



Министерство здравоохранения Российской Федерации

федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования

«Рязанский государственный медицинский университет
имени академика И.П. Павлова»

Министерства здравоохранения Российской Федерации
ФГБОУ ВО РязГМУ Минздрава России

Утверждено решением ученого совета
Протокол №10 от 21.05.2024 г

Комплект оценочных материалов по дисциплине	Иностранный язык
Образовательная программа	Основная профессиональная образовательная программа высшего образования - программа специалитета по специальности 32.05.01 Медико- профилактическое дело
Квалификация	Врач по общей гигиене, по эпидемиологии
Форма обучения	очная

Разработчик (и): кафедра иностранных языков с курсом русского языка

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Одобрено учебно-методической комиссией по специальности Медико-профилактическое дело

Протокол № 9 от 16.04. 2024 г.

Одобрено учебно-методическим советом.

Протокол № 7 от 25.04. 2024г.

1. Паспорт комплекта оценочных материалов

1.1. Комплект оценочных материалов (далее – КОМ) предназначен для оценки планируемых результатов освоения рабочей программы дисциплины Иностранный язык.

1.2. КОМ включает задания для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации.

Общее количество заданий и распределение заданий по типам и компетенциям:

Код и наименование компетенции	Количество заданий закрытого типа	Количество заданий открытого типа
УК–4 - Способность применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном языке, для академического и профессионального взаимодействия. УК–5 - готовность анализировать и учитывать разнообразие культур в процессе межкультурного взаимодействия	20	33+18
Итого	20	51

2. Задания всех типов, позволяющие осуществлять оценку всех компетенций, установленных рабочей программой дисциплины (модуля) __
Иностранный язык _____

Код и наименование компетенции	№ п/п	Задание с инструкцией
УК-4, УК-5		<p>Задания закрытого типа</p> <p>Вопросы с множественным выбором:</p> <p>a. What is tuberculosis?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A non-contagious disease 2. A contagious disease affecting mainly the lungs 3. A viral infection 4. An autoimmune disorder <p>b. Who discovered the tubercle bacillus?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Louis Pasteur 2. Alexander Fleming 3. Robert Koch 4. Jonas Salk <p>c. When was the tubercle bacillus discovered?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1823 2. 1882 3. 1900 4. 1950 <p>d. What is the main organ affected by tuberculosis?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Liver 2. Heart 3. Lungs 4. Kidneys <p>e. How is tuberculosis primarily transmitted?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Through contaminated food 2. Through mosquito bites 3. Through airborne droplets

		<p>4. Through sexual contact</p> <p>f. Which of the following statements about tuberculosis treatment is true?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TB is always fatal, so treatment is not effective. 2. Treatment is only effective if started during the advanced stages of the disease. 3. TB can be treated and cured with certain drugs. 4. Treatment is ineffective against drug-resistant strains of TB. <p>g. What percentage of deaths in Europe was caused by TB in the late 19th century?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One-tenth 2. One-fifth 3. One-third 4. One-seventh
	2.	<p>Заполните пропуски:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Tuberculosis is caused by the bacterial microorganism known as _____. B. In 1882, _____ discovered the tubercle bacillus. C. One of every _____ deaths in Europe was caused by TB at that time. D. Tuberculosis is caused by a bacterial microorganism known as _____. E. Robert Koch discovered the tubercle bacillus in the year _____. F. Although TB can be treated, cured, and prevented, _____ have never come close to wiping it out. G. Tuberculosis primarily affects the _____ but can also affect almost any part of the body.
	3.	<p>Укажите, верные или ложные следующие утверждения.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Chickenpox is caused by a bacterial infection. b. Teens are less susceptible to chickenpox than younger children. c. The chickenpox vaccine significantly reduces the chances of getting chickenpox. d. Chickenpox is caused by the same virus that causes measles. e. Chickenpox is only contagious before the rash appears. f. The varicella-zoster virus (VZV) can remain dormant in the body and reactivate later in life, causing shingles. g. Chickenpox can only be transmitted through direct contact with an infected person. h. Once a person has had chickenpox, they cannot get it again.
	4.	<p>Заполните пропуски:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Chickenpox is caused by the _____ virus. b. An itchy rash of spots that look like blisters can appear all over the body during _____. c. Kids can be protected from VZV by getting the _____ vaccine.

		<p>d. Chickenpox is highly _____, so infected children should stay home until the rash is gone.</p> <p>e. The chickenpox vaccine significantly reduces the chances of _____ chickenpox.</p>
5.	Заполните пропуски:	<p>a. Children receive the _____ vaccine as a routine vaccination.</p> <p>b. Older adults, people who smoke, and individuals with chronic conditions may need the pneumococcal _____.</p> <p>c. Depending on age and other factors, adults can receive either PCV or the pneumococcal _____ vaccines.</p> <p>d. Some adults may require _____ types of pneumococcal vaccines.</p> <p>e. The pneumococcal vaccine may not fully prevent _____.</p>
6.	Вопросы с множественным выбором:	<p>a. Who is recommended to receive the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Children 2. Adults aged 65 or older 3. Pregnant women 4. Healthcare workers <p>b. Besides older adults, smokers, and individuals with chronic conditions, who else might need the pneumococcal vaccine?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Athletes 2. Vegetarians 3. Individuals with allergies 4. People living in rural areas <p>c. What are the main differences between PCV and pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccines (PPSV)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PCV is given to adults, while PPSV is given to children. 2. PCV provides longer-lasting protection compared to PPSV. 3. PCV contains live bacteria, while PPSV contains dead bacteria. 4. PCV is administered orally, while PPSV is administered through injection. <p>d. Which statement accurately reflects the use of both PCV and PPSV?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PCV is recommended for children, while PPSV is recommended for adults. 2. Both PCV and PPSV are recommended for children and adults. 3. PCV is recommended for adults aged 65 or older, while PPSV is recommended for children. 4. d) PCV and PPSV are interchangeable and can be used interchangeably in all age groups.
7.	Укажите, верные или ложные следующие утверждения.	<p>A. The chickenpox shot (varicella-zoster vaccine) can prevent most cases of pneumonia caused by the virus that causes chickenpox.</p>

	<p>B. The yearly flu vaccine is recommended for children but not for adults.</p> <p>C. True or False: Measles vaccination is only necessary for individuals who have not had the disease during childhood.</p> <p>D. Getting the flu vaccine at the same time as the pneumococcal vaccine is not advisable.</p> <p>E. Pneumonia caused by the flu often leads to serious complications in older adults or individuals with chronic diseases.</p>
8.	<p>Заполните пропуски:</p> <p>a. Vaccination of children for measles can prevent most cases of _____.</p> <p>b. Adults may need to be vaccinated against measles if they have not had the disease or were not vaccinated during _____.</p> <p>c. A yearly flu vaccine may keep you from getting the _____.</p> <p>d. The flu often can lead to _____, especially in older adults or in people who have other chronic diseases.</p> <p>e. You can get the flu vaccine at the same time as the _____ vaccine.</p> <p>f. The chickenpox shot (varicella-zoster vaccine) can prevent most cases of pneumonia caused by the virus that causes _____.</p>
9.	<p>Расшифруй следующие слова.</p> <p>ADETHHACE</p> <p>IONTFICEIN</p> <p>EAVRF</p> <p>RONTIGES</p> <p>PTTAES</p>
10.	<p>Дополните предложения подходящими словами из текста.</p> <p>a. If you already have flu or cold symptoms, it's important to call your doctor if you also have any of the following severe _____.</p> <p>b. A fever lasting more than three days can be a sign of another bacterial _____ that should be treated.</p> <p>c. Severe pain during swallowing could indicate _____, which requires treatment by a doctor.</p> <p>d. Persistent congestion and headaches could lead to a _____ when colds and allergies cause congestion and blockage of sinus passages.</p>
11.	<p>Укажите, верные или ложные следующие утверждения</p> <p>A. The MMR immunization program for infants was introduced in Canada in April 1983.</p> <p>B. Routine infant immunization programs have not contributed to sustained high rates of immunity in the general population.</p> <p>C. Measles elimination strategies have directly resulted in a reduction in the proportion of the susceptible population in Canada.</p> <p>D. Rubella-containing vaccines have been used exclusively for routine infant immunization programs in Canada.</p>

		<p>E. Measles elimination catch-up campaigns have not been effective in reducing the proportion of the susceptible population in Canada.</p>
12.		<p>Заполните пропуски:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In Canada, the measles, mumps, rubella (MMR) immunization program for infants was introduced in _____. Routine infant immunization programs have resulted in sustained high rates of immunity in the general _____. Measles elimination strategies since the mid-1990s have indirectly resulted in a reduction in the proportion of the susceptible population with the use of _____-containing vaccines for the two-dose routine program and measles elimination catch-up campaigns. The effectiveness of immunization programs depends on _____ coverage to prevent outbreaks and maintain herd immunity. Maintaining high vaccination rates is crucial for _____ of vaccine-preventable diseases in Canada.
13.		<p>Вопросы с множественным выбором:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy kidneys filter about a half cup of blood every minute, removing wastes and extra water to make _____. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> blood hormones nephrons urine oxygen Finish the sentence with proper phrase. Your kidneys, ureters, and bladder are part of your _____. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> urinary tract nervous system alimentary tract respiratory system cardiovascular system Which word is missed? Your bladder stores <ol style="list-style-type: none"> urine blood nephrons hormones extra water Which variant is correct? Kidneys _____ (to locate) just below the chest. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> are located locates

3. is locating
4. have located
5. have been located

e. Which word is missed? Your bladder ____ urine.

1. stores
2. maintains
3. removes
4. uses
5. saves

14.

Вопросы с множественным выбором:

a. What is the translation for «Bladder»?

1. Мочевой пузырь
2. Мочеточники
3. Мочевой тракт
4. гормоны
5. Моча

b. Insert the correct grammar form. The lower extremity ____ with the trunk by the pelvis.

1. is connected
2. are connecting
3. to connect
4. connecting
5. are connected

c. Which verb is correct? The kidneys ____ two bean-shaped organs, each about the size of a fist.

1. are
2. is
3. was
4. were
5. did

d. Which word is missed? I know this _____ to operate on successfully.

1. surgeon
2. therapist
3. student

		<p>4. assistant 5. nurse</p> <p>e. Put the verb in the Passive voice. At the hospital the patients(to examine) every day.</p> <p>1. are examined 2. is examined 3. examined 4. is examining 5. are examining</p>
15.		<p>Вопросы с множественным выбором:</p> <p>a. Insert the correct word. The _____analysis revealed moderate leucocytosis and an elevated ESR.</p> <p>1. blood 2. urine 3. sputum 4. stool 5. gastric juice</p> <p>b. Which variant is correct? _____ the doctor determined the heart to be slightly enlarged.</p> <p>1. on percussion 2. on auscultation 3. on palpation 4. on x-ray examination 5. on visual examination</p> <p>c. Complete the sentence. The onset of the TB had been preceded by..... .</p> <p>1. tonsillitis 2. bronchitis 3. pneumonia 4. cholecystitis 5. gastritis</p> <p>d. Complete the sentence. What was heard while listening to the patient's heart?</p> <p>1. murmur 2. rales 3. crepitation 4. noise</p>

		<p>5. music</p> <p>e. How can a doctor determine the enlargement of the heart?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. on percussion 2. on auscultation 3. on palpation 4. by X-ray examination 5. on visual examination
16.		<p>Вопросы с множественным выбором:</p> <p>a. What is the translation for «moderate»?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. умеренный 2. доступный 3. небольшой 4. средний 5. вторичный <p>b. What is the translation for «лечение»?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. treatment 2. duration 3. murmur 4. slight 5. onset <p>c. Match the word. General _____.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. malaise 2. fatigue 3. valves 4. systolic murmur 5. murmur <p>d. Put the verb in the Passive voice. At the hospital the patients(to examine) every day.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. are examined 2. is examined 3. examined 4. is examining

		5. are examining
	17.	<p>Заполните пропуски:</p> <p>a. Malaria is caused by a _____ parasite.</p> <p>b. Plasmodium falciparum causes the most dangerous type of malaria and can quickly cause life-threatening _____ and multi-organ failure if left untreated.</p> <p>c. Fever is almost always present in malaria, but the presentation is varied and _____.</p> <p>d. In certain circumstances, rapid immunological tests (dipstick) can be used for the diagnosis of _____.</p>
	18.	<p>Заполните пропуски:</p> <p>a. COVID-19 is a sickness caused by a _____.</p> <p>b. It spreads easily from _____ to _____.</p> <p>c. Washing hands and wearing masks can help stop the _____.</p> <p>d. _____ are also available to protect people from getting sick.</p> <p>e. Some people get a _____ and _____.</p> <p>f. It's important to stay away from others if you feel _____.</p> <p>g. Doctors and nurses are working hard to help people who are sick with _____.</p>
	19.	<p>Заполните пропуски:</p> <p>a. Pollution is when harmful things get into the _____, _____, or _____.</p> <p>b. Cars and factories can make _____.</p> <p>c. When we breathe polluted air, it can make us _____.</p> <p>d. Dirty water can harm _____ and other animals that live in it.</p> <p>e. Pollution can also make the soil less fertile for _____.</p> <p>f. _____ and using less plastic can help reduce pollution.</p> <p>g. We need to work together to keep our planet _____ and _____.</p>
	20.	<p>Заполните пропуски:</p> <p>a. Smoking is when people breathe in _____.</p> <p>b. Tobacco is a _____ that can be harmful to our bodies.</p> <p>c. Smoking can make it hard to _____ and cause _____.</p> <p>d. It can also make our clothes and hair _____.</p> <p>e. Smoking is bad for our health and can cause diseases like _____ and _____ problems.</p> <p>f. It's important to stay away from smoking and to avoid being around _____.</p> <p>g. If you need help to stop smoking, you can talk to a _____ or someone you _____.</p>
		Задания открытого типа

1.	<p>Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:</p> <p>Tuberculosis is a potentially fatal contagious disease that can affect almost any part of the body but is mainly an infection of the lungs. It is caused by a bacterial microorganism, the tubercle bacillus or <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>. Although TB can be treated, cured, and can be prevented if persons at risk take certain drugs, scientists have never come close to wiping it out. Few diseases have caused so much distressing illness for centuries and claimed so many lives. In 1882, the microbiologist Robert Koch discovered the tubercle bacillus, at a time when one of every seven deaths in Europe was caused by TB.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is tuberculosis and what parts of the body does it primarily affect? 2. What is the cause of tuberculosis? 3. Can tuberculosis be treated, cured, and prevented? 4. Who discovered the tubercle bacillus, and when did this discovery occur?
2.	<p>Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:</p> <p>TB is particularly likely to attack the spine and the ends of the long bones. Children are especially prone to spinal tuberculosis. If not treated, the spinal segments (vertebrae) may collapse and cause paralysis in one or both legs. Along with the bones, the kidneys are probably the commonest site of extrapulmonary TB. There may, however, be few symptoms even though part of a kidney is destroyed. TB may spread to the bladder. In men, it may spread to the prostate gland and nearby structures.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the specific parts of the body that tuberculosis (TB) is likely to attack? 2. Why are children especially prone to spinal tuberculosis? 3. Besides bones, what other organs are commonly affected by TB? 4. How does tuberculosis spread to the bladder?
3.	<p>Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:</p> <p>The TB bacilli may travel from the lungs to lymph nodes in the sides and back of the neck. Infection in these areas can break through the skin and discharge pus. Before the development of effective antibiotics, many patients became chronically ill with increasingly severe lung symptoms. They lost a great deal of weight and developed a wasted appearance. This outcome is uncommon today—at least where modern treatment methods are available.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How can TB bacilli travel from the lungs to other parts of the body? 2. Where in the body can infection occur if TB bacilli reach lymph nodes? 3. What might happen if infection in lymph nodes breaks through the skin? 4. What were some common symptoms experienced by patients with tuberculosis before effective antibiotics were developed?
4.	<p>Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:</p> <p>Tuberculosis spreads by droplet infection. This type of transmission means that when, a TB patient exhales, coughs, or sneezes, tiny droplets of fluid containing tubercle bacilli are released into the air. This mist, or aerosol as it is often called, can be taken into the nasal passages and lungs of a susceptible person nearby. Tuberculosis is not, however, highly contagious compared to some other infectious</p>

	<p>diseases. Only about one in three close contacts of a TB patient, and fewer than 1.5% of more remote contacts, are likely to become infected.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How does tuberculosis primarily spread from one person to another? 2. What happens when a tuberculosis patient exhales, coughs, or sneezes? 3. What is contained within the tiny droplets released by a tuberculosis patient? 4. How are these droplets taken into the body of a susceptible person nearby?
5.	<p>Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:</p> <p>Caused by the varicella-zoster virus (VZV), chickenpox used to be a common illness among kids in the United States (particularly among those under age 12). An itchy rash of spots that look like blisters can appear all over the body and be accompanied by flu-like symptoms. Chickenpox is very contagious, so an infected child should stay home and rest until the rash is gone. Kids can be protected from VZY by getting the chickenpox (varicella) vaccine. The vaccine significantly reduces the chances of getting chickenpox.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What virus causes chickenpox? 2. Who was commonly affected by chickenpox in the United States? 3. What are some symptoms of chickenpox? 4. Why is it important for an infected child to stay home and rest?
6.	<p>Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:</p> <p>Chickenpox often starts with a fever, headache, sore throat, or stomachache. These symptoms may last for a few days, with fever in the 101°-102°F (38.3°-38.8°C) range. Chickenpox causes a red, itchy skin rash that usually appears first on the abdomen or back and face, and then spreads to almost everywhere else on the body, including the scalp, mouth, arms, legs, and genitals. The rash begins as multiple small red bumps that look like pimples or insect bites, usually less than a quarter of an inch wide.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are some common early symptoms of chickenpox? 2. How long might these early symptoms last? 3. What temperature range is typical for fever associated with chickenpox? 4. Where does the chickenpox rash usually appear first on the body?
7.	<p>Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:</p> <p>Chickenpox is extremely contagious. Keep your child at home until all of the blisters have bunt and crested over. Most cases of chickenpox require little or no treatment beyond treating the symptoms. The prescription antiviral drug acyclovir is effective for shortening the duration of chickenpox symptoms and may be recommended for certain people with chickenpox, such as pregnant women, those with a weakened immune system, and adults who seek medical advice within 24 hours of the rash appearing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How contagious is chickenpox? 2. How long should a child with chickenpox stay at home? 3. What is recommended regarding the child's return to school or other activities?

	4. What is the typical course of treatment for most cases of chickenpox?
8.	<p>Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:</p> <p>Children get the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) as a routine vaccination. Older adults (age 65 or older), people who smoke, and people who have some long- term (chronic) conditions also need the pneumococcal vaccine. Depending on age and other things, adults can get PCV or the pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccines (PPSV). Some adults need both types. The pneumococcal vaccine may not prevent pneumonia.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who receives the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) as a routine vaccination? 2. Besides children, who else is recommended to receive the pneumococcal vaccine? 3. What are some factors that determine whether adults receive PCV or pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccines (PPSV)? 4. Are there adults who require both types of pneumococcal vaccines?
9.	<p>Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:</p> <p>Vaccination of children for measles can prevent most cases of measles. Adults may need to be vaccinated against measles if they have not had the disease or were not vaccinated during childhood. A yearly flu vaccine may keep you from getting the flu. The flu often can lead to pneumonia, especially in older adults or in people who have other long-term (chronic) diseases. You can get the flu vaccine at the same time as the pneumococcal vaccine. The chickenpox shot (varicella-zoster vaccine) can prevent most cases of pneumonia caused by the virus that causes chickenpox.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How effective is vaccination for preventing most cases of measles in children? 2. Why might adults need to be vaccinated against measles? 3. What can a yearly flu vaccine help prevent? 4. Who is particularly susceptible to developing pneumonia as a result of the flu?
10.	<p>Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:</p> <p>If you already have flu or cold symptoms, it's important to call your doctor if you also have any of the following severe symptoms. Persistent fever: A fever lasting more than three days can be a sign of another bacterial infection that should be treated. Painful swallowing: Although a sore throat from a cold or flu can cause mild discomfort, severe pain could mean sore throat, which requires treatment by a doctor. Persistent congestion and headaches: When colds and allergies cause congestion and blockage of sinus passages, they can lead to a sinus infection (sinusitis).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What should you do if you experience flu or cold symptoms along with severe symptoms? 2. How long should a fever last before it may indicate another bacterial infection? 3. Why is it important to contact a doctor if you have persistent fever? 4. What might severe pain during swallowing indicate?
11.	Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

	<p>The most important prevention measure for preventing colds and flu is frequent hand washing. Hand washing by rubbing the hands with warm soapy water for at least 20 seconds. In addition to hand washing to prevent flu or cold symptoms, you can also get a flu vaccine to prevent seasonal influenza. In some cases, you may need to get emergency medical attention right away.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the most important prevention measure for preventing colds and flu? 2. How should hands be washed to effectively prevent colds and flu? 3. How long should hands be rubbed with warm soapy water during hand washing? 4. Besides hand washing, what other preventive measure can help prevent seasonal influenza?
12.	<p>Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:</p> <p>Rubella infection results in a transient erythematous rash, post-auricular or suboccipital lymphadenopathy, arthralgia and low-grade fever. Serious complications are rare, and up to 50% of infections are subclinical. Rubella infection in pregnancy may give rise to congenital rubella syndrome (CRS), which can result in miscarriage. Fetal infection can occur at any stage of pregnancy, but the risk of fetal damage following maternal infection is particularly high in the earliest months after conception (85% in the first trimester) with progressive diminution of risk thereafter.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are some symptoms of rubella infection? 2. Besides a rash, what other symptoms might accompany rubella infection? 3. How common are serious complications resulting from rubella infection? 4. What percentage of rubella infections may not show any symptoms?
13.	<p>Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:</p> <p>Rubella is contagious. The incubation period for rubella is 14-17 days, with a range of 12-23 days from exposure to clinical illness. Infectiousness begins from 1 week before and at least 4 days after the onset of rash. Infants with CRS may shed the virus for 1 year or more. Rubella is transmitted by droplet spread or direct contact with nasopharyngeal secretions of infected people. Transplacental transmission from an infected mother to her fetus during pregnancy may result in CRS in the infant.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How contagious is rubella? 2. What is the typical incubation period for rubella? 3. Can you describe when a person with rubella is considered infectious? 4. How long might infants with congenital rubella syndrome (CRS) shed the virus?
14.	<p>Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:</p> <p>Rubella infections can be prevented by immunization. NACI recommends one dose of rubella-containing vaccine (MMR) for all children on or as soon as practical after their first birthday. The second dose, given for measles protection, should be given after 15 months of age and before school entry. Although a second dose of the rubella component is not believed to be necessary for protection, it is not harmful and may benefit those who do not respond to primary immunization (1 % to 3% of people). The primary objective of vaccination against rubella is to prevent infection during pregnancy.</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How can rubella infections be prevented? 2. When does the National Advisory Committee on Immunization (NACI) recommend administering the first dose of rubella-containing vaccine (MMR) to children? 3. When should the second dose of the MMR vaccine be given to children for measles protection? 4. Is a second dose of the rubella component necessary for protection, according to NACI?
15.	<p>Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:</p> <p>In Canada, the measles, mumps, rubella (MMR) immunization program for infants was introduced in April 1983. Routine infant immunization programs have resulted in sustained high rates of immunity in the general population. In addition, measles elimination strategies since the mid- 19 90s have indirectly resulted in a reduction in the proportion of the susceptible population with the use of rubella-containing vaccines for the two-dose routine program and measles elimination catch-up campaigns.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When was the measles, mumps, rubella (MMR) immunization program introduced for infants in Canada? 2. What has been the result of routine infant immunization programs in Canada? 3. How have measles elimination strategies since the mid-1990s affected the population's susceptibility to rubella? 4. What has been the impact of measles elimination catch-up campaigns on rubella susceptibility in the population?
16.	<p>Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:</p> <p>Bronchitis is a common infection causing inflammation and irritation to the main airways of the lungs. Acute bronchitis may be responsible for the hacking cough and phlegm production that sometimes accompany an upper respiratory infection. In most cases, the infection is viral in origin, but sometimes it's caused by bacteria. If you are otherwise in good health, the mucus membrane should return to normal after you've recovered from the initial lung infection, which usually lasts for several days.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is bronchitis, and what does it commonly affect? 2. What symptoms are often associated with acute bronchitis? 3. What is the typical cause of acute bronchitis? 4. Besides viruses, what else can cause acute bronchitis?
17.	<p>Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:</p> <p>If you are a smoker and come down with acute bronchitis, it will be much harder for you to recover. Every cigarette damages the tiny hair-like structures in your lungs, called cilia, which are responsible for brushing out debris, irritants, and excess mucus. If you continue smoking, the damage to these cilia prevents them from functioning properly, thus increasing your chances of developing chronic bronchitis. For some heavy smokers, the mucus membrane lining the airways stays inflamed and the cilia eventually stop functioning altogether.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How does smoking affect recovery from acute bronchitis? 2. What are cilia, and what is their function in the lungs? 3. How does smoking damage the cilia in the lungs?

	4. What are the consequences of continued smoking on the function of cilia?
18.	<p>Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:</p> <p>Annually, up to 1500 million episodes of diarrhea occur worldwide in children aged five years and under, and an estimated 4 million children die each year from it. About 80% of deaths occur in the first two years of life. Dehydration is the main cause of death from acute diarrhea although other important causes are septic shock, peritonitis and malnutrition. The patient with diarrhea not only eats less, but also has an inability to absorb nutrients at a time when nutrients are more in demand as a result of the infection. When diarrheal attacks are repeated and prolonged, natural growth of a child is affected.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How many episodes of diarrhea occur annually worldwide in children under the age of five? 2. How many children die each year from diarrhea-related causes? 3. What percentage of diarrhea-related deaths occur within the first two years of life? 4. What is the main cause of death from acute diarrhea?
19.	<p>Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:</p> <p>Diarrhea is a clinical syndrome in which there is frequent passage of unusually loose or watery bowel movements, usually three or more in a 24-hour period, sometimes accompanied by vomiting and fever, abdominal pain or cramps, fecal urgency, tenesmus, or the passage of bloody or mucoid stools. The most common sources are contaminated food and water, person-to-person contact and direct contact with infected feces. Protozoan parasites can survive as cysts even in water that seems adequately chlorinated. Seawater, heavily contaminated with sewage and microorganisms is another source.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What defines diarrhea as a clinical syndrome? 2. How is diarrhea typically characterized in terms of bowel movements within a 24-hour period? 3. Besides loose or watery bowel movements, what other symptoms may accompany diarrhea? 4. What are some common sources of diarrhea?
20.	<p>Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:</p> <p>Malaria is caused by a protozoan parasite. There are four Plasmodium species that affect humans. Plasmodium falciparum causes the most dangerous type of malaria and can quickly cause life threatening cerebral malaria and multi-Organ failure if left untreated or not treated properly. Presentation is varied and nonspecific but fever is almost always present. In certain circumstances, rapid immunological tests (dipstick) can be used.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the cause of malaria? 2. How many Plasmodium species affect humans? 3. Which Plasmodium species is responsible for the most dangerous type of malaria? 4. What are the potential consequences of untreated or improperly treated Plasmodium falciparum infection?
21.	Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

	<p>Rabies is caused by a virus. It is viral disease found in domestic and wild animals. Rabies is transmitted to humans through close contact with infected saliva, whether through a bite, scratch or Lick onto mucous membrane or broken skin. Rabies virus infects the central nervous system, causing encephalopathy. Once symptoms develop, there is no known cure and the disease is always fatal. The incubation period is usually 2—8 weeks.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What causes rabies? 2. Where is rabies commonly found? 3. How is rabies transmitted to humans? 4. What are the ways in which rabies virus can enter the human body?
22.	<p>Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:</p> <p>COVID-19 is a sickness caused by a virus. It spreads easily from person to person. People can get sick if they are near someone with the virus. Washing hands and wearing masks can help stop the virus. Vaccines are also available to protect people from getting sick. Some people get a fever and cough. It's important to stay away from others if you feel sick. Doctors and nurses are working hard to help people who are sick with COVID-19.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What causes COVID-19? 2. How does COVID-19 spread from person to person? 3. What are some ways people can get sick with COVID-19? 4. How can washing hands and wearing masks help prevent the spread of COVID-19?
23.	<p>Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:</p> <p>Pollution is when harmful things get into the air, water, or soil. Cars and factories can make pollution. When we breathe polluted air, it can make us sick. Dirty water can harm fish and other animals that live in it. Pollution can also make the soil less fertile for plants. Recycling and using less plastic can help reduce pollution. We need to work together to keep our planet clean and healthy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is pollution? 2. How do cars and factories contribute to pollution? 3. How can breathing polluted air affect our health? 4. What are some consequences of polluted water?
24.	<p>Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:</p> <p>Drugs are substances that can change how our bodies work. Some drugs are helpful and can make us feel better when we are sick. But other drugs can be harmful if we use them too much or in the wrong way. Medicine from a doctor can be safe if we take it correctly. But drugs that people use to get high can be very dangerous. It's important to talk to a grown-up if we have questions about drugs. We should always be careful and make good choices about what we put into our bodies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are drugs, according to the text? 2. How can some drugs be helpful?

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. What are the risks associated with certain drugs? 4. How can medicine prescribed by a doctor differ from other drugs?
25.	<p>Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:</p> <p>Smoking is when people breathe in tobacco. Tobacco is a plant that can be harmful to our bodies. Smoking can make it hard to breathe and cause coughing. It can also make our clothes and hair smell bad. Smoking is bad for our health and can cause diseases like cancer and heart problems. It's important to stay away from smoking and to avoid being around smoke. If you need help to stop smoking, you can talk to a doctor or someone you trust.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is smoking, according to the text? 2. How does smoking affect the body? 3. What are some common effects of smoking mentioned in the text? 4. How does smoking impact health?
26.	<p>Ответь на вопросы:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the main functions of the skeletal system? 2. How many bones are in the human body? 3. What are the differences between axial and appendicular skeletons? 4. How does the skeletal system support and protect the body? 5. What are the four main types of bones in the skeletal system? 6. How do bones grow and develop from infancy to adulthood? 7. What is the importance of calcium in maintaining bone health? 8. What are the main functions of the muscular system? 9. How many muscles are in the human body? 10. What are the three main types of muscles in the muscular system? 11. How do muscles work together to produce movement? 12. What is the difference between voluntary and involuntary muscles? 13. How do muscles contract and relax? 14. What is the importance of exercise for maintaining muscular health? 15. How does the muscular system contribute to maintaining posture and body position?
27.	<p>Ответь на вопросы:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the main components of the cardiovascular system? 2. What is the function of the heart in the cardiovascular system? 3. How does blood flow through the cardiovascular system? 4. What are the main types of blood vessels in the cardiovascular system? 5. What is the purpose of the circulatory system in the cardiovascular system?

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. What are the main organs of the respiratory system? 7. What is the function of the lungs in the respiratory system? 8. How does air move through the respiratory system? 9. What are the main components of the respiratory tract? 10. What is the purpose of the respiratory system in gas exchange? 11. What are the main organs of the digestive system? 12. What is the function of the stomach in the digestive system? 13. How does food move through the digestive system? 14. What are the main components of digestive juices in the digestive system? 15. What is the purpose of enzymes in the digestive system?
	28.	<p>ОТВЕТЬ НА ВОПРОСЫ:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the main organs of the urinary system? 2. What is the function of the kidneys in the urinary system? 3. How does urine formation occur in the urinary system? 4. What role do the ureters play in the urinary system? 5. How does the urinary bladder store and release urine? 6. What are the main components of the nervous system? 7. What is the function of the brain in the nervous system? 8. How does the nervous system transmit and process information? 9. What role do neurons play in the nervous system? 10. How are signals transmitted between neurons in the nervous system? 11. What is microbiology? 12. What are the main branches of microbiology? 13. What are microorganisms, and what are some examples? 14. How do microorganisms impact human health? 15. What are the differences between bacteria, viruses, fungi?
	29.	<p>ОТВЕТЬ НА ВОПРОСЫ:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the different types of medical institutions? 2. What services do hospitals typically offer? 3. How are medical institutions organized and managed? 4. What role do medical schools play in medical institutions? 5. How do primary care facilities differ from specialized medical centers? 6. What are some common departments found in medical institutions? 7. What is the purpose of a medical examination? 8. What are the different components of a comprehensive physical examination?

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. How do healthcare providers obtain a patient's medical history? 10. What are some common diagnostic tests used during a patient examination? 11. What are common diseases of the respiratory tract? 12. What are the main risk factors for respiratory diseases? 13. How do respiratory infections spread? 14. What are common diseases of the cardiovascular system? 15. What are the main risk factors for cardiovascular diseases?
	30.	<p>Ответь на вопросы:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the main organs of the alimentary tract? 2. What are some common diseases of the alimentary tract? 3. How are diseases of the alimentary tract diagnosed? 4. What are the symptoms of diseases affecting the alimentary tract? 5. How do lifestyle factors contribute to diseases of the alimentary tract? 6. What are some complications of untreated diseases of the alimentary tract? 7. How do alimentary tract diseases impact quality of life? 8. What are the main functions of the liver and bile ducts? 9. What are some common diseases of the liver and bile ducts? 10. How are diseases of the liver and bile ducts diagnosed? 11. What are the symptoms of liver and bile duct diseases? 12. How do lifestyle factors contribute to diseases of the liver and bile ducts? 13. What is hepatitis and how is it transmitted? 14. What is cirrhosis and what are its complications? 15. How do liver tumors such as hepatocellular carcinoma develop?
	31.	<p>Ответь на вопросы:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is hygiene, and why is it important? 2. What are the main principles of personal hygiene? 3. How does good hygiene contribute to overall health and well-being? 4. What are some common practices for maintaining hygiene in daily life? 5. How does hand hygiene help prevent the spread of infectious diseases? 6. What is the importance of oral hygiene for dental and overall health? 7. How does proper hygiene in food preparation prevent foodborne illnesses? 8. What role does hygiene play in preventing skin infections and conditions? 9. What are infectious diseases, and how are they transmitted? 10. What are the main types of infectious agents responsible for diseases? 11. How do infectious diseases spread within populations?

		<p>12. What are some common symptoms of infectious diseases?</p> <p>13. How are infectious diseases diagnosed?</p> <p>14. What are the differences between bacterial, viral, fungal, and parasitic infections?</p> <p>15. What are some preventive measures for infectious diseases?</p>
	32.	<p>ОТВЕТЬ НА ВОПРОСЫ:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are social diseases, and how do they differ from infectious diseases? 2. What are some common examples of social diseases? 3. How do social diseases impact individuals and communities? 4. What are the main risk factors for social diseases? 5. How do socioeconomic factors influence the prevalence of social diseases? 6. What role does stigma play in the spread and management of social diseases? 7. How does access to healthcare affect the prevention and treatment of social diseases? 8. What are some strategies for addressing social diseases on a societal level? 9. How do education and awareness campaigns contribute to the prevention of social diseases? 10. What are the ethical considerations surrounding the management of social diseases? 11. How does cultural context influence the perception and management of social diseases? 12. What are the long-term consequences of untreated social diseases? 13. How do social diseases intersect with other public health issues such as poverty and inequality? 14. What are some innovative approaches to addressing social diseases in different communities? 15. How can individuals and organizations collaborate to mitigate the impact of social diseases?
	33.	<p>ОТВЕТЬ НА ВОПРОСЫ:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is environmental medicine, and what are its primary concerns? 2. How do environmental factors contribute to the development of medical problems? 3. What are some common environmental hazards that can affect human health? 4. How does air pollution impact respiratory and cardiovascular health? 5. What role does water quality play in preventing waterborne diseases? 6. How do environmental toxins such as heavy metals and pesticides affect human health? 7. What are the health risks associated with exposure to radiation? 8. How does climate change influence patterns of infectious diseases? 9. What are the health effects of indoor air pollution in homes and workplaces? 10. How does environmental degradation contribute to the spread of vector-borne diseases? 11. What are the health implications of exposure to noise pollution? 12. How do urbanization and industrialization impact environmental medicine problems? 13. What are some preventive measures individuals can take to reduce their exposure to environmental hazards? 14. How does environmental justice intersect with environmental medicine issues?

15. What are some emerging environmental medicine problems that require further research and attention?

Практические задания

1.	<p>Упражнение №1. Составьте предложения используя первое условное предложение.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. If Alex _____ (visit) me, we _____ (go) to the club.2. If Alex _____ (not visit) me, I _____ (read) a book.3. If they _____ (buy) a new car, they _____ (go) to Moscow.4. When I _____ (finish) my work, I _____ (go) to the gym.5. When we _____ (come) to your new flat you _____ (show) your new girlfriend.6. I _____ (return) you your car when you _____ (ask) me.7. When you _____ (finish) your work I _____ (give) you a present.
2.	<p>Упражнение №1. Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский, используя второй тип условных предложений:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Если бы я знал ответ, я бы сказал тебе.2. Если бы она жила в другом городе, она бы не виделась с ним каждый день.3. Если бы у меня было больше свободного времени, я бы занимался спортом.4. Если бы они пригласили меня на вечеринку, я бы пошел.5. Если бы у него было больше желания, он бы работал лучше.
3.	<p>Упражнение №1: заполните пропуски модальными глаголами must, can или should.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. You _____ take an umbrella, it's going to rain.2. I _____ finish my homework before I can go out.3. He _____ play the guitar very well.4. You _____ be careful when you cross the street.5. They _____ speak English fluently if they want to get a job abroad.
4.	<p>Упражнение №1: Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя модальные глаголы must, can или should.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Я должен позвонить своей матери.2. Ты можешь использовать мой компьютер, если твой сломался.3. Мы должны подготовиться к экзамену.4. Ты должен сказать ей правду.5. Я думаю, ты должен начать заниматься спортом.
5.	<p>Упражнение №1: заполните пропуски подходящими модальными глаголами (may, have to, ought to, must) в соответствии с контекстом.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. You _____ be quiet in the library. It's a rule.

		<p>2. I'm not sure if I _____ attend the party tonight. I have other plans.</p> <p>3. The doctor said I _____ avoid eating sugary foods for better health.</p> <p>4. We _____ finish our homework before we can go out to play.</p> <p>5. He _____ not have enough time to complete the project by the deadline.</p> <p>6. You _____ turn off your cell phone during the flight.</p> <p>7. _____ I use your computer for a moment? Mine just crashed.</p> <p>8. They _____ arrive on time for the meeting. It's important.</p>
	6.	<p>Упражнение №1: Перепишите предложения используя подходящие модальные глаголы (may, must).</p> <p>1. It is necessary to submit the report by tomorrow.</p> <p>2. It is mandatory to wear a seatbelt while driving.</p> <p>3. It is compulsory to attend all the meetings.</p> <p>4. I am not sure if I will be able to come to the party.</p> <p>5. There is a chance of rain later this evening.</p>
	7.	Составьте и разыграйте диалог по теме: «A visit to the doctor»
	8.	Составьте и разыграйте диалог по теме: « Studying at a Medical University»
	9.	Составьте и разыграйте диалог по теме: « Microbiology»
	10.	Составьте и разыграйте диалог по теме: «Examination of the Patient»
	11.	Составьте и разыграйте диалог по теме: « Medical Institutions»
	12.	Составьте и разыграйте диалог по теме: « Polyclinics»
	13.	Составьте и разыграйте диалог по теме: « Maintaining Hygiene»
	14.	Составьте и разыграйте диалог по теме: « Stopping Infections in the Hospital»
	15.	Составьте и разыграйте диалог по теме: « Social Diseases: Covid 19»
	16.	Составьте и разыграйте диалог по теме: «Water Pollution»
	17.	Круглый стол по теме: "Pollution"
	18.	Круглый стол по теме: "Bad habits"