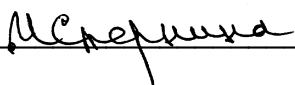


МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ВОРОНЕЖСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
(ФГБОУ ВПО «ВГУ»)

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Заведующий кафедрой английского
языка естественно-научных
факультетов

 М.А.Стернина
10.04.2025 г.

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ПРОГРАММЫ ПОДГОТОВКИ СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ СРЕДНЕГО ЗВЕНА

**ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык (английский язык) в профессиональной
деятельности**

Код и наименование дисциплины в соответствии с Учебным планом

33.02.01 Фармация

Код и наименование специальности

естественнонаучный

*Профиль подготовки (технический, естественнонаучный, социально-
экономический, гуманитарный)*

Фармацевт

Квалификация выпускника

очная

Форма обучения

Учебный год: 2026-2027

Семестр(-ы): 3,4

Рекомендован: НМС факультета РГФ, протокол № 8 от 01.04.2025

Составители ФОС: Кислякова Н. В. ст. преподаватель кафедры английского языка
естественно-научных факультетов

(ФИО, должность, ученая степень и (или) ученое звание)

ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

дисциплины ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык (английский язык) в профессиональной деятельности

Фонд оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования (ФГОС СПО) по специальности 33.02.01 Фармация, утвержденного приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 12 мая 2014 г., N501 "Об утверждении федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 33.02.01 Фармация, входящей в укрупненную группу специальностей 33.00.00 «ФАРМАЦИЯ» и в соответствии с рабочей программой учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык (английский язык) в профессиональной деятельности.

ФОС включает контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме экзамена.

ФОС разработан на основании положений:

- Устав ФГБОУ ВО «ВГУ»;
- Федеральный государственный образовательный стандарт среднего(полного) общего образования, утвержденный приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 17 мая 2012 г. №413;
- Федеральный государственный образовательный стандарт (ФГОС) по специальности 33.02.01 Фармация, утвержденного приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 12 мая 2014 г., N501 "Об утверждении федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 33.02.01 Фармация;
- Приказ Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 14 июня 2013 г. №464 г. Москва «Об утверждении порядка организации и осуществления образовательной деятельности по образовательным программам среднего профессионального образования»;
- примерные программы профессиональных модулей (носят рекомендательный характер) и учебных дисциплин;
- П ВГУ 2.2.01 – 2015 Положение о порядке организации и осуществления образовательной деятельности, текущей, промежуточной и итоговой аттестации по основным профессиональным образовательным программам среднего профессионального образования в Воронежском государственном университете, утверждено решением Ученого совета ФГБОУ ВО «ВГУ протокол от 22.12.2015 №11.

1. Цели и задачи учебной дисциплины – требования к результатам освоения:

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен:

1.1. Знать: основные грамматические формы и конструкции (видо-временную систему времен английского глагола, синтаксические типы предложения, наклонения, модальность, залог, знаменательные и служебные части речи); лексику в рамках обозначенной тематики и проблематики общения в объеме 1200 - 1400 лексических единиц.

1.2. Уметь:

- в области аудирования:

воспринимать на слух и понимать основное содержание несложных аутентичных, публицистических и прагматических текстов, относящихся к различным типам

речи (сообщение, рассказ), а также выделять в них значимую/запрашиваемую информацию;

- в области чтения:

понимать основное содержание несложных аутентичных, публицистических и прагматических текстов, научно-популярных и научных текстов, блогов/веб-сайтов; детально выделять значимую/запрашиваемую информацию из прагматических текстов справочно-информационного и рекламного характера;

- в области говорения:

начинать, вести/поддерживать и заканчивать диалог-расспрос об увиденном, прочитанном, диалог-обмен мнениями и диалог-интервью/собеседование при приеме на работу, соблюдая нормы речевого этикета, при необходимости используя стратегии восстановления сбоя в процессе коммуникации (переспрос, перефразирование и др.); расспрашивать собеседника, задавать вопросы и отвечать на них, высказывать свое мнение, просьбу, отвечать на предложение собеседника (принятие предложения или отказ); делать сообщения и выстраивать монолог-описание, монолог-повествование и монолог-рассуждение;

- в области письма:

заполнять формуляры и бланки прагматического характера; поддерживать контакты при помощи электронной почты (писать электронные письма личного характера); оформлять Curriculum Vitae/Resume и сопроводительное письмо, необходимые при приеме на работу, выполнять письменное оформление презентаций, информационных буклетов, рекламных листовок, коллажей, постеров, стенных газет и т.д.).

1.3. Владеть:

языковыми и речевыми умениями и навыками, необходимыми в бытовой, социально-культурной, учебно-познавательной и профессиональной сферах общения.

Результатом освоения программы учебной дисциплины является овладение обучающимися общими (ОК) компетенциями:

Код компетенции	Содержательная часть компетенции
ОК 1.	Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам.
ОК 2.	Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации, и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности
ОК 09.	Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках

2. Условия аттестации: промежуточная аттестация проводится в форме экзамена путем подготовки презентаций при положительных результатах текущего контроля. Текущая аттестация проводится в форме выполнения комплекта тестов по каждому из разделов дисциплины.

Время аттестации:

подготовка _____ 10 _____ мин.;
 выполнение _____ 1 _____ час _____ 15 _____ мин.;
 оформление и сдача _____ 10 _____ мин.;
 всего _____ 1 _____ час _____ 35 _____ мин.

2. Программа оценивания контролируемой компетенции:

Текущая аттестация	Контролируемые модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины и их наименование	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства
№1	Leisure Time; Food; Shopping; Homes, Family Matters	ОК-1, ОК-2, ОК-09	Комплект тестов по бытовой сфере общения
№2	Rural & Urban Living, Wild Life, Arts; The Age of Technology; Around The World; Sports; Global Affairs; Languages and Communication	ОК-1, ОК-2, ОК-09	Комплект тестов по социально-культурной сфере общения
№3	Pharmacy Education in Russia and abroad; My University, Pharmacy Faculty; Health Care; History of Medicine; Physiology; Anatomy; Pharmacy; Pharmacology; Microbiology; Bacteria and Viruses; History of Pharmacy; Pharmacy in the Modern World; Pharmacognosy; Pharmaceutical Training; Healthy Way of Life	ОК-1, ОК-2, ОК-09	Тест по профессиональной сфере общения Тест по подготовке презентаций
Промежуточная аттестация - экзамен		ОК-1, ОК-2, ОК-09	Подготовка презентации (протокол оценивания презентаций)

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ВОРОНЕЖСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
(ФГБОУ ВО «ВГУ»)

Кафедра английского языка естественно-научных факультетов

Комплект оценочных средств к текущим аттестациям

Текущая аттестация проводится в форме тестовых заданий по сферам общения. Тестовые задания по сферам общения для текущих аттестаций включают задания на чтение, лексику и грамматику.

Примеры заданий по разделу «Бытовая сфера общения»

**ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ
ПО РАЗДЕЛАМ “LEISURE TIME”, “FOOD”, “LIVE TO SHOP OR SHOP TO
LIVE” БЫТОВОЙ СФЕРЫ ОБЩЕНИЯ
для студентов 1 курса естественнонаучных факультетов**

1. Put the words in the correct order.

Example: *a bargain / really / going / I / enjoy / markets / the shops / looking / and / for / round. – I really enjoy going round the shops and markets looking for a bargain.*

1. common / gardening / house / have / is / a very / hobby / for / their / who / people / own.
2. day / should / you / a couple / eat / per / of / vegetables.
3. life / and / would / our / without / rest / difficult / be / recreation.
4. on / spend / you / money / clothes / a lot of / music / and.
5. free / have / to / different / people / how / their / of / ideas / time / spend.
6. the / be / right / eat / and / can / food / healthier / you.
7. a day / playing / 2-3 hours / spend / I / chess.
8. Traditional / Italy / lasagna / is / a dish / of.
9. hobby / collecting / is / a / popular / things / very.
10. people / nowadays / the / things / on / buy / Internet/ can.

2. Here are the answers to the questions. Write the questions. Use the words in brackets.

Example: *There farmers can sell their products directly to the customer. (market) – What is a farmers' market?*

1. My friends and I like going to the cinema and do it every weekend. (often)
2. Ice-cream tastes very sweet, it is smooth, creamy and very cold. (taste like)
3. A nice cup of green tea with some biscuits is the best way to start a new day. (for breakfast)
4. I don't spend a lot of time in the shops and I choose things very fast. (clothes shops)
5. I always look for the lowest price. (different shops)
6. I like to see what's new, and there's a really good atmosphere there. (mall)
7. You can play games in the arcade at the mall. (coin-operated machines)
8. Yes, I always check prices in different shops. (careful)

9. Well, I get the weekly groceries. (regularly)
10. Farmers sell their products directly to the customers and provide them with “real” food. (profits)

3. Complete the dialogue with the words or phrases:

your opinion	work	look after	choice	with	have to	need to
wrong	food and stuff	the public	missing out			

Example:

A: *Today we're talking about the role of the mother in the family. Let's see what the public think.*

B: I think mothers should stay at home. I 1) _____ my kids, they need my love and I know what they like.

A: I understand 2) _____, but sometimes mothers have no 3) _____. They 4) _____ work. It's better for the family to have money to buy 5) _____.

B: Well, that's a good point, but I think some mothers 6) _____ because they want to, not because they 7) _____. They prefer to work rather than look after their children, and I think that's 8) _____.

A: I agree 9) _____ you. I know a lot of mothers who work just because they like to have a job. And that's a real pity, because they're 10) _____ on the best time in their children's lives. You can work anytime, but they are only young once.

4. Read the text and say whether the statements are true or false.

The best shopping cities

Which are the best cities to shop in? Writer, Ellie Clare, has been to five cities around the world to find out. This week, she writes about Paris.

I went to Paris in June. It's a lovely city for sightseeing at that time of year, but it's also a great place to find high-quality fashion. I started in the boutiques and visited all the top names, including Cartier, Chanel, Christian Dior and Yves Saint Laurent. I've never seen such beautiful things, but they are, of course, expensive. I bought some perfume and moved on to the huge department stores of Paris. Two of the most famous are Printemps and Galeries Lafayette and they are definitely good places to visit. One place I found disappointed was The Champs-Élysées. In old days, it was a great place for fashion, but now there are too many fast-food restaurants, banks, airline offices, shopping centers and cinemas aimed at tourists. Don't waste your time there!

After the shops, I tried the markets. One of the most famous places to find treasures in Paris is the flea market. There are three main flea markets and they are situated around the old gates of the city. I spent hours walking around these fascinating places and while I was there, I discovered the meaning of the name flea market. Hundreds of years ago, the royal family gave away their old clothes, but they were full of little insects- fleas, of course!

One stallholder told me that the best time to find treasures at the market is before the crowds arrive, usually between 5 a. m. and 6 a. m. But that was a bit early for me. I was enjoying Paris nightlife too much! There are also open-air markets all around the city where you can buy flowers, clothes, pets, food and many other things. And if you want to buy a book, visit the rows of bookstalls along the River Seine. You can find some great bargains there, or you can spend hours just looking.

If you want to buy half of Paris or if you just want to walk around and look, you'll love the experience. Paris is a great place to shop!

1. Ellie went sightseeing.
2. She bought one item from a boutique.
3. She didn't visit any of the department stores in the city.

4. She mentions two department stores.
5. She thinks The Champs-Élysées has improved.
6. You can have a meal on The Champs-Élysées.
7. Ellie spent most of her time at the flea markets.
8. A long time ago, kings and queens sold their old clothes in flea markets.
9. Ellie visited the flea markets between 5 a.m. and 6 a. m.
10. The bookstalls by the river are very expensive.

5. Write about your hobby.

Примеры заданий по разделу «Социально - культурная сфера общения»

**ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ
ПО РАЗДЕЛАМ “RURAL AND URBAN LIVING”, “WILDLIFE”, “ARTS”
для студентов 1 курса естественнонаучных факультетов**

1. Put the words in the correct order.

Example: *Front / home/ of / he/ read / in / good / with / evening / a / relaxes/ the/ at/ book/ in / fire / to / the. – In the evening he relaxes at home in front of the fire with a good book to read.*

1. Famous are Brazil clubs in football there two.
2. Media and provide the mass other Internet information the access world's to.
3. More need benefits of countryside the available in city to be life the.
4. Animals are many of danger in rare extinction.
5. Few there humans that worse are invaders than are.
6. Brilliantly comes the streets effect that visual from produces the Pissarro wet.
7. Some lots horrible I who of know people and paintings on expensive which spend are money look really.
8. 18th towns the places in employment in mass factories of became and offices century the.
9. Thousands that invaders are animals like there insects are small of.
10. Impressionist was held Paris eight the were place exhibitions where.

2. Here are the answers to the questions. Write the questions. Use the words in brackets.

Example: *No, I think, snakes are more dangerous than spiders. (as.....as) – Are spiders as dangerous as snakes?*

1. Yes, there are two stadiums in my city. (any)
2. It's hot in summer and cold in winter. (weather, your region)
3. Certainly. Go straight ahead and you'll see it just on the left of the library. (way, post-office)
4. I prefer travelling abroad. (spend, holidays)
5. Yes, there are about 12 million people in Moscow. (population)
6. I like impressionists. (prefer, style)
7. From 10 in the morning till 7 in the evening. (museum, open)
8. Small animal invaders destroy plants and damage farmers' crops. (cause harm, environment and economy)
9. These animals are kept in zoos all over the world. (where, animals in captivity)
10. Pissarro met such world-famous impressionists as Monet and Cezanne. (painters, in Paris)

3. Complete the dialogue with the words and expressions below. The first one is done for you as an example.

a long walk	<u>far from</u>	down	opposite	the way	not at all the
first turning	cross	to take	enjoy	certainly	

Tourist 1: According to the map, the museum isn't very 1 far from here.

Tourist 2: Let me have a look. Well, it's most definitely somewhere 2 _____ this road, but it must be 3 _____.

Tourist 1: Excuse me officer, can you tell us 4 _____ to the Museum of Modern Art?

Policeman: 5 _____. Walk down this road to the third traffic light, then 6 _____ the road, turn right, walk a bit, and take 7 _____ on the left and you'll see the museum. It's 8 _____ the City Bank, you can't miss it.

Tourist 2: Thank you very much. I've written it all down. Is it a very long walk? Wouldn't it be a better idea 9 _____ the bus?

Policeman: Well, I don't think so. It isn't very far, and you'll 10 _____ the walk.

Tourist 1: Thanks again.

Policeman: 11 _____.

4. Read the text and say whether the statements are true or false.

Example: *When killer whales are fully-grown they leave the group and travel alone.* – F

Killer Whales

These animals are absolutely beautiful. They have a very distinctive black and white colouration. Over 600 killer whales live along British Columbia's coastline. They make up some of the most complex communities we have seen in mammals. They always travel in groups called pods. There are between five and thirty animals in each pod. The whales live and travel with their mothers even after they are fully-grown, forming strongly matriarchal whale societies. Over its lifetime, the group will never separate and a female will always act as the leader of the group. Killer whales are very successful hunters due to their cooperative hunting, where all animals within the pod participate.

Female killer whales usually give birth every three to ten years. Killer whales have no natural predators (they are the top predators of the oceans) and can live for about fifty to eighty years. They are not considered endangered.

1. Killer whales have variegated colouration.
2. There are up to thirty animals in one pod.
3. Not all animals in the pod are hunters.
4. Female killer whales give birth only once in a lifetime.
5. The whales even fully-grown are very adhered to their mothers.
6. These animals are considered to be the top predators of the oceans.
7. Killer whales belong to endangered species.
8. A female killer whale is the leader of the group.
9. Killer whales can live over fifty years.
10. These animals don't have strong social instincts.

5. Write a letter (120-150 words) to tell your penfriend about the cultural event you have attended lately (concert, exhibition, theatre, dance performance etc.).

Include the following:

- who you went with
- what event you went to
- why you chose this event
- what you liked about it
- what you didn't like about it.

Т Е С Т
по подготовке к презентации в профессиональной сфере общения

1. Fill in the gaps in the text with the following linkers:

on the contrary, thus, in fact, although, since, furthermore, that is why, for example, while, at that, when, because.

Toxicology is the scientific study of poisons – their source, chemical properties, actions, detection and the treatment of conditions produced by them. A poison is a substance which, _____ introduced into the body in small quantities, may produce death or cause serious injury to one or more organs in the average healthy individual.

_____, all drugs are potential poisons, _____ overdose may cause dangerous or fatal symptoms, and _____, many poisons are useful drugs if they are administered in small doses. _____, it is often difficult to distinguish between drugs and poisons. _____, the margin of safety (the difference between the therapeutic and poisonous doses) may be extremely small in some cases. _____, some chemicals may be foods, drugs, or poisons, depending upon the amount ingested and the method of administration. _____, diagnosis of poisoning is often difficult _____, _____ the toxic symptoms produced by overdose with drugs are characteristic, they may be simulated by symptoms caused by disease. _____, poisoning with central nervous system stimulants may be mistaken for epilepsy, _____ symptoms caused by central nervous system depressants may mimic those that are caused by vascular accidents or brain tumours.

2. Put the text of presentation in the logical order. Fill in the gaps before the phrases or abstracts with ordinal numbers (1,2,3 ...) to mark the correct order.

_____ Hello, everyone. It's good to see you all here. Today I'm going to talk about allergy.

_____ The talk will take about 7 minutes. Then, there will be time for questions after my presentation.

_____ I hope the topic will be interesting because there are a large number of allergens around us and you should learn how to fight them.

_____ In my presentation I'll focus on three main points: first, I'll be talking about the types of allergy, the second point deals with allergy treatment, and the last point will contain the information about adverse reactions.

_____ So, I'm starting on the first point – allergy types.

_____ Common methods of allergy treatment include the following: Prevention, Medication, and Immunotherapy.

Prevention is important: once identified, the cause of the symptoms may be avoided or removed from your life. For example, a particular food can be excluded from your diet.

_____ Although prevention comes first, more may be needed. Then, medications are usually used to decrease allergy symptoms and improve the patients quality of life. Antihistamines are used to relieve mild symptoms such as rash, hives, and itching. Bronchodilators as albuterol reduce asthma-like symptoms.

Corticosteroids are applied to the skin, administered orally, or intravenously: for instance, Epinephrine is injected to treat anaphylaxis.

_____ There are several common types of allergies: food allergies, seasonal allergies, drug allergies, and others.

Food allergies include milk, egg, fish allergies, etc. Thus, If you suffer from a milk allergy, strict avoidance of milk and food containing milk or milk products is the only way to prevent a reaction, which can include immediate wheezing, vomiting, and hives. If it is fish allergy and your doctor is able to identify exactly which type of fish causes it, then you only need to eliminate that species of fish from your diet. Egg allergies – especially to egg whites – are more common in children than in adults.

As far as seasonal allergies are concerned, they can be spring or summer allergies. As the trees start to bloom and the pollen gets airborne, allergy sufferers begin their annual ritual of sniffing and sneezing. Many of the same allergic triggers that can make us miserable in spring persist into summer.

____ That is all for the first part, now I am moving on to the next part – allergy treatment.

____ The example of the drug allergy is Aspirine allergy or Salicylate allergy. Salicylates are chemicals found naturally in plants and are a major ingredient of aspirine and other pain-relieving medications. There are also other types of allergies such as animal allergy, nickel allergy, wool allergy, etc.

____ Immunotherapy is another method of treatment often called “allergy shots”. If a specific allergy is identified and it cannot be avoided or medications are not sufficient to restore your health, the allergic symptoms may be controlled or eliminated with allergy shots. This treatment increases a patient’s natural resistance (tolerance) to the things triggering the allergic reactions. It involves injections of small amounts of purified “extracts” of the substances causing allergic reaction. Immunity does not occur immediately, but some patients do begin to feel better quickly. In some patients immunity is maintained and treatment can be stopped after several years.

____ That’s all about allergy treatment. Let’s turn now to the last point – adverse reactions.

____ And in conclusion, I’d like to say that researchers are now studying the ways to go beyond today’s methods of treating allergies. A large group of scientists are working in the field of developing the purest, strongest and safest vaccines for allergy.

____ The most common adverse reaction is an immediate red itching bump at the injection site. In some cases, a similar delayed reaction can occur six to twenty-four hours later. Rare but more severe reactions include generalized itching, chest tightness/wheezing, or dizziness due to a drop in blood pressure. Deaths have been reported from allergy shots at the rate of approximately one in three million injections. This is why allergy shots are administered under supervision where medical staff and medications are available to handle serious reactions.

____ Thank you for your attention. You are welcome to ask your questions now.

____ That is practically all information I wanted to present to you.

3. Write questions for the following answers:

1. _____

Yes, to identify the type of allergy is a very complex task.

2. _____

Allergy is one of the most common diseases. It occurs very often.

3. _____

Fortunately, none of my relatives suffers from allergy.

4. _____

All types of treatment are equally important, but it is always better to prevent than to treat a disease.

5. _____

Medications can be applied either internally or externally depending on a drug form.

6. _____

Generally the benefits of allergy shots can last for many years or even a lifetime.

Т Е С Т
по профессиональной сфере общения

1. Use of English.

- I. Complete the sentences using the following words:
importance, curriculum, to carry out, dosage forms, achieve, pharmacy, physicians, branch
1. In Russia pharmacy as a . . . of science started its development in the 18th century.
 2. Students learn . . . qualitative analyses in the chemical laboratories.
 3. The . . . includes all the basic and clinical subjects that are necessary for the training of highly qualified specialists in pharmacy.
 4. . . . deals with the preparation, stability and storage of drugs.
 5. Aminoacids are of great . . . to our organism.
 6. In Great Britain assistants to . . . were called apothecaries.
 7. If you want to become a pharmacist you should . . . knowledge of different subjects.
 8. Most drugs are distributed in suitable . . . as tablets or capsules.
- II. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate derivative of the words in brackets:
1. Many students of the pharmaceutical faculty are members of the . . . (science) society.
 2. Analytical chemistry deals with the methods of separation of pure substances from . . . (mix).
 3. Friedrich Wohler's . . . (discover) opened the door to the study of the chemistry of living organisms.
 4. General chemistry is the . . . (introduce) to the entire science.
 5. Chemists and apothecaries were true . . . (represent) of the scientific profession of pharmacy.
 6. Each period of the . . . (develop) of medicine contributed to the store of medical . . . (know).
 7. . . . (purify) water can be prepared by distillation.
 8. Chemistry has many . . . (divide) such as General Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Biochemistry and others.
2. Reading

- I. Read the text and do the following exercises:

Organic Chemistry

Organic chemistry is a specific discipline within chemistry. It is the scientific study of the structure, properties, composition, reactions, and preparation of chemical compounds consisting primarily of carbon and hydrogen, which may contain any number of other elements including nitrogen, oxygen, the halogens, as well as phosphorus, silicon and sulfur.

The original definition of "organic" chemistry came from the misconception that only organic compounds were always related to life processes. Not only organic compounds support life on Earth, as life also depends on inorganic chemistry; for example, many enzymes rely on transition metals such as iron and copper; and materials such as shells, teeth and bones are part organic and part inorganic in composition. Apart from elemental carbon there are certain classes of simple carbon compounds such as oxides, carbonates, and carbides that are conventionally considered inorganic.

The study of organic chemistry overlaps with medicinal chemistry and biochemistry. The majority of chemical compounds occurring in biological organisms are carbon compounds, so the association between organic chemistry and biochemistry is so close that biochemistry might be regarded as a branch of organic chemistry.

Biochemistry deals mainly with the natural chemistry of biomolecules such as proteins, carbohydrates and amino acids, as well as nucleic acids, lipids and sugars. Because of their unique properties, complex multi-carbon compounds exhibit extremely large variety and the range of application of organic compounds is enormous. They are either important constituents or the basis of many commercial products (pharmaceuticals, plastics, fuels, explosives, paints, food, etc.) and they form the basis of all earthly life processes. The diverse shapes of organic molecules provide an astonishing variety of functions, like those of enzyme catalysts in biochemical reactions of live systems.

Trends in organic chemistry include chiral synthesis, green chemistry, microwave chemistry and microwave spectroscopy.

I. Say if the following statements are true or false. Prove or correct them.

1. It is well-known that only organic compounds support life on Earth.
2. Multi-carbon compounds are a significant part of many commercial products.
3. Organic chemistry is the scientific study of chemical compounds consisting primarily of carbon and hydrogen.
4. Organic compounds may include only carbon and hydrogen in their formulas.
5. All classes of carbon compounds are considered organic.
6. Biomolecules are the subject matter of biochemistry.
7. Organic molecules due to their different shapes have a lot of functions.
8. Biochemistry is a separate science and has no relation to organic chemistry.

II. Find in the text English equivalents of the following Russian words and phrases.

состоять из; научное изучение; иметь дело с; неорганические соединения; свойства; состав; зависеть от; простые и сложные соединения; большинство; можно рассматривать как; огромный; удивительное разнообразие; направления в химии.

3. Writing.

- I. Write eight questions to the text "Organic Chemistry".
- II. Think of the headings to each abstract o text and write them down.

Критерии и шкалы оценивания компетенций (текущая аттестация в форме тестовых заданий)

Для оценивания результатов обучения в форме тестовых заданий используются количественные критерии оценивания и 4-балльная шкала.

Оценка «отлично» (81-100 баллов);

Оценка «хорошо» (66-80 баллов);

Оценка «удовлетворительно» (51-65 баллов);

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» (50 и менее баллов).

**Комплект оценочных средств к промежуточной аттестации (экзамен)
по дисциплине ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык (английский язык) в
профессиональной деятельности**

Проблематика для подготовки презентаций по профессиональной сфере общения

1. Health Care;
2. Physiology;
3. Microbiology;
4. Nutrition;
5. History of Pharmacy;
6. Pharmacy in the Modern World;
7. Pharmaceutical Training;
8. Pharmacology; Pharmacognosy

Критерии оценки к промежуточной аттестации (экзамен):

оценка «отлично» - выставляется студенту, если выполнены все аспекты задания, выступление логично и соответствует поставленной задаче, стилевое оформление устной и письменной речи правильное, умения и навыки продуктивных и рецептивных видов речевой деятельности продемонстрированы полностью, практически отсутствуют нарушения в языковом оформлении речи (1-2 ошибки), продемонстрировано умение взаимодействия со слушателями.

оценка «хорошо» - выполнены все аспекты задания, выступление в основном логично и соответствует поставленной задаче, стилевое оформление устной и письменной речи в основном правильно, однако умения и навыки продуктивных и рецептивных видов речевой деятельности продемонстрированы не полностью (имеется 3-5 нарушений в языковом оформлении речи, 2-3 нарушения в логике высказывания и предъявлении материала, 2-3 неудачи во взаимодействии со слушателями).

оценка «удовлетворительно» - выполнены не все аспекты задания, выступление не полностью соответствует поставленной задаче, в стилевом оформлении устной и письменной речи наблюдаются многочисленные ошибки, умения и навыки продуктивных и рецептивных видов речевой деятельности продемонстрированы в ограниченном объеме (имеются 6 – 10 ошибок в языковом оформлении речи, препятствующих пониманию предъявляемой информации, имеются многочисленные нарушения в логике высказывания и предъявлении материала 4-10, взаимодействие со слушателями затруднено).

оценка «неудовлетворительно» - задание не выполнено, выступление не соответствует поставленной задаче, презентация нелогична, умения и навыки продуктивных и рецептивных видов речевой деятельности не позволяют обеспечить предъявление информации, взаимодействие со слушателями отсутствует.

Составитель _____ Кислякова Н.В.
_____.2023 г.

Форма контрольно-измерительного материала

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Заведующий кафедрой английского языка
естественно-научных факультетов
проф. Стернина М.А.

подпись, расшифровка подписи

____.____.20__

Направление подготовки / специальность 33.02.01 Фармация
шифр, наименование

Дисциплина английский язык

Форма обучения очная

Вид контроля экзамен

Вид аттестации промежуточная

Контрольно-измерительный материал

1. Подготовка презентации по заданной проблематике

Преподаватель _____ Кислякова Н.В.

Форма контрольно-измерительного материала

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
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шифр, наименование

Дисциплина английский язык

Форма обучения очная

Вид аттестации текущая

Контрольно-измерительный материал

1. Тест по профессиональной сфере общения
2. Тест по подготовке презентаций

Преподаватель _____ Кислякова Н.В.