

ЛЬВІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ ДАНИЛА ГАЛИЦЬКОГО
Кафедра латинської та іноземних мов

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практичних занять

з іноземної мови

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ЗАНЯТТЯ № 1. Огляд основного граматичного матеріалу. Місце граматичного аспекту тестування. Основні граматичні категорії. Які включені у тестові завдання. Методологічні засади підготовки до виконання граматичних завдань.

Практичне заняття з англійської мови

Тема: Основні граматичні категорії.

Дата проведення: *

Тривалість заняття: *

Час проведення: *

Місце проведення: *

Тип заняття: комбінований (використання активної лексики, представлення та закріплення вивченої теорії на практиці).

Цілі і завдання:

Навчальна мета:

- засвоїти граматичні категорії, що стосуються теми;
- розвинути наративні навички з релевантної теми;
- описувати граматичні категорії;
- активізувати повторення граматики .

Виховна мета:

- розширити світогляд студентів
- сформувати гуманітарну культуру навчального середовища
- закладати ідеї національно-патріотичного виховання
- розвивати гуманістичні якості студентів

Розвивальна мета:

- розвиток у студентів навичок усного та письмового дискурсу
- заохочення студентів до активної дискусії, використовуючи діалогічне і монологічне мовлення
- формування творчого мислення на повсякденну та культурологічну тематику

Методи оцінювання: тести

Міжпредметні зв'язки:

Англійська мова як навчальна дисципліна:

- а) ґрунтується на вивченні клінічних дисциплін та інтегрується з ними
- б) формує якості майбутнього медика, закладає основи культури й толерантності з перспективою подальшого використання у професійній діяльності.

Забезпечення дисципліни:

Інформація, яку студенти отримають під час курсу практичних занять буде корисною для формування теоретичних вмінь і практичних навичок, які використовуватимуться у подальшій професійній діяльності

Навчально-методичне забезпечення заняття

Матеріали методичного забезпечення: підручник, роздатковий матеріал (копії).

Наочність: дошка, постери

Технічні засоби навчання: комп'ютер

Методи проведення навчальної діяльності студентів: дискусія, метод вправ, робота з підручником, робота в групах.

Хід заняття

Підготовчий

- 1) Організаційний момент.
- 2) Перевірка домашнього завдання.

Основний

- 1) Вступ до теми.
- 2) Пояснення нового матеріалу та ознайомлення з лексичним мінімумом за темою.
- 3) Виконання вправ на закріплення матеріалу:

Заключний

- Контроль практичних навичок;
- Підведення підсумків практичного заняття;
- Завдання на наступне заняття.

Хід заняття

There are hundreds of grammar rules but the basics refer to sentence structure and parts of speech, including nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions. You'll have a great foundation for reading and writing if you can answer the question, "What are the basic English grammar rules?" Let's take a closer look at sentences and parts of speech and how they tie into the rules of grammar.

Basic Parts of Speech

Before we dive into English grammar basics, it's best to have an idea of the components within each rule. The basic parts of speech below are the building blocks of every sentence we write. Let's take a look at the most popular players in the game:

Nouns

A noun names a person, animal, place, thing, quality, idea, activity, or feeling. A noun can be singular, plural, or possessive. For example:

- This **book** is filled with intrigue and interest.
- Please light the **fire**.
- I'd like some **ice** in my **tea**.

Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun, like "I," "you," or "they." For example:

- **It** is filled with intrigue.
- Please light **their** fire.
- I'd like some of **them** in my tea.

Verbs

A verb shows action and can be a main verb (such as "run" or "sit") or a helping verb (such as "were" or "has"). Verbs also indicate tense and sometimes change their form to show past, present, or future tense. You'll also find linking verbs, which link the subject to the rest of the sentence (such as "appear" and "seem"). For example:

- Lexi and Mark **walked** through the woods.
- Lexi **has walked** through these woods before.
- Mark **appears** excited to start this new adventure.

Adjectives

An adjective modifies a noun or a pronoun. Adjectives usually, although not always, come before the noun they're modifying. It adds meaning by telling which one or what kind, or describing it in other ways. For example:

- Lexi wore a pair of **faded** jeans.
- This **black** coffee tastes disgusting.
- Nothing beats a **rainy** Monday morning.

If you ever find yourself wanting to include multiple adjectives in a sentence, here's more on how to order them properly.

Adverbs

An adverb modifies a verb and shares more information about it, including how much, when, where, why, or how. For example:

- She **gleefully** skipped down the street.

- He arrived **early** to their first date.
- I **almost** missed the ball.

Prepositions

A preposition demonstrates a relationship between nouns or pronouns. They're often used with a noun to indicate location, like "beside," "in," or "on." It can also show time, direction, motion, manner, reason, or possession. Note that prepositions must always be followed by a noun or pronoun. For example:

- The salt is **beside** the pepper.
- Take the gift **in** the living room.
- She sat **on** the rock.

Conjunctions

Conjunctions connect two words, phrases, or clauses. Common conjunctions include "and," "but," and "or." For example:

- He ate leafy greens, tomatoes, **and** cucumbers.
- Take the salad dressing **but** leave the pasta.
- Would you like the chicken **or** the steak?

Interjections

Interjections demonstrate emotion. They're typically, though not always, followed by an exclamation point. Examples include "hurray," "uh-oh," and "alas." For example:

- **Yay!** I'm so excited you're here.
- **Hey,** get back over here, missy!
- Give me a break, **sheesh!**

Articles

Articles are very useful little words. There are two kinds: indefinite articles include "a" and "an" and refer to non-specific nouns. Meanwhile, "the" is a definite article and is used to refer to a specific person, place, thing, or idea. For example:

- Do you have **a** new book to lend me?
- I would like to buy **an** apple.
- Please take **the** new student out for a walk.

Basic Grammar Rules in English

With an understanding of the fine parts that make a study of English grammar possible, let's roll up our sleeves and get into the rules.

Subjects Are Vital

The subject is the star of the sentence; it's the person, place, animal, thing, or idea that's being described or performing the action. Not every sentence needs a subject. An example might be, "Run!" Still, you're going to find them in much of your reading and writing. Here are some examples:

- **Morocco** boasts some of the most fabulous resorts.
- The **coffee shop** features the most tantalizing aromas.
- Her **hair** changes color every week.

Predicates Express Action

The predicate expresses the action the subject is taking or shares something more about the subject:

- Morocco **is multicultural and beautiful.**
- The coffee shop **bakes fresh croissants.**
- Her hair **appears to be purple.**

Sentences Need Structure

Some of the most basic and important English grammar rules relate directly to sentence structure. These rules specify that:

- A singular subject needs a singular predicate.
- A sentence needs to express a complete thought.

Another term for a sentence is an independent clause:

- Clauses, like any sentence, have a subject and predicate too. If a group of words does not have a subject and predicate, it's merely a phrase.
- If a clause can stand alone and make a complete thought, then it is independent and can be considered a sentence.
- If clauses do not express a complete thought, they are called dependent clauses. An example of a dependent clause, which is not a sentence, is "...when I finish my work." A dependent clause needs an independent clause to make it whole.

Multiple Parts of Speech May Be Used

As we can see, a single sentence can be filled with many different parts of speech. But, at its core, a basic positive sentence in English will generally adhere to the following formulas:

- **subject + predicate**
- **subject + verb + direct object**

Of course, not every sentence requires a direct object. "She reads," or "He ran," are two examples of complete sentences that didn't require a direct object.

When predicates are involved, they're providing more information about the subject. Another example is, "The apartment is cozy." In this case, "...is cozy" is providing more information about the subject of the sentence, "apartment." Predicates often work with linking verbs.

Also, these parts of speech may be used in any of the four types of sentences:

- **Declarative Sentences** - These sentences make a statement. For example: She walked down the runway.
- **Interrogative Sentences** - These sentences ask a question. For example: Where did she walk?
- **Exclamatory Sentences** - These sentences express strong emotion. For example: What an incredible trip!
- **Imperative Sentences** - These sentences make a strong command. For example: Go follow her down the runway!

Direct Objects Are Information Providers

When direct objects are involved, they're providing more information about the verb. For example:

- She assembled **her workstation**.
- He hates **fighting**.
- Eric loves **Ariel's Taco Shack**.

Indirect Objects Work With Direct Objects

Then, there are indirect objects. Indirect objects are receivers of the direct object. For example:

- James gave **Katherine** a new diamond necklace.
- I made **my dog** homemade biscuits.
- She baked **her husband** some chocolate chip cookies.

Once you've constructed a cohesive sentence with all the right elements, including subjects, verbs, and information-providers, it's time to separate those words with proper punctuation.

Punctuation Rules

Grammar can't be studied without a basic understanding of punctuation rules. This entails capitalization at the start of a sentence, terminal punctuation at the end of a sentence, and other elements. Let's kick things off with the beginning of the sentence.

Capitalization Is Key

Capitalization is important. All sentences must start with a capital, or upper-case, letter. Titles of people, books, magazines, movies, and specific places are considered proper nouns and are typically capitalized. Organizations and company names are also capitalized. For example:

- **Mary** went to the library to read her favorite magazine, ***Writers' Haven***.
- Did you read the new **Sherlock Holmes** book?
- Let's board a jet and fly to **Italy**.

Terminal Punctuation Is Required

Every sentence needs a terminal punctuation mark at the end of it. These include a period, exclamation mark, or question mark. For example:

- Give me your money.
- I told you to run!
- Can you believe the nerve of that man?

Colons Indicate Separation

Colons are used to separate a sentence from a list of items, to introduce a long, direct quote, or to separate two clauses when the second one further explains the first. For example:

- In my duffel bag, I have: t-shirts, blue jeans, hiking boots, and a bar of soap.
- According to Goodreads, Nora Roberts once said: "Magic exists. Who can doubt it, when there are rainbows and wildflowers, the music of the wind and the silence of the stars?"
- She saw everything she needed: a pocketful of sunshine.

Semicolons Separate Related Ideas

Semicolons can take the place of a conjunction and are often placed before introductory words like "therefore" or "however." As a general rule, it's best to reserve semicolons for two independent clauses. That is, two clauses that could stand alone as sentences. Semicolons are also used to separate a list of things if there are commas within one or more units in the list. For example:

- I brought my duffel bag; however, I wish I also brought my backpack.
- This is crazy; I'm not going back.
- I've visited Santa Fe, NM; Denver, CO; Austin, TX; and New Orleans, LA.

Commas Are for Pausing

There are a lot of rules for commas. The basic ones are that commas separate items in a series and they go wherever there is a pause in the sentence. They surround the name of a person being addressed, separate the day of the month from the year in a date, and separate a town from the state. For example:

- I was scared to leave, despite the fact that I needed to, but I resolved to be brave.
- If you take all my money, then I will make you pay.
- For Christmas, she'd like a new pair of Nikes, a laptop, and a corkboard for all her college memories.

Parentheses Add Information

Parentheses enclose words that clarify other words. They contain information that's not essential to the main point, making them full of supplementary (if not interesting) information. For example:

- I was scared to leave (despite the fact that I needed to) but I resolved to be brave.
- If you take all my money (whether you mean to or not), I will make you pay.
- For Christmas, she'd like a new pair of Nikes (which she really doesn't need), a laptop (a MacBook, no less), and a corkboard (for all her college memories).

Apostrophes Indicate Missing Letters and Possession

Apostrophes are used in contractions to take the place of one or more letters. To show possession, an apostrophe and "s" is added if the noun is singular and an apostrophe alone is added if the noun is plural. For example:

- This is the writers' haven; it's also Melissa's favorite place on Earth.
- Don't steal Melissa's dream.
- You're a grand ol' flag.

Ex. 1. For each gap, fill in the text with one of the following

words: also, as, at, because, being, by, despite, for, had, having, off, of, on, since, so, that, to, was, which or would. Each word will be used one single time.

Cape Wrath

Cape Wrath is a cape in Sutherland, Highland, in northern Scotland. In the old days, Vikings

(1) often turn their ships for home at Cape Wrath. It is one of only two places prefixed with the name "Cape" in Great Britain, the other (2) Cape Cornwall in Cornwall.

From the south, the only route to the Cape is (3) foot. The more common approach is

(4) taking a passenger ferry from Keoldale and then walking, cycling or taking a

minibus for the journey (5) [] around 11 miles to the lighthouse, which takes the visitor through a virtually uninhabited region, used by the Royal Air Force, (6) [] travel to the Cape is restricted (7) [] certain times of year. Cape Wrath is also the turning point for the Cape Wrath Marathon, (8) [] is billed as the ‘Toughest Marathon in the UK’, due (9) [] its extremely difficult terrain. The final leg of the race is run from the ferry dock and finishes at Durness Community Centre. The marathon is held each year (10) [] the final event in a week of races and challenges billed as ‘The Cape Wrath Challenges’.

Ex. 2. For each gap, fill in the text with one of the following prepositions: *about, around, at, for, in, of, to, with* or leave empty if no preposition is required.

Rome As a rule, Italians are very conscious [] their dress and have a great sense [] style. Casual dress is fine [] most occasions, but a suit and tie are recommended [] business meetings. [] summer, locals will not be seen wearing shorts [] the city. When visiting the Vatican or any major cathedral, men should wear long pants and women skirts or long pants. Sleeveless shirts and shorts are not permitted [] churches and the Vatican, including [] the Vatican museums. Tipping is not mandatory. [] times a service charge (servizio) is included [] your restaurant bill. This should not be confused [] the cover charge (coperta), which is a charge [] bread and table settings. If the service charge is included and you are pleased [] the service, it’s customary to leave [] an additional 5%; if the service charge is not included, leave a 10% tip. [] the porter and cleaning lady of the hotel you should give [] 10.000 lire, [] room service [] 5.000 lire. Tipping [] taxis is not obligatory either, but 1.000 to 2.000 lire is usually given [] the driver.

Ex. 3. Find the correct verb form. Put the verbs in the correct tense using gerund or to+infinitive.

Britain’s most experienced astronaut retires after 26 years at NASA

Monday, August 12, 2013 British-born astronaut, Michael Foale, has retired from NASA after [] (dedicate) the past 26 years to space exploration. Considered the most experienced British-born astronaut in human spaceflight, Foale is said [] (spend) 375 days in orbit, [] (visit) the International Space Station, Mir platform and [] (complete) work on the Hubble Space Telescope.

Foale was present in the 1997 Mir station incident, where it was accidentally rammed by a cargo ship. He told the BBC: “I felt the fall of the air pressure in my ears and realised it was fairly severe but not so severe that we wouldn’t have time [] (evacuate). It all started [] (fit) together and a plan even started [] (form) in all our minds that we would be ok — or we could be ok.”

Foale will now be spending his time [] (help) [] (advance) green aviation technology, his aim [] (be) [] (develop) an electric aircraft. NASA

administrator and former fellow astronaut, Charles Bolden, said in a statement: “ (Start) with his first flight, shuttle mission STS-45, when we flew together in 1992, Mike has worked tirelessly (support) NASA’s quest (explore) the unknown. I know Mike will go on (do) more great things as he continues (support) the aerospace industry in his new endeavour.”

NASA representatives have saluted Mr Foale for his contributions to the space exploration industry and regard him as one of the great members of the astronaut corps.

Ex. 4. For each gap, fill in the text with one of the following words: among, as, at, be, but, for, has, have, in, is, most, much, not, off, out, thereby, to, when, where, with or would. You might have to use some of the words more than once.

Black Friday

Black Friday is the day following Thanksgiving Day in the United States, often regarded the beginning of the Christmas shopping season.

In recent years, major retailers have opened extremely early and offered promotional sales to kick the holiday shopping season, similar Boxing Day sales in many Commonwealth Nations. Black Friday is an official holiday, but many non-retail employees and schools both Thanksgiving and the day after off, followed by a weekend, increasing the number of potential shoppers. It routinely been the busiest shopping day of the year since 2005, although news reports, which that time were inaccurate, have described it the busiest shopping day of the year for a longer period of time.

The day’s name originated in Philadelphia, it originally was used to describe the heavy and disruptive pedestrian and vehicle traffic which occur on the day after Thanksgiving. Use of the term started before 1961 and began to see broader use outside Philadelphia around 1975. Later an alternative explanation began to offered: that “Black Friday” indicates the point which retailers begin to turn a profit, or are “ the black”.

For many years, it was common for retailers to open at 6:00 a.m., in the late 2000s many had crept 5:00 or even 4:00. This was taken a new extreme in 2011, several retailers opened at midnight the first time. In 2012, Walmart and several other retailers announced that they would open of their stores at 8:00 p.m. on Thanksgiving Day (except in states where opening on Thanksgiving prohibited, such as Massachusetts, where they still opened around midnight), prompting calls for a walkout some workers. Black Friday shopping is known attracting aggressive crowds, annual reports of assaults, shootings, and throngs of people trampling on other shoppers an attempt to get the best deal on a product before supplies run .

Ex. 5. For each gap, fill in the text with 10 of the 15 following words: attract, have, inserting, mainstream, meaning, originally, painting, reference,

remain, repairing, skin, surrounding, tool, translating, whole.

A tattoo is a form of body modification, made by [] permanent ink into the dermis layer of the [] to change the pigment. The first written [] to the word, “tattoo” (or Samoan “Tatau”) appears in the journal of Joseph Banks, the naturalist aboard Captain Cook’s ship the HMS Endeavour in 1769. Tattooing has been practiced for centuries in many cultures spread throughout the world. Indeed, the island of Great Britain takes its name from tattooing, with Britons [] as ‘people of the designs’ and the Picts, who [] inhabited the northern part of Britain, literally [] ‘the painted people’.

British people [] the most tattooed in Europe. Despite some taboos [] tattooing, the art continues to be popular in many parts of the world.

Since the 1990s, tattoos have become a [] part of global and Western fashion, common among both sexes, to all economic classes, and to age groups from the later teen years to middle age. By the 2010s, even a tattooed Barbie doll was put out in 2011, which was widely accepted, although it did [] some controversy.

Ex. 6. Put the verbs in the correct tense to complete the text.

A kangaroo [] (injure) Australian politician Shane Rattenbury in the Australian capital, Canberra, on Thursday. Mr. Rattenbury [] (take) a morning jog in the Canberra suburb of Ainslie when the kangaroo [] (surprise) him, and in the ensuing confrontation Mr. Rattenbury [] (scratch) several times on the leg.

By Mr Rattenbury’s account, the kangaroo [] (be) an eastern grey kangaroo, which is a common species in Australia. Neither the kangaroo nor Mr. Rattenbury [] (see) each other until they [] (be) close, when they both [] (surprise) by each other. The kangaroo, which [] (be) behind a hedge, then [] (start) hopping around and Rattenbury [] (duck) for cover. The kangaroo [] (bounce) on him while he [] (be) still on the ground. He [] (leave) lying in the street while another pedestrian [] (go) to his assistance. He [] (drive) home and [] (visit) a hospital, receiving a tetanus shot. He [] (attend) parliament later that day, where his colleagues [] (make) kangaroo jokes about him.

There are many kangaroos living in wildlife reserves around the Australian capital, which often [] (enter) suburban areas. The attack [] (follow) previous incidents in 2009 when a kangaroo [] (smash) inside a Canberra home, and in 2010 when a kangaroo [] (knock) a jogger unconscious in nearby Mount Ainslie. Kangaroo culls in the Australian capital [] (hold) annually for several years, which [] (draw) protests. Kangaroo management in Canberra [] (be) the subject of a television documentary in 2011 called Kangaroo Mob.

Ex.7. Passive or active voice: Complete the text below by putting the verbs in the correct form in each gap.

The Australian Open Tennis Championships.

The Championships [] (*run*) by Tennis Australia, formerly the LTAA, and [] (*play*) in 1905 first at the Warehouseman's Cricket Ground in St Kilda Road, Melbourne. Historically, the tournament [] (*play*) in the various states of Australia; however, in 1972 it [] (*decide*) to keep the Open in the city that [] (*attract*) the greatest patronage. Melbourne was that city, and Kooyong Lawn Tennis Club was the selected venue. Since then the event [] (*grow*) in stature and popularity, both in Australia and internationally. As the event [] (*grow*), so too did the need to [] (*upgrade*) and [] (*improve*) facilities.

Flinders Park [] (*build*) when the State Government [] (*realise*) the existing facilities were not adequate for a Grand Slam tournament. Construction of the Centre, a multi-purpose venue, [] (*commence*) in 1986 and [] (*complete*) in January 1988, to be the scene of the 1988 Ford Australian Open. Further development to the venue [] (*occur*) during 1995, with these works [] (*complete*) for the 1996 event. The move to Flinders Park was an immediate success with an 80% increase in attendance on the previous year at Kooyong. The venue name change from Flinders Park to Melbourne Park [] (*occur*) on Monday 29 January, 1996.

RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

1. <https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/grammar-rules-and-tips/basic-english-grammar-rules.html>
2. <https://education.yourdictionary.com/for-teachers/10th-grade-grammar.html>
3. <http://grammar.yourdictionary.com.cutestat.com/>
4. <https://www.reddit.com/domain/grammar.yourdictionary.com/>
5. <https://bid4papers.com/blog/spelling-grammar-punctuation-mistakes/>
6. <http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/grammar/fragments.htm>

ЗАНЯТТЯ № 2. Секція 1 (тестування): Аудіювання. Використання технічних засобів для підготовки до аудіювання. Форми аудіювання. Методологічні аспекти підготовки до аудіювання (фонетика, лексика, особливості усного мовлення).

Практичне заняття з англійської мови

Тема: Методологічні аспекти підготовки до аудіювання (фонетика, лексика, особливості усного мовлення).

Дата проведення: *

Тривалість заняття: *

Час проведення: *

Місце проведення: *

Тип заняття: комбінований (використання активної лексики, представлення та закріплення вивченої теорії на практиці).

Цілі і завдання:

Навчальна мета:

- засвоїти граматичні категорії, що стосуються теми;
- розвинути нарративні навички з релевантної теми;
- описувати граматичні категорії;
- активізувати повторення граматики .

Виховна мета:

- розширити світогляд студентів
- сформувати гуманітарну культуру навчального середовища
- закладати ідеї національно-патріотичного виховання
- розвивати гуманістичні якості студентів

Розвивальна мета:

- розвиток у студентів навичок усного та письмового дискурсу
- заохочення студентів до активної дискусії, використовуючи діалогічне і монологічне мовлення
- формування творчого мислення на повсякденну та культурологічну тематику

Методи оцінювання: тести

Міжпредметні зв'язки:

Англійська мова як навчальна дисципліна:

- а) ґрунтується на вивченні клінічних дисциплін та інтегрується з ними
- б) формує якості майбутнього медика, закладає основи культури й толерантності з перспективою подальшого використання у професійній діяльності.

Забезпечення дисципліни:

Інформація, яку студенти отримують під час курсу практичних занять буде корисною для формування теоретичних вмінь і практичних навичок, які використовуватимуться у подальшій професійній діяльності

Навчально-методичне забезпечення заняття

Матеріали методичного забезпечення: підручник, роздатковий матеріал (копії).

Наочність: дошка, постери

Технічні засоби навчання: комп'ютер

Методи проведення навчальної діяльності студентів: дискусія, метод вправ, робота з підручником, робота в групах.

Хід заняття

Підготовчий

- 1) Організаційний момент.
- 2) Перевірка домашнього завдання.

Основний

- 1) Вступ до теми.
- 2) Пояснення нового матеріалу та ознайомлення з лексичним мінімумом за темою.
- 3) Виконання вправ на закріплення матеріалу:

Заключний

- Контроль практичних навичок;
- Підведення підсумків практичного заняття;
- Завдання на наступне заняття.

Хід заняття

Listening will help you to improve your understanding of the language and your pronunciation. The self-study lessons in this section are written and organised according to the levels of the Common European Framework of Reference for languages (CEFR). There are recordings of different situations and interactive exercises that practise the listening skills you need to do well in your studies, to get ahead at work and to communicate in English in your free time. The speakers you will hear are of different nationalities and the recordings are designed to show how English is being used in the world today.

Take our free online English test to find out which level to choose. Select your level, from beginner (CEFR level A1) to advanced (CEFR level C1), and improve your listening skills at your own speed, whenever it's convenient for you.

Are you a beginner (**CEFR level A1**) learner of English? This section offers listening practice to help you understand familiar words and basic phrases when people speak slowly and clearly. Situations include meeting people, shopping and conversations at work.

Each lesson has a preparation task, an audio recording and two tasks to check your understanding and to practise a variety of listening skills.

Are you a pre-intermediate (**CEFR level A2**) learner of English? This section offers listening practice to help you understand common vocabulary and expressions in short, clear dialogues. Situations include simple explanations, introductions, messages and announcements.

Each lesson has a preparation task, an audio recording and two tasks to check your understanding and to practise a variety of listening skills.

Are you an intermediate (**CEFR level B1**) learner of English? This section offers listening practice to help you understand the main points of clear, standard speech about everyday or job-related topics. Situations include phone calls, meetings and interviews.

Each lesson has a preparation task, an audio recording and two tasks to check your understanding and to practise a variety of listening skills

Are you an upper intermediate (**CEFR level B2**) learner of English? This section offers listening practice to help you understand extended, standard speech about familiar topics that may contain complex ideas. Situations include broadcasts, reviews, presentations and lectures.

Each lesson has a preparation task, an audio recording and two tasks to check your understanding and to practise a variety of listening skills.

Are you an advanced (**CEFR level C1**) learner of English? This section offers listening practice to help you understand extended speech about abstract, complex or unfamiliar topics. Situations include job interviews, lectures, talks and meetings.

Each lesson has a preparation task, an audio recording and two tasks to check your understanding and to practise a variety of listening skills. Make a start today.

Task 1. John Lennon: Imagine

A listening comprehension exercise. Fill in the blanks with the words you hear in the song.

GO TO THE LINK: [English Learner](#) > [Intermediate](#) > John Lennon: Imagine

Imagine there's no

It's if you try

No hell us

[] us only sky
Imagine all the people
[] for today...
Imagine there's no []
It isn't [] to do
Nothing to [] or die for
And no [] too
Imagine all the people
Living life in [] ...
You [] say I'm a []
But I'm not the only one
I hope [] you'll join us
And the world will [] as one
Imagine no []
I [] if you can
No need for [] or hunger
A [] of man
Imagine all the people
[] all the world...
You may say I'm a dreamer
But I'm not the only one
I hope someday you'll join us
And the world will live as one.

Task 2. The House of the Rising Sun

A listening comprehension exercise. Fill in the blanks with the words you hear in the song.

GO TO THE LINK: [English Learner](#) > [Intermediate](#) > The House of the Rising Sun

There is a [] in New Orleans
They [] the Rising Sun
And it's been the [] of many a [] boy
And God I [] I'm one
My mother was a []
She [] my new bluejeans
My father was a gamblin' man
[] in New Orleans
Now the only thing a [] needs
Is a [] and []
And the only time he's []
Is when he's on a []
[Organ Solo]

Oh mother tell your []
Not to do what I have done
Spend your lives in [] and []
In the House of the Rising Sun
Well, I got one [] on the []
The other foot on the []
I'm goin' back to New Orleans
To [] that ball and []
Well, there is a [] in New Orleans
They [] the Rising Sun
And it's been the [] of many a [] boy
And God I know I'm one.

Task 3. Boracay

A listening comprehension exercise. Watch the video and answer the questions.

GO TO THE LINK: [English Learner](#) > [Intermediate](#) > Listening comprehension – Boracay

1. What are his plans for the following day?

- his family have scheduled a boat trip
- not mentioned in the video
- maybe he'll go on a boat trip
- he's going on a boat tri

2. What part of day is it?

- morning
- early afternoon
- not clear from the text
- late afternoon or early evenin

3. What negative thing does he mention about White Beach?

- it was too busy
- there were a lot of vendors
- nothing negative
- it was too hot

4. What difference does he mention between the two beaches?

- White Beach was hotter
- you can't go sailing on White Beach
- you can do more in Asya Cove
- Asya Cove has more vendo

5. How many family members is he with on Boracay?

- two
- at least three
- one
- not mentioned in the video

6. Who is this beach for?

- for everybody
- mainly for vendors
- only for the hotel guests
- for everybody except for vendor

7. What negative thing does he mention about Asya Cove?

- buses don't run often enough to and from the hotel
- nothing negative
- it's not sunny enough
- it's too peaceful

OPTION 1

1. Підберіть термін до визначення.

Enlarged fingers, toes, hands, feet, jaw, nose.

- A dwarfism
- B myxedema
- C acromegaly
- D goiter

2. Знайдіть еквівалент словосполучення **tear glands**.

- A endocrine glands
- B sebaceous glands
- C sweat glands
- D lacrimal glands

3. Продовжіть речення.

The endocrine glands located above the kidneys are

- A adrenal glands
- B pituitary glands
- C thyroid glands
- D exocrine glands

4. Знайдіть антонім до слова **acquired**.

- A inherited
- B benign
- C congenital
- D inhibited

5. Знайдіть слово, що не пов'язане за змістом з іншими.

- A dehydration
- B fatigue
- C oxytocin
- D weight loss

6. Утворіть медичний термін.

Osteo... .

- A ...exia
- B ...edema
- C ...porosis
- D ...dipsia

7. Підберіть термін до визначення.

Emaciation, thinness, a generally weakened condition of the body associated with a chronic illness.

- A fatigue
- B defense
- C fault
- D immunity

8. Доповніть речення.

The word "diabetes" is from the Greek meaning "siphon", referring to the large urinary

- A output
- B income
- C destruction
- D failure

9. Знайдіть антонім до слова **overweight**.

- A fleshy
- B thin
- C fat
- D obese

10. Виберіть правильну відповідь.

Sugar as it is stored in the liver and held ready for release to other parts of the body.

- A glycosuria
- C glycemia

B glycogen

D gluten

11. Знайдіть слово, що не пов'язане за змістом з іншими.

A thirst

C nausea

B hunger

D protein

12. Знайдіть продовження речення.

Dan is known

A be a good student

C since his childhood

B to be a good chess-player

D he will be a good student

13. Знайдіть синонім до слова **to outlive**.

A to decay

C to survive

B to suffer

D to subside

14. Підберіть заперечний префікс до слова **to place**.

A in-

C dis-

B non-

D un-

15. Виберіть правильну відповідь.

Crushing of a stone.

A lithotripsy

C ectopia

B lithotomy

D transplantation

16. Вставте прийменник.

Stones may dissolve and pass ...the body on their own.

A with out

C with

B from out

D out of

17. Утворіть іменник від слова **to impair**

A -ance

C -ment

B -ence

D -ness

18. Знайдіть продовження речення.

If she had known the forest better, she

A hadn't lost her way in the forest

C can't have lost her way in the forest yesterday

B to have lost her way in the forest

D wouldn't have lost her way in the forest

19. Доповніть речення.

Mary is in bed with a ...attack of flu.

A hard

C large

B heavy

D severe

20. Виберіть правильну відповідь.

A redness and swelling attended with heat, pain.

A nausea

C fever

B vomiting

D inflammation

21. Знайдіть еквівалент слова **відкашлювати**

A to cough out

C to cough off

B to cough up

D to cough down

22. Доповніть речення.

Whenever there is a flu ..., doctors are kept very busy.

A breakout

C outcome

B outbreak

D outlook

23. Знайдіть слово, в якому буквосполучення **ea** відрізняється за вимовою.

A weakness

C release

B spread

D decrease

24. Підберіть термін до визначення.

To think that someone or something is good, right, or suitable.

A to persist

C to undergo

B to approve

D to combat

25. Підберіть термін до визначення.

Painful or difficult urination.

- A dysuria
B hematuria
- C oliguria
D pyuria

26. Знайдіть значення складової форми **pyelo-**.

- A protein
B pus
- C renal pelvis
D urinary bladder

27. Продовжіть речення.

The tube that carries urine from the kidney to the bladder is the

- A cluster
B vena cava
- C ureter
D urethra

28. Знайдіть множину іменника **glomerulus**

- A glomerulae
B glomerula
- C glomeruluses
D glomeruli

29. Знайдіть прикметник від іменника **nephritis**.

- A nephrotical
B nephral
- C nephritic
D nephrotic

30. Відкрийте дужки.

If they (to know) it before, they would have taken measures.

- A knew
B would known
- C known
D had known

31. Знайдіть слово, що не пов'язане за змістом з іншими.

- A fungus
B virus
- C bacterium
D antibiotic

32. Доповніть речення.

She died after a long

- A disease
B failing
- C convalescence
D sickness

33. Вставте фразове дієслово.

As people get older, their bodies begin to run ...and they have less immunity to disease.

- A down
B low
- C off
D out

34. Виберіть правильну відповідь.

Mary was ...by a wasp while she was gathering some pears.

- A bitten
B eaten
- C stung
D wounded

35. Знайдіть множину іменника **mosquito**

- A mosquitoes
B mosquito
- C mosquitos
D mosquita

36. Знайдіть продовження речення.

I made the children

- A to borrow books from the library
B borrow the books from the library
- C borrowing the books from the library
D borrowed the books from the library

37. Знайдіть слово, що не пов'язане за змістом з іншими.

- A delivery
B parturition
- C collaboration
D confinement

38. Доповніть речення.

The test ...that she was pregnant.

- A certified
B demonstrated
- C indicated
D diagnosed

39. Виберіть правильну відповідь.

To discontinue breast-feeding.

- A to contribute
C to wean

B to resist

D to define

40. Знайдіть еквівалент слова **обов'язковий, примусовий**.

A insidious

C contemporary

B congenital

D compulsory

41. Знайдіть еквівалент слова **conception**.

A застереження

C заохочення

B запліднення

D заборона

42. Виберіть правильну форму дієслова.

You ought to stay in here until the ward sister ... back.

A comes

C came

B will come

D has come

43. Знайдіть синонім до слова **whooping cough**.

A rash

C rubella

B rickets

D pertussis

44. Знайдіть слово, яке відрізняється за вимовою від інших.

A measles

C deafness

B disease

D treatment

45. Знайдіть еквівалент слова **підхопити (хворобу)**

A to contract

C to contract

B to constrict

D to concur

46. Підберіть термін до визначення.

Yellowness of the skin and the whites of the eyes.

A heartburn

C jaundice

B fever

D constipation

47. Вставте відповідне буквосполучення.

Chi...enpox.

A ck

C kh

B ch

D sh

48. Знайдіть правильне перетворення прямої мови в непряму.

"I took it home with me", she said.

A She said she had taken it home with her.

B She said she took it home with her.

C She said she has taken it home with her.

D She said I had taken it home with me.

49. Підберіть термін до визначення.

The traveling of a disease process from one part of the body to another.

A metastasis

C acceleration

B symptom

D melanoma

50. Доповніть речення.

The combining form *adeno-* refers to a

A spleen

C bowel

B gland

D blood

51. Знайдіть значення складової форми **medullo-**

A middle or inner

C nipple-like

B poison

D a closed sac

52. Знайдіть еквівалент словосполучення **non-invasive tissue tumor**.

A sarcoma

C malignant tumor

B carcinoma

D benign tumor

53. Знайдіть множину іменника **epithelium**.

A epithelia

C epitheliomes

B epithelias

D epitheliae

54. Знайдіть помилку в одному із підкреслених фрагментів речення.

Leukemias originate in the cells that produce circulating white blood cells or erythrocytes.

A B C D

55. *Знайдіть правильне перетворення прямої мови в непряму.*

She said, "What do you want?"

- A She asked them what they wanted. C She asked them what they want.
B She asked them what did they want. D She asked them what do they want.

56. *Доповніть речення.*

The disease is characterized by progressive liver enlargement and muscular ... by the age of 2 months.

- A sweating C dizziness
B indigestion D weakness

57. *Утворіть іменник від слова to remove*

- A -ance C -al
B -ence D -ness

58. *Утворіть прикметник від слова to accumulate*

- A -ic C -ive
B -inal D -ous

59. *Знайдіть антонім до слова severe*

- A serious C acute
B mild D strict

60. *Підберіть термін до визначення.*

Act of sending out gas from the stomach noisily through the mouth.

- A vomiting C yawning
B belching D sneezing

61. *Знайдіть еквівалент слова вимагати.*

- A to remove C to arise
B to require D to respect

62. *Доповніть речення.*

At birth, the ovaries contain nearly 400, 000 potential ova, or

- A follicles C sperm cells
B tissues D tubes

63. *Утворіть медичний термін.*

...metrium.

- A masto... C meno...
B endo... D cyto...

64. *Підберіть термін до визначення.*

The part of a plant from which the seed or fruit develops, often brightly coloured and lasting only a short time.

- A rhisome C root
B bark D flower

65. *Доповніть речення.*

To separate things of one class from things of another class means

- A to compare C to maintain
B to sort D to harvest

66. *Знайдіть еквівалент слова приємний.*

- A camphorous C agreeable
B nauseous D oily

67. *Виберіть правильну відповідь.*

The membrane lining the chest cavity and covering the lungs.

- A diaphragm C peritoneum
B pleura D cavity

68. *Доповніть речення.*

A doctor will be able to do an in-office ...tests for those who have been exposed to tuberculosis.

- A skin
B bone
C ligament
D cartilage

69. *Знайдіть еквівалент слова sputum.*

- A мокрота
B піт
C набряк
D втома

70. *Підберіть термін до визначення.*

A wide range of drugs to relieve pain.

- A analgesics
B laxatives
C diuretics
D stimulants

71. *Вставте відповідний прийменник.*

Just put the lozenge ...the tongue and allow it to dissolve slowly.

- A under
B to
C in
D down

72. *Підберіть синонім до слова drug.*

- A remedy
B trademark
C prescription
D moisture

73. *Знайдіть еквівалент слова гіпофіз.*

- A pituitary gland
B hypothalamus
C thyroid gland
D pineal gland

74. *Підберіть синонім до слова equilibrium.*

- A balance
B instability
C abstinence
D approval

75. *Знайдіть слово, що не пов'язане за змістом з іншими.*

- A insemination
B conception
C fertilization
D inoculation

76. *Підберіть термін до визначення.*

The process during which an egg is released from the ovary.

- A ovulation
B conception
C parturition
D division

77. *Знайдіть антонім до слова to resemble.*

- A to differ from
B to take after
C to approach
D to duplicate

78. *Підберіть термін до визначення.*

The surgical removal of tissue in order to determine the exact diagnosis.

- A obesity
B biopsy
C detection
D mammogram

79. *Доповніть речення.*

... is synthesized by the pancreas; helps maintain glucose levels in blood.

- A insulin
B prolactin
C androgen
D renin

80. *Знайдіть слово, яке не входить в синонімічний ряд.*

- A lump
B growth
C swelling
D sample

OPTION 2

1. *Підберіть термін до визначення.*

Condition in which growth has stopped before full size is reached.

- A dwarfism
B myxedema
C cretinism
D Cushing's disease

2. *Знайдіть еквівалент словосполучення складатися з.*

- A to be made from
C to be made up of

17. Утворіть іменник від слова **to occur**

- A -ance
B -ence
C -al
D -ness

18. Знайдіть продовження речення.

I wish

- A I have written the composition
B I do not have to rewrite the composition
C I were not so busy writing the composition now
D I write a composition on this subject

19. Доповніть речення.

If you have a sore throat, it is very difficult to

- A bite
B chew
C digest
D swallow

20. Виберіть правильну відповідь.

Feeling of sickness as caused by bad food.

- A nausea
B vomiting
C fever
D fatigue

21. Знайдіть еквівалент слова **марення**.

- A delirium
B complaint
C dizziness
D sputum

22. Доповніть речення.

The doctors prescribed tablets to help ...the pain.

- A shorten
B lighten
C relieve
D rid

23. Знайдіть слово, в якому буква **e** відрізняється за вимовою.

- A anemia
B swelling
C sensitive
D infection

24. Підберіть термін до визначення.

When something continues to exist or happen, especially for longer than is usual or desirable.

- A persistence
B perspiration
C persuasion
D position

25. Підберіть термін до визначення.

Involuntary urination, usually at night; bed-wetting.

- A dysuria
B diuresis
C enuresis
D anuresis

26. Знайдіть значення складової форми **oligo**.

- A urea
B scanty
C calyx
D protein

27. Продовжіть речення.

The medulla of the kidney is subdivided into triangular areas called

- A pyramids
B nephrons
C capillaries
D tubules

28. Знайдіть множину іменника **vesica**

- A vesicae
B vesicas
C vesicum
D vesica

29. Знайдіть прикметник від іменника **urethra**.

- A ureteric
B uremic
C urethral
D ureteral

30. Відкрийте дужки.

If you (to give) me your address, I shall write you a letter.

- A give
C gave

B will give D had given

31. Знайдіть слово, що не пов'язане за змістом з іншими.

A middle man C intermediary

B host D in-between

32. Доповніть речення.

He still suffers from a rare tropical disease which he ...while in Congo.

A contracted C infected

B gained D received

33. Вставте фразове дієслово.

The teachers at the school went ...with flu one after another.

A down C under

B off D out

34. Виберіть правильну відповідь.

He had a very bad cold and couldn't stop

A spitting C sneezing

B yawning D snoring

35. Знайдіть множину іменника **bacterium**

A bacteriums C bacteria

B bacteriae D bacterias

36. Знайдіть продовження речення.

The teacher made me

A write the composition on this subject C writing the composition now

B to rewrite my composition D to write the composition yesterday

37. Знайдіть слово, що не пов'язане за змістом з іншими.

A adult C baby

B child D infant

38. Доповніть речення.

I am very ... about her health. She seems so weak.

A allergic C sick

B anxious D familiar

39. Виберіть правильну відповідь.

The branch of medicine dealing with childbirth.

A obstetrics C surgery

B paediatrics D gynaecology

40. Знайдіть еквівалент слова **допомога**.

A introduction C convalescence

B assistance D supply

41. Знайдіть еквівалент слова **inoculation**.

A щеплення C захворювання

B смертність D профілактика

42. Виберіть правильну форму дієслова.

When the consultant ..., you can ask for a second opinion.

A comes C came

B will come D has come

43. Знайдіть синонім до слова **rash**.

A eruption C jaundice

B fever D atresia

44. Знайдіть слово, яке відрізняється за вимовою від інших.

A heal C feature

B heart D pancreas

45. Знайдіть еквівалент слова **уражати**.

A to affect C to effect

B to refer D to concern

46. Підберіть термін до визначення.

An acute contagious disease characterized by sore throat, great toxicity and interference with breathing.

A shingles C rickets
B measles D diphtheria

47. Вставте відповідне буквосполучення.

Subcutan...s.

A eou C ou
B oeu D ue

48. Знайдіть правильне перетворення прямої мови в непряму.

“I will be using the car myself on the 24th,” she said.

A She said she would be using the car herself on the 24th.
B She said she will be using the car herself on the 24th.
C She said she would be using the car himself on the 24th.
D She said I should be using the car myself on the 24th.

49. Підберіть термін до визначення.

Cancerous tumor of a gland tissue.

A adenocarcinoma C melanoma
B adenoma D liposarcoma

50. Доповніть речення.

A tissue-invasive and destructive tumor would be considered as an example of a ... tumor.

A non-malignant C malignant
B non-invasive D benign

51. Знайдіть значення складової форми **meta-**

A new C gland
B formation D immature

52. Знайдіть еквівалент слова **crab**.

A tumor C poison
B cancer D carcinogen

53. Знайдіть множину іменника **metastasis**.

A metastasa C metastases
B metastasae D metastasises

54. Знайдіть помилку в одному із підкреслених фрагментів речення.

Anemias are associated with the uncontrolled multiplication and accumulation of leucocytes.

A B C D

55. Знайдіть правильне перетворення прямої мови в непряму.

“Who lives next door?” he said.

A He asked who lives next door C He asked who has lived next door
B He asked who lived next door D He asked who had lived next door

56. Доповніть речення.

I felt myself growing ... and I seemed to be seeing everything as through a fog.

A sweating C dizzy
B vomiting D confused

57. Утворіть іменник від слова **to require**

A -ance C -ment
B -ence D -ness

58. Утворіть прикметник від слова **ulcer**

A -ic C -ive
B -al D -ous

59. Знайдіть антонім до слова **to withdraw**

A to inject
B to reject

C to insert
D to ingest

60. Підберіть термін до визначення.

An absence of the normal lining of a body surface limited to a particular area.

A hernia
B ulcer

C bruise
D edema

61. Знайдіть еквівалент слова **to detect**.

A виявляти
B збагачувати

C схилитися
D викидати

63. Доповніть речення.

The testes produce ..., which regulates the growth and functioning of the male reproductive system.

A estrogen
B progesterone

C testosterone
D prolactin

63. Утворіть медичний термін.

...itis.

A myo...
B men...

C sal...
D mast...

64. Підберіть термін до визначення.

The thick stem of certain plants. It grows along or under the ground and has roots and shoots growing from it.

A rhizomes
B leaves

C inflorescences
D seeds

65. Доповніть речення.

A small object produced by a flowering plant from which another plant may grow is called....

A species
B stem

C seed
D spice

66. Знайдіть еквівалент слова **запилення (квітки)**.

A vegetation
B pollination

C cultivation
D pollution

67. Виберіть правильну відповідь.

Weariness from bodily or mental exertion.

A sweating
B fatigue

C shortness of breath
D weight loss

68. Доповніть речення.

He ... the medicine quickly and then drank some orange juice.

A licked
B swallowed

C sucked
D bit

69. Знайдіть еквівалент слова **malaise**.

A блювота
B нудота

C нездужання
D видужання

70. Підберіть термін до визначення.

They soothe patients and help them sleep.

A anticoagulants
B laxatives

C stimulants
D sedatives

71. Вставте відповідний прийменник.

Ask your brother to help you put two drops ...each ear in the morning.

A under
B into

C to
D down

72. Підберіть синонім до слова **painkillers**.

A analgesic drugs

C anti-emetic drugs

B tonics D diuretics

73. Знайдіть еквівалент слова **наднирковий**.

A pituitary C pancreatic

B thyroid D adrenal

74. Підберіть синонім до слова **inadequate**.

A sufficient C adequate

B scant D ample

75. Знайдіть слово, що не пов'язане за змістом з іншими.

A reproduction C ovaries

B testes D inoculation

76. Підберіть термін до визначення.

A period of the production of milk.

A ovulation C menstruation

B lactation D irradiation

77. Знайдіть антонім до слова **scarce**.

A delicious C copious

B meager D scanty

78. Підберіть термін до визначення.

X-rays of the breast, carried out by special techniques to note the presence or absence of a tumor.

A mammography C mammalgia

B mammoplasty D mammary

79. Доповніть речення.

The female organ in which the embryo develops is

A fallopian tube C ovary

B uterus D cell

80. Знайдіть слово, яке не входить в синонімічний ряд.

A evaluation C damage

B injury D lesion

RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

1. https://www.examenglish.com/leveltest/listening_level_test.htm
2. <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening>
3. <https://www.cambridgeenglish.org/learning-english/activities-for-learners/?skill=listening>
4. <https://englishlistnings.com/ielts-listening-tests>
5. <https://www.fluentu.com/blog/english/english-listening-test/>

ЗАНЯТТЯ №3. Секція 2 (тестування): Структура і правила письма.

Типи питань для постановки завдань. Види роботи, які входять у завдання.
Граматичний та лексичний аспекти змісту завдань.

Практичне заняття з англійської мови

Тема: Граматичний та лексичний аспекти змісту завдань.

Дата проведення: *

Тривалість заняття: *

Час проведення: *

Місце проведення: *

Тип заняття: комбінований (використання активної лексики, представлення та закріплення вивченої теорії на практиці).

Цілі і завдання:

Навчальна мета:

- засвоїти граматичні категорії, що стосуються теми;
- розвинути нарративні навички з релевантної теми;
- описувати граматичні категорії;
- активізувати повторення граматики .

Виховна мета:

- розширити світогляд студентів
- сформувати гуманітарну культуру навчального середовища
- закладати ідеї національно-патріотичного виховання
- розвивати гуманістичні якості студентів

Розвивальна мета:

- розвиток у студентів навичок усного та письмового дискурсу
- заохочення студентів до активної дискусії, використовуючи діалогічне і монологічне мовлення
- формування творчого мислення на повсякденну та культурологічну тематику

Методи оцінювання: тести

Міжпредметні зв'язки:

Англійська мова як навчальна дисципліна:

- а) ґрунтується на вивченні клінічних дисциплін та інтегрується з ними
- б) формує якості майбутнього медика, закладає основи культури й толерантності з перспективою подальшого використання у професійній діяльності.

Забезпечення дисципліни:

Інформація, яку студенти отримують під час курсу практичних занять буде корисною для формування теоретичних вмінь і практичних навичок, які використовуватимуться у подальшій професійній діяльності

Навчально-методичне забезпечення заняття

Матеріали методичного забезпечення: підручник, роздатковий матеріал (копії).

Наочність: дошка, постери

Технічні засоби навчання: комп'ютер

Методи проведення навчальної діяльності студентів: дискусія, метод вправ, робота з підручником, робота в групах.

Хід заняття

Підготовчий

- 1) Організаційний момент.
- 2) Перевірка домашнього завдання.

Основний

- 1) Вступ до теми.

- 2) Пояснення нового матеріалу та ознайомлення з лексичним мінімумом за темою.
- 3) Виконання вправ на закріплення матеріалу:

Заключний

- Контроль практичних навичок;
- Підведення підсумків практичного заняття;
- Завдання на наступне заняття.

Хід заняття

Formal training in paper-and-pencil test construction may occur at the preservice level (52% of the time) or as inservice preparation (21%). A significant number of professional educators (48%) report no formal training in developing, administering, scoring, and interpreting tests (Education Week, "National Survey of Public School Teachers, 2000").

Students report a higher level of test anxiety over teacher-made tests (64%) than over standardized tests (30%). The top three reasons why: poor test construction, irrelevant or obscure material coverage, and unclear directions. (NCATE, "Summary Data on Teacher Effectiveness, Teacher Quality, and Teacher Qualifications", 2001.)

Two general categories of test items:

1. Objective items which require students to select the correct response from several alternatives or to supply a word or short phrase to answer a question or complete a statement
2. Subjective or essay items which permit the student to organize and present an original answer.

Objective items include: ! multiple choice ! true-false ! matching ! completion Subjective items include: ! short-answer essay ! extended-response essay ! problem solving ! performance test items **Matching questions** provide a most efficient way to test knowledge in courses in which events, dates, names, and places are important. Matching questions are also appropriate for the sciences in which numerous experiments, experimenters, results, and special terms and definitions have to be remembered.

There are many situations which call for either-or decisions, such as deciding whether a specific solution is right or wrong, whether to continue or to stop, whether to use a singular or plural construction, and so on. For such situations, the **true-false item** is an ideal measuring device.

Multiple choice exams provide easier conditions for cheating than essay tests since single letters or numbers are easier to see than extensive text. Cheating can be minimized by using alternative test forms and controlling seating.

Strategies for developing short answer questions are similar to those concerning completion but have an added dimension requiring strategies appropriate for essay questions. As an example, scoring completion questions can be more objective than scoring short answer questions which require a subjective interpretation on the teachers part. The information contained in this section primarily focuses on completion or **fill-in-the-blank** questions. On the whole, completion test items have little advantage over other item types unless the need for specific recall is essential.

Essay tests present a realistic task to the student. In real life, a person is required to organize and communicate thoughts rather than respond to multiple choice questions.

The Benefits of Essay Tests The main advantages of essay and short answer items are that they permit students to demonstrate achievement of such higher level objectives as analyzing and critical thinking. Written items offer students the opportunity to use their own judgment, writing styles, and vocabularies. They are less time consuming to prepare than any other item type. Research indicates that students study more efficiently for essay type examinations than for selection (multiple choice) tests. Students preparing for essay tests focus on broad issues, general concepts, and interrelationships rather than on specific details. This studying results in somewhat better student performance regardless of the type of exam they are given. Essay tests also give the instructor an opportunity to comment on students' progress, the quality of their thinking, the depth of their understanding, and the difficulties they may be having.

Ex. 1. Complete the article by choosing the correct word from the four options, below the text.

Pyramiden

Pyramiden is an abandoned Russian settlement and coal mining community on the archipelago of Svalbard, Norway. It was founded by Sweden in 1910 and sold to the Soviet Union in 1927. Pyramiden lies at the foot of the Billefjorden on the island of Spitsbergen and is named for the pyramid-shaped mountain (1)_____ to the town.

The settlement once had a population of over 1,000 inhabitants, but was abandoned in 1998 by its owner, the state-owned Russian company Arktikugol Trust, turning it into a ghost town. Within the buildings, things remain largely as they were when the settlement was abandoned in a hurry.

There are no (2)_____ on visiting Pyramiden, but visitors may not enter any buildings without permission, even if the doors are open, due to the health and safety (3)_____ involved. While most buildings are now locked, breaking into the buildings, vandalism and theft have become a serious (4)_____ to Pyramiden.

The nearest settlements are Svalbard's capital, Longyearbyen, some 50 km to the south; Barentsburg, approximately 100 km south-west, and the small research community of Ny-Ålesund, 100 km to the west. Pyramiden is (5)_____ by boat or snowmobile, and guided tours are available in Russian, Norwegian, and English.

A recent episode of the History Channel programme "Life After People" (6)_____ Pyramiden, which predicted that due to the low rate of decay in a frigid climate, the abandoned town's major buildings would be (7)_____ 500 years from now. The world's northernmost grand piano is (8)_____ at Pyramiden, in the auditorium of the cultural centre.

Pyramiden is currently being re-developed by Russia to accommodate tourists. 5-6 people are currently stationed there to upgrade the (9)_____, including the Pyramiden hotel. At the moment there is a small hotel made of old shipping containers that can (10)_____ a small number of visitors.

<p>1. (1)_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> overlooking <input type="radio"/> adjunctive <input type="radio"/> dominating <input type="radio"/> adjacent 	<p>2. (2)_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> restrictions <input type="radio"/> reflections <input type="radio"/> bannings <input type="radio"/> dangers
<p>3. (3)_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> instructions <input type="radio"/> dangers <input type="radio"/> hazards <input type="radio"/> precautions 	<p>4. (4)_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> threatening <input type="radio"/> problem <input type="radio"/> hazard <input type="radio"/> threat
<p>5. (5)_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> accessible <input type="radio"/> travelled <input type="radio"/> arrived <input type="radio"/> reaching 	<p>6. (6)_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> played <input type="radio"/> featured <input type="radio"/> dominated <input type="radio"/> travelled
<p>7. (7)_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> destroyed 	<p>8. (8)_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> local

<input type="radio"/> remaining <input type="radio"/> permanent <input type="radio"/> visible	<input type="radio"/> location <input type="radio"/> located <input type="radio"/> localized
9. (9) _____ <input type="radio"/> possibilities <input type="radio"/> facilities <input type="radio"/> probabilities <input type="radio"/> facilitations	10. (10) _____ <input type="radio"/> cater <input type="radio"/> include <input type="radio"/> involve <input type="radio"/> accommodate

Ex. 2. For each gap, fill in the text with one of the following words: *anxieties, arguable, authored, battery, cited, commissioned, contactable, coverage, induced, majority, outright, par, reason, sampled, subsequent, suffer, tend or treating.* Each word will be used one single time.

Nomophobia

Nomophobia is the fear of being out of mobile phone contact. The term, an abbreviation for “no-mobile-phone phobia”, was coined during a study by the UK Post Office who [] YouGov, a UK-based research organisation to look at [] suffered by mobile phone users. The study found that nearly 53% of mobile phone users in Britain [] to be anxious when they “lose their mobile phone, run out of [] or credit, or have no network []”. The study found that about 58% of men and 48% of women [] from the phobia, and an additional 9% feel stressed when their mobile phones are off. The study [] 2,163 people. Fifty-five percent of those surveyed [] keeping in touch with friends or family as the main [] that they got anxious when they could not use their mobile phones. The study compared stress levels [] by the average case of nomophobia to be on [] with those of “wedding day jitters” and trips to the dentist’s. Ten percent of those questioned said they needed to be [] at all times because of work. It is, however, [] that the word ‘phobia’ is misused and that in the [] of cases it is only a normal anxiety. More than one in two nomophobes never switch off their mobile phones. The study and [] coverage of the phobia resulted in two editorial columns [] by those who minimize their mobile phone use or choose not to own one at all, [] the condition with light undertones or [] disbelief and amusement.

Ex.3. For each gap, fill in the text with one of the following words: *along, area, as, attracted, easy, extension, form, found, from, its, joining, known, leading, likely, most, oldest, passes, past, point, site, sometimes, stop, surrounded, which or while.* Each word will be used one single time.

Tywyn

Tywyn is a town and seaside resort in Gwynedd, Wales. The name is [] written in the anglicised form “Towyn”. Tywyn sits on the Cardigan Bay shoreline of Mid Wales and is [] by the green valleys and hills of Bro Dysynni, which the south-western corner of the Snowdonia National Park. It is [] famous as the home of the Talylyn Railway, and also as

the location for an early Marconi radio transmitting/receiving station. It has [] travellers for at least a thousand years, [] the church of St Cadfan and [] adjacent well have long been a [] of pilgrimage. Modern pilgrims are more [] to “take the waters” somewhere [] the 4 miles of sandy beach. Tywyn is not a large town and is [] to get around on foot. Tywyn’s main hub is the High Street, [] runs west to east. The eastward [] of the High Street is College Green, which [] the Market Hall and St Cadfan’s Church and runs into Corbett Square (the [] part of the town). From here the main road leads out of town to the east and north. The westward extension of the High Street is Pier Road, which runs under a railway bridge down to the beach. The mainline station is [] at the western end of the High Street, this is also where the buses []. Running south-east from the mainline train station is Station Road, which leads [] the High School to the Tallylyn Railway Wharf Station, at which [] it becomes Brynhyfryd Road, leading south to the hospital, where it becomes Aberdyfi Road, the main road out of town to the south. [] south-westwards from the junction of the High Street and College Green, Neptune Road crosses Station Road at Wharf Station, and continues to the beach at Neptune Hall. Marine Parade runs along the seafront, [] Neptune Road and Pier Road. The east end of town is known as Pendre, [] the area between Station Road and the sea is [] as Bron-y-Mor. [] the west end of the High Street, Idris Villas leads north-west to the low-lying [] of town known as Sandilands.

Ex.4. For each gap, fill in the text with one of the following prepositions: *about, around, at, for, in, of, to, with* or leave empty if no preposition is required.

in 35 years of the famous statue on Copenhagen’s waterfront, which has shocked the Danish [] and worried tourism []. Frogmen scouring the [] near the statue failed to find the Little Mermaid’s bronze head and two [] on roller skates seen near the landmark early on Tuesday morning have not responded to [] requests to help in the []. “I am afraid that the latest [] on the Little Mermaid can backfire on our tourism,” said Bernhard Joergensen, [] of the Wonderful Copenhagen tourism organization. “It is important for a tourist city to have a [] like the Eiffel Tower in Paris and London’s Big Ben.” Based on the [] by Hans Christian Andersen about the Sea King’s [] who must wait on her [] for 300 years before entering the world of [] and marrying her prince, the Little Mermaid attracts almost one million tourists a year. The [] was found severed at the neck by a saw or grinding machine after an anonymous [] to a local television cameraman before [] on Tuesday. Police are working on a [] that the beheading was the work of the same [] who sawed off a 19th century galleon figurehead at a naval base in Copenhagen just before Christmas. The severed figurehead was found in the ladies’ toilets of a department store on Tuesday, giving rise to police [] a mentally disturbed woman may be behind the two decapitations.

Ex.5. Read the five sentences below. The same base word is missing from each sentence, but

in different forms. Please note that in most cases several words can correctly complete one of the sentences, but there is only one base word that you can use in all five sentences. Enter the correct form of this word to complete each sentence.

Please, note that this is a sample exercise; we're trying to show you how this kind of exercise works. Now read the numbered sentences below and try to guess the missing words. Look at the first sentence:

1) She has a natural _____ in sports, and seems to do well in any sport she tries.

Both talent and interest correctly complete it, but if you look at the second sentence, you'll see that neither fits there, no matter how you try to change the base words:

2) If you are _____ to come to the party, everyone will be really happy to see you.

Talent or interest wouldn't work in the rest of the sentences, either. So you'll need to think of a different word, one that fits (in its correct form) in all five sentences. Look at the sentences now again and try to find the missing word, and complete the sentences with (again, you need to use the base word in its correct form). If you're stuck, click on the button "Give me a letter".

1) She has a natural in sports, and seems to do well in any sport she tries.

2) If you are to come to the party, everyone will be really happy to see you.

3) If you are to do the job alone, just ask Beverly to give you a hand.

4) His to speak French has limited his advancement in the federal public service.

5) There is a Swedish proverb which states that the strongest among the disabled is the one who never forgets his .

Ex. 6. For each gap, fill in the text with 10 of the 20 following words: also, although, as, at, but, for, from, had, has, having, in, is, more, much, of, on, since, to, which, with.

Facebook

Mark Zuckerberg, the 28-year-old founder of the social networking website Facebook, married his girlfriend, Priscilla Chan. On Saturday, Zuckerberg married the 27-year-old Chan in the garden of his residence in Palo Alto, located in the US state of California. A spokesperson Facebook described Chan's wedding ring a "very simple ruby," which Zuckerberg designed.

The couple, who had been in a relationship for more than nine years, first met at Harvard University. Harvard where Facebook was launched by Zuckerberg in 2004. Zuckerberg and Chan subsequently relocated California, where Facebook is currently based. Late last week, Facebook was valued over US\$100 billion in its initial public offering on the NASDAQ stock exchange.

On Monday, the day Zuckerberg turned 28, Chan graduated UCSF Medical Center. The guests, a list of under 100 people, initially thought that they would be attending a weekend celebration party for Chan's graduation attended the wedding instead.

Zuckerberg has modified his relationship status on his Facebook page to 'married', a status change has received tens of thousands of likes. The posting includes a photo of the newlyweds. Chan is wearing a white wedding dress decorated lace, and Zuckerberg is dressed in a suit with a relaxed, loosely tied knot.

Rx. 7. Read this text carefully. In most lines there is one word that should not be there. It is either grammatically incorrect or does not fit in with the sense of the text. Write the extra word in the box after each line. Some lines are correct. If you think there are no incorrect words in a line, write "OK" in the box. Be careful: if a line contains a word that could be

removed but it is not incorrect (that is, the sentence is fine if you keep the word), then it is not wrong – you must write OK in the box.

High percentage of US patients on placebos without knowing it

A new study amongst doctors in the United States on the use of placebos—pills with no medical effect—which shows that almost half of the questioned practitioners who prescribe placebos, most of them within the last year. The majority of 466 faculty physicians work at Chicago-area medical schools were interviewed by a research group of the University of Chicago stated that placebos are useful to calm and a patient down or to respond to demands for medication that the doctor disagrees with, i.e. “to get the patient to stop complaining”. 96 percent of the physicians who surveyed believe that placebos can have therapeutic effects. Close to 40 percent stated that placebos could have benefit patients physiologically as well as mentally. Twelve percent of surveyed physicians think that placebos should be banned from clinical practice. Among the doctors who prescribed them, the one in five said they outright lied to patients by those claiming a placebo was not medication. But more often the physicians came up with ways to explain like “this may help you but I’m not sure how it works.”

Ex.8. Add the correct negative prefixes to complete these definitions.

1. Something that is adequate is not good enough. 2. A person who can't read and write is literate. 3. If something is edible, it means it cannot be eaten. 4. Something that is reversible cannot be changed back. 5. If somebody is reliable, you cannot trust or depend on them. 6. If something is legitimate, it means it is not allowed or accepted. 7. A person who is honest cheats others. 8. If you get something solicited, you didn't ask for it and you don't want it. 9. Something that is measurable is too big to be measured. 10. If something is perfect, it is not completely correct. 11. If your love is requited, it means that the person you're in love with doesn't love you. 12. If you are loyal, you betray your friends or your country.

Ex.9. A mixed-up article. Put the sentences of this article in the correct order.

Million-dollar trial aborted on account of sudoku

- 1) The jury was discharged, but no penalty will be given to the sudoku players. The New South Wales sheriff's office will update its guidelines to instruct jurors not to play games during proceedings, and the co-accused will be facing a new trial at a later date.
- 2) She claimed it helped them concentrate on the proceedings.
- 3) The trial, in which Andrew Daniel Lonsdale and Kane Holland were accused of conspiracy to manufacture a commercial quantity of amphetamines, had been running for over three months, involved 105 witnesses and cost over A\$1 million, and was scheduled to end soon with both parties prepared to deliver final statements this week.
- 4) Judge Peter Zahra of the Sydney District Court had earlier lauded the jury's apparent attentiveness and diligence, but following the revelation, he told the forewoman that she and her fellow sudoku players had let down everyone involved in the trial.

- 5) The co-accused, Holland, made the same observation, and their defence counsel lodged an appeal to the judge. Yesterday, the forewoman gave unsworn evidence to the judge confirming that she and several other jurors had been filling out the puzzles since the second week of the trial, comparing solutions during meal breaks.
- 6) "It helps me keep my mind busy, and pay more attention," she said in her defence.
- 7) A drug trial in Sydney, Australia was aborted yesterday after several jurors were found to be playing sudoku puzzles during proceedings.
- 8) While giving evidence last week, Lonsdale noticed the jury forewoman apparently writing notes vertically rather than horizontally, in the manner of someone solving a sudoku.

OPTION 3

1. Підберіть термін до визначення.

An emaciated state caused by a serious, prolonged illness.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A calcemia | C catalepsy |
| B cachexia | D catarrh |

2. Знайдіть еквівалент словосполучення **складатися з**.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| A to be made from | C to be made up of |
| B to be made up from | D to be made up |

3. Продовжіть речення.

The gland in the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone is the

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A sebaceous | C pituitary |
| B parathyroid | D adrenal |

4. Знайдіть антонім до слова **to inhibit**.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| A to stimulate | C to result |
| B to control | D to dilate |

5. Знайдіть слово, що не пов'язане за змістом з іншими.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A growth hormone | C oxytocin |
| B prolactin | D testosterone |

6. Утворіть медичний термін.

...ophthalmos.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| A para... | C calc... |
| B thyroid... | D ex... |

7. Підберіть термін до визначення.

A condition resulting from an overdose of insulin causing hypoglycemia.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| A hyperglycemia | C insulin shock |
| B insulin resistance | D hypoinsulinism |

8. Доповніть речення.

An exercise plan is an effective way to control glucose

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A replacement | C retention |
| B lack | D production |

9. Знайдіть антонім до слова **to retain**.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A to contain | C to release |
| B to maintain | D to obtain |

10. Виберіть правильну відповідь.

A hormone produced in the cells of the pancreas. When secreted into the bloodstream, it permits the metabolism and utilization of sugar.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| A prolactin | C insulin |
| B antidiuretic | D oxytocin |

11. Знайдіть слово, що не пов'язане за змістом з іншими.

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| A proper | C excess |
| B extra | D additional |

12. Знайдіть продовження речення.

She turns out

A gone to the post-office at once

B go to the post-office

C to be going to the post-office regularly

D to have gone to the post-office an hour ago

13. Знайдіть синонім до слова **cut**.

A removal

B incision

C obstruction

D irritation

14. Підберіть заперечний префікс до слова **to form**.

A in-

B non-

C de-

D un-

15. Виберіть правильну відповідь.

A method of removing the toxic materials from the blood in case the kidneys fail to perform their function.

A lithotripsy

B lithotomy

C hemodialysis

D transplantation

16. Вставте прийменник.

Most urinary stones are formed ...calcium salts.

A of

B from

C with

D in

17. Утворіть іменник від слова **to expose**

A -ure

B -sure

C -al

D -ment

18. Знайдіть продовження речення.

If you had arrived on time yesterday, you

A have met them at the airport

B had been met at the airport

C may have met them at the airport

D would have been met at the airport

19. Доповніть речення.

The doctor examined him carefully and ...influenza.

A concluded

B decided

C diagnosed

D realized

20. Виберіть правильну відповідь.

Condition of the body with temperature higher than usual.

A nausea

B vomiting

C fever

D fatigue

21. Знайдіть еквівалент слова **марення**.

A delirium

B complaint

C dizziness

D sputum

22. Доповніть речення.

I'm not really ill, but I have a ... headache.

A delicate

B pale

C slight

D weak

23. Знайдіть слово, в якому буква **e** відрізняється за вимовою.

A fever

B recent

C complete

D elderly

24. Підберіть термін до визначення.

To change and develop a new form.

A to persist

B to last

C to mutate

D to remain

25. Підберіть термін до визначення.

Inflammation of the urinary bladder, usually as a result of infection.

A cystitis

B cystectomy

C cystosis

D cystic

26. Знайдіть значення складової форми **vesico**.

A cortex

C calyx

B pelvis D bladder

27. *Продовжіть речення.*

The cluster of capillaries within Bowman's capsule is the

A medulla C glomerulus

B nephron D pyramid

28. *Знайдіть множину іменника pelvis*

A pelvises C pelves

B pelvis D pelveses

29. *Знайдіть прикметник від іменника uremia.*

A uremitic C uremic

B uretic D uremiac

30. *Відкрийте дужки.*

You will never finish your work if you (to waste) your time like this.

A waste C wasted

B will waste D would waste

31. *Знайдіть слово, що не пов'язане за змістом з іншими.*

A worms C helminthes

B parasites D chicken

32. *Доповніть речення.*

Malaria is ...by the female mosquito.

A broadcast C transmitted

B sent D transported

33. *Вставте фразове дієслово.*

The fact is, doctor, I just cannot get ...this dreadful cough.

A down to C rid of

B out of D round to

34. *Виберіть правильну відповідь.*

The outbreak of whooping cough among children under 5 has now reached ...proportions.

A contagious C epidemic

B endemic D pathological

35. *Знайдіть множину іменника fungus*

A fungus C fungi

B fungusae D fungis

36. *Знайдіть продовження речення.*

I did not expect him

A makes so many mistakes in his paper C to make so many mistakes in his dictation

B made so many mistakes in his dictation D make so many mistakes in his paper

37. *Знайдіть слово, що не пов'язане за змістом з іншими.*

A to encourage C to discourage

B to support D to aid

38. *Доповніть речення.*

Our children seem to spend all day playing doctors and

A victims C children

B patients D people

39. *Виберіть правильну відповідь.*

Termination of pregnancy.

A abortion C inoculation

B conception D prevention

40. *Утворіть прикметник від слова to prevent.*

A -ful C -ion

B -ive D -ence

41. Вставте прийменник.

Any intellectual or sensory defect can lead ...a delay in normal development.

- A for C in
B into D to

42. Знайдіть еквівалент слова **confinement**.

- A показання C вагітність
B запліднення D пологи

43. Знайдіть синонім до слова **spot**.

- A vomiting C deafness
B blotch D scale

44. Знайдіть слово, яке відрізняється за вимовою від інших.

- A frequent C lethal
B anemia D congenital

45. Знайдіть еквівалент слова **глухота**.

- A blindness C dumbness
B deafness D muteness

46. Підберіть термін до визначення.

A disease of infancy caused by lack of vitamin D, evidenced in marked cases by bone deformities.

- A shingles C rickets
B mumps D pertussis

47. Вставте відповідне буквосполучення.

Dia...ea.

- A rh C hrr
B rr D rrh

48. Знайдіть правильне перетворення прямої мови в непряму.

"I have found a flat," he said.

- A He said that he had found a flat. C He said that he has found a flat.
B He said that he found a flat. D He said that he had been found a flat.

49. Підберіть термін до визначення.

Benign tumor of a gland tissue.

- A adenocarcinoma C melanoma
B adenoma D liposarcoma

50. Доповніть речення.

The medical specialty concerned with tumors is called

- A oncogenesis C oncology
B ecology D oncologist

51. Знайдіть значення складової форми **blast-**

- A immature C cold
B new D cancerous

52. Знайдіть еквівалент словосполучення **mixed tissue tumor**.

- A melanoma C teratoma
B leukemia D lymphoma

53. Знайдіть множину іменника **meninx**.

- A meninx C meninges
B meningae D meninxes

54. Знайдіть помилку в одному із підкреслених фрагментів речення.

Leukemias are solid tumors and originate in epithelial cells that cover the external and

internal body surfaces.

A

B

C

D

55. Знайдіть правильне перетворення прямої мови в непряму.

“Do you want to go by air or sea?” the travel agent asked.

- A The travel agent asked whether I wanted to go by air or by sea
- B The travel agent asked whether I want to go by air or by sea
- C The travel agent asked whether did I want to go by air or by sea
- D The travel agent asked whether I had wanted to go by air or by sea

56. Доповніть речення.

Among the various solutions, epinephrine and pure alcohol are proved to be effective in the arrest of peptic ... hemorrhage.

- A sweat
- B indigestion
- C ulcer
- D weakness

57. Утворіть іменник від слова **to confuse**

- A -ion
- B -sion
- C -al
- D -ness

58. Утворіть прикметник від слова **cancer**

- A -ic
- B -inal
- C -al
- D -ous

59. Знайдіть антонім до слова **to resemble**

- A to differ
- B to take after
- C to approach
- D to duplicate

60. Підберіть термін до визначення.

A burning sensation in the stomach from indigestion.

- A nausea
- B dizziness
- C heartburn
- D constipation

61. Знайдіть еквівалент слова **звичка**.

- A harbor
- B haste
- C habit
- D handle

64. Доповніть речення.

The ... is the primary organ in pregnancy.

- A scrotum
- B uterus
- C orifice
- D infant

63. Утворіть медичний термін.

Оо...

- A ...gitis
- B ...pauze
- C ...cyte
- D ...logia

64. Підберіть термін до визначення.

The tough outer covering of tree trunks and branches.

- A tint
- B leaves
- C skin
- D bark

66. Доповніть речення.

Many herbs are well known for their healing

- A contents
- B medicines
- C parts
- D properties

66. Знайдіть еквівалент слова **суцвіття**.

- A inflorescence
- B rhizomes
- C seeds
- D pollination

67. Виберіть правильну відповідь.

The soft yellowish substance formed in and coming out from a poisoned place in the body.

- A rash
- B pus
- C diarrhea
- D nausea

68. Доповніть речення.

The medicine should be ... with little water.

- A diluted C thinned
B reduced D weakened

69. *Знайдіть еквівалент слова перевага, користь.*

- A conversion C nipple
B benefit D controversy

70. *Підберіть термін до визначення.*

They help to remove excess fluid from the body.

- A diuretics C narcotics
B emetics D sedatives

71. *Вставте відповідний прийменник.*

Disorders include sexual hormone deficiency, which can result ... reproductive problems.

- A in C of
B into D to

72. *Підберіть синонім до слова pattern.*

- A sample C amount
B simple D factor

73. *Знайдіть еквівалент слова набряклий.*

- A brittle C weak
B puffy D pussy

74. *Підберіть синонім до слова burst.*

- A rupture C replacement
B research D relaxation

75. *Знайдіть слово, що не пов'язане за змістом з іншими.*

- A odour C taste
B garlic D colour

76. *Підберіть термін до визначення.*

Lack of sperm in the semen.

- A azoospermia C spermaturia
B azotemia D spermatorrhea

77. *Знайдіть антонім до слова abundance.*

- A lack C provision
B profusion D enlargement

78. *Підберіть термін до визначення.*

A feeling of being ill or unwell.

- A massage C malaise
B marrow D mucilage

79. *Доповніть речення.*

Some TB bacteria lie ... in the lungs and the disease may be reactivated years later.

- A susceptible C rapid
B common D dormant

80. *Знайдіть слово, яке не входить в синонімічний ряд.*

- A to penetrate C to permeate
B to enter D to preserve

OPTION 4

1. *Підберіть термін до визначення.*

Inflammation of the urinary bladder, usually as a result of infection.

- A cystitis C cystosis
B cystectomy D cystic

2. *Знайдіть значення складової форми vesico.*

- A cortex C calyx
B pelvis D bladder

3. *Продовжіть речення.*

The cluster of capillaries within Bowman's capsule is the

- A medulla
B nephron
C glomerulus
D pyramid

4. *Знайдіть антонім до слова to empty.*

- A to discharge
B to flow
C to fill
D to eliminate

5. *Знайдіть слово, що не входить в синонімічний ряд.*

- A to retain
B to hold
C to preserve
D to release

6. *Знайдіть продовження речення.*

He would have met Ann

- A if she had been there
B if you call him
C if you would have called him
D if she informed him

7. *Підберіть термін до визначення.*

Extreme hunger.

- A polydipsia
B glycosuria
C polyphagia
D polyuria

8. *Доповніть речення.*

...fat in the abdominal area especially seems to trigger insulin resistance.

- A poor
B excess
C liquid
D unexplained

9. *Знайдіть антонім до слова to impede.*

- A to hinder
B to restrain
C to aid
D to obstruct

10. *Виберіть правильну відповідь.*

A hormone produced in the cells of the pancreas. When secreted into the bloodstream, it permits the metabolism and utilization of sugar.

- A estrogen
B insulin
C oxytocin
D adrenaline

11. *Знайдіть слово, що не пов'язане за змістом з іншими.*

- A to induce
B to urge
C to cause
D to interfere

12. *Знайдіть продовження речення.*

My father happened

- A my hair to curl
B the police hadn't stopped his car
C to stop to smoke long ago for his illness
D to stop smoking long ago because of his disease

13. *Знайдіть синонім до слова blockage.*

- A calculus
B reduction
C promotion
D obstruction

14. *Підберіть заперечний префікс до слова balance.*

- A in-
B non-
C im-
D de-

15. *Виберіть правильну відповідь.*

Excessive development or growth of the kidneys.

- A hyperplasia
B calculus
C ectopia
D necrosis

16. *Вставте прийменник.*

Stones can usually be seen ...simple x-rays of the abdomen.

- A on
B from
C by
D of

17. Утворіть іменник від слова **to fail**

- A -are
B -ment
C -ure
D -ness

18. Знайдіть продовження речення.

If the is fine tomorrow I

- A shall be taken on a drive to the country
B were taken on a drive to the country
C am being taken on a drive to the country
D have taken on a drive to the country

19. Доповніть речення.

Mary is in bed with a ...attack of flu.

- A hard
B heavy
C large
D severe

20. Виберіть правильну відповідь.

A redness and swelling attended with heat, pain.

- A nausea
B vomiting
C fever
D inflammation

21. Знайдіть еквівалент слова **біль в горлі.**

- A sore throat
B sensitive throat
C cold throat
D irritable throat

22. Доповніть речення.

The doctors prescribed tablets to help ...the pain.

- A calm
B lighten
C relieve
D rid

23. Знайдіть слово, в якому буква **i** відрізняється за вимовою.

- A slight
B site
C mild
D diminish

24. Підберіть термін до визначення.

A problem or illness that happens while someone is already ill and makes treatment more difficult.

- A consequence
B conclusion
C condition
D complication

25. Підберіть термін до визначення.

Elimination of small amounts of urine.

- A dysuria
B enuresis
C oliguria
D pyuria

26. Знайдіть значення складової форми **pyo.**

- A protein
B pus
C night
D kidney

27. Продовжіть речення.

The main nitrogen waste product in urine is

- A urea
B protein
C nutrient
D water

28. Знайдіть множину іменника **glomerulus**

- A glomerulae
B glomerula
C glomeruluses
D glomeruli

29. Знайдіть прикметник від іменника **nephrosis.**

- A nephrosic
B nephral
C nephritic
D nephrotic

30. Відкрийте дужки.

He never (to phone) you if I hadn't reminded him to do that.

- A would have phoned
B would phoned
C phoned
D had phoned

46. Підберіть термін до визначення.

Irritation of a membrane, particularly of the respiratory tract, accompanied by an excessive secretion of mucus.

- A catarrh
B diarrhoea
C vomiting
D fever

47. Вставте відповідне буквосполучення.

Contag...s.

- A oui
B iou
C ou
D uo

48. Знайдіть правильне перетворення прямої мови в непряму.

He said, "I have been waiting for ages."

- A He said that he has been waiting for ages.
B He said that he had been waiting for ages.
C He said that he have been waiting for ages.
D He said that he was waiting for years.

49. Підберіть термін до визначення.

Tumor of fat derived from flesh (connective tissue).

- A adenocarcinoma
B adenoma
C melanoma
D liposarcoma

50. Доповніть речення.

The development or formation of tumors is referred to as

- A oncogenesis
B differentiation
C classification
D accumulation

51. Знайдіть значення складової форми **-plasm**

- A immature
B change
C formation
D gland

52. Знайдіть еквівалент словосполучення **embryonic tumor**.

- A melanoma
B carcinoma
C retinoblastoma
D lymphoma

53. Знайдіть множину іменника **meninx**.

- A meninx
B meningae
C meninges
D meninxes

54. Знайдіть помилку в одному із підкреслених фрагментів речення.

The word root or combining form is added to the word root "blast" which refers to a mature

cell, and the suffix -oma means tumor.

A

B

C

D

55. Знайдіть правильне перетворення прямої мови в непряму.

"Do you want to ensure your luggage?" he asked.

- A He asked if I wanted to insure my luggage or not.
B He asked if I want to insure my luggage or not.
C He asked if I did want to insure my luggage or not.
D He asked if I do want to insure my luggage or not.

56. Доповніть речення.

The heat from the lights was making her ...and her make-up started to run.

- A sweat
B vomit
C dizzy
D cough

57. Утворіть іменник від слова **to occur**

- A -ance
B -ence
C -ment
D -ness

58. Утворіть прикметник від слова **intestine**

- A -al
C -ive

ЗАНЯТТЯ № 4. Секція 3 (тестування): Читання текстів та їх розуміння.

Методика засвоєння лексичного мінімуму. Активний та пасивний запас лексики. Синонімія та антонімія як засоби активізації лексичного запасу. Селективний метод роботи з текстом. Навички виокремлення ключових ідей тексту.

Практичне заняття з англійської мови

Тема: Селективний метод роботи з текстом.

Дата проведення: *

Тривалість заняття: *

Час проведення: *

Місце проведення: *

Тип заняття: комбінований (використання активної лексики, представлення та закріплення вивченої теорії на практиці).

Цілі і завдання:

Навчальна мета:

- засвоїти граматичні категорії, що стосуються теми;
- розвинути нарративні навички з релевантної теми;
- описувати граматичні категорії;
- активізувати повторення граматики .

Виховна мета:

- розширити світогляд студентів
- сформувати гуманітарну культуру навчального середовища
- закладати ідеї національно-патріотичного виховання
- розвивати гуманістичні якості студентів

Розвивальна мета:

- розвиток у студентів навичок усного та письмового дискурсу
- заохочення студентів до активної дискусії, використовуючи діалогічне і монологічне мовлення
- формування творчого мислення на повсякденну та культурологічну тематику

Методи оцінювання: тести

Міжпредметні зв'язки:

Англійська мова як навчальна дисципліна:

- а) ґрунтується на вивченні клінічних дисциплін та інтегрується з ними
- б) формує якості майбутнього медика, закладає основи культури й толерантності з перспективою подальшого використання у професійній діяльності.

Забезпечення дисципліни:

Інформація, яку студенти отримають під час курсу практичних занять буде корисною для формування теоретичних вмінь і практичних навичок, які використовуватимуться у подальшій професійній діяльності

Навчально-методичне забезпечення заняття

Матеріали методичного забезпечення: підручник, роздатковий матеріал (копії).

Наочність: дошка, постери

Технічні засоби навчання: комп'ютер

Методи проведення навчальної діяльності студентів: дискусія, метод вправ, робота з підручником, робота в групах.

Хід заняття

Підготовчий

- 1) Організаційний момент.
- 2) Перевірка домашнього завдання.

Основний

- 1) Вступ до теми.
- 2) Пояснення нового матеріалу та ознайомлення з лексичним мінімумом за темою.
- 3) Виконання вправ на закріплення матеріалу:

Заключний

- Контроль практичних навичок;
- Підведення підсумків практичного заняття;
- Завдання на наступне заняття.

Хід заняття

The skills that make up the domain of reading are characterized by *Standards for the English/Language Arts*, recently published by the National Council of Teachers of English (1996) as a joint project with the International Reading Association. Although the *Standards* and the processes of language and thinking that underlie them are inherently integrated in use and in teaching, reading tests tend to emphasize one of four dimensions in this domain: word recognition, passage comprehension, vocabulary, and reading inquiry.

Dimensions Emphasized in Reading Tests

Word Recognition. Initial reading acquisition is fundamentally a process of learning to recognize words. The cognitive, language, and neurological processes undergirding this process are not simple.

Passage Comprehension. Understanding the main idea of a passage is integral to reading. Comprehension of a paragraph may be measured by free recall, multiple-choice items, and short-answer questions. Passage comprehension depends on the ability to summarize, to use background knowledge to understand new information, to self-monitor the comprehension process, to know word meanings, and to build causal connections during reading. A wide array of complex cognitive processes is known to underlie passage comprehension (Kintsch, 1998; Lorch and Van den Broek, 1997; Pressley and Afflerbach, 1996). Many types of genres are used, including stories, poetry, exposition, and documents such as directions, to test possible comprehension.

Vocabulary. A traditional aspect of reading is word knowledge. Many assessments use multiple-choice formats to test students' knowledge of word meaning. Students may be asked to identify synonyms, antonyms, or definitions. Knowledge of individual word meanings is highly associated with passage comprehension, but word knowledge is not the same as understanding the main idea of a paragraph, and the moderate correlations between tests of vocabulary and comprehension reflect this relationship.

Reading Inquiry. Reading inquiry has been identified as a dimension of reading separable from passage comprehension. It involves cognitive strategies for judging relevance, locating important information, identifying information in different locations, and building a knowledge network from separate passages of text.

"An **active vocabulary** covers all those words people need to use and have no reservations about using to communicate with others on an everyday basis. The range of people's active vocabulary is a unique reflection of their sociocultural position and the range of discursive practices engaged in. In other words, it depends on the range of relations people contract as a part of everyday existence, over a lifetime. Except for people who frequently make contact with the specialist meaning systems of professions or of other special knowledge categories, most people's active words are high frequency words in the language and need little stimulus to activate them in the mental lexicon. They are ready for use in incoming and outgoing messages, with no noticeable effort.

The **active vocabulary** obviously consists of words that we know 'better' than those that constitute our passive vocabulary. The same distinction holds for native speakers, who also actively use only a subset of the words they are familiar with. Another instance of graded knowledge of words is the fact that, even as native speakers, we often only know that we have heard or read a certain word before, but do not know what it means.

Passive vocabulary refers to words that learners understand but are not yet able to use. Active vocabulary, on the other hand, is the words that learners understand and use in speaking or writing.

When learning a language, should we focus more on developing an ability to speak or on building up our understanding of the language? This is a common question language learners ask, especially at the beginning of their language learning journey. Here are my views.

In the initial stage of your listening and reading program, it's important to listen to the same limited material over and over because you can't even, at first, tell where one word ends and the next word begins. You have to allow your brain to get used to the language. However, in my case, after a month or two, I listen less often to the same material. I tend to do more extensive reading and listening, moving on to new material sooner, because I want to cover lots of vocabulary.

In the LingQ reader, which is where I do most of new language reading, it's possible to deal with texts that have 30–40% unknown words. This enables me to engage with difficult material, listening and reading, with the goal of building up my passive vocabulary. That's why at LingQ the easiest and most useful thing to measure is the learner's passive vocabulary.

How many words can you more or less recognize when you see them or hear them in a given context? Even if you are helped by the context, it still counts because all of these words you're going to see again and again. If they matter to you, if they're important, they'll come up again and again. If you are listening and reading in an extensive way, they'll keep coming up. You'll see them in different contexts and you'll gradually get a better sense of what they mean.

Your **passive vocabulary** includes the words you can recognize and understand, but can't come up with on your own when writing and speaking. For its part, **active vocabulary** includes all words that you can think of and use right away when you're in the process of communicating.

When learning a language, both your active and passive vocabularies change all the time. You use words, forget words, try out new words and review previously learned words. So, words may move freely between your active and passive vocabularies as time goes on, but your passive vocabulary will always be much larger.

Even in the case of your mother tongue, your passive vocabulary is going to be much larger than your active one. Just think of all the crazy English words you understand perfectly well when reading Shakespeare or watching "Game of Thrones" that would never occur to you to use when speaking.

However, no matter how many words you've learned to understand, the moment comes when you need to use them. And that's where your active vocabulary reigns.

Language learners hoping to speak eloquently, in a convincing and expressive manner, would do better to focus on **converting their rich but passive lexicon into active vocabulary**. After all, you already have a huge stash of somewhat familiar vocabulary words that you can easily move over into your active vocabulary—and this takes much less effort than learning brand new words from scratch.

There are people who read very well and can't speak well. But people who read well and understand well when listening are eventually going to be able to speak well. If they don't speak well yet, it's because they haven't spoken enough. But if they decide to go and speak with that kind of a grasp of the language based on passive vocabulary, they will very quickly become good active users of the language.

You know that reading helps to expand vocabulary. That's true because it (reading) forces learners to look at words they might not have heard or seen before, making them search for meanings to understand the content. After all, the language in books is often more sophisticated than that of our everyday conversations.

More than that, reading improves the memory and concentration that's essential for language learners to have.

But do you know what and how to read for this trick to work?

Memoirs and autobiographies

When reading fiction, we get into the plot and don't pay attention to the rich verbal expression of a writer. So try a psychological trick, such as reading first-person stories. Leisurely and thoughtfully, in a perfect world, you'll read aloud.

Poems

Just like we have plague words, we also have plague grammar constructions that we become reliant on, limiting our lexical diversity. In English, it can be a passive voice, “*there is, there are*” sentences or, in Spanish, over-indulging in the easy-to-form past participle.

Read and learn poems by heart to absorb both the vocabulary and syntax of your target language. Poems typically get creative with sentence construction, juggle word order and replace long phrases with shorter, more powerful phrases, so reading them is a great impetus for activating your passive vocabulary and picking up new grammar patterns.

Don’t think of active vocabulary expansion as if it were a bloody difficult, time-consuming and many-stage challenge.

Moving passive vocabulary into your active vocabulary is a natural process that all people experience throughout life, and it’s within your power to influence it.

The first step is being aware of how it works.

Ex. 1. Reading comprehension – Electric cars

For each gap, fill in the text with one of the following phrases : with the greenhouse effect impact being up to two times larger, in view of different ratios of green-to-fuel electricity energy sources, than conventional cars, than a study of the electric car’s environmental impact during the use phase, relative to conventional diesel or gasoline vehicles, so that the use phase plays a more important role in the electric vehicle life cycle or in decision making regarding electricity infrastructure. Each phrase will be used one single time.

A Norwegian University of Science and Technology study released Thursday found electric vehicles have a potential for higher eco-toxicity and greenhouse impact []. The study includes an examination of the electric car’s life cycle as a whole rather []. The researchers conducted a comparison of the environmental impact of electric cars []. In the case of mostly coal- or oil-based electricity supply, electric cars are disadvantageous compared to classic diesel cars []. The researchers found that in Europe, electric cars pose a “10% to 24% decrease in global warming potential (GWP) []”. The researchers suggest to improve eco-friendliness of electric vehicles by “reducing vehicle production supply chain impacts and promoting clean electricity sources []” and using the electric cars for a longer time, [].

Ez. 2. For each gap, fill in the text with one of the following

words: *attack, beheading, call, daughter, dawn, director, fairytale, harbor, humans, investigation, officials, person, police, public, rock, statue, suspicions, symbol, theory or youths*. Each word will be used one single time.

Few clues in Little Mermaid whodunnit

[] in 35 years of the famous statue on Copenhagen’s waterfront, which has shocked the Danish [] and worried tourism []. Frogmen scouring the [] near the statue failed to find the Little Mermaid’s bronze head and two [] on roller skates seen near the landmark early on Tuesday morning have not responded to [] requests to help in the []. “I am afraid that the latest [] on the Little Mermaid can backfire on our tourism,” said Bernhard Joergensen, [] of the Wonderful Copenhagen tourism organization. “It is important for a tourist city to have a [] like the Eiffel Tower in Paris and London’s Big Ben.” Based on the [] by Hans Christian Andersen about the Sea King’s [] who must wait on her [] for 300 years before entering the

world of [] and marrying her prince, the Little Mermaid attracts almost one million tourists a year. The [] was found severed at the neck by a saw or grinding machine after an anonymous [] to a local television cameraman before [] on Tuesday. Police are working on a [] that the beheading was the work of the same [] who sawed off a 19th century galleon figurehead at a naval base in Copenhagen just before Christmas. The severed figurehead was found in the ladies' toilets of a department store on Tuesday, giving rise to police [] a mentally disturbed woman may be behind the two decapitations.

Ez. 3. Reading comprehension test. Find the correst answer.

Hot dog eating champion retains title after tiebreaker

Friday, July 4, 2008

Joey Chestnut For the second year in a row, American competitive eater Joey Chestnut defeated his Japanese rival Takeru Kobayashi at the annual Nathan's Hot Dog Eating Contest in New York City, after a tie forced a five-hot-dog eat-off to be held.

After ten minutes of hot dog eating, two shorter than in previous years, Chestnut and Kobayashi were tied at 59 frankfurters. But after the rare tiebreaker, 24-year-old Chestnut emerged as the winner, claiming a \$10,000 prize and a mustard-yellow belt. "It was crazy," he said. "I'm just a normal guy eating hot dogs on the Fourth. You can't overcomplicate it."

Kobayashi, whose loss last year shattered a six-year winning streak, said that a sore jaw and a tooth problem may have altered his performance. "If I put one more mouthful in, I could have won", the 30-year-old Nagano native said through a translator. "I lost because I wasn't quick enough in the rematch."

This year, the 22 competitors were under a 10-minute time limit, unlike the 12 minutes used for previous contests. The reason for this, according to Nathan's, was the discovery of a document from 1916, which revealed that the original competition was 10 minutes long.

Thousands gathered at Coney Island to watch the annual event, which has become one of the more colorful traditions of America's Independence Day.

1. Where is Takeru Kobayashi from?

- Coney Island
- Nagano
- New York
- None of the above

2. How long was the competition last year?

- 8 minutes
- 10 minutes
- 12 minutes
- The text does not say

3. Who came second last year?

- Takeru Kobayashi
- Joey Chestnut
- Somebody else
- The text does not say

4. Who won the contest last year?

- Takeru Kobayashi
- Joey Chestnut
- First there was a tie, then Chestnut won
- The text does not say

5. Which sentence is true for Kobayashi?

- He said he had health problems after the contest
- He didn't speak English
- He said the rematch wasn't fair
- None of the above

6. How long was the competition this year?

- 10 minutes
- 12 minutes
- More than 10 minutes
- The text does not say

7. How many hot dogs did Takeru Kobayashi eat in the whole of the final?

- 59
- 64
- Between 59 and 64
- The text does not say

8. Who won the contest two years ago and in the five years before that?

- Takeru Kobayashi
- Joey Chestnut
- Somebody else
- The text does not say

9. On what occasion is the contest held?

- Coney Island's birthday
- The discovery of a document in 1916
- Independence Day
- None of the above

10. How long was the contest in 1916?

- Under 10 minutes
- 10 minutes
- 12 minutes
- The text does not say

11. How many hot dogs did Joey Chestnut eat in the whole of the final?

- 59
- 64
- Between 59 and 64

The text does not say

12. Where is Joey Chestnut from?

Coney Island

Nagano

New York

None of the above

Ex. 4 Reading comprehension – missing sentences

Five sentences have been removed from the text below. Read the text and then match the missing sentences. Write the letter of the appropriate sentence in the box. There is one sentence that you do not need.

Indian heart disease ‘more severe than in West’

Heart disease in Indians is often more severe and occurs in younger people than in developed countries, a study has found. Publishing their findings in *The Lancet* last week, an Indian-Canadian team of researchers analysed data on 20,937 people who suffered heart attacks, collected from 89 centres spread across 50 cities in India from 2001–2005.

The researchers found that 60 per cent of the patients had a severe form of heart disease, compared with around 40 per cent in developed countries. Indian patients are also younger, with a mean age of 57 years rather than 63–68 years.

The poorer patients receive medical attention late, for reasons including lack of awareness of the symptoms and poor access to ambulances. Poorer Indians are also less likely to receive treatments proven to save lives. The study indicates that higher death rates in poor patients are not because of differences in risk factors, but because of differences in treatment.

“Prior to this study, we did not have data of similar nature and magnitude from a developing country,” Denis Xavier, associate professor at St. John’s National Academy, Bangalore, and lead author of the study, told *SciDev.Net*.

Between 1990 and 2020, the number of men with heart disease in developing countries is expected to increase by 137 per cent, and women by 120 per cent, compared to 30–60 per cent in developed countries. “India is a likely representative of other nations facing similar socioeconomic challenges,” says Kim Eagle, cardiology professor at the University of Michigan Medical Center, United States, and author of an accompanying comment article about the research in *The Lancet*.

Eagle says India — and developing countries in general — could take cues from developed countries’ successful strategies to reduce risk factors for heart disease, such as banning smoking from public places, increasing taxes on tobacco and promoting awareness of diet.

Missing sentences:

- A) And the actual number of deaths could be higher as many patients might have died before reaching the hospital, the researchers say.
- B) Another important finding of the study is that rich people often seek treatment abroad, mainly in the US.
- C) They then compared this data with similar studies in developed countries.
- D) Eighty per cent of the 7.1 million deaths due to heart disease in 2001 took place in poor countries, and India is expected to account for 60 per cent of the heart disease burden by 2010.
- E) “The increasing obesity epidemic, high rate of smoking in certain populations, and variable availability of modern medications and treatments creates a situation where coronary

prevention efforts are far from optimal,” he told the Science and Development Network.
F) Three-quarters of Indian heart disease patients are from low socioeconomic backgrounds.

OPTION 5

1. Підберіть термін до визначення.

A disorder of the adrenal cortex caused by a benign or malignant adrenal cortex tumor which is characterized by the excessive secretion of glucocorticoids.

- A dwarfism
B myxedema
C hyperinsulinism
D Cushing's disease

2. Знайдіть еквівалент слова **congenital**.

- A destroyed
B developed
C inborn
D acquired

3. Продовжіть речення.

The gland in the neck that affects metabolic rate is the

- A thyroid
B adrenal
C pituitary
D pancreas

4. Знайдіть антонім до слова **dorsal**.

- A similar
B anterior
C frontal
D posterior

5. Знайдіть слово, що не пов'язане за змістом з іншими.

- A salivary glands
B adrenal glands
C mucous glands
D lacrimal glands

6. Утворіть медичний термін.

Нуро...emia

- A ...exia...
B ...calc...
C ...meno...
D ...dipsia...

7. Підберіть термін до визначення.

Excess sugar in the blood.

- A polyphagia
B glycosuria
C hyperglycemia
D polyuria

8. Доповніть речення.

This occurs when the body's ...to the insulin produced by the pancreas is impaired.

- A response
B damage
C control
D condition

9. Знайдіть антонім до слова **fluid**.

- A acid
B moisture
C liquid
D solid

10. Виберіть правильну відповідь.

Diminished sensation.

- A numbness
B nutrition
C neurosis
D neuralgia

11. Знайдіть слово, що не пов'язане за змістом з іншими.

- A to trigger
B to activate
C to turn
D to provoke

12. Знайдіть продовження речення.

Kate appears

- A that she had overworked herself
B does not produce any impression on me
C to have overworked herself because she looks pale
D to having overworked herself

13. Знайдіть синонім до слова **ailment**.

- A removal
B convalescence
C prevention
D disorder

14. Підберіть заперечний префікс до слова **damaged**.

- A in-
C anti-

B un-

D dis-

15. *Виберіть правильну відповідь.*

Surgical implantation of a donor kidney into a patient.

A nephrectomy

C transplantation

B chemotherapy

D hydronephrosis

16. *Вставте прийменник.*

Urinary lithiasis may be related ...infection, irritation, diet, or hormone imbalances.

A to

C by

B from

D in

17. *Утворіть іменник від слова to perform*

A -ance

C -ence

B -ment

D -ness

18. *Знайдіть продовження речення.*

What would you do if ...?

A your car has stolen one day

C your car were stolen one day

B your car stole one day

D your car would be stolen one day

19. *Доповніть речення.*

My little daughter is not allowed to play with her friends next door because one of them is suffering from a ... disease.

A contagious

C touching

B contiguous

D transmitting

20. *Виберіть правильну відповідь.*

Inflammation of the lungs.

A bronchitis

C tuberculosis

B pneumonia

D influenza

21. *Знайдіть еквівалент слова пил.*

A duct

C duel

B dust

D damp

22. *Доповніть речення.*

I'm not really ill, but I have a ... headache.

A delicate

C slight

B pale

D weak

23. *Знайдіть слово, в якому буква е відрізняється за вимовою.*

A emphysema

C anemia

B recent

D droplet

24. *Підберіть термін до визначення.*

To make something more modern in the way it looks or operates.

A to upset

C to update

B to last

D to uphold

25. *Підберіть термін до визначення.*

The microscopic working unit of the kidney is the

A glomerulus

C cortex

B nephron

D medulla

26. *Знайдіть значення складової форми azoto.*

A protein

C night

B pus

D urea

27. *Продовжіть речення.*

The tube leading from the urinary bladder to the outside.

A artery

C ureter

B cortex

D urethra

28. *Підберіть заперечний префікс до слова voluntary.*

A in-

C im-

B un-

D non-

29. *Виберіть правильну відповідь.*

Collecting ducts are ... by several distal convoluted tubules.

A formed

C recovered

B transported

D altered

30. *Відкрийте дужки.*

If I (to know) the result now, I would phone her immediately.

A would know

C know

B knew

D had known

31. *Знайдіть слово, що не пов'язане за змістом з іншими.*

A to repair

C to recover

B to restore

D to represent

32. *Доповніть речення.*

Some diseases ...quickly from one person to another.

A catch

C move

B get about

D spread

33. *Вставте фразове дієслово.*

My headaches are usually brought ...by worry.

A in

C up

B on

D out

34. *Виберіть правильну відповідь.*

You keep sneezing. You must have caught

A a cold

C a headache

B a cough

D an illness

35. *Знайдіть множину іменника fungus*

A fungas

C fungi

B fungusae

D fungis

36. *Знайдіть продовження речення.*

We didn't expect them

A as soon as he comes

C to invite us to dinner

B until mother prepares dinner

D invite them to dinner

37. *Знайдіть слово, що не пов'язане за змістом з іншими.*

A section

C episiotomy

B incision

D indication

38. *Доповніть речення.*

The third stage involves the delivery of the ..., or afterbirth.

A pelvis

C placenta

B rupture

D uterus

39. *Виберіть правильну відповідь.*

A woman trained to deliver babies.

A surgeon

C midwife

B paediatrician

D nurse

40. *Знайдіть еквівалент слова смертність.*

A mortality rate

C perinatal rate

B morbidity rate

D delivery rate

41. *Знайдіть еквівалент слова smallpox.*

A віспа

C кір

B правець

D паротит

42. *Виберіть правильну форму дієслова.*

Mozart had learned to play the piano by the time he ... four.

A would be

C was

B had been

D is

Later that evening he was taken to hospital, ... uncontrollably.

- A sweating
B vomiting
C belching
D swallowing

57. *Утворіть іменник від слова to reduce*

- A -tion
B -ion
C -ment
D -ness

58. *Утворіть прикметник від слова blood*

- A -ic
B -y
C -ive
D -ous

59. *Знайдіть антонім до слова to withdraw*

- A to inject
B to reject
C to insert
D to ingest

60. *Підберіть термін до визначення.*

A substance manufactured by living tissue which stimulates specific chemical changes.

- A water
B barium
C enzyme
D liquor

61. *Знайдіть еквівалент слова due to.*

- A незважаючи на
B однак
C оскільки
D внаслідок

66. *Доповніть речення.*

During birth, the infant passes through the ..., or birth canal.

- A ovaries
B vagina
C fallopian tubes
D ureter

63. *Утворіть медичний термін.*

...pathy.

- A my...
B meno...
C salo...
D masto...

64. *Підберіть термін до визначення.*

The long thin part of a plant, from which leaves, flowers, or fruit grow.

- A stem
B harvest
C inflorescences
D seed

68. *Доповніть речення.*

Olive oil is described as “a pale yellow liquid which sometimes has a greenish”

- A taste
B tint
C odour
D aroma

66. *Знайдіть еквівалент слова ожиріння.*

- A obstacle
B occlusion
C obedience
D obesity

67. *Виберіть правильну відповідь.*

Liquid in your mouth which you have coughed up from your lungs.

- A sweat
B sputum
C cough
D bacteria

68. *Доповніть речення.*

Self-examination may be performed at home and is an ideal method for detecting ... or irregularities of the breast.

- A limbs
B lumps
C lambs
D lamps

69. *Знайдіть еквівалент слова insemination.*

- A запровадження
B доповнення
C запліднення
D щеплення

70. *Підберіть термін до визначення.*

Taken to relieve constipation.

B external
5. Знайдіть слово, що не пов'язане за змістом з іншими.

A estrogen
B testosterone
C progesterone
D aldosterone

6. Утворіть медичний термін.

Gluco...

A ...exia
B ...corticoids
C ...porosis
D ...dipsia

7. Підберіть термін до визначення.

Heavy discharge of urine.

A polydipsia
B glycosuria
C polyphagia
D polyuria

8. Доповніть речення.

The eyes are especially ...to diabetes.

A recommended
B susceptible
C dangerous
D failure

9. Знайдіть антонім до слова **to impede**.

A to hinder
B to restrain
C to aid
D to obstruct

10. Виберіть правильну відповідь.

Disease in which the individual produces antibodies that attack his own tissues.

A autotherapy
B autopsy
C autonomic
D autoimmune

11. Знайдіть слово, що не пов'язане за змістом з іншими.

A management
B treatment
C disorder
D cure

12. Знайдіть продовження речення.

Your cat isn't expected

A to steal the meat yesterday
B to stole the meat yesterday
C to have stolen the meat yesterday
D stole the meat yesterday

13. Знайдіть синонім до слова **to afflict**.

A to hurt
B to remove
C to cut
D to detect

14. Підберіть заперечний префікс до слова **normal**.

A in-
B non-
C ab-
D dis-

15. Виберіть правильну відповідь.

Displacement of the kidney.

A hyperplasia
B calicectasis
C ectopia
D nephrosis

16. Вставте прийменник.

External shock waves are used to crash stones ...the urinary tract.

A on
B from
C at
D in

17. Утворіть іменник від слова **to require**

A -al
B -ment
C -tion
D -ness

18. Знайдіть продовження речення.

I wouldn't be so happy now if

A I hadn't got this invitation at last
B I have received that invitation already
C the accident wouldn't have happened
D the incident wouldn't happen

19. Доповніть речення.

I've got such a ...throat I'm sure I must be going to have a cold.

- A hurt
B irritable
C sensitive
D sore

20. *Виберіть правильну відповідь.*

To become senseless and motionless.

- A to faint
B to feel
C to vomit
D to sneeze

21. *Знайдіть еквівалент слова видужання.*

- A ailment
B convalescence
C disorder
D complication

22. *Доповніть речення.*

The doctors prescribed tablets to help ...the pain.

- A calm
B lighten
C relieve
D rid

23. *Знайдіть слово, в якому буква і відрізняється за вимовою.*

- A bronchitis
B vomiting
C sensitive
D chills

24. *Підберіть термін до визначення.*

To experience physical or mental pain.

- A to suggest
B to submit
C to suffocate
D to suffer

25. *Підберіть термін до визначення.*

Increased excretion of urine.

- A diuresis
B enuresis
C oliguria
D pyuria

26. *Знайдіть значення складової форми **albumino**.*

- A potassium
B pus
C urine
D protein

27. *Продовжіть речення.*

The outer portion of the kidney is the

- A cortex
B renal pelvis
C medulla
D nephron

28. *Знайдіть множину іменника **vena cava***

- A vena cavae
B venae cava
C venae cavae
D venus cavus

29. *Знайдіть прикметник від іменника **calyx**.*

- A calycal
B calicular
C calicine
D calyxal

30. *Відкрийте дужки.*

If you (to put) the ice-cream into the refrigerator, it would not have melted.

- A would have put
B had put
C put
D had been put

31. *Знайдіть слово, що не пов'язане за змістом з іншими.*

- A cough
B headache
C sneezing
D destruction

32. *Доповніть речення.*

It was a minor illness and he soon got ...it.

- A around
B on with
C over
D up to

33. *Вставте фразове дієслово.*

If he loses consciousness, give him a sip of brandy to bring him

A back C round

B over D up

34. *Виберіть правильну відповідь.*

Apart from the ...cough and cold, I have been remarkably healthy all my life.

A irregular C opportune

B odd D timely

35. *Знайдіть множину іменника staphylococcus*

A staphylococuses C staphylococci

B staphylococosi D staphylococsi

36. *Знайдіть продовження речення.*

I watched the guests ...

A have tasted the cake already C taste her cake. It was delicious

B tasting. It is delicious D to taste her cake more than once

37. *Знайдіть слово, що не пов'язане за змістом з іншими.*

A to eradicate C to expect

B to eliminate D to exterminate

38. *Доповніть речення.*

Children are routinely immunized against polio, whooping cough and other ... diseases.

A infectious C constant

B influential D contact

39. *Виберіть правильну відповідь.*

A child up to the age of one year.

A baby C teenager

B toddler D adolescent

40. *Знайдіть еквівалент слова проводити.*

A to carry down C to carry out

B to carry up D to carry in

41. *Знайдіть еквівалент слова tetanus.*

A віспа C кір

B правець D паротит

42. *Виберіть правильну форму дієслова.*

We cannot leave before we ... that this is the case of perfectly normal delivery.

A are sure C sure

B will be sure D will sure

43. *Знайдіть синонім до слова blotch.*

A scar C swelling

B spot D scale

44. *Знайдіть слово, яке відрізняється за вимовою від інших.*

A recessive C reserve

B defective D refer

45. *Знайдіть еквівалент слова пухирці.*

A fissures C vesicles

B spots D scars

46. *Підберіть термін до визначення.*

A physician who specializes in delivering babies and the diseases of pregnant women.

A therapist C pediatrician

B surgeon D obstetrician

47. *Вставте відповідне буквосполучення.*

Subse...nt.

A que C qe

B gue D qu

48. *Знайдіть правильне перетворення прямої мови в непряму.*

“I never eat meat,” he explained.

- A He explained that he never ate meat. C He explained that he had never eaten meat.
B He explained that he never eats meat. D He explained that he never eat meat.

49. Підберіть термін до визначення.

Pertaining to finger-like projections.

- A fibrous C cystic
B genetic D papillary

50. Доповніть речення.

Sarcoma, ..., and leukemia are three broad groups into which cancers are placed.

- A adenoma C carcinoma
B myeloma D melanoma

51. Знайдіть значення складової форми **cysto-**

- A a closed sac C middle or inner
B small growth D nipple-like

52. Знайдіть еквівалент слова **meningioma**.

- A mixed tissue tumor C tumor in the meninges
B embryonic tumor D melanoma

53. Знайдіть множину іменника **metastasis**.

- A metastasa C metastases
B metastasae D metastasises

54. Знайдіть помилку в одному із підкреслених фрагментів речення.

A carcinoma arising from the glandular epithelium in the intestinal wall is referred to as

adenosarcoma.

A B C
D

55. Знайдіть правильне перетворення прямої мови в непряму.

“Did you see the accident?” the policeman asked.

- A The policeman asked if I have seen the accident.
B The policeman asked if I saw the accident.
C The policeman asked if I had seen the accident.
D The policeman asked if I was seeing the accident.

56. Доповніть речення.

Cancer drugs often have unpleasant side effects, such as ... and loss of hair.

- A nausea C nutrition
B novel D offense

57. Утворіть іменник від слова **to detect**

- A -ion C -ment
B -tion D -ness

58. Утворіть прикметник від слова **to diagnose**

- A -ic C -tic
B -inal D -ous

59. Знайдіть антонім до слова **to resemble**

- A to differ C to approach
B to take after D to duplicate

60. Підберіть термін до визначення.

The feeling that one may vomit.

- A nausea C diarrhoea
B dizziness D constipation

61. Знайдіть еквівалент слова **нездужання**.

- A ailment C alignment
B aliment D apartment

67. Доповніть речення.

One sperm cell eventually fuses with an ovum, resulting in

- A confinement
B destruction
C conception
D condition

63. *Утворіть медичний термін.*

Meno....

- A ...pause
B ...cyte
C ...itis
D ...stop

64. *Підберіть термін до визначення.*

The part of a plant or tree that grows under the ground and gets water from the soil.

- A stem
B bark
C inflorescences
D root

69. *Доповніть речення.*

Flowers are collected in the time of

- A possibility
B precipitation
C pollination
D pollution

66. *Знайдіть еквівалент слова **спроба**.*

- A obstruction
B attempt
C determination
D description

67. *Виберіть правильну відповідь.*

The female sex hormone, manufactured by the ovaries.

- A glucagon
B estrogen
C renin
D androgen

68. *Доповніть речення.*

Damaged or blocked ... tubes account for 30 percent of infertility cases.

- A convoluted
B cervical
C fallopian
D pelvic

69. *Знайдіть еквівалент слова **розчин**.*

- A solution
B tincture
C purges
D mixture

70. *Підберіть термін до визначення.*

They help suppress nausea and vomiting.

- A anticoagulants
B narcotics
C anti-emetics
D anti-inflammatory

71. *Вставте відповідний прийменник.*

Central nervous system stimulants are used to speed up vital processes ... cases of collapse and shock.

- A in
B of
C by
D from

72. *Підберіть синонім до слова **inadequate**.*

- A integral
B insufficient
C excessive
D sufficient

73. *Знайдіть еквівалент слова **лужний**.*

- A alkaline
B acrid
C alliaceous
D pungent

74. *Підберіть синонім до слова **ripe**.*

- A mature
B peculiar
C bitter
D volatile

75. *Знайдіть слово, що не пов'язане за змістом з іншими.*

- A pleasant
B agreeable
C aromatic
D nauseous

76. *Підберіть термін до визначення.*

Maintains levels of calcium in the body.

ЗАНЯТТЯ № 5. Секція 4 (тестування): Написання есе. Анотації до статей.

Методика відбору інформації, структурування та реалізації письмового твору у формі есе. Організація ідей. Організація часу при підготовці окремих секцій письмового твору. Семантичний аспект побудови письмового твору. Роль анотації у письмовій комунікації.

Практичне заняття з англійської мови

Тема: Семантичний аспект побудови письмового твору.

Дата проведення: *

Тривалість заняття: *

Час проведення: *

Місце проведення: *

Тип заняття: комбінований (використання активної лексики, представлення та закріплення вивченої теорії на практиці).

Цілі і завдання:

Навчальна мета:

- засвоїти граматичні категорії, що стосуються теми;
- розвинути нарративні навички з релевантної теми;
- описувати граматичні категорії;
- активізувати повторення граматики .

Виховна мета:

- розширити світогляд студентів
- сформувати гуманітарну культуру навчального середовища
- закладати ідеї національно-патріотичного виховання
- розвивати гуманістичні якості студентів

Розвивальна мета:

- розвиток у студентів навичок усного та письмового дискурсу
- заохочення студентів до активної дискусії, використовуючи діалогічне і монологічне мовлення
- формування творчого мислення на повсякденну та культурологічну тематику

Методи оцінювання: тести

Міжпредметні зв'язки:

Англійська мова як навчальна дисципліна:

- а) ґрунтується на вивченні клінічних дисциплін та інтегрується з ними
- б) формує якості майбутнього медика, закладає основи культури й толерантності з перспективою подальшого використання у професійній діяльності.

Забезпечення дисципліни:

Інформація, яку студенти отримають під час курсу практичних занять буде корисною для формування теоретичних вмінь і практичних навичок, які використовуватимуться у подальшій професійній діяльності

Навчально-методичне забезпечення заняття

Матеріали методичного забезпечення: підручник, роздатковий матеріал (копії).

Наочність: дошка, постери

Технічні засоби навчання: комп'ютер

Методи проведення навчальної діяльності студентів: дискусія, метод вправ, робота з підручником, робота в групах.

Хід заняття

Підготовчий

- 1) Організаційний момент.
- 2) Перевірка домашнього завдання.

Основний

- 1) Вступ до теми.
- 2) Пояснення нового матеріалу та ознайомлення з лексичним мінімумом за темою.
- 3) Виконання вправ на закріплення матеріалу:

Заключний

- Контроль практичних навичок;
- Підведення підсумків практичного заняття;
- Завдання на наступне заняття.

Хід заняття

An essay is defined as "a short piece of writing that expresses information as well as the writer's opinion." A lot goes into writing a successful essay. Fortunately, tips for writing essays can help you along the way and get you on the path to a well-written essay. You may even need to write essays in the business world (although they are usually called "reports" at that point). Essays are common in high school and college. You may even need to write essays in the business world (although they are usually called "reports" at that point).

For some, writing an essay is as simple as sitting down at their computer and beginning to type. But, a lot more planning goes into writing an essay successfully. If you have never written an essay before, or if you struggle with writing and want to improve your skills, it is a good idea to follow a number of important steps in the essay writing process.

For example, to write an essay, you should generally:

- decide what kind of essay to write;
- brainstorm your topic;
- research the topic;
- develop a thesis;
- outline your essay;
- write your essay;
- edit your writing to check spelling and grammar.

The first step to writing an essay is to define what type of essay you are writing. There are four main categories into which essays can be grouped:

- **Narrative Essay:** Tell a story or impart information about your subject in a straightforward, orderly manner, like in a story.
- **Persuasive Essay:** Convince the reader about some point of view.
- **Expository Essay:** Explain to the reader how to do a given process. You could, for example, write an expository essay with step-by-step instructions on how to make a peanut butter sandwich.
- **Descriptive Essay:** Focus on the details of what is going on. For example, if you want to write a descriptive essay about your trip to the park, you would give great detail about what you experienced: how the grass felt beneath your feet, what the park benches looked like, and anything else the reader would need to feel as if he were there.

Knowing what kind of essay you are trying to write can help you decide on a topic and structure your essay in the best way possible:

- **Argumentative Essay:** Take a position on a controversial issue and present evidence in favor of your position.
- **Compare and Contrast Essay:** Identify similarities and differences between two subjects that are, typically, under the same umbrella.
- **Problem Solution Essay:** Describe a problem, convince the reader to care about the problem, propose a solution, and be prepared to dismantle objections.

The next step is to outline what you are going to write about. This means you want to essentially draw the skeleton of your paper. Writing an outline can help to ensure your paper is logical, well organized and flows properly.

If you've been tasked with an argumentative essay, here's the best formula for an Argumentative Essay Outline.

Start by writing the thesis statement at the top, and then write a topic sentence for each paragraph below that. This means you should know exactly what each of your paragraphs is going to be about before you write them.

- Don't jumble too many ideas in each paragraph or the reader may become confused.
- Ensure you have transitions between paragraphs so the reader understands how the paper flows from one idea to the next.
- Fill in supporting facts from your research under each paragraph. Make sure each paragraph ties back to your thesis and creates a cohesive, understandable essay.

There are some things to remember:

- Revise for clarity, consistency, and structure.
- Support your thesis adequately with the information in your paragraphs. Each paragraph should have its own topic sentence. This is the most important sentence in the paragraph that tells readers what the rest of the paragraph will be about.
- Make sure everything flows together. As you move through the essay, transition words will be paramount. Transition words are the glue that connects every paragraph together and prevents the essay from sounding disjointed.
- Reread your introduction and conclusion. Will the reader walk away knowing exactly what your paper was about?

The structure of an essay contains:

Introduction Paragraph

- An attention-grabbing "hook"
- A thesis statement
- A preview of the three subtopics you will discuss in the body paragraphs.

First Body Paragraph

- Topic sentence which states the first subtopic and opens with a transition
- Supporting details or examples
- An explanation of how this example proves your thesis

Second Body Paragraph

- Topic sentence which states the second subtopic and opens with a transition
- Supporting details or examples
- An explanation of how this example proves your thesis

Third Body Paragraph

- Topic sentence which states the third subtopic and opens with a transition
- Supporting details or examples
- An explanation of how this example proves your thesis

Concluding Paragraph

- Concluding Transition, Reverse "hook," and restatement of thesis.
- Rephrasing main topic and subtopics.
- Global statement or call to action.

ASSIGNMENT: Write a one-page essay.

Find Your Point of View and complete these essays.

Examples:

Bad: High levels of alcohol consumption are bad for you.

- This is too broad. What are the specific detriments of alcohol consumption that you would like to discuss?

Good: High levels of alcohol consumption have detrimental effects on your personal health, such as weight gain, heart disease, and liver complications.

- Notice we got very specific in our reasons why. In your thesis statement, you don't need to state every single detriment you're going to lay out (in fact, you shouldn't as it will risk becoming a run-on sentence) but you can point to the main areas you will explore.

Bad: The internet has improved the lives of many.

- Again, while readers may agree with this and your statement may be true, how has the internet improved people's lives? Also, you should run your thesis statement past the "What's in it for me?" test. Why should readers care?

Good: The internet serves as a means of expediently connecting people across the globe, fostering new friendships and an exchange of ideas that wouldn't have occurred prior to its inception.

- While the internet offers a host of benefits, we're choosing to hone in on its ability to foster new friendships and exchange ideas. We'd also have to prove how this couldn't have happened prior to the internet's inception - and that is good. The tighter your focus, the better your paper.

Bad: Organ donors should be financially compensated.

- Why? What happens to them that causes you to take this stance?

Good: Given the grueling surgery and lifelong changes they endure, kidney donors should be financially compensated for their act of self-sacrifice.

- There are many forms of living organ donation. As with any good thesis, you want to get as specific as possible. Now, our stance is clear and the reader will understand that we're about to describe the grueling process of kidney donation as well as any forthcoming lifestyle changes.

OPTION 1

1. Заповніть пропуски відповідним терміном

Groups of neuron cell bodies outside the brain and spinal cord are called

A Schwann's sheath	C ganglion
B neurilemma	D ganglia

2. Вкажіть пропущене слово

Receptors change information from external sources such as light waves into electrical

A impulses	C twig
B synapse	D system

3. Вставте відповідний прийменник

The nervous system has been compared ...a computer system

A for	C to
B of	D by

4. Вкажіть правильний варіант присудка у пасивному стані

This book...just....by the psychiatrist

A has written	C has been written
B had written	D has being written

5. Який англійський варіант відповідає українському

Цей хворий страждає від психічних розладів півроку.

A This patient have been suffering from psychic disorders for half a year.	C This patient has been suffered of psychic disorders for half a year.
B This patient has been suffering from psychic disorders for half a year.	D This patient was suffering from psychic disorders for half a year.

6. Визначте час і стан дієслова **has been operating**

A Active Voice, Present Continuous	C Active Voice, Present Perfect Continuous
B Passive Voice, Present Perfect	D Passive Voice, Present Perfect Continuous

7. Вкажіть іменник, не пов'язаний за змістом з іншими

A cerebellum	C brain
B cerebrum	D bladder

8. Вкажіть неправильний термін

A subarachnoid stroke	C ischemic attacks
B ischemic stroke	D transient stroke

9. Підберіть відповідний англійський еквівалент слова **псевдо непритомність**

A near-fainting	C unexplained dizziness
B light-headedness	D severe headache

10 Підберіть відповідний англійський еквівалент слова **розрив**

A obstruction	C nausea
B disruption	D confusion

11. Виберіть відповідний український еквівалент слова **numbness**

A заціпеніння	C непритомність
B розгубленість	D запаморочення

12. Підберіть синонім до слова **bleeding**

A hemorrhagic	C bleaching
B hemorrhage	D blindness

13. Вкажіть іменник, не пов'язаний за змістом з іншими

A wrinkle	C fissure
B wrist	D folds

14. Підберіть відповідний англійський еквівалент слова **головний мозок**

A main brain	C cerebellum
B midbrain	D cerebrum

15. Виберіть відповідний еквівалент слова **corpus**

A body	C bulb
B lobe	D pons

16. Підберіть синонім до слова **convolutions**

A gyrus	C gyri
B sulci	D sulcus

17. Виберіть правильний медичний термін

The ... contain the centers for auditory perception, with both ears represented on each side of the brain.

A occipital lobes	C temporal lobes
B ventricles	D thalamus

18. Заповніть пропуски відповідним терміном

The ... is the portion of the brain that serves as a bridge connecting the medulla oblongata, cerebellum, and cerebrum.

A pons	C cortex
B lobe	D cord

19. Виберіть відповідну форму присудка

The thalamus to as the great integrating center of the brain.

A refer	C have referred
B refers	D has been referred

20. Підберіть відповідний термін до визначення

Six slender muscles attaching the outside of the ball to the bones of the orbit, acting together to move the eyeballs.

A extraneous muscles	C extrusive muscles
B extrinsic muscles	D extruding muscles

21. Знайдіть український еквівалент слова **incus**

A коваделко	C стремінце
B молоточок	D мушля

22. Знайдіть український еквівалент слова **“vertigo”**

A старечий слух	C шум у вухах
B віртуальний	D запаморочення

23. Вкажіть правильний варіант пропущеного дієприкметника

Keratinized cells appear as dry scaleseach other.

A overlapped	C being overlapped
B overlapping	D having overlapped

24. Знайдіть термін для визначення

Disease caused by the spread of an infection of the nose or throat to the middle ear.

A serous otitis	C otosclerosis
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B acute otitis media

D tinnitus

OPTION 2

1. Заповніть пропуски відповідним терміном

Groups of neuron cell bodies within the brain and spinal cord are called

A nucleus	C neurilemma
B nuclei	D fibers

2. Вкажіть пропущене слово

The impulses may be compared to the wavelike action of

A transition	C passage
B peristalsis	D relay

3. Вставте відповідний прийменник

The point ...which an impulse is transmitted is a microscopic space called a synapse.

A for	C at
B to	D into

4. Впишіть відповідну не особову форму дієслова

It takes time ... this disease.

A to be cured	C to cure
B curing	D to be curing

5. Впишіть відповідне допоміжне дієслово

... you afraid of the dark (heights, flying, crowds, small confined spaces)?

A are	C do
B have	D did

6. Виберіть правильний переклад запитання

Що в житті вас більше усього цікавить?

A What most interests you in life?	C What does most interest you in life?
B What do most interest you in life?	D What most interest you in life?

7. Вкажіть словосполучення, що не належить до даного синонімічного ряду

A mentally ill	C discharged patient
B psychic patient	D mental case

8. Заповніть пропуски відповідним терміном

...is a disruption in brain function caused by an obstruction or the rupture of an artery leading to the brain.

A stroke	C sickle cell disease
B heart attack	D transient ischemic attack

9. Виберіть відповідний англійський еквівалент слова **розлад**

A damage	C lesion
B impairment	D disorder

10. Виберіть варіант англійського слова **seizure**

A бажання	C напад
B розлад	D марення

11. Підберіть синонім до слова **to clot**

A to cause	C to dissolve
B to occur	D to coagulate

12. Підберіть синонім до слова **rupture**

A burst	C obstruction
B burn	D recess

13. Вкажіть іменник, не пов'язаний за змістом з іншими

A sheath	C membrane
B meninx	D member

14. Підберіть відповідний англійський еквівалент слова **зоровий горб**

A thalamus	C hypothalamus
B corpus callosum	D occipital lobe

15. Виберіть відповідний англійський еквівалент слова **гіпофіз**

A pituitary gland	C hypothesis
B parietal lobe	D occipital lobe

16. Підберіть синонім до слова **pons**

A brick	C bulb
B bridge	D break

17. Заповніть пропуски відповідним терміном

The outer nervous tissue of the cerebrum known as cerebral ... consists of folds and ridges

A cortex	C convolutions
B pons	D cerebellum

18. Виберіть відповідну форму присудка

The cerebrospinal fluid ... the brain and spinal cord from shock.

A protect	C protects
B is protected	D are protected

19. Вкажіть пропущене слово

...has a serious and permanent mental illness.

A psychoanalyst	C psychologist
B psychopath	D psychiatrist

20. Знайдіть відповідний англійський еквівалент слова **supercilia**

A eyebrows	C eyelid
B lacrimal gland	D eyelash

21. Знайдіть англійський еквівалент слова **вушна мушля**

A pinna	C eardrum
B cochlea	D ossicle

22. Вкажіть правильний варіант пропущеного дієприкметника

Stratum granulosumgranules visible in the cytoplasm, is also called granular layer.

A contained of	C being contained of
B containing	D contains

23. Підберіть термін до визначення

The inflammation of the membrane that lines the eyelid and covers part of the eyeball.

A conjunctivitis	C chalazion
B chronic simple glaucoma	D cataract

24. Заповніть пропуск у реченні

Meniere's disease is ... of the inner ear.

A an infection	C a tumour
B a disorder	D an adenoid infection

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