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

«УТВЕРЖДАЮ»
Заведующий кафедрой
_____Руденко Е.Е.__/
«17» мая 2024 г

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Б1.О.39 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности
(наименование дисциплины)

основной образовательной программы высшего образования

Специальность	33.05.01 Фармация
Уровень подготовки	специалитет
Направленность подготовки	02 Здравоохранение (в сфере обращения лекарственных средств и других товаров аптечного ассортимента)
Форма обучения	очная
Срок освоения ООП	5 лет
Кафедра	иностранных языков

Владивосток, 2024

1. ВВОДНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

1.1. Фонд оценочных средств регламентирует формы, содержание, виды оценочных средств для текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации, критерии оценивания дифференцированно по каждому виду оценочных средств.

1.2. Фонд оценочных средств определяет уровень формирования у обучающихся установленных во ФГОС ВО и определенных в основной образовательной программе высшего образования по специальности 33.05.01 Фармация, направленности подготовки 02 Здравоохранение (в сфере обращения лекарственных средств и других товаров аптечного ассортимента) универсальной (УК-4) и общепрофессиональной (ОПК-6) компетенций, (см. https://tgmu.ru/sveden/files/via/OOP_33.05.01_Farmaciya_2024.pdf).

2. ОСНОВНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

2.1. Виды контроля и аттестации, 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

для зачета

«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. 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. **2. 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. **3. Опишите болезни, передающиеся воздушно-капельным путем.** **Правильный ответ.** You can catch some diseases simply by breathing. These are called airborne diseases. Airborne disease can spread when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks, spewing nasal and throat secretions into the air. Certain viruses or bacteria take flight and hang in the air or land on other people or surfaces. When you breathe airborne pathogenic organisms in, they take up residence inside you. You can also pick up germs when you touch an infected surface, and then touch your own eyes, nose, or mouth. Types of airborne diseases. The common cold. Millions of cases of the common cold occur each year. Most adults get two or three colds a year. Children tend to get them more frequently. There are many viruses that can cause a cold, but it is usually a rhinovirus.

		Influenza. Most of us have some experience with the flu. It spreads so easily because it is contagious about a day before you notice the first symptoms. It remains contagious for another five to seven days. If you have a weakened immune system for any reason, you can spread it to others for longer than that. There are many strains of the flu, and they are constantly changing. That makes it difficult for your body to develop immunities. Chickenpox. Chickenpox is caused by the varicella-zoster virus. If you have chickenpox, you can spread it for a day or two before you get the telltale rash. It takes up to 21 days after exposure for the disease to develop. Most people get chickenpox only once, and then the virus goes dormant. Should the virus reactivate later in life, you get a painful skin condition called shingles. If you have not had chickenpox, you can get the infection from someone with shingles. Mumps. Mumps is another very contagious viral disease. You can spread it before symptoms appear and for up to five days after. Outbreaks tend to occur in densely populated environments. Measles. Measles is a very contagious disease, particularly in crowded conditions. The virus can remain active in the air or on surfaces for up to two hours. You are able to infect others up to four days before and four days after the measles rash appears. Most people get the measles only once. Measles is a leading cause of death among children worldwide. Tuberculosis (TB). TB, also known as consumption, is an airborne disease, but this bacterial infection does not spread easily. You generally have to be in close contact with an infected person for a long time. You can be infected without becoming ill or infecting others. People with a weakened immune system have the greatest risk of developing the disease. Symptoms can appear within days of exposure. For some, it takes months or years to activate. When the disease is active, bacterium rapidly multiply and attack the lungs. It can spread through your bloodstream and lymph nodes to other organs, bones, or skin. **4. Дайте описание тому, как вакцины помогают иммунной системе организма подготовиться к инфекции.** **Правильный ответ.** Infections are the most common cause of human disease. Disease-causing microbes (pathogens) attempting to get into the body must move past the body’s external armor, usually the skin or cells lining the body’s internal passageways, and your immune system if these microbes get inside. Your immune system works because it is able to tell if an invader (virus, bacteria, parasite, or other another person's tissues) has entered it – even if you aren't consciously aware that anything has happened. Your body recognizes this invader and uses a number of different tactics to destroy it. Vaccines help the body’s immune system prepare for future attacks. When disease germs enter your body, they start to reproduce. Your immune system recognizes these germs as foreign invaders and responds

		by making proteins called antibodies. These antibodies' first job is to help destroy the germs that are making you sick. They can't act fast enough to prevent you from becoming sick, but by eliminating the attacking germs, antibodies help you to get well. The antibodies' second job is to protect you from future infections. They remain in your bloodstream, and if the same germs ever try to infect you again — even after many years — they will come to your defense. Only now that they are experienced at fighting these particular germs, they can destroy them before they have a chance to make you sick. This is immunity. It is why most people get diseases like measles or chickenpox only once, even though they might be exposed many times during their lifetime. Vaccines offer a solution to this problem. They help you develop immunity without getting sick first. Vaccines are made from the same germs (or parts of them) that cause disease; for example, polio vaccine is made from polio virus. But the germs in vaccines are either killed or weakened so they won't make you sick. Vaccines containing these weakened or killed germs are introduced into your body, usually by injection. Your immune system reacts to the vaccine in a similar way that it would if it were being invaded by the disease — by making antibodies. The antibodies destroy the vaccine germs just as they would the disease germs — like a training exercise. Then they stay in your body, giving you immunity. If you are ever exposed to the real disease, the antibodies are there to protect you. Vaccines are the best defense we have against serious, preventable, and sometimes deadly contagious diseases. Vaccines are some of the safest medical products available, but like any other medical product, there may be risks. Accurate information about the value of vaccines as well as their possible side-effects helps people to make informed decisions about vaccination. A vaccine, like any medicine, could cause a serious reaction. But the risk of a vaccine causing serious harm, or death, is extremely small. Remember, vaccines are continually monitored for safety, and like any medication, vaccines can cause side effects. **5. Опишите, какие существуют типы 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. **6. Опишите, какую информацию можно дать о профессиональных заболеваниях.** **Правильный ответ.** Occupational illnesses have significantly worse human and financial impacts than acute-harm incidents. Occupational health impacts arise from a broad range of poorly managed hazards in the workplace. These result in gradual impairment or chronic harm conditions such as cancers and musculoskeletal disorders, and acute harms related to hazardous substance exposures such as poisoning from solvents and pesticides. The majority of premature deaths are from work-related diseases due to occupational cancer (in particular lung cancer) from exposure to hazardous substances such as asbestos and arsenic, and diseases of the respiratory system and ischemic heart disease. Psychological and nervous system disorders, diseases of the digestive and genital-urinary system, and toxic poisoning are also prevalent. In the European Union emerging priorities are work-related diseases, musculoskeletal disorders, psychosocial risks, the potential risks of new technologies such

		as nanotechnology, and making working life sustainable, particularly for growing numbers of at-risk older workers. Work-related injury claims, occupational disease data and fatality figures show that: men are more likely to be injured or killed at work than women; older workers are more vulnerable than other age groups; self-employed workers are more likely to be injured at work than employees; many occupational diseases are known to affect particular populations disproportionately, such as men and older workers; employees new to positions or engaged in temporary, casual or seasonal work may be particularly at risk. Several high-risk industries account for the bulk of serious injuries and fatalities. These are manufacturing, construction, agriculture, forestry and fishing. Together, these industries account for half (53 percent) of all entitlement claims for work-related injury and occupational illness. Further, these industries have the highest entitlement claim rates, ranging from 24 (manufacturing and construction) to 32 (agriculture, forestry and fishing) per 1,000 full-time-equivalent employees. **7. Пища - это фундаментальная потребность, основное право и предпосылка хорошего здоровья. Докажите это.** **Правильный ответ**. Food consists of edible materials such as meat, bread and vegetables; it may be raw (like fresh fruit) or cooked, processed or semi-processed. Food is a nutritious substance eaten by us to maintain our vital life processes. It is a fundamental need, a basic right and a prerequisite to good health. Food can be described in a number of different ways: 1. Perishable food: food items that have a short storage life and will become spoiled or contaminated if not preserved and handled properly, e.g. meat, eggs, milk, fruits, vegetables and the like. 2. Non-perishable food: foods, which are not easily spoiled or contaminated, e.g. sugar and cereals. 3. Wholesome food: food that is sound, clean and free from harmful ingredients – it is suitable for human consumption. 4. Food hazard: food that is contaminated with biological, chemical or physical agents and, if eaten, will cause ill health. Food is essential for the existence of all living things. Our bodies need food for energy production, to survive and to remain strong. For good health, you need a balanced diet; this means that you do not just eat one foodstuff, but you eat a range of foods so that you can get everything your body needs. The health of children will be improved and they will grow taller if they are given a healthy, balanced diet rich in protein, energy and vitamins. Foodstuffs are of two main kinds: organic (carbohydrate, proteins, fats) and inorganic (water, various mineral elements and vitamins). The organic components are sources of energy for growth, cell multiplication, tissue repair, work and maintaining the vital processes of life. The inorganic components are believed to facilitate the physiological functions of the body, such as the regulation of blood circulation and the nervous system. As well as being nutritious and balanced, to fulfill our needs food should also be palatable (which means tasty and good to eat) and culturally and psychologically acceptable. Importantly, food should not contain harmful substances that are a risk to the

		health and wellbeing of the consumer. Food is needed to provide energy for movement, work and maintaining vital functions of the body, e.g. the heart needs energy to circulate blood in our body. Food is needed to repair and replace our body cells. Whatever the occasion or purpose for serving and eating food, special attention must be paid to its handling at all stages to attain a good sanitary quality; otherwise, it could turn out to be a source of illness and dissatisfaction. **8. Объясните, в чём важность правильного питания.** **Правильный ответ.** Good nutrition is essential for a healthy body that's able to fight off infections and function properly, but many individuals forego healthy eating for a variety of reasons, including lack of knowledge, hectic schedules and exhaustion. After all, it's faster to microwave a meal or stop at a fast food joint than it is to prepare a healthy meal. Unfortunately, bad nutrition can lead to a whole host of problems, including high blood pressure, obesity, diabetes, poor sleep and lack of energy. The start of a healthy diet and better health starts with nutrition basics. It's important to note that good nutrition doesn't start with counting calories. It starts with knowing which foods are healthy, learning how to swap bad foods for good foods and knowing your body's specific nutrient requirements for your activity level. Our chiropractor offers personalized nutrition guidance along with chiropractic care so that everyone who walks through our doors can not only reduce their pain but experience natural healing and improved health. Swapping unhealthy foods for healthy foods can improve your health and wellness by increasing the strength of your bones and teeth, improving your energy levels and mental clarity, decreasing your weight, improving your sleep and reducing your risk for high blood pressure and diabetes. Calcium and Vitamin D are needed to maintain healthy bones and teeth. Calcium is what helps build and regenerate bones and teeth, while Vitamin D is needed in order to help the body absorb the calcium. Both of these nutrients can be gotten by consuming low-fat milk and dairy products and consuming dark green leafy vegetables, including mustard greens, kale, okra, spinach and collard greens. One of the first benefits of a healthy diet is increased energy and mental clarity. This is because the body is finally getting all the macro and micronutrients it needs to function properly and rejuvenate itself on a cellular level. Individuals who are overweight will notice a decrease in their weight over time. This is because fatty, non-nutritious foods with empty calories have been replaced with lower calorie, healthy foods with lots of vitamins and minerals, which leaves the individual feeling more satisfied. Individuals often report better sleep once they've improved their diets. This is due to consuming higher-quality foods that require less filtering by the body to remove toxins. Diets that are high in saturated fats and processed foods can lead to being overweight, which increases a person's risk for getting type II diabetes and heart disease. By increasing the amount of healthy fats and decreasing unhealthy fats and processed foods, the body is better able to regulate its blood

		sugar levels and weight is reduced, which decreases the risk factors for developing certain obesity related diseases. **9. 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. **10. 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."

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.
P0	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.
P2	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.
P1	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.
P0	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.
B	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.
Р2	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.
Р1	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.
Р0	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.