

**федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение высшего образования
Первый Московский государственный медицинский университет имени И.М. Сеченова
Министерства здравоохранения Российской Федерации
(Сеченовский Университет)**

**Институт лингвистики и
межкультурной коммуникации**

Методические материалы по дисциплинам:

Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

**основная профессиональная образовательная
программа среднего профессионального образования**

33.02.01 Фармация

Тестовые задания:

Оценочное средство	Эталон ответа	Уровень применения*
Глагольные формы		
The kidneys are organs which the blood. A. filter B. filters C. to filter	A	ПА
The process of digestion _____ in the upper gastrointestinal tract. A. Starts B. Started C. Is started	A	
Chronic gastritis _____ gradually over a period of time. A. Developed B. Develop C. Develops	C	
Bones the skeleton of the body. A. form B. forms C. to form	B	
Muscles support the body. A. helps B. help C. to help	B	
The human skeleton more than 200 bones. A. to contain B. contains C. contain	B	
The jaws the teeth. A. to support B. supports C. support	C	
The skin many vital functions. A. performs B. perform C. to perform	A	
The skull the brain. A. enclose B. encloses C. to enclose	B	

Blood oxygen from the lungs to the body cells. A. transport B. transports C. to transport	B	
The human skeleton 206 bones. A. contains B. contain C. to contain	A	
Blood changes in the activities of organs of the body. A. reflects B. reflect C. to reflect	A	
Many snakes have sense that heat. A. detects B. detect C. to detect	A	
Blood oxygen from the lungs to the body tissues. A. transport B. transports C. to transport	B	
The skull consists of two parts: the cranium, which the brain, and the facial section. A. protects B. protect C. to protect	A	
Lack of sufficient insulin in diabetes. A. to result B. results C. result	B	
.The nervous system the brain to the rest of the body through the nerves. A. connect B. connects C. to connect	B	
Muscles are machines that chemical energy into mechanical energy. A. converts B. to convert C. convert	C	

The left and right sides of the brainin many ways. A. differs B. to differ C. differ	C	
Leucocytestheir protective functions in different ways. A. carries out B. to carry out C. carry out The bones of the limbs _____ the appendicular skeleton. A. to form B. form C. forms	C B	
The skull _____ more than 20 bones. A. to include B. includes C. include	B	
Vitamin D _____ the absorption of calcium. A. increases B. to increase C. increase	A	
Muscles _____ 40 % of the body weight in humans. A. make up B. to make up C. makes up	A	
All body movements _____on muscles. A. to depend B. depend C. depends	B	
The cardiac muscle _____the wall of the heart. A. makes up B. to make up C. make up	A	
The atria _____the upper chambers of the heart. A. is B. are C. has been	B	
Human activities damage to the ozone layer now. A. are causing B. causes	C	

C. cause		
.The size of the thoracic cavity constantly with the movement of ribs and the diaphragm. A. is varying B. vary C. varies	B	
.The epidermis constantly. A. grows B. is growing C. are growing	A	
New cells constantly the cells on the surface of the skin. A. replace B. are replacing C. has replaced	A	
All through the day, the bodyblood cells A. is destroying B. destroys C. destroy	B	
The outer layers of the skin constantly. A. dry up B. is drying up C. are drying up	A	
Our kidneys continually fluid. A. are excreting B. excretes C. excrete	A	
All through the day, our body and replacing cells in them blood. A. is destroying B. destroys C. destroy	A	
On the average day, the body 250 million red blood cells. A. is destroying B. destroys C. destroy	B	
Signals in the brain from all parts of the body all the time.	A	

A. are coming B. comes C. come		
The kidneysdifferent body fluids. A. are filtering B. filters C. filter	C	
The Sun continually the Earth. A. warms B. is warming C. warm	B	
Weather systems, with more tropical cyclones at low latitudes. A. are changing B. changes C. change	B	
Variations in day-to-day weatherall the time. A. occurs B. occur C. are occurring	A	
.The size of the thoracic cavity constantly with the movement of ribs and the diaphragm. A. is varying B. varies C. vary	C	
Human activities now damage to the ozone layer. A. cause B. causes C. are causing	A	
Blood vessels When they respond to the temperature. A. are contracting B. contracts C. contract	A	
The muscles under stimulation. A. contracts B. are contracting C. contract	B(c)	
When the blood through the body, it loses oxygen. A. passes B. is passing C. pass	A	

The size of the chest constantly with the movement of the ribs. A. is changing B. changes C. change L. Galvani (1737-1798) _____ the link between muscles and electricity. A. notes B. has noted C. noted A.	B	
Aristotlethorough studies of anatomy. A. has made B. attracted C. made	C	
Aristotlein use more than 2000 years. A. has B. was C. had	B	
Early people...some knowledge of animals and plants around them. A. were B. drew C. had	C	
He...the behaviour of bees. A. observes B. has observed C. observed	C	
Charles Darwin ...a theory of the evolution of human life. A. formulated B. formulates C. has formulated	A	
Charles Darwin ... his theory “natural selection” or the “survival of the fittest”. A. called B. calls C. has called	A	
.Andreas Vesalius the founder of Anatomy. A. be B. was C. has been A.	B	
The cell its name in 1665.	B	

A. has recieved B. recieved C. receives		
.He the animal life long ago. A. described B. has described C. describes	A	
Aristotleone of the best naturalists of all times. A. is B. was C. has been	B	
Aristotlethe world of nature, thought about it, taught about it and left records. A. observed B. observes C. has observed	A	
Aristotle thorough studies of the anatomy of animals and described more than 500 kinds of them. A. made B. has made C. makes	A	
The Greek philosopher Aristotle (4th century BC) the first universal genius. A. is B. has been C. was	C	
.Aristotle major contributions in every field of natural philosophy from botany to geology, and psychology to zoology. A. made B. has made C. makes	A	
Aristotle repeatedly the importance of close observation of the animal and plant kingdoms. A. stressed B. stresses C. has stressed	A	

He at Plato's Academy for 20 years and then he formed his own school. A. taught B. teaches C. has taught	A	
The Greek philosopher Aristotle (384—322 BC) described more than 500 kinds of animals and..... them into animals with blood and animals <i>without</i> blood. A. has lassified B. classified C. classifies	B	
The French naturalist Lamarck (1744— 1829) animals into vertebrates and invertebrates. A. has divided B. divided C. divides	B	
Aristotle also the nature of reproduction and heredity. A. analyzes B. analyzed C. has analyzed	B	
Hippocrates medical schools in Athens. A. establishes B. established C. has established	B	
The X-ray greatly to our knowledge of the physiology of the digestive canal. A. has contributed B. contributed C. contributes	A	
Antibiotic drugs the treatment of abscesses. A. have improved B. improved C. has improved	B	
Patients who have_____ immune resistance are at higher risk for infection. A. being decreased B. decreasing C. decreased	C	
Researchersthat weather has a profound effect on human	A	

health. A. found B. find C. have found		
From birth through to old age, diet your health. A. has influenced B. influenced C. influences	C	
Today the botanists about 400,000 species. A. described B. have described C. describes	B	
Science now every gene in humans. A. identified B. identifies C. has identified	B	
Humans vegetables, fruit, fish, and meat since the Stone Age. A. have eaten B. eat C. ate	A	
Antibiotic drugsgreatly the treatment of abscesses. A. improved B. have improved C. improves	A	
The X-ray greatly to our knowledge of the physiology of the digestive canal. A. has contributed B. contributed C. contributes	A	
Many modern birds the ability to fly, e.g. emus, penguins, and ostriches. A. have lost B. lose C. lost	A	
Mammals from lower vertebrates a capacity to repair injury and replace some parts of the skeleton. A. inherits B. have inherited C. inherited	B	
Drugs our lives and improved quality of life in countless	C	

ways. A. extended B. extend C. have extended		
Over the past century the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere A. has risen B. rose C. rises	A	
Wood one of the most important materials on Earth for millions of years. A. has been B. is C. have been	A	
By the age of 5 or 6 years most children the basic art of talking. A. have mastered B. mastered C. master	A	
For five thousand years people in writing. A. have communicated B. communicated C. communicate	A	
We just the general structure of the body. A. have learned B. learned C. learn	A	
Solar energy in its various forms a significant role in the progress of humanity._ A. played B. has played C. plays	C	
Страдательный залог		
Inflammation of the stomach lining can _____ to serious complication. A. Leads B. Lead C. Be led	B	
This medication must be _____ in a tightly closed container and out of reach of children. A. Kept B. Keep C. To keep	A	

The urinary system _____wastes from the body. A. Removed B. Removes C. Is removed	B	
Human beings can _____with only one kidney. A. Functioned B. Be functioned C. Function	B	
Skin color _____ by a presence of melanin. A. causes B. cause C. is caused	C	
The liquid may _____ with or without food. A. be taken B. to take C. I take	A	
Abnormal heart rhythms may _____in children and adults. A. occur B. occurs C. be occurred	A	
Pneumonia may _____ with antibiotics. A. treat B. be treated C. to treat	B	
The chest X-ray is _____ to evaluate the lungs, heart and chest wall. A. performed B. performs C. perform		
This medication must _____in a tightly closed container and out of reach of children. A. be kept B. keep C. to keep	A	
Brain functions _____between the two hemispheres. A. are divided B. divides C. to divide	A	

The epidermis ... of two main layers. A. made up B. was made up C. is made up	C	
The skin ... of two main layers. A. is composen B. is composed C. composes	B	
Mammals ... in almost all habitats. A. find B. found C. are found	C	
The differences in skin colour among different races ... by the amount of melanin. A. are determined B. determine C. determined	A	
Skin colour ... by the presence of melanin. A. caused B. causes C. is caused	C	
The interview _____. A. were appointed B. is appoint C. is appointed	C	
Local inflammation _____ by various reactions in other parts of the body. A. is followed B. followed C. follows	A	
The urine sample under a microscope to look at cells, urine crystals, mucus, and other substances in the sample, and to identify any bacteria or other germs that might be present. A. is examined B. examines C. are examined	A	
The oxygen-rich blood to all parts of the body. A. carries B. is carried C. carry	B	

Cefpodoxine every 12 hours for 7-14 days. A. is taken B. has taken C. takes	A	
Blood ... out by the right side of the heart to the lung. A. pumps B. is pimped C. was pimped	B	
Three layers of tissue ... the wall of the heart. A. were composed B. compose C. are composed	C	
The epidermis ... of two main layers. A. made up B. was made up C. is made up	C	
The skin ... of two main layers. A. is composen B. is composed C. composes	B	
The meeting _____ in Room 9. A. is hold B. was hold C. is held	C	
Mammals ... in almost all habitats. A. find B. found C. are found	C	
Spiders ... as a cure for toothache in the 17th century. A. use B. are used C. were used	C	
Melanin ... by special cells in the dermis. A. produces B. produced C. is produced	C	
The differences in skin colour among different races ... by the amount of melanin. A. are determined	A	

B. determine C. determined		
The dermis ... of several layers of cells. A. makes up B. is made up C. made up	B	
The differences in skin colours ...by the amount of melanin in the epidermis. A. are determined B. determined C. determines	A	
Local inflammation by various reactions in other parts of the body. A. is followed B. followed C. follows	A	
Прилагательные		
Chewing makes the food mushy and ... to swallow. A. easy B. easiest C. easier	C	
The esophagus is the ... part of the digestive tract. A. narrow B. narrower C. narrowest	C	
A man's heart is ... than a woman's heart. A. slow B. slower C. slowest	B	
The ... number of cells is in the palm and soles. A. great B. greater C. greatest	A	
The walls of the veins are ..., less elastic and less muscular than the walls of the arteries. A. thin B. thinnest C. thinner	C	
White blood cells are ... than red blood cells. A. large	B	

B. larger C. largest		
There are more veins than arteries in the body, but they are ...muscular than arteries. A. less B. little C. least	A	
The arteries branch into numerous tiny capillaries. A.smallest B.smaller C.small	A	
Arteries transport blood away from the heart and vary in size from the to small arteries less than 1 mm in diameter. A. larger B. largest C. large	B	
The student knows the structure of the heart than that of the lungs. A. well B. best C. better	C	
The veins are immune to diseases than the arteries. A. more B. much more C. less	A	
The liver is the gland of the body. A. largest B. large C. larger	A	
The large intestine is ... in diameter than the small intestine. A. largest B. large C. larger	C	
The arteries are the arterioles and these finally divide into capillaries. A. small B. smaller C. smallest	C	
The facial bones are _____ than the cranial bones. A. smaller	A	

B. the smallest C. small		
The ... melanin pigment is contained in the skin of the white race. A. less B. least C. little	B	
The heart is one of the _____ organ in the body. A. important B. most important C. more important	B	
The large intestine is _____ in diameter than the small intestine. A. large B. larger C. more large	B	
The small intestine is the _____ part of the digestive tract. A. longest B. long C. longer	A	
9 The liver is the _____ gland of the body. A. large B. larger C. largest	C	
.The plasma is _____ than water. A. thick B. thicker C. thickest	C	
The epidermis is than the dermis. A. thin B. thicker C. thinner	C	
The skin is the ... organ of the body. A. largest B. large C. larger	A	
A man's heart is ... than a woman's heart. a slow b slower	B	

c slowest		
The ... number of cells is in the palm and soles. A. great B. greater C. greatest	C	
The walls of the veins are ..., less elastic and less muscular than the walls of the arteries. A. thin B. thinnest C. thinner	C	
.White blood cells are ... than red blood cells. A. large B. larger C. largest	B	
.There are more veins than arteries in the body, but they are ...muscular than arteries. A. less B. little C. least	A	
The arteries branch into numerous tiny capillaries. A.smallest B.smaller C.small	A	
Arteries transport blood away from the heart and vary in size from the to small arteries less than 1 mm in diameter. A. larger B. largest C. large	B	
The student knows the structure of the heart than that of the lungs. A. well B. best C. better	C	
The veins are immune to diseases than the arteries. A. more B. much more C. less	A	
The aorta is the artery in the body. A. largest	A	

B. large C. larger		
The abdomen is the cavity of the body. It contains many organs. A. largest B. large C. larger	A	
The arteries are the arterioles and they finally divide into capillaries. A. small B. smaller C. Smallest	C	
The you are exposed to the noise and the louder it is, the the hearing loss is likely to be. A. The longer the greater B. The longest the greatest C. The long the great	B	
Thea meal (especially in terms of protein), thestomach acid is secreted. A. The largest.... the most B. The larger.... the more C. The large the much	B	
The heart pumps in proportion to the amount of blood that enters: the blood that enters, the the heart can pump. A. the little.... the little B. the least.... the least C. the less.... the less	C	
If the condition is cancer, then theit is operated on, thethe results. A. the soonest ... the best B. the sooner ... the better C. the soon ... the good	B	
Thecholesterol in your blood, thelikely your arteries will become clogged over time. A. The most the most B. The much the much C. The more the more	C	
The ... melanin pigment is contained in the skin of the white race. A. less B. least	B	

C. little		
.The facial bones are _____ than the cranial bones. A. smaller B. the smallest C. small	A	
She is giving a _____ performance than him. A. more skilled B. skilleder C. most skilled	A	
The large intestine is _____ in diameter than the small intestine. A. large B. larger C. more large	B	
The small intestine is the _____ part of the digestive tract. A. longest B. long C. longer	A	
Our project is _____ than theirs. A. efficienter B. more efficient C. most efficient	C	
Ann is the _____ worker in the office. A. more conscientious B. most conscientious C. conscientiouser	B	
Mike is the _____ white-collar worker. A. hardest-working B. hard-workinest C. most hardest-working	A	
Mr. Brown is the _____ boss. A. competentest B. most competentest C. most competent	B	
There is/there are		
In lower organisms there... no circulatory system.	B	

A. be B. is C. are not		
There no connection between the two sides of the heart. A. were B. aren't C. is	C	
There ... seven days in a week. A. are B. is C. was	A	
There ... many kinds of microbes. A. aren't B. are C. was	B	
There ... a fine network of nerves from the brain to the muscles. A. is B. isn't C. were	A	
There ... a rich network of blood vessels in the body. A. is B. isn't C. was	A	
There ... five classes of vertebrate animals. A. aren't B. are C. were	B	
There ... 7 classes of invertebrate animals. A. are B. were C. was	A	
There ... thousands of kinds of bacteria, most of which are harmless to man. A. aren't B. are C. was	B	
There ... in reality two independent circulatory systems. A. is B. are C. were	B	
There ... a lot of sickness in the winter months.	A	

A. is B. isn't C. were		
There ... strong evidence that heredity plays an important role in the genesis of mental illness. A. is B. isn't C. was	A	
There ... many different types and many causes of nephritis. A. is B. are C. were	B	
There ... many treatments for asthma sufferers. A. is B. are C. were	B	
There ... more than 600 muscles in the body. A. is B. are C. were	B	
Under the epithelial lining there ... various amounts of lymphoid tissue. A. is B. are C. were	B	
There ... more veins than arteries in the body, but they are less muscular than arteries. A. is B. were C. are	C	
There ... no connection between the two sides of the heart. A. is B. are C. were	A	
There another box of bones in front of the backbone. A. is B. are C. was	A	
In the body or palm of the hand there five long bones – one for each finger and one for the thumb.	B	

A. is B. are C. were		
There thousands of studies on the effects of herbs. A. has been B. is C. have been	C	
Неличные формы		
The lungs supply the blood with oxygen _____ from the outside air. A. inhaled B. inhaling C. to inhale	A	
Cefpodoxime is a cephalosporin antibiotic to treat certain infections. A. used B. using C. to use	A	
The and air then passes through the pharynx, larynx, and trachea and into the bronchi, which branch in the lungs. A. cleaned and warmed B. to clean and warm C. cleaning and warming	A	
The digestive system is a tube _____ from mouth to anus. A. running B. ran C. to run	A	
Mucus, _____ through the respiratory system, serves to trap dust and infectious organisms. A. produced B. to produce C. producing	A	
Oxygen is necessary for _____ humans alive. A. kept B. to keep C. keeping	C	
Cells _____ the respiratory tract produce several types of immune substances. A. lining B. lined C. to line	A	

The fluid _____ about the body A. circulating B. to circulate C. circulated		
The heart serves as a pump _____ the blood flow in two circuits, the pulmonary and the systemic. A. controlling B. to control C. controlled	A	
The most common infection is a cold, by viruses and transmitted by coughing and sneezing. A. caused B. causing C. to cause	B	
The blood pressure within the capillaries is higher than the pressure in the _____ tissues. A. surrounded B. surrounding C. to surround	B	
There's no point in _____ an interest in this product. They have already signed an agreement with another company. A. expressing B. express C. to express	A	
The _____ muscle needs more oxygen and gives off more carbon dioxide than the resting muscle. A. to work B. working C. worked	B	
There's no point in _____ this to him. He doesn't speak English. A. to explain B. explain C. explaining	C	
These ideas are worth _____. A. to develop B. developing C. develop	B	
These legal issues are worth _____. A. to discuss B. discussed	C	

C. discussing		
Blood _____ in the lungs from the body has a high concentration of carbon dioxide in it. A. arriving B. to arrive C. arrived	A	
No evidence _____ this hypothesis has yet been described. A. supporting B. supported C. to support	A	
The white blood cells include a variety of cells _____ in structure, shape and functions. A. to differ B. differing C. differed	B	
Sodium is a major factor _____ blood volume and blood pressure. A. determined B. to determine C. determining	C	
There's no point in _____ them in this project. A. involved B. involve C. involving	C	
He wrote a letter _____ interest in cooperation with us. A. to express B. with express C. express	A	
He asked me not _____ to call him in urgent cases. A. hesitate B. hesitating C. have hesitating	A	
I saw him _____ you a map with directions. A. given B. give C. to give	B	
I'd rather _____ by car.	A	

A. go B. gone C. going		
Oxygen is necessary for _____ humans alive. A. kept B. to keep C. keeping	C	
Mucus, _____ through the respiratory system, serves to trap dust and infectious organisms. A. produced B. to produce C. producing	A	
Cells _____ the respiratory tract produce several types of immune substances. A. lining B. lined C. to line	A	
The digestive system is a tube _____ from mouth to anus. A. running B. ran C. to run	A	
Vessels _____ arteries and veins A. connecting B. to connect C. connected	A	
A muscular organ _____ in the chest A. to lie B. lied C. lying The fluid _____ about the body. A. circulating B. to circulate C. circulated	C A	
The blood pressure within the capillaries is higher than the pressure in the _____ tissues. A. surrounded B. surrounding C. to surround A.	B	
The heart serves as a pump _____ the blood flow in two	A	

circuits, the pulmonary and the systemic. A. controlling B. to control C. controlled		
The _____ membrane of the lung secretes mucus. A. lining B. lined C. to line	A	
Aspirin can have an _____ effect on the lining of the stomach. A. irritated B. to irritate C. irritating	C	
The _____ muscle needs more oxygen and gives off more carbon dioxide than the resting muscle. A. to work B. working C. worked	B	
The liver is the major _____ organ in the body. A. detoxicating B. to detoxicate C. detoxicated	A	
The fluid _____ from blood soon clots. A. To escape B. escaping C. escaped	B	
Blood _____ in the lungs from the body has a high concentration of carbon dioxide in it. A. arriving B. to arrive C. arrived	A	
The white blood cells include a variety of cells _____ in structure, shape and functions. A. to differ B. differing C. differed	B	
Sodium is a major factor _____ blood volume and blood pressure. A. determined B. to determine C. determining	C	
No evidence _____ this hypothesis has yet been described. A. supporting	A	

B. supported C. to support		
The urethra is a tube _____ from the bladder. A. leading B. to lead C. led	A	
The function of the skull <u>is to protect</u> the brain. A. защищать B. защищающий C. защищав	A	
All living organisms require oxygen <u>to maintain life</u> . A. поддерживать B. поддерживая C. для поддержания	A	
Cells _____ the respiratory tract produce several types of immune substances. A. Lining B. Lined C. Being lined	A	
Patients who have _____ immune resistance are at higher risk for infection. A. Being decreased B. Decreasing C. Decreased	C	
Water is the best resource _____ available by nature to keep the body hydrated. A. Made B. Making C. To make	A	
<u>To produce</u> motion a muscle requires energy. A. чтобы произвести B. производить C. производство	A	
People need water in order <u>to live</u> . A. для того, чтобы жить B. жизнь C. жить	A	
The function of the red blood cells is <u>to transport</u> oxygen. A. переносить B. перенос	B	

С. переносящий		
The function of the heart is <u>to pump</u> blood through the body. А. накачивать В. накачивание С. накачивающий The function of the kidneys is <u>to filter</u> blood. А. фильтрация В. фильтровать С. фильтр	A(B) A(B)	
<u>To reach</u> the body cells blood passes from the arteries into the network of capillaries. А. достижение В. достигнуть С. для того, чтобы достичь	C	
In order <u>to produce</u> motion muscles require energy. А. для того, чтобы произвести движение В. движение С. двигаться	A	
<u>To study</u> the functions of the accessory glands is very important for understanding the complex process of digestion. А. изучая функции В. изучать функции С. чтобы изучать функции	B	
<u>To make</u> protein the body must have a few of the amino-acids present in the diet. А. образовавшийся В. при образовании С. для образования	C	
. The primary purpose of the white blood cells is <u>to defend</u> the body against disease. А. защита В. защитный С. при защите	A	
One way to reduce the risk of atherosclerosis is <u>to follow</u> a healthy lifestyle from an early age. А. ☐ вёл здоровый образ жизни В. ☐ ведёт здоровый образ жизни С. ☐ вести здоровый образ жизни	C	
The aim of this program <u>is to reduce</u> the risk of drug-related harm. А. уменьшить риск	A	

В. чтобы уменьшить риск С. уменьшает риск		
Early people used herbs to treat illness. А. для лечения В. лечить С. лечение	A	
. I am glad <u>to help</u> my sick friend. А. помочь В. помощь С. чтобы помочь	A	
<u>To know</u> a foreign language is necessary for everybody. А. знать В. зная С. знал	A	
He wants <u>to master</u> English and French. А. хочет знать в совершенстве В. чтобы знать С. знание	A	
The main purpose of our experiment is <u>to determine</u> the cause of lung damage in these cases. А. установить В. установление С. установка	B	
The drug was injected intravenously <u>to maintain</u> fluid balance in the body. А. для поддержания В. поддерживать С. поддержка	A	
Модальные глаголы		
Human beings can _____ with only one kidney. А. functioned В. be functioned С. function	C	
The tubules which make up the parenchyma of the kidney.....be of various shapes. А have В may С will be able	B	
The kidneys to excrete products of metabolism from the body. А must В can	C	

C have		
Food undergo certain changes before it can be of any service to the cell. A. must B. can C. should	A	
The cell be best pictured as a self-sufficient chemical factory. A. can B. may C. should	B	
Blood donors meet certain requirements of age, health and weight. A. must B. can C. should	A	
All physicians find that there be no end to their education — they must keep up with new developments. A. can B. should C. must	A	
The ointment only be used externally. A. should B. must C. can	A	
This drug suppress inflammation. A. must B. can C. may	B	
Doctors possess the communication skills. A. must B. can C. may	A	
Doctors possess a good knowledge of medicine. A. must B. can C. should	A	
Pediatricians work for schools or in private practice. A. can	A	

B. should C. must		
A doctor be responsible for many things at once. A. should B. must C. may	C	
Becoming a physician take a decade. A. can B. should C. must	C	
Doctors possess an excellent memory for medical terminology, symptoms, anatomy, and medications. A. must B. can C. should	A	
Doctors say that stress cause many illnesses. A. can B. should C. may	A	
The rate of the heart be increased from 70 to 200 beats per minute. A. can B. should C. may	A	
Heavy physical exertion increase the rate of flow to the muscles. A. must B. should C. may	C	
The body temperature of mammals lie within the range 35° to 40°. A. must B. should C. may	A	
The shape of the brain not be determined from the shape of the skull. A. should B. can C. may	A	
Служебные слова		

A skeleton may be rigid and immovable, <u>as</u> in a coral. A. «поскольку» B. «по мере того, как» C. «как»	C	
Bone cells replace cartilage <u>as</u> a person grows. A. «поскольку» B. «как» C. «когда»	C	
<u>As</u> muscles burn glucose, they generate heat. <u>A.</u> «по мере того, как» <u>B.</u> «поскольку» <u>C.</u> «в качестве»	B	
<u>As</u> blood passes through the capillaries, it loses some of its plasma. A. «поскольку» B. «как» C. «в качестве»	A	
The plasma is thicker than water <u>as</u> many substances are dissolved in it. A. «поскольку» B. «как» C. «по мере того, как»	A	
<u>As</u> blood circulates around the body, it is continually checked and cleaned by the two kidneys. A. «по мере того, как» B. «поскольку» C. «в качестве»	A	
The spleen acts <u>as</u> filter against foreign organisms that infect the bloodstream. A. «поскольку» B. «в процессе» C. «в качестве»	C	
<u>As</u> the aorta reaches each organ, it branches to form arteries. A. «когда» B. «в процессе» C. «в качестве»	A	
<u>As</u> the arteries get further from the heart, they branch into smaller and smaller arteries. A. «когда» B. «в процессе» C. «в качестве»	A	
Enzymes are special proteins which act <u>as</u> biological catalysts in cells. A. «поскольку» B. «в процессе» C. «в качестве»	C	

<u>As</u> air is drawn into the lungs during inhalation, the lungs begin to expand; as air is exhaled from the lungs, the lungs deflate. А «когда» В «в процессе» С «в качестве»	A	
<u>As</u> a metabolic organ, the kidney is responsible for the constancy of acid-base balance of the body. А. «в процессе» В. «в качестве» С. «поскольку»	A	
<u>As</u> the filtered blood passes through the nephron glucose, amino acids, mineral salts and most of the water are reabsorbed into the bloodstream. А. «по мере того, как» В. «поскольку» С. «в качестве»	A	
The function of the kidney is to filter out certain substances from the blood <u>as</u> it passes through them. These substances are ultimately excreted from the body as urine. А. «поскольку» В. «в качестве» С. «когда»	A	
In the process of metabolism certain waste products must be cast off <u>as</u> the body has no use for them. А. «поскольку» В. «в качестве» С. «когда»	A	
The liver clears the body of bilirubin pigment which is produced <u>as</u> hemoglobin is broken down and red blood cells are destroyed. А. «поскольку» В. «в качестве» С. «когда»	B	
The pharynx serves <u>as</u> a passage-way for air from the nasal cavity to the larynx as well as for food. А. «поскольку» В. «в качестве» С. «когда»	B	
<u>As</u> the man smells something he likes to eat, the gastric juice is poured out in large quantities. А. «поскольку» В. «в качестве» С. «когда»	C	
Вопросы открытого типа		
1. Where do you study?	<i>I am a student of the Sechenov First</i>	

	<i>Moscow State Medical University. I study at the faculty of the Secondary Professional Education which trains pharmacists.</i>	
2. How long does the course of studies last?	<i>The course of studies lasts three years.</i>	
3. What subjects do you have?	<i>To become a pharmacist one should achieve knowledge of different subjects. We have such subjects as general and Organic Chemistry, Botany, Latin, Pharmacology, Technology of medicinal forms and so on.</i>	
5. The sphere of action of a modern specialist is becoming broader, where else can he work?	<i>The sphere of action of a pharmacist is broad: at a chemist's he may be a manager, or an assistant manager, a head of a department, a dispensing pharmacist, an analytical chemist.</i>	
6. Can you describe the work of a chemical analytical laboratory?	<i>An analytical chemist controls the effectiveness of drugs, their technology and time of storing.</i>	
7. What are you going to do after graduating from the University?	<i>When I graduate from this faculty, I can work as a pharmacist at a chemist's. I can also continue my education and become a student of the pharmaceutical faculty of the University. After</i>	

	<i>graduating from the University I can work for chemical and pharmaceutical firms and scientific research institutions.</i>	
8.What does the skeleton protect?	<i>The skeleton supports and gives form to an animal's body, protects its internal organs, and provides anchorage for the muscles.</i>	
9.What organs act as a reservoir for minerals?	<i>Bones are active structures that produce blood cells and act as a reservoir for minerals such as calcium and phosphorus.</i>	
10.What is the role of oxygen in the body?	<i>Every cell of the body needs oxygen to do its work. The circulatory system continually transports blood and oxygen necessary for normal functioning of the organs.</i>	
11.What for does the body require iron?	<i>To replace the old red blood cells, the body requires iron.</i>	
12.Which cells does the liver recycle?	<i>Most of the body's iron comes from old red cells which the liver recycles</i>	
13.How many red blood cells are there per cubic millimetre?	<i>There are five to six million red blood cells per cubic millimetre of blood.</i>	
14.What is the function of red blood cells?	<i>Their function is to transport oxygen.</i>	
15. What is your body doing when you are sleeping?	<i>Our body is a machine that works day and night. Even when we are sleeping, our body is busily working.</i>	

16. What are the kidneys constantly excreting?	<i>Our kidneys are continually excreting fluid.</i>	
17. What cells is the body destroying and replacing?	<i>All through the day, our body is destroying and replacing cells in the blood. On the average day, the body destroys 250 million red blood cells.</i>	
18. How long does the average person's hair grow each day?	<i>Our hair grows about two hundredths of an inch every day.</i>	
19. What layers of the skin are constantly drying up?	<i>The outer layers of the skin are constantly drying and flaking off.</i>	
20. Why are we constantly blinking our eyes?	<i>We are constantly blinking our eyes and they become clean</i>	
21. What kind of drugs are prepared from Senna?	<i>Senna is valued in medicine for its cathartic properties and especially useful in habitual constipation as laxatives.</i>	
22. What solid medicinal forms do you know?	<i>They are powders, granules, tablets, lozenges, globules, capsules and pills.</i>	
23. What is a powder?	<i>A powder is a finely ground or comminuted mass of free particles formed from a solid substance in the dry state.</i>	
24. By means of what are tablets produced?	<i>A tablet is a compressed solid mass of medicated material usually in the shape of a disk or flat square. A large medicated or sweetened round-shaped tablet is called a lozenge</i>	
25. What do solid forms of drugs differ in?	<i>A lot of drugs</i>	

	<i>manufactured by pharmaceutical industry in a solid state greatly differ in shape, size and colour.</i>	
26. What fatty material do semisolid medicinal preparations have?	<i>Semisolid medicinal preparations usually having fatty material as petrolatum, lard, wool fat as a base differ in shapes, consistency and methods of application.</i>	
27. What semisolid medicinal forms do you know?	<i>They are ointments, slaves, liniments, suppositories, pills and plasters</i>	
28. What is an ointment?	<i>An ointment is an unctuous preparation of a soft consistence often mixed with some medicament used for application to the skin for medical purposes or as a cosmetic</i>	
29. What is a salve?	<i>A salve is a thick adhesive ointment for local ailment used for healing, soothing or mollifying.</i>	
30. What is a suppository?	<i>A suppository is a medicinal substance incorporated in a base which melts at body temperature.</i>	
31. What suppositories do you know?	<i>There are rectal, urethral and vaginal suppositories</i>	
32. What is dental anatomy?	<i>Dental anatomy is a field of anatomy dedicated to the study of human tooth structures.</i>	
33. How many teeth should an adult have?	<i>There are 20 primary ("baby") teeth and 28 to 32 permanent teeth.</i>	
34. What is the Universal Tooth Numbering System?	<i>It's a different</i>	

	<i>dental notation systems for associating information to a specific tooth.</i>	
35. Where is it used?	<i>The universal numbering system uses a unique letter or number for each tooth. The uppercase letters A through T are used for primary teeth and the numbers 1 - 32 are used for permanent teeth</i>	
36. What are the features of a soft and hard palate?	<i>The hard palate has an intermediate layer of bone, supplied anteriorly by paired palatine processes of the maxillary bones, and posteriorly by the horizontal part of each palate bone.</i> <i>The soft palate is a backward continuation from the hard palate. Its free margin connects on each side with two folds of mucous membrane, the palatine arches, enclosing a palatine tonsil.</i>	
37. What are the functions of tongue?	<i>The tongue, a muscular organ in the mouth, provides the sense of taste and assists in chewing, swallowing, and speaking.</i>	
38. What forms the oral cavity?	<i>The oral cavity forms in the embryo from an in-pocketing of the skin, stomodeum.</i>	
39. What is enamel?	<i>This is the visible</i>	

	<i>substance that covers the tooth crown.</i>	
40. In what basic parts is divided a tooth?	<i>A tooth is divided into two basic parts: the crown, which is the visible, white part of the tooth, and the root</i>	
41.What does pulp involve in?	<i>Pulp is found at the center and core of your tooth and contains the blood vessels, nerves, and other soft tissues that deliver nutrients and signals to your teeth.</i>	
42. How do we call third molar?	<i>The third molars are commonly known as wisdom teeth.</i>	
43.What can happen with your teeth, when you eat a lot of food with hyperacidity?	<i>Eating foods like oranges, raspberries, and pineapples, which have a high acidic content, can be great for your waistline but not for your smile. These foods can increase your risk of acid erosion, the wearing down of your tooth's hard outer layer.</i>	
44.How does tooth decay happen?	<i>Tooth decay happens when bacteria in your mouth consumes the sugars you eat</i>	
45.Why we should place a toothbrush at a 45-degree angle to gums?	<i>Because the bristles can reach and clean underneath your gumline.</i>	
46.What procedures need to be done to maintain oral hygiene?	<i>Rinsing and Brushing, flossing, regular Cleanings</i>	
47. How many times a year children should visit a dentist?	<i>Every six months, take your child to his regular dentist for a cleaning and a checkup.</i>	
48.What is muscular dystrophy?	<i>The word</i>	

	<i>dystrophy means faulty or imperfect nutrition.</i>	
49.What types of stroke do you know?	<i>There are 2 main types of stroke: ischemic and hemorrhagic</i>	
50.What are the risk factors of stroke?	<i>There are many risk factors for stroke: high blood pressure, obesity,</i> <i>physical inactivity,poor diet,smoking.</i>	

Фонд оценочных средств дисциплины разработан Институтом иностранных языков для профессиональных целей

Принят на заседании Институтом иностранных языков для профессиональных целей

от «22» января 2025 г., протокол № 5

Директор
Института иностранных языков
для профессиональных целей



(подпись)

И.Ю.Марковина
(фамилия, инициалы)

Одобен Центральным методическим советом
от «31» января 2025 г., протокол № 2

