

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я
ЛУЦЬКИЙ БАЗОВИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ КОЛЕДЖ
ЦИКЛОВА ПРЕДМЕТНА КОМІСІЯ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

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ЗБІРНИК МАТЕРІАЛІВ
ДЛЯ КОНТРОЛЮ ЗНАНЬ СТУДЕНТІВ
З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ
(ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ)
СПЕЦІАЛЬНОСТІ 226 ФАРМАЦІЯ
ПРОМИСЛОВА ФАРМАЦІЯ**

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Н.П.Гальчун. Збірник матеріалів для контролю знань студентів з англійської мови (за професійним спрямуванням) спеціальності 226 Фармація Промислова фармація.- Луцьк 2018. – 40 с.

Посібник містить завдання різних типів для контролю знань студентів з англійської мови (за професійним спрямуванням) як лексичного (фахового), так і граматичного матеріалу спеціальності 226 Фармація Промислова фармація для вищих медичних навчальних закладів I-II рівнів акредитації.

Для викладачів англійської мови медичних та фармацевтичних училищ і коледжів.

*Розглянуто і схвалено на засідання циклової предметної комісії іноземних мов.
Протокол № 1 від 31.01.2018 р.*

GRAMMAR TEST
(Basic Knowledge Level)

1. Pif a little dog.
a) am b) is c) are d) do
2. There ... many books about Pif.
a) is b) are c) do d) does
3. English children like to read about
a) they b) their c) him d) them
4. Pif holidays.
a) like b) likes c) don't like d) to like
5. On holidays his family is always home.
a) on b) at c) in d) by
6. Pif ... go to school.
a) don't b) doesn't go c) isn't d) hasn't
7.mummy is busy in the kitchen.
a) his b) she c) him d) he
8. cooks a lot of tasty things.
a) I b) You c) She d) They
9. His dad her about house.
a) help b) helping c) helps d) to help
10. Pif and his brother In the house.
a) cleaning b) cleans c) to clean d) clean
11. But sometimes Pif help his brothers.
a) don't b) doesn't c) isn't d) hasn't
12.the evening the family sit down at the holiday table.
a) on b) in c) at d) by
13. They ... a lot of fun.
a) has b) to have c) have d) having
14.you like holidays?
a) does b) are c) do d) have
15. Last Sunday Pif his birthdays.
a) has b) had c) have d) to have
16. ... two o'clock his friends came.
a) On b) In c) By d) At
17. you happy on your holiday?
a) Is b) Are c) Am d) Has
18. Ann ... television on Sundays.
a) watch b) watches c) is watching d) has watched
19. Last year Tom tennis twice a week.
a) played b) was playing c) has played d) plays
20. What time ... begin?
a) the film b) do the film c) is the film d) does the film

GRAMMAR TEST

(Simple Tenses)

I VARIANT

I. Слова у дужках поставити у Present Simple Tense. Пояснити випадок вживання.*

1. I (to live) in Lutsk.*
2. He (to do) not work at the factory.
3. My friend (to have) many English books.
4. Ann always (to be) at home in the evening.*
5. My parents (to be) very kind people.*

II. Слова у дужках поставити у Past Simple Tense. Пояснити випадок вживання.*

1. He (to give) me an English book yesterday.*
2. My brother (to work) in Kyiv in 2010.
3. (To be) Jane in London last year.*
4. The students (to be) in the library in the morning.*
5. We (to have) dictation yesterday.*

III. Замінити на Future Simple Tense. Пояснити випадок вживання.*

1. She painted the picture.*
2. The pupils are in the corridor.
3. Pete has a dog and a cat.
4. Nick was a thorn in August.*
5. We have difficult task in English.*

IV. Поставити всі типи питань й заперечну форму.

The children drink tea in the morning.

II VARIANT

I. Слова у дужках поставити у Present Simple Tense. Пояснити випадок вживання.*

1. (To do) you like English?
2. My mother (to speak) English well.*
3. Kate (to have) a new dress.
4. My father (to be) an economist by profession.*
5. The Carpathian Mountains (to be) in the west of Ukraine.*

II. Слова у дужках поставити у Past Simple Tense. Пояснити випадок вживання.*

1. Jack (to study) English last year.
2. Ann (to take) my book last week.*
3. The girl (to be) afraid of the dog.*
4. You (to be) angry with me.
5. The students (to have) their summer Holidays in the country.*

III. Замінити на Future Simple Tense. Пояснити випадок вживання.*

1. He wrote a composition.*
2. The books are on the desk.
3. We have a new TV set.*
4. Olha was in Kyiv in May.*
5. You have a good dictionary.

IV. Поставити всі типи питань й заперечну форму.

The boys played football yesterday.

GRAMMAR TEST

(Continuous Tenses)

Запитання № 1

Continuous Tenses утворюються за формулою:

1. to have + Participle II (-ed/II) ;
2. do, + - ed (II) ;
3. to be + Participle I (- ing);
4. shall / will + do.

Запитання №2

Дієслово to be відмінюється у:

1. у відповідному часі групи Perfect;
2. у відповідному часі групи Simple;
3. у відповідному часі групи Perfect-Continuous;
4. у відповідному часі групи Perfect-Continuous.

Запитання №3

Дієслово to be для Present Continuous Tenses має форми:

1. have been, has been;
2. shall be; will be;
3. been;
4. am, is, are.

Запитання №4

Дієслово to be для Past Continuous Tenses має форми:

1. would be, should be,
2. was, were;
3. had been;
4. have been; has been

Запитання №5

Дієслово to be для Future Continuous Tenses має форми:

1. shall be, will be;
2. am: is; are;
3. am been, is been, are been:
4. had been.

Запитання №6

Continuous Tenses вказують на:

1. повторювану дію;
2. результат дії;
3. не вказують на точний час дії;
4. точний час дії.

Запитання №7

У Continuous Tenses не вживаються такі дієслова:

1. руху;
2. що виражають відчуття;

3. що виражають наміри;
4. що виражають бажання, почуття, волевиявлення;
5. що виражають відношення між предметами;
6. іншомовного походження.

Запитання №8

Дієслова, що виражають відчуття:

1. to feel;
2. to watch;
3. to do;
4. to hear;
5. to see;
6. to go.

Запитання №9

Дієслова, що виражають відношення між предметами:

1. to be;
2. to come;
3. to have;
4. to own;
5. to arrive;
6. to possess.

Запитання №10

Дієслова, що виражають розумову діяльність:

1. to believe;
2. to prove;
3. to suppose;
4. to remember;
5. to order;
6. to listen.

Запитання №11

Дієслова, що виражають бажання, почуття, волевиявлення:

1. to desire;
2. to speak;
3. to want;
4. to like;
5. to come;
6. to love.

Запитання №12

Для всіх трьох тривалих часів характерні такі випадки вживання:

1. загальна відома істина;
2. стала звичка;
3. точний момент часу;
4. майбутня дія з дієсловами руху;
5. період часу;

6. характерна риса.

Запитання №13

Лише Present Continuous Tenses вживається у таких випадках:

1. завершена дія;
2. стала звичка, виражає незадоволення, нетерпіння;
3. констатація факту;
4. характерна риса;
5. майбутня дія;
6. повторювана дія.

Запитання №14

Сталу звичку виражає Present Continuous Tenses, при цьому вживаються слова:

1. usually;
2. sometimes;
3. always;
4. never;
5. constantly;
6. all the time.

Запитання №15

Замість Future Simple Tenses у розмовній мові вживається:

1. Future Perfect Tenses;
2. Present Continuous Tenses
3. Present Indicative Tenses
4. Future Continuous Tenses

Запитання №16

Дія, яка відбувається у момент мовлення, виражена у реченні:

1. I am a student of Lutsk Medical College;
2. I visit the college everyday;
3. I am doing now English grammar test;
4. I can speak English.

Запитання №17

Дія, яка відбувається у точний момент часу у минулому, виражена у реченні:

1. Yesterday at 9 o'clock in the evening I was watching an interesting film;
2. I tried to do all my lessons well;
3. Ann is good in English;
4. My friend visited me yesterday.

Запитання №18

Дія, яка відбувається у теперішній період часу, виражена у реченні:

1. I study at Lutsk Medical College;
2. My friend is working now at his diploma project;
3. I work in the hospital now;
4. They have done their task already.

Запитання №19

Майбутня дія виражена у такому реченні:

1. The student are at the lessons now;
2. The student are passing their exams soon;
3. I am speaking English now;
4. We are ready for the lesson.

Запитання №20

Дія, яка відбуватиметься у точний момент часу у майбутньому, виражена у реченні:

1. I have already translated the text;
2. My mother is cooking dinner now;
3. We shall start this work just now;
4. My sister will be translating the English text at 8 o'clock tonight.

Запитання №21

Стала негативна звичка виражена у такому реченні:

1. My brother is a good student;
2. My daughter is late;
3. We shall not come soon;
4. This student is always saying the lie.

Запитання №22

Конструкція to be going to do smth вжита у реченні:

1. My mother is going to visit me soon;
2. Ann was going to her grandmother at that time;
3. I am going now to the shop;
4. I shall be going to the village on Sunday at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Запитання №23

У реченні: Ann (to write) a letter when I came to her place поставити дієслова у правильній формі:

1. writes;
2. was writing;
3. wrote;
4. is writing.

Запитання №24

У реченні: Look! Bob and Ann (to play) tennis in the yard поставити дієслово у правильній формі:

1. play;
2. were playing;
3. will play;
4. are playing.

Запитання №25

Дати відповідь на питання What will you be doing at this time tomorrow?

1. I shall be swimming in the Black Sea;
2. I shall translate the text;

3. I am going to come to you;
4. I see you tomorrow.

CONTROL PAPER

1. Translate the text:

HIGHER EDUCATION IN UKRAINE

There are different institutes and universities in almost all large cities of Ukraine. They train various specialist using such forms of education as day-time, part-time and extra-mural.

Young people between the age of 17 to 35 who have finished the secondary schools or technical schools may enter the universities or institutes.

To enter there many applicants take the competitive examinations. Those who show good results at the examinations become the first year students.

During the academic year the students must attend lectures on different subjects. They have special classes and carry out the laboratory experiments.

At the end of each term the students take credit tests and examinations. From the second year student begin to do their research work. Senior acquire their professional skills working at different enterprises or institutions. The medical students have their practical training in different hospitals and polyclinics.

On completion of study they take final examinations or present a graduation thesis. The course of study at the most institutes lasts five years but doctors training at some departments takes 6 years. After graduating from medical universities young doctors work as interns during a certain period.

The higher schools of Ukraine have wide international ties with other countries. many young people from foreign countries come to Ukraine to get higher education. Then they return to work to their countries.

Our scientists have various contacts with specialists from many countries. They take an active part in numerous conferences, symposia, seminars, which are held in Ukraine or abroad. These international contacts contribute a great deal to strengthening friendship and cooperation among nations.

2. Answer the questions:

- 1) What forms of education do institutes and universities use?
- 2) What age may young people enter institutes and universities at?
- 3) What examinations do the applicants take to enter the institute?
- 4) What must the students do during the academic year?
- 5) When do the students take credit tests and examinations?
- 6) Where do senior students have their practical training?
- 7) Where do medical students have their practical training?
- 8) How long does the course of study lasts at different institutes?
- 9) Do the Ukrainian higher schools have ties with other countries?
- 10) What contacts do our scientists have with specialists from many countries?

3. Make up a plan of a text!

CONTROL PAPER

I. Translate the text:

GOLDEN RULES FOR PRESCRIBING DRUGS

Prescription should be short, simple and to the point. It is important to mention the hour of the day when medicines are to be given.

1. Gastric sedatives as bismuth salts are best given on an empty stomach, for their local action.
2. Cod liver oil preparations are to be given before meals.
3. Mineral acids are given after meals.
4. Alkalis when used to neutralize acid secretion should be given after food and when given a systemic alkali should be given before meals.
5. Takadiastase and pepsin should be given on a full stomach for local use.
6. All stomachics and bitter tonics are to be given quarter to half an hour before food.
7. Morphine should not be given to heart attack cases.
8. Hypnotics should be taken after meals half an hour before going to bed.
9. Antacids are to be given before meals and anticholinergic during or before meals.

II. Ask 10 questions on the text!

CONTROL PAPER

I. Translate the texts:

DRUGS THAT PREVENT DISEASE

Doctors use two main types for prevention of disease:

1. Vaccines contain dead or harmless germs. They cause the body to develop substances called antibodies that act to prevent disease. Doctors administer vaccines before person has been exposed to such diseases as poliomyelitis or smallpox. Vaccines are usually injected but sometimes are given orally.
2. Serums contain antibodies that fight off the germs of certain diseases, including scarlet fever and lockjaw. These drugs are given after a person has been exposed to the disease or after symptoms of the disease have appeared. Serums are generally administered by injection.

to expose – заражаться

lockjaw – правець

II. Divide the following types of drugs into three groups:

Capsules, pills, cream, powder, gargle, serum, tablet, lotion, vaccines, lozenge, ointment, mixture, drops.

In most cases drugs are:

- taken by mouth;
- injected into the body;
- applied to the body surface.

CONTROL PAPER
VARIANT I

I. Find equivalents:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. revine | I. відпочинок |
| 2. suburbs | II. розвага |
| 3. leasing agreement | III. місцева школа |
| 4. core class | IV. знаменитість |
| 5. graded credit | V. ущелина, яр |
| 6. recreation | VI. курсова робота |
| 7. term paper | VII. практичне заняття |
| 8. celebrity | VIII. захищено |
| 9. parochial school | IX. угода оренди |
| 10. to eternalize | X. передмістя |

II. Choose the right variant:

1. The City of London is a center of the whole country.
a) economic; c) commercial;
b) main; d) important.
2. Parliament is situated in
a) the Houses of Parliament; c) the Buckingham Palace;
b) the City; d) the Palace of Westminster.
3. Changing of the at the Buckingham Palace is watched by hundred of people.
a) Guard; c) military guard;
b) soldiers; d) military men.
4. The capital has 17 bridges, the famous being the most attractive above tourists.
a) Westminster Bridge;
b) Tower Bridge;
c) Big Ben Bridge;
d) Thames Bridge.
5. Piccadilly Circus is the place where people gather on....
a) Halloween; c) New Year's Eve;
b) Easter; d) Christmas.
6. Washington is the largest tourist's in the USA.
a) show; c) place;
b) demonstration; d) attraction
e) .
7. The population of London is over
a) 8 million people; c) 7 million people;
b) 6,5 million people; d) 7,5 million people.
8. Ukraine is a country in Eastern

- a) Asia; c) Slavic Land;
 - b) Europe; d) America.
9. In the United States the differs from the state to state.
- a) school system; c) educational system;
 - b) upbringing system; d) schools.
10. In Ukraine education is For all children between age of 6 to 15.
- a) obligatory; c) necessary;
 - b) usual; d) compulsory.

III. Fill in the words:

1. Now the Tower is a museum and houses the Crown and treasures.
2. Nearly all the kings and queens and famous people of Were crowned and buried there.
3. Northern Ireland is situated in the north part of
4. The power of the Queen is limited by
5. Some parents choose independent schools for their

IV. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. The capital of the country is an important financial centre and one of the largest ports of the world.
2. Fleet street is the street of British press.
3. At the present time three million people live in the District of Columbia, which is the name of the capital together with its suburbs.
4. The Prime minister is usually the head of the party is in the power.
5. Pre-school education is provided by kindergartens.

V. Put the sentences in negative and interrogative forms:

1. My friend has many English books.
2. Ann always is at home in the evening.
3. He gave me an English book.
4. My brother worked in Kyiv in 2012.
5. Nick will be at home in August.

VI. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. Our universities develop cooperation with institutions of higher education in foreign countries.
2. Higher education gives fundamental, general and practical education.
3. Eastern Orthodox Christianity influenced the Ukrainian culture greatly.
4. During its long life the Tower even was the Royal Zoo.
5. The professional education will prepare specialist for different fields of economy.

VARIANT II

I. Find equivalents:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. tomb | I. коштовність |
| 2. scenery | II. ворон |
| 3. precipitation | III. навчання |
| 4. office hours | IV. розкіш |
| 5. period | V. могила |
| 6. jewel | VI. робоча програма |
| 7. course program | VII. пара |
| 8. luxury | VIII. зараховано |
| 9. tuition | IX. опади |
| 10. raven | X. краєвид |

II. Choose the right variant:

1. The Tower of London is an old castle situated in the.....
 - a) East End;
 - b) Westminster;
 - c) City;
 - d) West End.
2. Westminster Abbey is a very beautiful which is more than 900 years old.
 - a) castle;
 - b) palace;
 - c) fortress;
 - d) church.
 - e)
3. London has more than theatres.
 - a) 80;
 - b) 85;
 - c) 90;
 - d) 75.
4. The Regent Park has an open air theatre and the largest in the country.
 - a) fountain;
 - b) zoo;
 - c) winter garden;
 - d) garden.
5. The West End is the richest and most beautiful part of London, a of wealth and luxury.
 - a) show;
 - b) demonstration;
 - c) symbol;
 - d) place.
6. Great Britain is surrounded by on all sides.
 - a) water;
 - b) ocean;
 - c) channels;
 - d) seas.
7. The highest mountain - Ben Nevis – is in
 - a) Scotland;
 - b) Wales;
 - c) Ireland;
 - d) England.
8. In Primary School and First School children learn to read and to write and basics of
 - a) school;
 - b) arithmetics;
 - c) literature;
 - d) languages.

9. Many states encouraging the use of the television in
a) school; c) class;
b) lesson; d) education.
10. Mainly all schoolchildren attend state schools where and equipment are free.
a) teaching; c) learning;
b) studying; d) tuition.

III. Fill in the words:

1. There is a in England that the Tower will fall if it loses its ravens.
2. Oxford and Cambridge are the oldest in England.
3. Thanks to Gulf Stream the climate of is mild.
4. Physical Education is usually done twice a
5. Lessons are normally held five days a week, from Monday to

IV. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. That's why these birds are carefully guarded.
2. Oxford, Regent, Bond streets are the main shopping centres.
3. The history of the city goes back to the 18th century.
4. The Ukrainian language is the only official language in Ukraine.
5. In universities the departments are grouped into faculties.

V. Put the sentences in negative and interrogative forms:

1. You have a good dictionary.
2. My father is an economist by profession
3. Ann took my book last week.
4. The girl was afraid of a dog.
5. He will write a composition soon.

VI. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. Among the institutions of higher education a special place belongs to universities.
2. They train specialists for different fields of science and economy.
3. The Tower of London was a fortress, a palace and a prison.
4. The population of Ukraine started growing in 2004.
5. The sights of London will always attract millions of tourists.

LEXICAL TEST

I VARIANT

1. ulna	I. шийний
2. fibula	II. ключиця
3. pelvis	III. лопатка
4. parietal bone	IV. ліктьова кістка
5. skull	V. малогомілкова кістка
6. vertebrae	VI. таз
7. servical	VII. тім'яна кістка
8. scapula	VIII. череп
9. occipital	IX. хребець
10. clavicle	X. потиличний

II VARIANT

1. radius	I. фаланги
2. frontal	II. спинний
3. humerus	III. великогомілкова кістка
4. coccyx	IV. променева кістка
5. spine	V. плечова кістка
6. falanges	VI. куприк
7. tibia	VII. кінцівка
8. femur	VIII. хребетний стовбур
9. extremity	IX. лобова кістка
10. dorsal	X. стегнова кістка

LEXICAL TEST

I VARIANT

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. camphor | I. рецепт |
| 2. medicine | II. виліковувати |
| 3. heart drops | III. запах |
| 4. prescription | IV. зубна паста |
| 5. sleeping draughts | V. міхур з льодом |
| 6. sedative | VI. гірчичники |
| 7. glucose | VII. грілка |
| 8. hot-water bottle | VIII. краплі від серця |
| 9. to cure | IX. порошок |
| 10. cod liver oil | X. ліки |
| 11. pill | XI. снодійне |
| 12. mustard plasters | XII. глюкоза |
| 13. smell | XIII. риб'ячий жир |
| 14. tooth past | XIV. заспокійливе |
| 15. powder | XV. пігулка |
| 16. ice-bag | XVI. камфора |

II VARIANT

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. patent | I. мікстура від кашлю |
| 2. nasal drops | II. ампула |
| 3. cork | III. піпетка |
| 4. laxative | IV. зубна щітка |
| 5. ampule | V. таблетка |
| 6. iodine | VI. губка |
| 7. cough mixture | VII. йод |
| 8. tooth-brush | VIII. патентований |
| 9. injection | IX. лейкопластир |
| 10. angrily | X. послаблююче |
| 11. medicine dropper | XI. ін'єнція |
| 12. tablet | XII. бинт |
| 13. ointment | XIII. краплі в ніс |
| 14. adhesive plaster | XIV. сердито |
| 15. sponge | XV. мазь |
| 16. Bandage | XVI. корок |

LEXICAL TEST

I VARIANT

1.artery.	I.	циркулювати
2.chest	II.	клапан
3.blood clotting	III.	серце
4.capillary	IV.	лейкоцит
5.pulse	V.	серцева недостатність
6.blood pressure	VI.	капіляр
7.heart	VII.	астенія
8.valve	VIII.	грудна клітка
9.to circulate	IX.	артерія
10.leucocyte	X.	згортання крові
11.asthenia	XI.	артеріальний тиск
12.cardiovascular insufficiency	XII.	пульс

II VARIANT

1. vein	I.	аорта
2. wrist	II.	передсердя
3. pulse	III.	цитоплазма
4. blood	IV.	шлуночок
5. ventricle	V.	серцева хвороба
6. cytoplasm	VI.	тромбоцит
7. circulation	VII.	вена
8. aorta	VIII.	пульс
9. lymph node	IX.	кров
10. atrium	X.	зап'ясток
11. heart disease	XI.	кровообіг
12. thrombocyte	XII.	лімфовузол

LEXICAL TEST

I VARIANT

1. abdomen	I.	стравохід
2. stomach	II.	дванадцятипала кишка
3. oesophagus	III.	жовч
4. small intestine	IV.	жирні кислоти
5. duodenum	V.	черевна порожнина
6. anus	VI.	печінка
7. bile	VII.	склад
8. fatty acids	VIII.	шлунок
9. liver	IX.	анус
10. storehouse	X.	малий кишківник

II VARIANT

1. cavity	I.	великий кишківник
2. diaphragm	II.	пряма кишка
3. large intestine	III.	жовчний міхур
4. pancreas	IV.	фермент
5. rectum	V.	порожнина
6. alimentary canal	VI.	переїдання
7. gall bladder	VII.	амінокислота
8. enzyme	VIII.	діафрагма
9. over-eating	IX.	травний канал
10. amino-acid	X.	підшлункова залоза

VARIANT I

I. Find equivalents:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. overdosage | I. простуда |
| 2. longevity | II. цінний |
| 3. data sheet | III. змішувати |
| 4. cold | IV. допоміжна речовина |
| 5. additional ingredient | V. передозування |
| 6. prescription product | VI. опір |
| 7. malnutrition | VII. рецептний ЛЗ |
| 8. valuable | VIII. недоїдання |
| 9. resistance | IX. анотація |
| 10. to blend | X. довголіття |

II. Choose the right variant:

1. plays a very important role in human health.
a) food; c) vitamins;
b) vegetables; d) fruits.
2. Cooking destroys
a) cells; c) water;
b) vitamin B; d) nutrition.
3. Vitamin C is very useful for
a) all people; c) sick people;
b) soldiers; d) pregnant women.
4. is a short reference about composition and usage of a drug.
a) a data sheet; c) a letter;
b) a sick list; d) an order.
5. Medicine may be sold as a prescription drug or without
a) any document; c) prescription;
b) any permission; d) any order.
6. Ginseng Root (Panax Ginseng) is a rare product of
a) Europe; c) Asia;
b) China; d) Africa.
7. Commonly, the term is used to mean an order to take certain medicines
a) medicine; c) order;
b) drug; d) prescription.
8. A more serious problem is naming of
a) drugs; c) action;
b) tincture; d) order.
9. Each area is appointed to a certain
a) district; c) therapist;
b) clinic; d) region.
10. The most familiar health care institution is....

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| a) school; | c) station; |
| b) the hospital; | d) college. |

III. Fill in the words:

1. Pharmacutists are trained at the university
2. If you need to stay in there is no need to pay treatment or medicine.
3. And ... May enter the college to get the Pharmaceutist Bachelor's Degree.
4. Institutes and universities have only full-time department and for pharmaceutists – external department.
5. Students have clinical subjects from the third to the Year.

IV. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. There also exist some medical associations in Ukraine, such as Ukrainian Diabetes Association.
2. The professional attention of a family doctor is available to everyone.
3. Graduates can also work in different scientific research institutes, pharmaceutical plants, chemistry laboratory.
4. Each of the required courses includes laboratory periods through the full academic year.
5. The student works in the hospital outpatient, emergency, and radiology department, diagnostic laboratories, and surgical theatres.

V. Put the sentences in negative and interrogative forms:

1. Everage number of people, visiting their doctor every day, is 20-25.
2. There are over 220 independent hospitals in Britain, offering 10000beds
3. Many general practitioners are working with one assistant.
4. After graduating these educational institutions students get curtain educational degrees.
5. The medical training takes 6 years.

VI. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. It is good for strengthening of nervous system.
2. Long boiling and long keeping destroy vitamin C.
3. It includes the following information: name of a drug, composition, form of medicine pharmaceutical group and etc.
4. The instruction are preceded by the symbol "S" or "Sig" from the Latin, meaning "mark".
5. In Britain the medical register is kept by the General Medical Council, which supervises the licensing bodies.

VARIANT II

I. Find equivalents:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. increase | I. грип |
| 2. dizziness | II. слабкість |
| 3. active ingredient | III. застереження |
| 4. flu | IV. вікові обмеження |
| 5. age restrictions | V. зростання |
| 6. trade name | VI. фармакологічні властивості |
| 7. tonic | VII. торгова назва |
| 8. weakness | VIII. тонізуючий засіб |
| 9. properties and effects | IX. активна речовина |
| 10. caution | X. головокружіння |

II. Choose the right variant:

1. of some vitamins may be harmful .
a) taking; c) overdosage;
b) usage; d) drinking.
- Long boiling and long keeping destroy
a) fruits; c) drugs;
b) vitamin C; d) garlic.
2. Lack of lead to scurvy.
a) fruits; c) garlic;
b) drugs; d) Vitamin C.
3. Composition should include active and additional
e) ingredients; b) parts;
a) things; c) notes.
4. is mentioned for every dosage and for every age .
a) part; c) dossage;
b) caution; d) place.
5. If taken regularly, the root promotes and includes longevity.
a) weather; c) life;
b) health; d) time.
6. Historically,was written before the drug was prepared and administered.
a) a paper; c) a note;
b) a document; d) a prescription.
7. Each drug hasnames.
a) three; c) five;
b) four; d) two.
8. Therefore, is a major indicator of sustainable human development.
a) school; c) health;
b) law; d) education.
9. There also exists a wide network of in Ukraine.

- a) universities;
- b) ambulance service;
- c) colleges;
- d) stations.

III. Fill in the words:

- 1. education in Ukraine is an important element of educational system of Ukraine.
- 2. The students who major in ... take several courses in their subjects.
- 3. After finishing the theoretical course and practical work pass the state examinations.
- 4. The Bachelor-students study at full-time and evening
- 5. During this period the students master the basis of theoretical and practical

IV. Translate into Ukrainian:

- 1. All people who live in that area visit their appointed doctor.
- 2. When you visit your doctor or hospital you have to pay only for medicines.
- 3. They learn how to plan the work of the chemist's and what volumes of drugs to purchase.
- 4. Students is to be familiar with the use of instruments and laboratory procedures.
- 5. Students who are in their first year study experimental physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics.

V. Put the sentences in negative and interrogative forms:

- 1. Nowadays there are a lot of fee-paying clinics.
- 2. The doctor working in the Service is entitled to attend paying patients.
- 3. Patients may have trouble getting an appointment with their doctor.
- 4. To become an assistant to GP is common method of entering general practice.
- 5. After finishing the theoretical course and practical work the students pass the state examinations.

VI. Translate into Ukrainian:

- 1. Cooking destroys vitamin B.
- 2. Scientists have found that lemon, orange and grapefruit juice have destroying effect on staphylococci and other microbes.
- 3. A more serious problem is naming of drugs.
- 4. A prescription is a written order for compounding, dispensing and administering drugs to a specific client or patient.
- 5. In each faculty there may be a number of departments dealing with separate subjects.

CONTROL PAPER

VARIANT I

I. Find equivalents:

1. nuclear charge
2. density of gases
3. dissociation
4. acid-based neutralization
5. expansion
6. reduction
7. increasing order
8. equation
9. layout
10. oil refinery

- I. розширення
- II. зростаючий порядок
- III. схема
- IV. нафтоочисний завод
- V. відновлення
- VI. рівняння
- VII. густина газу
- VIII. нейтралізація кислотного середовища
- IX. відділення
- X. ядерний заряд

II. Choose the right variant:

1. Dmitry Mendeleev is a Russian.....and inventor.
a) scientist; c) chemist;
b) professor; d) biologist.
2. Mendeleev intended the table to illustrate "periodic" ... in the properties of elements.
a) trends; c) c) way;
b) law; d) arrangement.
3. He concluded that "the physical and chemical properties of the elements are ... of their atomic masses".
a) periodic way; c) periodic trend;
b) periodic law; d) periodic function.
4. The table has also found wide in physics, biology, engineering and industry.
a) usage; c) application;
b) c) importance; d) d) attitude.
5. The of chemical element is related to that of chemical substance.
a) idea; c) concept;
b) understanding; d) principle.
6. This number is known as the ... number of the element.
a) atomic; c) order;
b) nucleus; d) chemical.
- 7.....is the base unit of an element.
a) a nucleus; c) a symbol;
b) an element; d) an atom.
8. Atoms also may be joined to other atoms by sharing pairs O f . . .
a) nucleus; c) parts;
b) electrons; d) elements.
9. Chemical reactions usually involve the making or breaking of chemical ...
a) relations; d) elements.
b) parts;
c) bonds;
- 10.....is a group of atoms joined together by chemical bond.
a) a molecule; b) a c) a chemical element;
nucleus; d) a chemical bond.

III. Fill in the words:

1. Because he found no suitable texts for his students, he wrote his own -.....
2. The ... can be coloured-coded.
3. The chemical properties of different elements can be explained by the ... of atom.
4. Many reactions intermediate with variable stability can thus be envisaged during the course of.....
5. The molecules of an.... are identical.

IV. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. The, law organized the chemical elements known at the time according to their atomic weights and predicted the existence of more elements.
2. lie concluded that “ the physical and chemical properties of the element are periodic functions of their atomic masses”.
3. The activity of metals and non-metals is related to the size of the atom and to the number of electrons in the external orbit.
4. Many physical chemists specialize in exploring and proposing the mechanism of various chemical reactions.
5. A molecular structure depicts the bonds and relative positions of atoms in a molecule.

V. Put the sentences in negative and interrogative forms:

1. Having sufficient energy, electrons cause ionization.
2. This came to be known as the law of chemical periodicity.
3. Having, prescribed the medicine, the doctor went away.
4. A chemical reaction is symbolically depicted through a chemical equation.
5. All the known elements were arranged in the form of table.

VI. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. While teaching at the Odessa lyceum D. Mendeleyev continued his investigations.
2. All the uncoordinated data of elements are arranged in the periodic table.
3. Having two protons in the nucleus Helium is the second element in the periodic table.
4. A group of joined atoms is called a molecule.
5. Closely connected with development of technology, pharmaceutical chemistry offers society new opportunities in health care.

VARIANT II

I. Find equivalents:

1. cyclic fashion
2. compound
3. molecular breaking
4. interconversion
5. liquefaction of gases
6. row
7. chemical bond
8. solution
9. oxidation
10. gap

- I. зрідження газу
- II. розчин
- III. проміжок
- IV. хімічний зв'язок
- V. окислення
- VI. циклічний спосіб
- VII. розщеплення молекул
- VIII. ряд
- IX. взаємоперетворення
- X. складова

II. Choose the right variant:

1. The of ideas required for this book led Mendeleyev to formulate the periodic law in March 1869.
a) summing-up; c) systematization;
b) birth; d) understanding.
2. The periodic table of the chemical elements is a ... method of displaying the chemical elements.
a) tabular; c) suitable;

- b) right; d) logical.
3. Mendeleyev had observed that properties of the element orderly recur in a ...
a) right way; c) trend;
b) table; d) cyclic fashion.
4. Based on this law all the known elements were ... in the form of a table called the “ Periodic table”.
a) put; c) organized;
b) arranged; d) classified.
5. A chemical element is characterized by “particular number of in the nucleus of its atoms”.
a) elements; c) protons;
b) parts; d) points.
6. Lists of the elements by name, by symbol, by atomic number are also ...
a) available; c) necessary;
b) distinct; d) important.
7. The mass of the atom is concentrated almost entirely in the ...
a) element; c) molecule;
b) symbol; d) nucleus,
8. This ... produces covalent compounds.
a) action; c) process;
b) activity; d) procedure.
9. Under this definition,.....may be an elementary reaction or a stepwise reaction.
a) a chemical bond; c) a chemical reaction;
b) a chemical relation; d) a chemical element.
10. Molecules can exist as electrical neutral ... unlike ions.
a) units; c) parts;
b) elements; d) compounds.

III. Fill in the words:

1. Element number 101, the radioactive ... , is named after him.
2. As well as a , each element has a symbol.
3. A chemical reaction can be symbolically depicted through the ...
4. The ancient Greeks and Romans had ideas about
5. The molecules of a are also identical.

IV. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. This invention is generally credited to Russian scientist Dmitry Mendeleyev in 1869.
2. Often this is the first letter or two of the element's name, but it can come from a Latin name.
3. This number is used to identify an element is called the atomic number of the element.
4. A stricter definition is that “ a chemical reaction is a process that results in the interconversion of chemical species”.
5. One of the main characteristics of a molecule is its geometry often called its structure.

V. Put the sentences in negative and interrogative forms:

1. A word spoken in time has good results.
2. Being a famous chemist our teacher just works at school.
3. Having one proton in its nucleus, Hydrogen is the first element in the periodic table.
4. After returning to Russia, D. Mendeleyev became Professor of Chemistry.
5. Envisioned chemical reaction takes place in a number of steps.

VI. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. All the known elements were organized according to their atomic weights.
2. Being widely honored in the world, D. Mendeleyev continued his investigations.
3. All the data about chemical elements are in the well-constructed system.
4. Having heated a gas, you make molecules to move faster.
5. Being improved for human studies, a drug is monitored as to its effectiveness in treatment diseases.