

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University

Philology faculty  
Department of English philology

"APPROVE "

The first vice-rector  
Lynchenko NM

“ ” 2021 year

CURRICULUM WORK PROGRAM

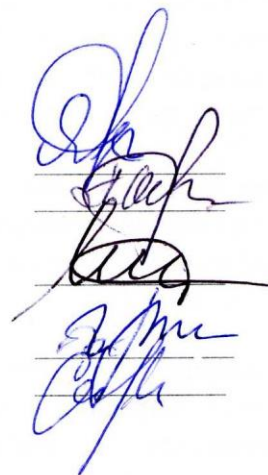
" English for professional purposes "

Developer  
Head of the Department of  
Developer  
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program  
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## 1. Description of the discipline

The name of the indicator	Characteristics of the discipline	
Name of discipline	English for professional purposes	
Branch of knowledge	22 «Healthcare»	
Specialty	222 «Medicine»	
Specialization (if any)	Professional qualification "Doctor"	
Educational program	Medicine	
Level of higher education	Bachelor	
Discipline status	Additional educational services	
Course of study	1	
Academic year	2021	
Semester numbers:	Full-time	Correspondence form
	1	
Total number of ECTS credits / hours	3 credits 90 hours	
Structure of course: – lectures - seminars (practical, laboratory, semi-group)  – - hours of individual work of students	Full-time	Correspondence form
	30 hours	
	60	
Percentage of classroom hours	33%	
Language of teaching	English	
Form of intermediate control (if any)		
Form of final control	1 semester-credit	

## **2. Purpose, tasks, prerequisites and results of studying the discipline**

**The purpose** of teaching / studying the discipline "English for professional purposes " is the formation and development of foreign language communicative competence of future doctors in the process of training.

**Learning objectives:** the acquisition by the student of competencies, knowledge, skills and abilities for professional activity in the specialty, namely:

1. formation of professional competence of students;
2. development of communication skills, speech activity in English
3. improving the general culture of the student;
4. successful professional training of a specialist, the development of his creative abilities through the means of the English language;
5. development of the ability to communicate in a foreign language in oral and written forms on topics related to professional activities and daily communication.

### **Prerequisites for studying the discipline (interdisciplinary connections).**

"English for Professional Purposes "as an academic discipline has connections with professional disciplines of students:

a) The English language course provides the study of the main topics related to vocational education. It consists of basic (grammar and vocabulary) and professionally oriented modules and is based on students' understanding of basic principles and knowledge of anatomy, histology, biological chemistry, biology, physiology, microbiology and integrates with these disciplines; internal medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, pharmacology, pediatrics, anesthesiology, etc.), which involves the study of basic concepts of these disciplines in a foreign language (English), the ability to use this knowledge in further education and in the professional activities of doctors;

b) the program is aimed at developing general skills of critical thinking, problem solving, systematization, presentation of ideas and so on, the program stimulates the independence of students and their awareness of learning styles;

c) provides the opportunity for communication on clinical situations, diagnosis, treatment, prevention of diseases in a foreign language;

d) lays the foundations of knowledge of medical terminology with the prospect of their further use in professional activities;

e) classroom classes according to the method of their organization are practical, because they provide:

-study of the basics of terminology based on the processing of original and adapted medical texts in a foreign language

- mastering the skills of reading, comprehension and two-way translation of the text

- mastering the ability to fill out medical forms, documents in a foreign language

- development of communication skills within the subject of the program

**Expected learning results. Finally, students must:**

1. use English effectively in various situations of social, educational and professional communication;
2. possess all four types of speech activity at the appropriate level in various speech situations;
3. understand the various professionally oriented texts of small and medium volume and discuss the issues addressed in them;
4. to speak freely on various professionally oriented topics, using professional vocabulary;
5. to express ideas with the necessary degree of thematic complexity, demonstrating sufficient mastery of the techniques of structural construction of the text, means of coherence and integrity at the syntactic level;
6. use socio-cultural knowledge and skills in foreign language communication;
7. apply culturological information in professional activities;
8. evaluate and analyze their own learning experience and improve their learning strategies;
9. improve speech training through the use of authentic English-language materials;
10. master the technique and strategy of the exam;
11. learn to allocate properly the time for tests and exam work.

The developed program corresponds to the educational-professional program (OPP) and is focused on the **formation of competencies:**

1). Acquisition of foreign language competence, including reading, writing, speaking, listening, namely:

1. Competence in speaking. Ability to express one's opinion orally by means of a foreign language.

2. Competence in listening. Ability to hear information in the process of communication, while watching videos and listening to audio files in a foreign language.
3. Competence in writing. The ability to express in writing their thoughts, views, the ability to fill out a form in a foreign language, the ability to fill out a document, write a letter in English.
4. Competence in reading. Ability to read professional and non-professional texts of medium difficulty and understand what is read, to answer questions to the read material.
5. Competence in translation from a foreign language. Ability to translate foreign texts of professional and non-professional orientation of medium difficulty from English into Ukrainian and from Ukrainian into a foreign (English) language.
  - 2). Ability to process state, social, economic and medical information.

**As a result of studying the discipline the student should know:**

- vocabulary of the English language in various standard and professional situations;
- necessary expressions and phrases for writing letters, documents, medical history of the patient;
- necessary expressions and phrases for professional communication;
- vocabulary to denote professional concepts (such as body parts, organs, names of diseases, drugs, medical equipment, etc.
- the main elements of filling in the medical history in a foreign language.

**As a result of studying the discipline the student is able to:**

- listen to professionally oriented texts, highlight the main and secondary points;
- read, translate and understand professional texts from textbooks, newspapers, specialized magazines and Internet sources, selectively using reference resources;
- fill in the form of the patient's medical history in a foreign language;
- write with a sufficient degree of grammatical correctness;
- lead discussions using texts and topics in the specialty;

- work with authentic sources, conduct search work on the Internet and other media;
- prepare presentations / reports;
- produce clear, reasoned monologue and dialogic statements on topics related to the specialty.

### **3. Curriculum of the discipline**

The educational process is organized according to the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS). The curriculum consists of two blocks:

#### **BLOCK 1. GENERAL CONCEPTS OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND STRUCTURE OF THE BODY SECTIONS:**

##### **1. Medical education in Ukraine and abroad . Themes:**

Medical education in Ukraine

Medical education abroad

##### **2. Medical professions**

##### **3. History of medicine**

##### **4. Human Body Structure :**

1) Parts of the body

2) Skeletal system

3) Circulatory system

4) Digestive system

##### **5. Health care system in Ukraine**

##### **6. Healthcare systems abroad**

#### **BLOCK 2. GENERAL CONCEPTS OF TREATMENT AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE**

1. Hospital

2. Taking a history

3. Medical emergencies

4. Injuries

5. Surgery

6. Chemist's shop

7. Administration of Drugs

## 8. Nutrition

### **BASIC GRAMMATICAL CONCEPTS BLOCK 1**

1. Types of questions.
2. Noun
  - 2.1. Plural of nouns.
  - 2.2. Countable / uncountable nouns.
3. Articles.
  - 3.1. Definite article with geographical names.
  - 3.2. Zero article.
4. Adjectives
  - 4.1. Degrees of comparison of adjectives.
  - 4.2. Suppletive formation.

### **BASIC GRAMMATICAL CONCEPTS BLOCK 2**

5. Verb
  - 5.1. Present simple.
  - 5.2. Past simple.
  - 5.3. Future simple.
  - 5.4. Present continuous.
  - 5.5. Past continuous.
  - 5.6. Verb
  - 5.7. Present perfect.
  - 5.8. Past perfect.
  - 5.9. Present perfect continuous.
  - 5.10. Past perfect continuous.
  - 5.10. Present indefinite instead of future after if, when , as soon as.
  - 5.11. Past simple versus past continuous.
  - 5.12. Preposition hardly, no sooner.
  - 5.13. Passive voice.
  - 5.14. Modal verbs and their equivalents.
  - 5.15. The verb make in the meaning “to force someone or something to do something”.
6. Pronouns.
7. Prepositions.

### 3. The curriculum of the discipline

#### Full-time I semester: Block 1

	Topics	Lectures	Practical classes (semi-group)	Individual work
1	Medical education in Ukraine and abroad		2	4
2	Medical professions		2	4
3	History of Medicine		2	4
4	Human Body		2	4
5	Skeletal system		2	4
6	Circulatory system		2	4
7	Digestive system		2	4
8	Health care system in Ukraine.		1	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>

#### Block 2

	Topics	Lectures	Practical classes (semi-group)	Individual work
1	Hospital		2	4
2	Taking a history		2	4
3	Surgery		2	4
4	Medical emergencies		2	4
5	Injuries		2	4



6	Chemist's shop		2	4
7	Administration of drugs		2	4
8	Nutrition		1	2
	Total	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>

#### 4. The content of the discipline

##### 4.1. Plan of practical (semi-group) classes for the first semester (Block 1)

№	Topic
1	<p><b>Topic 1</b></p> <p>1) Medical education in Ukraine. Medical education in Mykolaiv. National O.O. Bohomolets Medical University. Hippocrates. Medical education in the USA. Present Continuous Tense VS Present Simple Tense</p>
2	<p><b>Topic 2</b></p> <p>1) Doctor's working day. Medical Professions. Which would I choose? Speaking. Present versus Past Continuous Tense. Plural of nouns. Countable / uncountable nouns.</p>
3	<p><b>Topic 3</b></p> <p>1) History of Medicine. Medicine as a Science. Comparative and Superlative of Adjectives. Medieval Medicine. Irregular comparatives and superlatives</p>
4	<p><b>Topic 4</b></p> <p>1) The beginning of Anatomy. Human Body . Parts of Human Body. Comparative and Superlative of Adverbs</p> <p>2) Internal organs and their functions. Present Simple and Past Simple Tense (Passive)</p>
5	<p><b>Topic 5</b></p> <p>1) Skeletal system .Skeleton. Future Simple Tense (Passive)</p>
6	<p><b>Topic 6</b></p> <p>1) Circulatory system. The article. Blood. Leukocytes and Lymphocytes.</p>

	Nature of Heart Beat. How to take a pulse. Cardiac Output. Zero article. Definite article . Indefinite article
7	<p><b>Topic 7</b></p> <p>1) Digestive system. Alimentary canal and Accessory organs. Stomach movements. Small and large intestine. Present Perfect Tense VS Present Perfect Continuous Tense</p>
8	<p><b>Topic 8</b></p> <p>1) Health care system in Ukraine and abroad. Social health protection. Past and Illnesses and health. Fitness and sport for healthy life Chornobyl disaster effects on human health Present Perfect Tense (Simple)/Past Perfect Tense (Continuous)</p>

#### **4.2. Plan of practical (semi-group) classes for the first semester (Block 2)**

<b>№</b>	<b>Topic</b>
1	<p><b>Topic 1</b></p> <p>1) Hospital. Hospital specialties. Hospital equipment Present Perfect Passive VS Past Perfect Passive</p> <p>2) Types of hospitals: general, rehabilitation, children's. Types of hospitals: public, voluntary, proprietary</p>
2	<p><b>Topic 2</b></p> <p>1) Taking a history. Case history. Clinical examination. Modal verbs.</p>
3	<p><b>Topic 3</b></p> <p>1) Surgery. Surgery equipment. Anesthesia. Types of anesthesia</p> <p>Modal verbs: should, have to, ought to, must need, may, might Modals in the past</p>
4	<p><b>Topic 4</b></p> <p>1) Medical emergencies. The first medical aid. Emergency medicine. Shock: hypovolemic, cardiogenic, distributive, obstructive. Direct and indirect speech.</p>

5	<p><b>Topic 5</b></p> <p>1) Injuries of different parts of body. Wounds and breaks as a result of injuries. The first Conditional</p> <p>2) Types of fractures. Injuries of head and face. Zero and the 1-st Conditionals</p>
6	<p><b>Topic 6</b></p> <p>1) Chemist's shop. Different types of drugs. Opium and related drugs . The second Conditional Pregnancy and taking drugs. The third Conditional</p>
7	<p><b>Topic 7</b></p> <p>1) Administration of drugs. Homoepathy. Placebo.</p> <p>2) Drug abuse and its consequences .</p>
8	<p><b>Topic 8</b></p> <p>1) Nutrition .Nutrition guidelines</p> <p>2) Nutrition and healthy way of life. Vitamins and minerals.</p>

### 4.3. Tasks for individual work

№ з/п	Tasks
1	Speaking on the topic Medical education ( on the choice of a student ( in Ukraine, in the USA, in GB)
2	Learning parts of the body
3	Skeletal system / Digestive system/ Circulatory system ( dictation)
4	Chornobyl disaster effects on human health ( Speaking, presentation)
5	Working in a hospital. Taking a history ( speaking + writing)
6	Emergency case description, how to provide the first aid ( presentation and description one of the emergency cases on the student's choice)
7	Nutrition and Vitamins ( making a report)

## **5. Topics for credit ( 1 semester):**

1. *Medical education in Ukraine.*
2. *Hippocrates*
3. *National O.O. Bohomolets Medical University*
4. *The most famous doctors in Ukraine*
5. *Medical education in the USA and in the UK*
6. *Medical college dress code.*
7. *History of Medicine*
8. *Medieval Medicine.*
9. *Medical Profession*
10. *Human Body .Parts of Human Body.*
11. *Nervous system. Brain and Nerves*
12. *Brain centre of Nervous System*
13. *Movements of Breathing*
14. *Skeletal system .Skeleton.*
15. *Cavities, systems and organs*
16. *Bones and muscles*
17. *Circulatory system*
18. *Leukocytes and Lymphocytes*
19. *Digestive system*
20. *Alimentary canal and Accessory organs*
21. *Small and large intestine*
22. *Health care system in Ukraine. Prepositions*
23. *Social health protection*
24. *Fundamental of health insurance in Ukraine*
25. *Chornobyl disaster effects on human health*
26. *Hospital.Hospital specialties.*
27. *Nurses. Nursing*
28. *Types of hospitals: general, rehabilitation, children's, public, voluntary, proprietary*
29. *Case history. Taking a history*
30. *Surgery. Surgery equipment.*
31. *Anaesthesia. Types of anaesthesia*
32. *Medical emergencies.*
33. *The first medical aid*
34. *Shock: hypovolemic, cardiogenic, distributive, obstructive*

35. *Injuries of different parts of body .Wounds and breaks as a result of injuries*
36. *Chemist's shop.Different types of drugs*
37. *Pregnancy and taking drugs*
38. *Drug abuse*
39. *Nutrition. Nutrition guidelines. Nutrition and diseases*
40. *Vitamins. Lack of vitamins and its consequences*

### **«0» example of credit card**

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University

Educational qualification level - bachelor

Area of knowledge: 22 Health

specialty 222 Medicine

Course – English for specific purposes

### **Variant № 0**

1. Speak on the topic “Medical emergencies” – **max 20.**
2. Read and translate a text “Human body”, answer the questions to the text choosing correct variant – **max 20.**
3. Choose one of the variants to check your vocabulary knowledge, answer 20 questions - **max 20.**

Approved at the meeting of the Chair of English, protocol №      from «      »                      2021

### **Task 1 Example of the text to check reading and comprehension:**

#### **The Human body**

Extract from Anatomy course lecture

Welcome to today's lecture. Last week we looked at the respiratory system and how the lungs separate oxygen from other gasses which we breathe. Today, we will be looking at co-dependence within three of the body's most important systems: the central nervous system (CNS), the cardiovascular system and the digestive system.

The nervous system can be divided into two parts: the central nervous system and the peripheral nervous system. The central nervous system is comprised of the brain and the spinal cord, and is responsible for processing the information which is sent to or received from the peripheral nervous system which is made up of the body's nerves. The

brain processes information while the spinal cord acts as a delivery system for the information and impulses.

Information transmitted through the central nervous system tells our bodies how to react in a certain situation, such as when we want to take a step the brain tells our knee joint to bend, or when we touch something hot we receive information giving us a burning sensation. The CNS also sends information about infection so that the appropriate organ e.g. the spleen can fight certain types of bacteria. It is a common misconception that the brain is the largest organ in the human body, when in fact it comes in at third largest after the skin and the liver respectively.

The central nervous system also controls our second system of the day, the cardiovascular system (also known as the circulatory system) which delivers blood and oxygen to the various parts of the body. The relationship between these two systems is quite complicated as each has an effect on the other. If we take the heart for example which is a key organ in the cardiovascular system, we can think that it feeds the brain and as such the CNS with oxygen and blood, but at the same time it is the brain that controls the heart telling it how often to beat.

In fact the cardiovascular system is not only responsible for delivering blood and oxygen, but also for transporting nutrients, hormones and waste throughout the body. All of these are carried in the blood, of which an average adult has about 5 liters. The heart acts as a pump which circulates the blood through the capillaries, arteries and veins. It is interesting to note that if these were laid end-to-end, the estimated length would be 100,000 KM.

Our next system, the digestive system is closely linked to the cardiovascular system as on the one hand it requires about 30% of all cardiac output. And on the other, the digestive system separates nutrients from food before they can be distributed via the cardiovascular system. Thus, as with the relationship between the CNS and the cardiovascular system, each system needs the other to work.

When thinking about the digestive system, the first organ that comes to mind is usually the stomach but surprisingly, this is not the largest organ in this system. That is, in fact the liver which is actually the largest solid organ in the body. The liver performs several functions among which are cleaning the blood, producing digestive liquids (bile) and storing energy. Again, we can see examples of cross system relationships here.

As well as the liver and stomach, the digestive system is made up of the pancreas and the intestine. The pancreas, like the liver, aids in digestion of food. After food has passed through the stomach and has been 'ground' into tiny pieces, it enters the intestine where the bile is added and the nutrients are extracted from the food. Waste products

then move further down the intestine. Now, don't forget to join me next week when we will examine the tonsils and other glands.

Choose one of the variants :

1)A 'heart' is

- A) an organ near the stomach that has various roles in purifying and storing the blood
- B) the portion of the alimentary canal extending from the stomach to the anus
- C)the organ that controls the flow of blood in the body

2)An 'artery' is

- A) the thick column of nerve tissue that extends from the base of the brain about two thirds of the way down the backbone
- B)a pair of organs in which oxygen from the air that is inhaled is transferred into the blood
- C)a blood vessel that carries blood away from the heart

3)'liver'

- A) an organ in the body that secretes bile to help digest carbohydrates, fats and proteins.
- B) an organ or group of cells that releases substances or waste from the body
- C)a blood vessel that carries depleted blood back to the heart

4)'digestive system'

- A) the set of organs that allows a person to breathe and exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide throughout the body
- B)the system of organs and tissues involved in circulating blood and lymph through the body
- C)the part of the body that stores and processes food

5)'lungs'

- A) the thick column of nerve tissue that extends from the base of the brain about two thirds of the way down the backbone

B) either of a pair of oval masses of lymphoid tissue, one on each side of the throat at the back of the mouth

C) a pair of organs in which oxygen from the air that is inhaled is transferred into the blood

'6) intestine'

A) a movable or fixed place or part where two bones or elements of a skeleton join

B) the portion of the alimentary canal extending from the stomach to the anus

C) the thick column of nerve tissue that extends from the base of the brain about two thirds of the way down the backbone

7)'brain'

A) the mass of nerve tissue located in the head of animals with spinal cords; it is the center of thought and controls movement

B) the portion of the alimentary canal extending from the stomach to the anus

C) either of a pair of oval masses of lymphoid tissue, one on each side of the throat at the back of the mouth

8)'joint'

A) a movable or fixed place or part where two bones or elements of a skeleton join

B) either of a pair of oval masses of lymphoid tissue, one on each side of the throat at the back of the mouth

C) the portion of the alimentary canal extending from the stomach to the anus

9)'artery'

A) the part of the nervous system comprising of the brain and the spinal cord

B) a blood vessel that carries blood away from the heart

C) the part of the body that stores and processes food

10)'CNS' or 'central nervous system'

A) the part of the nervous system comprising of the brain and the spinal cord



B)the set of organs that allows a person to breathe and exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide throughout the body

C)a bitter fluid that helps with digestion

11)'tonsil'

A) an organ near the stomach that has various roles in purifying and storing the blood

B) a movable or fixed place or part where two bones or elements of a skeleton join

C) either of a pair of oval masses of lymphoid tissue, one on each side of the throat at the back of the mouth

12)'vein'

A) the mass of nerve tissue located in the head of animals with spinal cords; it is the center of thought and controls movement

B) a blood vessel that carries depleted blood back to the heart

C) an organ or group of cells that releases substances or waste from the body

13)'spleen'

A) the portion of the alimentary canal extending from the stomach to the anus

B) an organ near the stomach that has various roles in purifying and storing the blood

C) the system of organs and tissues involved in circulating blood and lymph through the body

14)'spinal cord'

A) a blood vessel that carries blood away from the heart

B)the thick column of nerve tissue that extends from the base of the brain about two thirds of the way down the backbone

C)the part of the body that stores and processes food

15)'nerve'

A) fiber forming part of a system that conveys impulses of sensation, motion, between the brain or spinal cord and other parts of the body

B) an organ in the body that secretes bile to help digest carbohydrates, fats and proteins.

C) the part of the body that stores and processes food

16)'cardiovascular system'

A) fiber forming part of a system that conveys impulses of sensation, motion, between the brain or spinal cord and other parts of the body

B) an organ in the body that secretes bile to help digest carbohydrates, fats and proteins.

C) the system of organs and tissues involved in circulating blood and lymph through the body

17)'blood'

A) the part of the body that stores and processes food

B) the fluid that carries oxygen and other elements to the tissues and carbon dioxide away from the tissues through the heart and vascular system

C) an organ in the body that secretes bile to help digest carbohydrates, fats and proteins.

18)'respiratory system'

A)the organ that controls the flow of blood in the body

B)the set of organs that allows a person to breathe and exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide throughout the body

C)the part of the nervous system comprising of the brain and the spinal cord

## **2.Vocabulary tests**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a written order for medicine.

A. A label

B. A sick list

C. A direction

D. A prescription

E. An instruction

2. \_\_\_\_\_like doors, will open with ease.

- A. Wounds
- B. Hospitals
- C. Heart
- D. Hearts
- E. Windows

3. You use \_\_\_\_\_ when you are nervous.

- A. a laxative
- B. a sedative
- C. an antiseptic
- D. an adhesive
- E. an antibiotic

4. A nurse must \_\_\_\_\_ her feelings.

- A. speak
- B. control
- C. show
- D. understand
- E. demonstrate

5. A person who has \_\_\_\_\_ may have a running nose.

- A. a fever
- B. a headache
- C. a flu
- D. a stomachache
- E. a toothache

6. Another name for sickness is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ache
- B. pain

- C. disease
- D. virus
- E. happiness

7. \_\_\_\_\_ when you feel bad.

- A. Get an injection
- B. Write in your chart
- C. Take your temperature
- D. Drink tea
- E. Have a snack

8. A nurse observes changes in patient's \_\_\_\_\_

- A. feelings
- B. condition
- C. look
- D. state
- E. all of the above

9. A doctor \_\_\_\_\_ patients.

- A. prescribes
- B. examines
- C. works
- D. observes
- E. chooses

10. \_\_\_\_\_ one can take in case of pain.

- A. a sedative
- B. an antiseptic
- C. a laxative
- D. a syringe
- E. an analgetic

11. A doctor usually gives a patient \_\_\_\_\_ before surgery.

- A. an anesthesia
- B. a sedative
- C. a laxative
- D. an antibiotic
- E. a tablet

12. \_\_\_\_\_ disease is a disease you get from another person.

- A. A child
- B. An infectious
- C. A heart
- D. A cardiovascular
- E. A lung

13. A nurse \_\_\_\_\_ doctor's instructions.

- A. gives
- B. sees
- C. carries out
- D. begins
- E. does

14. \_\_\_\_\_ is a wonderful organ that works every moment of your life.

- A. Pulse
- B. The heart
- C. Blood
- D. Blood pressure
- E. The head

15. When a nurse takes your pulse, she

---

\_\_\_\_\_ note the strength of

beating.

A. can

B. is to

C. must

D. will

E. may

16. All child's diseases are caused by \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. germs

B. viruses

C. antibodies

D. chemicals

E. bacilli

17. \_\_\_ A doctor examines the patient's  
body during \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. treatment

B. checkups

C. checking

D. work

E. practice

18. \_ \_\_\_\_\_ is what you can do to become healthy.

A. Curing

B. Getting treatment

C. Taking medicine

D. Medicine

E. Smoking

19. To be born with a silver spoon in one's \_\_\_\_\_

- A. heart
- B. throat
- C. mouth
- D. head
- E. nose

20. A doctor asks questions about your\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. body
- B. mood
- C. illness
- D. disease
- E. health

21. You can \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor when you are sick.

- A. to go to
- B. go to
- C. to visit
- D. visit
- E. to come

22. \_\_\_\_\_ is a signal that you may be sick.

- A. A disease
- B. A fever
- C. A symptom
- D. A vims
- E. An alarm clock

23. A drug is a \_\_\_\_\_ that changes the way your body works.

- A. substance
- B. remedy
- C. medicine

D. chemical

E. tablet

24. A doctor does \_\_\_\_\_ on a patient.

A. surgery

B. nursery

C. treatment

D. work

E. experiment

25. While \_\_\_\_\_ blood pressure you must think of the patient's age.

A. measuring

B. taking

C. checking

D. analyzing

E. Giving

### **3. Grammar test (example)**

I. Choose the correct option A, B, C or D.

1. ... the glasses I could use?

A) Have you had B) Have you C) Have D) Do you have

2. There ... a mistake, I'm afraid.

A) has been B) have been C) have D) been

3. I ... such operations for 6 months.

A) hasn't done B) hadn't done C) haven't done D) didn't do

4. Her mother ... at the hospital as a nurse since 1998.

A) have been working B) is working C) has been working D) was working

5. I ... in the living room when I heard the cry of the patient.

A) had sat B) was sitting C) were sitting D) am sitting

6. They ... before 2001.



A) wasn't practicing medicine B) didn't practiced C) don't practice medicine D) hadn't practiced

7. I ... the planned inspection.

A) just have finish B) have just finished C) have finished just D) finished just

8. I haven't seen her ....

A) lately B) late C) later D) the latest

9. The doors of the laboratory ... in the morning.

A) will be opening B) will been opened C) will be opened D) will opened

10. The wall in the second chamber ... all morning yesterday.

A) was being painted B) was been painting C) was being painted D) was painting

11. At 10.00 tomorrow I ... my exam.

A) will be taking B) will have taken C) will taking D) will being taking

12. I ... my exams by the end of June.

A) will have finishing B) will been finishing C) will have finished D) will be finishing

13. I wish he ..., I really worry about him.

A) recovers B) recovering C) has recovered D) recovered

14. If we hadn't missed the bus, we ... on the meeting so late.

A) won't come B) won't have come C) wouldn't have come D) won't be coming

15. I ... assist you tomorrow.

A) will can B) am able to C) have been able to D) will be able to

16. He ... a new car, I saw him driving it.

A) must have bought B) must bought C) will buy D) should have bought

17. ... some noise downstairs?

A) Are you hearing B) Hear you C) Can you hear D) Can you hearing

18. This pillow feels .... then this patients needs.

A) softly B) soft C) softer D) softest

19. My liver needs ..., I'm going to the mechanic tomorrow.

A) inspected B) inspect C) to inspect D) inspecting

20. I'm interested in ... a physician.

A) become B) to become C) becoming D) be becoming

### **6.Evaluation criteria and tools for diagnosing learning results**

Control methods. Control of the discipline "English for specific purposes" includes three stages / types of assessment:

- 1) current control;
- 2) control of independent work;
- 3) final control.

Current control is carried out at each practical lesson in accordance with the specific objectives of each topic. When assessing students' learning activities, it is necessary to give preference to standardized methods of control: oral communication on relevant topics, test control, structured written control. Forms of assessment of current learning activities are standardized and include control of lexical, grammatical and communicative skills. During the assessment of mastering each topic for the current educational activity of the student, grades are set on a 10-point scale, taking into account the approved criteria.

**Current control.** Testing in practical classes of theoretical knowledge and the acquisition of practical skills, as well as the results of independent work of students are supervised by teachers according to the specific purpose of the curriculum. Assessment of the level of student training is carried out by: interviewing students, solving and analyzing situational tasks and test tasks, interpreting the results of experimental and clinical and laboratory research, monitoring the acquisition of practical skills.

**Intermediate control.** Checking the possibility of using students for clinical and diagnostic analysis of theoretical knowledge and practical skills on all topics studied, as well as the results of independent work of students.

**The final test** is carried out upon completion of the study of all topics of each block at the last test session of the semester. Intermediate final control (certification) and final control (exam) are allowed to students who have attended all the lectures, classroom classes, performed full individual work and in the process of learning scored the number of points, not less than the minimum - 60 points in the semester.

Distribution of points received by students

In the autumn semester, a positive assessment in each practical session can be

from 1 to 4.3 points. A score below 2 points means "unsatisfactory", the lesson is not credited and is subject to practice in the prescribed manner. At the final test for each block, the student can get a maximum of 15 points, 30 points a student can get for self-completed tasks of choice (3 to 10 points).

Score on a 4.3-point scale. Criteria:

"4-4.3" 1) read with full understanding adapted texts, articles, be able to analyze and draw conclusions, compare the information obtained;

2) make a written message or report, expressing their own attitude to the problem, using a variety of language tools;

3) without preparation to speak and have a conversation within the studied topics;

4) without much effort to understand audio broadcasting on the studied topic.

"3-3.3" 1) read with full understanding short texts

2) write a message or report;

3) to speak coherently in accordance with the educational situation;

4) understand the main content of audio texts presented at a normal pace of texts based on the studied language material, which contain a certain number of unfamiliar words, the meaning of which can be guessed.

"2-2.3" 1) read aloud and about yourself with an understanding of the main content of short simple texts;

2) write a short text message;

3) use simple sentences in speech;

4) recognize by ear simple sentences, phrases and speech samples presented at a normal rate;

"1-1.3" 1) recognize and read some learned words;

2) write learned words, phrases and simple uncommon sentences; 3) know the most common words and phrases of the topic;

4) recognize the most commonly studied words and theme phrases that sound in slow motion.

Test current control is provided within each topic of the discipline. It includes multiple choice tasks (1 point) and practical skills testing tasks, in particular, translation, answering questions, etc. (2 points). It is recommended to evaluate the test control according to the following criteria:

Score on a 8-point scale

Proportion of correct answers (minimum)

«4.3» 90% «3.3» 70% «2.3» 55% «2» Less than 40%

Students' individual work is assessed during the current control of the topic in the relevant lesson. Assimilation of topics that are submitted only for individual work is controlled during the final control. It may include and is not limited to the following types of tasks performed in written, printed or electronic form: a list of terms and unfamiliar words of a professional text with phonetic transcription and annotations to the text, exercises for the development of professional speech in a foreign language and consolidation of active vocabulary, presentation on the proposed topic. The final grade for the discipline is set in the national system of assessment of learning outcomes and on a 200-point scale. The form of final control of academic success is a credit.

The credit is a form of final control of the student's mastering of theoretical and practical material in a foreign language, which is conducted as a control measure. A student is considered eligible for the exam if he / she has attended all classroom classes, completed all types of work provided by the discipline program and received the minimum number of points (60 points) for current performance. The credit is held during the exam session, according to the schedule. The form of the credit is standardized and includes control of theoretical and practical foreign language communication skills. The maximum number of points that a student can score when taking the credit is 60.

### Grading scale: national, 200-point and ECTS

The sum of points for all types of educational activities	Point ECTS	Score on a national scale	
		for exam, course project (work), practice	For credit
180 – 200	<b>A</b>	Excellent	credited
160-179	<b>B</b>	Good	
150-159	<b>C</b>		
130-149	<b>D</b>	satisfactory	
120-129	<b>E</b>		
70-119	<b>FX</b>	unsatisfactory with the possibility of re-exam	not credited with the possibility of re-credit
1-69	<b>F</b>	unsatisfactory with compulsory re-study of the discipline	not credited with compulsory re-study of the discipline

### Assessment of student work

Type of activity	Max points
<b>Block 1</b>	
topic 1	4.3
topic 2	4.3
topic 3	4.3
topic 4	4.3
topic 5	4.3
topic 6	4.3
topic 7	4.3
topic 8	4.3
<b>Block 2</b>	
topic 1	4.3
topic 2	4.3
topic 3	4.3
topic 4	4.3
topic 5	4.3
topic 6	4.3
topic 7	4.3
topic 8	4.3
total	70
Final tests 1, 2	30
Individual work	40

credit	60
Total	200

### **Recommended literature**

#### 9.1. basic:

- 1) Аврахова Л.Ю. English for medical students: Англійська мова для студентів-медиків: підручник/ Л.Я Аврахова, Л.О. Паламаренко, Т.В. Яхно,, – 4-е вид., виправл. – К.: ВСВ “Медицина”, 2015.- 448 с.
- 2) Саблук А.Г. English for medical students: Англійська мова для студентів-медиків: підручник/ А. Г. Саблук, Л. В. Левандовська.- 2-е вид., виправл. – К.: ВСВ “Медицина”, 2013.- 576 с.
- 3) San McCarter. Oxford English for Careers: Medicine 1: Student's Book, 2008, 138p.
- 4) San McCarter. Oxford English for Careers: Medicine 2: Student's Book, 2009, 144p.
- 5) Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley, Trang M. Tran ( «Medical») Express Publishing, 2011

#### 11.1. Additional:

- 1) Austin D. English for nurses — Англійська мова для медсестер: підручник. — К.: Медицина, 2009. — 176 с
- 2) Jenny Dooley, Virginia Evans. Grammarway, Express Publishing, 2010.  
<http://englishtips.org>
- 3) Michael MCarthy English vocabulary in use. CambridgeUnivercity Press, 2011, 303с
- 4) [http://toefl.uobabylon.edu.iq/papers/ibt\\_2015\\_41955588.pdf](http://toefl.uobabylon.edu.iq/papers/ibt_2015_41955588.pdf)
- 5) Paul Emmerson. Macmillan Business Grammar Builder, 2009 - 149с.

#### On-line resources :

- 6) <https://www.medicalenglish.com> ( main online resource )
- 7) <https://englex.ru/english-for-medics/> ( Vocabulary)
- 8) [www.englishmed.com](http://www.englishmed.com)
- 9) [www.englishclub.com](http://www.englishclub.com)
- 10) [doctorspeakup.com](http://doctorspeakup.com)
- 11) [www.hospitalenglish.com](http://www.hospitalenglish.com)