порядок слов, опуская вспомогательные глаголы и неправильно произносил некоторые испанские слова;
- оценку «неудовлетворительно» получает студент, который не справился с заданием.

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Приднестровский государственный университет им. Т.Г. Шевченко
Филологический факультет

Кафедра иностранных языков
Контрольная зачетная работа №2
по дисциплине
«Иностранный язык (английский)»

ВАРИАНТ 1

1. Read and translate the text "Chemistry"

Chemistry

Chemistry is a science of substances, their structure, their properties and the reactions that change them into other substances. Chemistry is a great and complex subject.

Substances may exist in any of the three states. They may exist as solids, liquids or gases. Sulphur, iron and silver are solids, at an ordinary temperature, bromine and mercury are liquids in the same conditions and oxygen and hydrogen are gases. But solid substances may become liquids if we heat them to a proper temperature. Liquids turn into gases at very high temperatures.

Elements and compounds. All substances can be divided into two great classes, namely, elements and compounds. An element is an indecomposable substance, all compounds are substances, which consist of two or more different substances, and so they can be decomposed into oxygen and hydrogen. Elements may be metallic and non – metallic. Nitrogen and carbon are non – metals, but lead and tin are metals.

2. Make up the plan of the text "Chemistry"

3. Retell the text.

4. Make up a dialogue according to the theme:

- a. Chemistry
- b. Elements and compounds

5. Make the sentences using the modal verb "should" according to the given new chemical terms from the text above.

For example: You **should** be careful while working with the **mercury** in the closed room.

6. Choose the correct equivalents of the English words.

1. Bench	a) колба
2. Crucible	b) стеклянная посуда
3. Flask	c) Лабораторный стол
4. Beaker	d) твердое вещество
5. scales	e) весы
6. Funnel	f) водяная баня
7. Glassware	g) тигель

8. Solid	h) горелка
9. Burner	i) мензурка
10. Water- bath	j) воронка

7. Puzzle

Find the following words in this puzzle:

Pulmonary, tuberculosis, professor, expert, lung, scientist, supervision, health, graduate, prevention.

a	p	b	l	p	m	n	o	f	h	a	m
t	u	b	e	r	c	u	l	o	s	i	s
g	l	t	x	o	a	u	u	n	c	k	u
m	m	a	p	f	l	k	n	t	i	o	p
g	o	a	e	e	k	n	g	c	l	d	e
a	n	b	r	s	u	l	m	o	n	r	r
p	a	v	t	s	h	e	a	l	t	h	v
t	r	i	n	o	m	t	u	l	i	m	i
k	y	o	a	r	b	c	d	t	s	u	s
l	m	n	g	r	a	d	u	a	t	e	i
t	p	r	v	t	o	p	r	s	t	u	o
v	t	p	r	e	v	e	n	t	i	o	n

ВАРИАНТ 2

1. Read and translate the text "D.I. Mendeleyev" and translate it.

D.I. Mendeleyev

D.I. Mendeleyev, the great Russian scientist, was born in Tobolsk in 1834. After finishing school, at the age of 16, he went to St. Petersburg and entered the Pedagogical Institute. He graduated from the Institute in 1855. In 1866 Mendeleyev was appointed professor at the University where he gave a course of lectures on chemistry. His lectures were always listened to with great interest and attention. Even in a class of two hundred students everyone was able to follow his discussions from the beginning to the end.

Interesting experiments were made in his classes. Both he and his students – assistants worked long hours in preparing the demonstrations so that all would go well.

At the University Mendeleyev taught classes in the morning. In the afternoon he made experiments in his two room laboratory. At night Mendeleyev spent much of his time working with the cards on which he put down information about each of the chemical elements.

Mendeleev made thousands of experiments with his own hands. He made thousands of calculations, wrote a lot of letters, and studied many reports. Everything in the world that was known about the chemical elements Mendeleev knew. For months, for years he searched for missing data. All those data were being brought together and grouped in a special way. In 1869 the description of more than 60 elements was completed and Mendeleev published his Periodic Table.

The Periodic Table is spoken of as the beginning of a new era in chemical thought.

In addition to this work Mendeleev paid much attention to many subject of an applied chemical nature. He was the first to put forward the idea of studying the upper layers of the atmosphere.

Mendeleev was elected member of many academies abroad.

He died in February 1907 at the age of 75.

2. Translate and find in the text the following word-combinations:

Поступить в институт, с большим интересом, прикладная химия, быть назначенным профессором, читать курс лекций, после окончания школы.

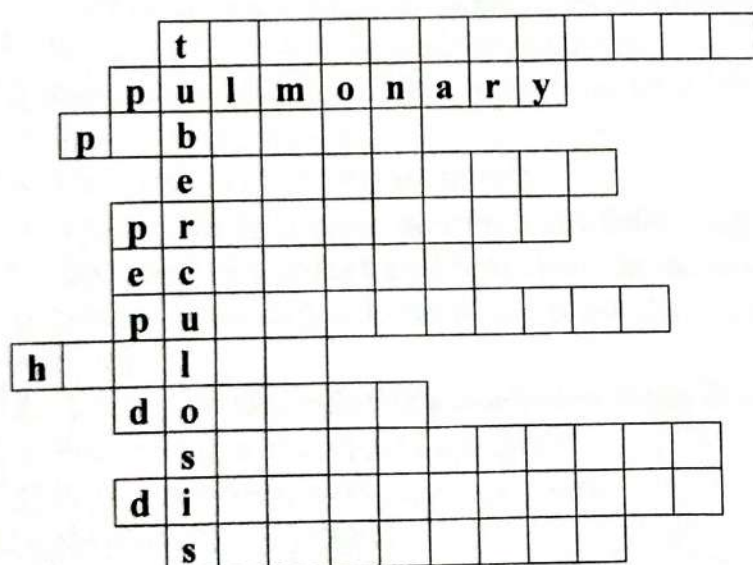
3. Find in the text the sentences containing the Passive Voice.

4. Retell the text according to the plan.

1. The youth of the great scientist.
2. Interesting experiments.
3. Teaching.
4. D.I. Mendeleev's Periodic Table.
5. The beginning of a new era in chemical thought.

5. Crossword.

Solve this crossword



1. Read and translate the text "Mendeleyev's Periodic Law"
Mendeleyev's Periodic Law

The Periodic Law was discovered by D.I. Mendeleyev in 1869. Mendeleyev arranged the elements in tabular form in such a way as to bring their correspondences quite clearly.

The elements are divided into eight groups, each of which is entered in a separate column. They are also divided into 10 «series» each of which is entered upon one horizontal line. The atomic weight increase across the table from left to the right. D.I. Mendeleyev was the first to discover the law of dependence of the properties of the elements upon their atomic weight. The elements in anyone column are similar to one another in many ways, the resemblance being very striking.

Mendeleyev found it impossible to construct his table without leaving many of the space in it vacant. He considered These vacancies to correspond the elements which were not then known, but which would probably be discovered in the future.

Today the Periodic Law is studied by millions of secondary schoolchildren and by the students at higher establishments of natural sciences and engineering. It is studied by philosophers, historians and teachers.

The Periodic Law serves as a platform for thousands of researches.

2. Change the following sentences into the Passive Voice using the italicized words as the grammatical subject:

1. My teacher gave **me** some advice.
2. My teacher gave me **some** advice.
3. They didn't pay **him** for the gas.

Make the sentence negative and interrogative.

1. Food is eaten with chopsticks in China.
2. It is known that he left the country under a false name.
3. Its was given a prize.
4. The coat was bought last month.

3. Quote the sentences in which the following words and word-combinations are used in the text and translate them into Russian:

in tabular form, dependence of the properties, a property, an establishment, vacancy.

4. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English:

1. Работа была закончена к вечеру.
2. В детстве Билли обучили музыке.
3. Нам никто не звонил.
4. Им подали кофе и бутерброды.

5. Read and translate the following sentences:

In 1893 Mendeleyev was appointed director of the Bureau of Weights and Measures. Much attention was paid to research work in our country. In 1869

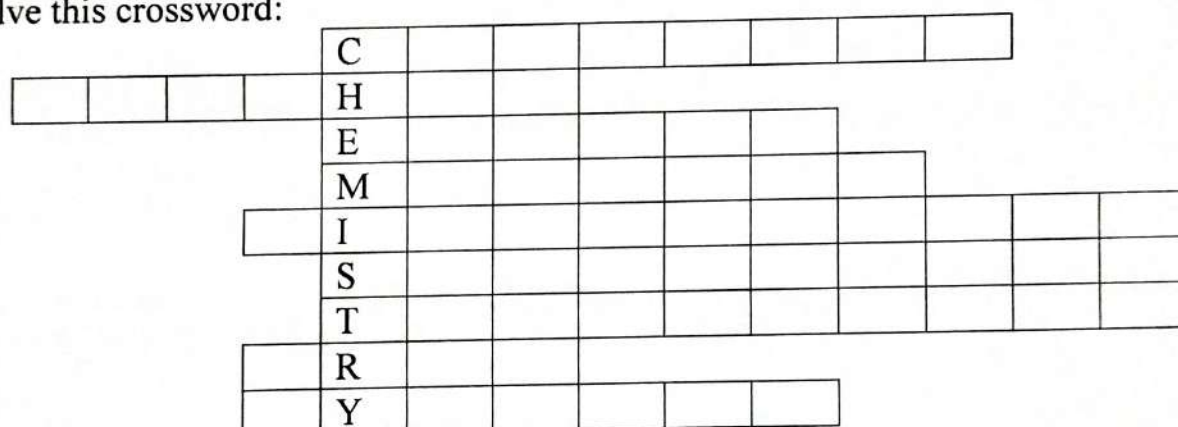
Mendeleev published his Periodic Table of elements which began a new chemical thought.

6. Find in the right column the equivalents of the English words from the left one:

1 science	1 изменить
2 lead	2 олово
3 tin	3 делить
4 property	4 твердый
5 change	5 сложное вещество
6 solid	6 свойство
7 exist	7 наука
8 divide	8 железо
9 compound	9 существовать
10 iron	10 свинец

7. Crossword

Solve this crossword:



Answer: compound, sulfur, element, metallic, silver, substance, temperature, iron, hydrogen.

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