Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
Информация о владельце:
ФИО: Шуматов Валентин Борисович
Должность: Ректор
Дата подписания: 29.03.2024 09:54:28
Уникальный программный ключ:
1cef78fd73d75dc6ecf72fe1eb94fee387a2985d2657b784eec019bf8a794cb4

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Тихоокеанский государственный медицинский университет»
Министерства здравоохранения Российской Федерации

«УТВЕРЖДАЮ»
Директор института/Заведующий кафедрой
_____Руденко Е.Е.__/
«_16_»_____мая_____2023__г.

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Дисциплины Б1.В.13 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

Индекс, наименование

основной образовательной программы высшего образования

Направление подготовки (специальность)	30.05.01 Медицинская биохимия
Уровень подготовки	специалитет
Направленность подготовки	02 Здравоохранение
Сфера профессиональной деятельности	(в сфере клинической лабораторной диагностики, направленной на создание условий для сохранения здоровья, обеспечения профилактики, диагностики и лечения заболеваний)
Форма обучения	очная
Срок освоения ООП	6 лет
Институт/кафедра	иностранных языков

Владивосток, 2023

1. ВВОДНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

1.1. Фонд оценочных средств регламентирует содержание, формы оценочных средств для текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации, критерии оценивания дифференцированно по каждой форме оценочных средств.

1.2. Фонд оценочных средств определяет уровень формирования у обучающихся установленной во ФГОС ВО и определенной в основной образовательной программе высшего образования по направлению подготовки (специальности) 30.05.01 Медицинская биохимия (уровень специалитета), направленности 02 Здравоохранение в сфере профессиональной деятельности (в сфере клинической лабораторной диагностики, направленной на создание условий для сохранения здоровья, обеспечения профилактики, диагностики и лечения заболеваний) **универсальной (УК-4) компетенции**, (см. https://tgmu.ru/sveden/files/30.05.01_Medicinskaya_bioximiya_2023(2).pdf).

2. ОСНОВНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

2.1. Виды контроля и формы оценочных средств

№ п/п	Виды контроля	Оценочные средства**
		Форма
1	**Текущий контроль**	**Оценочное средство 1 – Тесты**
		Оценочное средство 2 – Вопросы для собеседования
		Оценочное средство 3 – Ситуационные задачи
2	**Промежуточная аттестация**	**Оценочное средство 1 – Тесты**
		Оценочное средство 2 – Вопросы для собеседования
		Оценочное средство 3 – Ситуационные задачи

**При идентичности оценочных средств для текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации – оформление одним Приложением.

3. Содержание оценочных средств текущего контроля

Текущий контроль осуществляется преподавателем дисциплины при проведении занятий в форме: оценочное средство 1, оценочное средство 2, оценочное средство 3.

Оценочное средство 1 – Тесты (см. Приложение 1)

Критерии оценивания

«Отлично» – более 80% правильных ответов на тестовые задания каждого уровня
«Хорошо» –70-79% правильных ответов на тестовые задания каждого уровня
«Удовлетворительно» – 55-69% правильных ответов на тестовые задания каждого уровня
«Неудовлетворительно» – менее 55% правильных ответов на тестовые задания каждого уровня

Оценочное средство 2 – Вопросы для собеседования (см. Приложение 2)

Критерии оценивания

«Отлично» – более 80% правильных ответов
«Хорошо» – 70-79% правильных ответов
«Удовлетворительно» – 55-69% правильных ответов
«Неудовлетворительно» – менее 55% правильных ответов

Оценочное средство 3 – Ситуационные задачи (см. Приложение 3)

Критерии оценивания (см. Приложение 3)

4. Содержание оценочных средств промежуточной аттестации

Промежуточная аттестация проводится в форме зачета.

Оценочное средство 1 – Тесты (см. Приложение 1)

Критерии оценивания

«Отлично» – более 80% правильных ответов на тестовые задания каждого уровня
«Хорошо» –70-79% правильных ответов на тестовые задания каждого уровня
«Удовлетворительно» – 55-69% правильных ответов на тестовые задания каждого уровня
«Неудовлетворительно» – менее 55% правильных ответов на тестовые задания каждого уровня

Оценочное средство 2 – Вопросы для собеседования (см. Приложение 2)

Критерии оценивания

«Отлично» – более 80% правильных ответов
«Хорошо» – 70-79% правильных ответов
«Удовлетворительно» – 55-69% правильных ответов
«Неудовлетворительно» – менее 55% правильных ответов

Оценочное средство 3 – Ситуационные задачи (см. Приложение 3)

Критерии оценивания (см. Приложение 3)

5. Критерии оценивания результатов обучения

«Зачтено» выставляется обучающемуся, если он показал достаточно прочные знания основных положений учебной дисциплины, умение самостоятельно решать конкретные практические задачи, предусмотренные рабочей программой, ориентироваться в рекомендованной справочной литературе, умеет правильно оценить полученные результаты.

«Не зачтено» выставляется обучающемуся, если при ответе выявились существенные пробелы в знаниях основных положений учебной дисциплины, неумение с помощью преподавателя получить правильное решение конкретной практической задачи из числа предусмотренных рабочей программой учебной дисциплины.

Приложение 1

Оценочное средство 1 – Тесты

И		ДАЙТЕ ОТВЕТЫ НА ВОПРОСЫ ТЕСТОВЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ 1 УРОВНЯ (ОДИН ПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ОТВЕТ)
Т		**1. Bacterial contamination of the air may be controlled by some general methods: ____.** А) mechanical ventilation; ultraviolet irradiation; disinfectant vaporsall Б) measures for removing contaminants В) the disinfectant action Г) mechanicals ventilation; ultraviolet irradiation; disinfectant vapors **2. Two important methods are used for determination of the purity of water: ____.** А) supervision of the source of water supply; laboratory analysis of the water Б) supervisions of the source of waters supply; laboratory analysis of the water В) supervision of the source of water supply; laboratory analys of the water Г) supervision of the source of water supply **3. Water is a vehicle for certain infections such as ____.** А) cholera, typhoid fever and other diseases having their primary seat in the digestive tract Б) cholera, typhoid fevers and other diseases В) choleras, typhoid fevers and other diseases having their primary seat in the digestive tract Г) cholera **4. The greatest danger in water is ____.** А) pollution from human sources Б) pollutions from human sources В) pollution from humans sources Г) pollutions from humans sources **5. It is highly probable that the sewage of large communities contains ____, because even when no overt cases appear carriers and missed cases may be expected.** А) typhoid bacilli and other disease organisms in larger or smaller numbers Б) typhoids bacilli and other disease organisms in larger or smaller numbers В) typhoid bacilli and other disease organisms in largers or smallers numbers Г) typhoid bacillis and other disease organisms in larger or smaller numbers **6. The water-carried discharges of the human body together with the liquid wastes from household and factory are called ____.** А) sewage

		Б) cholera В) dysentery Г) other diseases **7. The discharges themselves consist chiefly of feces and urine, but they include also washings and secretions from ____.** А) the skin, mouth, and nose Б) typhoid fever В) the skins, mouths, and noses Г) acute diarrhea
И		**ДАЙТЕ ОТВЕТЫ НА ВОПРОСЫ ТЕСТОВЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ 2 УРОВНЯ (НЕСКОЛЬКО ПРАВИЛЬНЫХ ОТВЕТОВ)**
Т		**8. A good scrubbing of the sick-room including the floor, furniture, and woodwork, with ____ and soap is a good system of** А) hot water Б) technical disinfection В) cool water Г) disinfection Правильные ответы: А, Б **9. Numerous ____ have been advocated as** А) chemical substances Б) efficient chemical disinfectants В) the virus of infectious jaundice Г) other forms of bacteria Правильные ответы: А, Б **10. One of the most ____ incurred in bathing establishments is ringworm of the feet, or** А) common infections Б) epidermophytosis В) the upper respiratory tract Г) safe drinking water Правильные ответы: А, Б **11. Food ____ is commonest during** А) poisoning Б) the summer months В) in summer Г) bacterial poisoning Правильные ответы: А, Б **12. The articles of food which are most commonly ____ are** А) incriminated Б) meat, milk, fish and eggs В) a variety of fresh fruit Г) not incriminated Правильные ответы: А, Б **13. Industrial ____ is concerned with all factors which**

influence the
А) hygiene
Б) health of people at work
В) healths of people at work
Г) health of peoples at work
Правильные ответы: А, Б

14. ____ hygiene is concerned with occupational diseases due to all types of harmful chemical substances, such as
А) Industrial
Б) lead, benzol, or silica
В) lead, benzol, or silicas
Г) Food
Правильные ответы: А, Б

15. Industrial hygiene has not a preventive phase, but also a ____ or constructive phase, i. e.
А) positive
Б) the promotion of maximum health and well-being of people at work
В) the promotion of people at work and well-being of maximum health
Г) negative
Правильные ответы: А, Б

И

ДАЙТЕ ОТВЕТЫ НА ВОПРОСЫ ТЕСТОВЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ 3 УРОВНЯ (ЗАДАНИЯ НА ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ СООТВЕТСТВИЯ)

Т

16.

1) the bacillus	А) палочка
2) favourable	Б) благоприятный
3) environment	В) бацилла
	Г) окружающая среда

Правильные ответы: 1 – А, В: 2 – Б: 3 – Г

17.

1) the coccus	А) кокк
2) to destroy	Б) уничтожать
3) the skin	В) шарообразный
	Г) кожа

Правильные ответы: 1 – А, В: 2 – Б: 3 – Г

18.

1) to invade	А) вторгаться
2) to keep	Б) хранить
3) to prevent	В) поражать болезнью
	Г) предупреждать

Правильные ответы: 1 – А, В: 2 – Б: 3 – Г

19.

1) the microorganism	А) микроб
2) the phagocyte	Б) фагоцит
3) the mucous	В) микроорганизм
	Г) слизь

Правильные ответы: 1 – А, В: 2 – Б: 3 – Г

		20.
		1) virulent — А) вирулетный 2) to multiply — Б) размножаться 3) the infection — В) заразный — Г) инфекция
		Правильные ответы: 1 – А, В: 2 – Б: 3 – Г

Приложение 2

Оценочное средство 2 – Вопросы для собеседования

И		ДАЙТЕ ОТВЕТЫ НА ВОПРОСЫ
Т		**1. Укажите, каковы цели и методы профилактической медицины и гигиены.** **Правильный ответ.** Human health is an invaluable gift that must be preserved from a young age and for many years. However, few people think that it is important not only for a single person: this is a task of public, national scale, since the health of a whole nation is formed from individual units. Preventive Medicine is a set of medical techniques and treatments intended to prevent disease before it happens, rather than curing it. The specialty "Preventive medicine" is devoted to the issues of ensuring the sanitary-epidemiological well-being of the population. The health issue of the nation depends on many things, such as ecology, living and working conditions, food and rest. Modern medicine knows many ways how to reduce the impact of negative factors on the human body. It offers effective measures to prevent common ailments. A set of measures to ensure sanitary and epidemiological safety also includes specific medical aid. Throughout the country there are medical educational institutions that provide both higher and secondary professional education in this field, able to give quality training for future professionals who will purposefully work to improve the health of the nation as a whole and provide assistance to individual citizens. In order to enter the corresponding department, the entrant should know chemistry and biology very well, since these subjects are considered to be principal. The complex of disciplines mastered in the process of studying at the university allows the student to become a generalist, which is very important for the future profession. The student is closely acquainted with such important medical disciplines as: human anatomy and physiology, internal diseases, occupational and food hygiene, infectious diseases, medical psychology, disaster medicine, general hygiene, public health, pathological physiology, propaedeutic of internal diseases, care of patients in therapy and in surgery and epidemiology. Therefore, in the future, he will be competent in the concern of disease prevention, the performance of qualified diagnostics and the provision of adequate assistance in the treatment of diseases. The training programs also include subjects that enable the graduate to become a promising researcher, manager or teacher, as will be discussed below. According to the state standards, the full development of the training course on the specialty "Preventive medicine" is six years, that allows the future specialist to fully master such professional skills as: organization of measures for disease prevention, assessment of the state of the environment, organization of educational activities, implementing diagnostics, providing medical assistance, carrying out activities to educate the public about hygiene, and developing motivation for a healthy lifestyle. All the acquired skills allow specialists in this area to conduct

		organizational activities, such as carrying out expert examinations or performing statistical observations and analyzing their results. With respect to employment and prospective career possibilities, a graduate who has completed the entire course of the specialty program can work in areas that relate to the human environment, public health, scientific and technical health. For example, he can apply for vacancies in the bodies of Roszdravnadzor, institutions that deal with the protection of consumer rights and human well-being. Also there is work for in the centers of hygiene and epidemiology. One can find employment in medical institutions, centers that are focused on the fight and prevention of AIDS, HIV. Also there is a great demand for the professionals at enterprises of different forms of ownership, in sanatoriums and resorts. Graduates can also work as doctors in general hygiene and epidemiology, radiation medicine doctors, bacteriologists, laboratory assistants. However, for some specialists the most expected positions are those that assume particular specialization. To expand the outlook for self-realization, after graduation it is worth entering the internship. Thereby, the specialist will be able to choose different directions, from general hygiene to the organization of health care. As a result, he will become a popular professional in the labor market. Alternatively, after the internship, one can choose the path of a scientist by enrolling in graduate school. **2. Представьте информацию, каковы цель и задачи профилактической медицинской помощи; какова стратегия первичной медико-санитарной помощи; что являются центральными элементами профилактической помощи; каков один из методов, побуждающий практикующих врачей и пациентов обратиться к профилактическому лечению; каков спектр профилактических мероприятий и что является ключевым для профилактики.** **Правильный ответ.** Preventive health care aims to prevent the progression of a condition at individual or population level and at different stages of a disease level. The World Health Organization attributes around 80% of more common mortality (cancer, heart diseases) to lifestyle factors (i.e. smoking, alcohol, diet). Globally the number of patients with multimorbidity is increasing. The increasing prevalence of chronic disease shifts the focus of care away from cure to management of conditions and prevention of complications. Preventive health care is both a priority and a challenge. Infrastructure, engagement and resources to improve time management for delivering preventive care should be carefully considered. Preventive interventions can be applied at any stage along the natural history of a disease and can be targeted at a population or individual level. The Primary Health Care Strategy prioritizes prevention and management of chronic conditions. Ideally general practitioners (GPs) are supported to keep their patients healthy over time and manage chronic conditions, rather than

		just treating presenting symptoms. Preventive health care organizations are required to facilitate preventive care through practice changes, partnerships with state health services, local government and non-government organizations; coordinate and broker new preventive services and programs; and integrate clinical and population health approaches. Self-efficacy and empowerment are central to preventive care. Preventive services often fail to combine elements of educating patients about their own health risks, maintenance of their health and ease of receiving appropriate care. Some pilot studies and trials mentioned that due to the development of automatically generated patient prevention summaries and reminder sheets (PPSRS) which educated, informed, and advised patients prior to a consultation about their status for preventive activities, more than 70% of patients surveyed reported discussing the contents of their PPSRS with their GP, and receiving or performing some or all of the preventive activities that were listed. The prevention continuum suggests there are optimal times for action. Predictive risk models can be used to identify cohorts of patients for whom screening is indicated. Routine screening and delivery of point of care feedback is one technique which can prompt health practitioners and patients to engage in preventive care. There are difficulties around the best time to intervene, relating to the varied onset of conditions, and a lack of longitudinal evidence highlighting the key period (e.g. optimal age for breast cancer screening). Timing differs according to whether the action is one of primary, secondary or tertiary prevention. Ongoing preventive healthcare workforce education, training and advanced roles are central to prevention. For example, diabetes educators, trained in supporting diabetes management, may combat issues around the cost and availability of health services. Similarly, the Practice Nurse Incentives cover a broad range of prevention activities, including health assessments, health promotion and advice, educating patients on lifestyle issues and managing recall and reminder systems. **3. Дайте следующее, кто такие ‘гигиенисты на производстве’; их цель; какую роль они играют в обеспечении надлежащего соблюдения федеральных, государственных и местных законов и постановлений; каковы основные функции гигиениста на производстве; какими проблема на производстве они занимаются; что является сегментом профессии промышленной гигиены; на каких предприятиях и в каких организациях работают гигиенисты; в роли кого выступает гигиенист на производстве.** **Правильный ответ.** Industrial hygienists are specialists protecting the health and safety of people in the workplace and the community. Their goal is to keep workers, their families, and the community healthy and safe. They play a significant role in ensuring that federal, state, and local laws and regulations are followed properly. Main roles of the industrial hygienist include:

		examining the workplace for hazards and potential dangers; making recommendations on improving the safety of workers and community; conducting scientific research on possible harmful conditions in the workplace; developing techniques to anticipate and control potentially dangerous situations in the workplace and the community; training and educating the community about job-related risks; advising government and developing regulations to ensure the health and safety of workers and their families; ensuring that workers are properly following health and safety procedures. Industrial hygienists deal with the health and safety challenges facing people everywhere including: indoor air quality (sick building syndrome, second-hand tobacco smoke); controlling environmental lead exposure; emergency response planning and community right-to-know; occupational disease (AIDS in the workplace, tuberculosis, silicosis); potentially hazardous agents such as asbestos, pesticides, and radon gas; Cumulative Trauma Disorders (repetitive stress injuries, carpal tunnel syndrome); radiation (electromagnetic fields, microwaves); reproductive health hazards in the workplace; setting limits on exposure to chemical and physical agents; control of potential occupational hazards such as noise, radiation, and illumination; hazardous waste management. A lot of industrial hygienists work for private corporations or federal or state government agencies as salaried employees. However, the fastest-growing segment of the industrial hygiene profession is self-employment or consulting. Many industrial hygiene careers can lead to upper management positions. The hygienist's job is a multifaceted one that touches every aspect of an organization and benefits a company's bottom line through increased productivity, improved morale, and lower workers' compensation and liability costs. The industrial hygienist acts as an adviser, making recommendations and setting standards to keep the workplace safe. This requires working with employees at all job levels and requires a genuine commitment to caring about people and the environment. Job diversity is a major benefit to consider when choosing a career in the environmental health and safety arena. Industrial hygienists are not limited to one particular type of industry. They are employed in a variety of organizations such as: colleges and universities; government; insurance companies; labor unions; chemical companies; research laboratories; consulting firms; hospitals; manufacturing companies. **4. Опишите, каковы методы и способы очистки сточных вод.** **Правильный ответ.** Once we have used water, we pull the plug from the sink, flush the toilet or pour it down the drain where it enters the sewerage system. In the sewer there is a mixture of water used for a variety of purposes in the home, at work or in leisure activities, plus rainwater from roads, footpaths and roofs and water used for business and industrial purposes. Sewage contains a wide range of waste products. It contains solids suspended in the

		water things dissolved in the water bacteria and other sewage micro-organisms living in the water. On average each of us generates 135 to 180 liters of sewage a day. Over 99.9% of sewage is liquid, with less than 0.1% solid. There are five stages in sewage treatment. Preliminary. Removes the large bits, sand and grit. Sewage contains lots of materials, such as paper, rubbish, plastics, cotton and grit, which must be removed before treatment can begin. The sewage is passed through a screen which traps this material which is broken up into smaller bits (macerated) and put into a skip. The screened sewage passes through the detritor which slows down the flow of the water. Grit and sand which are heavier than water separate out and sink to the bottom. First settlement. Removes the small solids. The sewage enters a tank where it sits for a couple of hours allowing smaller particles to sink to the bottom. The water at the top of the tank flows to the next process. The sludge at the bottom of the tank is drawn off and treated in a separate process called Accelerated Anaerobic Digestion. Biological phase. Removes things that are dissolved. Things that are dissolved in the water cannot be removed by settling so we use helpful bacteria to eat them. These bacteria live in either activated sludge tanks or in filter beds. Second settlement. Removes dead bacteria and their waste. Once the sewage has been through the biological stage we let it settle again to make sure it is really clean. Tertiary treatment. Removes any harmful germs. At some sewage treatment works the treated sewage is passed through ultra-violet lights before it finally reenters the natural water cycle. By passing the water through the ultra-violet lights any disease causing microorganisms left in the water are made harmless. This treatment usually occurs at our coastal works. On completion of sewage treatment, the water is suitable for release into rivers and the sea. Because the polluting matter has mostly been removed, it is of no danger to any plant or animal life. **5. Дайте последовательно названия заболеваний пищевого происхождения; какие продукты больше всего связаны с болезнями пищевого происхождения.** **Правильный ответ.** Foodborne illness (sometimes called “foodborne disease,” “foodborne infection,” or “food poisoning) is a common, costly yet preventable public health problem. Each year, 1 in 6 Americans gets sick by consuming contaminated foods or beverages. Many different disease-causing microbes, or pathogens, can contaminate foods, so there are many different foodborne infections. In addition, poisonous chemicals, or other harmful substances can cause foodborne diseases if they are present in food. More than 250 different foodborne diseases have been described. Most of these diseases are infections, caused by a variety of bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can be foodborne. Other diseases are poisonings, caused by harmful toxins or chemicals that have contaminated the food, for example, poisonous mushrooms. These different diseases have many different symptoms, so there is no one “syndrome” that is

		foodborne illness. However, the microbe or toxin enters the body through the gastrointestinal tract, and often causes the first symptoms there, so nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps and diarrhea are common symptoms in many foodborne diseases. The most common foodborne illnesses are caused by norovirus and by the bacteria Salmonella, Clostridium perfringens, and Campylobacter. What foods are most associated with foodborne illnesses? Foods from animals. Raw foods of animal origin are the most likely to be contaminated; that is, raw meat and poultry, raw eggs, unpasteurized milk, and raw shellfish. Because filter-feeding shellfish strain microbes from the sea over many months, they are particularly likely to be contaminated if there are any pathogens in the seawater. Foods that mingle the products of many individual animals, such as bulk raw milk, pooled raw eggs, or ground beef, are particularly hazardous because a pathogen present in any one of the animals may contaminate the whole batch. A single hamburger may contain meat from hundreds of animals, a single restaurant omelet may contain eggs from hundreds of chicken, and a glass of raw milk may contain milk from hundreds of cows. A broiler chicken carcass can be exposed to the drippings and juices of many thousands of other birds that went through the same cold-water tank after slaughter. Fruits and Vegetables. Fruits and vegetables consumed raw are a particular concern. Washing can decrease but not eliminate contamination, so the consumers can do little to protect themselves. Recently, a number of outbreaks have been traced to fresh fruits and vegetables that were processed under less than sanitary conditions. These outbreaks show that the quality of the water used for washing and chilling the produce after it is harvested is critical. Using water that is not clean can contaminate many boxes of produce. Fresh manure used to fertilize vegetables can also contaminate them. Alfalfa sprouts and other raw sprouts pose a particular challenge, as the conditions under which they are sprouted are ideal for growing microbes as well as sprouts, and because they are eaten without further cooking. That means that a few bacteria present on the seeds can grow to high numbers of pathogens on the sprouts. Unpasteurized fruit juice can also be contaminated if there are pathogens in or on the fruit that is used to make it. **6. Дайте необходимую информацию, какая существует разница между бактериями и вирусами; каковы типы папилломавирусной инфекции, и каковы методы снижения вероятности заражения данной инфекцией.** **Правильный ответ.** Since the beginning of the 20th century, vaccines have been developed. Vaccines have drastically reduced the number of new cases of viral diseases such as polio, measles, and chickenpox. In addition, vaccines can prevent such infections such as flu, hepatitis A, hepatitis B, human papillomavirus (HPV), and others. But the treatment of viral infections has proved more challenging, primarily because viruses are relatively tiny and reproduce inside cells. For some viral

		diseases, such as herpes simplex virus infections, HIV/AIDS, and influenza, antiviral medications have become available. But the use of antiviral medications has been associated with the development of drug-resistant microbes. Most important, bacterial and viral infections can cause mild, moderate, and severe diseases. Throughout history, millions of people have died of diseases such as bubonic plague or the Black Death, which is caused by Yersinia pestis bacteria, and smallpox, which is caused by the variola virus. In recent times, viral infections have been responsible for two major pandemics: the 1918-1919 “Spanish flu” epidemic that killed 20-40 million people, and the ongoing HIV/AIDS epidemic that killed an estimated 1.5 million people worldwide in 2013 alone. Human papillomavirus infection is an infection by human papillomavirus (HPV), a DNA virus from the papillomavirus family, of which over 170 types are known. More than 40 types are transmitted through sexual contact and infect the anus and genitals. Risk factors for persistent HPV infections include early age of first sexual intercourse, multiple partners, smoking, and poor immune function. Occasionally, it can spread from a mother to her baby during pregnancy. It does not spread via common items like toilet seats. People can become infected with more than one type of HPV. HPV only affects humans. There are multiple types of HPV, sometimes called "low-risk" and "high-risk" types. Low-risk types cause warts or precancerous lesions and high-risk types can cause lesions or cancer of the cervix, vulva, vagina, penis, anus, mouth, or throat. Most HPV infections cause no symptoms and resolve spontaneously. Health guidelines recommend HPV testing in patients with specific indications including certain abnormal Pap test results. Skin infection ("cutaneous" infection) with HPV is very widespread. Skin infections with HPV can cause noncancerous skin growths called warts (verrucae). Warts are caused by a rapid growth of cells on the outer layer of the skin. Skin warts are most common in childhood and typically appear and regress spontaneously over the course of weeks to months. About 10% of adults also suffer from recurring skin warts. HPV infection of the skin in the genital area is the most common sexually transmitted infection worldwide. Such infections are associated with genital or anal warts that are the most easily recognized sign of genital HPV infection. In addition to genital warts, infection by HPV types 6 and 11 can cause a rare condition known as recurrent laryngeal papillomatosis, in which warts form on the larynx or other areas of the respiratory tract. These warts can recur frequently, may interfere with breathing, and in extremely rare cases can progress to cancer. About a dozen HPV types (including types 16, 18, 31, and 45) are called "high-risk" types because persistent infection has been linked to cancers such as cancer of the oropharynx, vulva, vagina, cervix, penis, and anus. These cancers in common involve sexually transmitted infection of HPV to the stratified epithelial tissue. Individuals infected with both HPV and HIV have an increased risk of developing cervical or anal cancer. There is currently no specific treatment for HPV infection.

		However, the viral infection, more often than not, clears to undetectable levels by itself. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the body's immune system clears HPV naturally within two years for 90% of cases. However, experts do not agree on whether the virus is completely eliminated or reduced to undetectable levels, and it is difficult to know when it is contagious. The HPV vaccines can prevent the most common types of infection. To be effective they must be used before an infection occurs and are therefore recommended between the ages of nine and thirteen. Cervical cancer screening, such as with the Papanicolaou test (pap) or looking at the cervix after using acetic acid, can detect early cancer or abnormal cells that may develop into cancer. This allows for early treatment which results in better outcomes. Screening has reduced both the number and deaths from cervical cancer in the developed world. Warts can be removed by freezing. Methods of reducing the chances of infection include sexual abstinence, condoms, vaccination, and microbicides. **7. Опишите яды и их противоядия.** **Правильный ответ.** How poisons enter the system. Under the head of poisons, it is intended to include all those substances which exercise pernicious, as distinguished from medicinal, effects upon the human body, tending to disturb its action or organization injuriously, and if not remedied to possibly cause death. Such substances may be swallowed, or taken in by the breath, absorbed through the skin, or the thinner and more delicate mucous membranes, or implanted by bites, stings, or other punctured wounds. Symptoms of poison. In many cases persons are aware almost immediately after the act that they have swallowed a poison; but in many others, also, no suspicion is entertained at first. In a general way, it may be stated that it is reasonable to surmise a person has swallowed some poisonous substance, if, shortly after taking food or drink, he is seized with violent pain in the stomach, with vomiting and purging, especially if convulsions or paralysis are present, or if the individual suffer from marked giddiness or delirium, or should there be a great tendency to sleep. The first thing to do is to send for the nearest reputable physician, and any neglect of this involves a heavy responsibility if the illness prove mortal, as it is certainly very possible that it will do. Never lose a moment. In the meantime not a moment should be lost. There are three rules which should always guide an effort to remedy the effects of poison, no matter what it may be: First, to get rid of the poison; second, to stop its effects; and, third, to remedy the evil it has done. In carrying out the principles thus inculcated, whatever is readiest is best; for the poorest remedy given at the moment, is better than the most appropriate, and administered an hour later. Effect of some poisons. A considerable number of poisons are what might be called self-evacuating; that is, having been swallowed, they set up vomiting and purging, and are thereby eliminated. In such cases, all that is needful is to aid the

		self-evacuating process, especially to assist the vomiting, and so, perhaps, get rid of the poison altogether. If vomiting, however, has not occurred, or has not been profuse, the first thing is to bring it on immediately. Need of an antidote. In some instances, the treatment is all that is required, but frequently the simple plan of getting rid of the poison will not suffice. Its effects must be neutralized or remedied, or, in other words, some antidote is needed. No one antidote is suited to all emergencies. The antidote is required to be adapted to the poison, and therefore an effort should be made, instantly after the emetic is given, to find out what kind of a noxious substance has been swallowed, and the proper remedy should be administered. Object of an antidote. The object of most antidotes is to render the active poison an inert substance, after which treatment may be instituted with a view to remedy the mischief which it has previously done. Antidotes, therefore, are generally chemical agents, which attack or combine with the poison in such a way as to render it insoluble, and so inert. But some are medicines, the virtues of which are apparently opposed to the active qualities of the poison, constituting what may be correctly called counter-poisons. **8. Опишите, какие существуют виды вакцин, и какова вакцинопрофилактика.** **Правильный ответ.** Vaccines work by presenting a foreign antigen to the immune system to evoke an immune response, but there are several ways to do this. Four main types are currently in clinical use: An inactivated (killed) vaccine consists of virus or bacteria that are grown in culture and then killed using a method such as heat or formaldehyde. Although the virus or bacteria particles are destroyed and cannot replicate, the virus capsid proteins or bacterial wall are intact enough to be recognized and remembered by the immune system and evoke a response. When manufactured correctly, the vaccine is not infectious, but improper inactivation can result in intact and infectious particles. Since the properly produced vaccine does not reproduce, booster shots are required periodically to reinforce the immune response. In an attenuated (live) vaccine, live virus or bacteria with very low virulence are administered. They will replicate, but locally or very slowly. Since they do reproduce and continue to present antigen to the immune system beyond the initial vaccination, boosters may be required less often. These vaccines may be produced by passaging, for example, adapting a virus into different host cell cultures, such as in animals, or at suboptimal temperatures, allowing selection of less virulent strains or by mutagenesis or targeted deletions in genes required for virulence. There is a small risk of reversion to virulence, which is smaller in vaccines with deletions. Attenuated vaccines also cannot be used by immunocompromised individuals. Reversions of virulence were described for a few attenuated viruses of chickens (infectious bursal disease virus, avian infectious bronchitis virus, avian infectious laryngotracheitis virus, and avian metapneumovirus.

		Virus-like particle vaccines consist of viral protein(s) derived from the structural proteins of a virus. These proteins can self-assemble into particles that resemble the virus from which they were derived but lack viral nucleic acid, meaning that they are not infectious. Because of their highly repetitive, multivalent structure, virus-like particles are typically more immunogenic than subunit vaccines. The human papillomavirus and Hepatitis B virus vaccines are two virus-like particle-based vaccines currently in clinical use. A subunit vaccine presents an antigen to the immune system without introducing viral particles, whole or otherwise. One method of production involves isolation of a specific protein from a virus or bacterium (such as a bacterial toxin) and administering this by itself. A weakness of this technique is that isolated proteins may have a different three-dimensional structure than the protein in its normal context, and will induce antibodies that may not recognize the infectious organism. In addition, subunit vaccines often elicit weaker antibody responses than the other classes of vaccines. A number of other vaccine strategies are under experimental investigation. These include DNA vaccination and recombinant viral vectors. **9. Расскажите об А. Флеминге. Скажите, какими качествами должен обладать учёный.** **Правильный ответ.** Alexander Fleming was born in 1881. He did research work at one of the hospitals in London and became interested in bacterial action and antibacterial drugs. One day Fleming's assistant brought him a plate on which some dangerous bacteria were being grown. "This plate cannot be used for the experiment," said the assistant. "Some mould has formed on it and I'll have to take another plate." Fleming was ready to allow his assistant to do so. Then he looked at the plate and saw that the bacteria around the mould had disappeared. Fleming understood the importance of what had happened and immediately began to study the phenomenon. He placed some mould on other plates and grew more colonies. By means of numerous experiments on animals he determined that this new substance was not toxic to the tissues and stopped the growth of the most common pathogenic bacteria. Fleming called this substance penicillin. It is of the same family of moulds that often appear on dry bread. But many investigations had been carried out before a method of extracting pure penicillin was found. It was also very difficult for Fleming to interest biologists and mould experts in penicillin and to decide the problem of its production. In 1942 Fleming tried his own first experiment. A friend of his was very ill, dying. After several injections of penicillin the man was cured. It marked the beginning of penicillin treatment. Fleming received the Nobel Prize for his great discovery. But he said: "Everywhere I go people thank me for saving their lives. I do not know why they do it. I didn't do anything. Nature makes penicillin. I only found it."

		10. Укажите все симптомы туберкулёза; дайте характеристику температуры при туберкулёзе. **Правильный ответ.** Pulmonary tuberculosis is caused by mycobacterium tuberculosis, which produces characteristic tuberculous changes in the lung. This disease may also affect other organs: bones, joints, lymphatic glands, kidneys, etc. The causative agent of tuberculosis was discovered by Koch in 1882. In the early stage of tuberculosis the patient usually complains of a general malaise, fatigue, loss of appetite and bodyweight. Cough may be dry or productive, i. e. with sputum discharge. Coughing becomes worse at night and in the morning. In patients with cavities in the lungs coughing is accompanied by a considerable discharge of sputum. Sputum is mucopurulent. Its microscopic examination reveals a large number of pus corpuscles, erythrocytes, and tuberculous organisms. Blood in the sputum is sometimes the first sign of tuberculosis. If large blood vessels are involved the discharge of blood may become profuse. Fever is one of the permanent symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis. In benign processes the body temperature is often subfebrile. In active forms it may range from 38° to 39°C. A considerable elevation of temperature is observed in pneumonic forms, when fever persists at a level of 38°C and higher for several months. Cold profuse perspiration at night is sometimes evidence of a severe form of tuberculosis. Loss of body weight is one of the typical signs of pulmonary tuberculosis. It is caused by tuberculous intoxication, a sharp increase in the metabolic rate and loss of appetite. Loss of body weight is particularly marked in progressive forms of the disease.

Приложение 3

Оценочное средство 3 – Ситуационные задачи

Ситуационная задача № 1.

И		**ОЗНАКОМЬТЕСЬ С СИТУАЦИЕЙ И ДАЙТЕ РАЗВЕРНУТЫЕ ОТВЕТЫ НА ВОПРОСЫ**
У		Food spoilage is usually the result of microbal activity, and the wholesomeness of a food depends largely upon the kind and number of microorganisms it contains. The quality of a food frequently is lowered by the presence of excessive numbers of bacteria. This is especially true of milk and milk products. The term “pasteurization” takes its name from Louis Pasteur who first employed moderate heating as a method of controlling the contaminating wild yeasts and bacteria responsible for the spoilage of wine. He found that temperatures of 50° to 60° C, maintained for a few minutes, gave excellent results. Today, we recognize pasteurization as a process of checking or delaying bacterial decomposition of food and other substances, by exposing them to heat in such a manner as to effect a partial destruction of the contained microorganisms, leaving alive only those that are in the spore stage and others that, though they survive, bring about changes in the substances slowly or at all.
В	1	Укажите из текста задачи английские эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний: ‘*во многом зависит от вида и количества, содержащихся в ней микроорганизмов*’; ‘*часто снижается из-за чрезмерного количества бактерий*’ 1. depends largely upon the kind and number of microorganisms it contains 2. depends a little upon the kind and number of microorganisms it contains 3. frequently is lowered by the presence of excessive numbers of bacteria 4. frequently is lowered by the presence of insufficient numbers of bacteria
Э		Правильный ответ 1. depends largely upon the kind and number of microorganisms it contains 3. frequently is lowered by the presence of excessive numbers of bacteria
Р2	отлично	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания не допущено ошибок. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «отлично»: 1. depends largely upon the kind and number of microorganisms it contains 3. frequently is lowered by the presence of excessive numbers of bacteria
Р1	Хорошо/удовлетворительно	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания допущено не более 1 ошибки. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «хорошо»: 1. depends largely upon the kind and number of

		microorganisms it contains 2. depends a little upon the kind and number of microorganisms it contains Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания допущено 2 ошибки. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «удовлетворительно»: 2. depends a little upon the kind and number of microorganisms it contains 3. frequently is lowered by the presence of excessive numbers of bacteria 4. frequently is lowered by the presence of insufficient numbers of bacteria
Р0	неудовлетворительно	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания дан полностью неверный ответ. 2. depends a little upon the kind and number of microorganisms it contains 4. frequently is lowered by the presence of insufficient numbers of bacteria
В	2	Определите из текста задачи (несколькими предложениями), что является результатом микробной активности, от чего зависит полезность пищи, и из-за чего часто снижается качество пищи 1. Food spoilage is usually the result of microbal activity, and the wholesomeness of a food depends a little upon the kind and number of microorganisms it contains. 2. Food spoilage is usually the result of microbal activity, and the wholesomeness of a food depends largely upon the kind and number of microorganisms it contains. 3. The quality of a food frequently is lowered by the presence of insufficient numbers of bacteria. 4. The quality of a food frequently is lowered by the presence of excessive numbers of bacteria.
Э		Правильный ответ на вопрос 2. Food spoilage is usually the result of microbal activity, and the wholesomeness of a food depends largely upon the kind and number of microorganisms it contains. 4. The quality of a food frequently is lowered by the presence of excessive numbers of bacteria.
Р2	отлично	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания не допущено ошибок. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «отлично»: 2. Food spoilage is usually the result of microbal activity, and the wholesomeness of a food depends largely upon the kind and number of microorganisms it contains. 4. The quality of a food frequently is lowered by the presence of excessive numbers of bacteria.
Р1	хорошо/удовлетворительно	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания допущено не более 1 ошибки. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «хорошо»:

		1. Food spoilage is usually the result of microbal activity, and the wholesomeness of a food depends a little upon the kind and number of microorganisms it contains. 2. Food spoilage is usually the result of microbal activity, and the wholesomeness of a food depends largely upon the kind and number of microorganisms it contains. Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания допущено 2 ошибки. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «удовлетворительно»: 1. Food spoilage is usually the result of microbal activity, and the wholesomeness of a food depends a little upon the kind and number of microorganisms it contains. 3. The quality of a food frequently is lowered by the presence of insufficient numbers of bacteria. 4. The quality of a food frequently is lowered by the presence of excessive numbers of bacteria.
Р0	неудовлетворительно	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания дан полностью неверный ответ. 1. Food spoilage is usually the result of microbal activity, and the wholesomeness of a food depends a little upon the kind and number of microorganisms it contains. 3. The quality of a food frequently is lowered by the presence of insufficient numbers of bacteria.
В	3	Дайте перевод с английского языка на русский язык следующего предложения: ‘*Today, we recognize pasteurization as a process of checking or delaying bacterial decomposition of food and other substances, by exposing them to heat in such a manner as to effect a partial destruction of the contained microorganisms, leaving alive only those that are in the spore stage and others that, though they survive, bring about changes in the substances slowly or at all*’ 1. Сегодня мы признаем пастеризацию как процесс проверки или замедления бактериального разложения продуктов питания и других веществ путём их нагревания таким образом, чтобы вызвать частичное разрушение содержащихся микроорганизмов, оставляя в живых только те, которые находятся в стадии спор и другие, которые, хотя и выживают, вызывают изменения в веществах медленно или вообще. 2. Сегодня мы признаем пастеризацию как процесс проверки или замедления бактериального разложения продуктов питания и других веществ путём их нагревания таким образом, чтобы вызвать частичное разрушение содержащихся микроорганизмов, оставляя в живых только те, которые находятся в стадии спор и другие, которые, хотя и выживают, вызывают изменения в веществах вообще. 3. Сегодня мы признаем пастеризацию как процесс проверки или замедления бактериального разложения продуктов питания и других веществ путём их

		нагревания таким образом, чтобы вызвать частичное разрушение содержащихся микроорганизмов, оставляя в живых только те, которые находятся в стадии спор и другие, которые, хотя и выживают, вызывают изменения в веществах медленно. 4. Сегодня мы признаем пастеризацию как процесс проверки или замедления бактериального разложения продуктов питания и других веществ путём их нагревания таким образом, чтобы вызвать частичное разрушение содержащихся микроорганизмов, оставляя в живых только те, которые находятся в стадии спор.
Э		Правильный ответ на вопрос 1. Сегодня мы признаем пастеризацию как процесс проверки или замедления бактериального разложения продуктов питания и других веществ путём их нагревания таким образом, чтобы вызвать частичное разрушение содержащихся микроорганизмов, оставляя в живых только те, которые находятся в стадии спор и другие, которые, хотя и выживают, вызывают изменения в веществах медленно или вообще.
Р2	отлично	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания не допущено ошибок. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «отлично»: 1. Сегодня мы признаем пастеризацию как процесс проверки или замедления бактериального разложения продуктов питания и других веществ путём их нагревания таким образом, чтобы вызвать частичное разрушение содержащихся микроорганизмов, оставляя в живых только те, которые находятся в стадии спор и другие, которые, хотя и выживают, вызывают изменения в веществах медленно или вообще.
Р1	хорошо/удовлетворительно	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания допущено не более 1 ошибки. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «хорошо»: 1. Сегодня мы признаем пастеризацию как процесс проверки или замедления бактериального разложения продуктов питания и других веществ путём их нагревания таким образом, чтобы вызвать частичное разрушение содержащихся микроорганизмов, оставляя в живых только те, которые находятся в стадии спор и другие, которые, хотя и выживают, вызывают изменения в веществах медленно или вообще. 2. Сегодня мы признаем пастеризацию как процесс проверки или замедления бактериального разложения продуктов питания и других веществ путём их нагревания таким образом, чтобы вызвать частичное разрушение содержащихся микроорганизмов, оставляя в живых только те, которые находятся в стадии спор и другие, которые, хотя и выживают, вызывают изменения в веществах вообще. Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания допущено 2 ошибки.

		Количество правильных ответов для оценки «удовлетворительно»: 1. Сегодня мы признаем пастеризацию как процесс проверки или замедления бактериального разложения продуктов питания и других веществ путём их нагревания таким образом, чтобы вызвать частичное разрушение содержащихся микроорганизмов, оставляя в живых только те, которые находятся в стадии спор и другие, которые, хотя и выживают, вызывают изменения в веществах медленно или вообще. 2. Сегодня мы признаем пастеризацию как процесс проверки или замедления бактериального разложения продуктов питания и других веществ путём их нагревания таким образом, чтобы вызвать частичное разрушение содержащихся микроорганизмов, оставляя в живых только те, которые находятся в стадии спор и другие, которые, хотя и выживают, вызывают изменения в веществах вообще. 3. Сегодня мы признаем пастеризацию как процесс проверки или замедления бактериального разложения продуктов питания и других веществ путём их нагревания таким образом, чтобы вызвать частичное разрушение содержащихся микроорганизмов, оставляя в живых только те, которые находятся в стадии спор и другие, которые, хотя и выживают, вызывают изменения в веществах медленно.
Р0	неудовлетворительно	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания дан полностью неверный ответ. 2. Сегодня мы признаем пастеризацию как процесс проверки или замедления бактериального разложения продуктов питания и других веществ путём их нагревания таким образом, чтобы вызвать частичное разрушение содержащихся микроорганизмов, оставляя в живых только те, которые находятся в стадии спор и другие, которые, хотя и выживают, вызывают изменения в веществах вообще. 3. Сегодня мы признаем пастеризацию как процесс проверки или замедления бактериального разложения продуктов питания и других веществ путём их нагревания таким образом, чтобы вызвать частичное разрушение содержащихся микроорганизмов, оставляя в живых только те, которые находятся в стадии спор и другие, которые, хотя и выживают, вызывают изменения в веществах медленно. 4. Сегодня мы признаем пастеризацию как процесс проверки или замедления бактериального разложения продуктов питания и других веществ путём их нагревания таким образом, чтобы вызвать частичное разрушение содержащихся микроорганизмов, оставляя в живых только те, которые находятся в стадии спор.
В	4	Опишите из текста задачи (одним предложением), кто изобрёл термин «пастеризация» 1. The term “pasteurization” takes its name from Louis

		Pasteur who first employed moderate heating as a method of controlling the contaminating wild yeasts and bacteria responsible for the spoilage of wine. 2. The term “pasteurization” takes its name from Louis Pasteur who first employed moderate heating as a method of controlling the contaminating wild yeasts responsible for the spoilage of wine. 3. The term “pasteurization” takes its name from Louis Pasteur who first employed moderate heating as a method of controlling the contaminating bacteria responsible for the spoilage of wine. 4. The term “pasteurization” takes its name from Louis Pasteur who first employed moderate heating as a method of controlling the contaminating some bacteria.
Э		Правильный ответ на вопрос 1. The term “pasteurization” takes its name from Louis Pasteur who first employed moderate heating as a method of controlling the contaminating wild yeasts and bacteria responsible for the spoilage of wine.
Р2	отлично	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания не допущено ошибок. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «отлично»: 1. The term “pasteurization” takes its name from Louis Pasteur who first employed moderate heating as a method of controlling the contaminating wild yeasts and bacteria responsible for the spoilage of wine..
Р1	хорошо/удовлетворительно	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания допущено не более 1 ошибки. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «хорошо»: 1. The term “pasteurization” takes its name from Louis Pasteur who first employed moderate heating as a method of controlling the contaminating wild yeasts and bacteria responsible for the spoilage of wine. 2. The term “pasteurization” takes its name from Louis Pasteur who first employed moderate heating as a method of controlling the contaminating wild yeasts responsible for the spoilage of wine. Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания допущено 2 ошибки. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «удовлетворительно»: 1. The term “pasteurization” takes its name from Louis Pasteur who first employed moderate heating as a method of controlling the contaminating wild yeasts and bacteria responsible for the spoilage of wine. 2. The term “pasteurization” takes its name from Louis Pasteur who first employed moderate heating as a method of controlling the contaminating wild yeasts responsible for the spoilage of wine. 3. The term “pasteurization” takes its name from Louis Pasteur who first employed moderate heating as a method of controlling the contaminating bacteria responsible for the

		spoilage of wine.
Р0	неудовлетворительно	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания дан полностью неверный ответ. 2. The term “pasteurization” takes its name from Louis Pasteur who first employed moderate heating as a method of controlling the contaminating wild yeasts responsible for the spoilage of wine. 3. The term “pasteurization” takes its name from Louis Pasteur who first employed moderate heating as a method of controlling the contaminating bacteria responsible for the spoilage of wine. 4. The term “pasteurization” takes its name from Louis Pasteur who first employed moderate heating as a method of controlling the contaminating some bacteria.
В	5	Объясните на примере из текста задачи, при обнаружении Луи Пастером, какая температура в течение нескольких минут даёт отличные результаты 1. He found that temperatures of 50° to 60° C, maintained for a few minutes, gave excellent results. 2. He found that temperatures of 50° to 65° C, maintained for a few minutes, gave excellent results. 3. He found that temperatures of 50° to 66° C, maintained for a few minutes, gave excellent results. 4. He found that temperatures of 50° to 56° C, maintained for some minutes, gave excellent results.
Э		Правильный ответ на вопрос 1. He found that temperatures of 50° to 60° C, maintained for a few minutes, gave excellent results.
Р2	отлично	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания не допущено ошибок. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «отлично»: 1. He found that temperatures of 50° to 60° C, maintained for a few minutes, gave excellent results.
Р1	хорошо/удовлетворительно	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания допущено не более 1 ошибки. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «хорошо»: 1. He found that temperatures of 50° to 60° C, maintained for a few minutes, gave excellent results. 2. He found that temperatures of 50° to 65° C, maintained for a few minutes, gave excellent results. Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания допущено 2 ошибки. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «удовлетворительно»: 31. He found that temperatures of 50° to 60° C, maintained for a few minutes, gave excellent results. 2. He found that temperatures of 50° to 65° C, maintained for a few minutes, gave excellent results. 3. He found that temperatures of 50° to 66° C, maintained for a few minutes, gave excellent results.

Р0	неудовлетворительно	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания дан полностью неверный ответ. 2. He found that temperatures of 50° to 65° C, maintained for a few minutes, gave excellent results. 3. He found that temperatures of 50° to 66° C, maintained for a few minutes, gave excellent results. 4. He found that temperatures of 50° to 56° C, maintained for some minutes, gave excellent results.

Ситуационная задача № 2.

И		**ОЗНАКОМЬТЕСЬ С СИТУАЦИЕЙ И ДАЙТЕ РАЗВЕРНУТЫЕ ОТВЕТЫ НА ВОПРОСЫ**
У		Water is a vehicle for certain infections such as cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery and other diseases having their primary seat in the digestive tract. It may carry inorganic poisons such as lead, or substances such as nitrate. It may be responsible for certain nutritional and dietic disorders, and occasionally for conveying animal parasites, amoebae, worms, etc. The greatest danger in water is pollution from human sources. All the discharges from the body (urine, feces, expectoration, secretions from the nose, and washings from the skin) find their way sooner or later into our streams and other bodies of water, especially where modern water-carrying systems are installed for the disposal of wastes. All sewage-polluted water must be regarded as dangerous. It is highly probable that the sewage of large communities contains typhoid bacilli and other disease organisms in larger or smaller numbers, because even when no overt cases appear carriers and missed cases may be expected.
В	1	Укажите из текста задачи английские эквиваленты следующих выражений: ‘*быть ответственным за определённые нарушения питания и диеты*’; ‘*современные водопроводные системы для утилизации отходов*’ 1. be responsible for certain nutritional and dietic disorders 2. be responsible for certain nutritional disorders 3. modern water-carrying systems for the disposal of wastes 4. water-carrying systems for the wastes of disposal
Э		Правильный ответ 1. be responsible for certain nutritional and dietic disorders 3. modern water-carrying systems for the disposal of wastes
Р2	отлично	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания не допущено ошибок. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «отлично»: 1. be responsible for certain nutritional and dietic disorders 3. modern water-carrying systems for the disposal of wastes
Р1	Хорошо/удовлетворительно	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания допущено не более 1 ошибки. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «хорошо»:

		1. be responsible for certain nutritional and dietic disorders 2. be responsible for certain nutritional disorders Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания допущено 2 ошибки. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «удовлетворительно»: 2. be responsible for certain nutritional disorders 3. modern water-carrying systems for the disposal of wastes 4. water-carrying systems for the wastes of disposal
Р0	неудовлетворительно	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания дан полностью неверный ответ. 2. be responsible for certain nutritional disorders 4. water-carrying systems for the wastes of disposal
В	2	Докажите из текста задачи (несколькими предложениями), что вода – переносчик некоторых инфекций, неорганических ядов и некоторых веществ 1. Water is a vehicle for certain infections such as cholera, typhoid fever and other diseases having their primary seat in the digestive tract. 2. Water is a vehicle for certain infections such as cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery and other diseases having their primary seat in the digestive tract. 3. It may carry inorganic poisons such as lead, or substances such as sodium. 4. It may carry inorganic poisons such as lead, or substances such as nitrate.
Э		Правильный ответ на вопрос 2. Water is a vehicle for certain infections such as cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery and other diseases having their primary seat in the digestive tract. 4. It may carry inorganic poisons such as lead, or substances such as nitrate.
Р2	отлично	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания не допущено ошибок. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «отлично»: 2. Water is a vehicle for certain infections such as cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery and other diseases having their primary seat in the digestive tract. 4. It may carry inorganic poisons such as lead, or substances such as nitrate.
Р1	хорошо/удовлетворительно	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания допущено не более 1 ошибки. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «хорошо»: 1. Water is a vehicle for certain infections such as cholera, typhoid fever and other diseases having their primary seat in the digestive tract. 2. Water is a vehicle for certain infections such as cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery and other diseases having their primary seat in the digestive tract.

		Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания допущено 2 ошибки. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «удовлетворительно»: 1. Water is a vehicle for certain infections such as cholera, typhoid fever and other diseases having their primary seat in the digestive tract. 2. Water is a vehicle for certain infections such as cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery and other diseases having their primary seat in the digestive tract. 3. It may carry inorganic poisons such as lead, or substances such as sodium.
Р0	неудовлетворительно	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания дан полностью неверный ответ. 1. Water is a vehicle for certain infections such as cholera, typhoid fever and other diseases having their primary seat in the digestive tract. 3. It may carry inorganic poisons such as lead, or substances such as sodium.
В	З	Дайте перевод с английского языка на русский язык следующего предложения: ‘*All the discharges from the body (urine, feces, expectoration, secretions from the nose, and washings from the skin) find their way sooner or later into our streams and other bodies of water, especially where modern water-carrying systems are installed for the disposal of wastes.*’ 1. Все выделения из организма (моча, кал, мокрота, выделения из носа и смывы с кожи) рано или поздно попадают в наши ручьи и другие водоёмы, особенно там, где установлены современные водопроводные системы для утилизации отходов. 2. Все выделения из организма (моча, кал, мокрота, выделения из носа и смывы с кожи) рано или поздно попадают в наши ручьи, особенно там, где установлены современные водопроводные системы для утилизации отходов. 3. Все выделения из организма (моча, кал, мокрота, смывы с кожи) рано или поздно попадают в наши ручьи и другие водоёмы, особенно там, где установлены современные водопроводные системы для утилизации отходов. 4. Все выделения из организма (выделения из носа и смывы с кожи) рано или поздно попадают там, где установлены современные водопроводные системы для утилизации отходов.
Э		Правильный ответ на вопрос 1. Все выделения из организма (моча, кал, мокрота, выделения из носа и смывы с кожи) рано или поздно попадают в наши ручьи и другие водоёмы, особенно там, где установлены современные водопроводные системы для утилизации отходов.
Р2	отлично	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания не допущено ошибок.

		Количество правильных ответов для оценки «отлично»: 1. Все выделения из организма (моча, кал, мокрота, выделения из носа и смывы с кожи) рано или поздно попадают в наши ручьи и другие водоёмы, особенно там, где установлены современные водопроводные системы для утилизации отходов.
Р1	хорошо/удовлетворительно	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания допущено не более 1 ошибки. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «хорошо»: 1. Все выделения из организма (моча, кал, мокрота, выделения из носа и смывы с кожи) рано или поздно попадают в наши ручьи и другие водоёмы, особенно там, где установлены современные водопроводные системы для утилизации отходов. 2. Все выделения из организма (моча, кал, мокрота, выделения из носа и смывы с кожи) рано или поздно попадают в наши ручьи, особенно там, где установлены современные водопроводные системы для утилизации отходов. Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания допущено 2 ошибки. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «удовлетворительно»: 1. Все выделения из организма (моча, кал, мокрота, выделения из носа и смывы с кожи) рано или поздно попадают в наши ручьи и другие водоёмы, особенно там, где установлены современные водопроводные системы для утилизации отходов. 2. Все выделения из организма (моча, кал, мокрота, выделения из носа и смывы с кожи) рано или поздно попадают в наши ручьи, особенно там, где установлены современные водопроводные системы для утилизации отходов. 3. Все выделения из организма (моча, кал, мокрота, смывы с кожи) рано или поздно попадают в наши ручьи и другие водоёмы, особенно там, где установлены современные водопроводные системы для утилизации отходов.
Р0	неудовлетворительно	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания дан полностью неверный ответ. 2. Все выделения из организма (моча, кал, мокрота, выделения из носа и смывы с кожи) рано или поздно попадают в наши ручьи, особенно там, где установлены современные водопроводные системы для утилизации отходов. 3. Все выделения из организма (моча, кал, мокрота, смывы с кожи) рано или поздно попадают в наши ручьи и другие водоёмы, особенно там, где установлены современные водопроводные системы для утилизации отходов. 4. Все выделения из организма (выделения из носа и

		смывы с кожи) рано или поздно попадают там, где установлены современные водопроводные системы для утилизации отходов.
В	4	Опишите из текста задачи (одним предложением), почему наибольшую опасность для воды представляет загрязнение от человека 1. All the discharges from the body (urine, feces, expectoration, secretions from the nose, and washings from the skin) find their way sooner or later into our streams and other bodies of water, especially where modern water-carrying systems are installed for the disposal of wastes. 2. All the discharges from the body (urine, feces, expectoration and washings from the skin) find their way sooner or later into our streams and other bodies of water, especially where modern water-carrying systems are installed for the disposal of wastes. 3. All the discharges from the body (urine, expectoration, secretions from the nose, and washings from the skin) find their way sooner or later into our streams and other bodies of water, especially where modern water-carrying systems are installed for the disposal of wastes. 4. All the discharges from the body (feces, expectoration, secretions from the nose, and washings from the skin) find their way sooner or later into our streams and other bodies of water.
Э		Правильный ответ на вопрос 1. All the discharges from the body (urine, feces, expectoration, secretions from the nose, and washings from the skin) find their way sooner or later into our streams and other bodies of water, especially where modern water-carrying systems are installed for the disposal of wastes.
Р2	отлично	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания не допущено ошибок. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «отлично»: 1. All the discharges from the body (urine, feces, expectoration, secretions from the nose, and washings from the skin) find their way sooner or later into our streams and other bodies of water, especially where modern water-carrying systems are installed for the disposal of wastes.
Р1	хорошо/удовлетворительно	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания допущено не более 1 ошибки. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «хорошо»: 1. All the discharges from the body (urine, feces, expectoration, secretions from the nose, and washings from the skin) find their way sooner or later into our streams and other bodies of water, especially where modern water-carrying systems are installed for the disposal of wastes. 2. All the discharges from the body (urine, feces, expectoration and washings from the skin) find their way sooner or later into our streams and other bodies of water, especially where modern water-carrying systems are installed for the disposal of wastes. Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос:

		при выполнении данного задания допущено 2 ошибки. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «удовлетворительно»: 1. All the discharges from the body (urine, feces, expectoration, secretions from the nose, and washings from the skin) find their way sooner or later into our streams and other bodies of water, especially where modern water-carrying systems are installed for the disposal of wastes. 2. All the discharges from the body (urine, feces, expectoration and washings from the skin) find their way sooner or later into our streams and other bodies of water, especially where modern water-carrying systems are installed for the disposal of wastes. 3. All the discharges from the body (urine, expectoration, secretions from the nose, and washings from the skin) find their way sooner or later into our streams and other bodies of water, especially where modern water-carrying systems are installed for the disposal of wastes.
Р0	неудовлетворительно	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания дан полностью неверный ответ. 2. All the discharges from the body (urine, feces, expectoration and washings from the skin) find their way sooner or later into our streams and other bodies of water, especially where modern water-carrying systems are installed for the disposal of wastes. 3. All the discharges from the body (urine, expectoration, secretions from the nose, and washings from the skin) find their way sooner or later into our streams and other bodies of water, especially where modern water-carrying systems are installed for the disposal of wastes. 4. All the discharges from the body (feces, expectoration, secretions from the nose, and washings from the skin) find their way sooner or later into our streams and other bodies of water.
В	5	Объясните на примере из текста задачи, почему вся вода, загрязненная сточными водами, должна рассматриваться как опасная 1. It is highly probable that the sewage of large communities contains typhoid bacilli and other disease organisms in larger or smaller numbers, because even when no overt cases appear carriers and missed cases may be expected. 2. It is highly probable that the sewage of large communities contains typhoid bacilli in larger or smaller numbers, because even when no overt cases appear carriers and missed cases may be expected. 3. It is highly probable that the sewage of large communities contains other disease organisms in larger or smaller numbers, because even when no overt cases appear carriers and missed cases may be expected. 4. It is highly probable that the sewage of large communities contains disease organisms, because even when no overt cases appear carriers and missed cases may be expected.
Э		Правильный ответ на вопрос

		1. It is highly probable that the sewage of large communities contains typhoid bacilli and other disease organisms in larger or smaller numbers, because even when no overt cases appear carriers and missed cases may be expected.
P2	отлично	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания не допущено ошибок. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «отлично»: 1. It is highly probable that the sewage of large communities contains typhoid bacilli and other disease organisms in larger or smaller numbers, because even when no overt cases appear carriers and missed cases may be expected.
P1	хорошо/удовлетворительно	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания допущено не более 1 ошибки. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «хорошо»: 1. It is highly probable that the sewage of large communities contains typhoid bacilli and other disease organisms in larger or smaller numbers, because even when no overt cases appear carriers and missed cases may be expected. 2. It is highly probable that the sewage of large communities contains typhoid bacilli in larger or smaller numbers, because even when no overt cases appear carriers and missed cases may be expected. Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания допущено 2 ошибки. Количество правильных ответов для оценки «удовлетворительно»: 1. It is highly probable that the sewage of large communities contains typhoid bacilli and other disease organisms in larger or smaller numbers, because even when no overt cases appear carriers and missed cases may be expected. 2. It is highly probable that the sewage of large communities contains typhoid bacilli in larger or smaller numbers, because even when no overt cases appear carriers and missed cases may be expected. 3. It is highly probable that the sewage of large communities contains other disease organisms in larger or smaller numbers, because even when no overt cases appear carriers and missed cases may be expected.
P0	неудовлетворительно	Дескрипторы полного ответа на вопрос: при выполнении данного задания дан полностью неверный ответ. 2. It is highly probable that the sewage of large communities contains typhoid bacilli in larger or smaller numbers, because even when no overt cases appear carriers and missed cases may be expected. 3. It is highly probable that the sewage of large communities contains other disease organisms in larger or smaller numbers, because even when no overt cases appear carriers and missed cases may be expected. 4. It is highly probable that the sewage of large communities contains disease organisms, because even when no overt cases appear carriers and missed cases may be expected.