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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК.

**СБОРНИК
СТАНДАРТИЗИРОВАННЫХ ТЕСТОВ
К КУРСУ «ENGLISH FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS»
(для студентов 1-2 курсов лечебного факультета,
занимающихся по базовому учебнику
М.Б.Вайнштейн).**

Витебск, 2009

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ**

**УО «ВИТЕБСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ОРДЕНА
ДРУЖБЫ НАРОДОВ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

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Под редакцией Кадушко Р.В.

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Сборник стандартизированных тестов для студентов 1-2 курсов
лечебного факультета разработан в соответствии с типовой учебной
программой по иностранному языку для высших учебных заведений
неязыковых специальностей.

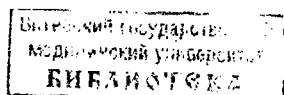
Сборник тестов предназначен для проверки усвоения лексического и
грамматического материала на аудиторных занятиях. Предлагаемые ключи
позволяют использовать пособие также и для самостоятельной работы.

Утвержден и рекомендован к изданию Центральным учебно-научно-
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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Целью предлагаемого сборника является закрепление и проверка усвоения лексического и грамматического материала.

Сборник построен на самой популярной в настоящее время технике тестирования – множественном выборе.

Тесты состоят из основы – задания и разрешающей части, включающей правильный ответ и несколько неверных (отвлекающих) ответов.

Сборник содержит необходимый грамматический и лексический материал, предусмотренный программой высшей медицинской школы.

Сборник включает 44 стандартизированных теста, каждый из которых состоит из 50 заданий.

Разработанные тесты позволяют изучающим медицинский английский язык не только проверить свои знания в области грамматики и лексики, но и научиться активно ими пользоваться.

В конце сборника даются ключи ко всем тестам данного пособия, что позволяет использовать его также и для самостоятельной работы студентов.

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ №1
“SKELETON”

- Времена группы *Indefinite (Active Voice)*.
- Основные формы глагола *to be*.
- оборот *there is, there are*.

Составила: Г.З.Алексеева

Вариант 1

I. Определите правильный вариант:

1. Where ... their friends live?
 - a) do;
 - b) are;
 - c) does;
 - d) have.

2. I ... understand that doctor, because I don't know Anatomy well.
 - a) don't;
 - b) not;
 - c) doesn't;
 - d) am not.

3. I'm tired, I ... go to the hostel to rest a little.
 - a) do;
 - b) have;
 - c) shall;
 - d) am.

4. My sister always goes to work by car, but last week she ... to the University on foot.
 - a) gone;
 - b) went;
 - c) has gone;
 - d) did go.

5. ... you a student of Medical Faculty?
 - a) do;
 - b) is;
 - c) are;
 - d) does.

6. ... there a student's hostel near the University?
a) is;
b) are;
c) were;
d) does.
7. The students ... at the laboratory under the supervision of their teacher yesterday.
a) don't worked;
b) didn't work;
c) didn't worked;
d) won't work.

II. Подберите нужный глагол:

1. Where ... you from?
a) do;
b) are;
c) will;
d) does.
2. How old ... your brother?
a) does;
b) are;
c) were;
d) is.
3. ... your father a pharmacist? – No, he ...
a) does – doesn't;
b) is – isn't;
c) are – aren't;
d) will – won't.
4. Tom's parents ... family doctors some years ago.
a) were;
b) have;
c) was;
d) will be.
5. I ... hot (Мне жарко). Open the window, please!
a) have;
b) am;
c) do;

- d) were.
6. I ... (not) interested in football at all.
- a) do;
 - b) does;
 - c) has;
 - d) am.
7. There ... two classes of higher animals: vertebrate and invertebrate animals.
- a) is;
 - b) exist;
 - c) are;
 - d) has.

III. Найдите наиболее точный перевод следующих фраз:

1. The bones of the head include the bones which make up the box-like structure we call the skull.
- a) Кости головы, которые формируют коробковидную структуру, называются черепом.
 - b) Кости головы включают кости, которые формируют коробковидную структуру черепа.
 - c) Кости головы включают кости, которые составляют коробковидную структуру, которую мы называем черепом.
 - d) Кости головы, включающие те, которые составляют коробковидную структуру, называются черепом.
2. Inside the skull is the brain which is in many ways the most important organ of the body.
- a) Внутри черепа находится самый важный орган тела.
 - b) В черепе находится мозг, являющийся самым важным органом тела.
 - c) Внутри черепа есть мозг, который является самым важным органом тела.
 - d) Внутри черепа находится мозг, который во всех отношениях является самым важным органом тела.
3. The arms join the body at the shoulder.
- a) Руки присоединяются к плечу.
 - b) Руки присоединяются к телу у плеча.
 - c) Руки соединяются с плечом.

- d) Тело соединяется с руками при помощи плеча.
4. The shoulder itself is formed of two bones.
- a) Само плечо образуется двумя костями.
 - b) Плечо формирует две кости.
 - c) Само плечо формирует две кости.
 - d) Плечо формируется при помощи двух костей.
5. They are very firmly bound together.
- a) Они крепко соединены друг с другом.
 - b) Они очень крепко связаны друг с другом.
 - c) Их крепко соединили друг с другом.
 - d) Их очень крепко связывают друг с другом.
6. Next come the bones of the hand itself.
- a) Затем идут кости самой конечности.
 - b) Следующей идут кости руки.
 - c) Затем следуют кости руки.
 - d) Затем идут кости самой руки.
7. The whole body, thus composed, is bilaterally symmetrical.
- a) Так составлено двусторонне симметричное тело
 - b) Все тело, составленное таким образом - симметрично.
 - c) Все тело, так составленное – двусторонне симметрично.
 - d) Таким образом, было составлено двусторонне симметричное тело.

IV. Найдите наиболее точный перевод следующих фраз:

1. Туловище естественно подразделяется на грудь, или грудную клетку, и живот.
- a) The trunk is divided into the chest and the abdomen.
 - b) The trunk is naturally divided into the chest and the abdomen.
 - c) The trunk is naturally divided into the chest or the thorax and the abdomen.
 - d) The trunk may naturally be divided into the chest and the abdomen.
2. Большое количество костей запястья позволяет ему свободно двигаться.
- a) The large number of the bones of the wrist allows it to move freely.

- b) Their large number allows the wrist to bend freely.
 - c) The large number of the wrist bones allows them to bend much.
 - d) A large number of the bones of the wrist allows it to bend more freely.
3. В грудной клетке расположены сердце и легкие.
- a) There are the lungs and the heart in the thorax.
 - b) The thorax encloses the heart and the lungs.
 - c) The chest includes the heart and the lungs.
 - d) There is the heart and the lungs in the thorax.
4. Спинной мозг, длинный белый тяж, является важной частью нервной системы.
- a) The spinal canal contains a long white cord – the spinal cord.
 - b) The spinal cord, a long white cord, is the most important part of the nervous system.
 - c) A long white cord, the spinal cord, is an important part of the body.
 - d) The spinal cord, a long white cord, is an important part of the nervous system.
5. Пищеварительный тракт пересекает эти полости, прободая диафрагму.
- a) The alimentary canal transverses these cavities from one end to the other.
 - b) The alimentary tract transverses these cavities, piercing the diaphragm.
 - c) The alimentary canal transverses this cavity, piercing the diaphragm.
 - d) The alimentary tract passes through these cavities and pierces the diaphragm.
6. Форма черепа зависит от формы костей.
- a) The form skull depends upon the form of the bones.
 - b) The skull form depends greatly upon the form of the bones.
 - c) The form of the skull depends upon the form of the bones.
 - d) The form of the skull is dependent on the form of all the bones.
7. Пищевод открывается в глотку.
- a) The oesophagus opens into the pharynx.

- b) The gullet opens into the larynx.
- c) The oesophagus is opened into the mouth.
- d) The oesophagus opens the pharynx.

V. Укажите цифру и найдите букву правильного ответа:

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. to distinguish | a) различать; | b) разделять; |
| | c) позволять; | d) исчезать. |
| 2. ureter | a) почка; | b) мочевого пузыря; |
| | c) моча; | d) мочеточник. |
| 3. alimentary | a) питательный; | b) пищевой; |
| | c) пищеварительный; | d) элементарный. |
| 4. shoulder-blade | a) запястье; | b) ключица; |
| | c) челюсть; | d) лопатка. |
| 5. addition | a) разделение; | b) добавление; |
| | c) защита; | d) осмотр. |
| 6. divided | a) разделенный; | b) делящийся; |
| | c) различимый; | d) присоединенный. |
| 7. to include | a) называть; | b) включать; |
| | c) присоединять; | d) исключать. |
| 8. firmly | a) плотно; | b) легко; |
| | c) крепко; | d) значительно. |
| 9. thumb | a) мизинец; | b) ладонь; |
| | c) бедро; | d) большой палец руки. |
| 10. to bend | a) сгибаться; | b) связывать; |
| | c) соединять; | d) отличать. |
| 11. in addition to | a) вместо того; | b) кроме того; |
| | c) в отличие от; | d) благодаря. |
| 12. ankle | a) пятка; | b) голень; |
| | c) стопа; | d) лодыжка. |

VI. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу слова вместо цифр:

In the adult the skeleton has over 200 bones. The musculoskeletal system -1- the bones, muscles and joints. Each has several important functions in the body. Bones forming -2- protect and support our internal organs and assist in body movement. Joints are the places where -3- come together. The type of -4- found in any specific location, is determined by the

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) excludes; | c) concludes; |
| b) incloses; | d) includes. |
| 2. a) finger; | c) wrist; |
| b) framework; | d) forearm. |
| 3. a) bones; | c) ribs; |
| b) vertebrae; | d) limbs. |
| 4. a) jaw; | c) joint; |
| b) skull; | d) collar-bone. |
| 5. a) thorax; | c) skeleton; |

need for greater or lesser flexibility of movement. The vertebra is a small bone, all the vertebrae compose -5- or the spine. The chest is composed of 12 thoracic vertebrae, -6- and 12 pairs of ribs. The breastbone is a long bone in the middle of -7-. It is composed of three main parts. The basic part of the chest is formed by -8-. There are upper and lower extremities. The lower extremity consists of the thigh, leg and foot. It is connected with -9- by the pelvis. The upper extremity is formed by -10-, forearm and hand. All of them are very firmly bound together by the joints.

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|----------------------|
| | b) trunk; | d) vertebral column. |
| 6. | a) collar bone; | c) frame; |
| | b) backbone; | d) breastbone. |
| 7. | a) structure; | c) cage; |
| | b) chest; | d) lung. |
| 8. | a) cartilages; | c) vertebrae; |
| | b) shoulder-blades; | d) ribs. |
| 9. | a) trunk; | c) upper extremity; |
| | b) thorax; | d) abdomen. |
| 10. | a) wrist; | c) arm; |
| | b) thumb; | d) palm. |

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ №1 "SKELETON"

- Времена группы *Indefinite (Active Voice)*.
- Основные формы глагола *to be*.
- оборот *there is, there are*.

Составила: Г.З.Алексеева

Вариант 2

I. Определите правильный вариант:

1. Medical students ... the structure of the human body.
 - a) study;
 - b) studies;
 - c) is studying;
 - d) are studied.

2. First-year students ... speak English well.
 - a) doesn't;
 - b) aren't;
 - c) don't;
 - d) isn't.

3. What ... you do after the lessons?
 - a) shall;
 - b) will;
 - c) are;
 - d) have.
4. She ... all necessary text-books from the library yesterday.
 - a) gets;
 - b) gots;
 - c) got;
 - d) did get.
5. Did your brother finish school a year ago?
 - a) did;
 - b) will;
 - c) does;
 - d) do.
6. The most important part of the skeleton is the backbone, ...?
 - a) don't it;
 - b) isn't it;
 - c) doesn't it;
 - d) isn't he.
7. There ... bones in the human skeleton.
 - a) is;
 - b) are;
 - c) has;
 - d) have.

II. Подберите нужный глагол:

1. What ... you ? (Кто вы по профессии?)

a) are;	c) do;
b) is;	d) have.
2. How old ... your grandparents?

a) do;	c) are;
b) was;	d) is.
3. ... his sisters dentists? – No, they ...

a) does – doesn't;	c) will – won't;
b) is – isn't;	d) are – aren't.

4. I ... a schoolboy last year, but now I ... a student.
 a) was – is; c) shall – am;
 b) was – am; d) did – am.
5. We ... hot (Нам было жарко). We opened the window.
 a) had; c) were;
 b) was; d) did.
6. They ... good specialists in future because they study very well now.
 a) will be; c) were;
 b) will; d) are.
7. He ... not interested in Biology when he studied at school.
 a) were; c) is;
 b) does; d) was.

III. Подберите наиболее точный перевод следующих фраз:

1. They were the last to come.
 a) Они были самыми последними.
 b) Они - самые последние, кто пришел.
 c) Они были самыми последними, кто пришел.
 d) Они были последними, кто пришел.
2. The thorax encloses the heart and the lungs, the latter are placed one on each side of the heart.
 a) Грудная клетка заключает в себе сердце и легкие, последние располагаются по одному с каждой стороны сердца.
 b) В грудной клетке имеются сердце и легкие, последние располагаются по обе стороны от сердца.
 c) Грудная клетка содержит как легкие так и сердце, последние располагаются по одному с каждой стороны сердца.
 d) В грудной клетке содержатся сердце и легкие, последние находятся по обеим сторонам сердца.
3. Galen was the first who described completely and accurately the structure of the body.
 a) Это Гален первым описал полностью структуру тела.
 b) Первым, кто полностью описал строение тела, был Гален.

- c) Гален был первым, кто описал полно и точно структуру тела.
 - d) Гален был первым, кто полно и аккуратно описал структуру тела.
4. There are three groups of vertebrae according to their position.
- a) Три группы позвонков соответствуют их расположению.
 - b) Имеется три группы позвонков, соответствующих их расположению.
 - c) Три группы позвонков классифицируются по их местонахождению.
 - d) В соответствии с расположением имеется три группы позвонков.
5. There is little medicine in the glass.
- a) Есть в стакане лекарство.
 - b) В стакане находится лекарство.
 - c) Там есть немного лекарства в стакане.
 - d) В стакане есть немного лекарства.
6. Is the backbone the most important part of the body?
- a) Разве позвоночник важная часть тела?
 - b) Является ли позвоночник самой важной частью туловища?
 - c) Является ли позвоночник самой важной частью тела?
 - d) Разве спинная кость это важная часть тела?
7. The dorsal chamber contains the brain which is continuous with the spinal cord.
- a) Спинная камера содержит мозг, который продолжается в спинной мозг.
 - b) Дорсальная камера содержит головной мозг, который является продолжением спинного мозга.
 - c) Дорсальная камера содержит мозг, который продолжается спинным мозгом.
 - d) Дорсальная камера содержит мозг, который дополняется спинным мозгом.

IV. Найдите правильный перевод следующих фраз:

- 1. Преподаватель задавал много вопросов на семинаре.
 - a) The teacher have asked many questions in the seminar.
 - b) The professor asks many questions at the seminar.

- c) The professor asked many questions at the seminar.
 d) The professor was asked many questions on the seminar.
2. Нет специального названия для лучевой кости в современном английском языке.
 a) There is no special name for radius in the modern English language.
 b) We have no special name for radius in the modern English language.
 c) There is no special title for radium in the modern English language.
 d) We have no special name for ulna in the modern English language.
3. Мы поможем им в учебе.
 a) We help them in their studies.
 b) We shall help them with their studies.
 c) We helps them in their studies.
 d) We helped them with their studies.
4. Как действует запястье?
 a) How did the wrist work?
 b) How does the wrist bend?
 c) How does the wrist join?
 d) How does the wrist work?
5. Грудная клетка включает сердце и легкие, последние (из двух ранее упомянутых) располагаются по одному с каждой стороны сердца.
 The thorax encloses the heart and the lungs, ... are placed one on each side of the heart.
 a) the former
 b) the latest
 c) the latter
 d) last
6. Существует два позвоночных сегмента: передний и задний.
 a) Two vertebral segments exist there.
 b) There are two vertebral segments: anterior and posterior.
 c) There exist two vertebral segments: posterior and anterior.
 d) It exists vertebral segments: posterior and anterior.

7. Большое количество костей в запястье позволяет ему свободно двигаться.

- a) Their large number allows the wrist to bend much more freely.
- b) A large number of bones in the wrist help it to move more freely.
- c) A large number of bones of the wrist allows it to bend freely.
- d) A large number of bones in the wrist allows it to move freely.

V. Укажите цифру и найдите букву правильного, на ваш взгляд, ответа:

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. gullet | a) пищевод; | b) язык; |
| | c) гортань; | d) небо. |
| 2. chamber | a) полость; | b) глубина; |
| | c) камера; | d) тело. |
| 3. ureter | a) моча; | b) мочеточник; |
| | c) мочепускающий канал; | d) матка. |
| 4. to separate | a) разводить; | b) выделять; |
| | c) раздвигать; | d) разделять. |
| 5. distinguishable | a) различимый; | b) раздельный; |
| | c) разбавленный; | d) растворимый. |
| 6. thigh | a) лодыжка; | b) бедро; |
| | c) палец ноги; | d) селезенка. |
| 7. ventral | a) последний; | b) задний; |
| | c) передний; | d) брюшной. |
| 8. limb | a) локоть; | b) сустав; |
| | c) конечность; | d) челюсть. |
| 9. shoulder-blade | a) плечо; | b) лопатка; |
| | c) плечевая кость; | d) плечевой пояс. |
| 10. therefore | a) однако; | b) согласно; |
| | c) следовательно; | d) посредством. |
| 11. upper | a) верхний; | b) нижний; |
| | c) боковой; | d) внутренний. |
| 12. to bend | a) наклоняться; | b) двигаться; |
| | c) изгибаться; | d) связываться. |

VI. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу слова вместо цифр:

- | | | | |
|---|----|-----------|-------------|
| The skeleton is composed of bones. The bones of -1- consist of cranial and facial parts. They are | 1. | a) thigh; | c) forearm; |
| | | b) skull; | d) thorax. |
| | 2. | a) spinal | c) jaw; |

26. The bones of the trunk are -2- and the chest (ribs and -3-). The spine consists of the cervical, thoracic, lumbar and sacral -4- and the coccyx. -5- is composed of 12 thoracic vertebrae, the breastbone and 12 pairs of ribs. The breastbone is a long bone in the middle of -6-. The abdomen contains the liver, the pancreas and -7-. There are two pairs of limbs: the upper and the lower. The lower limb consists of the -8-, leg and foot. The upper limb is formed by the arm, forearm and -9-. The bones of the skeleton are connected together by -10- or by the cartilages and ligaments.

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------|--------------------|
| | column; | d) shoulder. |
| | b) ankle; | |
| 3. | a) back-bone; | c) shoulder-blade; |
| | b) collar-bone; | d) breastbone. |
| 4. | a) bones; | c) cavities; |
| | b) vertebrae; | d) chambers. |
| 5. | a) skeleton; | c) chest; |
| | b) framework; | d) trunk. |
| 6. | a) head; | c) thorax; |
| | b) thumb; | d) toe. |
| 7. | a) spleen; | c) joint; |
| | b) lung; | d) brain. |
| 8. | a) arm; | c) elbow; |
| | b) thigh; | d) ankle. |
| 9. | a) finger; | c) palm; |
| | b) wrist; | d) hand. |
| 10. | a) muscles; | c) nerves; |
| | b) joints; | d) vertebrae. |

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ №2 "MUSCLES"

- Времена группы *Continuous (Active Voice)*.
- Модальные глаголы *can, must, may*.
- Функции и перевод служебного слова *that (those)*.

Составила: Г.З.Алексеева

Вариант 1

I. Определите ...

1. ... правильный вариант модального глагола *may* в будущем времени.
 - a) In a week I shall be allowed to work again.
 - b) In a week I shall be able to work again.
 - c) In a week I shall work again.
 - d) In a week I shall have to work again.
2. ... эквивалент модального глагола *can*:
 - a) to be able to;

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- b) to be allowed to;
 - c) to have to;
 - d) to be to.
3. ... вспомогательный глагол для времен группы ***Continuous Active***:
- a) had;
 - b) were;
 - c) has;
 - d) does.
4. ... наречие-указатель для ***Present Continuous Tense***:
- a) every day;
 - b) at first;
 - c) at the present moment;
 - d) today.
5. ... ***Past Continuous Tense*** по формальным признакам:
- a) What were you doing at 7 o'clock?
 - b) While you are examining the visceral muscles, we are writing a test.
 - c) I saw him 5 minutes ago during English lesson.
 - d) I'll be drawing groups of muscles in the evening.

II. Найдите ...

1. ... где слово ***those*** является указательным местоимением.
- a) We need his results and those of his classmates.
 - b) These sentences are negative and those are interrogative.
 - c) Those results are the best of all.
 - d) Smooth muscles are those which contract very slowly.
2. ... где глагол употреблен в ***Present Continuous Active***:
- a) He will not be writing the test from 3 to 4 o'clock.
 - b) They are not reading, they are writing.
 - c) Was he studying this material at 5 o'clock?
 - d) I shan't be doing this work at 7 o'clock.
3. ... где слово "***that***" является союзом «то, что»:
- a) We must have that analysis done.
 - b) That is our ward doctor.

- c) The report that you saw in my office was Mr. Green's one.
 - d) The aim is that the most investigations will be completed at the end of the year.
4. ... где слово **that (those)** употреблено в функции заменителя существительного:
- a) These muscles are voluntary, those muscles are involuntary.
 - b) That small muscle reacts very quickly.
 - c) This is group of muscles, that controls breathing.
 - d) Skeletal muscles are more complex than those of internal organs.
5. ... предложение с глаголом во временах группы **Continuous**:
- a) When having been a child, I had had pneumonia twice.
 - b) They made this experiment, according to the plan.
 - c) Our wish is reading English medical journals.
 - d) Is doctor Popov examining the patient at the present moment?
6. ... модальный глагол, обозначающий пожелание или совет что-либо сделать.
She ... stop smoking, she has a very sick heart.
- a) must;
 - b) should;
 - c) is;
 - d) may.

III. Выберите подходящий глагол:

- a) *can*; b) *must*; c) *may*.
- 1. I am sorry. I am late. ... I come in?
- 2. Student: ... I read or translate the text?
Teacher: Read it, please.
- 3. My sister studies Anatomy.
She ... already differentiated all types of muscles.
- 4. It is late. I ... go home.

IV. Подберите нужную глагольную форму:

- 1. Have you already passed your credit-test in Physics?

- No, we ... it tomorrow from 10.00 to 12.00.
- a) shall pass;
 - b) shall be passing;
 - c) will be passing;
 - d) shall have passed.
2. Smooth muscles ... to contract very slowly.
- a) are able;
 - b) should;
 - c) are allowed;
 - d) must.
3. ... I feel your pulse?
- a) may;
 - b) has;
 - c) can;
 - d) am.
4. When the doctor ... me, he applied a stethoscope.
- a) had examined;
 - b) was examining;
 - c) is examining;
 - d) examining.

V. Определите правильный перевод модального глагола:

1. The doctor has to treat people.
- a) должен;
 - b) следует;
 - c) умеет;
 - d) позволено.
2. The nurse is able to make laboratory analyses.
- a) должна;
 - b) может;
 - c) вынуждена;
 - d) позволено.
3. My friend may become a good therapist.
- a) должен;
 - b) возможно;
 - c) может, (умеет);

d) вынужден.

VI. Найдите наиболее подходящий перевод:

1. Я ищу картинки разных типов мышц.
 - a) I am looked for different types muscles pictures.
 - b) I am to look for ...
 - c) I am looking for ...
 - d) I was looking for ...

2. Сухожилия, фасции, различные органы и кости действуют при помощи мышц.
 - a) Tendons and various organs function by means of muscles.
 - b) Tendons, fasciae and different organs function with the help of muscles.
 - c) Tendons, fasciae and bones function by means of muscles.
 - d) Tendons, fasciae different organs and bones function by means of muscles.

3. Стенки кровеносных сосудов расширяются, когда они отвечают на определенные химические вещества в крови.
 - a) The walls of the blood vessels are expanding when they are influenced to certain chemicals of the blood.
 - b) The walls of the blood vessels are expanding when they respond to certain chemicals in the blood.
 - c) The walls of vessels are expanded when responding to chemical substances in the blood.
 - d) The walls of blood vessels are expanding if they react on some chemicals in the blood.

4. Суставы между костями могут двигаться более или менее легко.
 - a) The joints between bones can move more or less easily.
 - b) The joints of bones can move more or less easily.
 - c) The joints between bones must move more or less easily.
 - d) The joints between hand bones can move more or less easily.

5. The special feature of that book on Anatomy is that it has many pictures.

- a) Особенностью этой книги по анатомии является большое количество рисунков.
 - b) Особенной чертой этой книги является то, что в ней много картинок.
 - c) Особенностью этого учебника по анатомии является то, что в нем много картинок.
 - d) Особенной чертой той книги по анатомии является то, что она имеет много картинок.
6. How many types of muscular tissue are they discussing now?
- a) Как разнообразны типы мышечной ткани?
 - b) Какие типы мышечной ткани присутствуют в их обсуждении?
 - c) Сколько типов мышечной ткани существует?
 - d) Сколько типов мышечной ткани они сейчас обсуждают?
7. First-year students were working in the Anatomy museum at 5 p.m.
- a) Студенты первого курса работают в анатомическом музее в 5 часов вечера.
 - b) Студенты первого курса работали в анатомическом музее в 5 часов вечера.
 - c) Студенты первого курса будут работать в анатомическом музее в 5 часов вечера.
 - d) Студенты первого курса проработали в анатомическом музее 5 часов.
8. Why can't you give me your book?
- a) Кто не может дать мне свою книгу?
 - b) Почему ты не дашь мне свою книгу?
 - c) Почему вы не хотите мне дать свою книгу?
 - d) Почему вы не можете дать мне свою книгу?

VII. Найдите правильный перевод слов:

- | | | |
|----------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. skin | a) клетка; | c) череп; |
| | b) кожа; | d) сосуд. |
| 2. layer | a) слой; | c) нижний; |
| | b) глотка; | d) более широкий. |
| 3. vary | a) очень; | c) чередоваться; |
| | b) изменяться; | d) кишки. |

4. response	a) ответственный;	c) относиться к ч.-либо;
	b) требовать;	d) реакция.
5. both ... and	a) такой же как;	c) ни ... ни;
	b) как ... так;	d) оба.
6. disturb	a) изменять;	c) нарушать;
	b) разрушать;	d) подменять.
7. motor	a) произвольный;	b) двигательный;
	c) передающий;	d) непроизвольный.
8. in a sense	a) в известном смысле;	b) по интуиции;
	c) в своем уме;	d) в настроении.
9. definite	a) оправданный;	b) утонченный;
	c) определенный;	d) обусловленный.
10. coat	a) инструктор;	b) цена;
	c) счёт;	d) покров.

VIII. Укажите буквы правильных ответов для пропусков, отмеченных цифрами.

Musculoskeletal system includes the bones, muscles and joints. Each has several important functions in the body.

Muscles are -1- to bones or to internal organs and blood vessels. Muscular tissues are connected to the bones by means of -2-. Internal movement involves -3- and relaxation of muscles. Muscular fibers are a part of -4-. There are three types of muscles in the body: -5-, smooth and cardiac muscles. Striated muscles are also called voluntary or -6- muscles, which move all bones, as well as the face and eyes. Striated muscle cells contain many -7-. Involuntary or visceral muscles are also called smooth muscles. Smooth muscles move our internal organs such as -8- tract, blood vessels and secretory glands. Smooth muscles -9- the muscular layer of some organs: esophagus, stomach, intestines, bladder, uterus and others. Any injury to the nerves -10- voluntary movements of the muscles.

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. | a) involved; | c) required; |
| | b) referred; | d) attached. |
| 2. | a) cells; | c) fibers; |
| | b) tendons; | d) bundles. |
| 3. | a) contraction; | c) decreasing; |
| | b) increasing; | d) enlargement. |
| 4. | a) skeleton; | c) viscera; |
| | b) fascia; | d) skin. |
| 5. | a) striated; | c) involuntary; |
| | b) voluntary; | d) visceral. |
| 6. | a) complex; | c) skeletal; |
| | b) specific; | d) contracted. |
| 7. | a) chemicals; | c) bundles; |
| | b) nuclei; | d) ends. |
| 8. | a) digestive; | c) urinary; |
| | b) respiratory; | d) reproductive. |
| 9. | a) include; | c) decorate; |
| | b) remain; | d) supply. |
| 10. | a) keep; | c) disturb; |
| | b) facilitate; | d) increase. |

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ №2
“MUSCLES”

- Времена группы *Continuous (Active Voice)*.
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Составила: Г.З.Алексеева

Вариант 2

I. Определите, ...

1. ... где модальный глагол обозначает долженствование, вытекающее из предварительной договоренности.
 - a) He must operate her.
 - b) He had to operate her yesterday.
 - c) He was to operate her on Monday.
 - d) He should be operated.
2. ... форму модального глагола, обозначающего способность или возможность совершения действия в прошлом.
 - a) was allowed to;
 - b) could;
 - c) might;
 - d) had to.
3. ... функцию слова *that* в следующем предложении:
The danger (опасность) is that such a disease is highly infectious.
 - a) указательное местоимение
 - b) слово-заменитель существительного
 - c) союз «то, что», вводящий придаточное предложение
 - d) относительное местоимение «который»
4. ... среди данных предложений такое, в котором глагол обозначает ближайшее будущее:
 - a) He was sleeping when I was preparing my home assignment.
 - b) We are learning Latin now.
 - c) I am coming in a minute.
 - d) She will be explaining the topic “Muscles” at the second lesson.

5. ... правильный перевод модального глагола:

1. I have to get up early on Mondays.

- a) могу;
- b) возможно;
- c) должен был;
- d) должен.

2. You may take my textbook.

- a) умеете;
- b) можете (я позволяю);
- c) должны;
- d) вынуждены.

3. He can go to the operating room himself.

- a) может (физически);
- b) ему позволено;
- c) обязан;
- d) возможно.

II. Найдите ...

1. ... правильный вариант:

These muscles не должны have the strength of the skeletal muscles.

- a) don't must ...
- b) cannot ...
- c) must not ...
- d) hasn't ...

2. ... предложение с глаголом в *Continuous Tense*:

- a) Are you writing a test?
- b) Writing is my favorite occupation.
- c) We write testings every week.
- d) Stop writing!

3. ... предложение, глагол-сказуемое которого употреблено в вопросительной форме в *Past Continuous Tense*:

- a) Were they to determine those types of muscles?
- b) Where were they determining those types of muscles?
- c) Were those types of muscles determined?
- d) They were to determine them, weren't they?

4. ... предложение, содержащее отрицательную форму глагола во *Future Continuous Tense*:
- We shall not be waiting for you.
 - We shall not be waited for.
 - We shall not wait for you.
 - We shall not be to wait for you.
5. ... предложение, с глаголом во временах группы *Continuous*:
- Will they be translating a new article at 10.00?
 - Translating from Russian into English will be an important part of our work next year.
 - They were to prepare English report "Muscular system".
 - You came to the lesson without repeating functions of muscles.
 - Seeing is believing.
6. ... предложение, где слово *that* является заменителем существительного:
- Give me your notebook and that of your neighbour.
 - That is my notebook.
 - This is your notebook, and that is mine.
 - The teacher says, that my notebook is the best in our group.

III. Выберите подходящий глагол:

- can*;
 - must*;
 - may*.
- Must I describe skeletal muscles? – No, you ... not.
 - There are no people in the hall, we ... have a talk there.
 - The weather is getting worse. It ... rain.
 - ... your friends perform any medical operation? – No, they can't, they are only second-year students.

IV. Подберите нужную глагольную форму:

- When we came in, she ... principals of action of the heart muscle.
 - explained;
 - explains;
 - is explaining;

d) was explaining.

2. When the professor delivers the lecture, many students ..., they listen to him attentively.
- a) doesn't write;
 - b) haven't written;
 - c) don't write;
 - d) isn't writing.

V. Найдите предложение, соответствующее английскому:

If he is working, when you come, don't disturb him.

- a) Если он работает, не беспокойте его.
- b) Если он будет работать, когда вы придете, не беспокойте его.
- c) Если ему нужно поработать, когда вы придете, не беспокойте его.
- d) Если он работает, когда вы пришли, не беспокойте его.

VI. Найдите наиболее точный перевод следующего предложения:

1. Striated muscle tissue is made up of large fibers grouped into bundles.
- a) Поперечно-полосатые мышцы состоят из крупных волокон, сгруппированных в пучки.
 - b) Мышечная ткань состоит из крупных волокон, сгруппированных в пучки.
 - c) Ткань поперечно-полосатых мышц составляет волокна, сгруппированные пучками.
 - d) Ткань поперечно-полосатых мышц сформирована из крупных волокон, объединенных в пучки.
2. One of the most interesting problems in medicine is that of pathogenesis.
- a) Важной медицинской проблемой является патогенез.
 - b) Одной из важнейших проблем в медицине является проблема патогенеза.
 - c) Одной из интереснейших проблем в медицине является проблема патогенеза.
 - d) Одной из наиболее интересных медицинских проблем является патогенез.

3. Cardiac muscle is neither skeletal nor visceral in nature.
 - a) Сердечная мышца не является ни скелетной, ни внутренностной по природе.
 - b) Сердечная мышца это не скелетная по природе, а внутренностная.
 - c) Сердечная мышца может быть либо скелетной, либо внутренностной природы.
 - d) Сердечная мышца не может быть ни скелетной, ни внутренностной природы.

4. Muscles have both motor and sensory nerve fibers.
 - a) Мышцы имеют двигательные и сенсорные волокна.
 - b) Мышцы имеют как моторные, так и сенсорные нервные волокна.
 - c) Мышцы имеют либо двигательные, либо чувствительные нервные волокна.
 - d) Мышцы имеют две разновидности нервных волокон: моторные и чувствительные.

5. Почему вы не можете проконсультироваться у врача?
 - a) Who can consult the doctor?
 - b) Why couldn't you consult the doctor?
 - c) What will you consult a doctor for?
 - d) Why can't you consult a doctor?

6. Мышцы сокращаются, когда их стимулируют.
 - a) The muscles contracted when they were stimulated.
 - b) These muscles are contracting when they aren't stimulated.
 - c) The muscles contract when they are stimulated.
 - d) When stimulating the muscles will be contracted.

7. Мышцы, которые формируют внутренние органы, называются внутренностными мышцами.
 - a) Internal organs muscles are called visceral muscles.
 - b) The muscles that form internal organs are called visceral muscles.
 - c) The muscles of all internal organs are called visceral ones.
 - d) Those muscles which form internal organs are called visceral muscles.

VII. Найдите правильный перевод слов:

- | | | |
|--------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1. larynx | a) гортань; | c) пищевод; |
| | b) горло; | d) легкое. |
| 2. fascia | a) лицо; | c) женщина; |
| | b) соединительно-
тканная оболочка; | d) трубочка. |
| 3. subject | a) слово; | c) источник; |
| | b) совершеннолетний; | d) тема. |
| 4. tongue | a) язык; | c) тонизирующее
средство; |
| | b) мысль; | d) тон. |
| 5. neither ... nor | a) или ... или; | c) и ... и; |
| | b) ни ... ни; | d) то есть. |
| 6. involvement | a) извлечение; | c) вовлечение; |
| | b) среда; | d) введение. |
| 7. previous | a) предыдущий; | c) предвидящий; |
| | b) последующий; | d) обеспечивающий. |
| 8. to attach | a) включать; | c) дотрагиваться; |
| | b) достигать; | d) прикреплять. |
| 9. injury | a) окружающая среда; | c) рана; |
| | b) повреждение; | d) паралич. |
| 10. to innovate | a) снабжать нервами; | c) делать прививку; |
| | b) производить
перемены; | d) срastаться. |
| 11. and so on | a) также; | c) и так далее; |
| | b) то есть; | d) как ... так и. |
| 12. twisted | a) вьющийся; | c) сложенный; |
| | b) подёргивающийся; | d) скрученный. |

VIII. Укажите буквы правильных ответов для пропусков, отмеченных цифрами.

- Muscles -1- for movement. Internal movement -2- the contraction and relaxation of muscles which are a part of viscera. External movement is accomplished by -3- and relaxation of muscles which are attached to bones. The muscles are formed by a mass of muscle -4-. The muscular fibers are connected together by connective -5-. The blood -6- and the nerves are in the muscles. Tendons, -7- and various
- | | | |
|----|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. | a) supply; | c) subject; |
| | b) are
responsible; | d) consist. |
| 2. | a) joint; | c) expand; |
| | b) refer; | d) involve. |
| 3. | a) separating; | c) connection; |
| | b) contraction; | d) expanding. |
| 4. | a) tendons; | c) cells; |
| | b) skin; | d) nuclei. |
| 5. | a) joints; | c) structure; |
| | b) tissue; | d) bundles. |

organs themselves depend on the muscular system and muscular cells.

Voluntary muscles consist of -8- muscle tissue and contract by will of the man. Internal organs such as esophagus, stomach and intestines are formed by smooth muscles.

Muscles of the heart and internal organs act -9- conscious control. Voluntary muscles' contractions are needed to bear the body's weight and counteract -10-.

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 6. | a) vessels; | c) walls; |
| | b) organs; | d) layers. |
| 7. | a) sources of blood; | c) fasciae; |
| | b) vertebrae; | d) skin. |
| 8. | a) dental; | c) cylindrical; |
| | b) smooth; | d) striated. |
| 9. | a) with; | c) over; |
| | b) without; | d) to. |
| 10. | a) nerve stress; | c) obesity; |
| | b) environmental influence; | d) gravity. |

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ №3 “CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM”

- Времена группы *Perfect (Active voice)*;
- *Degrees of comparison*.

Составила: Т.Баширова.

Вариант 1

I. Заполните пропуски, вставив прилагательное (наречие) в нужной форме.

1. Arteries are ... blood vessels which lead blood away from the heart

a) largest;	c) large;
b) larger;	d) too large.
2. Arterioles are ... than arteries.

a) thin;	c) the thinnest;
b) thinner;	d) very thin.
3. Arterioles carry the blood to the ... blood vessels, called the capillaries.

a) tiny;	c) tiny enough;
b) tiniest;	d) tinier.

4. As air continues to escape, the sounds become progressively ...
 a) louder; c) the loudest;
 b) loud; d) very loud.
5. The walls of the left atrium are ... than the walls of the right one.
 a) thicker; c) thickest;
 b) too thick; d) thick.

II. Укажите предложение, где ...

1. ... действие завершилось к моменту речи (*Present Perfect*).
 a) The oxygen that has come from the lungs can pass through the capillaries because their walls are extremely thin.
 b) The patient has complications after the heart attack.
 c) The blood is returned to the heart by means of the veins.
 d) The aorta and other large arteries have thick walls lined with muscle.
2. ... действие завершилось к определенному моменту в прошлом (*Past Perfect*).
 a) The blood capillaries are not found in some parts of the body.
 b) Before the lesson was over we had discussed the systemic circulation.
 c) Our group had a very informative lecture on the pulmonary circulation.
 d) The patient's heart stopped contracting.
3. ... действие завершится к определенному моменту в будущем (*Future Perfect*).
 a) By 10 o'clock the doctor will have performed the operation.
 b) At 2 o'clock the surgeon will be still operating.
 c) His will was documented.
 d) The doctor will examine the patient in an hour.
4. ... прилагательное стоит в сравнительной степени.
 a) The heart is an inner hollow muscular organ.

- b) The canals or rather tubes are provided with distinct but very delicate walls.
- c) The veins are more immune to diseases than arteries.
- d) Almost all parts of the body are vascular.

5. ... в превосходной степени.

- a) The heart beats more than 60 times per minute.
- b) Smaller branches of arteries are called arterioles.
- c) The aorta is the largest artery in the body.
- d) Most of arteries consist of three coats.

III. Заполните пропуски, выбрав нужную форму глагола.

1. The venae cavae brings deoxygenated blood which ... through all the body to the right atrium.
 - a) have passed;
 - b) has passed;
 - c) were passing;
 - d) pass.
2. By the end of the experiment I ... the aorta from the heart.
 - a) was separated;
 - b) will be separated;
 - c) have separated;
 - d) is separating.
3. They ... the left ventricle while dissecting the heart.
 - a) have found;
 - b) was founding;
 - c) founds;
 - d) was found.
4. By the next Friday the surgeon ... the operation on the heart.
 - a) performs;
 - b) will perform;
 - c) will be performing;
 - d) will have performed.
5. Arteries were found empty in corpses and early anatomists ... that they carried air.
 - a) are assuming;
 - b) assumes;
 - c) will assume;
 - d) had assumed.

IV. Выберите вариант верного перевода следующих предложений:

1. The heart is a pump, consisting of four chambers; two upper chambers are called atria.
 - a) Сердце состоит из 4 камер; две верхние камеры называются предсердиями.
 - b) Сердце - это насос, состоящий из 4 камер; две верхние камеры называются предсердиями.

- c) В сердце есть 4 камеры; две самые верхние называются предсердиями.
 - d) Сердце - это насос, состоящий из 4 камер; две из которых называются предсердиями.
2. The superior vena cavae drains from the upper portion of the body.
- a) Верхняя полая вена выводит кровь из верхней части тела.
 - b) Нижняя полая вена выводит кровь из верхней части тела.
 - c) Верхняя полая вена приносит кровь в верхнюю часть тела.
 - d) Самая крупная полая вена выводит кровь из верхней части тела.
3. The blood is pumped from the veins into the «right heart» and then into the lungs by way of the lesser circulatory system.
- a) Кровь поступает в «правое сердце» и затем по малому кругу кровообращения в легкие.
 - b) Кровь выталкивается из «правого сердца» и затем поступает в легкие по пути малого круга кровообращения.
 - c) Кровь нагнетается по венам, в «правое сердце» и затем в легкие по пути малого круга кровообращения.
 - d) Кровь течет из вен в сердце и затем в легкие по пути малого круга кровообращения.
4. The walls of the left ventricle are three times as thick as the walls of the right one.
- a) Стенки левого желудочка на 3 см. тоньше, чем стенки правого.
 - b) Стенки левого желудочка такие же толстые как и стенки правого.
 - c) Три стенки левого желудочка такие же толстые, как и стенки правого.
 - d) Стенки левого желудочка в 3 раза толще, чем стенки правого.
5. Two lower chambers of the heart are called ventricles.
- a) Нижние камеры сердца называются желудочками.
 - b) Две нижние полости сердца называются желудочками.
 - c) Две нижние камеры сердца называют желудочками.
 - d) Самые нижние камеры сердца называют желудочками.

V. Укажите верный вариант перевода следующих слов:

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. clot | a) тромб; | c) узел; |
| | b) часы; | d) близкий. |
| 2. pressure | a) пресс; | c) давление; |
| | b) пресса; | d) тяжесть. |
| 3. to dilate | a) делать; | c) распирать; |
| | b) связывать; | d) рассчитывать. |
| 4. ounce | a) однажды; | c) унция; |
| | b) один раз; | d) наш. |
| 5. therefore | a) из-за; | c) следовательно; |
| | b) затем; | d) наконец. |
| 6. impurity | a) чистый; | c) чистота; |
| | b) бедный; | d) примесь. |
| 7. nourishment | a) основание; | c) учреждение; |
| | b) питание; | d) мнение. |
| 8. to receive | a) резервировать; | c) получать; |
| | b) резать; | d) посылать. |
| 9. auricle | a) желудочек; | c) камера; |
| | b) впадина; | d) предсердие. |
| 10. valve | a) вата; | c) вена; |
| | b) клапан; | d) с того времени, как. |
| 11. upper | a) опорный; | c) ведущий; |
| | b) верхний; | d) последний. |
| 12. to join | a) двигать; | c) развивать; |
| | b) присоединять; | d) укреплять. |
| 13. through | a) хотя; | c) сквозь; |
| | b) из-за; | d) вследствие. |
| 14. probably | a) избирательно; | c) экспериментально; |
| | b) трудно; | d) возможно. |
| 15. to move | a) поднимать; | c) двигать (ся); |
| | b) замедлять; | d) любить. |

VI. Выберите верный вариант перевода следующих предложений:

1. Артерии, артериолы, вены, венулы и капилляры, вместе с сердцем, образуют циркуляторную систему.

- a) Arteries, veins, venules, capillaries of the heart, form a circulatory system.
- b) Arteries, arterioles, veins, venules and capillaries, together with the heart, form a cardiovascular system.
- c) Arteries, arterioles, veins, venules and capillaries together with the heart are part of cardiovascular system.

- d) A circulatory system is formed by arteries, veins, venules and capillaries, together with the heart.
2. Мельчайшие артерии - артериолы.
- Small arteries are the arterioles.
 - Smaller artery is called the arteriole.
 - The smallest arteries are the arterioles.
 - Very small arteries are the arterioles.
3. Так как артерии несут кровь из сердца, они должны быть достаточно прочными, чтобы выдерживать высокое давление нагнетающего действия сердца.
- Because arteries carry blood away from the heart, they must be strong enough to withstand the high pressure of the pumping action of the heart.
 - Since artery carries blood from the heart it must be strong
 - They withstand the high pressure of the pumping action of the heart.
 - Because arteries carry blood away from the heart they are strong enough to withstand the pressure of the pumping action of the heart.
4. Стенки левого желудочка в 3 раза толще, чем стенки правого
- The wall of the left ventricle is 3 times as thick as the wall of the right ventricle.
 - The walls of the left atrium are 3 times as thick as the walls of the right one.
 - The walls of the left ventricle are thicker than the walls of the right one.
 - The walls of the left ventricle are 3 times as thin as the walls of the right one.
5. В легких кровь обогащается кислородом.
- In the lung the blood is supplied with oxygen.
 - In the lungs the blood is not supplied with oxygen.
 - Through the lungs the blood is supplied with oxygen.
 - The blood is oxygenated in the lung.

VII. Вставьте в текст подходящие по смыслу слова из предложенных ниже.

Artery is one of the tube-shaped blood vessels that -1- blood away from the heart | 1. a) carries; c) increases;

to the body's tissues and organs. The blood carried by most arteries is bright red -2- it has taken oxygen while passing through the lungs. The largest artery is the aorta, which begins directly from the -3-. The aorta -4- at first, ascending aorta. Then it arches over dorsally and -5-, descending aorta. The aorta -6- numerous branches called arteries which carry the oxygenated blood to all parts of the body. The blood passes from the arteries into the very small -7-. In the capillaries, oxygen and nourishment pass into the body's tissues; in exchange, -8- produced by the body's metabolic processes enter the blood. The blood then goes from the capillaries to the veins and returns to the heart. The heart -9- this blood through the pulmonary artery to the lungs, where it receives new oxygen. The flow of blood in each side of the heart is controlled by a series of -10-.

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|----------------|
| | b) pushes; | d) gives. |
| 2. | a) both; | c) of; |
| | b) because; | d) that's why. |
| 3. | a) face; | c) heart; |
| | b) lung; | d) skull. |
| 4. | a) flows; | c) goes; |
| | b) moves down; | d) moves up. |
| 5. | a) runs down; | c) beats; |
| | b) pushes; | d) carries. |
| 6. | a) divides into; | c) moves; |
| | b) goes; | d) includes. |
| 7. | a) tubes; | c) aorta; |
| | b) capillaries; | d) valve. |
| 8. | a) impurities; | c) flows; |
| | b) fluids; | d) vessels. |
| 9. | a) makes; | c) beats; |
| | b) pumps; | d) takes. |
| 10. | a) valves; | c) particles; |
| | b) clots; | d) caps. |

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ №3 "CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM"

- Времена группы *Perfect (Active voice)*;
- *Degrees of comparison*.

Составила: Т.Баширова.

Вариант 2

I. Заполните пропуски, вставив прилагательное (наречие) в нужной форме.

1. The human heart weighs ... than a pound.

a) the most;	c) less;
b) lesser;	d) the least.

2. The left ventricle has ... walls of all four heart chambers.

a) very thick;	c) thicker;
----------------	-------------

b) thick; d) the thickest.

3. The right atrium is ... than the left one.

- a) larger; c) the largest;
b) large; d) too large.

4. The left ventricle is ... than the right one

- a) longer; c) long;
b) too long; d) the longest.

5. The left ventricle is ... conical than the right one.

- a) very little; c) more;
b) the least; d) the most.

II. Укажите предложение, где ...

1. ... действие завершилось моменту речи (*Present Perfect*).

- a) The ventricle has thick walls.
b) The heart was operated on.
c) Capillary walls are so thin that the dissolved nourishment that has come from the digestive system can pass through them.
d) We have a lesson on the Circulatory system.

2. ... действие завершилось к определенному моменту в прошлом (*Past Perfect*)

- a) By the end of the lesson they had explained the peculiarities of the pulmonary circulation.
b) We have known it since school.
c) The investigator has combined three substances to make a due solution.
d) He had to see a doctor.

3. ... действие завершится к определенному моменту в будущем (*Future Perfect*)

- a) The scientist will have to carry out a large amount of experiments to come to the right conclusion.
b) When venous blood receives much oxygen it will become oxygenated.
c) We'll speak about the lesser circulatory system next time.
d) By 3 o'clock the doctor will have examined the patient.

III. Укажите предложение, где прилагательное стоит:

1. ... в сравнительной степени
 - a) Arteries have much connective tissue.
 - b) Ventricles are the lower chambers of the heart.
 - c) Capillaries are the tiniest of the blood vessels.
 - d) The aorta and arteries have thicker walls than capillaries.
2. ... в превосходной степени.
 - a) There is an upper chamber on each side of this wall.
 - b) The most difficult lecture was on the Cardiodascular System.
 - c) The inner organs included in the thovacic cavity are the heart and the lungs.
 - d) Most of the arteries are composed of three coats.

IV. Заполните пропуски, выбрав нужную форму глагола

1. They ... the left atrium while dissecting the heart.
 - a) founded;
 - b) founds;
 - c) will have founded;
 - d) have found.
2. In this picture the student ... the pulmonary circulation
 - a) show;
 - b) have shown;
 - c) has shown;
 - d) are showing.
3. By the next week we ... our experiment.
 - a) finished;
 - b) finish;
 - c) shall have finished;
 - d) will finish.
4. Many scientists thought that they ... nerve fibres to the precapillary sphincters.
 - a) had traced;
 - b) will trace;
 - c) traces;
 - d) is tracing.
5. In this picture the professor ... the Systemic circulation.
 - a) has shown;
 - b) show;
 - c) shall show;
 - d) are showing.

V. Выберите вариант верного перевода следующих предложений:

1. Deoxygenated blood enters the heart through the two largest veins in the body, the venae cavae.

- a) Бедная кислородом кровь поступает в сердце через 2 крупные вены тела, полые вены.
 - b) Обогащенная кислородом кровь поступает в сердце через 2 самые маленькие вены тела, полые вены.
 - c) Бедная кислородом кровь поступает в сердце через 2 самые большие вены, полые вены.
 - d) Бедная кислородом кровь выталкивается из сердца через 2 самые большие вены тела, полые вены.
2. The muscles in the left side of the heart pump the blood out of heart through the largest artery in the body, the aorta.
- a) Мышцы левой стороны сердца выкачивают кровь из него через крупную артерию тела, аорту.
 - b) Мышца в левой части сердца выкачивает кровь из сердца через самую крупную артерию в теле, аорту.
 - c) Кровь выкачивается мышцами левой стороны сердца через крупную артерию тела, аорту.
 - d) Мышцы в левой части сердца выкачивают кровь из него через самую крупную артерию в теле, аорту.
3. The relatively large arterial vessels branch forming the smaller arterioles.
- a) Относительно крупные артериальные сосуды разветвляются, образуя более мелкие артериолы.
 - b) Крупные артериальные сосуды разветвляются, образуя маленькие артериолы.
 - c) Относительно крупные артериальные сосуды образуют более мелкие артериолы.
 - d) Относительно крупные артериальные сосуды ветвятся на более мелкие артериолы.
4. Veins are thinner-walled than arteries.
- a) У вен стенки толще.
 - b) Вены более тонкостенны, чем артерии.
 - c) У вен стенки толще, чем у артерий.
 - d) Вены имеют более толстые стенки по сравнению с артериями.
5. Smaller branches of arteries are called arterioles.
- a) Артериолами называют ответвления артерий.
 - b) Ответвления артерий называют артериолами.
 - c) Самые мелкие ветви артерий называют артериолами.

- d) Более мелкие ответвления артерий называются артериолами.

VI. Укажите вариант правильного перевода следующих предложений:

1. Человеческое сердце весит меньше чем фунт.
 - a) The human heart weighs less than a kilo.
 - b) The human heart weighs more than a pound.
 - c) The human heart weighs less than a pound.
 - d) The human head weighs less than a kilo.
2. В определенных частях тела нет кровеносных капилляров.
 - a) There are blood capillaries in certain parts of the body.
 - b) There were no blood capillaries in certain parts of the body.
 - c) Some parts of the body don't have blood capillaries.
 - d) There are no blood capillaries in certain parts of the body.
3. Стенки правого желудочка в 3 раза тоньше, чем стенки левого.
 - a) The walls of the right ventricle are 3 times as thick as the walls of the left one.
 - b) The wall of the right ventricle is 3 times as thin as the wall of the left one.
 - c) The walls of the right ventricle are 3 times as elastic as the walls of the left atrium.
 - d) The walls of the right atrium are 3 times as thin as the walls of the left one.
4. Легочная вена несет обогащенную кислородом кровь в левое предсердие.
 - a) The pulmonary vein carries deoxygenated blood to the left auricle.
 - b) The biggest vein carries oxygenated blood to the left auricle.
 - c) The pulmonary vein carries oxygenating blood to the left auricle.
 - d) The pulmonary vein carries oxygenated blood to the left auricle.
5. Большинство артерий состоит из 3 слоев.
 - a) Most arteries are composed of 3 coats.
 - b) More arteries are composed of 3 coats.
 - c) Most arteries are composed of 3 walls.
 - d) The biggest arteries are composed of 3 coatings.

VII. Выберите вариант верного перевода следующих слов:

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. fluid | a) флюиды; | c) жидкость; |
| | b) поток; | d) флора. |
| 2. nourishment | a) богатство; | c) питание; |
| | b) ночь; | d) заполняемость. |
| 3. valve | a) клапан; | c) вата; |
| | b) вена; | d) так как. |
| 4. minute | a) час; | c) немой; |
| | b) секунда; | d) мельчайший. |
| 5. blood | a) кровь; | c) настроение; |
| | b) ток; | d) давление. |
| 6. inch | a) богатство; | c) фут; |
| | b) дюйм; | d) сажень. |
| 7. to pump | a) заставлять; | c) накачивать; |
| | b) поливать; | d) заполнять. |
| 8. distinct | a) дисциплинированный; | c) далекий; |
| | b) довольный; | d) отчетливый. |
| 9. to occur | a) встречать; | c) наблюдать; |
| | b) встречаться; | d) видеть. |
| 10. transparent | a) транспортный; | c) отличный; |
| | b) свободный; | d) прозрачный. |
| 11. to trace | a) следить; | c) прослеживать; |
| | b) встряхивать; | d) вести. |
| 12. dilation | a) расширение; | c) отношение; |
| | b) связь; | d) часть. |
| 13. to constitute | a) составлять; | c) строить; |
| | b) конструировать; | d) делать. |
| 14. although | a) хотя; | c) затем; |
| | b) уже; | d) даже. |
| 15. to receive | a) давать; | c) получать; |
| | b) брать; | d) посылать. |

VIII. Вставьте в текст подходящие по смыслу слова из предложенных ниже.

Cardiovascular system -1- the heart and the blood vessels. It circulates blood -2- the body. It carries essential supplies of food to every living cell and exchanges them for -3-. Blood is the body's «transformation system», the liquid that carries oxygen and essential -4- to all parts of the body. Blood is

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) concludes; | c) depends on; |
| b) consists of; | d) included. |
| 2. a) throughout; | c) around; |
| b) near; | d) at. |
| 3. a) impurities; | c) flows; |
| b) vitamins; | d) cells. |
| 4. a) nutrients; | c) living cells; |

made up of a pale yellow -5- containing dissolved nutrients and wastes, plus hormones, proteins and other substances. In its passage -6- the body, blood is carried in tubes known as arteries and veins. Most arteries transport oxygen-rich (oxygenated) blood, -7- most veins transport carbon-dioxide-rich (deoxygenated) blood. In an adult of average size there is a little less than 10 pints. The heart -8- almost a half pint of blood each minute when the body is at rest. The -9- of blood in each side of the heart is controlled by a series of valves. The heart of an adult at rest makes 60 to 80 -10- a minutes.

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|
| | b) impurities; | d) lymphocytes. |
| 5. | a) skin; | c) bones; |
| | b) muscles; | d) fluid. |
| 6. | a) at; | c) behind; |
| | b) before; | d) through. |
| 7. | a) before; | c) whole; |
| | b) while; | d) why. |
| 8. | a) brings; | c) comprises; |
| | b) pumps; | d) includes. |
| 9. | a) fly; | c) flow; |
| | b) temperatura; | d) colour. |
| 10. | a) strokes; | c) series; |
| | b) pints; | d) beats. |

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ № 4 “THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM”

- Страдательный залог
- Функции служебного слова *one (ones)*

Составила: И.С.Андреева

Вариант I

I. Укажите цифру и букву предложения, в котором глагол-сказуемое употреблен в ...

1. *Present Perfect Passive.*

- a) Carbon dioxide is transfered in combination with hemoglobin and as carbonic salts.
- b) The vital capacity of the lungs which has been studied by many physiologists changes in some cardiac and pulmonary diseases.
- c) The increasing incidence (частота) of respiratory and cardiopulmonary diseases has led to the evolution of the technical specialty called respiratory therapy.

2. *Present Indefinite Passive.*

- a) Further increases in temperature take place as inspiratory air proceeds more deeply into the air passages.
- b) The pharynx is common to both the respiratory and digestive tracts.
- c) The lungs are separated from one another by the heart and other structures of the mediastinum.

3. *Present Continuous Passive.*

- a) When one is breathing in, not all the alveoli and capillaries are being opened.
- b) There are striking anatomical differences in nasal structures between humans and dogs.
- c) As the lungs are elastic, they are capable of processing much larger volume of air.

4. *Future Perfect Passive.*

- a) The manuscript from which the textbook has been produced is based on the work of many investigators.
- b) According to the X-rays you may have pulmonary tuberculosis.
- c) The new book on the physiology of respiration will have been published by the end of the year.

5. *Past Perfect Passive.*

- a) After the air has been breathed in, it passes through the upper respiratory tract and the bronchi before flowing in to the lungs.
- b) When the investigations of the blood gases had been finished by Y.M.Sechenov, he could prove that only 2/3 of carbon dioxide were dissolved in plasma.
- c) The patient stated that he had had bilateral pneumonia two years before.

II. Выберите нужное обстоятельство в зависимости от времени совершения и характера действия глагола-сказуемого.

1. It has been ... shown by the experiments that it is unhealthy to exercise on very smoggy days.
 - a) today;
 - b) lately;
 - c) always;
 - d) never.
2. The changes in lung volume will be described by the authors ...

- a) lately;
b) by the end of the year;
 - c) at present;
d) soon.
3. The essential physiologic role of the nasal valve in the respiratory process was examined by the scientists ...
- a) by the time the experiments came to an end;
 - b) already;
 - c) 2 months ago;
 - d) in 3 weeks.
4. Oxygen and carbon dioxide are being exchanged ... within the blood flowing through the alveolar capillaries.
- a) sometimes;
 - b) always;
 - c) continually;
 - d) often.
5. ... it has been suggested that asthma is more common than previously recorded.
- a) already;
 - b) recently;
 - c) from time to time;
 - d) in 1996.

III. Выберите необходимые по смыслу словоформы.

1. The lungs are the principal organs of respiration and ... in the thorax, filling the entire cavity.
 - a) were situated;
 - b) situate;
 - c) are situated;
 - d) is situated.
2. Since food entering from the mouth and air entering from the nose mix in the pharynx, what prevents the passing of food or drink into the larynx and respiratory system after it ... ?
 - a) has swallowed;
 - b) were swallowed;
 - c) has been swallowed;
 - d) are being swallowed.
3. Internal respiration refers to the process by which oxygen ... to body tissues and carbon dioxide is carried away from them.
 - a) was transported;
 - b) have been transported;
 - c) shall be transported;
 - d) is transported.
4. Every few seconds bursts of impulses ... by groups of nerve cells.
 - a) is sent;
 - b) are being sent;
 - c) was sent;
 - d) will send.

5. Oxygen that ... passes into the blood, while carbon dioxide moves from the blood into the alveoli.

a) has been inhaled; c) have been inhaled;
b) were inhaled; d) are being inhaled.

IV. Выберите правильный вариант перевода подчеркнутых форм.

1. Respiratory air is cleansed, warmed and moistened by the upper airways.

a) очищен; c) был очищен;
b) очищается; d) будет очищена.

2. Our observations on the changes in the erythrocytes will have been completed by tomorrow.

a) завершили; c) завершаются;
b) будут завершены; d) были завершены.

3. Oxygen and carbon dioxide are being exchanged continually between the lungs and the blood through the thin walls of capillaries in the alveoli.

a) обмениваются; c) будут обмениваться;
b) обменялись; d) обмениваются.

4. Oxygen that has been released from the hemoglobin passes through the capillary walls to the tissue cells.

a) выделился; c) выделяют;
b) выделяется; d) выделен.

5. As the blood is being pumped through the capillaries by the heart it accepts the oxygen from the alveoli and deposits carbon dioxide into the alveoli to be exhaled.

a) нагнетается; c) будет нагнетаться;
b) нагнеталась; d) была нагнетена.

V. Выберите правильный вариант перевода подчеркнутой части предложения.

1. Известно, that the vital capacity of the lungs in the male averages 3,5 – 4 litres and in the female 3 – 3,5 litres.

a) it was known; c) one should know;
b) one knows; d) he knows.

2. Различают two types of respiration external respiration and internal (cellular) respiration.
 - a) we distinguish;
 - b) it was distinguished;
 - c) it can be distinguished;
 - d) one distinguishes.
3. Было установлено, that the transfer of carbon dioxide from the blood into the lungs was due to the law of diffusion of gas from the fluid into the air.
 - a) it was determined;
 - b) one can determine;
 - c) one determines;
 - d) they determine.
4. Доказано, that the inhaled air is made up of about 20 percent of the volume of fresh air.
 - a) one can prove;
 - b) it should be proved;
 - c) one proves;
 - d) it has been proved.
5. Утверждают, that vital capacity of the lungs changes in some cardiac and pulmonary diseases.
 - a) one can state;
 - b) it was stated;
 - c) it is necessary to state;
 - d) one states.

VI. Найдите правильный перевод слов:

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. surround | a) заключать; | c) включать; |
| | b) окружать; | d) огибать. |
| 2. pass | a) выводиться; | c) входить; |
| | b) задерживаться; | d) проходить. |
| 3. remove | a) удалить; | c) избавлять; |
| | b) удерживать; | d) внедрять. |
| 4. dense | a) непрозрачный; | c) вязкий; |
| | b) плотный; | d) спрессованный. |
| 5. eliminate | a) избавляться; | c) внедрять; |
| | b) выводить; | d) выталкивать. |
| 6. transverse | a) вертикальный; | c) поперечный; |
| | b) промежуточный; | d) передне-задний. |
| 7. contribute | a) содействовать; | c) действовать; |
| | b) приспособливать; | d) выполнять. |
| 8. flat | a) тупой; | c) выпуклый; |
| | b) острый; | d) плоский. |
| 9. since | a) так как; | c) до того, как; |
| | b) из-за; | d) вследствие. |
| 10. content | a)местилище; | c) консистенция; |
| | b) содержимое; | d) масса. |

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 11. at rest | a) в состоянии движения; | c) для отдыха; |
| | b) после отдыха; | d) в состоянии покоя. |
| 12. inhalation | a) выдыхание; | c) дыхание; |
| | b) вдыхание; | d) вздох. |
| 13. at times | a) временами; | c) часто; |
| | b) всегда; | d) со временем. |
| 14. breath | a) вдох; | c) дыхание; |
| | b) вздох; | d) выдыхание. |
| 15. through | a) сквозь; | c) из-за; |
| | b) хотя; | d) вдоль. |

VII. Укажите буквы правильных ответов для пропусков, отмеченных цифрами.

The respiratory system is the network of organs and 1 by which air is taken into the lungs and carbon dioxide and oxygen are exchanged within the body.

The upper respiratory tract is one of two parts of the 2 system. From the mouth, air 3 through the throat, voicebox and 4. At its base the windpipe is 5 into two tubes or bronchi. Within each lung, the bronchi split successively into smaller bronchi and then into many thousands of even narrower tubes called bronchioles.

The bronchioles branch through the lungs and lead into millions of air sacs or 6 of the lung tissue.

It is in the air sacs that gases are 7. The lungs are housed in a long cage, the floor of which is formed by a diaphragm. When a person 8 the diaphragm contracts and 9. When a person 10, the diaphragm and rib muscles relax and the chest subsides.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) tubes; | c) ways; |
| b) passages; | d) tissues. |
| 2. a) inspiratory; | c) respiratory; |
| b) breathing; | d) exhaling. |
| 3. a) travels; | c) conducts; |
| b) passes; | d) pumps. |
| 4. a) pharynx; | c) windpipe; |
| b) larynx; | d) nasal cavities. |
| 5. a) splitted; | c) organized; |
| b) divided; | d) united. |
| 6. a) alveoli; | c) cavities; |
| b) capillaries; | d) passages. |
| 7. a) removed; | c) passed out; |
| b) expelled; | d) exchanged. |
| 8. a) breathes out; | c) respire; |
| b) breathes in; | d) breathes. |
| 9. a) flattens; | c) moves; |
| b) extends; | d) rises. |
| 10. a) exhales; | c) holds the |
| | breath; |
| b) breathes in; | d) inhales. |

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ №4
“THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM”

- Страдательный залог.

- Функции служебного слова *one (ones)*.

Составила: И.С.Андреева

Вариант 2

I. Укажите номер и букву предложения, в котором глагол употребляется в ...

1. *Present Continuous Passive.*

- a) There are striking anatomical differences in nasal structures between humans and dogs.
- b) The same volume of blood is being distributed over approximately 50 to 100 square meters of respiratory surface in alveoli and terminal bronchioles.
- c) When one is sitting or lying, one makes 16 –20 respirations per minute.

2. *Past Indefinite Passive.*

- a) The scientists found out that hemoglobin was the carrier of oxygen.
- b) Servet was the first anatomist who described the pulmonary circulation in the first half of the 16-century.
- c) Some of Sechenov's works were connected with the investigation (исследование) of the blood gases and their role in the respiratory process.

3. *Present Perfect Passive.*

- a) Oxygen that has been inhaled passes into the blood, while carbon dioxide moves from the blood into the alveoli.
- b) When the blood has reached capillaries in the alveoli, the released carbon dioxide enters the gas in the alveoli.
- c) According to X-rays you may have pulmonary tuberculosis.

4. *Future Perfect Passive.*

- a) The dysfunction of the airways outside the lungs will have been described by the scientist in one of the scientific articles.
- b) Texts in the book "The respiratory role of the upper airways" have been chosen for their clinical importance and physiological interest.
- c) The changes in lung volume will be determined (устанавливать) by the scientists.

5. *Present Indefinite Passive.*

- a) There are marked inter-subject and inter-racial differences in configuration and airflow resistance of this region of the nose.
- b) The nose, mouth and pharynx comprise (включать) a complex of air passages whose primary role is to serve and protect the lower airways.
- c) As air moves along the various air passages towards the lungs, it is filtered and warmed.

II. Выберите нужное обстоятельство в зависимости от времени совершения и характера действия глагола-сказуемого.

- 1. Oxygen is being passed ... into the cells as carbon dioxide is being passed out.
 - a) continually;
 - b) just;
 - c) at present;
 - d) for a certain period of time.
- 2. Forced expiratory volume (FEV) test has been ... used by researches to determine the effects of various components of smog on pulmonary function.
 - a) soon;
 - b) never;
 - c) just;
 - d) often.
- 3. The organs of the respiratory system are ... grouped by their location.
 - a) already;
 - b) usually;
 - c) recently;
 - d) ever.
- 4. ... the clinical importance of breathing disorders in sleep has been well established.
 - a) as early as in 1970s.;
 - b) since 1970s.;
 - c) a month ago;
 - d) at times.
- 5. The experiment for determining the role of the nasal valve in the respiratory process was finished by the scientists ...
 - a) already;
 - b) in a month;
 - c) by the end of the year;
 - d) a week ago.

III. Выберите правильный вариант перевода подчеркнутых форм, указав номер предложения и соответствующую букву.

1. The physiology of the lungs is associated with their structure.

a) связывали;	c) будет связана;
b) связана;	d) была связана.

2. Oxygen that has been combined with a protein in erythrocytes is carried to all parts of the body.

a) соединяться;	c) соединялся;
b) соединился;	d) будет соединяться.

3. When the patient was being examined by the doctor he was asked to breathe deeply.

a) был обследован;	c) обследовался;
b) обследует;	d) обследуется.

4. The scientific report on the physiology of respiration will have been published by the end of the year.

a) публикуют;	c) опубликован;
b) опубликовали;	d) будет опубликован.

5. When food is being swallowed epiglottis covers glottis, so no food or fluid can pass into the larynx.

a) проглатывается;	c) проглочена;
b) проглатывалась;	d) будет проглочена.

IV. Выберите необходимые по смыслу словоформы, указав номер предложения и соответствующую букву.

1. The root of the lung ... the following parts: bronchus, pulmonary artery, pulmonary vein, bronchial vessels, nerves and lymphatics.

a) are composed of;	c) will be composed;
b) is composed of;	d) is being composed.

2. After the air ... through the nasal cavities, it next reaches the pharynx.

a) are inhaled;	c) has been inhaled;
b) shall be inhaled;	d) was being inhaled.

3. Sounds are produced when air ... past the vocal cords (голосовые связки) and the cords are vibrating.

a) are expelled;	c) is being expelled;
b) have been expelled;	d) will expel.

4. Each lung contains millions of air sacs called alveoli, which ... by capillaries.

a) is surrounded;	c) have surrounded;
b) shall surround;	d) are surrounded.
5. When one lobe of the lung ... the rest can continue to function normally.

a) has been removed;	c) were removed;
b) has removed.	d) removed.

V. Выберите правильный вариант перевода подчеркнутой части предложения.

1. Было продемонстрировано by the experiments, that it is unhealthy to exercise on very smoggy days.

a) one shows;	c) it will be shown;
b) it has been shown;	d) can one show.
2. Известно, that all the blood in a human being passes through the lungs and absorbs 1/3 litre of oxygen.

a) it was known;	c) they knew;
b) do you know;	d) one knows.
3. Было определено, that the respiratory rate and its depth was due to the amount of carbon dioxide in the blood.

a) one determines;	c) one found out;
b) it is found out;	d) they determine.
4. Нужно знать, that on physical exertion (нагрузка) the patient's breath becomes deep.

a) can you know;	c) we should know;
b) it is known;	d) one must know.
5. Доказано, that it was possible for one lobe of the lung to be removed without damage to the rest, which can continue to function normally.

a) can you prove;	c) one proves;
b) it was proved;	d) they should prove.

VI. Выберите правильный перевод слов

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. inhale | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>a) вдыхать;</td> <td>c) вздыхать;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) дышать;</td> <td>d) выдыхать.</td> </tr> </table> | a) вдыхать; | c) вздыхать; | b) дышать; | d) выдыхать. |
| a) вдыхать; | c) вздыхать; | | | | |
| b) дышать; | d) выдыхать. | | | | |

2. remove	a) удерживать;	c) удалять;
	b) избавляться;	d) внедрять.
3. breathe	a) дышать;	c) выдыхать;
	b) вдыхать;	d) задерживать дыхание.
4. through	a) хотя;	c) вдоль;
	b) сквозь;	d) из-за.
5. dense	a) вязкий;	c) спрессованный;
	b) плотный;	d) непрозрачный.
6. contribute	a) действовать;	c) содействовать;
	b) выполнять;	d) приспособливать.
7. flat	a) плоский;	c) выпуклый;
	b) тупой;	d) острый.
8. content	a)местилище;	c) масса;
	b) содержимое;	d) консистенция.
9. elimination	a) введение;	c) избавление;
	b) внедрение;	d) выведение.
10. transverse	a) передне-задний;	c) поперечный;
	b) промежуточный;	d) боковой.
11. since	a) из-за;	c) после того, как;
	b) так как;	d) вследствие.
12. at rest	a) в состоянии покоя;	c) после отдыха;
	b) в состоянии движения;	d) для отдыха.
13. flatten	a) делаться ровным;	c) сравняться;
	b) выпячиваться;	d) делаться выгнутым.
14. surround	a) заключать;	c) окружать;
	b) включать;	d) выводить.
15. pass	a) задерживаться;	c) вводить;
	b) выводиться;	d) проходить.

VII. Вставьте вместо пропусков необходимые по смыслу слова

We usually think of respiration as the mechanical process of breathing, that is the repeatitive and, for the most part, unconscious -1- of air between the lungs and external environment. This exchange of air in the lungs is also called external -2-. In external respiration oxygen is inhaled into the air spaces of the lungs and immediately -3- into tiny capillary blood vessels -4- the air spaces. Simultaneously carbon dioxide, a waste

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) passage; | c) breathing; |
| b) exchange; | d) entering. |
| 2. a) inspiration; | c) respiration; |
| b) exhaling; | d) inhalation. |
| 3. a) passes; | c) pumps; |
| b) travels; | d) conducts. |
| 4. a) containing; | c) making up; |
| b) including; | d) surrounding |
| 5. a) passed; | c) discharged; |

product of the chemical combination of oxygen and food in cells, is -5- from the organism.

Air enters the body -6- the nose and passes through the nasal cavities, then air reaches the pharynx. The pharynx serving as a common -7- for food from the mouth and air from the nose -8- into two branches, the larynx and esophagus. On its way to the lungs air passes from the larynx to the trachea or -9-. The trachea divides into branches called bronchi. Each -10- leads to a separate lung and divides and subdivides into smaller and finer tubes. The smallest of the -11- branches are called bronchioles at the end of the bronchiols are air sacs called -12-.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| b) eliminated; | d) taken. |
| 6. a) though; | c) in; |
| b) from; | d) through. |
| 7. a) route; | c) road; |
| b) passageway; | d) tube. |
| 8. a) splits ; | c) divides; |
| b) unites; | d) combines. |
| 9. a) voicebox; | c) oral cavity; |
| b) nasal cavity; | d) windpipe. |
| 10. a) alveoli; | c) capillary; |
| b) bronchus; | d) air sac. |
| 11. a) respiratory; | c) alveolar; |
| b) air; | d) bronchial. |
| 12. a) capillary; | c) passages; |
| b) alveoli; | d) cavity. |

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ № 5 "THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM "

- Неопределенные местоимения *some, any, no*.
- Дополнительные, определительные и обстоятельственные придаточные предложения.
- Функции и перевод слова *it*.

Составила: Р.В.Калушко

Вариант I

I. Выберите подходящее местоимение.

1. Don't eat ... food that has not been stored properly.
 - a) some;
 - b) no;
 - c) any;
 - d) every.

2. Closely related to the alimentary canal there are ... accessory organs that form part of the alimentary system.

- a) any;
 - b) every;
 - c) no;
 - d) some.
3. While there are ... villi present in the large intestine, this portion of the gastrointestinal tract absorbs water, minerals and other substances.
- a) no;
 - b) some;
 - c) every;
 - d) any.
4. ... may develop different diseases that affect the digestive system.
- a) everything;
 - b) nobody;
 - c) everybody;
 - d) something.
5. ... should know that the main way to care for the digestive system is to practice good eating habits.
- a) any;
 - b) everyone;
 - c) no;
 - d) something.
6. Do the doctors use ... laboratory tests to make the diagnosis of several GI-associated disorders and diseases?
- a) some;
 - b) someone;
 - c) any;
 - d) anything.

II. Найдите предложение, в котором *any* имеет значение «любой». Укажите букву этого предложения.

- A. Are there any small glands embedded in the mucous coat of the digestive tract?
- B. The esophagus does not possess any serous layer.
- C. Because the liver performs many vital jobs any liver disease can have serious consequences.

III. Укажите номер и букву предложения, ...

1. ... где слово **it** является личным местоимением и употребляется в функции подлежащего.
 - A. The stomach is approximately 25 cm, or 10 inches long, but its diameter depends on how much food it contains.
 - B. The esophagus is normally relaxed and collapsed, except when food or fluids are passing through it.
 - C. What is it? It is the liver, the largest gland in the body.
2. ... где слово **it** вводит подлежащее.
 - A. The stomach serves as a container of food, which is partly digested in it.
 - B. It is important to eat enough food to satisfy your hunger, but not so much as to stuff yourself.
 - C. It is the digestive system that provides the fuel you need to work.
3. ... в котором слово **it** не переводится.
 - A. It is known that the digestive system takes about 24 hours to digest a meal.
 - B. Humans require at least 14 different vitamins. You should know it.
 - C. Although the amount of water in the human body varies somewhat with age, between 50% and 70% of our body weight consists of it.

IV. С помощью слова **it выделите в данных предложениях подчеркнутые члены.**

1. Muscles of the pharynx push the food into the oesophagus.
2. Intestine extends from the lower end of the stomach to the anus.
3. Liver is the largest gland in the human body and one of the most complex of all human organs.
4. The gallbladder, a pear-shaped pouch, lies under the liver.
5. The muscles in the walls of the oesophagus produce wavelike contractions, moving the food down to the stomach.
6. Pharynx serves as a passageway for both air and food.

V. Укажите цифру и букву сложноподчиненного предложения, которое содержит ...

1. ... придаточное определительное.

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| 14. longitudinal | b) твердый;
a) продольный;
b) вертикальный; | d) определенный.
c) длинный;
d) продолжительный. |
| 15. enclose | a) окружать;
b) открывать; | c) разграничивать;
d) делить. |

VIII. Укажите буквы правильных ответов для пропусков, отмеченных цифрами.

The -1- system is like the engine of a car. It is the group of body parts that takes in food and puts it in a form that can be used to create energy. The breaking down of food is -2-. Many parts of the body help in digestion. The teeth begin digestion by breaking the food into smaller bits. As the teeth chew, three bodies in the mouth called -3- glands send out -4-. This liquid is used to soften food so that it can be swallowed. The -5- and small intestine do most of the work of digesting food. The stomach mixes food and stomach -6- and continues the process of digestion. In fact, the stomach only -7- about 10-15 percent of protein and 30-50 percent of starch.

The small intestine is where most of digestion occurs. There are millions of -8- inside this organ. Helping the small intestine are the liver, -9-, and pancreas. The liver -10- bile, which helps to digest fat.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | a) excretory;
b) nervous; | c) digestive;
d) respiratory. |
| 2. | a) absorption;
b) digestion; | c) secretion;
d) excretion. |
| 3. | a) adrenal;
b) gastric; | c) alveolar;
d) salivary. |
| 4. | a) bile;
b) saliva; | c) sweat;
d) acid. |
| 5. | a) mouth;
b) esophagus; | c) stomach;
d) large intestine. |
| 6. | a) juices;
b) liquids; | c) substances;
d) nutrients. |
| 7. | a) absorbs;
b) digests; | c) produces;
d) stores. |
| 8. | a) layers;
b) cells; | c) villi;
d) cilia. |
| 9. | a) spleen;
b) gallbladder; | c) kidney;
d) lungs. |
| 10 | a) secretes;
b) eliminates; | c) dissolves;
d) removes. |

**ТЕСТ К УРОКУ № 5
"THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM"**

- Неопределенные местоимения *some, any, no*.
- Дополнительные, определительные и обстоятельственные придаточные предложения.
- Функции и перевод слова *it*.

Составила: Р.В. Кадушко

Вариант 2

I. Выберите подходящее местоимение.

1. Don't eat ... food that has changed color or gives off an odor that shows it isn't fresh.
a) no; b) any; c) every; d) some.
2. The large intestine also houses a large number of microorganisms, ... of which aid in digestion and others produce certain vitamins.
a) every; b) no; c) some; d) any.
3. In the large intestine (the last section of the digestive tube) ... digestion takes place.
a) some; b) every; c) any; d) no.
4. ... can lower the risk for ulcer by taking the following steps: avoid tobacco and alcohol; avoid taking large amounts of painkillers that contain aspirin; eat regular meals in a relaxed way.
a) something; b) nobody; c) everyone; d) everything.
5. After a meal ... excess glucose in circulation is removed and converted by the liver to glycogen or fat for storage under the influence of the hormone insulin.
a) anything; b) no; c) something; d) any.
6. Are there ... procedures that can be used to examine the gastrointestinal tract?
a) anything; b) no; c) someone; d) any.

II. Найдите предложение, в котором *any* имеет значение «любой». Укажите букву этого предложения.

- A. Are there any glands which are situated outside the digestive tract but communicate with it through ducts?
- B. Any lobule consists of a central vein surrounded by tiny liver cells grouped in sheets or bundles.
- C. Jaundice does not always signal any liver disorder.

III. Укажите номер и букву предложения, ...

1. ... где слово *it* является личным местоимением и употребляется в функции подлежащего.

- A. The liver and the pancreas are two glands that lie outside the small intestine but are connected to it by ducts.
 - B. It is called the small intestine because of its small diameter, not because of its length.
 - C. What is it? It is the gallbladder which serves as a reservoir for bile.
2. ... где слово **it** вводит подлежащее.
- A. It is essential to eat regular meals well spaced apart during the day.
 - B. From the stomach the food passes into the small intestine where it undergoes further mechanical and chemical changes.
 - C. It is the stomach and small intestine that do most of the work of digesting food.
3. ... в котором слово **it** не переводится.
- A. Your digestive and excretory systems need a lot of water to do their jobs properly. You should know it.
 - B. It is known that the tongue has about 9000 taste buds that can detect four tastes: sweet, salty, sour, and bitter.
 - C. Salivary glands in the walls and floor of the mouth give off saliva, which mixes with our food as we chew it.

IV. С помощью слова *it* выделите в данных предложениях подчеркнутые члены.

1. Gastric juice begins the digestion of protein foods such as meat, eggs, and milk.
2. The large intestine absorbs water and salts from the material that has not been digested as food.
3. Digestive enzymes in the intestine break down proteins into amino acids, and carbohydrates into simple sugars, primarily glucose.
4. The liver lies in the upper right part of the abdomen.
5. Pancreas produces digestive juices required to break down foodstuffs.
6. Liver cells filter harmful substances from the blood.

V. Укажите цифру и букву сложноподчиненного предложения, которое содержит ...

1. ... придаточное определительное.

- A. Mucus that covers the colon's inner surfaces lubricates them and eases the passage of food residue.
 - B. Answering the teacher's question the student said that the liver has a defensive function, i.e. some toxic substances are detoxified in the liver.
 - C. It is evident that the small intestine carries on most of the digestive process.
2. ... **придаточное дополнительное.**
- A. It is quite clear that people taking in more calories than they use up will gain weight.
 - B. He says that children need food not only to replace worn-out tissues and provide energy, but also to build new tissue.
 - C. The stomach and the small intestines that are parts of the alimentary canal, each produce a digestive juice.
3. ... **придаточное обстоятельственное.**
- A. Animals that eat meat usually have shorter alimentary canals than animals that eat grass.
 - B. It is evident that a diet aimed toward losing or gaining weight should include all the food elements.
 - C. I shall give you this textbook so that you may read the chapter about the structure of the digestive system.

VI. Заполните пропуски, выбрав подходящие по смыслу союзы и союзные слова. Определите тип придаточного предложения, которое вводится таким образом.

1. We have two rows of teeth, one above the other, to grind and crush food into pulp ... can be swallowed and digested.
 - a) that;
 - b) since;
 - c) who;
 - d) after.
2. Important structures of the mouth are the teeth and the tongue, ... is the organ of taste.
 - a) what;
 - b) which;
 - c) where;
 - d) whether.
3. Most animals have organs ... digest the food they eat.
 - a) why;
 - b) how;
 - c) as;
 - d) that.
4. The stomach ... it is full becomes pear-shaped.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a) which; | c) where; |
| b) that; | d) when. |

5. The pharynx connects the mouth and nose with both the esophagus (tube ... carries food to the stomach) and the trachea.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a) whose; | c) when; |
| b) which; | d) if. |

6. ... the liver filters disease-causing microorganisms from the blood, it frequently becomes infected in diseases of other parts of the body.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a) after; | c) unless; |
| b) because; | d) while. |

VII. Найдите правильный перевод слов:

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. slippery | a) определенный; | c) твердый; |
| | b) надежный; | d) скользкий. |
| 2. thereafter | a) до этого; | c) впоследствии; |
| | b) сначала; | d) спустя. |
| 3. outside | a) вне; | c) в пределах; |
| | b) внутри; | d) включая. |
| 4. splenic | a) брюшной; | c) желудочный; |
| | b) печеночный; | d) селезеночный. |
| 5. beneath | a) выше; | c) внизу; |
| | b) сверху; | d) над. |
| 6. be situated | a) быть построенным; | c) быть оснащенным; |
| | b) быть расположенным; | d) быть размещенным. |
| 7. consume | a) потреблять; | c) устранять; |
| | b) сохранять; | d) запасать. |
| 8. enclose | a) делить; | c) открывать; |
| | b) разграничивать; | d) окружать. |
| 9. weight | a) объем; | c) ширина; |
| | b) вес; | d) длина. |
| 10. extend | a) заканчиваться; | c) сокращаться; |
| | b) простираться; | d) сужаться. |
| 11. support | a) удалять; | c) накапливать; |
| | b) истощать; | d) поддерживать. |
| 12. lengthen | a) удлиняться; | c) расширяться; |
| | b) сужаться; | d) увеличиваться. |
| 13. equip | a) доставать; | c) оснащать; |
| | b) приносить; | d) разоружать. |
| 14. longitudinal | a) вертикальный; | c) продолжительный; |
| | b) длинный; | d) продольный. |

15. lack

- a) нехватка;
b) обилие;

- c) уравниловка;
d) достаток.

VIII. Укажите буквы правильных ответов для пропусков, отмеченных цифрами.

-1- system is the group of organs that break down food into smaller particles, or molecules, for use in the human body. It consists primarily of the alimentary canal, a tube that -2- from the mouth to the rectum. As food moves through this canal, it is ground and mixed with various digestive -3-. The -4- and the small intestines, which are parts of the alimentary canal, each produce a digestive juice. Other digestive juices empty into the alimentary canal from the -5- glands, -6-, and pancreas. -7- begins in the mouth. As the food is chewed, it is moistened and mixed with -8-. The stomach serves as a storage place for food. Food in the stomach is discharged slowly into the intestines. The stomach also helps -9- food. Glands in the stomach wall -10- mucus to lubricate the food.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) nervous; | c) excretory; |
| b) respiratory; | d) digestive. |
| 2. a) lasts; | c) lies; |
| b) extends; | d) opens. |
| 3. a) fluids; | c) juices; |
| b) nutrients; | d) enzymes. |
| 4. a) stomach; | c) mouth; |
| b) large intestine; | d) esophagus. |
| 5. a) gastric; | c) adrenal; |
| b) salivary; | d) alveolar. |
| 6. a) lungs; | c) gallbladder; |
| b) spleen; | d) kidney. |
| 7. a) digestion; | c) absorption; |
| b) excretion; | d) secretion. |
| 8. a) acid; | c) saliva; |
| b) sweat; | d) bile. |
| 9. a) digest; | c) store; |
| b) absorb; | d) produce. |
| 10. a) remove; | c) dissolve; |
| b) secrete; | d) eliminate. |

**ТЕСТ К УРОКУ №6
"THE URINARY SYSTEM"**

- Эквиваленты модальных глаголов.
- Употребление форм настоящего времени вместо будущего в условных и временных придаточных предложениях.
- Функции и перевод служебных слов *since, as*.

Составили: Е.В.Афанасьева,
Н.А.Шалухо

Вариант 1

I. Укажите предложения, в которых формы глаголов *to be* и *to have* имеют модальное значение:

1.

- A. Hemodialysis is to be performed when we want to filter unwanted substances from the blood using a machine that acts as an artificial kidney.
- B. Hemodialysis is performed when we want to filter unwanted substances from the blood using a machine that acts as an artificial kidney.
- C. Hemodialysis is a method of filtering unwanted substances from the blood using a machine that acts as an artificial kidney.
- D. The main function of hemodialysis is to filter unwanted substances from the blood using a machine that acts as an artificial kidney.

2.

- A. A physical examination of the patient and a detailed urinalysis are necessary to determine the cause of the urinary tract infection.
- B. A physical examination of the patient and a detailed urinalysis are made to determine the cause of the urinary tract infection.
- C. A physical examination of the patient and a detailed urinalysis are to be made to determine the cause of the urinary tract infection.
- D. A physical examination of the patient and a detailed urinalysis are being made to determine the cause of the urinary tract infection.

3.

- A. The damaged kidney with a rupture of its surrounding capsule has been already surgically removed.
- B. A damaged kidney that has a rupture of its surrounding capsule is always surgically removed.
- C. The damaged kidney with a rupture of its surrounding capsule has to be surgically removed.
- D. A damaged kidney having a rupture of its surrounding capsule is always surgically removed.

4.

- A. As the diagnosis was still in doubt, the urologist had to perform a renal biopsy.
- B. As the diagnosis was still in doubt, the urologist had every reason to perform a renal biopsy.

- C. As the diagnosis was still in doubt, the urologist had nothing to do but to perform a renal biopsy.
- D. To avoid any doubt in the diagnosis the urologist had performed a renal biopsy.

II. Выберите подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол или его эквивалент:

1. In the nearest future patients with kidney diseases ... to use a variety of kidney dialysis machines.
 - A. ... have;
 - B. ... must;
 - C. ... will be able;
 - D. ... may.
2. The presence of blood in the urine (hematuria) ... be caused by a urinary tract infection, a stone, a polyp, cancer or some other abnormalities.
 - A. ... must;
 - B. ... is able;
 - C. ... have to;
 - D. ... may.
3. As most of the urinalysis tests are not very complicated the physicians ... to perform them in their offices.
 - A. ... have;
 - B. ... are allowed;
 - C. ... was;
 - D. ... shall be able.
4. Hemodialysis ... to be regarded as a method of filtering unwanted substances from the blood using a special machine.
 - A. ... can;
 - B. ... is;
 - C. ... must;
 - D. ... is allowed.
5. Suspected kidney diseases ... be investigated in various ways.
 - A. ... are able;
 - B. ... will be allowed;
 - C. ... was;
 - D. ... can.

6. As there was a rupture of the surrounding capsule the surgeon ... to surgically remove the kidney.

- A. ... could;
- B. ... was;
- C. ... had;
- D. ... must.

III. Выберите правильный перевод подчеркнутого слова:

1. If both kidneys stop working completely, waste products will accumulate in the body and poison the patient.

- A. ... прекращают;
- B. ... прекратят;
- C. ... прекратили;
- D. ... прекратит.

2. The kidneys will be damaged when stones are formed in them (nephrolithiasis).

- A. ... образованы;
- B. ... образовались;
- C. ... будут образованы;
- D. ... образуется.

3. In case uremia is not treated it will cause many complications.

- A. ... не вылечили;
- B. ... не будут лечить;
- C. ... не лечат;
- D. ... не лечили.

4. Как только будет сделан полный анализ мочи, уролог сможет уточнить предварительный диагноз.

- A. ... will be made;
- B. ... has been made;
- C. ... was made;
- D. ... will have been made.

5. Если не прекратится кровотечение, пациент будет срочно госпитализирован.

- A. ... stop;
- B. ... will stop;
- C. ... stops;
- D. ... has stopped.

6. Если у пациента появятся признаки заболевания почек, ему могут назначить процедуру гемодиализа.
- A. ... developed;
 - B. ... have developed;
 - C. ... will develop;
 - D. ... develops.
7. The renal pelvis collects urine as it is formed and passes it out of the kidney to the bladder via ureter.
- A. ... так как;
 - B. ... по мере того как;
 - C. ... в качестве;
 - D. ... как.
8. The kidneys keep the salts as well as water of the body in correct balance.
- A. ... так как;
 - B. ... а также;
 - C. ... по мере того как;
 - D. ... в качестве.
9. As to the blood, it is filtered by the glomeruli, special structures in the kidney containing clusters of capillaries.
- A. ... поскольку;
 - B. ... как и;
 - C. ... что касается;
 - D. ... в качестве.
10. The nephron reabsorbs any of the water, glucose and salts that the body still requires and allows the rest to pass into pelvis of the kidney as urine.
- A. ... так как;
 - B. ... а также;
 - C. ... в качестве;
 - D. ... что касается.
11. Since kidney diseases may be caused by many factors the treatment of them depends on their cause and may involve the skilled care of nephrologist.

- A. ... поскольку;
- B. ... с;
- C. ... с тех пор как;
- D. ... с научной точки зрения.

12. Since the patient was admitted to the hospital he has been constantly given maintenance therapy.

- A. ... так как;
- B. ... с;
- C. ... с тех пор как;
- D. ... поскольку.

13. Hemodialysis as a method of filtering unwanted substances from the blood is widely used since the 1950s.

- A. ... так как;
- B. ... с;
- C. ... с тех пор как;
- D. ... поскольку.

14. A physician may recommend a special diet that is low in protein, salts and water since the treatment of uremia is directed toward the underlying cause.

- A. ... так как;
- B. ... с;
- C. ... с тех пор как;
- D. ... с того времени, когда.

15. Since the 1950 physicians have been using hemodialysis as a method of filtering unwanted substances from the blood.

- A. ... так как;
- B. ... с;
- C. ... с тех пор как;
- D. ... с того времени, когда.

IV. Прочитайте текст. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу слова.

Urinary system comprises all the organs involved in the production and -1- of urine. It filters soluble -2- from the blood. They -3- by the kidneys. The kidney consists of about 1 million units which are called -4-

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | a) formation; | c) excretion; |
| | b) discharge; | d) absorption. |
| 2. | a) particles; | c) waste products; |
| | b) materials; | d) substances. |
| 3. | a) are eliminated; | c) are transported; |
| | b) are stored; | d) are retained. |
| 4. | a) nerve fibres; | c) tubules; |

. These small knits are to make up the -5- of the kidney. The glomeruli and proximal convoluted tubules -6- in the renal cortex. The glomerulus is a -7- which is surrounded by specialized cells.

Urine is transported in -8- from each kidney to the bladder where it is stored. As the bladder -9- the folds of the mucous coat straighten out and -10- in different directions. Urine -11- from the bladder to the exterior via urethra. If the kidneys cease to work, the blood soon becomes -12- by the accumulation of the waste matters.

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|---------------------|
| 5 | a) parenchyma; | d) nephrons. |
| | b) glomerulus; | c) renal corpuscle; |
| 6. | a) are formed; | d) nephron. |
| | b) are situated; | c) are stored; |
| 7. | a) fibrous sac; | d) are kept. |
| | b) cylindrical bundle; | c) vascular knot; |
| 8. | a) pelvis; | d) renal unit. |
| | b) hilus; | c) urethra; |
| 9. | a) increases; | d) ureters. |
| | b) fills; | c) recovers; |
| 10. | a) extend; | d) extends. |
| | b) pass; | c) set up; |
| 11. | a) is extended; | d) refer. |
| | b) is separated; | c) is conveyed; |
| 12. | a) stained; | d) is altered. |
| | b) absorbed; | c) poisoned; |
| | | d) impure. |

V. Найдите правильный перевод слов:

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. excrete | a) экспериментировать; | c) выдавать; |
| | b) выделять; | d) вырабатывать. |
| 2. urea | a) моча; | c) кислота; |
| | b) мочеви́на; | d) влага. |
| 3. margine | a) край; | c) длина; |
| | b) окраина; | d) ширина. |
| 4. urethra | a) мочеточник; | c) почка; |
| | b) мочеиспускательный канал; | d) мочевого пузыря. |
| 5. surface | a) грань; | c) основа; |
| | b) поверхность; | d) гладь. |
| 6. concave | a) выпуклый; | c) вытянутый; |
| | b) вогнутый; | d) растянутый. |
| 7. superior | a) средний; | c) верхний; |
| | b) боковой; | d) нижний. |
| 8. fine | a) красивый; | c) добрый; |
| | b) тонкий; | d) светлый. |
| 9. coating | a) содержание; | c) уплотнение; |
| | b) оболочка; | d) усиление. |
| 10. mucous | a) тканевый; | c) слизистый; |
| | b) мышечный; | d) водянистый. |
| 11. hilus | a) дно органа; | c) верхушка органа; |

12. fill

- b) ворота органа;
- a) чувствовать;
- b) наполнять;
- a) уплотнение;
- b) затвердевание;

- d) край органа.
- c) расправлять;
- d) наливать.
- c) твердое тело;
- d) сода.

13. solid

ТЕСТ К УПОКУ №6 "THE URINARY SYSTEM"

- Эквиваленты модальных глаголов.
- Употребление форм настоящего времени вместо будущего в условных и временных придаточных предложениях.
- Функции и перевод служебных слов *since, as*.

Составили: Е.В.Афанасьева,
Н.А.Шалухо

Вариант 2

I. Укажите предложения, в которых формы глаголов *to be* и *to have* имеют модальное значение:

1.

- A. A damaged kidney having a rupture of its surrounding capsule is always surgically removed.
- B. The damaged kidney with a rupture of its surrounding capsule has to be surgically removed.
- C. The damaged kidney with a rupture of its surrounding capsule has been already surgically removed.
- D. A damaged kidney that has a rupture of its surrounding capsule is always surgically removed.

2.

- A. To avoid any doubt in the diagnosis the urologist had performed a renal biopsy.
- B. As the diagnosis was still in doubt, the urologist had nothing to do but to perform a renal biopsy.
- C. As the diagnosis was still in doubt, the urologist had to perform a renal biopsy.
- D. As the diagnosis was still in doubt, the urologist had every reason to perform a renal biopsy.

- A. A physical examination of the patient and a detailed urinalysis are to be made to determine the cause of the urinary tract infection.
- B. A physical examination of the patient and a detailed urinalysis are being made to determine the cause of the urinary tract infection.
- C. A physical examination of the patient and a detailed urinalysis are made to determine the cause of the urinary tract infection.
- D. A physical examination of the patient and a detailed urinalysis are necessary to determine the cause of the urinary tract infection.

4.

- A. The main function of hemodialysis is to filter unwanted substances from the blood using a machine that acts as an artificial kidney.
- B. Hemodialysis is performed when we want to filter unwanted substances from the blood using a machine that acts as an artificial kidney.
- C. Hemodialysis is a method of filtering unwanted substances from the blood using a machine that acts as an artificial kidney.
- D. Hemodialysis is to be performed when we want to filter unwanted substances from the blood using a machine that acts as an artificial kidney.

II. Выберите подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол или его эквивалент:

1. Hemodialysis ... to be regarded as a method of filtering unwanted substances from the blood using a special machine.
 - A. ... must;
 - B. ... is;
 - C. ... can;
 - D. ... is allowed.
2. As there was a rupture of the surrounding capsule the surgeon ... to surgically remove the kidney.
 - A. ... must;
 - B. ... could;
 - C. ... was;
 - D. ... had.

3. In the nearest future patients with kidney diseases ... to use a variety of kidney dialysis machines.
 - A. ... will be able;
 - B. ... may;
 - C. ... have;
 - D. ... must.

4. Suspected kidney diseases ... be investigated in various ways.
 - A. ... was;
 - B. ... can;
 - C. ... are able;
 - D. ... will be allowed.

5. The presence of blood in the urine (hematuria) ... be caused by a urinary tract infection, a stone, a polyp, cancer or some other abnormalities.
 - A. ... have to;
 - B. ... is able;
 - C. ... may;
 - D. ... must.

6. As most of the urinalysis tests are not very complicated the physicians ... to perform them in their offices.
 - A. ... shall be able;
 - B. ... was;
 - C. ... are allowed;
 - D. ... have.

III. Выберите правильный перевод подчеркнутого слова:

1. Если у пациента появятся признаки заболевания почек, ему могут назначить процедуру гемодиализа.
 - A. ... develops ...
 - B. ... will develop ...
 - C. ... have developed ...
 - D. ... developed ...

2. Как только будет сделан полный анализ мочи, уролог сможет уточнить предварительный диагноз.
 - A. ... was made ...
 - B. ... will be made ...

- C. ... has been made ...
D. ... will have been made ...
3. If both kidneys stop working completely, waste products will accumulate in the body and poison the patient.
A. ... прекратит ...
B. ... прекращают ...
C. ... прекратят ...
D. ... прекратили ...
4. In case uremia is not treated it will cause many complications.
A. ... не лечили ...
B. ... не будут лечить ...
C. ... не лечат ...
D. ... не вылечили ...
5. The kidneys will be damaged when stones are formed in them (nephrolithiasis).
A. ... будут образованы ...
B. ... образуется ...
C. ... образованы ...
D. ... образовались ...
6. Если не прекратится кровотечение, пациент будет срочно госпитализирован.
A. ... stops ...
B. ... stop ...
C. ... will stop ...
D. ... has stopped ...
7. Hemodialysis as a method of filtering unwanted substances from the blood is widely used since the 1950s.
A. ... поскольку ...
B. ... с ...
C. ... так как ...
D. ... с тех пор как ...
8. Since the 1950 physicians have been using hemodialysis as a method of filtering unwanted substances from the blood.
A. ... с тех пор как ...
B. ... так как ...
C. ... с ...
D. ... с того времени, когда ...

9. Since the patient was admitted to the hospital he has been constantly given maintenance therapy.
- A. ... поскольку ...
 - B. ... с тех пор как ...
 - C. ... с ...
 - D. ... так как ...
10. A physician may recommend a special diet that is low in protein, salts and water since the treatment of uremia is directed toward the underlying cause.
- A. ... с тех пор как ...
 - B. ... с того времени, когда ...
 - C. ... так как ...
 - D. ... с ...
11. Since kidney diseases may be caused by many factors the treatment of them depends on their cause and may involve the skilled care of nephrologist.
- A. ... поскольку ...
 - B. ... с ...
 - C. ... с тех пор как ...
 - D. ... с научной точки зрения ...
12. The nephron reabsorbs any of the water, glucose and salts that the body still requires and allows the rest to pass into pelvis of the kidney as urine.
- A. ... что касается ...
 - B. ... в качестве ...
 - C. ... а также ...
 - D. ... так как ...
13. The renal pelvis collects urine as it is formed and passes it out of the kidney to the bladder via ureter.
- A. ... по мере того как ...
 - B. ... в качестве ...
 - C. ... как ...
 - D. ... так как ...
14. As to the blood, it is filtered by the glomeruli, special structures in the kidney containing clusters of capillaries.
- A. ... как и ...
 - B. ... в качестве ...

- C. ... поскольку ...
D. ... что касается ...

15. The kidneys keep the salts as well as water of the body in correct balance.

- A. ... по мере того как ...
B. ... так как ...
C. ... а также ...
D. ... в качестве ...

IV. Переведите текст. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу слова

The urinary system consists of those organs used in -1-. These organs are the kidneys, the ureters, the urinary bladder and the urethra.

The kidneys -2- towards the back of the abdomen just above the waistline. They are -3- organs. The chief function of the kidneys is -4- fluid and certain solids from the blood. Within each kidney are about one million little filter systems called -5-. This is where the kidneys do their work, -6- 1200 ml of blood every minute. Here 99% of the fluid -7-. The 1% left goes out of the kidneys and down the ureters, the two tubes which -8- urine from the kidneys to the urinary bladder which serves as -9- for the urine. It is situated in -10- of the pelvis. It gradually -11- and becomes distended (раздутый) which causes an increase in pressure within the bladder. The urine leaves the bladder through -12- and is thus excreted.

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | a) excretion; | c) dehydration; |
| | b) digestion; | d) accumulation. |
| 2. | a) are surrounded; | c) are located; |
| | b) are stored; | d) are separated. |
| 3. | a) round; | c) long; |
| | b) oval; | d) bean- shaped. |
| 4. | a) to pass; | c) to retain; |
| | b) to separate; | d) to store. |
| 5. | a) nephrons; | c) certeries; |
| | b) glomeruli; | d) kidney epithelium. |
| 6. | a) excreting; | c) filtering; |
| | b) transporting; | d) passing. |
| 7. | a) is lost; | c) is stored; |
| | b) is situated; | d) is reabsorbed. |
| 8. | a) pass out; | c) produce; |
| | b) convey; | d) form. |
| 9. | a) reservoir; | c) cavity of the pelvis; |
| | b) parenchyma; | d) bile - reservoir. |
| 10. | a) fundus; | c) cavity; |
| | b) inferior part; | d) middle part. |
| 11. | a) fills; | c) increases; |
| | b) extends; | d) recovers. |
| 12. | a) ureter; | c) tube; |
| | b) urethra; | d) muscular coat. |

V. Найдите правильный перевод слов:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. convey, <i>v</i> | a) следовать; | c) конвертировать; |
| | b) проводить; | d) передавать. |
| 2. urine, <i>n</i> | a) мочевина; | c) моча; |
| | b) кислота; | d) влага. |
| 3. ureter, <i>n</i> | a) мочеточник; | c) почка; |
| | b) мочеиспускательный канал; | d) мочевого пузыря. |
| 4. numerous, <i>a</i> | a) порядковый; | c) номерной; |
| | b) нормальный; | d) многочисленный. |
| 5. extension, <i>n</i> | a) сила; | c) расширение; |
| | b) напряжение; | d) распадение. |
| 6. convex, <i>a</i> | a) вогнутый; | c) округлый; |
| | b) выпуклый; | d) овальный. |
| 7. knot, <i>n</i> | a) удар; | c) рывок; |
| | b) узел; | d) стук. |
| 8. straight, <i>a</i> | a) прямой; | c) полосатый; |
| | b) сильный; | d) твердый. |
| 9. fold, <i>n</i> | a) глубина; | c) планка; |
| | b) основа; | d) складка. |
| 10. connective, <i>a</i> | a) основной; | c) соединительный; |
| | b) слизистый; | d) сравнительный. |
| 11. fundus, <i>n</i> | a) ворота органа; | c) верхушка органа; |
| | b) дно органа; | d) середина органа. |
| 12. perform, <i>v</i> | a) открывать; | c) выполнять; |
| | b) проникать; | d) прободать. |
| 13. poison, <i>n</i> | a) отравля; | c) польза; |
| | b) яд; | d) духи. |

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ №7
“PHYSIOLOGY OF THE HEART”

- Причастие I и II в функции определения.
- Согласование времен.
- Функции служебных слов *after, before*.

Составила: Андреева И.С.

Вариант 1

I. Укажите номер и букву предложения, ...

1. ... где *Participle I* выполняет функцию определения.
 - A It is generally stated that the circulating volume averages smaller in females than in males.
 - B When the ventricles are still contracting, the atria begin to fill with blood again.
 - C Neutrophils live only a few hours, dying soon after they perform phagocytosis.

2. ... где *Participle II* выполняет функцию определения.
 - A The tissues of the heart are supplied with blood by the first two branches of the aorta known as the right and left coronary arteries.
 - B The conduction system consists of specialized tissues that generate the electrical impulses, which stimulate the cardiac muscle to contract.
 - C The maximum pressure produced during ventricular contraction is called diastolic pressure.

3. ... где слово "*before*" является предлогом.
 - A. When the ventricles relax, the arterial pressure drops, and the lowest pressure that is left in the arteries before the next ventricular contraction is called diastolic.
 - B. It has been estimated that the ventricles are about 80% filled with blood even before the atria contract.
 - C. The blood moves through the right side of the heart and lungs first before it enters the left side of the heart to be pumped through the rest of the body.

4. ... где слово "*after*" является союзом.
 - A After depolarization, the muscle cells become inactive for a specific period of time during which they repolarize.
 - B After the pacemaker is activated, an electrical impulse spreads down nerve pathway in the heart over both atria causing them to contract.
 - C After the contraction of the right ventricle, the blood inside the chamber is forced through the pulmonary semilunar valve into the pulmonary artery.

5. ... где глагол-сказуемое придаточного предложения переводится глаголом прошедшего времени.
 - A The great anatomist W. Harvey found out that heart changed its colour during the contractions.

- B The Chinese thought that each emotion originated in a certain organ and that happiness dwelt in the heart.
 - C It was known that the capillaries had been discovered by Marchello Malpigi, the professor of medicine, in 1661.
6. ... где глагол-сказуемое придаточного предложения переводится глаголом настоящего времени.
- A The ancient Greeks learned from battlefield injuries and animal sacrifices that the heart was a beating organ.
 - B B. It was known in the Middle ages that the idea of capillaries had been proposed in the 1500's by an Italian anatomist Andrea Cesalpino.
 - C It is well-known for medical students that Servet described the pulmonary circulation as early as in the first half of the 16th century.

II. Выберите правильный вариант перевода подчеркнутой части предложения, указав номер предложения и букву правильного, на ваш взгляд, варианта.

1. White blood cells play an important role in your immune system, which helps your body resist disease-causing substances.
 - A ... которая помогает вашему организму противостоять болезни, вызываемой веществами.
 - B ... которая помогает вашему организму противостоять веществам, вызывающим болезни.
 - C ... что помогает избежать болезни, вызываемой веществами.
2. Monocytes like neutrophils, leaving the blood stream migrate to infected tissues.
 - A Моноциты подобно нейтрофилам, покидая кровоток, попадают в пораженную ткань.
 - B Моноциты подобно нейтрофилам покидают кровоток, чтобы попасть в инфицированную ткань.
 - C Моноциты подобно нейтрофилам покидают кровоток и перемещаются в инфицированные ткани.
3. After the ventricle is filled, pressure forces the tricuspid valve to close and the pulmonary valve to open.
 - A Если желудочек наполняется, ...
 - B Когда желудочек наполнился, ...

- С После того, как желудочек наполняется, ...
4. After the end of contraction, pressure in the ventricles drops.
А Если сокращение заканчивается ...
В После окончания сокращения ...
С Когда сокращение заканчивается, ...
5. A membrane called epicardium covers the outer surface of the heart.
А. Называя мембрану эпикардом, ...
В. Мембрана, называемая эпикардом, ...
С. Мембрана называется эпикардом, ...
6. Disease of the heart and blood vessels are the leading cause of death in the industrialized world.
А ... лидируют, вызывая смерть людей в промышленно-развитых странах.
В ... лидируя, вызывают смерть людей.
С ... являются основной причиной смерти людей в промышленно-развитом мире.
7. The pulse pressure wave generated by the heart helps blood moving through the arteries.
А Пульсовая волна, генерируемая сердцем, ...
В Сердце, вызывая пульсовую волну, ...
С Пульсовая волна генерируется сердцем, ...
8. The heart pumps incoming venous blood to the lungs for oxygenation and also for expulsion of carbon dioxide from the blood.
А Венозная кровь, поступающая в сердце, нагнетается в легкие для оксигенации.
В Сердце, после поступления венозной крови, накачивает ее в легкие для оксигенации.
С Сердце нагнетает поступающую венозную кровь в легкие для оксигенации.
9. Diseases affecting the coronary arteries are among the most serious problems cardiologists treat because the arteries nourish the heart muscle itself.
А Поражая коронарные артерии, ...
В Болезни, которые поражают коронарные артерии, ..
С Болезни, поражающие коронарные артерии, ...

10. The ventricles pushing blood from the heart are much larger and stronger than the atria.

- A Желудочки, выталкивая кровь из сердца, ...
- B Желудочки, выталкивающие кровь из сердца, ...
- C Так как желудочки выталкивают кровь из сердца, ...

III. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложений или подчеркнутой части предложений.

1. Специальные клетки, посылая электрические импульсы в сердце, заставляют его сокращаться и расслабляться ритмично.
 - A Special cells sending electrical impulses through the heart cause it to contract and relax rhythmically.
 - B Special cells send electrical impulses through the heart, causing it to contract and relax rhythmically.
 - C Special cells send electrical impulses through the heart and cause it to contract and relax rhythmically.
2. После того, как желудочки сокращаются, митральный и трехстворчатый клапаны закрываются.
 - A As the ventricles contract, ...
 - B When the ventricles contract, ...
 - C After the ventricles contract, ...
3. Около 5% крови, качаемой из сердца, идет непосредственно к коронарным артериям.
 - A About 5% of blood is pumped from the heart ...
 - B About 5% of the blood pumped from the heart, ...
 - C The pumped blood averages about 5% ...
4. Гарвей продемонстрировал, что сердце работает, как насос.
 - A Harvey showed that the heart would work like a pump.
 - B Harvey demonstrated the pumping action of the heart.
 - C Harvey showed that the heart worked as a pump.
5. Гален думал, что правый желудочек сердца накачивает кровь в левый желудочек через отверстия в перегородке.
 - A Galen thought that holes in the septum helped to pump blood from the right ventricle into the left one.
 - B Galen thought that the heart's right ventricle forced blood into the left ventricle through the holes in the septum.

- C Galen believed that the right ventricle of the heart would pump blood into the left ventricle with the help of holes in the septum.
6. После того, как кровь наполняет желудочек, митральный клапан закрывается, а аортальный клапан открывается.
- A While filling the ventricle ...
 B After the blood fills the ventricle ...
 C If the blood fills the ventricle ...
7. Древние египтяне полагали, что сердце является центром эмоций и интеллекта.
- A Ancient Egyptians believed the heart was the center of the emotions and the intellect.
 B Ancient Egyptians suggested the heart would be the center of the emotions and the intellect.
 C It was supposed in ancient Egypt that the heart was the center of the emotions and the intellect.
8. Инфекция приводит к увеличению количества белых кровяных клеток, борющихся с микробами.
- A An infection leads to a rise in the number of germ-fighting white blood cells.
 B The infection leads to a rise in the number of white blood cells, which fight germs.
 C The number of white blood cells fighting germs is increased due to infection.
9. Пища и кислород, требуемые клетками тела, проходят через тонкие стенки капилляров.
- A Needed food and oxygen can pass through thin capillary walls.
 B Cells need food and oxygen which pass through thin walls of the capillaries.
 C Food and oxygen needed by the cells of the body pass through the thin capillary walls.

IV. Найдите правильный перевод слов:

- | | | |
|------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. succeed | a) действовать; | c) повторять действия; |
| | b) следовать за чем-либо; | d) последовать примеру. |

2. invade	a) вторгаться; b) отторгаться;	c) внедряться; d) впутываться.
3. stain	a) скрашивать; b) перекрашивать;	c) окрашивать; d) красить.
4. majority	a) главенство; b) большое количество;	c) многочисленность; d) большинство.
5. node	a) узел; b) узелок;	c) уплотнение; d) бляшка.
6. property	a) качество; b) характеристика;	c) характерная черта; d) свойство.
7. reason	a) причина; b) отговорка;	c) аргументация; d) доказательство.
8. consideration	a) аргументация; b) рассмотрение;	c) довод; d) прения.
9. entire	a) значительный; b) всеобъемлющий;	c) весь; d) достаточный.
10. responsive	a) ответственный; b) ответный;	c) отвечающий требованиям; d) соответствующий.
11. volume	a) вес; b) объем;	c) удельный вес; d) плотность.
12. maintain	a) консервировать; b) хранить;	c) держать; d) сохранять.
13. considerable	a) значительный; b) значимый;	c) объемный; d) основной.
14. addition	a) убавление; b) увеличение;	c) добавление; d) прирост.
15. attract	a) привлекать; b) вводить;	c) внедрять; d) вовлекать.

V. Укажите буквы правильных ответов для пропусков, отмеченных цифрами.

Conduction System of the Heart

What keeps the heart at its perfect rhythm? -1- the heart does have nerves, which can affect its rate, they are not primarily responsible for its beat. It is known that the heart starts beating in embryo before it is supplied with nerves, and it will continue to -2- in experimental animals even when the nerve supply is cut. Primary -3- for

1. a) always;
b) although;
c) thus;
d) while.
2. a) beat;
b) respond;
c) vibrate;
d) pulse.
3. a) reliability;

initiating the heart beat rests with a small region of specialized muscle tissue (pacemaker) where an electrical impulse originates. The pacemaker also helps to -4- the correct sequence of activities during each heartbeat.

The heartbeat can be regulated by nervous -5- from the autonomic nervous system (parasympathetic and sympathetic nerves). The parasympathetic nerve supply to the heart causes a fall in the heart -6-. Massive parasympathetic -7- can stop the heart for several seconds.

The period of contraction (systole) is followed by a period of -8- (diastole), during which the heart refills. First the two atria contract, followed rapidly by the ventricles. The powerful contraction of the ventricles -9- blood to flow into the aorta and pulmonary artery. Contraction of the ventricles in systole ejects about two-third of the blood that they contain – an amount called the stroke volume, leaving one-third of the initial -10- left in the ventricles as the end systolic volume. The ventricles then fill with blood during the next cycle.

- b) responsibility;
- c) task;
- d) duty.
- 4. a) continue;
- b) concentrate;
- c) maintain;
- d) observe.
- 5. a) push;
- b) stimulus;
- c) influence;
- d) impulses.
- 6. a) speed;
- b) beat;
- c) rate;
- d) velocity.
- 7. a) stimulation;
- b) inspiration;
- c) encouragement;
- d) supply.
- 8. a) rest;
- b) stimulation;
- c) pause;
- d) relaxation.
- 9. a) presses;
- b) pushes;
- c) forces;
- d) pumps.
- 10. a) volume;
- b) amount;
- c) capacity;
- d) mass.

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ №7 “PHYSIOLOGY OF THE HEART”

- Причастие I и II в функции определения.
- Согласование времен.
- Функции служебных слов *after, before*.

Составила: Андреева И.С.

Вариант 2

I. Укажите номер и букву предложения, ...

1. ... где *Participle I* выполняет функцию определения.
 - A. Beginning in the right side of the heart, blood is pumped into the lungs.
 - B. The most important part of red cell is its red colouring substance forming about 36% of its mass.
 - C. The heart undergoes some dramatic movements as it alternately contracts, forcing blood out of its ventricles, and then relaxes, allowing its chambers to refill with blood.
2. ... где *Participle II* выполняет функцию определения.
 - A. The semilunar valve separating the right ventricle from blood vessel carrying blood to the lungs is called the pulmonary valve.
 - B. The middle layer of the heart wall called the myocardium contracts and relaxes, producing the force that pumps blood through the circulatory system.
 - C. It is generally stated that the circulating volume averages smaller in female than in male.
3. ... где слово "*before*" является союзом.
 - A. The blood moves through the right side of the heart and lungs first before it enters the left side of the heart.
 - B. The lymph nodes contain specialized cells that filter any particulate matter from the lymph before entering the circulatory system.
 - C. When the ventricles relax, the arterial pressure drops, and the lowest pressure that is left in the arteries before the next ventricular contraction is called diastolic.
4. ... где слово "*after*" является союзом.
 - A. After the contraction of the left ventricle, the mitral valve closes and the blood in the chamber is forced to move through the large blood vessel, the aorta.
 - B. After the venous return is increased, the chambers of the heart are able to supply the additional blood.
 - C. Blood turns a dark brownish-red after delivering up its oxygen.

5. ... где глагол-сказуемое придаточного предложения переводится глаголом настоящего времени.

A. It is known that the new universal anatomical terms were established at the II International Congress of Anatomists in Paris in 1995.

B. It is known that Servet described the pulmonary circulation as early as in the first half of the 16th century.

C. We understood that the major function of the pulmonary circuit was to oxygenate blood coming to the heart from body tissues lacking oxygen but containing carbon dioxide.

6. ... где глагол-сказуемое придаточного предложения переводится глаголом прошедшего времени.

A. Hippocrates proposed that all diseases resulted from an imbalance of four body fluids – black bile, blood, phlegm, and yellow bile.

B. It was evident that the work of the English physician William Harvey on blood circulation had become the basis for later discoveries about the functions of blood.

C. I.Metchnikoff's discovery of phagocytosis helped explain that while blood cells killed germs.

II. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложений или подчеркнутой части предложения, указав номер предложения и букву правильного, на ваш взгляд, варианта.

1. Some disorders or diseases require drugs to control blood pressure and other conditions causing cardiovascular problems.

A. ... вызывая сердечно-сосудистые проблемы.

B. ... вызвав сердечно-сосудистые заболевания.

C. ... вызывающие сердечно-сосудистые проблемы.

2. Since defects and disorders directly associated with the cardiovascular system can have serious consequences, early diagnosis and surgical procedures are needed in many situations.

A. ... ассоциировались с сердечно-сосудистой системой.

B. ... связанные с сердечно-сосудистой системой.

C. ... связывая с сердечно-сосудистой системой.

3. Blood returning to the left atrium from the lungs and carried by the pulmonary veins flows through the mitral valve.

- A. ... проходящая по легочным венам ...
 - B. ... проходя по легочным венам ...
 - C. ... доставляемая легочными венами ...
4. The concentration of capillaries within tissues directly depends on the level of metabolism taking place.
- A. ... занимающего место.
 - B. ... происходящего.
 - C. ... происшедшего.
5. The oxygen-depleted blood returns to the heart for recirculation.
- A. Лишенная кислорода кровь ...
 - B. Кровь, лишившись кислорода ...
 - C. После того, как кровь лишилась кислорода, ...
6. The heart functioning as two side-by-side pumps consists of an atrium and a ventricle with no direct convection between them.
- A. Функционируя, сердце ...
 - B. Сердце, функционирующее ...
 - C. Функционирующее сердце ...
7. The lymph nodes contain specialized cells that filter any particulate matter from the lymph before it enters the circulatory system.
- A. ... как только оно попадает в циркуляторную систему.
 - B. ... перед попаданием в циркуляторную систему.
 - C. ... перед тем, как оно попадает в циркуляторную систему.
8. The maximum pressure produced during ventricular contraction is called diastolic pressure.
- A. Максимальное давление, производимое во время сокращения желудочков ...
 - B. Производя максимальное давление при сокращении желудочков ...
 - C. Максимальное давление происходит при сокращении желудочков ...
9. After the ventricles contract, mitral and tricuspid valves close.
- A. Если желудочки сокращаются, ...
 - B. После сокращения желудочков ...
 - C. После того, как желудочки сокращаются, ...

10. Hydrogen is the lightest substance known.

- A. Водород известен как самое легкое вещество.
- B. Как известно, водород - самое легкое вещество.
- C. Водород - самое легкое из известных веществ.

III. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложений или подчеркнутой части предложения.

1. Количество эозинофилов, составляющих 3% всех лейкоцитов, увеличивается при аллергических состояниях.
 - A. Eosinophils make up 3 per cent of all leukocytes and are increased in allergic conditions.
 - B. Eosinophils making up 3 per cent of all leukocytes are increased in allergic conditions.
 - C. Making up 3 per cent of all leukocytes, eosinophils are increased in allergic conditions.
2. Нейтрофилы, составляющие 60% всех лейкоцитов, борются с болезнью, окружая и поглощая бактерии.
 - A. Composing about 60 per cent of all leukocytes, neutrophils fight disease by engulfing and swallowing up germs.
 - B. Neutrophils compose about 60 per cent of all leukocytes, and they fight disease by engulfing and swallowing up germs.
 - C. Neutrophils composing about 60 per cent of all leukocytes fight disease by engulfing and swallowing up germs.
3. Неокрашенные лейкоциты можно легко отличить от красных кровяных клеток по отсутствию в них гемоглобина.
 - A. One can observe unstained leukocytes, which can be clearly distinguished from red blood cells by the absence of hemoglobin.
 - B. Absence of hemoglobin in unstained leukocytes helps to distinguish them from red blood cells.
 - C. Unstained leukocytes can be clearly distinguished from red blood cells by the absence of hemoglobin.
4. Более тяжелый красный слой состоит из красных кровяных клеток или эритроцитов, составляющих 45% крови.
 - A. Making up 45% of blood, erythrocytes constitute the heavier red layer.

- B. The heavier red layer consists of red blood cells or erythrocytes making up 45% of blood.
 - C. The heavier red layer consisting of red blood cells make up 45% of blood.

- 5. Было известно, что капилляры были открыты Марчелло Мальпиги, профессором медицины, в 1661г.
 - A. It was known that the capillaries had been discovered by Marchello Malpigi, the professor of medicine, in 1661.
 - B. It is known that Marchello Malpigi discovered the capillaries in 1661.
 - C. It was in 1661 that Marchello Malpigi, the professor of medicine, discovered the capillaries.

- 6. Мембрана, называемая эпикардом, покрывает внешнюю поверхность сердца.
 - A. A membrane called epicardium covers the outer surface of the heart.
 - B. A membrane which is called epicardium covers the outer surface of the heart.
 - C. The heart is covered by a membrane which is called epicardium.

- 7. Белые кровяные клетки удаляют отмершие или поврежденные красные кровяные клетки, попадающие в селезенку.
 - A. Aged and damaged red blood cells are removed by white blood cells.
 - B. White blood cells remove aged and damaged red blood cells entering the spleen.
 - C. Aged and damaged red blood cells entering the spleen are removed by white blood cells.

- 8. Лимфоциты уничтожают микроорганизмы и другие виды инородных веществ, попадающих в лимфатическую систему.
 - A. Entering the lymphatic system, microorganisms and other types of foreign matter are destroyed by lymphocytes.
 - B. Lymphocytes destroy microorganisms and other types of foreign matter entering the lymphatic system.
 - C. After microorganisms enter the lymphatic system they are destroyed by lymphocytes.

9. После сокращения правого желудочка кровь из него выталкивается через легочный полулунный клапан в легочную артерию.

A. After the right ventricle of the heart contracts, the blood inside the chamber is forced through the pulmonary semilunar valve into the pulmonary artery.

B. When contracting, the right ventricle forces the blood inside it through the pulmonary semilunar valve into the pulmonary artery.

C. After the contraction of the right ventricle the blood inside the chamber is forced through the pulmonary semilunar valve into the pulmonary artery.

VI. Найдите правильный перевод слов:

1. node	a) узел; b) узелок;	c) уплотнение; d) бляшка.
2. addition	a) убавление; b) увеличение;	c) добавление; d) прирост.
3. attract	a) привлекать; b) вводить;	c) внедрять; d) вовлекать.
4. entire	a) значительный; b) всеобъемлющий;	c) вес; d) достаточный.
5. maintain	a) консервировать; b) хранить;	c) держать; d) сохранять.
6. considerable	a) значительный; b) значимый;	c) объемный; d) основной.
7. volume	a) вес; b) объем;	c) удельный вес; d) плотность.
8. responsive	a) ответственный; b) ответный;	c) отвечающий требованиям; d) соответствующий.
9. reason	a) причина; b) аргументация;	c) отговорка; d) доказательство.
10. stain	a) скрашивать; b) перекрашивать;	c) окрашивать; d) красить.
11. majority	a) главенство; b) большое количество;	c) многочисленность; d) большинство.
12. property	a) качество; b) характеристика;	c) характерная черта; d) свойство.
13. invade	a) вторгаться; b) отторгаться;	c) внедряться; d) впутываться.
14. consideration	a) аргументация;	c) довод;

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 15. succeed | b) рассмотрение; | d) прения. |
| | a) действовать; | c) повторять действия; |
| | b) следовать за чем-либо; | d) последовать примеру. |

VII. Укажите буквы правильных ответов для пропусков, отмеченных цифрами.

Conduction System of the Heart

Heart is the wondrous pump that powers the human body. The rhythmic -1- of the heart begins about 7 months before we are born.

Primary -2- for initiating the heartbeat rests within a small region of specialized muscle tissue (pacemaker). The pacemaker also helps to -3- the correct sequence of activities during each heartbeat. The heart's cycle of activity has two periods systole and diastole. The period of contraction (systole) is followed by a period of -4- (diastole) during which the heart refills. The powerful contraction of the ventricles -5- blood to flow into the aorta and pulmonary artery. Contraction of the ventricles in systole ejects about two-third of the blood that they contain – an amount called the stroke volume.

The pumping ability of the heart is a number of the beats per minute (cardiac rate) and the -6- of blood ejected per beat (a stroke volume). The cardiac rate and the stroke volume are regulated by nervous -7- from the autonomic nervous system (parasympathetic and sympathetic nerves).

The cardiac -8- is equal to the volume of blood pumped per minute

1. a) vibration;
b) pulsation;
c) dilatation;
d) beating.
2. a) reliability;
b) responsibility;
c) task;
d) duty.
3. a) maintain;
b) continue;
c) concentrate;
d) observe.
4. a) pause;
b) rest;
c) stimulation;
d) relaxation.
5. a) pumps;
b) forces;
c) pushes;
d) presses.
6. a) volume;
b) capacity;
c) quality;
d) amount.
7. a) influence;
b) stimulus;
c) impulses;
d) push.
8. a) output;
b) production;
c) amount;
d) ejection.
9. a) stroke;

by each ventricle. The average resting cardiac rate in an adult is 70 beats per minute; the average -9- volume is 70 to 80 ml per -10-.

10. b) strike;
 c) ejected; d) beat.
 a) minute; b) beat;
 c) push; d) second.

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ 8 "PHYSIOLOGY OF RESPIRATION"

- Participle I, Participle II в функции обстоятельства.
- Функции и перевод служебных слов *both, both ... and*.

Составила: И.С.Андреева

Вариант 1

I. Укажите номер и букву предложения , ...

1. ... где *Participle I* выполняет функцию обстоятельства.

- A. The stomach secretes gastric juices containing an enzyme (pepsin).
- B. The gastric glands producing enzymes and hydrochloric acid to digest food are located in the gastric mucosa.
- C. After passing through the nasal cavities, the air next reaches the pharynx.

2. ... где *Participle II* выполняет функцию обстоятельства.

- A. The pharynx is a muscular tube lined with a mucous membrane.
- B. When burnt in the presence of oxygen, the nutrients release needed energy within the cell.
- C. The aorta brings waste-filled blood from the heart to the kidneys via the short, thick venal arteries which branch into both kidneys.

3. ... содержащего независимый причастный оборот.

- A. Blood flowing through the kidneys is so essential that the kidneys have their own special device for maintaining blood flow.
- B. The mouth is effective also as a conditioner and cleanser of inspiratory air, it, unlike the nose, requiring frequent remoistening with saliva.

- C. Just as the bone marrow is continuously producing erythrocytes, special liver and spleen cells are continuously destroying worn-out erythrocytes.
4. ... где слово ***"both"*** является частью составного союза.
- A. Both cardiac sounds the first and the second are heard over all the portions of the heart and often over the large vessels.
 - B. The pancreas functions as both an exocrine and endocrine organ.
 - C. Both lungs are not quite mirror images of each other.
5. ... где ***"both"*** является местоимением.
- A. Both the respiratory rate and its depth depend on the amount of carbon dioxide in the blood.
 - B. The nasal cavities are lined with both a mucous membrane and tiny hairs cilia to help filter out foreign bodies as well as to warm and moisten the air.
 - C. Both lungs are enveloped in a double-folded membrane called the pleura.

II. Замените подчеркнутые придаточные предложения причастными оборотами.

1. When oxygen is breathed in from the air, it passes into the blood.
2. While the blood passes through the lung capillaries, it absorbs the oxygen.
3. When the venous blood is brought to the lungs through the pulmonary artery, it discharges out carbon dioxide.
4. When the respiratory center is excited, it transmits impulses to the spinal cord.
5. After the air passes through the nasal cavities, it next reaches the pharynx.
6. When the diaphragm relaxes and elevates, it makes the area in the thoracic cavity smaller and thus increasing the air pressure in the thorax.
7. While blood flows through the capillaries, it releases carbon dioxide and picks up fresh oxygen.

III. Выберите правильный перевод подчеркнутой части предложения, указав номер и букву предложения.

1. A healthy person working in a close room gets tired, his working efficiency being much lowered.
 A. ... значительно снижая производительность труда.
 B. ... и эффективность его труда значительно снижается.
 C. ... что способствует снижению производительности.
2. The air proceeding through the pharynx, it gains heat and its temperature increases to 33 – 34°C.
 A. Когда воздух проходит по глотке ...
 B. Воздух, проходящий по глотке ...
 C. Воздух, поступающий в глотку ...
3. The adenoids are more prominent in children, and if enlarged can obstruct air passageways.
 A. ... при увеличении ...
 B. ... так как увеличиваются ...
 C. ... вследствие увеличения ...
4. Breathing is regulated by the respiratory center, it effecting the alteration of inspiration and expiration.
 A. ... и он воздействует на чередование вдоха и выдоха.
 B. ... воздействующий на чередование вдоха и выдоха.
 C. ... воздействуя на чередование вдоха и выдоха.
5. When inhibited, the respiratory center doesn't transmit impulses to the respiratory muscles.
 A. Когда дыхательный центр угнетается подавляется ...
 B. Дыхательный центр тормозит ...
 C. Подавляя дыхательный центр ...
6. There are one million nephrons in each kidney, their tubing totaling a length of some twenty miles.
 A. ... образуя общую протяженность около двадцати миль.
 B. ... и их общая протяженность составляет около двадцати миль.
 C. ... общей протяженностью около двадцати миль.

IV. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложений.

1. Сокращение как внешних межреберных, так и других определенных мышц поднимает ребра.

- A. Contraction of some muscles participating in inhalation elevates the ribs.
 - B. Contraction of both external intercostals and certain other muscles elevates the ribs.
 - C. External intercostals and certain other muscles contract elevating the ribs.
2. Защитные действия, такие как кашель и чихание, связаны с дыханием, причем они выполняются рефлекторно.
- A. Protective acts, such as coughing and sneezing, associated with breathing are performed reflexly.
 - B. Protective acts, such as coughing and sneezing are associated with respiration, they being performed reflexly.
 - C. Being performed reflexly, protective acts, such as coughing and sneezing are associated with respiration.
3. Когда дыхательные мышцы получают импульсы из дыхательного центра, они сокращаются.
- A. When receiving impulses from the respiratory centre, the muscles of breathing contract.
 - B. The muscles of breathing contract in response to impulses from the respiratory centre.
 - C. Because of transmittion of impulses from the respiratory centre, the muscles of breathing contract.
4. Так как плевральная полость при вдохе не содержит воздух, легкие расширяются одновременно с увеличением объема грудной клетки.
- A. Because of absence of air in the pleural cavity during inspiration the lungs expand simultaneously with the increase in capacity of the thorax.
 - B. The plural cavity contains no air during inhalation, that's why the lungs expand simultaneously with the increase in capacity of the thorax.
 - C. The plural cavity containing no air during inhalation, the lungs expand simultaneously with the increase in capacity of the thorax.
5. При физической нагрузке как частота дыхания, так и его глубина увеличиваются.
- A. On physical exertion both the respiratory rate and the depth of respiration increase.

- B. The respiratory rate and the depth of respiration depend on physical exertion.
- C. Physical exertion increases the respiratory rate and depth of respiration.

6. Когда легкие расширяются, давление воздуха в них уменьшается и атмосферный воздух поступает в легкие.

- A. The lungs expand with the decrease of internal pressure and entering of the atmospheric air.
- B. The lungs expanding, the internal air pressure decreases and atmospheric air enters the lungs.
- C. Because of the expansion of the lungs, the internal pressure drops and atmospheric air rushes into the lungs.

V. Выберите правильный перевод английских слов, указав соответствующую букву.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. to sneeze | a) кашлять; | c) выделять мокроту; |
| | b) чихать; | d) отхаркивать. |
| 2. evident | a) ясный; | c) явный; |
| | b) определенный; | d) понятный. |
| 3. excitation | a) возбуждение; | c) побуждение; |
| | b) торможение; | d) изменение. |
| 4. cease | a) возобновлять; | c) продолжать; |
| | b) заканчивать; | d) прекращать. |
| 5. participate | a) практиковать; | c) выступать; |
| | b) принимать участие; | d) действовать. |
| 6. fast | a) быстрый; | c) продолжительный; |
| | b) медленный; | d) непрерывный. |
| 7. influence | a) отношение; | c) влияние; |
| | b) взаимопомощь; | d) стремление. |
| 8. size | a) объем; | c) измерение; |
| | b) мера; | d) размер. |
| 9. follow | a) следовать за; | c) сопровождать; |
| | b) следить; | d) сопутствовать. |
| 10. arise | a) подниматься; | c) появляться; |
| | b) возвышаться; | d) проявляться. |
| 11. alteration | a) появление; | c) возникновение; |
| | b) изменение; | d) корректировка. |
| 12. accessory | a) добавочный; | c) необходимый; |
| | b) дополнительный; | d) важный. |
| 13. state | a) статус; | c) констатация; |
| | b) состояние; | d) утверждение. |

- | | | |
|------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 14. induce | a) изменять; | c) быть причиной; |
| | b) образовывать; | d) вызывать. |
| 15. adjust | a) приспособлять; | c) прикреплять; |
| | b) внедрять; | d) встраивать. |

VI. Прочтите текст и укажите букву правильного ответа для каждого пропуска.

We can say that respiration is unconscious exchange of air between the lungs and external environment. This form of respiration is also called external respiration. Another form of respiration is occurring -1- between the individual body cells and the tiny capillary blood vessels. This process is called internal respiration.

External intercostals muscles and some other muscles -2- in the act of respiration. The diaphragm also -3- in the process of breathing. The diaphragm contracts and -4- with each inspiration. The down-ward movement of the diaphragm enlarges the vertical size of the thoracic cavity and -5- the internal air pressure so that air flows into the lungs. When the lungs are full, the diaphragm relaxes and -6-, making the area in the thoracic cavity smaller and thus increases the air pressure in the thorax. Air is expelled out of the lungs. This is called expiration.

The respiratory rate and its -7- depend on the amount of carbon dioxide in the blood. On -8- inspiration many -9- muscles are called into action. On physical -10- the respiratory rate and the depth of respiration increase.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) lately; | c) often; |
| b) simultaneously | d) just. |
| 2. a) participate; | c) follow; |
| b) respond; | d) induce. |
| 3. a) take part; | c) assist; |
| b) help; | d) contribute. |
| 4. a) ascends; | c) rises; |
| b) descends; | d) relax. |
| 5. a) decreases; | c) accelerate; |
| b) increases; | d) slows down. |
| 6. a) subsides; | c) succeed; |
| b) alters; | d) rises. |
| 7. a) depth; | c) width; |
| b) length; | d) volume. |
| 8. a) slow; | c) certain; |
| b) deep; | d) considerable. |
| 9. a) different; | c) entire; |
| b) additional; | d) accessory. |
| 10. a) relaxation; | c) exertion; |
| b) force; | d) extension. |

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ №8
“PHYSIOLOGY OF RESPIRATION”

- Participle I, Participle II в функции обстоятельства.
- Функции и перевод служебных слов *both, both ... and*.

Составила: И.С.Андреева

Вариант 2

I. Укажите номер и букву предложения, ...

1. ... где **Participle II** выполняет функцию обстоятельства.
 - A. Complex food material taken into the mouth must be digested.
 - B. When burnt in the presence of oxygen within the cells, sugars and fatty acids release the energy, stored in the food matter.
 - C. The amount of the fluid part of the blood called the plasma composes 60%.
2. ... где **Participle I** выполняет функцию обстоятельства.
 - A. Portal system refers to the blood vessels bringing blood filled with nutrients from the intestines to the liver.
 - B. Each air sac is meshed with small blood vessels (capillaries) which carry blood containing carbon dioxide and water from the heart.
 - C. During breathing out the air is forced between the vocal cords, making them vibrate.
3. ... которое содержит независимый причастный оборот.
 - A. The lungs expending during inhalation, cells in the lung walls send signals back to the respiratory center.
 - B. White blood cells known as leukocytes help to protect the body against disease and infection.
 - C. The process of breathing involves the inhaling and the carrying of the oxygen from the air to the body tissues via a blood stream.
4. ... где слово **“both”** является частью составного союза.
 - A. In normal man both methods of breathing, abdominal and costal, are operative at all times.

- B. Both blood and lymph protect the body by carrying disease-fighting cells (phagocytes) and protein substances called antibodies, which combat infection.
- C. Both protective acts, coughing and sneering are performed reflexly.

5. ... где слово "both" является местоимением.

- A. On physical exertion both the respiratory rate and the depth of respiration increase.
- B. Both windpipe and bronchi produce dust-trapping mucus and have cilia to move this mucus up to the mouth.
- C. Within each lung both bronchi split successively into smaller bronchi and then into many thousands of even narrower tubes called bronchioles.

II. Замените подчеркнутые придаточные предложения причастными оборотами.

1. When the heart muscle is stimulated, it will contract but will not respond again to that stimulus until it has relaxed.
2. When the respiratory center is excited, it transmits impulses to the spinal cord.
3. While the diaphragm contracts, it descends, increasing the vertical size of the thoracic cavity.
4. While the blood flows through the capillaries, it accepts the oxygen from the alveoli.
5. When the ribs are elevated by the inspiratory muscles, they are drawn towards a horizontal plane.
6. When sugars and fatty acids are burned in the presence of oxygen, they release the energy stored in the food matter.
7. While blood flows through the capillaries, it releases carbon dioxide and picks up fresh oxygen.

III. Выберите правильный перевод подчеркнутой части предложения, указав номер и букву предложения.

1. No human escape nasal mucosal diseases, many suffering significant consequences from them.
 - A. ... страдая от значительных последствий.
 - B. ... за которыми следуют значительные последствия.

- C. ... причем многие испытывают значительные последствия от них.
2. Carrying blood to and from the lungs, the vessels of the pulmonary system dilate and contract simultaneously with the action of the heart.
- A. Сосуды переносящие кровь к и от легких ...
 - B. Перенося кровь к и от легких ...
 - C. Сосуды переносят кровь к и от легких ...
3. The arterioles being small, blood passes through them slowly, but constantly.
- A. Будучи очень маленькими ...
 - B. Так как артериолы маленькие ...
 - C. Артериолы крайне маленькие ...
4. Breathing is regulated by the respiratory center, excitation and inhibition being continuously alternated in it.
- A. ... где постепенно чередуются возбуждение и торможение.
 - B. ... с непрерывно чередующимися возбуждением и торможением.
 - C. ... причем возбуждение и торможение непрерывно чередуются в нем.
5. Sugars and fats combining with oxygen in cells, the wastes produced are gases and water in the form of vapor.
- A. При соединении сахаров и жиров с кислородом образуется ...
 - B. Когда сахара и жиры соединяются с кислородом в клетках ...
 - C. В результате соединения в клетках кислорода с жирами и сахарами ...
6. While breathing in, air is drawn down the trachea and into the bronchi.
- A. Вдыхая воздух ...
 - B. При вдохе ...
 - C. Поступивший при вдохе воздух ...
7. When the ribs are elevated by the inspiratory muscles, they are drawn toward a horizontal plane, thus increasing the anteroposterior diameter of the thorax.

- A. ... увеличивающий передне-задней диаметр грудной клетки.
- B. ... таким образом увеличивая передне-задний диаметр грудной клетки.
- C. ... и передне-задний диаметр грудной клетки увеличивается.

IV. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложений.

1. При возбуждении центр дыхания посылает импульсы в спинной мозг.
 - A. Impulses are transmitted to the spinal cord when the respiratory center is in state of excitation.
 - B. Impulses are sent to the spinal cord because of excitation of the respiratory centre.
 - C. When excited, the respiratory center transmits impulses to the spinal cord.
2. Так как парциальное давление углекислого газа выше в венозной крови, то это способствует прохождению углекислого газа из крови в альвеолярный воздух.
 - A. The partial pressure of carbon dioxide being higher in the venous blood, this contributes to passage of carbon dioxide from the blood into alveolar air.
 - B. Due to the fact, that partial pressure of carbon dioxide is higher in the venous blood, carbon dioxide can pass from the blood into alveolar air.
 - C. It is due to the difference of partial pressure of carbon dioxide that carbon can pass from the blood into alveolar air.
3. Когда человек начинает выполнять упражнения, частота и глубина его дыхания увеличиваются.
 - A. Exercises affect the depth and rate of respiration, accelerating a person's breath.
 - B. The rate and depth of breathing increase on physical exertion.
 - C. A person beginning to exercise, the rate and depth of breathing increase.
4. Как частота дыхания, так и его глубина зависят от количества углекислого газа в крови.

- A. The amount of carbon dioxide in the blood influences the respiratory rate and its depth.
 - B. Both the respiratory rate and its depth depend on the amount of carbon dioxide in the blood.
 - C. The respiratory rate and its depth depend on the amount of carbon dioxide in the blood.
5. Многие мышцы получают название по своей форме, а некоторые называются относительно костей, к которым они прикрепляются.
- A. Many muscles receive their names from their shape, some being named with reference to the bones to which they are attached.
 - B. Some muscles are named due to their shape, while others receive their names with reference to the bones to which they are attached.
 - C. Some muscles are named so because of their shape, while others receive their names with the reference to the bones they are attached to.
6. Легкие участвуют как в производстве физиологически активных веществ, так и в регуляции коагуляции крови.
- A. The lungs take part in the production of physiologically active substances and in the regulation of blood coagulation.
 - B. The lungs take part both in the production of physiologically active substances and in regulation of blood coagulation.
 - C. The lungs take part both in the regulation of blood coagulation and in metabolism of proteins fats and carbohydrates.

V. Выберите правильный перевод английских слов, указав соответствующую букву.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. assist | a) помогать; | c) осуществлять; |
| | b) участвовать; | d) выполнять. |
| 2. participate | a) практиковать; | c) выступать; |
| | b) принимать участие; | d) действовать. |
| 3. accessory | a) добавочный; | c) необходимый; |
| | b) дополнительный; | d) важный. |
| 4. evident | a) явный; | c) понятный; |
| | b) определенный; | d) очевидный. |

5. cease	a) возобновлять;	c) прекращать;
6. size	b) заканчивать;	d) продолжать.
7. alteration	a) мера;	c) объем;
8. accompany	b) размер;	d) измерение.
9. adjust	a) изменение;	c) возникновение;
10. fast	b) появление;	d) корректировка.
11. follow	a) следовать за;	c) сопровождать;
12. influence	b) следить;	d) сопутствовать.
13. induce	a) приспособлять;	c) встраивать;
14. state	b) внедрять;	d) прикреплять.
15. arise	a) продолжительный;	c) непрерывный;
	b) медленный;	d) быстрый.
	a) чередовать;	c) последующий;
	b) следовать за;	d) следить за.
	a) взаимопомощь;	c) влияние;
	b) отношение;	d) стремление.
	a) вызывать;	c) заставлять;
	b) влиять;	d) быть причиной.
	a) статус;	c) утверждение;
	b) состояние;	d) констатация.
	a) проявляться;	c) подниматься;
	b) появляться;	d) возвышаться.

VI. Прочтите текст и укажите буквы правильного ответа для каждого пропуска.

Respiration consists of rhythmically repeated inhalations and exhalations. When a person breathes in the muscles of the diaphragm contract and the diaphragm -1- -2- the ribcage is peeled up and out by the contraction of the muscles between the ribs, and air rushes in. When a person breathes out the muscles relax, the diaphragm -3- and the chest subsides.

Respiration is normally controlled unconsciously by the respiratory center. The cells in the respiratory center are extremely sensitive to carbon dioxide

1. a) ascends;
b) descends;
c) relax;
d) rises.
2. a) just;
b) often;
c) lately;
d) simultaneously.
3. a) rises;
b) alters;
c) subsides;
d) succeed.
4. a) low;
b) extreme;
c) certain;
d) high.
5. a) inhibited;

concentrations. When the carbon dioxide in the blood reaches a -4- level, the respiratory center becomes -5-. The messages are sent from the respiratory center to the diaphragm and rib muscles cause contraction. As the lungs expand during inhalation cells in the lung walls send signals back to the respiratory center. The center responds by -6- the muscles of the ribs and the diaphragm to relax so that exhalation takes place.

Respiration is not always a quiet process. The presence of many dust particles in the nose can cause -7-. Irritants or too much mucus in the windpipe and bronchi cause -8-. Respiration takes place 10 to 15 times a minute. The respiratory rate and its -9- depend on the amount of carbon dioxide in the blood. On physical -10- respiration is usually accelerated.

- b) excited;
c) involved;
d) adjusted.
6. a) inducing;
b) making;
c) causing;
d) stimulating.
7. a) coughing;
b) sneezing;
c) bleeding;
d) suffocation.
8. a) strangulation;
b) irritation;
c) holding breath;
d) coughing.
9. a) depth;
b) capacity;
c) volume;
d) force.
10. a) extension;
b) loading;
c) exertion;
d) relaxation.

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ № 9 "THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM AND THE PROCESS OF DIGESTION AND ABSORPTION"

- Инфинитив в функции подлежащего и обстоятельства.
- Конструкция сравнения *the...the... .*
- Функции и перевод слова *due*.

Составила: Р.В.Кадушко

Вариант 1

- I. Укажите предложения, в которых инфинитив или инфинитивная группа служат подлежащим.

1.

- A. To store food temporarily birds have a saclike part of the oesophagus called the crop.
 - B. Eating a balanced diet is the best way to ensure that the body receives all the food substances it needs.
 - C. It is necessary to use caution and common sense when faced with claims about food products.
- 2.
- A. The body needs energy to maintain all its functions.
 - B. To eat a varied diet that includes every kind of nutrient is important for everybody.
 - C. Cooking makes food more appetizing and easier to digest.
- 3.
- A. The churning action of the stomach tends to begin at usual mealtimes.
 - B. To avoid alcohol, tobacco, and fried foods, which cause gastrointestinal distress is necessary for patients suffering from peptic ulcers.
 - C. Many animals use jaws and teeth to seize food and chew it.
- 4.
- A. It is important during pregnancy to consume fresh fruits and vegetables that are good sources of folate.
 - B. Hydrochloric acid and other digestive juices can eat through the tissues that form the lining of the stomach and adjacent organs.
 - C. The stomach serves as a storage place for food, so that a large meal may be eaten at one time.
- 5.
- A. Peptic ulcers can cause chronic stomach pain.
 - B. To reduce the amount of calories you take in, while retaining the necessary amounts of proteins, minerals, and other nutrients is not easy.
 - C. Digestion is the process of breaking down food into smaller particles so that it can be absorbed into the body's bloodstream for nourishment.
- 6.
- A. To have regular internal examinations of the colon is necessary for patients with recurrent ulcerative colitis.
 - B. The liver uses cholesterol to manufacture bile acids, which aid in digestion.

- C. The desire to defecate is caused by the pressure that occurs when feces are passed from the colon into the rectum.

II. Укажите предложения, в которых инфинитив или инфинитивная группа служат обстоятельством.

1.
 - A. Many physicians have recommended a diet low in cholesterol and saturated fats to reduce risk of heart attacks and atherosclerosis elsewhere in the body.
 - B. Saliva helps to keep the mouth clean, lubricates food, and makes possible taste, since the sensory nerves for taste respond only to dissolved substances.
 - C. Primary functions of the liver are to help purify the blood of wastes and poisons and to help the body digest and store nutrients.
2.
 - A. After a meal, some food remains in the stomach for two to five hours but liquids and small particles begin to empty almost immediately.
 - B. Foods such as vitamins, minerals, and water do not need to be digested.
 - C. To reduce saturated fat intake without sacrificing nutrients people drink low-fat or skim-milk and use margarine instead of butter.
3.
 - A. The large intestine's main function is to absorb electrolytes, largely sodium and chloride; most of the remaining water; and some minerals and vitamins.
 - B. The various parts of the gastrointestinal system are exposed and susceptible to environmental agents and pathogens that can cause diseases and disorders.
 - C. Radiopaque material is also introduced into the system through the anus in order to see the outline or surface features of the colon.
4.
 - A. Computerized axial tomography can be a valuable tool in detecting abnormal growths in the gastrointestinal system.
 - B. A woman who is breast-feeding her baby needs extra protein to make milk.

- C. The liver can take some of the free bilirubin out of the blood and conjugate (combine) it with glucuronic acid.
- 5.
- A. In order to lose weight rapidly some people fast, but this method is not recommended.
 - B. The liver is a remarkable organ that has the ability to regenerate itself even if up to 80% has been removed.
 - C. If laxatives are taken continually over long periods of time, the bowels become lazy and fail to function on their own.
- 6.
- A. Since obesity is a medical condition, it is wise to consult a physician.
 - B. A helpful method of determining adequate vitamin intake is to record intake over a period of five to eight days.
 - C. A person who has been involved in a surgical operation or an accident resulting in multiple injuries needs extra protein to build scar tissue and bone during the convalescent period.

III. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива.

1. Treatment for peritonitis usually involves the injection of massive doses of antibiotics and perhaps peritoneal intubation (insertion of a tube) ... drainage.
 - a) to permit; c) to have been permitted;
 - b) to be permitted; d) permit.
2. It is advisable ... away any excess fat from meat, whether beef, poultry, or pork.
 - a) to be trimmed; c) in order to trim;
 - b) to trim; d) to have been trimmed.
3. After food or fluid passes into the stomach, the lower esophageal sphincter constricts ... the stomach contents from regurgitating into the esophagus.
 - a) to be prevented; c) be preventing;
 - b) have been preventing; d) to prevent.
4. ... hormones, drugs, and other biologically active molecules from the blood is the function of the liver.
 - a) in order to remove; c) to be removed;

b) to remove;

d) have been removed.

5. It is important ... that causes of enteritis include bacterial or viral infections, irritating foods or fluids (including alcohol), and emotional stress.

a) to know;

c) in order to know;

b) to be known;

d) to have been known.

6. A bolus is passed from the esophagus to the stomach, where it is mixed with gastric secretions ... chyme.

a) become;

c) in order to become;

b) to have become;

d) have become.

IV. Найдите предложения, в которых слова *due to* являются предлогом.

1. The "heartburn" people commonly experience is due to a backflow (reflux) of the acidic gastric juices through the lower esophageal sphincter up into the esophagus.
2. The reddish-brown color of the liver is due to its great vascularity.
3. Relatively large fat globules are broken up into small fat droplets due to the mixing action of the stomach.
4. In adults, jaundice due to high levels of conjugated bilirubin in the blood is commonly produced when the excretion of bile is blocked by gallstones.
5. You are due to consult a doctor and have a medical checkup before starting an extensive weight reduction programme.
6. Derivatives of steroid hormones and drugs are less active than the original forms and, due to their increased water solubility, are more easily excreted by the kidneys.
7. This young girl will become a very good gastroenterologist due to persistence and hard work.

V. Найдите и укажите предложения с конструкцией сравнения *the ... the...*

1. The less you eat and the more you exercise, the less fat you will have.
2. Obese people have more falls and other accidents than thin people because they are slower and clumsier.
3. The further you move from your usual weight, the harder the force acts to pull you back to it.

4. The lesser omentum passes from the lesser curvature of the stomach and the upper duodenum to the inferior surface of the liver.
5. The lower esophageal sphincter is a thickening of the circular muscle fibers at the junction of the esophagus and the stomach.
6. The more strictly you follow special diet prescribed by your physician the sooner you will recover.

VI. Найдите правильный перевод слов:

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. exist | a) исчезать; | c) отсутствовать; |
| | b) погибать; | d) существовать. |
| 2. remain | a) оставаться; | c) уходить; |
| | b) покидать; | d) полагаться. |
| 3. insoluble | a) неразбавленный; | c) неочищенный; |
| | b) нерастворимый; | d) необработанный. |
| 4. prevention | a) подавление; | c) купирование; |
| | b) стимулирование; | d) предупреждение. |
| 5. remainder | a) недочет; | c) остаток; |
| | b) нехватка; | d) избыток. |
| 6. exception | a) выдержка; | c) включение; |
| | b) исключение; | d) искоренение. |
| 7. solution | a) раствор; | c) вытяжка; |
| | b) настой; | d) смесь. |
| 8. preventive | a) просветительный; | c) целебный; |
| | b) лечебный; | d) профилактический. |
| 9. connective | a) соединенный; | c) связанный; |
| | b) соединительный; | d) спутанный. |
| 10. vomit | a) вырвать; | c) вычленять; |
| | b) вправлять; | d) тошнить. |
| 11. ascend | a) сходить; | c) понижаться; |
| | b) переходить; | d) подниматься. |
| 12. split | a) строить; | c) соединять; |
| | b) расщеплять; | d) объединять. |
| 13. connect | a) привязать; | c) соединять; |
| | b) проводить; | d) объединять. |
| 14. deliver | a) доставлять; | c) перевозить; |
| | b) проводить; | d) транспортировать. |
| 15. vomitive | a) отхаркивающее
(средство); | c) рвотное (средство); |
| | b) седативное
(средство); | d) слабительное
(средство). |

VII. Укажите буквы правильных ответов для пропусков, отмеченных цифрами.

Food supplies the -1- substances that the body needs for producing energy, building and repairing tissues, and regulating body processes. The main kinds of -2- are carbohydrates, fats, -3-, minerals, and vitamins. The -4- perform a variety of functions. They aid growth and help -5- the body from disease. Vitamins are classed as either water -6- or fat-soluble.

Digestion begins in the mouth, where the teeth tear and grind food into small pieces. As food is chewed, three pairs of large salivary glands pour saliva into the mouth. Saliva moistens the food, making it easier -7-. After the food is swallowed, it enters the oesophagus. Contractions of smooth muscles move the food down the oesophagus and into the stomach.

The stomach serves as a sort of "holding tank" in which food -8- for several hours. During this time, the stomach produces an acid and an enzyme that further breakdown much of the food.

Muscle contractions mix the partly digested food into a thick liquid called chyme. Chyme passes from the stomach into the small intestine at a steady rate. Various digestive enzymes complete the break-down of the food within the first section of the small intestine.

Special cells line the walls of the -9- of the small intestine. They absorb useful substances from the digested food. The absorbed substances enter the blood. Some of the substances are -10- directly to cells throughout the body. The rest are transported to the liver.

1. a) absorptive;
b) nutritive;
c) curative;
d) adaptive.
2. a) pieces;
b) bites;
c) nutrients;
d) gulps.
3. a) sugars;
b) dyes;
c) additives;
d) proteins.
4. a) latter;
b) former;
c) later;
d) further.
5. a) develop;
b) protect;
c) aggravate;
d) speed.
6. a) insoluble;
b) visible;
c) soluble;
d) preventive.
7. a) to grind;
b) to tear;
c) to bite;
d) to swallow.
8. a) remains;
b) relieves;
c) remits;
d) reminds.
9. a) reminder;
b) remainder;
c) remitter;
d) remover.
10. a) stored;
b) kept;
c) delivered;
d) absorbed.

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ №9
“THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM AND THE PROCESS OF DIGESTION
AND ABSORPTION”

- Инфинитив в функции подлежащего и обстоятельства.
- Конструкция сравнения *the...the...*
- Функции и перевод слова *due*.

Составила: Р.В.Кадушко

Вариант 2

I. Укажите предложения, в которых инфинитив или инфинитивная группа служат подлежащим.

1.
 - A. To move the food down to the stomach the muscles in the walls of the oesophagus produce wavelike contractions.
 - B. The saliva begins to break down such starchy foods as bread and cereals.
 - C. It is desirable to avoid eating snacks that are high in fat or sugar.
2.
 - A. Dietary fibre helps to reduce the risk of such rectal and intestinal disorders as haemorrhoids, diverticulitis, and, possibly, cancers of the colon and rectum.
 - B. The tongue not only helps us to eat, swallow, and talk, but it contains almost all the sense organs of taste.
 - C. To follow special diets prescribed by physicians is important for patients suffering from or recovering from various disorders.
3.
 - A. To eat small amounts at frequent regular intervals and avoid alcohol is necessary for diabetics.
 - B. The aim of all slimming diets is to reduce the amount of calories you take in, while retaining the necessary amounts of proteins, minerals, and other nutrients.
 - C. The pyloric sphincter, a ringlike muscle around the duodenal opening, keeps food in the stomach until it is liquid, then the pyloric sphincter relaxes, and lets some chyme pass into the duodenum.
4.
 - A. The average adult stomach can hold about 1 litre, but the stomachs of individuals differ.

- B. The intestine is covered by the peritoneum which, in many places, combines to form a membrane (the mesentery).
 - C. It is possible for many people to lead long lives after their stomachs are either partially or wholly removed because of cancer or ulcers.
- 5.
- A. Infants have significant amounts of gastric lipase, an enzyme that helps digest fat in the stomach.
 - B. To drink unsweetened fruit and vegetable juices is advisable for everybody.
 - C. Glucagon causes the liver to release stored glucose into the bloodstream.
- 6.
- A. Pancreas produces digestive juices that help to break down foodstuffs.
 - B. The food should be nutritious and appealing.
 - C. To select vegetables and fruit is especially important in adding colour to a meal.

II. Укажите предложения, в которых инфинитив или инфинитивная группа служат обстоятельством.

- 1.
- A. The liver destroys many poisonous substances that may be absorbed into the body and acts as an organ of excretion.
 - B. Bile contains chemicals that help break down and absorb fats.
 - C. Glands in the stomach wall secrete mucus to lubricate the food.
- 2.
- A. Doctors sometimes prescribe pancreatin to relieve some intestinal disorders, and to aid in the digestion of milk and some other foods.
 - B. Some salivary gland tissue may be seen in the palatine and pharyngeal tonsils.
 - C. The function of the gallbladder is to concentrate and store the bile brought to it from the liver via the cystic duct between meals and to discharge it into the intestine via the cystic duct during meals.
- 3.
- A. The body does not store water-soluble vitamins, therefore we need to obtain them from our diet.
 - B. It is important to eat only lean, nonmarbled beef.

- C. Radiopaque material is given to patients orally to follow the passage of substances through the gastrointestinal tract.
- 4.
- A. Vomiting is a reflexive response to many toxic chemicals, and as such can be beneficial even though unpleasant.
 - B. To avoid a return to the original eating habits that caused obesity some people keep to the same basic diet for life.
 - C. The functions of the mouth and associated structures are to form a receptacle for food, to initiate mechanical digestion through mastication, to swallow food, and to form words in speech.
- 5.
- A. The ability to digest milk sugar, or lactose, depends on the presence of a brush border enzyme called lactase.
 - B. A relatively new technique called lithotripsy is used to fragment gallstones.
 - C. The liver helps to regulate the blood glucose concentration by either removing glucose from or adding glucose to the blood, according to the needs of the body.
- 6.
- A. In order to speed the emptying of the bowels laxatives are used.
 - B. The function of the pancreas can be simulated by oral enzyme replacement and insulin injections.
 - C. Cirrhotic livers lose the ability to detoxify potentially dangerous chemicals.

III. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива.

1. Without an adequate food supply, the body will use its own tissues as fuel ... itself going.

a) in order to keep;	c) to be kept;
b) keep;	d) to have been kept.
2. ... food for utilization each region of the gastrointestinal tract has specific functions.

a) to prepare;	c) prepare;
b) to be prepared;	d) to have been prepared.
3. Serous membranes secrete a lubricating serous fluid ... continuously the cavity containing the abdominal viscera.

a) to be moistened;	c) in order to be moistened;
b) to moisten;	d) to have been moistened.

4. The term hepatic portal system is used ... this unique pattern of circulation: capillaries → vein → capillaries → vein.
 - a) be describing;
 - b) to have been described;
 - c) to describe;
 - d) to be described.
5. It is interesting ... that before going into battle, Greek and Roman warriors would sacrifice animals to the gods: a healthy liver and bright red blood meant victory was at hand; a diseased liver predicted defeat.
 - a) in order to know;
 - b) to be known;
 - c) to have been known;
 - d) to know.
6. Physicians must be cautious in administering certain drugs to patients with cirrhosis ... overdose.
 - a) to be avoided;
 - b) to avoid;
 - c) be avoiding;
 - d) to have been avoided.

IV. Найдите предложения, в которых слова *due to* являются предлогом.

1. Intestinal phase refers to the inhibition of gastric activity as chyme enters the duodenum, which is due to both a neural reflex originating from the duodenum as it is stretched and to the activity of a hormone secreted from the duodenum.
2. An obese person may need due psychological help as well, especially if the person is young and has been teased and made to feel guilty, hopeless or worthless.
3. The liver secretes bile continuously, but this secretion increases following a meal due to the release of secretin and CCK from the duodenum.
4. The “burning up” of fat is incomplete, resulting in mild ketosis, due to the production of by- products of fat metabolism.
5. Minerals are needed to maintain the due composition of the digestive juices and the fluids that are found in and around the cells.
6. The liver performs more functions than any other organ due to its unique structure, and diverse enzymatic content, and because it receives food-laden blood from the gastrointestinal tract.
7. Due to differences in their cellular enzyme content, organs differ in their preferred energy sources.

V. Найдите и укажите предложения с конструкцией сравнения *the ... the...*

1. Fat people generally have less social success than other people, and may find it harder to get jobs.
2. Exercise uses up many calories, and the more vigorous the activity is, the more calories are used.
3. The more you study the better you will know the structural parts of the digestive system.
4. Steaming takes less time than boiling, and steamed vegetables retain a greater amount of certain nutrients than boiled vegetables do.
5. The greater omentum extends from the greater curvature of the stomach to the transverse colon, forming an apronlike structure over most of the small intestine.
6. The more appetizing smell the food has the more digestive juices will be poured.

VI. Найдите правильный перевод слов:

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. insoluble | a) неразбавленный; | c) нерастворимый; |
| | b) необработанный; | d) неочищенный. |
| 2. remainder | a) избыток; | c) нехватка; |
| | b) остаток; | d) недочет. |
| 3. solution | a) смесь; | c) настой; |
| | b) вытяжка; | d) раствор. |
| 4. exist | a) существовать; | c) исчезать; |
| | b) отсутствовать; | d) погибать. |
| 5. ascend | a) подниматься; | c) переходить; |
| | b) сходить; | d) понижаться. |
| 6. prevention | a) стимулирование; | c) предупреждение; |
| | b) подавление; | d) купирование. |
| 7. remain | a) покидать; | c) полагаться; |
| | b) оставаться; | d) уходить. |
| 8. preventive | a) лечебный; | c) просветительный; |
| | b) профилактический; | d) целебный. |
| 9. vomit | a) вправлять; | c) тошнить; |
| | b) вычленять; | d) вырвать. |
| 10. split | a) соединять; | c) расщеплять; |
| | b) строить; | d) объединять. |
| 11. connect | a) соединять; | c) проводить; |
| | b) объединять; | d) привязать. |
| 12. deliver | a) транспортировать; | c) перевозить; |
| | b) доставлять; | d) проводить. |

13. vomitive	a) слабительное (средство); b) отхаркивающее (средство);	c) седативное (средство); d) рвотное (средство).
14. connective	a) спутанный; b) связанный;	c) соединительный; d) соединенный.
15. exception	a) исключение; b) выдержка;	c) искоренение; d) включение.

VII. Укажите буквы правильных ответов для пропусков, отмеченных цифрами.

People, like all living things, need food to live. Food gives us the energy for everything we do – walking, talking, working, playing, reading, and even thinking and breathing.

What we eat directly affects our health. A proper diet helps -1- certain illnesses and aids in recovery from others.

The body breaks food down into its -2- through the process of digestion. The blood -3- these nutrients to cells and tissues throughout the body. There the nutrients are broken down to produce energy or are used to rebuild tissues or to regulate chemical processes. Some of the nutrients are stored in the body, and others are used over and over again. But most of the nutrients -4- chemical changes as they are used in the cells and tissues.

The body -5- large quantities of carbohydrates, fats, and -6- because these nutrients provide energy. The key to good -7- is a varied diet that includes every kind of nutrient. To simplify the planning of a varied diet, nutritionists have devised systems that group foods -8- nutrient content.

When a person consumes more calories than are needed, the body stores

- a) prevent;
b) develop;
c) aggravate;
d) speed.
- a) pieces;
b) gulps;
c) bites;
d) nutrients.
- a) takes;
b) delivers;
c) moves;
d) sends.
- a) underlet;
b) undererrun;
c) undergo;
d) underset.
- a) asks;
b) pleads;
c) rejects;
d) requires.
- a) proteins;
b) sugars;
c) minerals;
d) vitamins.
- a) relaxation;
b) nutrition;
c) entertainment
d) loneliness.
- a) because of;
b) due to;
c) according to;

most of the excess calories as fat. This can result in -9-. An -10- person has too much body fat for good health.

A number of techniques can help a person avoid obesity.

Proper nutrition, exercise, rest and sleep, cleanliness, and medical and dental care are all essential parts of healthy living.

9. a) leanness;
b) thinness;
c) gracefulness;
d) obesity.
10. a) obese;
b) lean;
c) skinny;
d) thin.

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ №10 "FOODS"

- Инфинитив в функции определения.
- Бессоюзные придаточные предложения.
- Функции служебного слова – *for*.

Составили: Баширова Т.В.
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Вариант I

I. Укажите бессоюзное предложение.

1.

- a) It must be emphasized no person, healthy or unhealthy, should make any radical of long-term change in his or her diet without first consulting a physician or nutritionist.
- b) Vitamins A and D may produce adverse effects if excessive amounts are taken continually for a long period.
- c) Certain food preservatives also destroy the vitamins in food.
- d) Other disorders that increase the metabolic activity of the body's cells, such as an overactive thyroid gland, may increase the body's vitamin needs.

2.

- a) The body can store some vitamins when consumed in excess.
- b) Increased amount of riboflavin is needed during growth, pregnancy and breast-feeding.

- c) Symptoms of nausea and vomiting are often an indication the amount of fat in the diet is too high.
 - d) Vitamins are effective in extremely small amounts and act mainly as regulators of the body's metabolic process.
- 3.
- a) Constipation is usually an indication the fluid intake is inadequate.
 - b) Additional vitamins may be needed during an illness or following a surgical operation.
 - c) Vitamin B₆ is essential for general functioning of body cells and amino acid metabolism.
 - d) Growing children need proportionately more vitamins than inactive adults.
- 4.
- a) The number of calories varies according to the method of cooking.
 - b) Starch and complex sugars are digested to simple sugars; fats to fatty acids and glycerine; and proteins to amino acids.
 - c) Enzymes from the pancreas mix with enzymes from the duodenum.
 - d) If there are signs she is gaining too much weight the calory intake must be restricted.
- 5.
- a) Vitamins and minerals are provided by vegetables, which should be steamed or cooked in minimal amounts of water.
 - b) The digested food particles are then absorbed by lymph or blood vessels in the intestinal wall.
 - c) The research has shown a vegetarian diet can significantly reduce the chances of heart disease.
 - d) A high-calcium diet with plenty of milk is also suitable for adolescents.
- 6.
- a) Vitamins our body requires are contained in certain foods.
 - b) In Western society a majority of the protein intake comes from meat, fish, and dairy products.
 - c) The percentage of protein present in certain kinds of food has no influence on the quality of the protein.
 - d) Milk and cheese are rich in calcium, as is «hard» water.
- 7.
- a) The food we take and the air we breathe often contain poisonous substances and pathogenic microorganisms.

- b) Other minerals, such as fluorine, zinc, copper, chromium, manganese, and magnesium, are present in a variety of foods.
 - c) Vitamin C is present in citrus fruits, such as oranges and lemon, but it also occurs in nuts and fresh vegetables.
 - d) Brown sugars contain more minerals than white sugar.
- 8.
- a) The patient should have plenty to drink, but should avoid alcohol and should not smoke.
 - b) There are a few other vitamins, such as biotin and pantothenic acid, that occur in many different foods.
 - c) It is known the story of vitamins began in 1911.
 - d) The second category includes foods that contain some fat or sugar, but also contain essential nutrients.
- 9.
- a) Whichever type of diet you choose, remember that if you make yourself eat slowly, you will probably eat small total amounts.
 - b) Foods we use can be divided into two general classes.
 - c) Minerals in the diet are important to good health.
 - d) Experts in the study of foods are constantly conducting experiments and making their discoveries public from time to time.
- 10.
- a) Sugar also raises the level of uric acid in the blood, and this has been associated with gout.
 - b) Calcium intake is supplied through a well-balanced diet, and its absorption is controlled through vitamin D.
 - c) Fat tends to concentrate in the adipose cells under the skin and around the intestines.
 - d) We know milk and yogurt are the best sources of calcium.

II. Укажите предложение, в котором инфинитив выполняет функцию определения.

1.

- a) Having good health enables us to enjoy life.
- b) A healthy person has the opportunity to achieve many of the goals he has set.
- c) This trend has led to the possibility of stricter food labeling regulations.

- d) It has been made to show the variety of information that can appear on any given label.
- 2.
- a) Knowing how to read food labels will allow you to better evaluate the foods you choose.
 - b) Medical evidence has pointed to the possibility that a diet high in fiber and low in fat may reduce the risk of cancer.
 - c) They describe the process of adding hydrogen to an unsaturated fat to make it saturated.
 - d) Only the optional ingredients are required by law to be identified.
- 3.
- a) Salad is a good choice - if you avoid too much salad dressing.
 - b) It is not usually necessary to take multivitamin tablets.
 - c) Today, in answer to the public's desire to know more about what they are eating, many food manufacturers are offering information beyond the requirements.
 - d) Minerals in the diet are important to good health.
- 4.
- a) Calcium and phosphorus, sodium and chloride are the main minerals to be supplied to the body as food.
 - b) Oils may be hydrogenated to various degrees to make them suitable for use in products such as margarine.
 - c) Enriched: this term refers to the addition of four nutrients.
 - d) Most physicians prohibit alcohol and advise diabetics to eat small amounts at frequent and regular intervals.
- 5.
- a) If fat makes up more than one-third of the calories in a serving, this is probably a food to avoid.
 - b) The following lists of foods are intended as a guide to what you should and should not eat.
 - c) Many of the pills that claim to reduce appetite are ineffective.
 - d) Diet refers to the types of food a person eats regularly.

III. Укажите, какое русское предложение соответствует английскому варианту.

1. So, all foods to be avoided are that ones with a high salt content.
- a) Итак, все продукты, которых следует избегать, это продукты с большим содержанием соли.

- b) Итак, необходимо избегать продуктов с большим содержанием соли.
 - c) Итак, все продукты с большим содержанием соли должны быть исключены.
 - d) Всю пищу с большим содержанием соли необходимо исключить.
2. Fats to be omitted include butter, margarine and lard.
- a) Чтобы исключить жиры, необходимо избегать употребления масла, маргарина и свиного сала.
 - b) Должны быть включены жиры, содержащиеся в масле, маргарине и лярд.
 - c) Все жиры необходимо исключить, а именно: масло, маргарин и свиное сало.
 - d) Жиры, которые должны быть исключены, включают масло, маргарин и свиное сало.
3. Vitamins are organic chemical compounds to be present in the diet.
- a) Витамины - это органические химические соединения, присутствующие в пище.
 - b) Витамины - это органические химические соединения, которые должны присутствовать в пище.
 - c) Витамины, являющиеся органическими химическими соединениями, присутствуют в пище.
 - d) Витамины - это органические составляющие, которые должны присутствовать в пище.
4. There is a way to determine the percentage of the calories that come from fat.
- a) Существует способ определения количества калорий, которые поступают из жира.
 - b) Есть пути определения процента калорий, поступающих из жира.
 - c) Существует способ определения процента калорий, которые поступают из жира.
 - d) Существует путь подсчета калорий (в процентном соотношении).
5. The important thing to remember is that each gram of fat has nine calories.
- a) Очень важно помнить, что 1 грамм жира содержит 9 калорий.

- b) Очень важным является то, что грамм жира содержит 9 калорий.
- c) Важно то, что каждый грамм жира содержит 9 ккал.
- d) Важная вещь, о которой нужно помнить, заключается в том, что в каждом грамме жира 9 ккал.

IV. Укажите правильный вариант перевода, обращая внимание на служебное слово "for".

1. A diet rich in calcium is usually advised for pregnant and nursing women.
 - a) Пища с повышенным содержанием кальция рекомендуется женщинам во время беременности и кормления грудью.
 - b) Диета, богатая кальцием, обычно желательна для беременных и кормящих грудью женщин.
 - c) Для нормального протекания беременности и кормления грудью женщинам рекомендуется питание с высоким содержанием калия.
 - d) Во время беременности и кормления грудью женщинам рекомендуется пища с высоким содержанием кальция.
2. Most people follow vegetarian diet for moral reasons.
 - a) Большинство людей придерживаются вегетарианской диеты по моральным соображениям.
 - b) В период следования вегетарианской диете многие люди руководствуются моральными соображениями.
 - c) Многие люди придерживаются вегетарианской диеты для морального удовлетворения.
 - d) Многие люди, придерживающиеся вегетарианской диеты, высокоморальные личности.
3. Vitamins A and D may produce adverse effects if excessive amounts are taken continually for a long period.
 - a) Витамины А и D могут оказывать неблагоприятное воздействие, если чрезмерные количества постоянно принимаются долгое время.
 - b) Для того, чтобы витамины А и D оказали неблагоприятное воздействие, их нужно постоянно принимать длительный период времени.
 - c) При длительном приеме чрезмерного количества витаминов А и D возникают неблагоприятные реакции.

- d) Для витаминов А и D характерно оказание неблагоприятного воздействия, если их принимать долгое время.
4. Recommended foods include eggs, milk, and cottage cheese for they are easy digested.
- Для быстрого переваривания рекомендуется употреблять яйца, молоко, творог.
 - Рекомендуемая пища включает яйца, молоко, творог, так как они легко перевариваются.
 - Рекомендуется питание, включающее яйца, молоко, творог, для быстрого переваривания.
 - Рекомендуемая пища включает яйца, молоко, творог для их быстрого усвоения.
5. The amount of water-soluble vitamins is greatly reduced by boiling food for the vitamins dissolve in water.
- Для того, чтобы количество водорастворимых витаминов сократилось, пищу кипятят, так как витамины растворяются в воде.
 - При кипении в пище значительно сокращается количество витаминов.
 - Кипятя пищу, вы значительно уменьшаете количество водорастворимых витаминов, так как витамины растворяются в воде.
 - Количество водорастворимых витаминов значительно сокращается при кипячении пищи, так как витамины растворяются в воде.

V. Укажите правильный вариант перевода первого слова:

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. to determine | a) определять; | c) задерживать; |
| | b) описывать; | d) доставать. |
| 2. proper | a) нужный; | c) необходимый; |
| | b) правый; | d) правильный. |
| 3. to reveal | a) обнаруживать; | c) скрывать; |
| | b) рушить; | d) растворять. |
| 4. to mean | a) значить; | c) изменять; |
| | b) измерять; | d) питать. |
| 5. to provide | a) проводить; | c) приводить; |
| | b) предвидеть; | d) обеспечивать. |
| 6. equal | a) качественный; | c) плоский; |
| | b) количественный; | d) равный. |

7. abundant	a) толстый; b) обильный;	c) сильный; d) крупный.
8. to upset	a) вверх; b) встать;	c) сесть; d) расстраивать.
9. to make up	a) поднимать; b) поддерживать;	c) образовывать; d) делать.
10. enamel	a) аномалия; b) отклонение;	c) эмаль; d) слой.
11. growth	a) рост; b) груз;	c) длина; d) грубость.
12. potassium	a) калий; b) кальций;	c) кобальт; d) сода.
13. essential	a) концентрированный; b) чувствительный;	c) существенный; d) центральный.
14. improperly	a) неправильно; b) соответственно;	c) неважно; d) ненужно.
15. amount	a) качество; b) количество;	c) круг; d) вокруг.

VI. Вставьте в текст подходящие по смыслу слова из предложенных ниже.

Nutrition is the sum total of the processes of eating, digesting and assimilating food to -1- growth and health. A well-balanced diet must -2- proteins, fats, and carbohydrates in the proper proportions. Foods are measured for their heat energy value in metric units called -3-. The daily number of calories needed -4- a person's age, size, physiological state, and level of physical exercise. An intake less than 1.500 calories a day for a working person will result in weight loss, because the body has to -5- food stored in the tissues to provide energy. However, if a person eats more than he or she requires for energy, the body stores the excess initially as glycogen in the liver, and then as fat in the fat cells -6- the skin. A -7- diet should contain the exact amount of food to satisfy the body's energy

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. a) maintain;
b) mean; | c) distribute;
d) divide. |
| 2. a) prove;
b) support; | c) provide;
d) extend. |
| 3. a) inches;
b) kilogrammes; | c) calories;
d) pounds. |
| 4. a) depends on;
b) divides into; | c) consists of;
d) carries out. |
| 5. a) oxidize;
b) brings; | c) provides;
d) measure. |
| 6. a) under;
b) above; | c) between;
d) on. |
| 7. a) improper;
b) poor; | c) fat;
d) proper. |

needs and no more. Nutritionists -8- foods for a balanced diet in various categories. One such system, the Basic Four, -9- foods into four groups: a milk group, a meat group, a bread and cereal group, and a fruit and vegetable group. For example, the meat group -10- meat, poultry, fish, eggs, beans, peas and nuts.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 8. | a) classify;
b) note; | c) circulate;
d) eat. |
| 9. | a) divide;
b) sustain; | c) investigate;
d) observe. |
| 10 | a) increases;
b) includes; | c) excludes;
d) decreases. |

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Вариант 2

I. Укажите бессоюзное предложение.

1.

- a) The chief mineral salts in the body are chlorides and phosphates.
- b) Complex proteins are digested to simpler amino acids.
- c) We know amino acids are used by cells to build large protein molecules (anabolism).
- d) Minerals in the diet are important to good health.

2.

- a) It is known the story of vitamins began in 1911.
- b) If a person eats more protein than the body needs for growth and repair, some of it can be converted in carbohydrates and stored as glycogen.
- c) Vitamin B deficiency diseases include beriberi and other digestive disturbances.
- d) Fats and oils are also measured in calories and are a more concentrated form of energy than carbohydrates, although their chemical makeup is similar.

3.
 - a) Foods which we use can be divided into two general classes.
 - b) Phosphorus occurs in nearly all foods, and therefore, deficiencies of it are rare.
 - c) Obesity is usually caused by a person eating more than he or she is using up in energy.
 - d) When we smell something we want to eat, the gastric juice is poured out in large quantities.
4.
 - a) Children in undeveloped countries who eat a diet that contains adequate calories but is deficient in protein, develop a disease known as kwashiorkor.
 - b) In some parts of the world, people drink large quantities of herbal tea that can cause cirrhosis and liver cancer.
 - c) We know milk and yogurt are the best sources of calcium.
 - d) There are a few other vitamins, such as biotin and pantothenic acid, that occur in many different foods.
5.
 - a) A good diet should consist of around 12 percent protein.
 - b) Proteins are present in small quantities in nearly every type of food.
 - c) The root «vita» indicates the substance is essential to life and health.
 - d) The human body can synthesize some amino acids.
6.
 - a) Sugar is instant energy but apart from that it contains no other nutritional properties.
 - b) Analyses of these crystals revealed they contained nitrogen in basic combination.
 - c) A health professional can help in planning an appropriate diet, if necessary.
 - d) Obese people run a high risk of coronary diseases.
7.
 - a) Alcohol is a common substitute for energy foods and is the cause of many health problems.
 - b) The successful isolation and synthesis of many of the substances has proved vitamins are organic chemical compounds to be present in the diet for proper growth and health.
 - c) Sugar also raises the level of uric acid in the blood, and this has been associated with gout.

- d) If you do want to drink alcohol when you are thirsty, it should be backed up by at least two pints of nonalcoholic liquid.
- 8.
- a) If there are no signs she is gaining too much weight the calory intake must be restricted.
 - b) Fat is one of the three kinds of energy-giving foods in the diet.
 - c) Calcium intake is supplied through a well-balanced diet, and its absorbtion is controlled through vitamin D.
 - d) If little or no carbohydrate is in the diet, the body uses the protein from muscles and enzymes to provide energy.
- 9.
- a) A diet rich in calcium is usually advised for pregnant and nursing women.
 - b) Their food must be free of all sugar, but must contain adequate calories and nutrients.
 - c) The research has proved a vegetarian diet can significantly reduce the chances of heart disease.
 - d) Vitamin A may produce adverse effects if excessive amounts are taken continually for a long period.
- 10.
- a) The third category includes foods that contain high amounts of essential nutrients, low amounts of fat and sugar, and relatively low amounts of calories.
 - b) Vitamins our body requires are contained in certain foods.
 - c) Fats are provided by nuts, oil in salads, and vegetable fats used in cooking.
 - d) Vitamins and minerals are provided by vegetables which should be steamed or cooked in minimal amounts of water in order to retain these nutrients.

II. Укажите предложение, в котором инфинитив выполняет функцию определения.

- 1.
- a) Potassium, iron and magnesium are the main minerals to be supplied to the body as food.
 - b) Sixty more nutrients are needed to build health.
 - c) Carbohydrates are known to be the chief source of energy.
 - d) Many other minerals are essential to the human body.
- 2.
- a) It is necessary to select a well-balanced diet.

- b) A series of studies began to determine the value of cereals.
 - c) It is necessary to solve the problem of cereal differences.
 - d) The patient had the chance to reduce weight.
- 3.
- a) Diet refers to a set of practices to control the types and amounts food eaten in an effort to promote health.
 - b) You have to be on a diet.
 - c) Milk, in quantities of up to two pints a day, is especially recommended.
 - d) Adolescents require more than the normal amount of calcium to sustain the rapid physical development.
- 4.
- a) Meats and fish to be omitted include duck, ham, pork, sausage, salmon, herring, and all fish that is canned in oil.
 - b) It can also help to prevent the onset of atherosclerosis and coronary heart disease.
 - c) When the patient begins to recover, the low-protein diet is replaced by a high-protein diet.
 - d) It is also possible to buy bread, cereals, and other products.
- 5.
- a) It is far more sensible to adjust your eating habits and accustom yourself to unsweetened drinks and foods.
 - b) It is possible to buy gluten-free flour for baking at home.
 - c) Most physicians advise to eat small amounts at frequent and regular intervals.
 - d) The foods to be eliminated from your diet have the highest fat and sugar contents.

III. Укажите правильный вариант перевода.

1. Vitamin A has the power to improve vision.
 - a) Витамин А способствует улучшению зрения.
 - b) Витамин А обладает способностью улучшать зрение.
 - c) Витамин А может улучшить зрение.
 - d) Витамин А улучшает зрение.
2. If fat makes up more than one-third of the calories in a serving, this is probably a food to avoid.
 - a) ... то, возможно, её следует избегать.
 - b) ... то, возможно, это та пища, которую следует избегать.
 - c) ... то, возможно, это та пища, которую следует употреблять.
 - d) ... то, эту пищу не следует употреблять.

3. Calcium and sodium, potassium and iron are the minerals to be supplied to the body.
- a) Калий и сода, кальций и железо - минералы, присутствующие в организме.
 - b) Кальций и натрий, калий и железо - это минералы, которые должны поступать в организм.
 - c) Калий и сода, кальций и железо - минералы, присутствующие в организме.
 - d) Кальций и натрий, калий и железо - это минералы, которые должны питать организм.
4. Food to be omitted includes milk products.
- a) Пища, которую следует употреблять, включает молочные продукты.
 - b) В питание необходимо включить молочные продукты.
 - c) Пища, которую необходимо исключить, включает молочные продукты.
 - d) Пища, содержащая молочные продукты, должна быть исключена.
5. A healthy person has the opportunity to achieve many of the goals.
- a) Чтобы достичь поставленных целей, человек должен быть здоров.
 - b) У здорового человека есть возможность достигнуть многих целей.
 - c) Множество целей могут быть достигнуты здоровой персоной.
 - d) У здоровой персоны есть возможность достижения множества целей.

IV. Укажите правильный вариант перевода, обращая внимание на служебное слово "for".

1. Scientists have studied the deficiency diseases for many years.
- a) За многие годы ученые не изучили авитаминоз.
 - b) Ученые изучают авитаминоз многие годы.
 - c) Для изучения авитаминоза ученым потребовалось много лет.
 - d) Ученые будут изучать авитаминоз на протяжении многих лет.

2. Other types of vitamins are necessary in small amounts for various functions of the body.
- a) Другие виды витаминов необходимы в небольших количествах для функционирования организма.
 - b) Другие виды витаминов необходимы в небольших количествах в период функционирования организма.
 - c) Другие виды витаминов необходимы в небольших количествах для осуществления различных функций организма.
 - d) Много видов витаминов необходимы для того, чтобы осуществлялись различные функции организма.
3. Carbohydrates are needed in a sufficient amount for their absence upsets the fat and protein metabolism.
- a) ... для того, чтобы их отсутствие не нарушало обмен белков и жиров.
 - b) ... так как их отсутствие нарушает обмен жира и белка.
 - c) ... из-за их отсутствия нарушается обмен жиров и углеводов.
 - d) ... при отсутствии достаточного количества углеводов нарушается обмен жиров и белков.
4. One must include meat, liver, yeast in the diet for our organism needs iron.
- a) Он должен включать в питание мясо, печень и дрожжи, так как организм нуждается в железе.
 - b) Для потребности нашего организма в железе мы должны включать в пищу мясо, печень и дрожжи.
 - c) Из-за нашего организма, нуждающегося в железе, в питание мы должны включать мясо, печень и дрожжи.
 - d) В пищу нужно включать мясо, печень и дрожжи, так как наш организм нуждается в железе.
5. One must avoid too much sugar for keeping fit.
- a) Для поддержания фигуры необходимо избегать употребления слишком большого количества сахара.
 - b) В период снижения веса нужно избегать употребления слишком большого количества сахара.
 - c) Для снижения веса вам нельзя употреблять много сахара.
 - d) Из-за снижения веса вам нужно употреблять много сахара.

V. Укажите правильный вариант перевода.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. oxidation | a) заражение; | c) окисление; |
| | b) фторирование; | d) ошелачивание. |
| 2. to cure | a) открывать; | c) излечивать; |
| | b) курировать; | d) курить. |
| 3. to conduct | a) вести; | c) конкурировать; |
| | b) контролировать; | d) протекать. |
| 4. to yield | a) давать результат; | c) изцелять; |
| | b) окислять; | d) лидировать. |
| 5. to distribute | a) дифференцировать; | c) описывать; |
| | b) распределять; | d) затруднять. |
| 6. to repair | a) репетировать; | c) исправлять; |
| | b) повторять; | d) ремонтировать. |
| 7. proper | a) надлежащий; | c) свой; |
| | b) простой; | d) нужный. |
| 8. abundantly | a) обильно; | c) глубоко; |
| | b) остро; | d) сильно. |
| 9. carbohydrate | a) углевод; | c) водород; |
| | b) карбогидрат; | d) углерод. |
| 10. nutrition | a) внутренность; | c) орех; |
| | b) питание; | d) сужение. |
| 11. provide | a) обеспечивать; | c) предусматривать; |
| | b) предвидеть; | d) доставать. |
| 12. intake | a) питание; | c) вклад; |
| | b) учет; | d) прием. |
| 13. fat | a) тучность; | c) жир; |
| | b) ожирение; | d) сила. |
| 14. quality | a) квалификация; | c) качество; |
| | b) равенство; | d) краска. |
| 15. to upset | a) поднимать; | c) разрывать; |
| | b) разрушать; | d) вставлять. |

VI. Вставьте в текст подходящие по смыслу слова из предложенных ниже.

Scientists have found some 50 nutrients that you need to grow and function. They may be grouped into six main types: carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals and water. We know that -1- of food, entering the body, gives much kinetic energy. Carbohydrates -2- us

- | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|
| 1. | a) decreasing; | c) heating; |
| | b) oxidation; | d) increasing. |
| 2. | a) help; | c) yield; |
| | b) stop; | d) limit. |
| 3. | a) provide; | c) stop; |
| | b) eliminate; | d) extend. |

not only energy. Complex carbohydrates -3- fiber to aid digestion. Protein – are nutrients that help to -4- cells and make them work properly. There are two kinds of protein foods: complete and incomplete. -5- contain all eight of the essential aminoacids. All vitamins me be -6- into two great classes: water-soluble and fat-soluble vitamins. Vitamins and minerals are not equally -7- in all kinds of products. Only necessary amount of carbohydrates gives use to our health. The great amount of sugar for example may -8- the digestion. An -9- eating in general disturbs metabolic processes in the body. It -10- the development of such disease as obesity and accordingly cardiovascular diseases.

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 4. | a) break;
b) repair; | c) treat;
d) remove. |
| 5. | a) the second;
b) the latter; | c) last;
d) the formed. |
| 6. | a) separated;
b) divided; | c) diminished;
d) organized. |
| 7. | a) distributed;
b) distinguished; | c) kept;
d) classified. |
| 8. | a) help;
b) cease; | c) upset;
d) provide. |
| 9. | a) abundant;
b) poor; | c) light;
d) tasty. |
| 10. | a) understand;
b) upset; | c) results from;
d) results in. |

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ № 11 “EXCRETORY ORGANS”

- Сложное подлежащее.

- Функции и перевод служебных слов *as well as, as well*.

Составила: Р.В. Кадушко

Вариант I

- I. Найдите и укажите букву предложения с конструкцией «сложное подлежащее» («субъектный инфинитивный оборот»).**

1.

A. Each of the two kidneys is known to be about 11 cm long and weigh about 130-150g.

- B. The function of the kidneys is to keep the composition of the blood plasma constant by removing the excess of water and various waste products.
 - C. I know the renal arteries to carry far more blood to the kidneys than is needed for their nourishment.
 2.
 - A. When a kidney stone becomes stuck, it may need to be removed by a doctor.
 - B. In dogs, sweat glands are found to be confined to the foot pads; so, being unable to sweat, dogs pant.
 - C. The yellow color of urine is due to the presence of a by-product of hemoglobin breakdown that occurs in the liver.
 3.
 - A. More than 87 000 successful transplants are said to have been performed in the United States since 1954.
 - B. Doctors now use sound waves directed at the kidney to break the larger stones into smaller bits.
 - C. I know the artificial kidney to be a relatively simple device.
 4.
 - A. The urinary system is known to be responsible for a number of essential activities and functions designed to maintain a balanced internal body environment referred to as homeostasis.
 - B. I know the size of an individual kidney to measure approximately 12 cm in length, 7.5 cm in width, and 3 cm in thickness.
 - C. The external opening of the urethra through which urine is expelled is known as the urethral or urinary meatus.
 5.
 - A. The instrument used to crush a calculus in the bladder or other part of the renal system is called a lithotripter.
 - B. Such signs and symptoms as an enlargement of the kidney, blood in the urine, accumulation of fluid in body tissues, lower abdominal and back pain are likely to indicate abnormal functioning or diseases of the urinary system.
 - C. The doctors know the presence of a microbial infection in any part of the urinary system to produce significant changes in urine specimens.
 - 6.

- A. The urinary bladder begins to send signals to the brain that cause the urge to urinate.
- B. The teacher wants her students to learn the structure of the skin and its functions.
- C. When a person becomes too cool, the body appears to retain heat by narrowing the blood vessels in the skin.

II. Выберите правильный вариант перевода подчеркнутой части предложения.

1. The wall of the urinary bladder is known to consist of an outer serous layer, a thick coat of smooth muscle, and a mucous membrane.
 - a) было известно;
 - b) знали;
 - c) известно;
 - d) будет известно.
2. He is believed to know the structure and physiology of the excretory system well enough.
 - a) предполагалось;
 - b) предполагали;
 - c) предположили;
 - d) полагают.
3. Larger tumours are likely to require removal of most or all of the bladder.
 - a) безусловно;
 - b) возможно;
 - c) несомненно;
 - d) маловероятно.
4. Skin was found to protect underlying tissues from harmful rays of the sun.
 - a) считают;
 - b) говорят;
 - c) обнаружили;
 - d) слышали.
5. The inability to control urination (called incontinence) is said to result from muscle weakness due to aging or from a variety of other causes.
 - a) допускают;
 - b) думали;
 - c) утверждали;
 - d) говорят.
6. The disorder is supposed to progress over a period of time with repeated attacks of acute pyelonephritis.
 - a) рассматривают;
 - b) установлено;
 - c) предполагают;
 - d) можно сказать.

III. Найдите правильный вариант сказуемого для предложений с субъектным инфинитивным оборотом.

1. The urinary system ... to remove various wastes from the blood and flush them from the body.
a) is unlikely; c) are found;
b) turn out; d) is known.
2. Two tubes called ureters ... to carry urine from the kidneys to the urinary bladder, a hollow storage organ.
a) is known; c) are unlikely;
b) are found; d) appears.
3. The sweat glands, which are part of the epidermis, ... to help control body temperature.
a) is shown; c) are known;
b) happens; d) is sure.
4. When the body needs to retain heat, the blood vessels in the dermis ... to narrow and so limit heat loss.
a) are sure; c) is believed;
b) is heard; d) chances.
5. Many women ... to have had at least one bladder infection, and 20% may have more than one infection in a lifetime.
a) seems; c) is likely;
b) is known; d) are supposed.
6. An initial urinary tract infection ... to be diagnosed by one midstream urine culture showing more than 100,000 organisms in a pure growth.
a) is likely; c) prove;
b) are thought; d) are claimed.

IV. Укажите цифру и букву предложения, где инфинитив в субъектном инфинитивном обороте переводится на русский язык ...

1. ... формой глагола в настоящем времени.
A. Many different substances are known to pass out of the body through the kidneys.
B. He is known to have made an excellent report on modern methods of treatment for kidney diseases.

- C. Many people kept alive by a dialysis machine are reported to have lost their kidneys or have suffered kidney damage.
2. ... формой глагола в прошедшем времени.
- A. The antidiuretic hormone, given off by the pituitary gland, is found to control the amount of water held by the nephrons.
 - B. An empty urinary bladder is known to be pyramidal; as it fills, it becomes ovoid and bulges upward into the abdominal cavity.
 - C. The voided urine specimen is said to have been tested for color, specific gravity, chemical composition, and for the presence of microscopic bacteria, crystals, and casts.
3. ... формой глагола в будущем времени.
- A. Medications that are called diuretics proved to increase the volume of urine excreted.
 - B. Modern medicines are expected to control the rejection process in this case and save the transplanted kidney.
 - C. Some people are known to be born with only one kidney, but they lead a normal life.

V. Найдите предложения с составными союзами.

1. The aging kidney has a diminished ability to clear medications and it may lose the ability to concentrate urine as well.
2. As the filtered fluid passes through the tube, substances that the body needs, especially water, essential salts as well as sugar, are reabsorbed from the fluid in the tube into the surrounding blood capillaries.
3. Urea occurs as a white, crystallizable substance primarily in the urine, but it is found in the blood and lymph as well.
4. The ureter may become blocked by a stone (nephrolithiasis) as well as by a tumor.
5. The emptying of the urinary bladder is voluntarily controlled in most human beings as well as in many other mammals.
6. The skin has many nerve endings that are sensitive to cold and heat, as well as pain, pressure, and touch.

VI. Найдите правильный перевод слов:

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. evaporation | a) кипение; | c) вытяжение; |
| | b) испарение; | d) кипячение. |
| 2. frequency | a) периодичность; | c) частота; |
| | b) редкость; | d) редкостность. |
| 3. intake | a) прием внутрь; | c) секреция; |
| | b) выделение; | d) экскреция. |
| 4. pure | a) цветной; | c) непостоянный; |
| | b) неприкрашенный; | d) чистый. |
| 5. perspiration | a) пот; | c) дыхание; |
| | b) выпаривание; | d) спона. |
| 6. empty | a) полный; | c) пустой; |
| | b) густой; | d) сытый. |
| 7. approximate | a) точный; | c) равный; |
| | b) приблизительный; | d) относительный. |
| 8. result in | a) быть результатом ч.-л.; | c) пронстекать; |
| | b) следовать; | d) приводить к ч.-л. |
| 9. average | a) составлять в среднем; | c) состоять из; |
| | b) быть составленным; | d) равняться. |
| 10. excess | a) равенство; | c) предел; |
| | b) избыток; | d) умеренность. |
| 11. distinguishable | a) скрытый; | c) различимый; |
| | b) явный; | d) очевидный. |
| 12. precisely | a) приблизительно; | c) примерно; |
| | b) округленно; | d) точно. |
| 13. regard | a) принимать во внимание; | c) определять; |
| | b) подсчитывать; | d) предполагать. |
| 14. retain | a) выдерживать; | c) забывать; |
| | b) удерживать; | d) освобождать. |
| 15. choice | a) изобилие; | c) выбор; |
| | b) однозначность; | d) однородность. |

VII. Укажите буквы правильных ответов для пропусков, отмеченных цифрами.

Human kidneys are -1- by three layers. These layers are, in order, the cortex on the outside of the organ, the medulla, and the pelvis. Two healthy kidneys contain a total of about 2 million nephrons, which filter -2- 190 litres of blood daily.

A nephron consists of a network

1. a) consists;
b) conducted;
c) included;
d) made up.
2. a) approximately;
b) exactly;
c) sharply;
d) definitely.

of tiny blood vessels, -3-, surrounded by Bowman's capsule, a two-layer membrane that opens into a convoluted tubule. Substances not absorbed in the tubule are wastes that the body cannot -4-. Other wastes are secreted into the tubular fluid by the tubular cells of the kidney. These various substances, which include ammonia, urea, uric acid, and -5- water, make up urine.

In addition to producing urine, the kidneys also convert vitamin D from an inactive form to an active form. The active form of this vitamin is -6- for normal bone development.

The three primary sources of fluid -7- are the liquids we drink, the water in the foods we eat, and the water formed by the hydrolysis of foods and other substances in the body, called metabolic water.

In addition to the water we lose through the process of urine formation in the kidney, there are other routes by which our bodies lose water. We also lose water when it is secreted to the surface of the skin as -8- or sweat. The body is cooled as the perspiration -9-, thus protecting the body from -10-.

3. a) nerve;
b) glomerulus;
c) vessel;
d) tubule.
4. a) produce;
b) secrete;
c) utilize;
d) excrete.
5. a) deficient;
b) much;
c) lacking;
d) excess.
6. a) insignificant;
b) essential;
c) threatening;
d) unimportant.
7. a) excretion;
b) absorption;
c) intake;
d) secretion.
8. a) elimination;
b) removal;
c) emission;
d) perspiration.
9. a) moistens;
b) evaporates;
c) heals ;
d) develops.
10. a) overflowing;
b) overirrigation;
c) overheating ;
d) overrunning.

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ № 11 "EXCRETORY ORGANS"

- Сложное подлежащее.
- Функции и перевод служебных слов *as well as, as well*.

Составила: Р.В. Кадушко

I. Найдите и укажите букву предложения с конструкцией «сложное подлежащее» («субъектный инфинитивный оборот»).

1.
 - A. I know sweat glands to be excretory organs – accessory to the kidneys.
 - B. In man at rest, sweating is observed to begin abruptly when the body temperature is elevated a fraction of a degree.
 - C. If the kidneys fail to function, poisons build up in the body, eventually causing death.
2.
 - A. Doctors may use a laser or a machine called a lithotripter to treat kidney stones.
 - B. It is very difficult to drink too much fluid, but drinking insufficient amounts has a significant impact on activity levels and health.
 - C. If one kidney is lost in an accident or by disease, the other is likely to enlarge and do the work of both.
3.
 - A. Because the kidneys normally contain approximately 20% of the circulating blood at any given time, sympathetic stimulation, during stressful situations requiring the mobilization of various body resources, allows a large amount of blood to be shunted to other body organs, such as the skeletal muscle.
 - B. Infections of the urethra turn out to be relatively common especially in women.
 - C. The teacher wants this senior student to make a report on kidney transplant operations.
4.
 - A. In chronic kidney failure repeated inflammation or injury to the kidneys is found to damage the tissues, gradually reducing their efficiency because of a build-up of scar tissue.
 - B. I know urine to be a valuable indicator of various normal and abnormal situations, since most pathological conditions occurring in the kidneys and various diseases involving other body organs change its composition.
 - C. Urine formation is a process essential to the body's capability to rid itself of metabolic waste products.

- 5.
- A. Disorders and diseases affecting the kidney and associated structures are likely to result in renal failure or a loss of function.
 - B. It is possible to classify renal injuries into three groups: minor, major and critical.
 - C. Two types of dialysis in use are hemodialysis, which employs an artificial kidney machine to filter the blood and peritoneal dialysis, which involves the introduction of fluid by means of a catheter into the abdominal cavity to remove waste materials from peritoneal blood vessels.
- 6.
- A. For urination to occur, the urethral sphincter must relax, the muscles of the bladder wall then contract, forcing urine out through the urethra.
 - B. The teacher wants us to know the structure of the skin and various skin disorders.
 - C. Glands in the skin prove to release sweat when a person becomes overheated.

II. Выберите правильный вариант перевода подчеркнутой части предложения.

1. The wall of the ureter is known to have three layers: an outer fibrous coat, a middle layer of smooth muscle, and an inner lining of mucous membrane.
- a) знали;
 - b) известно;
 - c) будет известно;
 - d) было известно.
2. This student is supposed to know the structure and physiology of the excretory system better than the others.
- a) предположили;
 - b) предполагают;
 - c) предполагали;
 - d) предполагалось.
3. Cancerous tumours are certain to be removed surgically.
- a) безусловно;
 - b) возможно;
 - c) маловероятно;
 - d) оказывается.
4. Skin was found to prevent bacteria and chemicals from entering most parts of the body.
- a) считают;
 - b) обнаружили;
 - c) думали;
 - d) верят.

5. Most cases of cystitis are expected to be cured with medication, typically antibiotics that fight the infection.

a) полагают;	c) видели;
b) говорят;	d) предположили.
6. In acute pyelonephritis surgery turns out to be necessary if an obstruction is present.

a) вероятно;	c) оказывается;
b) кажется;	d) случается.

III. Найдите правильный вариант сказуемого для предложений с субъектным инфинитивным оборотом.

1. A complicated network of capillaries and tubes ... to filter out a small amount of water together with urea, sodium chloride, and certain other wastes, as blood passes through a nephron.

a) are found;	c) is unlikely;
b) is known;	d) appear.
2. Each kidney ... to have about a million microscopic filtering units called nephrons.

a) are known;	c) are likely;
b) prove;	d) is found.
3. When the body needs to give off heat, the blood vessels in the dermis ... to expand and so increase heat loss.

a) is stated;	c) are sure;
b) seems;	d) is heard.
4. The dermis, which is the middle layer of the skin, ... to help keep the temperature of the body within its normal range.

a) is known;	c) happen;
b) are believed;	d) are certain.
5. The traditional symptoms of a lower urinary tract infection (i.e., cystitis) ... to be urinary frequency, dysuria, and urgency.

a) is said;	c) is likely;
b) are considered;	d) seems.
6. On microscopic examination, the aging kidney ... to show evidence of interstitial fibrosis, tubular atrophy, and glomerular degeneration.

a) is likely;	c) happen;
---------------	------------

b) are believed;

d) are thought.

IV. Укажите цифру и букву предложения, где инфинитив в субъектном инфинитивном обороте переводится на русский язык ...

1. ... формой глагола в настоящем времени.

- A. These patients seem to have lost extensive areas of skin through burns.
- B. Less urine is known to be produced when a person is dehydrated, and more when a person drinks large amounts of liquid.
- C. When blood appears in the urine, the kidneys are thought to have been damaged.

2. ... формой глагола в прошедшем времени.

- A. Fresh urine is known to have been used as an antiseptic in emergency situations, when no conventional disinfectant was available.
- B. A healthy person's urine is found to be amber-coloured and slightly acid.
- C. Defects in the glomerular basement membrane are considered to be responsible for the nephrotic syndrome in which large amounts of protein are lost through urine.

3. ... формой глагола в будущем времени.

- A. An output of 50 to 60 cc of urine per hour is considered to be normal; an output of less than 30 cc per hour may indicate renal failure.
- B. Kidney stones turn out to range in size from microscopic to about as large as a golf ball.
- C. This student is likely to give a thorough description of renal structure tomorrow.

V. Найдите предложения с составными союзами.

- 1. Water, sugar, salts, urea (a waste product of the breakdown of proteins) as well as other small molecules pass through the capillary walls into the Bowman's capsule.
- 2. Symptoms of urinary tract infections include frequency of urination, painful urination (dysuria), and in severe cases blood and pus in the urine (hematuria) as well.

3. Urine consists mainly of water, but it contains waste products filtered from the blood by the kidneys as well.
4. The principal waste products are urea, uric acid, creatinine as well as other nitrogen compounds that are produced by various metabolic processes, mainly by the digestion of proteins.
5. Urine also contains sodium chloride and other salts as well as a few body cells.
6. People perspire in cool weather as well as in warm, at night as well as during the day.

VI. Найдите правильный перевод слов:

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. retain | a) удерживать; | c) выдерживать; |
| | b) забывать; | d) освобождать. |
| 2. average | a) быть составленным; | c) равняться; |
| | b) составлять в среднем; | d) состоять из. |
| 3. precisely | a) округленно; | c) точно; |
| | b) примерно; | d) приблизительно. |
| 4. choice | a) однозначность; | c) однородность; |
| | b) изобилие; | d) выбор. |
| 5. distinguishable | a) очевидный; | c) явный; |
| | b) различимый; | d) скрытый. |
| 6. regard | a) предполагать; | c) принимать во внимание; |
| | b) подсчитывать; | d) определять. |
| 7. excess | a) избыток; | c) равенство; |
| | b) предел; | d) умеренность. |
| 8. approximate | a) относительный; | c) приблизительный; |
| | b) точный; | d) равный. |
| 9. result in | a) приводить к ч.-л.; | c) следовать; |
| | b) быть результатом ч.-л.; | d) проистекать. |
| 10. evaporation | a) кипячение; | c) испарение; |
| | b) вытяжение; | d) кипение. |
| 11. empty | a) сытый; | c) густой; |
| | b) пустой; | d) полный. |
| 12. pure | a) неприкрашенный; | c) чистый; |
| | b) цветной; | d) непостоянный. |
| 13. intake | a) выделение; | c) секреция; |
| | b) экскреция; | d) прием внутрь. |
| 14. frequency | a) частота; | c) редкость; |
| | b) редкость; | d) периодичность. |
| 15. perspiration | a) слюна; | c) пот; |
| | b) выпаривание; | d) дыхание. |

VII. Укажите буквы правильных ответов для пропусков, отмеченных цифрами.

Considerable amount of water is excreted through urine. The quantity is strictly controlled being greatest when there is heavy -1- of water, and least when there is -2- water loss in some other way (for example by -3- in hot weather). Urine production, and the control of its composition, is done exclusively by the kidneys.

Kidney tissue consists of an exterior part called the cortex, and an -4- part called the medulla.

The medulla is -5- of triangular areas of renal tissue that are called the renal pyramids.

Kidney tissue is intimately covered by a thin layer of fibrous tissue which is called the capsule. The capsule of a healthy kidney can be -6- stripped off, but it becomes adherent in some diseases.

Each kidney contains one to two million nephrons. The nephron consists of a renal corpuscle (or Malpighian corpuscle), and a long complicated renal tubule. The renal corpuscle is a rounded structure consisting of (a) a rounded tuft of blood capillaries called the -7- ; and (b) a cup-like, double layered covering called the -8- capsule (or Bowman's capsule).

Most of the -9- space in the renal cortex is occupied by blood vessels and lymphatics.

Urine passes through the ureters into the urinary bladder. In the -10- bladder the mucous membrane is thrown into numerous folds that disappear when the bladder is distended.

1. a) secretion;
b) intake;
c) absorption;
d) excretion.
2. a) insignificant;
b) low;
c) essential;
d) small.
3. a) removal;
b) emission;
c) elimination ;
d) perspiration.
4. a) interior;
b) inferior;
c) superior;
d) external.
5. a) conducted;
b) consists;
c) included;
d) made up.
6. a) slowly;
b) readily;
c) unwillingly;
d) gradually.
7. a) glomerulus;
b) tubule;
c) nerve;
d) vessel.
8. a) tubular;
b) cellular;
c) glomerular;
d) vascular.
9. a) interstitial;
b) immediate;
c) interglobular ;
d) intervillous.
10. a) full;
b) shallow;
c) deep;
d) empty.

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ №12
"ENDOCRINE GLANDS"

- Сложное дополнение.
- Составные союзы *either ... or; neither ... nor; so ... that; not only ... but*.

Составила: Е.В.Афанасьева

Вариант I

I. Укажите предложения, в которых употреблено сложное дополнение.

1.

- A. The thyrotrophic hormone stimulates the thyroid gland to secrete its hormone thyroxine.
- B. We state the pituitary gland to be also called the hypophysis.
- C. Stimulating the somatotrophic hormone is found to be correlated with its acceleration of metabolism.

2.

- A. Acromegaly is certain to produce overgrowing of bones.
- B. Cells need oxygen to carry on metabolic processes.
- C. The scientists believe the somatotrophic pituitary hormone to be the basic metabolic hormone.

3.

- A. Thyroxine is necessary in the body to maintain a normal level of metabolism in all body cells.
- B. The methods developed to establish special aspects of endocrinology have been complicated.
- C. We know hormones to play a very important part in the organism.

4.

- A. The gonadotrophic hormones act on the ovaries to stimulate them to secrete their hormones.
- B. Some authors believe lipoma to be present in the thymus.
- C. There appears to be a way whereby the brain can exercise a fairly direct control over the anterior lobe.

5.

- A. Pituitary growth hormone acts on bone tissue to accelerate its growth in the body.

- B. Scientists found the rise of blood pressure produced by stimulation of the splanchnic nerves to cause increased urinary secretion.
- C. Insulin is necessary in the blood stream so that sugars can pass from the blood into the cells of the body where they are burned to release energy.

II. Образуйте предложения со сложным дополнением, используя слова в скобках.

1. We know (the pituitary gland, call, also, the hypophysis).
2. The scientists believe (insulin, contrary actions, exert, on the sugar level).
3. They find (hormones, metabolism, affect).
4. We suppose (the nervous system, direct control, exercises, over the endocrine glands).
5. The scientists state (hormones, of various organs, stimulate, the activity).
6. We know (endocrine glands, be, ductless glands).
7. He considers (the internal secretions, necessary, be, proper growth).

III. Подберите правильный вариант перевода для подчеркнутых форм.

1. The scientists state hormones to affect the functions of the nervous system.
 - A. Ученые констатируют гормоны, которые влияют ...
 - B. Ученые констатируют, что гормоны влияют ...
 - C. Учеными установлено, что гормоны влияют ...
 - D. Учеными установлено, как гормоны влияют ...
2. The researcher knows insulin to exert contrary actions on the blood sugar level.
 - A. Исследователь знает, как инсулин осуществляет ...
 - B. Исследователь знает инсулин, который осуществляет ...
 - C. Исследователь знает, что инсулин оказывает ...
 - D. Исследователю известно, что инсулин оказывает ...
3. Haidenhain thought the rate of flow to be a paramount factor governing renal secretion.
 - A. X. считал скорость потока первостепенным фактором ...
 - B. X. думал, что скорость потока является ...

- C. X. думал о скорости потока, как о ...
- D. X. думал о скорости потока, которая является ...

4. We know hormones to depress the activity of various organs.

- A. Мы знаем, что гормоны подавляют ...
- B. Мы знаем гормоны, которые подавляют ...
- C. Мы знаем, как гормоны подавляют ...
- D. Известно, что гормоны подавляют ...

5. He states hypophysis to regulate the activity of other endocrine glands.

- A. Он полагает, что гипофиз, который регулирует ...
- B. Он констатирует, что гипофиз регулирует ...
- C. Он констатировал, что гипофиз регулирует ...
- D. Он устанавливает, как гипофиз регулирует ...

6. They find the posterior lobe of the hypophysis to secrete oxytocin and vasopressin.

- A. Они находят заднюю долю ... секретирующую ...
- B. Они находят, что задняя доля ... секретирует ...
- C. Ими обнаружено, что задняя доля ...
- D. Они обнаружили заднюю долю ... , которая секретирует ...

7. Experiments suggest anterior lobe to be necessary for proper growth to adult stature.

- A. Эксперименты предполагают, что передняя доля является необходимой ...
- B. Эксперименты наводят на мысль, что передняя доля является необходимой...
- C. Эксперименты подтверждают, что передняя доля является необходимой ...
- D. Эксперименты подтверждают, как передняя доля необходима ...

IV. Укажите правильный вариант перевода предложений.

1. Функции всех эндокринных желез взаимосвязаны так, чтобы они составляли единую систему.

- A. The functions of all the endocrine glands are interconnected in order to make up a single system.
- B. The functions of all the endocrine glands are interconnected so that the glands make up a single system.

- C. The functions of all the endocrine glands are interconnected so that they make up a single system.
 - D. The functions of all the endocrine glands are interconnected for the glands make up a single system.
- 2. Ни единичный гормон, ни эндокринная железа не действует полностью сам по себе.
 - A. Neither single hormone nor endocrine gland acts wholly by itself.
 - B. Not only single hormone but also endocrine gland acts wholly by itself.
 - C. Either single hormone or endocrine gland acts wholly by itself.
 - D. Single hormone as well as endocrine gland doesn't act wholly by itself.
- 3. Замедленный рост связан либо с ранней атрофией, либо с отсутствием передней доли.
 - A. The retarded growth is associated not only with early atrophy but with absence of the anterior lobe.
 - B. The retarded growth is associated both with early atrophy and absence of the anterior lobe.
 - C. The retarded growth is associated with early atrophy as well as with absence of the anterior lobe.
 - D. The retarded growth is associated with either early atrophy or absence of the anterior lobe.
- 4. Гиперпродукция глюкокортикоидов ведет не только к ожирению, но и к высокому кровяному давлению.
 - A. Overproduction of glucocorticoids leads both to obesity and to high blood pressure.
 - B. Overproduction of glucocorticoids leads not only to obesity but also to high blood pressure.
 - C. Overproduction of glucocorticoids leads either to obesity or to high blood pressure.
 - D. Overproduction of glucocorticoids leads to obesity and also to high blood pressure.
- 5. Лечение тиротоксикоза может включать тиройдэктомию, а также терапию антигипертиреоидными лекарствами.
 - A. Treatment of thyrotoxicosis may include both thyroidectomy and management with antithyroid drugs.

- B. Treatment of thyrotoxicosis may include not only thyroidectomy but also management with antithyroid drugs.
 - C. Treatment of thyrotoxicosis may include either thyroidectomy or management with antithyroid drugs.
 - D. Treatment of thyrotoxicosis may include thyroidectomy as well as management with antithyroid drugs.
6. Тироксин необходим в организме для того, чтобы поддерживался нормальный уровень метаболизма во всех клетках тела.
- A. Thyroxine is necessary in the body so that the normal level of metabolism is maintained in all body cells.
 - B. Thyroxine is necessary in the body in order to maintain the normal level of metabolism in all body cells.
 - C. Thyroxine is necessary in the body for maintaining the normal level of metabolism in all body cells.
 - D. Thyroxine is necessary in the body for the normal level of metabolism is maintained in all body cells.

**V. Вставьте вместо пропусков необходимые по смыслу слова.
The endocrine system.**

The endocrine system is composed of -1- located in many different regions of the body, all of which release specific chemical substances directly into the bloodstream. These chemical substances called -2- can regulate the many and varied functions of an organism. For example, one hormone -3- the growth of bones, another causes the maturation of sex organs and reproductive cells, and another controls the metabolic rate within all the individual cells of the body. In addition, one powerful endocrine gland in the brain -4- a wide variety of different hormones which travel through the blood stream and regulate the -5- of other endocrine glands.

All the endocrine glands no

- 1. a) substances;
b) parts;
c) glands;
d) organs.
- 2. a) medulla;
b) hormones;
c) lipids;
d) secretions.
- 3. a) stimulates;
b) regulates;
c) affects;
d) mobilizes.
- 4. a) exercises;
b) carries;
c) reproduces;
d) secretes.
- 5. a) structure;
b) locations;
c) activities;
d) actions.
- 6. a) bloodstream;

matter which hormones they produce secrete their hormones directly into the -6- rather than into -7- leading to the exterior of the body.

The -8- gland, located in the central portion of the brain, is believed to secrete a substance called -9-. Melatonin contributes to the process of skin pigmentation. The thymus gland, located behind the sternum and extending into the neck is large in childhood but shrinks in size in adults. Its structure resembles a lymph gland and it is thought that the thymus might play a role in the -10- process in the body.

- b) lymph;
c) cells;
d) body.
7. a) veins;
b) ducts;
c) capillaries;
d) tubes.
8. a) adrenal;
b) pituitary;
c) pineal;
d) thyroid.
9. a) thyroxine;
b) oxytocin;
c) insulin;
d) melatonin.
10. a) immune;
b) metabolic;
c) cellular;
d) chemical.

VI. Укажите правильный вариант перевода слов.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 1. affect | a) воздействовать;
b) стимулировать; | c) возбуждать;
d) подавлять. |
| 2. fail | a) требовать;
b) ощущать; | c) провалиться;
d) поражать. |
| 3. arouse | a) действовать;
b) возбуждать; | c) умерять;
d) усиливать. |
| 4. dilute | a) распространять;
b) расширять; | c) разливать;
d) разбавлять. |
| 5. deliver | a) принимать;
b) нарушать; | c) доставлять;
d) влиять. |
| 6. intermediate | a) задний;
b) передний; | c) взаимосвязанный;
d) промежуточный. |
| 7. excessive | a) достаточный;
b) избыточный; | c) непосредственный;
d) изменчивый. |
| 8. voluntary | a) сильный;
b) свободный; | c) произвольный;
d) правильный. |
| 9. activity | a) деятельность;
b) актуальность; | c) акция;
d) усиление. |
| 10. fraction | a) извлечение;
b) недостаточность; | c) доля;
d) устранение. |
| 11. disturbance | a) провал;
b) неудача; | c) нарушение;
d) необходимость. |

12. discharge

- a) выделение;
- b) удаление;

- c) разрыв;
- d) освобождение.

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ №12
“ENDOCRINE GLANDS”

- Сложное дополнение.
- Составные союзы *either ... or; neither ... nor; so ... that; not only ... but.*

Составила: Е.В.Афанасьева

Вариант 2

I. Укажите предложение, в котором употреблено сложное дополнение.

1.
 - A. Many substances absorbed by the organism prove to be harmful.
 - B. The scientists suppose the glomeruli to be absent in certain fishes.
 - C. Parathyroid hormone causes calcium to leave bone tissue.
2.
 - A. Histologic findings in the biopsy specimens were found to be similar to those in the kidney.
 - B. The endocrine glands work together as a team to maintain the equilibrium necessary for living.
 - C. We know endocrine glands to be ductless glands.
3.
 - A. Failure of this lobe to secrete its hormones can affect many systems of the body.
 - B. The chief action of the thyroid hormone is to accelerate all oxidations.
 - C. We have not seen thymomas to be composed of spindle epithelial cells.
4.
 - A. The hypothalamus has been found to secrete special substances which regulate the secretion of the hypophyseal hormones.

- B. The investigator knows excessive secretion of the growth hormone in childhood to result in gigantism.
 - C. Disfunction of the anterior lobe of the hypophysis is known to be accompanied by changes throughout the organism.
- 5.
- A. We know nephron to be histological kidney unit.
 - B. Various parts of the endocrine system act upon other organs, stimulating them to do their special jobs.
 - C. The excretion of urine is thought to be possible by the selective action of the cells of the kidney tubules.

II. Образуйте предложения со сложным дополнением, используя слова в скобках.

1. We know (hormones, a very important part, play, in the organism).
2. The scientists state (hypophysis, of other, regulate, endocrine glands, the activity).
3. They thought (the rate of flow, a paramount factor, be, governing, renal secretion).
4. We find (the posterior lobe of the hypophysis, oxytocin and vasopressin, secrete).
5. He states (hypophysis, the activity, depress, of various organs).
6. They suggest (anterior lobe, necessary, be, to adult stature, for proper growth).
7. We believe (lipoma, in the thymus, be present).

III. Подберите правильный вариант перевода для подчеркнутых форм.

1. We know the thyroid gland to stimulate the metabolism.
 - A. Мы знаем щитовидную железу, которая стимулирует ...
 - B. Мы знаем, что щитовидная железа стимулирует ...
 - C. Известно, что щитовидная железа стимулирует ...
 - D. Известна щитовидная железа, которая стимулирует ...
2. The scientists state hormones to affect metabolism.
 - A. Ученые считают гормоны, влияющие на ...
 - B. Учеными установлено, что гормоны влияют ...
 - C. Ученые констатируют, что гормоны влияют ...
 - D. Ученые констатируют, как гормоны влияют
3. They find the nervous system to exercises direct control over the endocrine glands.

- A. Они находят, что нервная система осуществляет ...
 - B. Они находят нервную систему осуществляющую ...
 - C. Обнаружено, что нервная система осуществляет ...
 - D. Ими обнаружено, что нервная система осуществляет ...
4. The researcher noted hormones stimulate the activity of various organs.
- A. Исследователь заметил гормоны, которые стимулируют ...
 - B. Исследователь заметил гормональную стимуляцию ...
 - C. Исследователь отметил, как гормоны стимулируют ...
 - D. Исследователь заметил, что гормоны стимулируют ...
5. We suppose the activities of endocrine glands to be regulated by the nervous system.
- A. Мы предполагаем, как деятельность эндокринных желез регулирует ...
 - B. Мы полагаем, что деятельность эндокринных желез регулируется ...
 - C. Мы предполагаем деятельность эндокринных желез, регулирующую ...
 - D. Мы предполагаем деятельность эндокринных желез, которая регулируется ...
6. The Swiss surgeons consider the internal secretions to be necessary for proper growth.
- A. Швейцарские хирурги считают, что внутренняя секреция необходима ...
 - B. Швейцарские хирурги считают внутреннюю секрецию необходимой ...
 - C. Швейцарские хирурги считают внутреннюю секрецию, которая необходима ..
 - D. Швейцарские хирурги считают, что необходимость внутренней секреции ...
7. We know the excessive secretion of the growth hormone to result in gigantism.
- A. Мы знаем, как ... секреция приводит к ...
 - B. Известно, что ... секреция приводит к ...
 - C. Мы знаем, что ... секреция приводит к ...
 - D. Мы знаем ... секрецию ... которая приводит к ...

IV. Укажите правильный вариант перевода предложений.

1. Гормоны либо стимулируют, либо подавляют деятельность различных органов.
 - A. The hormones stimulate and depress the activity of various organs.
 - B. The hormones either stimulate or depress the activity of various organs.
 - C. The hormones neither stimulate nor depress the activity of various organs.
 - D. The hormones not only stimulate but depress the activity of various organs.
2. Инсулин необходим в крови для того, чтобы сахар мог пройти из крови в клетки тела.
 - A. Insulin is necessary in the blood stream so that sugars can pass from the blood into the cells of the body.
 - B. Insulin is necessary in the blood stream for the sugars can pass from the blood into the cells of the body.
 - C. Insulin is necessary in the blood stream because sugars can pass from the blood into the cells of the body.
 - D. Insulin is necessary in the blood stream due to sugars that can pass from the blood into the cells of the body.
3. Избыток соматотропного гормона, либо вследствие гиперсекреции, либо из-за инъекции экстрактов, приводит к акромегалии у взрослых.
 - A. An excess of the somatotrophic hormone both due to hyper secretion and injection of extracts, leads to acromegaly in adults.
 - B. An excess of the somatotrophic hormone neither due to hypersecretion nor injection of extracts, leads to acromegaly in adults.
 - C. An excess of the somatotrophic hormone due to hyper secretion and injection of extracts, leads to acromegaly in adults.
 - D. An excess of the somatotrophic hormone either due to hyper secretion or injection of extracts, leads to acromegaly in adults.
4. Гормоны влияют как на метаболизм, так и на функционирование сердечно-сосудистой системы.
 - A. Hormones don't affect metabolism and the functioning of the cardiovascular system.

- B. Hormones affect both metabolism and the functioning of the cardiovascular system.
 - C. Hormones affect not only metabolism but the functioning of the cardiovascular system.
 - D. Hormones affect metabolism and also the functioning of the cardiovascular system.
5. Удаление передней части гипофиза не только не изменяет липидного содержания печени, но и не замедляет накопления большого количества липидов в печени животных с удаленной поджелудочной железой.
- A. The excision of the anterior hypophysis either alters the lipid content of the liver or inhibits the accumulation of large amounts of lipids in the livers of depancreatized animals.
 - B. The excision of the anterior lobe of the hypophysis neither alters the lipid content of the liver nor inhibits the accumulation of large amounts of lipids in the livers of depancreatized animals.
 - C. The excision of the anterior lobe of the hypophysis not only alters the lipid content of the liver but inhibits the accumulation of large amounts of lipids in the livers of depancreatized animals.
 - D. The excision of the anterior lobe of the hypophysis doesn't alter the lipid content of the liver and inhibits the accumulation of large amounts of lipids in the livers of depancreatized animals.
6. Передняя доля гипофиза необходима не только для развития репродуктивной системы, но и для контроля за деятельностью других эндокринных желез.
- A. The anterior hypophysis is necessary not only for the development of the reproductive system but for controlling the activities of other endocrine glands.
 - B. The anterior lobe of the hypophysis is necessary both for the development of the reproductive system and for controlling the activities of other endocrine glands.
 - C. The anterior hypophysis is necessary as for the development of the reproductive system as for controlling the activities of other endocrine glands.
 - D. The anterior hypophysis is necessary either for the development of the reproductive system or for controlling the activities of other endocrine glands.

**V. Вставьте вместо пропусков необходимые по смыслу слова.
Endocrine glands.**

Endocrine glands also called -1- glands, help the nervous system regulate various body activities.

These glands produce and -2- chemical substances called hormones, which travel through the blood to all parts of the body.

Hormones regulate such body processes as growth and development, and reproduction. Hormones also coordinate the body's -3- to stress and help keep the chemical composition of the blood within normal range.

Most endocrine glands are organs which -4- one or more hormones. Each of the two adrenal glands has two parts -5- and -6-. The medulla secretes the hormones and nonadrenaline. Some endocrine glands are simply made up of tissue that forms part of another organ, such as the kidneys, pancreas, small intestine and stomach.

The -7- gland is one of the most important endocrine glands. It consists of two parts, the anterior lobe and the posterior lobe. The anterior lobe releases -8- that regulate the -9- of many other endocrine glands. For this reason, the pituitary is sometimes called the master gland.

Some endocrine glands are not controlled by the pituitary of the nervous system. These glands, such as those that help to maintain the normal chemical -10- of the blood, respond to changes in the amounts of various chemicals.

1. a) small;
b) ductless;
c) special;
d) cellular.
2. a) change;
b) pass;
c) secrete;
d) produce.
3. a) hormones;
b) activities;
c) parts;
d) responses.
4. a) produce;
b) make;
c) change;
d) exercise.
5. a) medulla;
b) core ;
c) cortex ;
d) nephron.
6. a) cortex;
b) teste;
c) ovum;
d) medulla.
7. a) adrenal;
b) pineal;
c) thyroid;
d) pituitary.
8. a) hormones;
b) particles;
c) cells;
d) calcium.
9. a) compositions;
b) conditions;
c) levels;
d) secretions.
10. a) absorbtion;
b) change;
c) composition;
d) level.

VI. Укажите правильный вариант перевода слов.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. remove | a) высвобождать; | c) выделять; |
| | b) выносить; | d) удалять. |
| 2. arouse | a) измерять; | c) усиливать; |
| | b) возбуждать; | d) действовать. |
| 3. exercise | a) осуществлять; | c) проводить; |
| | b) изменять; | d) проявлять. |
| 4. affect | a) возбуждать; | c) стимулировать; |
| | b) подавлять; | d) воздействовать. |
| 5. reveal | a) обнаруживать; | c) удалять; |
| | b) доставлять; | d) поражать. |
| 6. voluntary | a) свободный; | c) правильный; |
| | b) произвольный; | d) сильный. |
| 7. sufficient | a) доступный; | c) достаточный; |
| | b) полный; | d) непосредственный. |
| 8. emergent | a) необходимый; | c) экстренный; |
| | b) нужный; | d) экстремальный. |
| 9. failure | a) усилие; | c) недостаточность; |
| | b) устранение; | d) поражение. |
| 10. duct | a) поток; | c) ответвление; |
| | b) проток; | d) путь. |
| 11. border | a) граница; | c) канал; |
| | b) берег; | d) ряд. |
| 12. disturbance | a) провал; | c) неудача; |
| | b) нарушение; | d) необходимость. |

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ №13

“THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. BRAIN AND NERVES”

- Герундий.
- *ing* - формы в различных функциях.

Составлен: Н.А.Шалухо

Вариант 1

1. Укажите предложения, в которых *ing*-форма обозначает:
1. действие как процесс (и является герундием):

- A. Nerves leading from the spinal cord or from the brain to each part of the body make up a part of the nervous system.
- B. There are millions of these connecting nerve cells in the human body.
- C. The cerebellum is the center for making your muscles work as a team.
- D. Sending out impulses the spinal cord makes the legs continue the activity.

2. определением (и является *Participle I*):

- A. Extensive pathological changes or injuries of the brain including the frontal lobes cause disbalances and abnormalities.
- B. Lack of feeling and initiative is also a characteristic feature.
- C. Physical agents become stimuli for nerve terminals by transferring energy from the external world to the nerve terminals.
- D. Muscle contraction and joint movements exciting muscles spindles are of great importance.

3. действие как процесс (является отглагольным существительным):

- A. The medulla is that long portion connecting the brain with the spinal cord.
- B. Many experiments have shown that the brain is the center of the human feeling and understanding.
- C. Being so close to each other the fibres do not actually touch each other.
- D. The part for hearing sounds is found at the side of the cerebrum.

4. обстоятельство (выраженное *Participle I*):

- A. Muscles are never completely at rest – one portion or another is contracting all the time.
- B. After we lift one foot from the ground and move it forward we descend it shifting the weight of the body to this foot.
- C. At any time a person knows without looking approximately where his feet are.
- D. Among the outstanding symptoms found in cerebellar disease ataxia received a great deal of attention.

II. Выберите необходимую *ing*-форму:

1. In this case the brain does not feel any impulses from the part ...
 - A. ... operating on;
 - B. ... having operated on;
 - C. ... being operated on;
 - D. ... having been operated on.

2. The spinal cord is ... information as to the present location of the feet and legs.
 - A. ... receiving;
 - B. ... having received;
 - C. ... being received;
 - D. ... having been received.

3. It is a very important sense since the sensory link is ... muscle tone and contraction.
 - A. ... controlling;
 - B. ... having controlled;
 - C. ... being controlled;
 - D. ... having been controlled.

4. ... the findings of our previous experiments we could go on with our research.
 - A. analyzing ...;
 - B. having analysed ...;
 - C. being analysed ...;
 - D. having been analysed

5. ... our finding could be used in treatment of liver infiltration.
 - A. analyzing ...;
 - B. having analysed ...;
 - C. being analysed ...;
 - D. having been analysed

6. Acromegaly and gigantism can result in an actual ... of the spinal column.
 - A. ... lengthening;
 - B. ... having lengthened;
 - C. ... being lengthened;
 - D. ... having been lengthened.

III. Подберите правильный вариант перевода подчеркнутой части предложения:

1. The central nervous system is the part of the nervous system consisting of the brain and pine.
A. состоит из ...
B. состоя из ...
C. состоящий (ая) из ...
D. состоявший из ...
2. The peripheral nervous system spreads out from the brain and spinal cord all over the body carrying information to and from the central nervous system.
A. ... разносит;
B. ... разнося;
C. ... разносящий;
D. ... разнесение.
3. The sympathetic nervous system prepares the body for action by dilating the pupils of the eyes ...
A. ... расширяет;
B. ... расширяя;
C. ... расширяющий;
D. ... расширяющийся.
4. This activity increases the basis metabolic rate of the body increasing the use of glucose released from the liver.
A. ... увеличивает;
B. ... увеличивая;
C. ... увеличивающий;
D. ... увеличение.
5. The parasympathetic system is responsible for a reduction in blood pressure and the slowing of the heart rate.
A. ... замедляет;
B. ... замедляя;
C. ... замедляющий;
D. ... замедление.
6. The activities of the sympathetic system include increasing the blood pressure and heart rate.
A. ... увеличивает;
B. ... увеличивая;
C. ... увеличивающийся;

D. ... увеличение.

7. The parasympathetic nervous system is one of the two divisions of the autonomic nervous system, the other division being the sympathetic nervous system.

- A. ... является;
- B. ... являясь;
- C. ... являющийся;
- D. ... явление.

8. Treatment of neuralgia is directed at finding the cause of the disease.

- A. ... находят;
- B. ... находя;
- C. ... находящий;
- D. ... нахождение.

9. The sympathetic nervous system is part of the autonomic nervous system operating in conjunction with the parasympathetic nervous system.

- A. ... действует;
- B. ... действуя;
- C. ... действующий (ая);
- D. ... действие.

10. The sympathetic nervous system prepares the body for action by raising the blood pressure and pulse rate ...

- A. ... увеличивает;
- B. ... увеличивая;
- C. ... увеличивающий;
- D. ... увеличивающийся.

11. Muscles are never completely at rest – one portion or another is contracting all the time.

- A. ... сокращается;
- B. ... сокращаясь;
- C. ... сокращающийся;
- D. ... сокращение.

IV. Выберите правильный перевод английских слов, указав соответствующую букву.

1. touch а) обучать; с) такой;

2. feel	b) брать;	d) прикасаться.
	a) полный;	c) чувствовать;
3. make up	b) наполнять;	d) фильм.
	a) образовывать;	c) подниматься;
4. entirely	b) делать;	d) вставать.
	a) полный;	c) полностью;
5. close a.	b) входящий;	d) наполненный.
	a) близкий;	c) открывать;
6. outside prep.	b) закрывать;	d) дальний.
	a) внутри;	c) за пределами;
7. various	b) в пределах;	d) сбоку от.
	a) различаться;	c) различие;
8. injure	b) различный;	d) различно.
	a) повреждать;	c) страдать;
9. sight	b) болеть;	d) травма.
	a) зрение;	c) запах;
10. swallow	b) слух;	d) вкус.
	a) жевать;	c) пить;
11. smell	b) глотать;	d) есть.
	a) зрение;	c) запах;
12. thirst	b) слух;	d) вкус.
	a) первый;	c) жажда;
13. familiar	b) голод;	d) усталость.
	a) семейный;	c) похожий;
14. augment	b) родственный;	d) знакомый.
	a) усиливать;	c) ослаблять;
15. conscious	b) уменьшать;	d) подавлять.
	a) сознание;	c) автоматический;
	b) сознательный;	d) произвольный.

V. Выберите необходимое по смыслу слово:

We know that nerves -1- all parts of the body. The nervous system is made up of the nerve -2- with their fibres. So far nobody knows exactly what happens when a nerve reacts to a stimulus. The nerve cells send -3- to each other -4- the fibres at their ends. Each nerve consists of thousands of nerve fibres gathered together in a -5-.	1. a) limit;	c) divide;
	b) separate;	d) connect.
	2. a) impulses;	c) cells;
	b) systems;	d) process.
	3. a) letters;	c) reactions;
	b) impulses;	d) notes.
	4. a) the means;	c) by all means;
	b) by means of;	d) by no means.
	5. a) system;	c) division;
	b) team;	d) bundle.
	6. a) cerebellum;	c) spinal cord;

There are three parts in the brain. The cerebrum sits like a cap on the -6-. And the -7- is that long portion connecting the brain with -8-.

Scientists have discovered that the part for sight is situated in the -9- of the cerebrum, the part for hearing is found at the -10- of it, and the part for thought, memory and feeling lies in the -11- of the cerebrum.

-12- is the sensory link of a reflex which controls muscle tone and contraction. It also gives the -13- important information about the position and location of the -14-.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| b) medulla; | d) brain. |
| 7. a) brain; | c) cerebellum; |
| b) cerebrum; | d) medulla. |
| 8. a) brain; | c) cerebellum; |
| b) spinal cord; | d) cerebrum. |
| 9. a) front; | c) back; |
| b) inside; | d) side. |
| 10. a) inside; | c) back; |
| b) front; | d) side. |
| 11. a) back; | c) front; |
| b) side; | d) inside. |
| 12. a) reception; | c) reaction; |
| b) proprioception; | d) transmission. |
| 13. a) body; | c) legs; |
| b) brain; | d) arms. |
| 14. a) head; | c) trunk; |
| b) body; | d) limbs. |

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ №13 "THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. BRAIN AND NERVES"

- Герундий.
- *ing* - формы в различных функциях.

Составлен: Н.А.Шалухо

Вариант 2

I. Укажите предложения, в которых *ing*-форма обозначает:

1. обстоятельство, выраженное *Participle I*:

- A. Nerves leading from the spinal cord or from the brain to each part of the body make up a part of the nervous system.
- B. There are millions of these connecting nerve cells in the human body.
- C. The cerebellum is the center for making your muscles work as a team.
- D. Sending out impulses the spinal cord makes the legs continue the activity.

2. действие – отглагольное существительное:
 - A. Extensive pathological changes or injuries of the brain including the frontal lobes cause disbalances and abnormalities.
 - B. Lack of feeling and initiative is also a characteristic feature.
 - C. Physical agents become stimuli for nerve terminals by transferring energy from the external world to the nerve terminals.
 - D. Muscle contraction and joint movements exciting muscles spindles are of great importance.

3. определением (и является *Participle I*):
 - A. The medulla is that long portion connecting the brain with the spinal cord.
 - B. Many experiments have shown that the brain is the center of the human feeling and understanding.
 - C. Being so close to each other the fibres do not actually touch each other.
 - D. The part for hearing sounds is found at the side of the cerebrum.

4. действие как процесс (является *Gerund*):
 - A. Muscles are never completely at rest – one portion or another is contracting all the time.
 - B. After we lift one foot from the ground and move it forward we descend it shifting the weight of the body to this foot.
 - C. At any time a person knows without looking approximately where his feet are.
 - D. Among the outstanding symptoms found in cerebellar disease ataxia received a great deal of attention.

II. Выберите необходимую *ing*-форму:

1. By ... energy from the external world to the nerve terminal physical agents become stimuli for nerve terminal.
 - A. ... transferring;
 - B. ... having transferring;
 - C. ... being transferred;
 - D. ... having been transferred.

2. Different parts ... different aspects of the body functions make up the brain.
 - A. ... controlling;
 - B. ... having controlled;
 - C. ... being controlled;
 - D. ... having been controlled.
3. The energy and extent of muscular activity ... by the proprioceptors play a great part in functioning of the human body.
 - A. ... controlling;
 - B. ... having controlled;
 - C. ... being controlled;
 - D. ... having been controlled.
4. ... the findings of our studies helped us to develop a new approach to the problem.
 - A. analyzing ...;
 - B. having analyzed ...;
 - C. being analyzed ...;
 - D. having been analyzed
5. ... the data from the literature review we could compare them with our findings.
 - A. analyzing ...;
 - B. having analyzed ...;
 - C. being analyzed ...;
 - D. having been analyzed
6. ... our findings could be used in developing new methods of treatment of this disease.
 - A. analyzing ...;
 - B. having analyzed ...;
 - C. being analyzed ...;
 - D. having been analyzed

III. Выберите правильный вариант перевода подчеркнутой *ing*-формы.

1. At any instant of time, the spinal cord is sending out over motor fibres impulses which continue the activity.
 - A. ... посылает;
 - B. ... посылающий;

- C. ... посылая;
D. ... послав.
2. Sending out impulses the spinal cord makes the legs continue the activity.
A. посылает ...;
B. посылающий ...;
C. посылая ...;
D. послав
3. Having received the information the spinal cord is sending out impulses over motor fibres.
A. получает ...;
B. получающий ...;
C. получая ...;
D. получив
4. Transferring energy from the external world to the nerve terminals is made either by direct contact or through the medium of wave motions.
A. передает ...;
B. передающий ...;
C. передавая ...;
D. передача
5. It is known that a large number of narcotics produce different types of depression by combining directly with protoplasm.
A. ... соединяется;
B. ... соединяющий;
C. ... соединяясь;
D. ... соединившись.
6. The intensity of an impulse decreases when passing through a depressed stretch of nerve.
A. ... проходят;
B. ... проходящий;
C. ... проходя;
D. ... пройдя.
7. Extensive pathological changes of the brain, including the frontal lobes, cause disturbances and abnormalities.
A. ... включают;
B. ... включающий;

- C. ... включая;
- D. ... включив.

8. The stimulus which is exciting them is muscle contraction and joint movement.

- A. ... возбуждает;
- B. ... возбуждающий;
- C. ... возбуждение;
- D. ... возбуждая.

9. Having learnt to walk the child accomplishes this action without conscious notice.

- A. учится ...;
- B. учащийся ...;
- C. учась ...;
- D. научившись

10. Functional block can be produced without cutting the fibres permanently.

- A. ... разрезает;
- B. ... разрезающий;
- C. ... не разрезая;
- D. ... не разрезав.

11. Treating patients with penicillin can produce untoward reaction

- A. ... лечит;
- B. ... лечащий;
- C. ... лечение;
- D. ... излечив.

IV. Выберите правильный перевод английских слов, указав соответствующую букву.

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. taste | a) зрение; | c) запах; |
| | b) слух; | d) вкус. |
| 2. hunger | a) усталость; | c) жажда; |
| | b) голод; | d) страх. |
| 3. fatigue | a) страх; | c) усталость; |
| | b) жажда; | d) боль. |
| 4. yawn | a) жевать; | c) пить; |
| | b) глотать; | d) зевать. |
| 5. reach | a) богатый; | c) добираться; |
| | b) богатство; | d) касаться. |

6. accident	a) кислотный; b) (несчастный) случай.	c) случайный; d) случайно.
7. (by) means (of)	a) средства; b) значит;	c) значение; d) посредством.
8. possess	a) обладать; b) приобретать;	c) принадлежать; d) брать.
9. distribute	a) рассеивать; b) распределять;	c) определять; d) приписывать (чему-л.).
10. scatter	a) рассеивать; b) собирать;	c) конькобежец; d) рассеиватель.
11. actually	a) актуально; b) фактически;	c) по-деловому; d) активно.
12. approximately	a) приблизительно; b) наверняка;	c) точно; d) удивительно.
13. excite	a) подавлять; b) угнетать;	c) сдерживать; d) возбуждать.
14. tiny	a) тонкий; b) малый;	c) крошечный; d) незначительный.
15. since	a) чувство; b) наука;	c) во время; d) так как.

V. Выберите необходимое по смыслу слово:

Nervous system is a network of billions of -1- nerve cells.

They -2- stimuli, coordinate the sensory information and -3- the body to act appropriately. The individual nerve cells transmit messages by means of a complicated -4- process.

The nervous system consists of two main parts: the -5- nervous system, which includes the brain and the spinal cord; and the -6- nervous system, which consists of spinal nerves and cranial nerves.

Anatomically, the -7- nervous system is part of the peripheral nervous system. However, functionally it can be considered as a separate system. It is concerned with controlling the body's -8- activities,

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. | a) single;
b) separate; | c) connected;
d) interconnected. |
| 2. | a) send;
b) rewire; | c) connect;
d) reflect. |
| 3. | a) cause;
b) result in; | c) result from;
d) transmit. |
| 4. | a) physical;
b) chemical; | c) electric;
d) electrochemical. |
| 5. | a) central;
b) autonomic; | c) peripheral;
d) parasympathetic. |
| 6. | a) central;
b) autonomic; | c) peripheral;
d) parasympathetic. |
| 7. | a) central;
b) autonomic; | c) parasympathetic;
d) sympathetic. |
| 8. | a) voluntary;
b) involuntary; | c) sympathetic;
d) parasympathetic. |
| 9. | a) lungs;
b) stomach; | c) heart;
d) kidneys. |

such as beating of the -9-, -10- movements, and sweating.

The parasympathetic nervous system is one of the two divisions of the autonomic nervous system. Parasympathetic nerve fibres occur in some of the -11- nerves of the brain and in the -12- nerves of the -13- end of the spinal cord. Parasympathetic nerves -14- with many parts of the body, including the eyes, the internal organs, and the intestines.

- 10. a) cardiac;
b) hepatic;
- 11. a) cranial;
b) cortical;
- 12. a) lumbar;
b) sacral;
- 13. a) left;
b) right;
- 14. a) connect;
b) affect;

- c) mental;
d) intestinal.
- c) subcortical;
d) supraspinal.
- c) coccygeal;
d) thoracic.
- c) upper;
d) lower.
- c) influence;
d) depend.

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ №14 "VIRUSES. BACTERIA".

- Условные предложения.
- Различные функции глаголов *shall, will, should, would*.

Составила: Г.З. Алексеева

Вариант 1

I. Определите ...

- 1. ... какая группа времен употребляется в условных предложениях, обозначающих реальное или маловероятное условие (I и II тип)
 - a) Indefinite;
 - b) Continuous;
 - c) Perfect;
 - d) Perfect Continuous.
- 2. ... союз, который не употребляется в условных предложениях.
 - a) if;
 - b) provided (that);
 - c) in case (that);
 - d) in spite of.

3. ... глагольную форму, которую следует употребить в придаточном предложении для обозначения реальных условий.
 - a) If I take ...
 - b) If I shall take;
 - c) If I had taken ...
 - d) If I have taken ...

4. ... нужную форму глагола *"to be"* для перевода условного предложения: «Если бы я был на твоём месте ...».
 - a) had been;
 - b) were;
 - c) am;
 - d) have been.

5. ... правильный вариант глагола *"to feel"* для перевода предложения: «Если больной почувствует себя хуже...».
 - a) feel;
 - b) will feel;
 - c) would feel;
 - d) feels.

II. Найдите ...

1. ... верные варианты глаголов для придаточного и главного предложений: «Если бы дети всегда мыли руки перед едой, они бы реже болели инфекционными заболеваниями».
 - a) had washed – would have suffered;
 - b) washed – would suffer;
 - c) washed – suffered;
 - d) washe – would suffered.

2. ... правильный ответ на вопрос: "What would you've done if you had been there?"
 - a) ... I should repeat this experience again;
 - b) ... I shall repeat this experience again;
 - c) ... I should have repeated this experience again;
 - d) ... I should have repeat this experience again.

III. Найдите правильный вариант глагольной формы:

1. If a virus enters the blood the patient ... himself badly.
 - a) feels;
 - c) felt;

- b) feel;
d) feel.
2. If a virus entered the blood the patient ... himself badly.
a) had felt; c) will feel;
b) felt; d) feel.
3. If a virus enters the blood the patient ... himself badly.
a) feel; c) felt;
b) would feel; d) will feel.
4. Provided that high – magnification electron micrographs had been invented earlier, scientists ... many various diseases.
a) will reveal; c) would reveal;
b) should reveal; d) would have revealed.
5. If we examine the bacteria under the microscope we ... that they have many animals' characteristics.
a) find; c) shall find;
b) should find; d) shall have found.
6. If I had met you at the conference yesterday I ... you about our chair's investigations in Virology.
a) should have told; c) should tell;
b) shall tell; d) have told.
7. Were he more attentive he ... so many mistakes.
a) didn't make; c) wouldn't have made;
b) wouldn't make; d) won't have made.

IV. Употребите в следующих предложениях подходящий вспомогательный или модальный глагол:

- a) *shall*;
 - b) *will*;
 - c) *should*;
 - d) *would*.
1. I ... have finished my work by this time tomorrow. (Futur Perf.)
 2. You ... complete this investigation tomorrow. (Долженствование, приказание).
 3. Why ... the student Klimova refuse to examine this group of germs? (Удивление).
 4. I ... speak to the professor about your health. (Мне бы хотелось ...). (Желание, готовность).

5. You ... have found the professor in the clinic if you had come a little earlier.
6. ... you mind my opening the window? (Просьба).
7. ... you be at the library in the evening?

V. Найдите правильный перевод следующих предложений:

1. Bacteria are man's most useful servants and his most destructive masters.
 - a) Бактерии это наиболее важные слуги и наиболее разрушительные хозяева человека.
 - b) Бактерии это более важные слуги человека и его самые разрушительные хозяева.
 - c) Бактерии это самые полезные слуги человека и самые его разрушительные хозяева.
 - d) Бактерии это наиболее нужные для человека слуги, а также самые большие его разрушители.
2. Bacteria are often referred to as germs or microbes.
 - a) Часто бактерии относятся к микробам и вирусам.
 - b) Бактерии часто рассматривают как обычные микроорганизмы.
 - c) Мы относим бактерии к микробам.
 - d) К бактериям часто относятся как к обычным или патогенным микробам.
3. Bacteria are especially numerous where dust is plentiful.
 - a) Где много пыли, там много бактерий.
 - b) Бактерии особенно многочисленны там, где много пыли.
 - c) Бактерий очень много в пыльных помещениях.
 - d) Бактерий исключительно большое количество в пыльных помещениях.
4. If measures against pollution of water were not taken in time, there would be much danger to people's health.
 - a) Если бы не были вовремя предприняты меры по ликвидации загрязнения воды, здоровье людей оказалось бы в большой опасности.
 - b) Если бы вовремя не предприняли меры по очистке воды, здоровье людей было бы в опасности.
 - c) Если вовремя принять меры по ликвидации загрязнения воды, здоровью людей не грозит никакая опасность.

- d) Если бы не были вовремя предприняты меры по ликвидации загрязнения воды, не было бы у людей опасения за свое здоровье.
5. The virologist would be able to differentiate types of viruses if he knew their size and shape.
- Вирусолог будет дифференцировать типы вирусов, если узнает их размер и форму.
 - Вирусолог бы различил типы вирусов, если бы знал их размер и форму.
 - Вирусолог смог бы различить типы вирусов, если бы знал их размер и форму.
 - Вирусолог должен уметь различать типы вирусов, если он знает их размер и форму.
6. The patient would have died yesterday if antivirus treatment hadn't been made in time.
- Пациент умер бы, если бы не было проведено противовирусное лечение.
 - Пациент умер бы вчера, если бы противовирусное лечение не было бы проведено вовремя.
 - Пациент мог бы умереть, если бы не было проведено антивирусное лечение.
 - Пациент мог бы умереть еще вчера, если бы не было проведено вовремя антивирусное лечение.
7. If measures against pollution and contamination of water were not taken in time, what would there result in?
- Если не предпринять вовремя меры против заражения и загрязнения воды, к чему это приведет?
 - Если меры против загрязнения и заражения воды не предприняли вовремя, к чему это могло привести?
 - Если бы не предприняли вовремя меры против загрязнения воды, к чему бы это привело?
 - Если бы меры против загрязнения и заражения воды не были бы предприняты вовремя, к чему бы это могло привести?

VI. Найдите правильный перевод слов:

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. moisture <i>n.</i> | a) наибольший; | c) мучение; |
| | b) влага; | d) мера. |
| 2. pollution <i>n.</i> | a) секрция; | c) загрязнение; |

3. filled with <i>p.p</i>	b) заражение; a) наполненный;	d) распространение. c) фоллиевый;
4. whereas <i>conj.</i>	b) чувствительный; a) потому что;	d) найденный. c) тогда как;
5. sewage <i>n.</i>	b) при условии a) канализационная труба;	d) где-то. c) течение;
6. distinction <i>n.</i>	a) шитье; a) определение;	d) сточные воды. c) распределение;
7. consequently <i>adv.</i>	b) отличие; a) последовательно;	d) разъединение. c) безусловно;
8. uninhabited <i>p.p</i>	a) конечно; a) населенный;	d) следовательно. c) незаселенный;
9. considerable <i>adj.</i>	b) малозаселенный; a) значительный;	d) многолюдный. c) условный;
10. dust <i>n.</i>	b) последовательный; a) проток;	d) значимый. c) ныряние;
11. dry <i>adj.</i>	b) пыль; a) сухой;	d) мусорный ящик. c) влажный;
12. germ <i>n.</i>	b) умерший; a) нитка;	d) дневной. c) род, класс;
	b) микроб;	d) вирус.

VII. Укажите буквы правильных ответов для пропусков, отмеченных цифрами.

Microorganisms

Microbe is a microscopic -1- organism. The term is often applied to any organisms such as bacteria, viruses or fungi, that -2- diseases. Germ is any microorganism, -3- one, such as a specific bacterium, virus, fungus or protozoa that provoke disease. The term also describes embryonic living matter that has the -4- to develop into an organ, or part of organism (for example, the dental germ from which a -5- develops). These diverse organisms are -6- by their cellular structures and

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. a) living;
b) polluted; | c) infectious;
d) highly-developed. |
| 2. a) stop;
b) control; | c) cause;
d) treat. |
| 3. a) greatly;
b) consequently; | c) distinctively;
d) especially. |
| 4. a) mind;
b) capacity; | c) root;
d) chlorophyll. |
| 5. a) gum;
b) tongue; | c) tooth;
d) palate. |

functions.

Cellular organization, growth, metabolism, reproduction and heredity are the critical functions that comprise the -7- characteristics of life.

Bacteria are -8- single-celled livings, which are also related to the microorganisms. The air and the water of the environment are -9- with bacteria. They play a very important role in a human life because man is greatly -10- upon them.

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 6. | a) differentiated;
b) divided; | c) developed;
d) multiplied. |
| 7. | a) unimportant;
b) additional; | c) simplest;
d) essential. |
| 8. | a) greatest;
b) minute; | c) longest;
d) largest. |
| 9. | a) covered;
b) mixed; | c) painted;
d) filled. |
| 10. | a) needed;
b) dependent; | c) afraid;
d) determined. |

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ №14 "VIRUSES. BACTERIA".

- Условные предложения.
- Различные функции глаголов *shall, will, should, would*.

Составила: Г.З. Алексеева

Вариант 2

I. Определите ...

1. ... какая группа времен употребляется в условных придаточных предложениях обозначающих нереальное условие (III тип).
 - a) Indefinite;
 - b) Continuous;
 - c) Perfect;
 - d) Perfect Continuous.
2. ... союз, который переводится «при условии, что».
 - a) if;
 - b) provided (that);
 - c) in case (that);
 - d) in spite of.

3. ... глагольную форму, которая употребляется в придаточных предложениях для обозначения маловероятного условия.
- a) If I take ...
 - b) If I had taken ...
 - c) If I have taken ...
 - d) If I took ...
4. ... правильный вариант глагола, *"to feel"* в следующем предложении: «Если бы больной почувствовал себя хуже вчера ...
- a) should feel;
 - b) felt;
 - c) had felt;
 - d) has felt.

II. Найдите ...

1. ... подходящую пару глагольных форм для данной фразы.
If the water (be heated) to 100°, all microbes (to die)
- a) Would be heated – would be dead.
 - b) Is heated – is dead.
 - c) Will be heated – are dead.
 - d) Is heated – will be dead.
2. ... ответ на вопрос: "What would you do, if you were me?"
- a) ... I shall repeat this experience again.
 - b) ... I would have repeated this experience again.
 - c) ... I should repeat this experience again.
 - d) ... I should have repeated this experience again.

III. Выберите правильный вариант глагольной формы.

1. If I meet her, I ... to her on our successes in Virology.
- a) speak;
 - b) spoke;
 - c) would speak;
 - d) speaks.
2. If I meet her I ... to her on our successes in Virology.
- a) speak;
 - b) shall speak;
 - c) should speak;
 - d) would speak.
3. If I met her I ... to her on our successes in Virology.
- a) spoke;
 - c) spoken;

- b) have spoken; d) spoke.
4. In case that the quantity of the beneficial man bacteria in his digestive system ... diarrhoea may appear.
a) decrease; c) decreases;
b) decreasing; d) will decrease.
5. If we compared a turbid Mississippi water with a mountainous Great Salt Lake water we ... that it differed greatly by the amount of microorganisms.
a) shall see; c) should have seen;
b) should see; d) would see.
6. If you ... yesterday longer with a microscope, you would have noticed more differences in various types of bacteria.
a) had worked; c) worked;
b) have worked; d) has worked.
7. Had she completed her investigations, she ... a report at the conference.
a) can make; c) could have made;
b) would be able to make; d) would had been able to make.

IV. Употребите в следующих предложениях подходящий вспомогательный или модальный глагол:

- a) shall;
b) should;
c) will;
d) would.
1. He wanted to know what time she ... deliver the lecture. (Будущее время).
2. ... you mind waiting for a moment?
3. Plants ...die, if we didn't water them.
4. You ... remember to phone him. He will be at home.
5. ... you bring me a microscope, please? (Будьте добры! ...)
6. You ... explain it to me at once. (Приказание).
7. If he has free time, he ... complete his investigations.

V. Найдите правильный перевод следующих фраз.

1. For three-quarters of a century, scientists have known that many diseases are caused by minute transmissible agents.

- a) В течение трех четвертей века ученые знали, что многие болезни вызываются возбудителями-переносчиками.
 - b) В течение трех четвертей столетия ученые знали, что многие болезни были вызваны мельчайшими трансмиссивными возбудителями.
 - c) За $\frac{3}{4}$ столетия ученые узнали много болезней, вызванных трансмиссивными возбудителями.
 - d) За $\frac{3}{4}$ века ученые обнаружили много болезней, вызванных мельчайшими трансмиссивными агентами.
2. The most obvious properties of the viruses should be classified according to their ability to pass through the densest filters.
- a) Наиболее очевидные свойства вирусов следует определять в соответствии с их способностью проходить через самые плотные фильтры.
 - b) Наиболее очевидные свойства вирусов могут классифицироваться в соответствии с их способностью проходить через тончайшие фильтры.
 - c) Наиболее важные свойства вирусов определяются в соответствии с их способностью проникать через суперплотные фильтры.
 - d) Наиболее выраженные свойства вирусов должны были классифицироваться в соответствии с их умением проходить через тончайшие фильтры.
3. Bacteria are found in all natural soils, the number varying with the kind of soil.
- a) Бактерии встречаются во всех естественных почвах, количество их варьирует в зависимости от типа почвы.
 - b) Бактерии обнаружены во всех природных почвах, а их варьирующее количество зависит от разновидности почвы.
 - c) Бактерии обнаружены во всех естественных почвах, причем их количество варьирует в зависимости от типа почвы.
 - d) Бактерии были обнаружены во всех естественных почвах, а число их варьирует в зависимости от типа почвы.
4. Some of the viruses can be crystallized almost as readily as if they were usual chemical substances.
- a) Некоторые вирусы могут кристаллизоваться почти также, как обычные химические вещества.

- b) Некоторые из вирусов могут кристаллизоваться почти также легко, как если бы они были обычными химическими веществами.
 - c) Некоторые вирусы могли кристаллизоваться почти так, как если бы они были обычными химическими веществами.
 - d) Некоторые из вирусов могли кристаллизоваться почти также быстро, как если бы они были обычными химическими веществами.
5. He said he would prepare the report on the functions of sense organs.
- a) Он сказал, что он бы мог подготовить доклад о функциях органов чувств.
 - b) Он сказал, что должен подготовить доклад о функциях органов чувств.
 - c) Он сказал, что подготовит доклад о функциях органов чувств.
 - d) Он сказал, что подготовит доклад о функциях чувствительных органов.
6. If the skin were kept intact, no ordinary bacteria would get through it.
- a) Если бы кожа сохранялась интактной, необычные бактерии проникали бы через нее.
 - b) Если сохранить кожу нетронутой, никакие обычные бактерии не проникнут через нее.
 - c) Если бы сохранить кожу неповрежденной, даже обычные бактерии не смогли бы проникнуть сквозь нее.
 - d) Если бы кожа сохранялась неповрежденной, никакие бы обычные бактерии не проникли бы через нее.
7. They shall improve the results of their research work.
- a) Они должны улучшить результаты их научной работы.
 - b) Они улучшат результаты своей научной деятельности.
 - c) Они, возможно, улучшили результаты их научной работы.
 - d) Они могут улучшить результаты своей научной работы.

VI. Найдите правильный перевод слов:

1. whenever *conj.* | a) какой бы ни; c) никогда;
 b) всякий раз d) где бы ни.

2. particle <i>n.</i>	когда; а) частица; б) часть;	с) особенность; д) участие.
3. core <i>n.</i>	а) холод; б) ядро;	с) покров; д) веревка.
4. spore <i>n.</i>	а) спорт; б) структура;	с) пятно; д) спора.
5. distinction <i>n.</i>	а) отличие; б) разделение;	с) определение; д) разъединение.
6. pollute <i>v.</i>	а) изливать; б) загрязнять;	с) увлажнять; д) изменять.
7. evidence <i>n.</i>	а) сущность; б) основа;	с) очевидность; д) активность.
8. expect <i>v.</i>	а) предполагать; б) уважать;	с) проверять; д) откашливать (отхаркивать).
9. needle <i>n.</i>	а) нить; б) рассадник (болезней);	с) необходимость; д) игла.
10. mysterious <i>adj.</i>	а) ошибочный; б) таинственный;	с) хозяйский; д) ремесленный.
11. facilitate <i>v.</i>	а) облицовывать; б) облегчать;	с) воспроизводить; д) смотреть в лицо.
12. merely <i>adv.</i>	а) просто; б) однако;	с) вместо; д) добровольно.

VII. Укажите буквы правильных ответов для пропусков, отмеченных цифрами.

Viruses

Virus is one of a group of -1- organisms that are visible only under an electron microscope. They are much -2- than bacteria. Viruses consist only of a strand of either DNA or RNA, which are complex proteins that -3- genetic information, and an outer coat of protein. Viruses can not provide their own -4-. They -5- by altering the function of the cells they infect, so that these cells supply the viruses with energy and with the -6- of replicating (копирования) themselves.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. а) pus; | с) higher; |
| б) infectious; | д) polluted. |
| 2. а) longer; | с) smaller; |
| б) greater; | д) higher. |
| 3. а) increase; | с) involve; |
| б) carry; | д) decrease. |
| 4. а) energy; | с) food; |
| б) air; | д) medium. |
| 5. а) multiply; | с) spread; |
| б) appear; | д) survive. |
| 6. а) shape; | с) speed; |
| б) means; | д) measure. |
| 7. а) catch; | с) distinct; |

Not all viruses -7- disease. Some remain within the body cells without disordering -8-. Many -9- diseases are caused by viruses: chickenpox, influenza, measles, mumps, yellow fever. At least 30 different viruses can cause the -10- of the common cold.

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|----------------|
| | b) control; | d) cause. |
| 8. | a) it; | c) them; |
| | b) their; | d) us. |
| 9. | a) common; | c) female; |
| | b) dental; | d) nervous. |
| 10. | a) tumor; | c) symptoms; |
| | b) disappearance; | d) recovering. |

ТЕСТ К УРОКАМ №15-17

"ACUTE OSTEOMYELITIS", "FRACTURES", "HEART DISEASES" AND "RESPIRATORY DISEASES".

- Времена группы *Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect Active and Passive Voice*.

Составили: Афанасьева Е.В.,
Любаковская А.В.

Вариант 1

- I. Укажите букву и номер предложения, в котором сказуемое употребляется в пассивном залоге.

1.

- A. The boy has been recently treated after having been seriously damaged in a car accident.
- B. The job having been done, we could go home.
- C. The limb damaged in the air crash, he could not walk for three month.

2.

- A. The infection is followed by intense reaction with pus formation in the marrow spaces.
- B. The bronchitis treated, the patient must follow strict regimen.
- C. Coronary heart disease is dangerous for the people having diabetes mellitus.

3.

- A. There are many preparations, which have been effective and are under clinical investigations.
- B. The surgeons treated 2 patients with arterial occlusion yesterday in the morning.

- C. All thrombi will be eradicated with the arterial wall having a chance to repair itself.

II. Укажите букву и номер предложения, в котором сказуемое употребляется в активном залоге.

1.
 - A. One fourth of all deaths is caused by coronary heart diseases.
 - B. Patients have been treated by the doctors properly for the quick recovery.
 - C. Heart attack always damages the walls of the vessels.
2.
 - A. The patient had fallen ill before quick treatment was given to him.
 - B. The teacher is being listened to with great attention now.
 - C. Being ill he was treated by drugs.
3.
 - A. Life span being longer, diseases develop quicker.
 - B. AIDS treatment will probably have been found by 2024.
 - C. The drug has been prescribed after the doctor's examination.

III. Выберите правильный вариант перевода подчеркнутой части предложения, указав номер предложения и букву правильного варианта.

1. The following factors have been linked to heart disease...
 - a) факторы были связаны;
 - b) факторы связываются;
 - c) связывая факторы.
2. All control patients were receiving oxygen over a period of 2 hours.
 - a) отдавали кислород;
 - b) получали кислород;
 - c) был получен кислород.

3. Cholesterol has been used by the liver to make bile acids, which help digest our food.
- a) использовался печенью;
 - b) пользуется печенью;
 - c) используя печень.
4. The disease generally affects the upper end of tibia.
- a) поражает верхний конец;
 - b) влияет на верхний отдел;
 - c) воздействует на верхний конец.
5. Findings have inspired laboratory scientists to try and analyze what concerns fruits that might avoid cancer.
- a) вдохновили ученых лаборатории;
 - b) вдохновляя ученых в лаборатории;
 - c) вдохновят ученых-лаборантов.
6. Anyone who hasn't yet heard about functional foods soon will – the term is well on its way to becoming the latest nutrition buzzword.
- a) кто еще не слушал;
 - b) кто еще не слышит;
 - c) кто еще не слышал.
7. The infection is usually followed by intense reaction.
- a) обычно сопровождается;
 - b) постоянно провожает;
 - c) обычно прослеживается.
8. To make the picture of the cardiovascular health more complete, the doctors have considered risk factors for cardiovascular disease.
- a) учли факторы риска;
 - b) учитывают факторы риска;
 - c) рассматривают факторы риска.
9. This problem was discussed at the last meeting.
- a) проблема дискутировалась;
 - b) проблему обсудили;
 - c) над проблемой работали.

10. Roentgenograms have just revealed new bone formation.
- a) только что раскрыли;
 - b) недавно показали;
 - c) только что обнаружили.
11. Although there is no known cure for atherosclerosis, therapeutic agents, employed to increase oxygen levels, have been successful.
- a) агенты удачные;
 - b) агенты были удачными;
 - c) агенты пользовались удачей.
12. They develop cirrhosis at lower levels of alcohol intake.
- a) они развивают;
 - b) у них развивается;
 - c) он развил.

IV. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложений или подчеркнутой части предложения:

1. Это соотношение было раскрыто только за последние несколько лет.
- a) This relationship has been uncovered just in the last few years.
 - b) This correlation was opened only in the last few years.
 - c) These relationships are being opened only a few years ago.
2. Даже люди, у которых едва ли поднялся уровень сахара к крови, но при этом диабет не определяется, уже подвергаются повышенному риску.
- a) ... are already at increased risk.
 - b) ... will be at increased risk.
 - c) ... is at increased health risks.
3. Некоторые исследования действительно обнаружили связь между злостью и враждебностью и риском сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний.
- a) Some research really found out a link between anger and hostility and CAD risk.
 - b) A link between anger and hostility and CAD risk has been found out by some researchers.

- c) Some findings revealed a link between anger and hostility and the CAD risk.
4. Боль и воспаление кости сопровождаются заметным повышением температуры тела и отравлением крови
- a) Pain and inflammation of the bone were accompanied by ...
 - b) Inflammation and pain of the bone are accompanied by ...
 - c) Inflammation and pain of the bone are being accompanied by ...
5. Тяжесть и опасность сердечных заболеваний врачи не преуменьшают.
- a) The doctors haven't minimized the severity and danger of heart diseases.
 - b) The doctors don't maximize the severity and danger of heart diseases.
 - c) The doctors don't minimize the severity and danger of heart diseases.
6. Слизь накапливается до тех пор, пока поток воздуха в легких не закупоривается.
- a) The mucus accumulated till the flow of air in the lungs is obstructed.
 - b) The mucus accumulates until the flow of air in the lungs is obstructed.
 - c) The mucus has accumulated until the flow of air in the lungs is obstructed.
7. Первый приступ астмы разбудил ее в 5 часов утра несколько недель назад.
- a) Her first attack of asthma awoke her ...
 - b) Her first attack of asthma had awakened her ...
 - c) She is awoken by her first attack of asthma ...

V. Найдите правильный перевод среди предложенных вариантов:

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. obstruction | a) закупорка; | c) забор; |
| | b) барьер; | d) остановка. |
| 2. smoking | a) курение; | c) смог; |
| | b) дым; | d) отравление. |
| 3. heart attack | a) сердечный приступ; | c) атака сердца; |

4. recovery	b) закупорка сердца; a) облегчение;	d) сердечный удар. c) лечение;
5. damage	b) выздоровление; a) ранить;	d) недомогание. c) наносить вред;
6. treatment	b) повреждать; a) лечение;	d) резать. c) показание;
7. lack	b) исследование; a) недостаток;	d) лечащий. c) недостача;
8. acute	b) присутствие; a) острый;	d) остаток. c) тщательный;
9. appropriate	b) аккуратный; a) собственный;	d) сильный. c) известный;
10. intense	b) подходящий; a) сильный;	d) резкий. c) мощный;
11. tear	b) глубокий; a) разделять;	d) острый. c) рвать;
12. involve	b) растягивать; a) выполнять;	d) ранить. c) завершать;
13. heal	b) вовлекать; a) достигать;	d) образовывать. c) исцелять;
14. restore	b) следовать; a) восстанавливать;	d) лечить. c) сохранять;
15. tenderness	b) возвращать; a) соединение;	d) отдыхать. c) кровоподтек;
	b) натяжение;	d) болезненность.

VI. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу слова вместо цифр:

Osteomyelitis is an -1- of bone, especially of the marrow. It is usually caused by a -2-.

There are two kinds of osteomyelitis, acute and chronic. In acute ost., bacteria may be carried via the -3- from another area of infection to the -4-. It may be the result of a septic tooth, a boil, or an ear infection. The infection can also reach the bone through an -5-, such as an open fracture. In both adults and children, bone pain -6- by a sudden increase in temperature,

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) fracture; | c) edema; |
| b) inflammation; | d) swelling; |
| 2. a) chest | c) bacterial |
| infection; | infection; |
| b) ear infection ; | d) tonsillitis; |
| 3. a) blood stream; | c) periosteal |
| | vessels; |
| b) bone cortex; | d) marrow |
| | spaces; |
| 4. a) skin; | c) blood vessels; |
| b) veins; | d) bone; |
| 5. a) suppuration; | c) disease; |
| b) injury; | d) dislocation; |
| 6. a) is caused; | c) is followed; |
| b) is treated; | d) is finished; |

sometimes with vomiting, and local tenderness of the bone. -7- occurs and the skin becomes red.

The usual symptom is -8-. The bone abscess usually discharges -9- through the skin and the patient has a -10-.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 7. a) pus; | c) bruising; |
| b) swelling; | d) bleeding; |
| 8. a) fever; | c) pain; |
| b) cough; | d) fatigue; |
| 9. a) blood; | c) liquid; |
| b) lymph; | d) pus; |
| 10. a) mild fever; | c) running; |
| b) severe shock; | d) headache; |

ТЕСТ К УРОКАМ №15-17 “ACUTE OSTEOMYELITIS”, “FRACTURES”, “HEART DISEASES” AND “RESPIRATORY DISEASES”.

- Времена группы *Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect Active and Passive Voice*.

Составили: Афанасьева Е.В.,
Любаковская А.В.

Вариант 2

I. Укажите букву и номер предложения, в котором сказуемое употребляется в пассивном залоге:

1.
 - A. The patient was examined for an injury to his leg, which had been broken in an automobile accident.
 - B. For thousands of years mankind had been accumulating knowledge in surgery, but real development in this field of medicine started only in the 19th century.
 - C. In the hospitals the students perform ward rounds.
2.
 - A. Dressing is usually applied to the open fracture to avoid inflammation.
 - B. The doctor has recently treated the patient with acute osteomyelitis.
 - C. Having examined the patient the surgeon went on working.
3.
 - A. Coronary heart disease is being treated when the patient feels sharp pain in the left part of the chest.

- B. Doctor fixes the damaged part of the body with the help of the plaster of Paris cast.
- C. High blood pressure causes the hardening of blood vessels.

II. Укажите букву и номер предложения, в котором сказуемое употребляется в активном залоге.

1.
 - A. The left ventricle dilated with poor movements of all areas.
 - B. The patient was admitted to the hospital with essential hypertension.
 - C. The walls of the vessels are damaged by either hypertension or hypotension.
2.
 - A. Air pollution aggravates chronic bronchitis and emphysema.
 - B. The teacher is being listened to with great attention now.
 - C. Being treated by the drugs his arm was cured quickly.
3.
 - A. After a serious injury he couldn't walk for 3 months.
 - B. AIDS treatment will probably have been found by 2024.
 - C. The pain is felt in the left arm and shoulder.

III. Выберите правильный вариант перевода подчеркнутой части предложения, указав номер предложения и букву правильного варианта.

1. There are literally hundreds of phytochemicals, only a sprinkling of which have been studied.
 - a) из которых изучаются;
 - b) из которых изучены;
 - c) которые изучались.
2. Although flax hasn't been used much in the country, an increasing number of food stores are adding it to bread products.
 - a) лен не используется;
 - b) лен не пользуется;
 - c) лен не использовался.
3. Beta carotene supplements lost some of their shine that many people had hoped for.

- a) люди надеялись;
 - b) на людей надеются;
 - c) люди надеются.
4. Researchers may have been too quick to assume that beta carotene deserved credit for lower cancer rates...
- a) может, слишком поспешили, чтобы предположить;
 - b) возможно, спешили, чтобы предположить;
 - c) поспешили, предположив.
5. New energy firms are leading efforts to increase the use of fuels.
- a) ведут попытки;
 - b) проводят усилия;
 - c) провели с усилием.
6. The physician examined the boy with osteomyelitis last Friday.
- a) проэкзаменовал мальчика;
 - b) посмотрел на мальчика;
 - c) обследовал мальчика.
7. Almost always a part of the bone becomes necrotic due to the toxic effect of pus.
- a) часть кости становится;
 - b) частично кость стала;
 - c) в части кости произошло.
8. Acute osteomyelitis is generally caused by staphylococcus aureus.
- a) главным образом вызвал;
 - b) в общем вызывается;
 - c) обычная причина.
9. The wound will be dressed by the nurse tomorrow.
- a) рану забинтуют;
 - b) рана будет забинтована;
 - c) на рану оденут ...
10. When the attendant physician entered the ward, one of the patients was being injected some medicine intravenously.
- a) прокололи несколько лекарств внутривенно;
 - b) лекарство вводили внутривенно;
 - c) инфицировали лекарством ...

11. Pus results from the quick bacterial action.

- a) гной способствует;
- b) гной является результатом;
- c) гной приводит в результате к ...

12. The upper part of the respiratory tract is affected more often than the lower one.

- a) часто влияет;
- b) чаще поражается;
- c) часто заражен ...

IV. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложений или подчеркнутой части предложения:

1. Некоторым людям представляют курение как уменьшитель напряжения.

- a) Some people are introduced to smoking as a tension reliever.
- b) Some people were introduced to smoking like a tension reliever.
- c) Some people haven't introduced smoking as a tension reliever.

2. Число смертей из-за коронарных сосудов сердца возрастает с каждым годом.

- a) The number of deaths from coronary heart diseases is being increased each year.
- b) The number of deaths from coronary heart diseases had been increasing each year.
- c) The number of deaths from coronary heart diseases is increasing each year.

3. Главная питательная артерия может быть тромбирована, что ведет к некрозу.

- a) The main nutrient artery may have been thrombosed, leading to necrosis.
- b) The main nutrient artery must be thrombosed, having led to necrosis.
- c) The main nutrient artery may be thrombosed, leading to necrosis.

4. Исследования показали, что у водителей автобусов самый высший уровень заболеваемости гипертонией и сердечных приступов.

- a) Studies show that bus drivers are most of all susceptible to heart attacks and heart diseases.
 - b) Findings showed that bus drivers were at the highest risk of hypertension and heart strokes.
 - c) Studies have shown that bus drivers have the highest rates of hypertension and heart attacks.
5. Исследование концентрировалось на мужчинах, но по меньшей мере 2 исследования были проведены на женщинах.
- a) The research has focused on men but at least 2 studies have been made on women.
 - b) The investigations were being made on men but 2 of them also made on women.
 - c) Studies being made on men were also made on women.
6. Некоторые исследования обнаружили, что женщины ниже 5 футов имеют повышенный риск сердечных приступов.
- a) Some studies showed that women less than 5 feet are at increased danger.
 - b) Some studies are finding that women not less than 5 feet have more heart attacks.
 - c) Several studies have found that women less than 5 feet have an elevated risk of heart attacks.
7. Несколько исследований показали, что добавление клетчатки к диете помогает сбросить 4 дополнительных фунта за 2-3 месяца.
- a) Several trials showed that added fiber reduces extra weight over 3 months.
 - b) Several trials have shown that adding fiber to the diet helps to lose four additional pounds per 2-3 months.
 - a) Several trials have been showing reduction of 2-3 additional pounds per 4 months.

V. Найдите правильный перевод среди предложенных вариантов:

- | | | |
|------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. obesity | a) перевес; | c) ожирение; |
| | b) набирание; | d) толщина. |
| 2. line | a) выстилать; | c) удлинять; |
| | b) становиться в линию; | d) рисовать линию. |
| 3. clot | a) кровяной сгусток; | c) ком; |

4. condition	b) закупорка; a) кондиция; b) качество;	d) свертывание. c) состояние; d) причина.
5. rupture	a) отрыв; b) повреждение;	c) разрыв; d) разрез.
6. suffer from	a) страдать от; b) терпеть кого-то;	c) влиять на; d) вызывать страдание.
7. blood supply	a) кровоснабжение; b) добавление крови;	c) поставлять кровь; d) снабжать кровью.
8. disorder	a) дисфункция; b) расстройство;	c) недомогание; d) заболевание.
9. suppurative	a) ядовитый; b) гнойный;	c) острый; d) болезненный.
10. damage	a) выполнять; b) разрывать;	c) повреждать; d) болеть.
11. dressing	a) повязка; b) гипс;	c) дренаж; d) шина.
12. edema	a) опухоль; b) отек;	c) воспаление; d) синяк.
13. inflammation	a) заживление; b) восстановление;	c) воспаление; d) поражение.
14. swelling	a) болезненность; b) отечность;	c) засыпание; d) опухание.
15. spread	a) распространяться; b) отражаться;	c) относиться; d) отдаляться.

VI. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу слова вместо цифр:

-1- is a broken bone. Most fractures occur as a result of an -2- or an accident. Sometimes, a -3- breaks following repeated minor strains. Some bones have a tendency to fracture easily because they are weak from disease or osteoporosis.

A medical description usually classifies a fracture in terms of the effect that it has on surrounding tissues. A simple fracture doesn't pierce the -4- of the skin. A compound fracture -5- by a surface -6- caused either by he

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) osteoporosis; | c) fracture; |
| b) plaster of Paris casts; | d) irregularity. |
| 2. a) injury; | c) dressing; |
| b) incidence; | d) infection. |
| 3. a) site; | c) cortex; |
| b) vessel; | d) bone. |
| 4. a) upper part; | c) surface; |
| b) layer; | d) epidermis. |
| 5. a) is followed; | c) is accomplished; |
| b) is accompanied; | d) is obtained. |
| 6. a) wound; | c) movement; |
| b) reposition; | d) deformity. |
| 7. a) protruded; | c) internal; |

original impact or by a -7- bone piercing the skin. A complicated fracture is one that -8- a nearby structure, such as a blood vessel, nerve, or a body organ.

The basis of -9- for all fractures is to relocate the bone in its normal anatomical position. A -10- is often used for this purpose.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| b) wrong; | d) broken. |
| 8. a) accomplishes; | c) combines; |
| b) damages; | d) completes. |
| 9. a) treatment; | c) fixation; |
| b) dressing; | d) diagnosis. |
| 10. a) antibiotics; | c) plaster of Paris casts; |
| b) operation; | d) blood transfusion. |

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ №18 “DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM”

- Модальные глаголы *can, may, must* и их эквиваленты.

Составила: В.А. Кирсеенко

Вариант I

- I. Выберите правильный перевод подчеркнутой части предложения, содержащей модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты.

1. With a duodenal ulcer, pain can come on when the stomach is empty and it can be relieved by small meals.

- A. ... боль может наступить... может быть облегчена...
B. ... боль может наступить... должна быть облегчена...
C. ... боль, вероятно, наступит... возможно будет облегчена...

2. In serious cases of this disease bleeding may occur, with vomiting of blood, causing shock and anemia.

- A. ... должно быть произойдет кровотечение...
B. ... кровотечение произойдет...
C. ... кровотечение может произойти...

3. An ulcer may perforate the wall of the stomach or esophagus, causing peritonitis.

- A. Язва должна была перфорировать...
B. Язва смогла перфорировать...
C. Язва может перфорировать...

4. The stomach is to be completely removed by an operation called total gastrectomy.
 - A. Желудок следует полностью удалить...
 - B. Желудок должен быть полностью удален...
 - C. Желудок, вероятно, будет полностью удален...
5. The patient with chronic cholecystitis will be allowed to go home in several days.
 - A. Пациенту... разрешили...
 - B. Пациенту... разрешат...
 - C. Пациент... сможет...
6. As your doctor had said, you were to stop eating fatty food, causing these attacks of abdominal pain with belching and distension.
 - A. ... ты должен был прекратить ...
 - B. ... ты можешь прекратить...
 - C. ... ты должен прекратить...
7. You should eat less sweets and cakes if you want to lose extra weight.
 - A. Ты должен есть...
 - B. Тебе следует есть...
 - C. Ты можешь есть...

II. Подберите подходящие окончания к следующим предложениям, обращая внимание на согласование времен.

1. If you have such symptoms as abdominal discomfort, nausea and vomiting, you...
 - A. ...have to consult your physician immediately.
 - B. ...had to consult your physician immediately.
 - C. ...can consult your physician immediately.
2. He had a sharp and burning abdominal pain, so he...
 - A. ...must be emergently taken to hospital.
 - B. ...could be emergently taken to hospital.
 - C. ...had to be emergently taken to hospital.
3. Even though the condition of this patient was rather serious, he...
 - A. ...can recognize his relatives.
 - B. ...was able to recognize his relatives.

C. ...may recognize his relatives.

III. Используя модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты, перефразируйте данные предложения, чтобы они выражали ...

A. Недопустимость, отсутствие разрешения совершения действия.

1. *Don't keep cooked food for more than 3 days in the refrigerator.*

B. Долженствование в силу внешних условий и обстоятельств.

1. *Always wash your hands before preparing food and after using lavatory.*

C. Долженствование согласно предварительной договоренности или плана.

1. *Eat more fresh vegetables and fruit.*

IV. Укажите номер предложения, где глагол "to be" имеет модальное значение.

1. Chronic cholecystitis is seen most often in overweight middle-aged women.
2. She was to be operated on the stomach yesterday.
3. Patients with this diagnosis are to take a complete course of treatment.
4. Surgical operation is carried out to drain and close the perforation.
5. This medicine is reducing gastric acid and is rather effective in healing ulcers.
6. As my doctor has said, I am to stay in bed for two more days.

V. Укажите номер предложения, где глагол "to have" имеет модальное значение.

1. If you notice any symptoms of appendicitis, you'll have to send for a doctor immediately.
2. In the cases of ulcers the sick have pain in the upper abdomen.
3. Antacids have been used to reduce gastric acid.
4. He had to keep to a strict diet, excluding spicy and fatty food.
5. By 10 o'clock the operation will have been finished.

6. I have already had the same bad pains in my tummy.

VI. Поставьте подчеркнутую часть предложения в A) *Present Indefinite*, B) *Past Indefinite*, C) *Future Indefinite* так, чтобы предложение сохранило модальное значение.

A) Present Indefinite

1. He can't smoke and take alcohol because he suffers from peptic ulcer.
2. Treatment of gastric cancer must involve total or partial removal of the stomach.

B) Past Indefinite

1. Patients may eat only such food as milk, semolina and eggs.
2. Cirrhosis can be diagnosed by taking a specimen of the liver for examination.

C) Future Indefinite

1. You must follow all these recommendations.
2. This patient may go home and follow bed regimen.

VII. Укажите правильный вариант перевода слов.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. to suppress | a) подозревать; | с) подавлять; |
| | b) подвергать; | d) определять. |
| 2. investigation | a) вложение; | с) опыт; |
| | b) исследование; | d) разработка. |
| 3. to complain | a) составлять; | с) ругать; |
| | b) проводить; | d) жаловаться. |
| 4. bilious | a) двойственный; | с) желудочный; |
| | b) желчный; | d) двусторонний. |
| 5. serum | a) сера; | с) сыворотка; |
| | b) жидкость; | d) проба. |
| 6. to resume | a) возобновлять; | с) переносить; |
| | b) прерывать; | d) продолжать. |
| 7. to differentiate | a) различать; | с) отличать; |
| | b) оценивать; | d) распространять. |
| 8. favourable | a) известный; | с) значительный; |
| | b) благоприятный; | d) определенный. |
| 9. to ascribe | a) приписывать; | с) решать; |
| | b) прописывать; | d) доказывать. |
| 10. to forbid | a) запрещать; | с) предотвращать; |
| | b) останавливать; | d) разрешать. |

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 11. a meal | a) встреча; | c) средство; |
| | b) значение; | d) прием пищи. |
| 12. a lesion | a) поражение; | c) прокол; |
| | b) разрез; | d) нарушение. |

VIII. Вставьте вместо пропусков необходимые по смыслу слова.

A peptic ulcer is an erosion in the -1- of the digestive tract. It -2- by the action of the enzyme pepsin and hydrochloric acid in the digestive juices of the stomach. Acute peptic ulcers occur suddenly and are the result of an -3- of alcohol, aspirin and other drugs.

Most symptoms of peptic ulcer -4- to the high degree of the gastric juice acidity. The second factor is an emotional stress which produces a -5- condition to ulcer formation. Peptic ulcer is a psychosomatic disease which can be -6- by the mental and emotional state.

Gastric ulcer is found in the stomach, where the excess of gastric juice begins to eat into the lining and -7- the stomach wall. The patients with duodenal ulcers usually -8- a pain and heartburn after meals.

Since the secretion of gastric juice is excessive in all forms of ulcers primary efforts are aimed at the -9- of its secretion. That means that the diet must be monotonous to suppress the appetite. Alcohol, spicy or fried foods as well as smoking -10- strictly.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) lining; | c) coat; |
| b) facing; | d) backing. |
| 2. a) happens; | c) is caused; |
| b) is acted; | d) occurs. |
| 3. a) efficiency; | c) extremity; |
| b) excess; | d) lack. |
| 4. a) are caused; | c) are |
| | described; |
| b) are ascribed; | d) are named. |
| 5. a) favourable; | c) convenient; |
| b) agreeable; | d) good. |
| 6. a) irritated; | c) increased; |
| b) aggravated; | d) annoyed. |
| 7. a) to destroy; | c) to perforate; |
| b) to ruin; | d) to spoil. |
| 8. a) complain to; | c) complain at; |
| b) complain; | d) complain of. |
| 9. a) decreasing; | c) reduction; |
| b) suppression; | d) increasing. |
| 10. a) are eaten; | c) are |
| b) are | forbidden; |
| recommended; | d) are advised. |

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ №18 "DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM"

- Модальные глаголы *can, may, must* и их эквиваленты.

Вариант 2

1. Выберите правильный перевод подчеркнутой части предложения, содержащей модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты.
1. Mild jaundice may occur as a common and normal condition in newborn babies because of the enzyme deficiency and an increased breakdown of red blood cells.
А. Легкая форма желтухи могла бы возникнуть...
В. Легкая форма может возникнуть ...
С. Легкая форма должна возникнуть...
 2. An excess of bilirubin in the body can be caused by overproduction of bilirubin, blockage of the bile ducts and the failure of the liver to metabolize bilirubin or to excrete it.
А. Переизбыток билирубина в организме вызывается...
В. Переизбыток билирубина вероятно вызван...
С. переизбыток билирубина может быть вызван...
 3. If your diagnosis isn't absolutely clear, your doctor has to carry out some additional tests.
А. ... ваш врач сделал дополнительные анализы.
В. ... ваш врач смог сделать дополнительные анализы.
С. ... ваш врач должен сделать дополнительные анализы.
 4. This patient with peptic ulcer wasn't allowed to take alcohol and to smoke.
А. Этот пациент ... не разрешал...
В. Этому пациенту ... не разрешается...
С. Этому пациенту ... не разрешалось...
 5. According to the doctor's recommendations X-ray examination is to be performed immediately.
А. ... рентген обследование проводится незамедлительно.
В. ... рентген обследование может быть проведено незамедлительно.
С. ... рентген обследование должно быть проведено незамедлительно.

6. You should always use boiled or bottled water outdoors not only for drinking but for cleaning your teeth.
 - A. Ты должен всегда пользоваться...
 - B. Тебе придется всегда пользоваться...
 - C. Тебе следует всегда пользоваться...
7. Surgery had to be performed immediately because of a sudden complication.
 - A. Операция должна была быть сделана немедленно...
 - B. Операция могла быть сделана немедленно...
 - C. Операция была сделана немедленно...

II. Подберите подходящие окончания к следующим предложениям, обращая внимание на согласование времен.

1. The pain of peptic ulcer is usually high in the abdomen and ... bland food, milk or antacid drugs.
 - A. ... it had to be relieved by ...
 - B. ... it must be relieved by ...
 - C. ... it can be relieved by ...
2. The symptoms were not relieved by bed rest and the administered drugs, so hospitalization ...
 - A. ... has to be necessary.
 - B. ... can be necessary.
 - C. ... might be necessary.
3. Since the secretion of gastric juice is excessive in all forms of peptic ulcers ... at the suppression of its secretion.
 - A. ... primary efforts must be aimed ...
 - B. ... primary efforts were to be aimed ...
 - C. ... primary efforts had to be ...

III. Используя модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты, перефразируйте данные предложения, чтобы они выражали...

- A. Недопустимость, отсутствие разрешения совершения действия.
 1. *Don't smoke here.*
- B. Долженствование в силу внешних условий и обстоятельств.
 1. *Reduce such drinks as coffee, tea and cola to a minimum.*

С. Долженствование согласно предварительной договоренности или плана.

1. *Don't forget to take these pills twice a day before meals.*

IV. Укажите номер предложения, где глагол "to be" имеет модальное значение.

1. The condition of peptic ulcer is made worse by certain drugs.
2. The excessive gastric juice is gradually eating into the lining and gastric ulcer is perforating the stomach wall.
3. A surgical operation was to be performed because ulcer produced complications.
4. Antacids and drugs to prevent gastric secretion and reduce the speed by which the stomach empties itself are to be taken.
5. Gastric ulcer is caused by the hormone gastrin, secreted during the gastric phase of digestion.
6. All patients with such symptoms were to follow doctor's recommendation.

V. Укажите номер предложения, где глагол "to have" имеет модальное значение.

1. As your analysis isn't so good, you will have to come once again next week.
2. He had such symptoms as a deep ache and a feeling of hunger and nausea.
3. Sedative drugs have been used to alleviate nervous stress and tension.
4. The pain awakened me last night and I was to take some medicine to relieve it.
5. To examine the stomach more carefully, barium meal had to be taken.
6. Most people have been treated at home, the rest have been taken to hospital.

VI. Поставьте подчеркнутую часть предложения в A) *Present Indefinite*, B) *Past Indefinite*, C) *Future Indefinite* так, чтобы предложение сохранило модальное значение. Используйте, где необходимы, эквиваленты модальных глаголов.

A. *Present Indefinite*

1. He can't eat spicy and fried food because it causes gastrointestinal distress.

2. Heavy physical exercise must be avoided.

B. Past Indefinite

1. All ulcers can produce pain in the upper abdomen.
2. Since this patient doesn't need professional care, he may go home.

C. Future Indefinite

1. You can restart physical exercises in a few weeks.
2. She must follow all doctor's administrations to be well again.

VII. Укажите правильный вариант перевода слов

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. obvious | a) определенный; | c) главный; |
| | b) очевидный; | d) огромный. |
| 2. to carry out | a) приносить; | c) действовать; |
| | b) приводить; | d) проводить. |
| 3. complication | a) завершение; | c) осложнение; |
| | b) исправление; | d) условие. |
| 4. to accompany | a) сопровождать; | c) помогать; |
| | b) исследовать; | d) содействовать. |
| 5. excessive | a) недостаточный; | c) чрезмерный; |
| | b) приблизительный; | d) завершённый. |
| 6. heartburn | a) изжога; | c) сердцебиение; |
| | b) одышка; | d) приступ. |
| 7. ailment | a) поддержка; | c) недуг; |
| | b) нарушение; | d) проблема. |
| 8. distention | a) ушиб; | c) растяжение; |
| | b) травма; | d) отек. |
| 9. to indicate | a) указывать; | c) производить; |
| | b) определять; | d) замечать. |
| 10. condition | a) состояние; | c) задача; |
| | b) вывод; | d) возможность. |
| 11. to aim | a) искать; | c) помогать; |
| | b) хотеть; | d) стремиться. |
| 12. suppression | a) подавление; | c) стремление; |
| | b) давление; | d) действие. |

VIII. Вставьте вместо пропусков необходимые по смыслу слова.

- | | | |
|---|----|-------------------------|
| Jaundice is a -1- characterized by the yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes. The yellow | 1. | a) condition; b) place; |
| | | c) reason; d) aim. |
| | 2. | a) deficiency; |

coloration is caused by an -2- in the body the bile pigment bilirubin. Normally bilirubin is formed by the breakdown of hemoglobin during the -3- of worked out red blood cells.

Jaundice may also result from various diseases which can -4- the liver such as hepatitis, cirrhosis, cancer. Jaundice can be divided into several types; in obstructive jaundice liver function is largely normal, but owing to the presence of some -5- lower down, the bile is unable -6- the duodenal and is re-absorbed into the circulation.

In hepatocellular jaundice the function of the liver is changed and bilirubin level gradually -7-. In haemolytic jaundice the excessive amounts of bile pigment are incompletely -8- by the liver cells and have been re-absorbed from the obstructive bile passages.

Diagnosis of jaundice requires special blood tests which help to -9- whether the liver is diseased or not. The urine -10- for bilirubin, and the feces for pale coloration which indicates an obstruction to bile excretion.

- b) excess;
c) presence;
d) position.
3. a) formation;
b) impairment;
c) destruction;
d) construction.
4. a) affect;
b) influence;
c) effect;
d) interfere.
5. a) barrier;
b) restriction;
c) obstruction;
d) block.
6. a) to enter;
b) to disappear;
c) to leave;
d) to overcome.
7. a) rises; b) riches;
c) advances;
d) progresses.
8. a) secreted;
b) excreted;
c) dissolved;
d) destroyed.
9. a) study; b) examine;
c) determine;
d) to observe.
10. a) is obtained;
b) is made;
c) is examined;
d) is taken.

ТЕСТ К УПОКАМ №19-20 "KIDNEY DISEASES" "AIR POLLUTION"

- «Функции причастий», «*ing*-формы».

Вариант 1

I. Укажите номер и букву предложения, в котором подчеркнутая словоформа обозначает ...

1. ... определение, выраженное *Participle I*, входящим в состав оборота.

- A. The carbon dioxide and methane levels in the earth's atmosphere and the earth's temperature have been rising.
- B. The accelerating weakening of the ozone shield has been recognized as a serious global problem by both the US and the European Economic Community.
- C. Chlorofluorocarbons apparently are not the only force actively destroying the protective ozone layer.

2. ... действие (отлагательное существительное).

- A. Another damaging effect of acidic rain is the corrosion of metals.
- B. We are primarily concerned with the increase in carbon dioxide, because this compound is implicated in global warming.
- C. Ozone appears to have its maximum warming affect in the upper troposphere.

3. ... обстоятельство, выраженное *Participle I*.

- A. The water is chlorinated to kill decesease-causing organisms.
- B. Higher temperatures can also have major effects on winds, currents, and weather patterns, causing droughts (засуха) and creating deserts in some areas while bringing about heavy rainfall in others.
- C. Even deep waters, which seldom became polluted in the past, increasingly are becoming contaminated with high levels of nitrates and other substances.

4. ... определение, выраженное *Participle II*.

- A. Glomerulo nephritis, which is also known as Bright's disease, affects both kidneys and causes destruction of the glomerular capillary wall.
- B. The clinician may also want to do a special kind of kidney x-ray called an intravenous pyelogram.

- C. Until recently dialysis almost always involved spending 9 to 48 hours per week visiting an outpatient dialysis centre.
5. ... обстоятельство, выраженное *Participle II*.
- A. When untreated, recurrent pyelonephritis can progress to chronic kidney failure.
 - B. Such condition when multiple fluid-filled sacs (cysts) are formed within and upon the kidney is known as polycystic kidney.
 - C. If a woman has known or suspected urinary tract damage, has other medical conditions, she is usually hospitalized.
6. ... действие как процесс (является *Gerund*).
- A. The total animal production of methane in the atmosphere has been slowly increasing in recent years.
 - B. In recent years there has been increasing international attention and cooperation in trying to reduce industrial emissions that play a role in the production of acid rains.
 - C. Air contains 21% oxygen which is essential for sustaining of life and without which we cannot survive more than a few minutes.
7. ... часть глагола сказуемого, выраженного *Participle I*, для образования *Continuous Tense*.
- A. Acid rains also affects nonliving materials.
 - B. In response to the problem many communities are improving their water treatment plants, and numerous individuals are installing water filtration systems in their homes.
 - C. We think of air being different in such places as a pine forest, a bakery, an Italian restaurant or outside some chemical factories.

II. Вставьте необходимую *ing*-форму.

1. ... that sulphur and nitrogen oxide react with water to yield acidic solutions, we intensify our search for the sources of these pollutants.
- a) establishing;
 - b) having established;
 - c) being established;
 - d) having been established.

2. The Control of Pollution Act 1974 sets out a wide range of powers and duties, ... control over wastes, air and water pollution and noise.
 - a) being included;
 - b) including;
 - c) having included;
 - d) having been included.
3. ... by the German biologist Ernst Haeckel in 1869, the word ecology was recognized as a field of biological investigation at the beginning of the 20th century.
 - a) proposing;
 - b) being proposed;
 - c) having proposed;
 - d) having been proposed.
4. Emission from large power stations of oxide and sulphur dioxide gases, ... acid rain, were to be reduced by a fifth by 1993.
 - a) having caused;
 - b) having been caused;
 - c) causing;
 - d) being caused.
5. ... in November 1990, the Clean air Act became the first major new clean air legislation (законопроект) in 20 years.
 - a) having signed;
 - b) being signed;
 - c) signing;
 - d) having been signed.
6. ... as a result of the clean air act in 1970, SO₂ emissions in many parts of the USA still exceed the Federal standards.
 - a) having decreased;
 - b) being decreased;
 - c) having been decreased;
 - d) decreasing.

III. Выберите правильный вариант перевода подчеркнутой словоформы.

1. The burning of gasoline to power automobiles and the burning of coal are examples of combustion processes.
 - a) сгорая;
 - b) горение;
 - c) сгорающий;
 - d) сгоревший.
2. Air pollution can have serious consequences to human health, causing even cancer, emphysema and pneumonia.
 - a) вызвав;
 - b) вызывая;
 - c) вызывающий;
 - d) вызванное.
3. Polycystic kidney is a condition when multiple fluid-filled sacs (cysts) are formed within and upon the kidney.
 - a) наполняя мешочки
 - c) мешочки, содержавшие

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| жидкостью; | жидкость; |
| b) наполненные | d) наполнив мешочки |
| жидкостью мешочки; | жидкостью. |

4. Burning gasoline, oil, and natural gas produces CO₂ in such vast quantities that it is significantly increasing in the atmosphere and becoming a serious ecological problem.
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a) увеличивая; | c) увеличив; |
| b) увеличивается; | d) увеличивающий. |
5. Ureteral colic is extreme pain caused by passage of a stone in the ureter.
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) вызванная; | c) вызвав; |
| b) вызывая; | d) вызывавшая. |
6. Having been given wide-spread medical approval, fluoride has damaging health effects not yet apparent (очевидный).
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) одобряя повсеместно | c) хотя применение фтора |
| применение; | было повсеместно |
| | одобрено медиками; |
| b) имея повсеместное | d) одобрив повсеместно |
| медицинское | применение фтора. |
| одобрение; | |
7. Recycling of natural and synthetic materials are used to reduce pollutions.
- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| a) рециркулируя; | c) рециркулируемые; |
| b) рециркуляция; | d) подвергаясь рециркуляции. |

IV. Выберите правильный вариант перевода следующих предложений.

1. Вред от окиси углерода особенно ощутим для людей, страдающих сердечно-сосудистыми заболеваниями.
- | |
|--|
| a) The threatening effect of carbon monoxide is especially serious for individuals with cardiovascular disease; |
| b) Sufferers from cardiovascular diseases are especially affected by carbon monoxide; |
| c) The health threat from carbon monoxide is especially serious for individuals suffering from cardiovascular disease. |

2. Так как аэрозольные частицы серной кислоты очень малы, они могут задерживаться в легочной ткани, вызывая ее серьезные повреждения.
 - a) Being very small, the sulphuric acid aerosol droplets can be trapped in the lung tissue, causing its severe damage;
 - b) As the sulphuric acid aerosol droplets are very small, they can be trapped in the lung tissue;
 - c) The inhaled sulphuric acid aerosol droplets are small enough to be trapped in the lung tissue where they cause severe damage.
3. Оксид углерода, попадая в кровоток, препятствует снабжению кислородом всего организма.
 - a) Carbon monoxide enters the bloodstream preventing the delivery of oxygen throughout the body;
 - b) Carbon monoxide, entering the bloodstream disrupts the delivery of oxygen throughout the body;
 - c) Having entered the bloodstream, carbon monoxide prevents the delivery of oxygen throughout the body.
4. Будучи раздражающими веществами, оксиды серы и азота могут воздействовать на дыхание и снижать резистентность к респираторным инфекциям.
 - a) Being respiratory irritants, sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides can affect breathing and lower resistance to respiratory infections;
 - b) Sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides are respiratory irritants affecting breathing and lowering resistance to respiratory infections.
 - c) As sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides are respiratory irritants, they can affect breathing and lower resistance to respiratory infections.
5. Снижая легочную функцию у нормальных здоровых людей во время нагрузки, озон вызывает боль в груди, кашель, чихание и застой в легких.
 - a) Reducing lung function in normal healthy people during periods of exercise, ozone causes chest pain, coughing, sneezing and pulmonary congestion.
 - b) Ozone reduces lung function in normal healthy people during periods of exercise and causes pulmonary congestion.

- c) Having reduced lung function in normal healthy people during periods of exercise, ozone caused chest pain, coughing, sneezing and pulmonary congestion.

V. Укажите правильный вариант перевода слов.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. trouble | a) катастрофа; | c) авария; |
| | b) неприятность; | d) стихия. |
| 2. associate | a) связывать; | c) укрупняться; |
| | b) объединять; | d) внедрять. |
| 3. vegetation | a) флора; | c) взращивание; |
| | b) вегетация; | d) растительность. |
| 4. prohibit | a) запрещать; | c) противостоять; |
| | b) воспротивиться; | d) сопротивляться. |
| 5. malaise | a) болезнь; | c) приступ; |
| | b) недомогание; | d) болезненность. |
| 6. depletion | a) ослабление; | c) уменьшение; |
| | b) истощение; | d) измождение. |
| 7. rate | a) ускорение; | c) импульс; |
| | b) движение; | d) темп. |
| 8. hazard | a) опасность; | c) осложнение; |
| | b) опасение; | d) расстройство. |
| 9. complicate | a) запутывать; | c) осложнять; |
| | b) вводить в заблуждение; | d) впутывать. |
| 10. outcome | a) выход; | c) реакция; |
| | b) результат; | d) ответ. |
| 11. contaminate | a) мусорить; | c) губить; |
| | b) уничтожить; | d) загрязнять. |
| 12. dilution | a) размывание; | c) растворение; |
| | b) очистка; | d) дробление. |
| 13. reduction | a) сокращение; | c) повышение; |
| | b) увеличение; | d) избыток. |
| 14. pollutant | a) радиоактивное
вещество; | c) вредный агент; |
| | b) загрязняющее вещество; | d) отходы. |
| 15. ultimate | a) скорый; | c) окончательный; |
| | b) внезапный; | d) конечный. |

VI. Вставьте вместо пропусков необходимые по смыслу слова.

The air we breathe has a personal and immediate effect on our health. Our very existence depends on having a large supply of

1. a) purified;
b) unpolluted;
c) cool;

relatively pure, -1- air with its essential elements, oxygen, and nitrogen, and two compounds, water and carbon dioxide that are also necessary for life. The substances mentioned are not -2- to human health in their normal concentrations in air. When we talk about air -3-, we are talking about other substances such as ozone, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen oxides. We will consider damaging effects of these pollutants.

The health threat from carbon monoxide is especially serious for -4- from cardiovascular disease, but healthy individuals are also affected. Unlike normal oxygen, ozone is very toxic. It affects the respiratory system and even very low concentrations will produce -5- lung function in normal, healthy people during periods of exercise. Sulfur oxide and nitrogen oxides are respiratory irritants that can -6- breathing and lower resistance to respiratory infections. Air contamination is primarily an urban problem, and more than fifty percent of all of Americans live in cities with -7- over 500,000

Over the past twenty years, governmental regulations and modern technology have resulted in large -8- of many pollutants. But it is not possible to reduce pollutant concentrations to zero. Rather we must ask what the risk is from a given -9- of pollutant for various population groups.

The air we breathe, with its life-sustaining oxygen is, of course, very close to the surface of the earth. But the Earth's atmosphere is -10- extending upward for considerable distance and contains other substances which are also essential for life on this planet.

- d) fresh.
- 2. a) useless;
b) unnecessary;
c) hazardous;
d) risky.
- 3. a) pollutants;
b) pollen;
c) particles;
d) particulates.
- 4. a) men;
b) patients;
c) sufferers;
d) human beings.
- 5. a) suppressed;
b) uncomplicated;
c) associated;
d) reduced.
- 6. a) trouble;
b) affect;
c) decrease;
d) contribute.
- 7. a) populations;
b) people;
c) inhabitation;
d) livers.
- 8. a) elimination;
b) amounts;
c) increase;
d) reductions.
- 9. a) range;
b) level;
c) quantity ;
d) limit.
- 10. a) distant;
b) large;
c) vast;
d) great.

ТЕСТ К УРОКАМ №19-20

“KIDNEY DISEASES”

“AIR POLLUTION”

- «Функции причастий», «*ing*- формы».

Составила: Андреева И.С.

Вариант 2

I. Укажите номер и букву предложения, в котором подчеркнутая словоформа обозначает ...

1. ... определение, выраженное *Participle I*, входящим в состав оборота.

- A. The total anual production of methane in the atmosphere has been slowly increasing in recent years.
- B. Travelers crossing the country by jet airplanes can easily see the haze covering the East.
- C. The accelerating weakening of the ozone shield has been recognized as a serious global problem by both the US and the European Economic Community.

2. ... обстоятельство, выраженное *Participle I*.

- A. Rain and fog containing nitric acid are as damaging as rain and fog containing sulfuric acid.
- B. Higher temperatures can also have major effects on winds, currents, and weather patterns, causing droughts (засуха) and creating deserts in some areas while bringing about heavy rainfall in others.
- C. The water is chlorinated to kill disease-causing organisms.

3. ... определение, выраженное *Participle II*.

- A. Any woman who suspects she has a urinary tract infection should be checked by a clinician.
- B. Until recently dialysis almost always involved spending 9 to 48 hours per week visiting an outpatient dialysis centre.
- C. Untereated recurrent pyelonephritis can progress to chronic kidney failure, but it can usually be treated effectively with antibiotics.

4. ... обстоятельство, выраженное *Participle II*.

- A. Certain conditions related to reproduction also predispose woman to acute kidney failure.
 - B. Unless controlled, chronic kidney failure can progress to end-stage renal disease.
 - C. Kidney transplant are among the more frequently performed transplant operations in the USA.
5. ... действие как процесс (является *Gerund*).
- A. Air contains 21% oxygen which is essential for sustaining of life and without which we cannot survive more than a few minutes.
 - B. We can influence the future by learning from our past mistakes.
 - C. Scientists and others over the past several decades have increasingly been pointing with alarm (тревога) to the effects on our environment due to human carelessness.
6. ... часть глагола-сказуемого, выраженного *Participle I* для образования *Continuous Tense*.
- A. We think of air being different in such places as a pine forest, a bakery, an Italian restaurant or outside some chemical factories.
 - B. Fine dust of sulfate particles may be harmful, especially for the elderly, the very ill, and those with serious pre-existing respiratory problems.
 - C. More over, the air is getting cleaner, and legislation such as the clean air Act of 1990 will help bring about further improvements.
7. ... действие (отглагольное существительное).
- A. Ozone appears to have its maximum warming effect on the upper troposphere.
 - B. We are primarily concerned with the increase in carbon dioxide because this compound is implicated (вовлекать) in global warming.
 - C. Another damaging effect of acidic rain is the corrosion of metals.

II. Вставьте необходимую *ing*-форму.

1. The control of Pollution Act 1974 sets out a wide range of powers and duties, ... control over wastes, air and water pollution and noise.

- a) being included; c) having been included;
b) including; d) having included.
2. ... by the German biologist Ernst Haeckel in 1869, the word ecology was recognized as a field of biological investigation at the beginning of the 20th century.
a) having been proposed; c) having proposed;
b) proposing; d) being proposed.
3. ... as a result of the Clean Air Act in 1970, SO₂ emissions in many parts of the USA still exceed the federal standards.
a) having decreased; c) having been decreased;
b) being decreased; d) decreasing.
4. ... in November 1990, the Clean Air Act became the first major new clean air legislation (законопроект) in 20 years.
a) being signed; c) signing;
b) having been signed; d) having signed.
5. Emission from large power stations of oxides and sulphuric dioxide gases, ... acid rains, were to be reduced by a fifth by 1993.
a) having caused; c) being caused;
b) causing; d) having been caused.

III. Выберите правильный вариант перевода подчеркнутой словоформы.

1. For-example, the breathing of calcium oxide fumes has been linked to emphysema.
a) вдыхая; c) вдыхающие;
b) вдыхание; d) вдохнув.
2. The acids pollute lakes and streams, resulting in death of fish and the contamination of drinking water.
a) приводят в результате; c) приводящие к;
b) приводя к; d) приведя к.
3. A more serious infection called nephritis, refers to a bacterial infection that has spread to the kidneys.
a) вызывая нефрит; c) вызванная нефритом;
b) называемая нефрит; d) называется нефритом.

4. Having been given wide-spread medical approval, fluoride has damaging health effects not yet apparent. (очевидный)

a) имея повсеместное медицинское одобрение;	c) одобряя повсеместное применение фтора ...
b) хотя употребление фтора было повсеместно одобрено медиками;	d) получив повсеместное одобрение медиков ...

5. Treatment of cystitis involves antibiotic therapy and increased fluid intake to help flush the bacteria from the infected portion.

a) увеличивая количество жидкости;	c) увеличение количества жидкости;
b) повышенная потребность в жидкости;	d) повышенное потребление жидкости.

6. Burning gasoline, oil and natural gas produces CO₂ in such vast quantities that it is significantly increasing in the atmosphere and becoming a serious ecological problem.

a) сгоревший;	c) при сгорании;
b) сгорающая;	d) горение.

7. Poison gases in the air can also restrict the growth of nearly all kinds of plants, eventually killing them.

a) уничтожив;	c) уничтоживший;
b) уничтожая;	d) уничтожает.

IV. Выберите правильный перевод следующих предложений.

1. В 1948 году смертоносный туман опустился на Донору, Штат Пенсильвания, вызвав болезни у 40% населения и 20 смертельных исходов.
 - a) A deadly fog, which settled over Donora, Pennsylvania, in 1948, caused illnesses in 40% of the population and 20 deaths.
 - b) In 1948 a deadly fog settled over Donora, Pennsylvania, having caused illnesses in 40% of the population and 20 deaths.
 - c) In 1948 a deadly fog settled over Donora and as a result of it 40% of the population became ill and 20 deaths occurred.

2. Снижая легочную функцию у нормальных здоровых людей во время нагрузки, озон вызывает боль в груди, кашель, чихание и застой в легких.

- a) Reducing lung function in normal healthy people during periods of exercise, ozone causes chest pain, coughing, sneezing and pulmonary congestion.
 - b) Ozone reduces lung function in normal healthy people during periods of exercise and causes pulmonary congestion.
 - c) Having reduced lung function in normal healthy people during periods of exercise, ozone caused chest pain, coughing, sneezing and pulmonary congestion.
- 3. Будучи раздражающими веществами, оксиды серы и азота могут воздействовать на дыхание и снижать резистентность к респираторным инфекциям.
 - a) As sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides are respiratory irritants, they can affect breathing and lower resistance to respiratory infections.
 - b) Sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides are respiratory irritants affecting breathing and lowering resistance to respiratory infections.
 - c) Being respiratory irritants, sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides can affect breathing and lower resistance to respiratory infections;
- 4. Оксид углерода, попадая в кровоток, препятствует снабжению кислородом всего организма.
 - a) Carbon monoxide enters the bloodstream, preventing the delivery of oxygen throughout the body;
 - b) Carbon monoxide, entering the bloodstream, disrupts the delivery of oxygen throughout the body;
 - c) Having entered the bloodstream, carbon monoxide prevents the delivery of oxygen throughout the body.
- 5. Так как аэрозольные частицы серной кислоты очень малы, они могут задерживаться в легочной ткани, вызывая ее серьезные повреждения.
 - a) Being very small, the sulphuric acid aerosol droplets can be trapped in the lung tissue, causing its severe damage;
 - b) As the sulphuric acid aerosol droplets are very small, they can be trapped in the lung tissue;
 - c) The sulphuric acid aerosol droplets are small enough to be trapped in the lung tissue where they cause severe damage.

6. Вред от окиси углерода особенно ощутим для людей, страдающих сердечно-сосудистыми заболеваниями.

- a) The threatening effect of carbon monoxide is especially serious for individuals who have cardiovascular disease;
- b) Sufferers from cardiovascular diseases are especially affected by carbon monoxide;
- c) The health threat from carbon monoxide is especially serious for individuals suffering from cardiovascular disease.

V. Укажите правильный вариант перевода слов.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. reduction | a) увеличение; | c) повышение; |
| | b) сокращение; | d) избыток. |
| 2. mild | a) ослабленный; | c) скоротечный; |
| | b) слабый; | d) незначительный. |
| 3. alarm | a) потревожить; | c) беспокоить; |
| | b) испугнуть; | d) волновать. |
| 4. complicate | a) вводить в заблуждение; | c) осложнять; |
| | b) запутать; | d) впутывать. |
| 5. outcome | a) результат; | c) реакция; |
| | b) ответ; | d) выход. |
| 6. pollutant | a) радиоактивное вещество; | c) вредные агенты; |
| | b) загрязняющее вещество; | d) отходы. |
| 7. malaise | a) приступ; | c) недомогание; |
| | b) болезненность; | d) хроническая болезнь. |
| 8. depletion | a) уменьшение; | c) ослабление; |
| | b) измождение; | d) истощение. |
| 9. prohibit | a) воспротивиться; | c) противостоять; |
| | b) запрещать; | d) сопротивляться. |
| 10. trouble | a) катастрофа; | c) неприятность; |
| | b) авария; | d) стихия. |
| 11. rate | a) темп; | c) движение; |
| | b) импульс; | d) ускорение. |
| 12. amount | a) суммировать; | c) доводить до
какого-либо уровня; |
| | b) подсчитывать; | d) равняться. |
| 13. contaminate | a) мусорить; | c) губить; |
| | b) загрязнять; | d) уничтожать. |
| 14. vegetation | a) вегетация; | c) растительность; |
| | b) флора; | d) выращивание. |
| 15. hazard | a) опасность; | c) расстройство; |

| b) опасение;

d) осложнение.

VI. Вставьте вместо пропусков необходимые по смыслу слова.

The air we breathe is a mixture of several substances. Our very existence depends on having large supply of relatively pure, -1- air with its essential elements, oxygen and nitrogen, and two compounds, water and carbon dioxide, that are also necessary for life. But if you live in Los Angeles, New York, Mexico City or any of dozens of other urban centers, the air you breathe will contain other substances that are -2- to human health. The health threat can even be so serious that the laws are passed to curtail (урезывать, сокращать) your normal ways of doing things in an effort to limit -3-.

Now we will consider damaging effects of some air -4- such as ozone, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides. The health threat from carbon monoxide is especially serious for -5- from cardiovascular disease but healthy individuals are also affected. Unlike normal oxygen, ozone is very toxic. It affects the respiratory system and even very low concentrations will produce -6- lung function in normal healthy people during periods of exercise. Sulfur oxide and nitrogen oxides are respiratory irritants that can -7- breathing and lower resistance to respiratory infections.

Over the past 20 years, governmental regulations and modern technology have resulted in large -8- of many pollutants. But it is not possible to reduce pollutant concentrations to zero. Rather we must ask what the risk is from a given -9- of pollutant for various population groups. The air we breathe, with its life-sustaining oxygen is, of course, very close to the surface of the earth. But the earth's atmosphere is -10- extending upward for considerable distance and contains other substances, which are also essential for

1. a) fresh;
b) cool;
c) unpolluted;
d) purified.
2. a) risky;
b) hazardous;
c) useless;
d) unnecessary.
3. a) contamination;
b) purification;
c) oxydation;
d) destruction.
4. a) particles;
b) pollen;
c) particulates;
d) pollutants.
5. a) patients;
b) men;
c) sufferers;
d) human beings.
6. a) reduced;
b) uncomplicated;
c) suppressed;
d) associated.
7. a) effect;
b) trouble;
c) contribute;
d) decrease.
8. a) amounts;
b) increase;
c) elimination;
d) reductions.
9. a) range;
b) level;
c) limit;
d) quantity.
10. a) large;
b) distant;
c) vast;

life in this planet.

d) great.

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ №21
“THE PROBLEM OF WATER POLLUTION”

- Функции инфинитива.
- Сложное подлежащее.

Составила: А.А.Богомазова.

Вариант 1

- I. Укажите номер и букву предложения, где инфинитив выполняет**
1. ... функцию сложного подлежащего.
 - A. To detect allergies skin testing is always performed.
 - B. Industries of all countries are considered to be the main source of water pollution.
 - C. It's more vital now than ever before to prevent toxic wastes from being discharged into lake, stream or ocean.
 2. ... дополнения.
 - A. The main purpose of this programme is to train young specialists.
 - B. An over-all reduction of the quantity of contaminants to be discharged to water is necessary.
 - C. He always tries to do everything in his medical power to guarantee the best possible treatment.
 3. ... обстоятельства цели.
 - A. To accomplish this task a wide variety of instrumentation is required.
 - B. The point of a medical diagnosis is to distinguish diseased from undiseased persons.
 - C. To know what condition of environment a technology is suited for, means to use it in a maximally beneficial manner and to avoid causing harm.
 4. ... определения.
 - A. This drug was designed to subside even a severe pain.

B. The question to be asked is whether there is any benefit of this preventive programme.

C. Nevertheless society doesn't do everything in its technological power to help people avoid all risks of infection.

5. ... **именной частью** сказуемого.

A. The relief from suffering is to be the aim that justifies euthanasia.

B. Air pollution is estimated by US Public Health Service as one of the main reasons to cause asthma.

C. To provide an optimal response the ventilator must be set properly for tidal volume.

II. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную форму инфинитива:

1. Can we expect that the research will be violated (secure) a maximum benefit?

2. The state of water pollution appeared (change) greatly.

3. The patient seems (hurt) by a sharp thing while diving in a coastal water.

4. Postural drainage is widely used (break up, remove) mucus secretions from the lungs.

5. There are proper questions (ask) during the first examination.

6. It is required (determine) the cause of contamination.

7. It must (conduct) a number of tests to establish a complete diagnostic protocol.

8. The rate of respiratory, cardiopulmonary, diseases, caused by environmental problems seems, (rise) continuously.

III. Выберите правильный перевод выделенной части предложения:

1. It was obvious that to prove this law experimentally was very difficult.

A. ... доказать этот закон экспериментально трудно.

B. ... экспериментальное доказательство этого закона было трудным.

C. ... было трудно доказать этот закон экспериментальным путем.

2. Their task is to observe the level of contamination in water supply.
 - A. ... наблюдение за уровнем загрязнения ...
 - B. ... наблюдать за уровнем загрязнения ...
 - C. ... в наблюдении за уровнем загрязнения ...
3. She asked him to define the type of infection.
 - A. Она спросила об определении ...
 - B. Ее попросили определить ...
 - C. Она попросила его определить ...
4. To decrease industrial wastes the plant needs new technique.
 - A. При сокращении промышленных отходов ...
 - B. Чтобы сократить промышленные отходы ...
 - C. Сокращение промышленных отходов ...
5. The results to be expected are important for our investigation.
 - A. Ожидаемые результаты важны ...
 - B. Ожидают важных результатов ...
 - C. Следует ожидать, что полученные результаты будут важны ...
6. He explained the scheme for the second time for the students to understand it better.
 - A. ... чтобы студенты поняли ...
 - B. ... чтобы студенты могли понимать ...
 - C. ... чтобы стало понятно ...

IV. Выберите правильный перевод предложения:

1. В настоящее время большая часть радиоактивных веществ используется для получения (обеспечения) важной диагностической информации.
 - A. Today most radioactive materials provides useful diagnostic information.
 - B. Today most radioactive materials are used to provide useful diagnostic information.
 - C. Today most radioactive materials are used for useful diagnostic information.
2. Чтобы выявить пищевые аллергены, пробы на коже почти никогда не проводятся.
 - A. Skin testing is almost never performed to detect food allergies.

- B. Skin testing is always performed to detect food allergies.
 C. Skin testing was almost never performed to be detecting food allergies.
3. Можно привести, по меньшей мере, две причины, объясняющие существование этого феномена.
 A. At least two reasons can be given to explain the existence of this phenomenon.
 B. There are at least two reasons explaining the existence of this phenomenon.
 C. At least two reasons can explain this phenomenon.
4. Такие примеси считаются аллергенами.
 A. Such impurities are thought to be allergenic.
 B. They consider such impurities as allergenic.
 C. Such impurities are allergenic.
5. Оказалось, что дети наиболее подвержены инфекциям, передающимся через воду.
 A. Children turned out to have been at the highest risk of waterborn infections.
 B. Children turned out to be at highest risk of waterborn infections.
 C. Children are at highest risk of waterborn infections.

V. Укажите правильный вариант перевода слов.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. to purify | a) очищать;
b) обеззараживать; | c) чистить. |
| 2. wastes | a) продукт;
b) отбросы, отходы; | c) примесь. |
| 3. purity | a) чистота;
b) очистка; | c) осадок. |
| 4. sewage | a) вещество;
b) мусор; | c) сточные воды. |
| 5. fertilizer | a) удобрение;
b) очистка; | c) отходы. |
| 6. extent | a) состав;
b) содержание; | c) степень. |
| 7. discharge | a) отказ;
b) отходы; | c) сброс, выброс. |
| 8. solution | a) положение;
b) решение; | c) основание. |

9. sediment	a) осадок; b) вещество;	c) выпадение.
10. to interfere (with)	a) проникать; b) взаимодействовать;	c) препятствовать.
11. impurity	a) загрязнение; b) примесь;	c) отходы.
12. matter	a) вещество; b) удобрение;	c) отношение.
13. garbage	a) отходы; b) мусор;	c) очистка.
14. to dump	a) сбрасывать, сваливать; b) бросать;	c) отказывать.
15. viral	a) вирусный; b) общий;	c) микробный.
16. menace	a) вторжение; b) угроза;	c) проникновение.

VI. Укажите буквы правильных ответов для пропусков, отмеченных цифрами.

Water pollution is -1- very serious problem that exists on a global scale. In connection with the water cycle we have already considered some ways in which the ground water can be -2-. Furthermore, there is simply not enough water available to be -3-, free of the diverse substances that today's enormous human population -4- continuously. Despite the using of ever-improved methods of -5- treatment throughout the world, our lakes, streams, and ground water are becoming increasingly -6-. For example, house-hold detergents, which -7- phosphates, may flow into oligotrophic lakes and lead to -8- of algal blooms. These blooms may produce toxic compounds that poison other organisms.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | a) another;
b) more; | c) main;
d) the only. |
| 2. | a) spoiled;
b) polluted; | c) damaged;
d) enriched. |
| 3. | a) purify;
b) cease; | c) clean;
d) disposed. |
| 4. | a) produces;
b) makes; | c) excretes;
d) results. |
| 5. | a) sediment;
b) waste; | c) sewage;
d) extent. |
| 6. | a) destroyed;
b) contaminated; | c) refused;
d) discharged. |
| 7. | a) have;
b) contain; | c) keep;
d) store. |
| 8. | a) production;
c) appear; | |

Continued irrigation, as is practiced in many of the drier areas of the world to -9- agricultural productivity, often leads to the accumulation of toxic substances, and sometimes -10- the irrigated lands which become unsuitable for further agriculture.

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | b) effect; | d) sedimentation. |
| 9. | a) enhance;
b) succeed; | c) accelerate;
d) increase. |
| 10. | a) results;
b) causes; | c) leads;
d) depletes. |

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ №21 "THE PROBLEM OF WATER POLLUTION"

- Функции инфинитива.
- Сложное подлежащее.

Составила: А.А. Богомазова

Вариант 2

I. Укажите номер и букву предложения, где инфинитив выполняет

1. ... функцию сложного подлежащего:
 - A. These devices are considered to be very effective in water testing.
 - B. We didn't expect that drug to be so effective.
 - C. I should like it to be made clear to me.
2. ... дополнения:
 - A. To accomplish this task a wide variety of instrumentation is required.
 - B. To detect allergies skin testing is always performed.
 - C. It was obvious that to prove this law experimentally was impossible.
3. ... обстоятельства цели:
 - A. To provide an optimal response the ventilator must be set properly.
 - B. The state of water pollution appeared to have changed greatly.
 - C. Their task is to observe the level of contamination in water supply.

4. ... определения:
 - A. An over-all reduction of the quantity of contaminants to be discharged into water is necessary.
 - B. To decrease industrial wastes the plant needs new techniques.
 - C. She was asked to define the type of infection.
5. ... **именной частью сказуемого:**
 - A. The question to be asked is whether there's any benefit of this preventive programme.
 - B. The main purpose of this programme is to train young specialists.
 - C. At least the results to be expected are important for our investigation.

II. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную форму инфинитива.

1. Water pollution is a very serious problem (exist) on a global scale.
2. The relief from suffering can (be) the aim that justifies euthanasia.
3. Children turned out (be) at the highest risk of waterborn infections.
4. Household detergents contain phosphates (discharge) into lakes.
5. It's more vital now than ever before (prevent) toxic wastes from being discharged into lake, stream or ocean.
6. The problem of water pollution was (discuss) at the last conference.
7. This programme of purifying water supply seems (work) only in moderate climate.
8. At least two reasons can (give) to explain the existence of this phenomenon.

III. Выберите правильный перевод выделенной части предложения:

1. He wants to be asked the questions about this ecological programme.
 - A. ... спросить (задать вопрос) об этой экологической программе.
 - B. ... чтобы ему задавали вопросы.

- С. ... его уже спрашивали об этой экологической программе.
2. There were made certain efforts for this problem of water pollution to be solved.
- А. ... чтобы решить проблему загрязнения воды.
 - В. ... позволяющие решить проблему загрязнения воды.
 - С. ... которые решат проблему загрязнения воды.
3. The rate of infectious diseases caused by the polluted water occurs to have been continuously rising in some countries.
- А. ... оказывается, растет (повышается постоянно) в некоторых странах.
 - В. ... оказывалось, повысился в некоторых странах.
 - С. ... оказалось, повышался в некоторых странах.
4. Today most radioactive materials are used to provide useful diagnostic information.
- А. ... для получения (обеспечения) важной диагностической информации.
 - В. ... обеспечивающие важную диагностическую информацию.
 - С. ... обеспечивают получение важной диагностической информации.
5. Such impurities are thought to be allergenic.
- А. Примеси считались аллергенами.
 - В. ... считают, что примеси – это аллергены.
 - С. ... примеси, считающиеся аллергенами.
6. Recently, we have come to understand that water pollution can be a very serious problem.
- А. ... мы поняли ...
 - В. ... мы понимаем ...
 - С. ... пришли к пониманию ...

IV. Выберите правильный перевод предложения:

1. Продолжительное орошение, которое практикуется во многих засушливых областях мира, часто ведет к накоплению ядовитых веществ:

- A. Continued irrigation to have been practiced in many drier areas of the world often leads to accumulation of toxic substances.
 - B. Continued irrigation to be practiced in many drier areas of the world often leads to accumulation of toxic substances.
 - C. Continued irrigation practiced in many drier areas of the world often leads to accumulation of toxic substances.

- 2. Для сокращения промышленных отходов необходимо использовать новые технологии.
 - A. To decrease industrial wastes it's necessary to use new techniques.
 - B. In order to decrease the wastes it's necessary to use new techniques.
 - C. New techniques must be used for decreasing of industrial wastes.

- 3. Загрязнение воды — одна из наиболее знакомых форм загрязнения окружающей среды, с которой мы должны бороться.
 - A. Water pollution is one of the familiar forms of pollution to contend with.
 - B. Water pollution is one of the familiar forms of pollution which can be contended with.
 - C. Water pollution is of the most familiar forms of pollution we must contend with.

- 4. Необходимо повсеместное сокращение количества отходов (загрязнителей), которые сливаются в воду.
 - A. An over-all reduction of the quantity of contaminants to have been discharged to water is necessary.
 - B. An over-all reduction of the quantity of contaminants discharged to water is necessary.
 - C. An over-all reduction of the quantity of contaminants to be discharged to water is necessary.

- 5. Мы хотим, чтобы они продолжили эту экологическую программу.
 - A. We want them to continue this ecological programme.
 - B. We want the continuation of this ecological programme.

C. We want this programme to be continued.

V. Найдите соответствия:

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. prevention | a) применение; | c) предупреждение. |
| | b) предотвращение; | |
| 2. pollution | a) выброс; | c) загрязнение. |
| | b) мусор; | |
| 3. hazard | a) вред; | c) выброс. |
| | b) угроза; | |
| 4. sediment | a) выпадание; | c) осадок. |
| | b) остаток; | |
| 5. detergent | a) растворитель; | c) щелочь. |
| | b) моющее средство; | |
| 6. contaminant | a) мусор; | c) вещество. |
| | b) загрязнитель; | |
| 7. to fertilize | a) удобрять; | c) производить. |
| | b) утилизировать; | |
| 8. to interfere in | a) вмешиваться; | c) мешать. |
| | b) проникать; | |
| 9. domestic | a) домашний; | c) бытовой. |
| | b) внутренний; | |
| 10. measure | a) прием; | c) способ. |
| | b) мера; | |
| 11. to expose | a) подвергать действию; | c) применять. |
| | b) расширять; | |
| 12. to detect | a) проявлять; | c) обнаруживать. |
| | b) узнавать; | |
| 13. to substitute | a) выбрасывать; | c) заменять. |
| | b) подавлять; | |
| 14. refuse | a) отбросы; | c) выбросы. |
| | b) осадок; | |
| 15. to exceed | a) уменьшать, сокращать; | c) превышать, |
| | b) преуспевать, удаваться; | превосходить, |
| | | увеличивать. |

VI. Укажите буквы правильных ответов для пропусков, отмеченных цифрами.

Contamination of water takes place in a myriad of forms.

Much of the pollution in our lakes and streams -1- the of toxic -2-, and

1. a) comes from;
b) comes out;
c) comes off;
d) leak out.

from runoff over polluted land. Other sources include the spraying of pesticides -3-, the exhaust and other emissions of aircraft and ships, and airborne -4- originating with the combustion of fossil fuels. Ground water supplies become polluted from the trickling through the soil of pesticides and wastes, from septic tanks, and from garden and farm fertilizers. Even deep wells, which seldom became polluted in the past are becoming -5- with unacceptably high levels of nitrates and other substances that adversely -6- the health of humans and animals that depend on the water. In response to the problem, many communities are improving their water treatment plants, and numerous individuals are installing water filtration systems in their homes -7- water. Long-range goals for a reversal of the trend include a restrictions on the dumping of -8-, and greater improvements in municipal water -9- plants and systems. Genetic engineering and bacteria also probably will play a major role in the future for the solution of the problem. For example, a bacterium that can remove more than 99% of contaminants from a polluted environment has already been bred, and several other bacteria are being genetically engineered to their capacities for -10- other toxic wastes.

2. a) industrial wastes;
b) sewage system;
c) domestic wastes.
d) fertilizers;
3. a) sedimentation;
b) fertilizers;
c) other refuse;
d) pollutants.
4. a) pollutants;
b) diseases;
c) refuse;
d) fertilizers.
5. a) contaminated;
b) spoiled;
c) enriched;
d) exposed.
6. a) affect;
b) effect;
c) cause;
d) influence.
7. a) to use;
b) to purify;
c) to accept;
d) to detect.
8. a) products;
b) refuse;
c) radioactive substances;
d) detergents;
9. a) coagulation;
b) purification;
c) proceeding;
d) substitution.
10. a) breaking up;
b) breaking down;
c) destroying
d) utilization.

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ №22
“ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION”

- Виды придаточных предложений.

Составила: В.А. Киреенко

Вариант 1

- I. Укажите номер предложения и букву, соответствующую виду придаточного предложения в данных сложноподчиненных предложениях.**

1. The problem is that noise pollution can represent a serious health hazard for the whole mankind.
A. придаточное дополнение;
B. придаточное подлежащее;
C. придаточное сказуемое.
2. When the air, water and other parts of our environmental life-supporting system are clean, good health is easy to maintain.
A. придаточное обстоятельственное причины;
B. придаточное определение;
C. придаточное обстоятельственное времени.
3. People must never forget that environmental contamination is their primary health concern.
A. придаточное определение;
B. придаточное дополнение;
C. придаточное обстоятельственное причины.
4. In order to prevent noise pollution, legislated limits on noise levels as well as strict enforcement of these limits are required.
A. придаточное дополнение;
B. придаточное обстоятельственное цели;
C. придаточное обстоятельственное причины.
5. Chemical waste disposal represents a major threat to public health which can seriously damage it.
A. придаточное обстоятельственное времени;
B. придаточное дополнение;
C. придаточное определение.

6. That the ecological situation has worsened in Belarus is rather evident.
 - A. придаточное подлежащее;
 - B. придаточное сказуемое;
 - C. придаточное определение.
7. People in and near cities are exposed to loud noise which comes from such things as airplanes, automobiles, constructions and industries.
 - A. придаточное сказуемое;
 - B. придаточное определение;
 - C. придаточное дополнение.
8. If wastes are dumped in water, they contribute to various forms of water pollution.
 - A. придаточное определение;
 - B. придаточное обстоятельственное цели;
 - C. придаточное обстоятельственное условия.
9. Air pollutants can worsen such respiratory conditions as asthma and bronchitis as they settle in the lungs.
 - A. придаточное обстоятельственное условия;
 - B. придаточное обстоятельственное цели;
 - C. придаточное дополнение.
10. Pollutants that come from the thermal decomposition of fat and oil irritate nasal and respiratory tracts.
 - A. придаточное подлежащее;
 - B. придаточное дополнение;
 - C. придаточное определение.

II. Подберите правильный вариант перевода подчеркнутой части предложения.

1. Medical science has assessed that excessive noise can lead to increased anxiety and emotional stress.
 - A. когда чрезмерный шум может привести;
 - B. в результате чрезмерного шума;
 - C. что чрезмерный шум приводит.
2. The proponents say that man will adjust to this new technological advance.
 - A. к которому человек приспособиться...

- В. что человек приспособиться...
- С. так как человек приспособится.

3. Noise can cause the heart to beat rapidly, the blood vessels to constrict, the pupils to dilate as during stress and periods of anxiety adrenalin is shot into the blood.

- А. когда во время стресса и периодов тревоги...
- В. как во время стресса и периодов тревоги...
- С. так как во время стресса и периодов тревоги...

4. Noise must not be regarded as no more than just an annoyance, since it is a serious threat to the quality of our lives.

- А. так как это серьезная угроза качеству жизни;
- В. с тех пор как это серьезная угроза качеству жизни;
- С. если это серьезная угроза качеству жизни.

5. Like any other form of pollution noise should be controlled so that it doesn't influence our health badly.

- А. который не воздействует на наше здоровье плохо;
- В. так чтобы он не воздействовал на наше здоровье плохо;
- С. что он не воздействует на наше здоровье плохо.

III. Вставьте пропущенные союзы в следующие сложноподчиненные предложения.

1. The public at large is subjected to increasing noise from airplanes, industry, traffic (A. where B. so that C. which) is a new irritant and a source of environmental annoyance.
2. For the city dweller noise may be the most significant environmental pollutant (A. that B. because C. where) he is constantly buffeted by the noise of aircrafts, trains, motorcycles, buses etc. at home and at work.
3. We know (A. what B. when C. that) water is a vehicle for such infections as cholera, typhoid, fever, dysentery and others.
4. Recycling of natural and synthetic materials is one way (A. so that B. when C. which) helps to reduce pollution and saves environment.
5. The scientists state (A. that B. if C. where) the wastes of the human body should be removed from habitation safely and promptly.

IV. Укажите правильный вариант перевода слов.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. anxiety | a) пустота; | c) опустошение; |
| | b) тревога; | d) неудача. |
| 2. to assess | a) помогать; | c) рассчитывать; |
| | b) принимать; | d) оценивать. |
| 3. disturbance | a) нарушение; | c) дистанция; |
| | b) прорыв; | d) доступ. |
| 4. deaf | a) слепой; | c) мертвый; |
| | b) немой; | d) глухой. |
| 5. to reduce | a) падать; | c) составлять; |
| | b) уменьшать; | d) приносить. |
| 6. to annoy | a) раздражать; | c) вызывать; |
| | b) воздействовать; | d) предполагать. |
| 7. excess | a) расход; | c) влияние; |
| | b) избыток; | d) обмен. |
| 8. to expose | a) проникать; | c) мешать; |
| | b) подвергать; | d) подавлять. |
| 9. disruption | a) падение; | c) воздействие; |
| | b) нарушение; | d) изменение. |
| 10. to decay | a) создавать; | c) отменять; |
| | b) разрушать; | d) развивать. |
| 11. irritability | a) раздражительность; | c) неуверенность; |
| | b) усталость; | d) страх. |
| 12. advantage | a) достижение; | c) преимущество; |
| | b) развитие; | d) обращение. |
| 13. to regard | a) считать; | c) отражать; |
| | b) возобновлять; | d) очищать. |
| 14. to buffet | a) ударять; | c) происходить; |
| | b) воздействовать; | d) раздражать. |
| 15. significant | a) научный; | c) достаточный; |
| | b) значительный; | d) огромный. |
| 16. hazard | a) угроза; | c) помеха; |
| | b) помощь; | d) поражение. |
| 17. measure | a) ряд; | c) необходимость; |
| | b) мера; | d) граница. |

V. Вставьте вместо пропусков необходимые по смыслу слова.

- Nowadays noise can be regarded as another form of environmental -1-.
- Millions of people today -2- to increasing noise from traffic, aircrafts, urban crowding and
- | |
|----------------------------------|
| 1. a) annoyance; |
| b) disturbance; c) influence. |
| 2. a) are subjected; |
| b) are referred; c) are devoted. |
| 3. a) deficient; |

others. Medical specialists state that -3- noise can cause significant nervous stress. Noise can -4- irritability and -5- job efficiency. Prolonged noise can also result in hearing loss and early -6-. Most city dwellers -7- by the noise both at home and at work. But the most damaging effect of noise pollution is its -8- of person's psychological balance. Noise must not be regarded as no more than just an -9-. It is a serious -10- to the quality of our lives. Certain measures must be taken -11- environmental hazards. Many environmental groups have been formed to call public -12- to this problem. Modern technology has been working out new technological -13- which help prevent noise pollution.

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|------------------|
| | b) excessive; | c) emergent. |
| 4. | a) influence; | |
| | b) make; | c) increase. |
| 5. | a) reduce; | |
| | b) decline; | c) replay. |
| 6. | a) deaf less; | |
| | b) deafness; | c) deaf. |
| 7. | a) are subjected; | |
| | b) are buffeted; | c) are provoked. |
| 8. | a) impairment; | |
| | b) disruption; | c) improvement. |
| 9. | a) annoyance; | |
| | b) influence; | c) anxiety. |
| 10. | a) condition; | |
| | b) threat; | c) change. |
| 11. | a) to prolong; | |
| | b) to eliminate; | c) to worsen. |
| 12. | a) income; | |
| | b) sight; | c) attention. |
| 13. | a) advances; | |
| | b) discoveries; | c) remedies. |

ТЕСТ К УРОКУ №22 "ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION"

- Виды придаточных предложений.

Составила: В.А. Киреенко

Вариант 2

- I. Укажите номер предложения и букву, соответствующую виду придаточного предложения в данных сложноподчиненных предложениях.**

1. The question is whether scientists will be able to find some new solutions of this problem.

- A. придаточное сказуемое;
- B. придаточное подлежащее;
- C. придаточное обстоятельственное.

2. When our life-supporting system is poisoned with large amounts of pollutants, toxic condition can be dangerous for human health.
A. придаточное дополнение;
B. придаточное обстоятельственное условия;
C. придаточное обстоятельственное времени.
3. The government estimates that there are over 10 thousand hazardous waste dumps across the USA.
A. придаточное сказуемое;
B. придаточное дополнение;
C. придаточное обстоятельственное условия.
4. Modern society has to overlook the importance of noise control so that it can avoid serious consequences of noise pollution.
A. придаточное обстоятельственное условия;
B. придаточное обстоятельственное цели;
C. придаточное определение.
5. I can't understand why people can stay so indifferent to their environmental problems.
A. придаточное определение;
B. придаточное сказуемое;
C. придаточное дополнение.
6. How this accident has happened isn't clear to anyone now.
A. придаточное сказуемое;
B. придаточное подлежащее;
C. придаточное определение.
7. Noise can also be recognized as an environmental pollutant that can seriously damage one's health.
A. придаточное дополнение;
B. придаточное определение;
C. придаточное сказуемое.
8. Technological advances can help to reduce some causes of pollution if they are used regularly and rationally.
A. придаточное дополнение;
B. придаточное обстоятельственное условия;
C. придаточное обстоятельственное цели.
9. Sulphur wastes in the air can result in acid rain, which destroys trees and other plant life.

- A. придаточное определение;
- B. придаточное обстоятельственное цели;
- C. придаточное сказуемое.

10. As carbon monoxide reduces the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood, it inhibits the normal growth of body tissue.

- A. придаточное обстоятельственное причины;
- B. придаточное обстоятельственное цели;
- C. придаточное определение.

II. Подберите правильный перевод подчеркнутой части предложения.

1. This is noise pollution, which reduces job efficiency, increases irritability, causes changes in heart rate, blood pressure etc.

- A. ... приводя к снижению работоспособности, увеличивая раздражительность...
- B. ... что приводит к снижению работоспособности, увеличивает раздражительность...
- C. ... которое приводит к снижению работоспособности, увеличивает раздражительность...

2. Recent studies have shown that noise produces involuntary response by the circulatory, digestive and nervous systems.

- A. ... поскольку шум вызывает непроизвольную реакцию...
- B. ... так как шум вызывает непроизвольную реакцию...
- C. ... что шум вызывает непроизвольную реакцию...

3. Loud and persistent noise puts our nerves "on edge", so that our own personal relationships become strained as well.

- A. ... что наши собственные взаимоотношения также становятся натянутыми.
- B. ... поэтому наши собственные отношения становятся натянутыми.
- C. ... так что наши собственные отношения становятся натянутыми.

4. Noise has the most damaging effect on the quality of human life as it is disruption of our psychic balance.

- A. ... как нарушение нашего психического баланса.
- B. ... если это нарушение нашего психического баланса.
- C. ... так как это нарушение нашего психического баланса.

5. There are certain disadvantages in intense urbanization that include air pollution, sewage disposal, acquisition of safe water and a host of other problems.

A. ... которые включают загрязнение воздуха,...

B. ... с тех пор, как это включает загрязнение воздуха,...

C. ... если это включает загрязнение воздуха,...

III. Вставьте пропущенные союзы в следующие сложноподчиненные предложения.

- Workers in noisy factories, construction trades and transportation jobs (A. who B. which C. when) have high noise levels are especially subjected to hearing loss.
- The price (A. that B. when C. so that) we have to pay for unlimited exploration of natural resources will be very high.
- We could save many people from poisoning (A. if B. because C. when) we used preventive measures against water contamination.
- The disease wouldn't have been transmitted (A. if B. since C. when) we had purified the drinking water in this area.
- Air pollution causes respiratory diseases, including chronic bronchitis and emphysema (A. who B. what C. which) can provoke heart failure.

IV. Укажите правильный вариант перевода слов.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. assessment | a) помощь; | c) необходимость; |
| | b) оценка; | d) усилие. |
| 2. excessive | a) достаточный; | c) чрезмерный; |
| | b) обильный; | d) огромный. |
| 3. to irritate | a) навязывать; | c) огорчать; |
| | b) смущать; | d) раздражать. |
| 4. annoyance | a) неприязнь; | c) тревога; |
| | b) раздражение; | d) возбуждение. |
| 5. to impair | a) разрывать; | c) препятствовать; |
| | b) нарушать; | d) определять. |
| 6. permanent | a) определенный; | c) постоянный; |
| | b) независимый; | d) действенный. |
| 7. disadvantage | a) недостаток; | c) отсутствие; |
| | b) нехватка; | d) проблема. |
| 8. to strain | a) окрашивать; | c) пропускать; |
| | b) натягивать; | d) портить. |
| 9. decay | a) распад; | c) разрушение; |

10. exposure	b) ответвление;	d) поток.
	a) выставление;	c) отчуждение;
11. to disrupt	b) обсуждение;	d) приложение.
	a) проникать;	c) нарушать;
12. anxious	b) подавлять;	d) заканчивать.
	a) тревожный;	c) чужой;
13. background	b) грубый;	d) свободный.
	a) фон;	c) площадка;
14. constantly	b) спина;	d) конец.
	a) долго;	c) обратно;
15. disposal	b) постоянно;	d) легко.
	a) сброс;	c) выявление;
16. sewage	b) подача;	d) приготовление.
	a) сточные воды;	c) выброс;
17. safety	b) отходы;	d) загрязнение.
	a) долг;	c) безопасность;
	b) помощь;	d) ответственность.

V. Вставьте вместо пропусков необходимые по смыслу слова.

For any city dweller noise	1. a) disaster;	
may be a serious environmental	b) pollutant;	c) adjustment.
1-. According to the recent	2. a) to move;	
statistics noise levels in	b) to creep	
residential areas continue	upward;	c) to raise.
-2-. Sound energy is usually	3. a) counted;	
-3- in terms of decibels, one decibel	b) measured;	c) studied.
being approximately equal to the	4. a) threshold;	
-4- of hearing in man. Prolonged	b) border;	c) beginning.
noise above the level of 95	5. a) produce;	
decibels can	b) cause;	c) develop.
-5- hearing loss and early deafness. One study shows	6. a) typical;	
that the	b) average;	c) common.
-6- noise level has increased greatly. Some negative	7. a) points;	
-7- have been	b) effects;	c) features.
-8- for years. Prolonged noise can produce	8. a) suspected;	
-9- responses by the circulatory, digestive and nervous systems.	b) thought;	c) disrupted.
With prolonged	9. a) elective;	
-10- to noise over 90 decibels people can	b) voluntary;	c) optional.
develop	10. a) exposure;	
-11- hearing loss. Persistent noise puts our nerves	b) location;	c) disclosure.
"on edge"; it	11. a) stable;	
-12- with our	b) permanent;	c) fixed.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|----------------|----------------|
| concentration. And like any | 12. | a) spoils; | |
| other form of pollution noise - | | b) interferes; | c) influences. |
| 13- the efficient functioning of | 13. | a) impairs; | |
| our minds. | | b) persists; | c) performs. |

КЛЮЧИ

Ключи к тесту №1

Вариант 1

- I. 1a, 2a, 3c, 4b, 5c, 6a, 7b.
- II. 1b, 2d, 3b, 4a, 5b, 6d, 7c.
- III. 1c, 2d, 3b, 4a, 5b, 6d, 7c.
- IV. 1c, 2a, 3d, 4d, 5b, 6c, 7a.
- V. 1a, 2d, 3c, 4d, 5b, 6a, 7b, 8c, 9d, 10a, 11b, 12d.
- VI. 1d, 2b, 3a, 4c, 5d, 6d, 7b, 8d, 9a, 10c.

Вариант 2

- I. 1a, 2c, 3b, 4c, 5a, 6b, 7b.
- II. 1a, 2c, 3d, 4b, 5c, 6a, 7d.
- III. 1d, 2a, 3c, 4b, 5d, 6c, 7b.
- IV. 1c, 2a, 3b, 4d, 5c, 6b, 7d.
- V. 1a, 2c, 3b, 4d, 5a, 6b, 7d, 8c, 9b, 10c, 11a, 12a.
- VI. 1b, 2a, 3d, 4a, 5d, 6c, 7a, 8b, 9d, 10b.

Ключи к тесту №2

Вариант 1

- I. 1a, 2a, 3b, 4c, 5a;
- II. 1c, 2b, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6b;
- III. 1c, 2b, 3a, 4b;
- IV. 1b, 2a, 3a, 4b;
- V. 1a, 2b, 3b;
- VI. 1c, 2d, 3b, 4a, 5d, 6d, 7b, 8d;
- VII. 1b, 2a, 3b, 4d, 5b, 6c, 7b, 8a, 9c, 10d;
- VIII. 1d, 2b, 3a, 4b, 5a, 6c, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10c.

Вариант 2

- I. 1c, 2b, 3c, 4c, 5-1d, 5-2b, 5-3a;
- II. 1c, 2a, 3b, 4a, 5a, 6a;
- III. 1b, 2c, 3c, 4a;
- IV. 1d, 2c;
- V. b;
- VI. 1d, 2c, 3a, 4b, 5d, 6c, 7b;
- VII. 1a, 2b, 3d, 4a, 5b, 6c, 7a, 8d, 9b, 10b, 11c, 12d;
- VIII. 1b, 2b, 3b, 4c, 5b, 6a, 7c, 8d, 9b, 10d.

Ключи к тесту №3

Вариант 1

- I. 1a, 2b, 3a, 4c, 5c;
- II. 1a, 2b, 3b, 4a, 5a;
- III. 1b, 2c, 3a, 4d, 5d;
- IV. 1b, 2a, 3b, 4d, 5c;
- V. 1a, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5d, 6d, 7b, 8a, 9a, 10b, 11b, 12b, 13c, 14d, 15c;
- VI. 1b, 2c, 3a, 4b, 5b;
- VII. 1a, 2b, 3c, 4d, 5a, 6a, 7b, 8a, 9b, 10a.

Вариант 2

- I. 1c, 2d, 3a, 4a, 5c;
- II. 1c, 2a, 3d;
- III. 1d, 2b;
- IV. 1d, 2c, 3c, 4a, 5a;
- V. 1c, 2b, 3a, 4b, 5d;
- VI. 1c, 2d, 3b, 4d, 5a;
- VII. 1c, 2c, 3a, 4b, 5a, 6b, 7c, 8d, 9b, 10d, 11c, 12a, 13a, 14a, 15c;
- VIII. 1b, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5d, 6d, 7b, 8b, 9c, 10d.

Ключи к тесту №4

Вариант 1

- I. 1b, 2c, 3a, 4c, 5b;
- II. 1b, 2d, 3c, 4c, 5b;
- III. 1c, 2c, 3d, 4b, 5a;
- IV. 1b, 2b, 3d, 4a, 5a;
- V. 1b, 2d, 3a, 4d, 5d;
- VI. 1b, 2d, 3a, 4b, 5b, 6c, 7a, 8d, 9a, 10b, 11d, 12b, 13a, 14c, 15a;
- VII. 1b, 2c, 3a, 4c, 5b, 6a, 7d, 8b, 9a, 10a.

Вариант 2

- I. 1b, 2c, 3a, 4a, 5c;
- II. 1a, 2c, 3b, 4b, 5d;
- III. 1b, 2b, 3c, 4d, 5a;
- IV. 1b, 2c, 3c, 4d, 5a;
- V. 1b, 2d, 3c, 4d, 5b;
- VI. 1a, 2c, 3a, 4b, 5b, 6c, 7a, 8b, 9d, 10c, 11b, 12a, 13a, 14c, 15d;
- VII. 1b, 2c, 3a, 4d, 5b, 6d, 7b, 8c, 9d, 10b, 11d, 12b.

Ключи к тесту №5

Вариант 1

I. 1c, 2d, 3a, 4c, 5b, 6c.

II. C.

III. 1A, 2B, 3A.

IV.

1. It is muscles of the pharynx that push the food into the oesophagus.
2. It is from the lower end of the stomach to the anus that intestine extends.
3. It is liver that is the largest gland in the human body and one of the most complex of all human organs.
4. It is under the liver where the gallbladder, a pear-shaped pouch, lies.
5. It is the muscles in the walls of the oesophagus that produce wavelike contractions, moving the food down to the stomach.
6. It is pharynx that serves as a passageway for both air and food.

V. 1A, 2B, 3B.

VI. 1c - придаточное определительное;

2c придаточное определительное;

3a – придаточное определительное;

4d – придаточное обстоятельственное;

5c – придаточное определительное;

6d – придаточное обстоятельственное.

VII. 1b, 2c, 3a, 4a, 5b, 6a, 7c, 8d, 9c, 10a, 11a, 12b, 13c, 14a, 15a.

VIII. 1c, 2b, 3d, 4b, 5c, 6a, 7b, 8c, 9b, 10a.

Вариант 2

I. 1b, 2c, 3d, 4c, 5d, 6d.

II. B.

III. 1B, 2A, 3B.

IV.

1. It is gastric juice that begins the digestion of protein foods such as meat, eggs, and milk.
2. It is from the material that has not been digested as food that the large intestine absorbs water and salts.
3. It is digestive enzymes in the intestine that break down proteins into amino acids and carbohydrates into simple sugars, primarily glucose.
4. It is in the upper right part of the abdomen where the liver lies.
5. It is pancreas that produces digestive juices required to break down foodstuffs.
6. It is harmful substances that liver cells filter from the blood.

- V. 1A, 2B, 3C.
- VI. 1a – придаточное определительное;
2b – придаточное определительное;
3d – придаточное определительное;
4d – придаточное обстоятельственное;
5b – придаточное определительное;
6b – придаточное обстоятельственное.
- VII. 1d, 2c, 3a, 4d, 5c, 6b, 7a, 8d, 9b, 10b, 11d, 12a, 13c, 14d, 15a.
- VIII. 1d, 2b, 3c, 4a, 5b, 6c, 7a, 8c, 9a, 10b.

Ключи к тесту №6

Вариант 1

- I. 1a, 2c, 3c, 4a;
- II. 1c, 2d, 3b, 4a, 5d, 6c;
- III. 1b, 2c, 3b, 4b, 5c, 6d, 7b, 8b, 9c, 10c, 11a, 12c, 13b, 14a, 15c;
- IV. 1c, 2c, 3a, 4d, 5a, 6b, 7c, 8d, 9b, 10a, 11c, 12c;
- V. 1d, 2b, 3a, 4b, 5b, 6b, 7c, 8b, 9b, 10c, 11b, 12b, 13c.

Вариант 2

- I. 1b, 2c, 3a, 4d;
- II. 1b, 2d, 3a, 4b, 5c, 6c;
- III. 1a, 2c, 3c, 4b, 5a, 6a, 7b, 8c, 9b, 10c, 11a, 12b, 13a, 14d, 15c;
- IV. 1a, 2c, 3d, 4b, 5a, 6c, 7d, 8b, 9a, 10c, 11a, 12b;
- V. 1b, 2c, 3a, 4d, 5c, 6b, 7b, 8a, 9d, 10c, 11b, 12b, 13b.

Ключи к тесту № 7

Вариант 1

- I. 1A; 2B; 3B; 4B; 5B; 6A.
- II. 7B; 8C; 9C; 10B; 11B; 12C; 13A; 14C; 15C; 16B.
- III. 17A; 18C; 19B; 20C; 21B; 22B; 23A; 24A; 25C.
- IV. 1b; 2a; 3c; 4d; 5a; 6d; 7a; 8b; 9c; 10b; 11b; 12d; 13a; 14c; 15a.
- V. 1b; 2a; 3b; 4c; 5d; 6c; 7a; 8d; 9c; 10b.

Вариант 2

- I. 1B; 2B; 3A; 4B; 5C; 6B;
- II. 7C; 8B; 9C; 10B; 11A; 12B; 13C; 14A; 15C; 16C;
- III. 17B; 18C; 19C; 20B; 21A; 22A; 23B; 24B; 25C.
- IV. 1a; 2c; 3a; 4c; 5d; 6a; 7b; 8b; 9a; 10c; 11d; 12d; 13a; 14b; 15b.
- V. 1d; 2b; 3a; 4d; 5b; 6d; 7c; 8a; 9a; 10b.

Ключи к тесту №8

Вариант 1

- I. 1c, 2b, 3b, 4b, 5c.
- II.
 - 1. When breathed in;
 - 2. While passing;
 - 3. When brought;
 - 4. When excited;
 - 5. After passing;
 - 6. When relaxing and elevating;
 - 7. While flowing
- III. 1b, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5a, 6b.
- IV. 1b, 2b, 3a, 4c, 5a, 6
- V. 1b, 2b, 3a, 4d, 5b, 6a, 7b, 8d, 9a, 10b, 11b, 12a, 13b, 14d, 15a,
- VI. 1b, 2a, 3c, 4b, 5a, 6d, 7a, 8b, 9d, 10c

Вариант 2

- I. 1b, 2c, 3a, 4b, 5c
- II.
 - 1. When stimulated;
 - 2. When excited;
 - 3. While contracting;
 - 4. While flowing;
 - 5. When elevated;
 - 6. When burned;
 - 7. When breathed.
- III. 1c, 2b, 3c, 4b, 5a, 6b
- IV. 1c, 2a, 3c, 4b, 5a, 6b
- V. 1a, 2b, 3a, 4d, 5b, 6b, 7a, 8b, 9a, 10d, 11b, 12b, 13a, 14b, 15b
- VI. 1b, 2d, 3a, 4c, 5b, 6a, 7b, 8d, 9a, 10c

Ключи к тесту №9

Вариант 1

- I. 1C; 2B; 3B; 4A; 5B; 6A.
- II. 1A; 2C; 3C; 4B; 5A; 6C.
- III. 1a; 2b; 3d; 4b; 5a; 6c.
- IV. 3; 4; 6; 7.
- V. 1; 3; 6.
- VI. 1d; 2a; 3b; 4d; 5c; 6b; 7a; 8d; 9b; 10a; 11d; 12b; 13c; 14a; 15c.
- VII. 1b; 2c; 3d; 4a; 5b; 6c; 7d; 8a; 9b; 10c.

Вариант 2

- I. 1C; 2C; 3A; 4C; 5B; 6C.
- II. 1C; 2A; 3C; 4B; 5B; 6A.
- III. 1a; 2a; 3b; 4c; 5d; 6b.
- IV. 3; 4; 6; 7.
- V. 2; 3; 6.
- VI. 1c; 2b; 3d; 4a; 5a; 6c; 7b; 8b; 9d; 10c; 11a; 12b; 13d; 14c; 15a.
- VII. 1a; 2d; 3b; 4c; 5d; 6a; 7b; 8c; 9d; 10a.

Ключи к тесту №10

Вариант 1

- I. 1a, 2c, 3a, 4d, 5c, 6a, 7a, 8c, 9b, 10d
- II. 1b, 2d, 3c, 4a, 5a
- III. 1a, 2d, 3b, 4c, 5d
- IV. 1b, 2a, 3a, 4b, 5d
- V. 1a, 2d, 3a, 4a, 5d, 6d, 7b, 8d, 9?, 10c, 11a, 12a, 13c, 14a, 15b
- VI. 1a, 2c, 3c, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7d, 8a, 9b, 10b

Вариант 2

- I. 1c, 2a, 3d, 4c, 5c, 6b, 7b, 8a, 9c, 10b
- II. 1a, 2d, 3a, 4a, 5d
- III. 1b, 2b, 3b, 4c, 5b
- IV. 1b, 2c, 3b, 4d, 5a
- V. 1c, 2c, 3a, 4a, 5b, 6c, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10b, 11a, 12d, 13c, 14c, 15b
- VI. 1b, 2c, 3a, 4b, 5d, 6b, 7a, 8c, 9a, 10d

Ключи к тесту №11

Вариант 1

- I. 1A; 2B; 3A; 4A; 5B; 6C.
- II. 1c; 2d; 3b; 4c; 5d; 6c.
- III. 1d; 2b; 3c; 4a; 5d; 6a.
- IV. 1A; 2C; 3B.
- V. 2; 4; 5; 6.
- VI. 1b; 2c; 3a; 4d; 5a; 6c; 7b; 8d; 9a; 10b; 11c; 12d; 13a; 14b; 15c.
- VII. 1d; 2a; 3b; 4c; 5d; 6b; 7c; 8d; 9b; 10c.

Вариант 2

- I. 1B; 2C; 3B; 4A; 5A; 6C.
- II. 1b; 2b; 3a; 4b; 5a; 6c.
- III. 1b; 2d; 3c; 4a; 5b; 6a.
- IV. 1B; 2A; 3C.

- V. 1; 4; 5; 6.
- VI. 1a; 2b; 3c; 4d; 5b; 6c; 7a; 8c; 9a; 10c; 11b; 12c; 13d; 14a; 15c.
- VII. 1b; 2c; 3d; 4a; 5d; 6b; 7a; 8c; 9a; 10d.

Ключи к уроку №12

Вариант 1

- I. 1B; 2C; 3C; 4B; 5B;
- II. —
- III. 1B; 2C; 3B; 4A; 5B; 6B; 7C;
- IV. 1C; 2A; 3D; 4B; 5D; 6B;
- V. 1c; 2b; 3a; 4a; 5c; 6a; 7b; 8c; 9d; 10b;
- VI. 1a; 2c; 3b; 4d; 5c; 6d; 7b; 8c; 9a; 10c; 11c; 12a.

Вариант 2

- I. 1B; 2C; 3C; 4B; 5A;
- II. —
- III. 1B; 2C; 3A; 4D; 5B; 6A; 7C;
- IV. 1B; 2B; 3D; 4B; 5C; 6A;
- V. 1b; 2c; 3d; 4a; 5a; 6c; 7d; 8a; 9d; 10c;
- VI. 1d; 2b; 3a; 4d; 5a; 6b; 7c; 8c; 9d; 10b; 11a; 12b.

Ключи к тесту №13

Вариант 1

- I. 1C; 2D; 3B; 4B;
- II. 1C; 2A; 3A; 4B; 5D; 6A;
- III. 1C; 2B; 3B; 4B; 5D; 6D; 7A; 8D; 9C; 10B; 11A;
- IV. 1d; 2c; 3a; 4c; 5a; 6c; 7b; 8a; 9a; 10b; 11c; 12c; 13c; 14a; 15b;
- V. 1d; 2c; 3b; 4b; 5d; 6a; 7d; 8b; 9c; 10d; 11c; 12b; 13b; 14b.

Вариант 2

- I. 1D; 2B; 3A; 4C;
- II. 1A; 2A; 3C; 4D; 5B; 6D;
- III. 1A; 2C; 3D; 4D; 5C; 6C; 7C; 8A; 9D; 10C; 11C;
- IV. 1d; 2b; 3c; 4d; 5c; 6b; 7d; 8a; 9b; 10a; 11b; 12a; 13d; 14c; 15d;
- V. 1d; 2b; 3a; 4d; 5a; 6c; 7b; 8b; 9c; 10d; 11a; 12b; 13d; 14a.

Ключи к тесту №14

Вариант 1

- I. 1a, 2d, 3a, 4b, 5d;
- II. 1b, 2c;

- III. 1a, 2b, 3d, 4d, 5c, 6a, 7b;
- IV. 1a, 2a, 3c, 4b, 5d, 6d, 7b;
- V. 1c, 2d, 3b, 4a, 5c, 6b, 7d;
- VI. 1b, 2c, 3a, 4c, 5d, 6b, 7d, 8c, 9a, 10b, 11a, 12b;
- VII. 1a, 2c, 3d, 4b, 5c, 6a, 7d, 8b, 9d, 10b.

Вариант 2

- I. 1c, 2b, 3d, 4c;
- II. 1d, 2c;
- III. 1a, 2b, 3d, 4c, 5b, 6a, 7c;
- IV. 1d, 2d, 3d, 4b, 5c, 6a, 7c;
- V. 1b, 2a, 3c, 4b, 5c, 6d, 7a;
- VI. 1b, 2a, 3b, 4d, 5a, 6b, 7c, 8a, 9d, 10b, 11b, 12a;
- VII. 1b, 2c, 3b, 4a, 5d, 6b, 7d, 8c, 9a, 10c.

Ключи к тесту №15-17

Вариант 1

- I. 1A; 2A; 3A;
- II. 1C; 2A; 3A;
- III. 1a; 2b; 3a; 4a; 5a; 6c; 7a; 8a; 9b; 10c; 11b; 12b;
- IV. 1a; 2a; 3a; 4b; 5c; 6b; 7a;
- V. 1a; 2a; 3a; 4b; 5b; 6a; 7a; 8a; 9b; 10a; 11c; 12b; 13c; 14a; 15d;
- VI. 1b; 2c; 3a; 4d; 5b; 6c; 7b; 8a; 9d; 10a.

Вариант 2

- I. 1A; 2A; 3A;
- II. 1A; 2A; 3A;
- III. 1b; 2c; 3a; 4a; 5a; 6c; 7a; 8b; 9b; 10a; 11b; 12b;
- IV. 1a; 2c; 3c; 4c; 5a; 6c; 7b;
- V. 1c; 2a; 3a; 4c; 5c; 6a; 7a; 8d; 9b; 10c; 11a; 12a; 13c; 14d; 15a;
- VI. 1c; 2a; 3d; 4b; 5b; 6d; 7d; 8b; 9a; 10c.

Ключи к тесту № 18

Вариант 1

- I. 1a, 2c, 3c, 4b, 5b, 6a, 7b.
- II. 1a, 2c, 3b.
- III. A. 1. You may not keep cooked food more than 3 days in the refrigerator.
B. 2. You always have to wash your hands before preparing food and after using lavatory.
C. 3. You are to eat more fresh vegetables and fruit.

- IV. 2, 3, 6.
- V. 1, 4.
- VI. A.
 - 1. He isn't able to smoke and take...
 - 2. ...has to involve
- B
 - 1. Patients were allowed to eat...
 - 2. Cirrhosis could be diagnosed...
- C
 - 1. You will have to follow...
 - 2. The patient will be allowed to go home...
- VII. 1c, 2b, 3d, 4b, 5c, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10a, 11d, 12a.
- VIII. 1a, 2c, 3b, 4b, 5a, 6b, 7c, 8d, 9b, 10c.

Вариант 2

- I. 1b, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7a.
- II. 1c, 2c, 3a.
- III.
 - 1. You may not smoke here.
 - 2. You have to reduce such drinks as coffee, tea and cola to a minimum.
 - 3. You are to take these pills twice a day before meals
- IV. 3, 4, 6.
- V. 1, 4, 5.
- VI. A.
 - 1. He isn't able to eat spicy and fried food...
 - 2. ...has to be avoided (is to be avoided)
- B
 - 1. ...could produce
 - 2. ...was allowed to go home
- C
 - 1. You will be able ...
 - 2. She will have to follow...
- VII. 1b, 2d, 3c, 4a, 5c, 6a, 7c, 8c, 9a, 10a, 11d, 12a.
- VIII. 1a, 2b, 3c, 4a, 5c, 6a, 7a, 8b, 9c, 10c.

Ключи к тесту №19-20

Вариант 1

- I. 1c, 2b, 3b, 4b, 5A, 6b, 7b;
- II. 1b, 2b, 3d, 4c, 5d, 6a;
- III. 1b, 2b, 3d, 4b, 5a, 6c, 7b;
- IV. 1c, 2a, 3b, 4a, 5a;

- V. 1b, 2a, 3d, 4a, 5b, 6b, 7d, 8a, 9c, 10b, 11d, 12c, 13a, 14b, 15d;
- VI. 1b, 2c, 3a, 4c, 5d, 6a, 7a, 8d, 9b, 10c.

Вариант 2

- I. 1b, 2b, 3c, 4b, 5b, 6c, 7b;
- II. 1b, 2a, 3b, 4b, 5b;
- III. 1b, 2b, 3c, 4b, 5d, 6d, 7b;
- IV. 1b, 2a, 3c, 4b, 5a, 6c;
- V. 1b, 2b, 3d, 4c, 5a, 6b, 7c, 8d, 9b, 10c, 11a, 12d, 13b, 14c, 15a;
- VI. 1c, 2b, 3a, 4d, 5c, 6a, 7b, 8d, 9b, 10c.

Ключи к тесту №21

Вариант 1

- I. 1b, 2c, 3a, 4b, 5a;
- II. 1. to secure; 2. to have changed; 3. to be hurt; 4. to break up, to remove; 5. to be asked; 6. to determine; 7. have been conducted; 8. to be rising.
- III. 1c, 2b, 3c, 4b, 5a, 6a;
- IV. 1b, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5b;
- V. 1a, 2b, 3a, 4c, 5a, 6c, 7c, 8b, 9a, 10c, 11a, 12a, 13b, 14a, 15a, 16b;
- VI. 1a, 2b, 3d, 4a, 5c, 6b, 7b, 8a, 9d, 10d.

Вариант 2

- I. 1a, 2c, 3a, 4a, 5b;
- II. 1. to exist; 2. be; 3. to be; 4. to be discharged; 5. to prevent; 6. to discuss; 7. to work; 8. be given.
- III. 1b, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5b, 6c;
- IV. 1b, 2a, 3c, 4c, 5a;
- V. 1b, 2c, 3a, 4c, 5b, 6b, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10b, 11a, 12c, 13c, 14a, 15c;
- VI. 1a, 2a, 3a, 4b, 5a, 6a, 7b, 8b, 9b, 10c.

Ключи к тесту №22

Вариант 1

- I. 1c, 2c, 3b, 4b, 5c, 6a, 7b, 8c, 9a, 10c.
- II. 1c, 2b, 3c, 4a, 5b.
- III. 1c, 2b, 3c, 4c, 5a.
- IV. 1b, 2d, 3a, 4d, 5b, 6a, 7b, 8b, 9b, 10b, 11a, 12c, 13a, 14a, 15b, 16a, 17b.
- V. 1a, 2a, 3b, 4c, 5a, 6b, 7b, 8b, 9a, 10b, 11b, 12c, 13a.

Вариант 2

- I. 1a, 2c, 3b, 4b, 5c, 6b, 7b, 8b, 9a, 10a.
- II. 1c, 2c, 3b, 4c, 5a.
- III. 1b, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5c.
- IV. 1b, 2c, 3d, 4b, 5b, 6c, 7a, 8b, 9c, 10a, 11c, 12a, 13a, 14b, 15a, 16a, 17c.
- V. 1b, 2b, 3b, 4a, 5b, 6b, 7b, 8a, 9b, 10a, 11b, 12b, 13a.

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