

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ  
ЗАПОРІЗЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ**

**ЗБІРНИК**

**контрольних робіт з дисциплін «Іноземна мова» та «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» для студентів І-ІІ курсів фармацевтичних факультетів спеціальності 226 «Фармація, промислова фармація», «Технології парфумерно-косметичних засобів»**

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та рекомендовано для використання в освітньому процесі  
(протокол №\_\_\_\_\_ від\_\_\_\_\_)*

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Збірник контрольних робіт з дисциплін „Іноземна мова” та „Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням” для студентів I-II курсів фармацевтичних факультетів спеціальності 226 «Фармація, промислова фармація», «Технології парфумерно-косметичних засобів» / Уклад. : Ю.В. Орел-Халік, В.В.Жаворонкова. – Запоріжжя : [ЗДМУ], 2021. – 64 с.

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## ВСТУП

Метою навчання іноземним мовам у вищих навчальних закладах України є практичне володіння іноземною мовою в обсязі, необхідному для ситуативного та професійного спілкування з метою одержання інформації. В процесі досягнення цієї мети студенти мають одержати достатній рівень комунікативної компетенції, яку складають мовленнєві вміння, сформовані на основі мовних, комунікативно-пізнавальних, мовленнєвих навичок, включаючи навички перекладу текстів фармацевтичного та медичного спрямування, реферування та анотування спеціальних текстів, а також підготовку до подальшої самостійної роботи з мовним матеріалом для забезпечення освітніх запитів і гармонійного поєднання навчального процесу та наукової діяльності.

Предмет вивчення дисциплін «Іноземна мова» та «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» – спеціальна лексика та граматичні конструкції, що використовуються у практиці за спеціальністю.

У результаті вивчення навчальної дисципліни студент повинен знати:

- граматичні структури, що є необхідними для гнучкого вираження відповідних функцій та понять, а також для розуміння і продукування широкого кола текстів в академічній та професійній сферах;

- правила англійського синтаксису, щоб дати можливість розпізнавати і продукувати широке коло текстів в академічній та професійній сферах;

- мати сформований діапазон словникового запасу (у тому числі термінології), що є необхідним в академічній та професійній сферах.

Збірник містить завдання для поточного та тематичного контролю засвоєння та оцінювання знань з дисципліни «Іноземна мова» для студентів першого курсу та «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» для студентів другого курсу фармацевтичних факультетів, спеціальності 226 – «Фармація, промислова фармація».

Пропоновані завдання допоможуть викладачу здійснити ефективний контроль над засвоєнням студентами навчального матеріалу з лексики та граматики вивчених змістових модулів, а студентові – зорієнтуватися у

лексичних та граматичних завданнях та набути навичок їх безпомилкового виконання.

Збірник контрольних робіт з дисциплін „Іноземна мова” та „Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням” для студентів I-II курсів фармацевтичних факультетів спеціальності 226 «Фармація, промислова фармація», «Технології парфумерно-косметичних засобів» складений на підставі існуючих вимог, поставлених вищою школою до викладання іноземної мови у медичних ВНЗ і відповідає типовій навчальній програмі з англійської мови для вищих медичних закладів освіти України III-IV рівнів акредитації.

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## 2. СТАРТОВА КОНТРОЛНА РОБОТА

### English Placement Test A2/B1

**Part I. Use the correct form of the words in brackets or add the missing elements. When you have finished, compare your answers with the answer key. You get 1 point for each correct answer.**

1. I went into the room to see what the girls (do) there.
2. We don't get on well. He never (listen) to me.
3. The conference begins \_\_\_\_\_ 15 October.
4. We will go to the mountains when it (get) warmer.
5. She (not come) back from Australia yet.
6. Don't shout! Your brother (sleep).
7. Would you mind (turn off) the radio? It's difficult to concentrate.
8. If I were you I (stay) at home. The streets are dangerous at night.
9. This work is (bad) than what you did last week.
10. The castle (build) in XV century.
11. He speaks English well. So \_\_\_\_\_ his wife.
12. The play (finish) by the time we got to the theatre.
13. He didn't know how to get there so he stopped (ask) the way.
14. "Where is he?" She wondered \_\_\_\_\_.
15. I can rely on my friend. We always help \_\_\_\_\_.
16. This time next week we (sunbathe) on the beach.
17. "When (he start) working here?" "In 2009."
18. George said he (visit) us soon.
19. This is the house \_\_\_\_\_ he was born.
20. She is \_\_\_\_\_ good at mathematics as her brother.
21. "How about (go) to the cinema?" "Sounds great."
22. That's (boring) book I've ever read.
23. Neither Susan \_\_\_\_\_ Peter phoned us. We were really worried.
24. This is a story of three (woman): Brenda, Mandy and Allie.

25. I wish I (speak) Chinese. It would be much easier to find an interesting job!

**Part II. Choose the option which best completes each of the following sentences.**

**When you have finished, compare your answers with the answer key. You get 1 point for each correct answer.**

1. "Pass the sugar, will you?" „ \_\_\_\_\_ ."

a) *Please.*    b) *Here you are.*    c) *Help yourself to it.*

2. The weather wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ to go for a walk so they decided to stay at home.

a) *too good*    b) *good enough*    c) *so good*

3. She's never met \_\_\_\_\_ friendly people before.

a) *such*    b) *that*    c) *so*

4. Mr Brown \_\_\_\_\_ forty cigarettes a day.

a) *used to smoke*    b) *used to smoking*    c) *uses to smoke*

5. We are \_\_\_\_\_ into our new flat next month.

a) *arriving*    b) *entering*    c) *moving*

6. John \_\_\_\_\_ every day after school.

a) *gets riding*    b) *goes on a bike*    c) *goes cycling*

7. I'm sure the book \_\_\_\_\_ into Polish soon.

a) *will be translated*    b) *will translate*    c) *was translated*

8. They've had this house \_\_\_\_\_ twenty years.

a) *from*    b) *for*    c) *since*

9. Let me \_\_\_\_\_ what happened.

a) *to explain*    b) *that I explain*    c) *explain*

10. We were all very \_\_\_\_\_ when we saw her new boyfriend.

a) *surprised*    b) *surprising*    c) *surprise*

11. Don't give the waiter a \_\_\_\_\_. The service was very slow.

a) *bill*    b) *money*    c) *tip*

12. Look at \_\_\_\_\_ ! Why are they so dirty?

a) *themselves*    b) *them*    c) *their*

13. Could you buy \_\_\_\_\_ bread on the way home?

a) *a*      b) *any*      c) *some*

14. Who \_\_\_\_\_ to do that?

a) *wants*      b) *does want*      c) *want*

15. She won the world championship \_\_\_\_\_ she was just 18.

a) *despite*      b) *although*      c) *in spite*

16. "Are you going abroad this summer?" "I \_\_\_\_\_ go to Spain, I'm not sure yet."

a) *may*      b) *can*      c) *should*

17. She is really \_\_\_\_\_ on ballet.

a) *keen*      b) *fond*      c) *interested*

18. You \_\_\_\_\_ write the report today. The deadline is May 26<sup>th</sup>.

a) *mustn't*      b) *haven't to*      c) *don't have to*

19. This is not my car. It's my \_\_\_\_\_ ; they bought it last week.

a) *parents'*      b) *parents*      c) *parent's*

20. "This suitcase is very heavy." " \_\_\_\_\_ you."

a) *I'm going to help*      b) *I'm helping*      c) *I will help*

21. She went to a job \_\_\_\_\_ last week but she didn't get the job.

a) *search*      b) *interview*      c) *talk*

22. I've lent him some money. He must \_\_\_\_\_ by next Saturday.

a) *pay back it*      b) *pay it back*      c) *pay it back me*

23. Don't buy this dress. It doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ you. It's too small.

a) *fit*      b) *go with*      c) *suit*

24. I didn't know you wanted \_\_\_\_\_ Robert to your party.

a) *that I invite*      b) *me to invite*      c) *that I invited*

25. Can you play the music \_\_\_\_\_ ? Our neighbours are going to call the police

a) *quieter*      b) *quietlier*      c) *more quietly*



### 3. ПОТОЧНІ КОНТРОЛЬНІ РОБОТИ

#### Контрольна робота №1

#### Unit 1. Pharmaceutical Education in Ukraine

#### Variant 1

#### 1. Translate the following words and phrases into English:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. вступати до вищого закладу освіти</li><li>2. ступінь магістра</li><li>3. аспірант</li><li>4. лікувальні властивості</li><li>5. обов'язкова освіта</li><li>6. фармацевтичний факультет</li><li>7. вступні іспити</li><li>8. фармацевтичний представник</li><li>9. аптека</li><li>10. програма</li></ol>	<b>Answers:</b>
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#### 2. Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the list. Translate the sentences.

*practical training, outlook, higher medical institutions, period of time, curriculum*

1. In our country there is a wide network of \_\_\_\_\_ which train pharmacists.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ at the faculty consists of general and special subjects.
3. Pharmaceutical students have \_\_\_\_\_, at chemist's shops.
4. For a relatively short \_\_\_\_\_ all the necessary scientific and research facilities were created at the faculty.
5. The NMU trains a new generation of pharmacists, with wide university \_\_\_\_\_ and knowledge of clinical presentation and pathology of the human body.

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**3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What higher medical institutions of our country train pharmacists?

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2. What pharmaceutical specialties do you know?

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3. What is internship?

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**Контрольна робота №1**

**Unit 1. Pharmaceutical Education in Ukraine**

**Variant 2**

**1. Translate the following words and phrases into English:**

<p>1. вступати до фармацевтичного факультету</p> <p>2. отримати ступінь магістра</p> <p>3. заочне відділення</p>	<p><b>Answers:</b></p>
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<p>4. практика</p> <p>5. технологія виготовлення фармацевтичних препаратів</p> <p>6. хімічна лабораторія</p> <p>7. навчання в інтернатурі</p> <p>8. обов'язкова освіта</p> <p>9. фармацевтичні спеціальності</p> <p>10. іноземні студенти</p>	
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**2. Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the list. Translate the sentences.**

*the degree, take, specialize, management, influence*

1. Students \_\_\_\_\_ in four pharmaceutical specialties.
2. Applicants \_\_\_\_\_ written entrance exams in chemistry, biology and Ukrainian.
3. They master the mechanisms of drug \_\_\_\_\_ on the body.
4. Postgraduate students get \_\_\_\_\_ of the Candidate of Science.
5. Senior students study \_\_\_\_\_ and marketing of pharmacy.

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**3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What entrance exams do the applicants take to enter a Pharmaceutical faculty?

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2. What is postgraduate study?

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3. Where can graduates work after completing their study?

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### Контрольна робота №2

#### Unit 2. Pharmaceutical Education in Great Britain and the USA

##### Variant 1

#### 1. Translate the following words and phrases into English:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. зазнавати, переносити</li><li>2. поглиблений</li><li>3. приписувати (ліки)</li><li>4. бути задіяним у</li><li>5. розповсюдження, дозування</li><li>6. роздрібна торгівля</li><li>7. навчання чомусь у наставника</li><li>8. вимога, необхідна умова</li><li>9. ліцензія</li><li>10. споріднений</li></ol>	<p><b>Answers:</b></p>
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#### 2. Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the list. Translate the sentences.

*common, teaching, followed, engaged, Doctor of Philosophy, provided*

1. The history of pharmaceutical education has closely \_\_\_\_\_ that of medical education.
2. Many institutions, in addition, offer graduate courses leading to the degrees of Master of Science and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. These advanced courses are intended especially for those, who are preparing for careers in research, manufacturing, or \_\_\_\_\_ in the field of pharmacy.
4. This professional training includes many subjects \_\_\_\_\_ to the medical curriculum.
5. The pharmacist is \_\_\_\_\_ in business so special training is \_\_\_\_\_ in merchandising, accounting, computer techniques, and pharmaceutical jurisprudence.

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**3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What changes did the training of the pharmacist undergo?

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2. What is the professionally trained pharmacist expected to do?

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3. What is required to be permitted to practice pharmacy in Great Britain?

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### Контрольна робота №2

#### Unit 2. Pharmaceutical Education in Great Britain and the USA

#### Variant 2

#### 1. Translate the following words and phrases into English:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. гуманітарні науки</li><li>2. бакалавр</li><li>3. аптека</li><li>4. акредитований фармацевтичний коледж</li><li>5. державний іспит</li><li>6. вплив ліків</li><li>7. професійні курси</li><li>8. дозвіл на практичну діяльність</li><li>9. розвинений</li><li>10. шукати</li></ol>	<b>Answers:</b>
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#### 2. Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the list. Translate the sentences.

*accredited, established, required, developed, complete*

1. Pharmaceutical institutes and colleges were \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States, Great Britain, and continental Europe in the 19th century.
2. Colleges of pharmacy now operate in most \_\_\_\_\_ countries of the world.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ colleges of pharmacy train pharmacists in the United States.

4. Graduates are \_\_\_\_\_ to pass a state board examination to get a license to practice.

5. Students also must \_\_\_\_\_ specialized professional courses.

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**3. Answer the following questions.**

1. When was the first college of pharmacy founded in the United States?

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2. What does each state require from graduates before granting them a license to practice in the state?

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3. What is the American Pharmaceutical Association?

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**Контрольна робота №3**

**Unit 3. Botany. History of Botany**

**Variant 1**

**1. Translate the following words and phrases into English:**

1. обмін речовин	<i>Answers:</i>
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2. гриб	
3. бактерія	
4. цитологія	
5. гістологія	
6. крихітний	
7. мікроскоп	
8. патолог	
9. клітина	
10. довкілля	

**2. Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the list. Translate the sentences.**

*food chain, understand, diseases, bacteria, Taxonomy*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the science of naming and classifying animals and plants.
2. It is necessary to study the form and structure of a plant before you can \_\_\_\_\_ how to classify the plant and how it grows and lives.
3. Plants form the base of the natural \_\_\_\_\_ - the system, in which energy is transferred from one organism to another in the form of food.
4. Pathology is concerned with many \_\_\_\_\_ that injure plants.
5. Except for certain species of \_\_\_\_\_, plants are the only organisms that can make their own food.

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**3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What does botany study?

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2. What do plant pathologists study?

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3. Why is plant physiology important not only to the expert, who studies plants, but to everyone else in the world?

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**Контрольна робота №3**

**Unit 3. Botany. History of Botany**

**Variant 2**

**1. Translate the following words and phrases into English:**

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. поживна речовина</li><li>2. паразит</li><li>3. відновлення, розмноження</li><li>4. належний, підходящий</li><li>5. задихатись</li><li>6. поширення</li><li>7. унікальна назва</li><li>8. екзотичні рослини</li><li>9. біноміальна система</li><li>10. живі істоти</li></ol>	<p><i>Answers:</i></p>
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**2. Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the list. Translate the sentences.**

*kinds of plants, distribution, carbon dioxide, cultivated plants, discoveries*

1. By about 8000 B.C. people in the Middle East had begun to depend on \_\_\_\_\_ for most of their food.
2. Explorers discovered many new \_\_\_\_\_ and brought them to scholars to examine and identify.
3. The study of plant ecology developed from the research on the geographical \_\_\_\_\_ of plants.
4. In the 1900's the scientists working in plant genetics and molecular biology made many spectacular \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Without plants, the concentration of \_\_\_\_\_ in the atmosphere would increase to the point where human beings and animals suffocate.

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**3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is morphology?

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2. How can plant life show people how to live in balance with the environment?

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3. Who developed the system of naming plants that was eventually accepted as a standard classification system?

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**Контрольна робота №4**

**Unit 4. Homeopathic Medicine. Phytopharmacy.**

**Variant 1**

**1. Translate the following words and phrases into English:**

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. медичні рослини</li><li>2. фармакологічна дія</li><li>3. основні принципи</li><li>4. біологічна функція</li><li>5. клітинна структура</li><li>6. окремі рослини</li><li>7. чиста суміш</li><li>8. антагоністичні принципи</li><li>9. складова частина</li><li>10. речовина</li></ol>	<p><i>Answers:</i></p>
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**2. Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the list. Translate the sentences.**

*special importance, population, compounds, drugs, many reasons*

1. Medicinal plants are important for \_\_\_\_\_: they provide us with natural drugs, active constituents and intermediates for semisynthetic drugs.

2. Their biological function is often discussed but the fact is that many of them have a \_\_\_\_\_ outside the plant because of their pharmacological action.
3. Plants that give \_\_\_\_\_ have both active and inactive substances.
4. Drugs in general arise from a heterogeneous \_\_\_\_\_ of individual plants living under a variety of conditions.
5. Inactive substances include cellular structures and pharmacological inactive \_\_\_\_\_.

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**3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is phytopharmacy?

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2. What does nature produce?

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3. May the situation be complicated when there are synergistic or antagonistic principles or substances with other pharmacological effects in the plant at the same time?

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## Контрольна робота №4

### Unit 4. Homeopathic Medicine. Phytopharmacy.

#### Variant 2

#### 1. Translate the following words and phrases into English:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. лікарі-гомеопати</li><li>2. засіб</li><li>3. розчарування</li><li>4. біль у горлі</li><li>5. їдкий</li><li>6. захист</li><li>7. почервоніти</li><li>8. укуси комах</li><li>9. місце зберігання</li><li>10. ранні стадії</li></ol>	<p><i>Answers:</i></p>
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#### 2. Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the list. Translate the sentences.

*eye injuries, grief remedy, sore throat, laryngitis, hospitals*

1. There are around 200 homeopathic physicians in Britain; the principal \_\_\_\_\_ offering such treatment are in London and Glasgow.
2. The person may also have \_\_\_\_\_, with a raw sensation extending into the chest.
3. The person may have a \_\_\_\_\_ or cough, headache, earache, or fever.
4. Ledum is also helpful in \_\_\_\_\_ and sprained ankle.
5. Ignatia is the \_\_\_\_\_ for the person who doesn't recover from an emotional upset such as disappointment or anger; the patient sighs very frequently.

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**3. Answer the following questions.**

1. Have members of the Royal Family been cared for by homeopathic physicians?

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2. What can *Belladonna* treat?

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3. What is *Gelsemium*? What is it often needed for?

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**Контрольна робота №5**

**Unit 5. Chemistry. Chemical Analysis.**

**Variant 1**

**1. Translate the following words and phrases into English:**

1. властивість 2. зміна 3. ідентичність 4. кількість 5. рівновага	<i>Answers:</i>
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6. темп реакції	
7. тверда речовина	
8. світіння	
9. штучно	
10. руйнування	

**2. Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the list. Translate the sentences.**

*properties, comprise, quantity, particle, equilibrium*

1. All the chemical elements differ by their physical and chemical \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Natural \_\_\_\_\_ was destroyed because of government experiments with ecosystems.
3. Two these elements have ionic \_\_\_\_\_, that is why they together form a very stable complex substance.
4. The science of chemistry \_\_\_\_\_ many different but nonetheless very important fields.
5. When a pharmacist is preparing a drug, he must think not only of \_\_\_\_\_, but of quality too.

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**3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is chemistry? What do chemists study?

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2. How many elements are there on the Earth: natural and artificially synthesized?

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3. What is the difference between organic, inorganic chemistry and biochemistry?

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**Контрольна робота №5**

**Unit 5. Chemistry. Chemical Analysis.**

**Variant 2**

**1. Translate the following words and phrases into English:**

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. рідина</li><li>2. однорідність</li><li>3. розчинність</li><li>4. властивість</li><li>5. тимчасовий</li><li>6. аналіз</li><li>7. якісний</li><li>8. кількісний</li><li>9. осад</li><li>10. електроліз</li></ol>	<p><i>Answers:</i></p>
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**2. Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the list. Translate the sentences.**



*properties, measurement, electric current, composition, kinds of matter*

1. Chemistry is the study of different \_\_\_\_\_, called substances, and the changes involved when one substance is transformed into another.
2. Chemical \_\_\_\_\_ are the changes in composition undergone by a substance when it is subjected to various conditions.
3. All pure substances can be divided according to their \_\_\_\_\_ into two main classes: elements (metals and non-metals) and compounds.
4. Spectrochemical analysis is any of a group of chemical analysis methods that depend on \_\_\_\_\_ of the wavelength and intensity of electromagnetic radiation.
5. Electrolysis is the producing of chemical changes by passage of an \_\_\_\_\_ through an electrolyte.

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**3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What states of matter do you know?

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2. What is the most important characteristic of a substance?

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3. What is the difference between quantitative and qualitative analysis?

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## Контрольна робота №6

### Unit 6. Inorganic Chemistry. Chemical Compounds.

#### Variant 1

#### 1. Translate the following words and phrases into English:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. однорідний</li><li>2. насичення</li><li>3. розчин</li><li>4. розчинник</li><li>5. дисоціація, розпад</li><li>6. ковалентний</li><li>7. різноманітний, змінний</li><li>8. емульсія</li><li>9. хлороформ</li><li>10. випаровуватися</li></ol>	<p><i>Answers:</i></p>
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#### 2. Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the list. Translate the sentences.

*solubility, do not dissolve, mixture, purification, dissolved substance*

1. A solution is a homogeneous \_\_\_\_\_ of two or more substances in relative amounts.
2. In all solutions the \_\_\_\_\_ is called the solute, and the medium in which it is dissolved is the solvent.
3. Solutions are involved in most chemical reactions, refining and \_\_\_\_\_, industrial processing, and biological processes.
4. Some organic substances such as fats, paraffin, rubber, petroleum \_\_\_\_\_ in water.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a substance (at the existing temperature) means the number of grams of the solute required to saturate a fixed volume or a fixed weight.

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**3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What are electrolytes and nonelectrolytes?

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2. Are all substances soluble in water?

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3. What is the concentration of solution?

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**Контрольна робота №6**

**Unit 6. Inorganic Chemistry. Chemical Compounds.**

**Variant 2**

**1. Translate the following words and phrases into English:**

1. походження 2. кислий 3. соляний 4. значний	<i>Answers:</i>
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5. нейтралізувати	
6. частка	
7. обумовлювати	
8. травлення	
9. властивість	
10. зникати	

**2. Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the list. Translate the sentences.**

*properties; acids, bases and salts; hydroxyl radical; neutralization; hydrogen ions*

1. There are three big classes of chemical compounds: \_\_\_\_\_.
2. In most cases, however, the significant acid \_\_\_\_\_ do not become evident until the substance has been dissolved.
3. Chemically, the action of acids is due to the presence of \_\_\_\_\_,  $H^+$ , that determines its chemical properties.
4. All bases contain the \_\_\_\_\_,  $OH^-$ , determining chemical properties of bases.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the action between an acid and a base to form a salt and water.

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**3. Answer the following questions.**

1. How many classes of chemical compounds do you know?

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2. What is the difference between acids and bases?

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3. What is neutralization?

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**Контрольна робота №7**

**Unit 7. Organic and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.**

**Variant 1**

**1. Translate the following words and phrases into English:**

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. вуглеводень</li><li>2. чотиривалентний</li><li>3. лейцин</li><li>4. альбумін</li><li>5. перетворювати</li><li>6. вуглевод</li><li>7. жирний</li><li>8. гідроліз</li><li>9. фосфоліпід</li><li>10. глікоген</li></ol>	<p><i>Answers:</i></p>
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**2. Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the list. Translate the sentences.**

*proteins, carbohydrates, fats; living things; carbon; molecules; organic compounds*

1. An organic compound is a substance whose \_\_\_\_\_ contain one or more carbon atoms.
2. Until 1828, scientists believed that \_\_\_\_\_ could be formed only by life processes.
3. Since \_\_\_\_\_ has a far greater tendency to form molecular chains and rings than other elements do, its compounds are vastly more numerous than all others known.
4. Living organisms consist mostly of water and organic compounds: \_\_\_\_\_, nucleic acids, hormones, vitamins, etc.
5. Lipids are any of a diverse class of organic compounds, found in all \_\_\_\_\_ that are greasy and insoluble in water.

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**3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is organic chemistry?

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2. What are the three biggest classes of organic compounds?

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3. What are the functions of proteins, carbohydrates and lipids?

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**Контрольна робота №7**

**Unit 7. Organic and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.**

**Variant 2**

**1. Translate the following words and phrases into English:**

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. розчинник</li><li>2. розтирання на порошок</li><li>3. розтирання на порох</li><li>4. зціджування, відмулювання</li><li>5. плавка</li><li>6. відварювання</li><li>7. настоювання</li><li>8. розмочування</li><li>9. випаровування</li><li>10. частковий</li></ol>	<i>Answers:</i>
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**2. Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the list. Translate the sentences.**

*pharmacological properties; granulation; combustion; interdisciplinary science; therapeutic use*

1. Pharmaceutical chemistry involves the identification, synthesis and development of the new chemical entities suitable for \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Medicinal chemistry is a highly \_\_\_\_\_ combining organic chemistry with biochemistry, pharmacology, pharmacognosy, molecular biology, statistics and physical chemistry.

3. The first step of drug discovery involves the identification of new active compounds, which are typically found by screening many compounds for the desired \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The process of converting a substance into granules or granlike particles is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Carbon dioxide is a heavy colorless gas  $\text{CO}_2$  that does not support \_\_\_\_\_, soluble in water to form carbonic acid.

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**3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What does pharmaceutical chemistry study?

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2. What processes may be employed in the pharmaceutical chemistry?

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3. What is granulation?

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## Контрольна робота №8

### Unit 8. Pharmacology. Administration of Drugs.

#### Variant1

#### 1. Translate the following words and phrases into English:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. синтезувати</li><li>2. виготовляти, відпускати (ліки)</li><li>3. видалення</li><li>4. взаємодія</li><li>5. підрозділ</li><li>6. шкідливий</li><li>7. хімічна терапія</li><li>8. передбачуваний</li><li>9. потребувати</li><li>10. протитрута</li></ol>	<p><i>Answers:</i></p>
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#### 2. Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the list. Translate the sentences.

*food substances; processes; pharmacology; contraindications; treatment of diseases*

1. Drugs are chemical substances used in medicine in the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Some drugs are contained in \_\_\_\_\_; these drugs are called vitamins.
3. Scientists interested in pharmacodynamics study the \_\_\_\_\_ of drug absorption, metabolism and excretion.
4. Chemotherapy is the subdivision of \_\_\_\_\_, which studies drugs that are capable of destroying microorganisms, parasites, and cells within the body without destroying the body itself.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are the factors in the patient's condition which make the use of a drug dangerous.

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**3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What are drugs?

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2. What are the branches of pharmacology?

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3. Which drugs are safer: natural or chemically synthesized?

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**Контрольна робота №8**

**Unit 8. Pharmacology. Administration of Drugs.**

**Variant 2**

**1. Translate the following words and phrases into English:**

<p>1. прийом ліків 2. кров'яний потік 3. стенокардія</p>	<p><i>Answers:</i></p>
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4. водний розчин	
5. блювання	
6. подразнювати	
7. спинний мозок	
8. знеболювання	
9. мазь	
10. свічка	

**2. Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the list. Translate the sentences.**

*placed under the tongue; upper layers; orally; nauseated and vomiting; parenteral*

1. Drugs given \_\_\_\_\_ must pass into the stomach and be absorbed into the blood-stream through the intestinal wall.
2. Sublingual administration is the route of administration, when drugs are not swallowed but are \_\_\_\_\_ and allowed to dissolve in the saliva.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ administration is accomplished by injection through a syringe under the skin, into a muscle, into a vein, or into a body cavity.
4. Intradermal injection is the shallow injection which is made into the \_\_\_\_\_ of the skin.
5. At times, drugs are given by rectum when oral administration presents difficulties, such as when the patient is \_\_\_\_\_.

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**3. Answer the following questions.**

1. Can people live without drugs?

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2. Who prescribes the way of drug administration to a patient?

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3. What diseases can be treated by inhalation?

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**Контрольна робота №9**

**Unit 9. Cardiovascular Drugs.**

**Variant 1**

**1. Translate the following words and phrases into English:**

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. серцево-судинний</li><li>2. хвороба, ураження</li><li>3. лікувати</li><li>4. тромб, згусток</li><li>5. нудота</li><li>6. блювота</li><li>7. перенапруження</li><li>8. інфаркт міокарду</li><li>9. погіршення</li><li>10. безсоння</li></ol>	<p><i>Answers:</i></p>
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**2. Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the list. Translate the sentences.**

*atherosclerosis; blood clot; heart disease; paralysis; stopped*

1. One of the most common afflictions in the modern society is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is caused by layers of fat which line the artery walls.
3. Coronary thrombosis is a form of heart attack in which the main artery becomes blocked by a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Stroke is caused when the blood supply to the brain is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ is caused by a stroke which affects the brain.

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**3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What cardiovascular diseases do you know?

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2. How can the risk of atherosclerosis be reduced?

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3. What are the most prominent symptoms of hypertension?

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## Контрольна робота №9

### Unit 9. Cardiovascular Drugs.

#### Variant 2

#### 1. Translate the following words and phrases into English:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. впливати</li><li>2. змінювати</li><li>3. скорочувати</li><li>4. дигіталіс, наперстянка</li><li>5. пригнічувати</li><li>6. ліки, що розширюють кровоносні судини</li><li>7. розслаблювати</li><li>8. судина</li><li>9. адреналін</li><li>10. розширювати</li></ol>	<p><i>Answers:</i></p>
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#### 2. Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the list. Translate the sentences.

*myocardium; arrhythmias; cardiovascular drugs; paralysis; vasoconstrictors*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ may be divided into three groups: drugs that affect the heart; drugs that affect blood pressure; and drugs that prevent blood clotting.
  2. The important effect of digitalis glycosides are the strengthening of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Quinidine is a primary drug used to treat \_\_\_\_\_.
  4. \_\_\_\_\_ are used in treating blood vessel diseases.
  5. Diuretic promotes \_\_\_\_\_ of fluid.
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**3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What may cardiovascular drugs be divided into?

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2. What drugs are used to treat patients with heart failure?

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3. In what case would you prescribe heparin?

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**Контрольна робота №10**

**Unit 10. Gastrointestinal Drugs.**

**Variant 1**

**1. Translate the following words and phrases into English:**

1. порожнистий 2. частинка 3. пухлина 4. луг 5. виразка	<i>Answers:</i>
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6. згубний; злякисний	
7. прилеглий	
8. рана, виразка	
9. споживання	
10. амебний	

**2. Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the list. Translate the sentences.**

*colon, acute, intestine, bleeding, abdominal*

1. A person with gastritis may suffer from loss of appetite, pain, nausea, vomiting, and \_\_\_\_ from the stomach.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ gastritis may be caused by a chemical or acid injury to the stomach lining.
3. Colitis is a disease involving inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_ or other parts of the large intestine.
4. Peritonitis is an inflammation of the peritoneum, the thin \_\_\_\_\_ membrane that lines the cavity.
5. Dysentery is a disease involving inflammation of the lining of the large \_\_\_\_\_.

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**3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What are the symptoms of gastritis?



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2. What happens if the tissues of the stomach erode and open sores develop?

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3. What are the causes of peritonitis?

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**Контрольна робота №10**

**Unit 10. Gastrointestinal Drugs.**

**Variant 2**

**1. Translate the following words and phrases into English:**

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. засіб, що нейтралізує кислоти</li><li>2. печія</li><li>3. торгівельна марка</li><li>4. купувати</li><li>5. сприяти</li><li>6. пригнічувати</li><li>7. основний, той, що лежить в основі</li><li>8. чинити опір</li><li>9. повторюватись, відбуватись знову</li><li>10. травна система</li></ol>	<p><i>Answers:</i></p>
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**2. Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the list. Translate the sentences.**

*react, magnesium hydroxide, hydrochloric acid, aluminum hydroxide, Helicobacter pylori, antacids*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ , produced in the stomach, is important for digestion.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ help relieve or prevent pain associated with peptic ulcers by neutralizing this acid.
3. Antacids \_\_\_\_\_ with acids to form more neutral compounds that do not irritate peptic ulcers.
4. Antacids that contain \_\_\_\_\_ can cause diarrhea, while those with \_\_\_\_\_ can cause constipation.
5. Antibiotics are being increasingly used when the bacterium \_\_\_\_\_ is the major underlying cause of ulcers.

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**3. Answer the following questions.**

1. When can hydrochloric acid cause pain in the stomach?

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2. What problems may result from the long-term use of antacids?

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3. What drugs can completely inhibit acid secretion?

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## Контрольна робота №11

### Unit 11. Drugs Against Infectious Diseases.

#### Variant 1

#### 1. Translate the following words and phrases into English:

1. сказ 2. черви 3. найпростіші 4. розмножуватись 5. нарив, фурункул 6. вітрянка 7. кір 8. свинка 9. краснуха 10. скарлатина	<i>Answers:</i>
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#### 2. Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the list. Translate the sentences.

*invade, one-celled, breaking down, contagious, microorganisms*

1. Many kinds of bacteria, viruses, and other \_\_\_\_\_ can invade the human body and cause disease.
2. Pathogens \_\_\_\_\_ some of the body's cells and tissues and use them for their own growth and reproduction.
3. Bacteria are microscopic, \_\_\_\_\_ organisms.
4. These pathogens obtain food by \_\_\_\_\_ body tissues or by absorbing digested food from the intestines.
5. Occasionally, an infectious disease becomes highly \_\_\_\_\_ and sweeps through a community.

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**3. Answer the following questions.**

1. How can infectious diseases be grouped?

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2. What diseases are caused by viruses?

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3. What conditions are called an epidemic, a pandemic, an endemic?

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**Контрольна робота №11**

**Unit 11. Drugs Against Infectious Diseases.**

**Variant 2**

**1. Translate the following words and phrases into English:**

1. антибактеріальний препарат 2. сульфаніламід 3. холера	<i>Answers:</i>
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4. віспа	
5. виставляти, піддавати (чомусь)	
6. правець	
7. дифтерія	
8. поліомієліт, дитячий параліч	
9. антисироватка, імунна сироватка	
10. глобулін	

**2. Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the list. Translate the sentences.**

*immune, antimicrobials, weakened, antiserums, exposed*

1. Drugs that kill or help prevent multiplication of bacteria or viruses that infect the body are called \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Two kinds of drugs that prevent infectious diseases are vaccines, \_\_\_\_\_ and globulins.
3. Vaccines contain a \_\_\_\_\_ or killed form of the microbe that causes a particular disease.
4. The vaccine makes the body \_\_\_\_\_ to the disease by providing resistance against attacks by it.
5. Physicians prescribe antiserums and globulins after a person who has not been vaccinated is \_\_\_\_\_ to an infectious disease.

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**3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What are antimicrobials?

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2. What are the two kinds of drugs that prevent infectious diseases?

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3. What are antiserums and globulins?

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**Контрольна робота №11**

**Unit 11. Drugs Against Infectious Diseases.**

**Variant 3**

**1. Translate the following words and phrases into English:**

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. зразок, екземпляр</li><li>2. приєднуватись, прикріплюватись</li><li>3. вставляти; додатково включати</li><li>4. зрештою; згодом</li><li>5. дріжджі</li><li>6. деменція, слабоумство</li><li>7. псевдопатогенний</li><li>8. посуд; приладдя</li><li>9. передається</li><li>10. істотний</li></ol>	<p><i>Answers:</i></p>
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**2. Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the list. Translate the sentences.**

*prolonged, symptoms, severe, substantial, commonly, transmitted, resulted*

1. People infected with HIV eventually develop \_\_\_\_\_ that also may be caused by other less serious conditions.
2. With HIV infection, however, these symptoms are \_\_\_\_\_ and often more \_\_\_\_\_.
3. HIV \_\_\_\_\_ causes a severe "wasting syndrome", resulting in \_\_\_\_\_ weight loss, a general decline in health, and, in some cases, death.
4. Studies indicate that HIV is not \_\_\_\_\_ through air, food, or water, or by insects.
5. No known cases of AIDS have \_\_\_\_\_ from sharing eating utensils, bathrooms, locker rooms, living space, or classrooms.

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**3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is AIDS?

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2. What is AIDS caused by?

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3. What are the ways of preventing HIV transmission?

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## ПІДСУМКОВІ КОНТРОЛЬНІ РОБОТИ

### ПІДСУМКОВА КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА 1

#### ДИСЦИПЛІНА «ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА»

#### ВАРІАНТ 1

#### *I. Наведіть англійські еквіваленти до наступних слів та словосполучень:*

1. Навчатися в Запорізькому державному медичному університеті, заняття на фармацевтичному факультеті, лекції та практичні заняття, лекція по хімії, закінчити школу, заняття закінчуються, здавати заліки та екзамени, староста нашої групи, вивчати анатомію, улюблені предмети, працювати в аптеці, проходити практику.

2. *Перекладіть виокремлені слова та словосполучення. Запишіть речення. Перекладіть речення рідною мовою.*

1. When my sister went to school she was greatly interested in **хімія та біологія**.
2. Can you work at pharmaceutical plants or **хімічна лабораторія** after graduation from the University?

*II. Виконайте наступні граматичні завдання. Поставте дієслова, які стоять у дужках, в необхідній формі часів Indefinite (Present, Past, Future). Перекладіть речення рідною мовою:*

1. Pharmacy was an integral part of medicine when preparative pharmaceutical techniques (to be) simple.
2. I hope I (to start) an independent life one day.
3. The beginning of pharmacy is as old as a man himself; the first person who (to squeeze) juice from a succulent leaf to apply it to a wound was in a drug business.
4. Every time my cousin (to have) a headache, she (to take) aspirin.

*III. Виконайте завдання на переклад. Перекладіть рідною мовою текст:*

Pharmacy is the science and the art concerned with collection, preparation, and standardization of drugs. Its scope includes cultivation of plants that are used as drugs, synthesis of chemical compounds of medicinal value, and analysis and



standardization of medicinal agents. The science that embraces all available knowledge of drugs with special reference to the mechanism of their action in disease treatment is pharmacology.

Obviously this broad science has many subdivisions, such as toxicology (the study of poisons) and therapeutics (the use of drugs in disease treatment). According to the description, pharmacy is one of the subdivisions or specialties of pharmacology. Members of this profession are called pharmacists or druggists. They were once called apothecaries. The word "pharmacy" also refers to a place where drugs are prepared or sold. Most pharmacies, sometimes called drugstores, sell a variety of products in addition to drugs.

*IV. Задайте запитання до речень, починаючи зі слова в дужках.*

1. Pharmacy is the link between life sciences and chemistry. (What)
2. The science deals with the development and production of pharmaceutical drugs all over the world. (Where)

## ПІДСУМКОВА КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА 1

### ДИСЦИПЛІНА «ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА»

#### ВАРІАНТ 2

*I. Наведіть англійські еквіваленти до наступних слів та словосполучень:*

1. Бути студентом-першокурсником, навчатися на фармацевтичному факультеті, бути присутнім на лекції, заняття з біології, жити в гуртожитку, закінчити університет, заняття починаються, навчальний рік, студенти нашої групи, вивчати ботаніку, стати спеціалістом, працювати у лікарні, практика.

*2. Перекладіть виокремлені слова та словосполучення. Запишіть речення. Перекладіть речення рідною мовою.*

1. I get a lot of **корисні знання** and necessary experience at the university.

2. Are biological and physical **науки** necessary for pharmaceutical training?

*II. Виконайте наступні граматичні завдання. Поставте дієслова, які стоять у дужках, в необхідній формі часів Indefinite (Present, Past, Future). Перекладіть речення рідною мовою:*

1. The chemist's usually (to start) working at 8 o'clock.
2. Paracelsus (to take) his pupils to the hospitals, chemical laboratories, for botanical excursions in the fields and mountains, etc.
3. The word "pharmacy" (to come) from the Greek word "pharmakon" which in the modern language means "a drug".
4. I (to help) you if I (to return) home just after classes at University.

*III. Виконайте завдання на переклад. Перекладіть рідною мовою текст:*

Pharmacists fill prescriptions written by physicians or dentists and prepare labels for medicines. On the labels, pharmacists include directions for patients given in prescriptions. At one time, pharmacists compounded their own medicines. Today pharmaceutical manufacturers supply most drugs. But pharmacists must still compound some medicines and be able to prepare antiseptic solutions, ointments, and other common remedies. They also advise people on the selection of nonprescription drugs, such as cold tablets. In addition, pharmacists are responsible for the legal sale of narcotics and poisonous substances.

Pharmacy laws generally include regulations for pharmacy practice, poisons sale, narcotics dispensing, and labeling and sale of dangerous drugs. The pharmacist sells and dispenses drugs within the provisions of the food and drug laws of the country in which he practices. These laws recognize the national pharmacopoeia (a treatise on products used in medicine, their purity, dosages, and other data) as the standard for drugs.

*IV. Задайте запитання до речень, починаючи зі слова в дужках.*

1. Pharmacists are the third largest healthcare profession and work in a wide variety of roles in community and primary care pharmacy, hospitals and in the pharmaceutical industry. (Where)
2. At School of Pharmacy of Birmingham University, you will be taught Physiology and Anatomy, the effect of medicines on the human body, and how medicines are designed. (What)

ПІДСУМКОВА КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА 2  
ДИСЦИПЛІНА «ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА»

ВАРІАНТ 1

*I. Наведіть англійські еквіваленти до наступних слів та словосполучень:*

1. властивість, зміна, ідентичність, кількість, рівновага, темп хімічної реакції, тверда речовина, світіння, штучно, руйнування,

2. *Перекладіть виокремлені слова та словосполучення. Запишіть речення. Перекладіть речення рідною мовою.*

1. **Неорганічна хімія** is the study of all elements and compounds that do not contain carbon.
2. **Ядерна хімія** is the study of radioactivity, atomic nucleus, and nuclear reactions, and the development of applications for radioactive isotopes in medicine and industry.

*II. Виконайте наступні граматичні завдання. Поставте дієслова, які стоять у дужках, в необхідній формі часів CONTINUOUS (PASSIVE). Перекладіть речення рідною мовою:*

1. The problem \_\_\_\_\_ widely \_\_\_\_\_ about now (*to speak*).
2. The suspension \_\_\_\_\_ when the first customer entered the chemist's (*to prepare*).
3. The liquid is now \_\_\_\_\_ into a transparent glass (*to pour*).
4. At 5 o'clock the solution \_\_\_\_\_ in the water-heater system (*to boil*).
5. When the professor came, the examination questions \_\_\_\_\_ by the students (*to dispense*).

*III. Виконайте завдання на переклад. Перекладіть рідною мовою текст:*

Today's chemists also know that elements are made of tiny building blocks called atoms. Some perceptive early Greek philosophers proposed that matter was made of atoms, but they performed no experiments to prove their theory. Now there is ample evidence that all matter is made of atoms. Some of this evidence is as follows:

1. Chemists have discovered that in every pure substance the ratios of the numbers of the atoms are always the same. This aspect of matter is called the Law of Definite Composition.

2. Sometimes elements combine in two different proportions to form two different substances. For example, hydrogen (H) and oxygen (O) may combine to form either water (H<sub>2</sub>O) or hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>). In all such cases the elements combine in ratios of whole numbers.

Observations such as these can be explained easily if it is assumed that all ordinary matter - such as plants, animals, rock, soil, air, water, coal, petroleum, and iron - is made up of atoms.

The atomic theory can be stated as follows: (1) ordinary matter is made of small particles called atoms. (2) Atoms of the same elements have the same average masses, and atoms of different elements have different average masses. (3) Chemical reactions take place between atoms or groups of atoms.

*IV. Задайте запитання до речень, починаючи зі слова в дужках.*

1. Atoms of most elements can react with other kinds of atoms to form compounds. (What)
2. Atoms of most elements possess the property of binding to other atoms. (What)

## ПІДСУМКОВА КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА 2

### ДИСЦИПЛІНА «ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА»

#### ВАРІАНТ 2

*I. Наведіть англійські еквіваленти до наступних слів та словосполучень:*

1. рідина, однорідність, розчинність, властивість, тимчасовий, аналіз, якісний, кількісний, осад, проба, спектроскоп, електроліз, флюороскоп.

2. *Перекладіть виокремлені слова та словосполучення. Запишіть речення. Перекладіть речення рідною мовою.*

1. In chemistry, there is conducted determination of the properties and composition of samples of materials; **якісний аналіз** establishes what is there and **кількісний аналіз** measures how much.

2. Spectrochemical analysis is any of a group of *методи хімічного аналізу* that depend on measurement of the wavelength and intensity of electromagnetic radiation.

*II. Виконайте наступні граматичні завдання. Поставте дієслова, які стоять у дужках, в необхідній формі часів CONTINUOUS (PASSIVE). Перекладіть речення рідною мовою:*

1. The problem \_\_\_\_\_ now, why don't you listen to it? (to explain)
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ for pneumonia when the doctor came into the ward. (to treat)
3. Yesterday at the seminar, the question \_\_\_\_\_ by us, but you didn't come. (to investigate)
4. Yesterday at this time the question of slippery properties of bases \_\_\_\_\_. (to explain)
5. Now the reaction of neutralization \_\_\_\_\_. (to carry on)

*III. Виконайте завдання на переклад. Перекладіть рідною мовою текст:*

Atoms of most elements possess the property of binding to other atoms. When two or more atoms are bound together, the force of attraction that holds them together is called a chemical bond. Atoms of particular elements may form a certain precise and limited number of bonds, others may form many. When atom reacts, they gain, lose or share electrons. Metallic elements frequently combine with nonmetallie elements to form compounds. There are two types of bonding: ionic and covalent.

Ionic bonds are characteristic of sodium compounds. Sodium can gain a complete outer shell and it may acquire 7 electrons from other atoms. So, sodium can have an enormous excess of a negative charge. There is an electrostatic force of attraction between oppositely charged ions of sodium compounds, called ionic or electrovalent bond.

There is an alternative way of bondage combination of two nonmetal-lic elements, both gaining electrons. They combine by sharing electrons. A shared pair

of electrons is a covalent bond. If two pairs of electrons are shared, the bond is a double bond (hydrogen + oxygen = water).

There are three types of covalent substances: substances composed of small individual molecules with weak forces of attraction (gases); small molecules with weak forces of attraction (ethanol) and giant molecules (quartz).

*IV. Задайте запитання до речень, починаючи зі слова в дужках.*

1. A molecule can also be defined as two or more atoms in chemical combination.. (How)
2. The liquid is poured of the tap into a spare conical flask until the level of liquid in the burette drops to the zero mark. (What)

#### ПІДСУМКОВА КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА 3

#### ДИСЦИПЛІНА «ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ»

#### ВАРІАНТ 1

*I. Додайте до кожного речення необхідне за змістом слово. Перекладіть речення рідною мовою:*

<i>Some, via, are (2), your, surgically, did, after</i>
---

1. After you swallow \_\_\_\_ meal, your stomach closes at each end and the food can not get out.
2. No drug is absolutely safe, there is always \_\_\_\_\_risk of an adverse reaction.
3. When\_\_\_\_ you develop the pain in the heart area?
4. No matter how good you \_\_\_\_ at something, there's always about a million people better than you.
5. Food enters the digestive tract \_\_\_\_\_ the mouth, which leads into the gullet.
6. Ten tons of blood \_\_\_\_\_ pumped through the heart daily.

7. In 1955, M.Amosov was the first in Ukraine who began treatment of heart diseases \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Some students go back home during vacations, but \_\_\_\_\_ they graduate most leave home for good.

*II. Граматичні завдання:*

*1. Використайте майбутній час в реченні:*

1. The intake of the drug may cause constipation, sexual dysfunction and fatigue.

2. Drugs that may be used to assist the blood pressure treatment include diuretics.

*2. Зробіть речення питальним. Розпочніть зі слова в дужках.*

1. The intake should be stopped immediately if signs of digitalis toxicity occur. (What)

2. Successful treatment should bring the blood pressure below systolic 160 mmHg and diastolic 90 mm Hg. (What)

*III. Перекладіть наступний текст:*

Drugs that correct cardiac arrhythmias also interfere with the pumping mechanism of the heart. The drug selected must be appropriate to the condition to be treated. These drugs often produce dangerous side effects and must be used with caution and care.

Dosage must be calculated to give a beneficial effect without putting the patient at risk. The effect on the patient must be monitored at all times.

When these drugs are used, especially during an emergency, staff must be ready to initiate cardiac resuscitation immediately.

These drugs should be used with special caution when disease already causes bradycardia by preventing the conduction of some stimuli through the nodes of the heart. The effect of drugs that further reduce stimulus to produce a myocardium contraction may cause bradycardia or a systole.

Many of these drugs will produce a rebound hypertension or hypotension after 1-2 h. Those drugs must not be mixed with any others during administration. It is the interchange of electrolytes across cell membranes that give cardiac cells contractile properties. Incorrect serum electrolyte values can interfere with cardiac rhythms and interrupt the therapeutic use of these drugs. Potassium is especially important, and hypokalaemia must be corrected when patients are treated with drugs to correct cardiac arrhythmias.

### ПІДСУМКОВА КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА 3

#### ДИСЦИПЛІНА «ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ»

#### ВАРІАНТ 2

*I. Додайте до кожного речення необхідне за змістом слово. Перекладіть речення рідною мовою:*

be, on, used to, may, no, campus, well, so

1. \_\_\_\_\_ human being can exist without oxygen.
2. Before angiography, patients usually fast and may \_\_\_\_\_ given a sedative.
3. The University's has \_\_\_\_\_, two banks, bookshop, chemist's shop, a health center, hairdresser and Student's Internet Club.
4. Before I came to Britain I \_\_\_\_\_ think a typical British person was someone who was very polite and drank a lot of tea.
5. You want your parents to treat you like an adult yet you still depend \_\_\_\_\_ them for money, food and practical help.
6. A tablet of aspirin helps \_\_\_\_\_ when I suffer from my headache.
7. The blood pressure \_\_\_\_\_ change several times a day.
8. Different food does different jobs in your body, \_\_\_\_\_ you need to eat a good balance of all the different types.



## *II. Граматичні завдання:*

### *1. Зробіть речення заперечним:*

1. These drugs can initiate an allergic reaction and cause skin rashes, pruritis and bronchospasm.
2. Side effects may include a dry mouth, fluid retention, constipation or diarrhea, and sedative effect.

### *2. Використайте минулий час в реченні:*

1. The drugs must be used with caution in patients with hepatic or renal impairment.
2. These drugs can reduce, or increase, the rate and tone of intestinal muscles.

## *III. Перекладіть наступний текст.*

Anabolic steroids are derivatives or synthetic models of the male sex hormone testosterone that stimulate muscle growth. In the 1950s a growing number of athletes and bodybuilders began to use anabolic steroids to increase strength and body weight and to improve athletic performance. By the 1980s, the use of anabolic steroids had spread to members of the general public - particularly adolescent boys - who were concerned with improving their appearance.

Little is known about the long-term effects of anabolic-steroid use. However, the United States Food and Drug Administration and the American College of Sports Medicine agree that anabolic steroids can have harmful effects. In men, the use of large amounts of anabolic steroids can cause the body's natural production of testosterone to decrease or even stop completely. In young, physically immature users, anabolic steroids can halt the natural lengthening of bones, thereby stunting growth. Women who use anabolic steroids may develop masculine characteristics such as increased facial and body hair and a deepened voice. Some of these physical side effects may be permanent.

## 5. КЛЮЧИ

### 1. Стартова контрольна робота

<i>The key: Part I</i>	
1. were doing	14. where he was
2. listens	15. each other
3. on	16. will be sunbathing
4. gets	17. did he start
5. hasn't come	18. would visit
6. is sleeping	19. where
7. turning off	20. as
8. would stay	21. going
9. worse	22. the most boring
10. was built	23. nor
11. does	24. women
12. had finished	25. spoke
13. to ask	

### 2. The key: Part 2.

1 b	2 b	3 a	4 a	5 c	6 c	7 a	8 b	9 c	10 a	11 c	12 b	13 c
14 a	15 b	16 a	17 a	18 c	19 a	20 c	21 b	22 b	23 a	24 b	25 c	

The number of points indicates the following level of language proficiency:

20 - 35 points A2

36 - 50 points B1

## ПОТОЧНІ КОНТРОЛЬНІ РОБОТИ

### *Контрольна робота 1*

#### *Варіант 1*

#### **Завдання 1.**

1. to enter a higher educational establishment; 2. Master's Degree; 3. Postgraduate; 4. healing properties; 5. compulsory education; 6. Pharmaceutical department; 7. entrance examinations; 8. dispensing pharmacists; 9. chemist's shop; 10. curriculum.

#### **Завдання 2.**

1- higher medical institutions; 2- curriculum; 3- practical training; 4- period of time; 5- outlook.

### *Контрольна робота 1*

#### *Варіант 2*

#### **Завдання 1.**

1. to enter a pharmaceutical faculty; 2. to get Master's Degree; 3. extramural department; 4. practical training; 5. technology of pharmaceutical preparations; 6. chemical laboratory; 7. a period of internship; 8. compulsory education; 9. pharmaceutical specialties; 10. foreign students.

**Завдання 2.**

1- specialize; 2- take; 3- influence; 4- the degree; 5- management.

*Контрольна робота 2*

*Варіант 1*

**Завдання 1.**

1. to undergo; 2. advanced; 3. to administer; 4. to be engaged in; 5. dispensing; 6. merchandising; 7. apprenticeship; 8. requirement; 9. license; 10. cognate.

**Завдання 2.**

1- followed; 2 – Doctor of Philosophy; 3 – teaching; 4- common; 5 - engaged, provided.

*Контрольна робота 2*

*Варіант 2*

**Завдання 1.**

1. humanities; 2. bachelor; 3. drugstore; 4. accredited college of pharmacy; 5. state board examination; 6. effects of drugs; 7. professional courses; 8. permission to practice; 9. developed; 10. to seek.

**Завдання 2.**

1- established; 2- developed; 3- accredited; 4- required; 5- complete.

*Контрольна робота 3*

*Варіант 1*

**Завдання 1.**

1. metabolism; 2. fungus (pi. fungi); 3. bacterium (pi. bacteria); 4. cytology; 5. histology; 6. tiny; 7. microscope; 8. pathologist; 9. cell; 10. environment.

**Завдання 2.**

1- Taxonomy; 2- understand; 3- food chain; 4- diseases; 5- bacteria.

*Контрольна робота 3*

*Варіант 2*

**Завдання 1.**

1. nutrient; 2. parasite; 3. reproduction; 4. proper; 5. to suffocate; 6. distribution; 7. unique name; 8. exotic plants; 9. binomial system; 10. living organisms.

**Завдання 2.**

1- cultivated plants; 2- kinds of plants ; 3- distribution; 4- discoveries; 5- carbon dioxide.

*Контрольна робота 4*

*Варіант 1*

**Завдання 1.**

1. medicinal plants; 2. pharmacological action; 3. essential principles; 4. biological function; 5. cellular structure; 6. individual plants; 7. pure compounds; 8. antagonistic principles; 9. constituent; 10. substance.

**Завдання 2.**

1- many reasons; 2- special importance; 3- drugs; 4- population; 5- compounds.

*Контрольна робота 4*

*Варіант 2*

**Завдання 1.**

1. homeopathic physicians; 2. remedy; 3. disappointment; 4. sore throat; 5. pungent; 6. protection; 7. to flush; 8. insect bites; 9. storage place; 10. early stages.

**Завдання 2.**

1- hospitals; 2- laryngitis; 3- sore throat; 4- eye injuries; 5- grief remedy.

*Контрольна робота 5*

*Варіант 1*

**Завдання 1.**

1. property; 2. alteration; 3. identity; 4. quantity; 5. equilibrium; 6. reaction rate; 7. solid; 8. fluorescence; 9. artificially; 10. destruction.

**Завдання 2.**

1- properties; 2- equilibrium; 3- particle; 4- comprise; 5- quantity.

*Контрольна робота 5*

*Варіант 2*

**Завдання 1.**

1. liquid; 2. uniformity; 3. solubility; 4. property; 5. temporary; 6. analysis; 7. qualitative; 8. quantitative; 9. precipitation; 10. electrolysis.

**Завдання 2.**

1- kinds of matter; 2- properties; 3- composition; 4- measurement; 5- electric current.

*Контрольна робота 6*

*Варіант 1*

**Завдання 1.**

1. homogeneous; 2. saturation; 3. solute; 4. solvent; 5. dissociation; 6. covalent; 7. variable; 8. emulsion; 9. chloroform; 10. to evaporate.

**Завдання 2.**

1- mixture; 2- dissolved substance; 3- purification; 4- do not dissolve; 5- solubility.

*Контрольна робота 6*

*Варіант 2*

**Завдання 1.**

1. derivation; 2. sour; 3. hydrochloric; 4. significant; 5. to neutralize; 6. particle; 7. to stipulate; 8. digestion; 9. property; 10. to vanish.

**Завдання 2.**

1- acids, bases and salts; 2- properties; 3- hydrogen ions; 4- hydroxyl radical; 5- Neutralization.

*Контрольна робота 7*

*Варіант 1*

**Завдання 1.**

1. hydrocarbon; 2. tetravalent; 3. leucine; 4. albumin; 5. convert; 6. carbohydrate; 7. greasy; 8. hydrolysis; 9. phospholipid; 10. glycogen.

**Завдання 2.**

1- molecules; 2- organic compounds; 3- carbon; 4- proteins, carbohydrates, fats; 5- living things.

*Контрольна робота 7*

*Варіант 2*

**Завдання 1.**

1. menstruum; 2. trituration; 3. levigation; 4. elutriation; 5. fusion; 6. decoction; 7. infusion; 8. maceration; 9. evaporation; 10. fractional.

**Завдання 2.**

1- therapeutic use; 2- interdisciplinary science; 3- pharmacological properties; 4- granulation; 5- combustion.

*Контрольна робота 8*

*Варіант 1*

**Завдання 1.**

1. to synthesize; 2. to dispense; 3. removal; 4. interaction; 5. subdivision; 6. harmful; 7. chemotherapy; 8. predictable; 9. to require; 10. antidote.

**Завдання 2.**

1- treatment of diseases; 2- food substances; 3- processes; 4- pharmacology; 5- Contraindications.

*Контрольна робота 8*

*Варіант 2*

**Завдання 1.**

1. drug taking; 2. blood stream; 3. angina pectoris; 4. solution; 5. vomiting; 6. to irritate; 7. spinal cord; 8. anesthesia; 9. ointment; 10. suppository.

**Завдання 2.**

1- orally; 2- placed under the tongue; 3- **Parenteral**; 4- upper layers; 5- nauseated and vomiting.

*Контрольна робота 9*

*Варіант 1*

**Завдання 1.**

1. cardiovascular; 2. affliction; 3. to treat; 4. clot; 5. nausea; 6. vomiting; 7. overexertion; 8. myocardial infarction; 9. impairment; 10. insomnia.

**Завдання 2.**

1- heart disease; 2- Atherosclerosis; 3- blood clot; 4- stopped; 5- paralysis.

*Контрольна робота 9*

*Варіант 2*

**Завдання 1.**

1. to affect; 2. to alter; 3. to contract; 4. digitalis; 5. to depress; 6. vasodilator; 7. to relax; 8. vessel; 9. epinephrine; 10. dilate.

**Завдання 2.**

1- Cardiovascular drugs; 2- myocardium; 3- arrhythmias; 4- Vasoconstrictors; 5- excretion.

### Контрольна робота 10

#### Варіант 1

##### Завдання 1.

1. hollow; 2. particle; 3. tumor; 4. lye; 5. ulcer; 6. pernicious; 7. adjacent; 8. sore; 9. consumption; 10. amebic.

##### Завдання 2.

1- bleeding; 2- acute ; 3- colon; 4- abdominal; 5- intestine.

### Контрольна робота 10

#### Варіант 2

##### Завдання 1.

1. antacid; 2. heartburn; 3. brand name; 4. to purchase; 5. to promote; 6. to inhibit; 7. underlying; 8. to resist; 9. to recur; 10. digestive system.

##### Завдання 2.

1- hydrochloric acid; 2- antacids; 3- react; 4- 1.magnesium hydroxide; 2. aluminum hydroxide; 5- Helicobacter pylori.

### Контрольна робота 11

#### Варіант 1

##### Завдання 1.

1. rabies; 2. worms; 3. protozoans; 4. multiply; 5. boil; 6. chickenpox; 7. measles; 8. mumps; 9. rubella; 10. scarlet fever.

##### Завдання 2.

1- microorganisms; 2- invade; 3- one-celled; 4- breaking down; 5- contagious.

### Контрольна робота 11

#### Варіант 2

##### Завдання 1.

1. antimicrobial; 2. sulfonamide; 3. cholera; 4. smallpox; 5. to expose (to); 6. tetanus; 7. diphtheria; 8. poliomyelitis (polio); 9. antiserum; 10. globulin.

##### Завдання 2.

1- antimicrobials; 2- antisera; 3- weakened; 4- immune; 5- exposed.

### Контрольна робота 11

#### Варіант 3

##### Завдання 1.

1. specimen; 2. to attach; 3. to insert; 4. eventually; 5. yeast; 6. dementia; 7. opportunistic; 8. utensils; 9. transmitted; 10. substantial.

##### Завдання 2.

1- symptoms; 2- 1.prolonged; 2. severe; 3- 1. commonly; 2. substantial; 4- transmitted; 5- resulted.

### Підсумкова контрольна робота 2

#### Варіант 1

##### Завдання 2.

1. is being spoken; 2. was being prepared; 3. was being boiled; 4. is being poured; 5. were being dispensed.

### *Підсумкова контрольна робота 2*

#### *Варіант 2*

#### **Завдання 2.**

1. is being explained; 2. were being treated; 3. was being investigated; 4. was being explained; 5. is being carried on.

### *Підсумкова контрольна робота 3*

#### *Варіант 1*

#### **Завдання 1.**

1. After you swallow your meal, your stomach closes at each end and the food can not get out.
2. No drug is absolutely safe, there is always some risk of an adverse reaction.
3. When did you develop the pain in the heart area?
4. No matter how good you are at something, there's always about a million people better than you.
5. Food enters the digestive tract via the mouth, which leads into the gullet.
6. Ten tons of blood are pumped through the heart daily.
7. In 1955, M. Amosov was the first in Ukraine who began treatment of heart diseases surgically.
8. Some students go back home during vacations, but after they graduate most leave home for good.

### *Підсумкова контрольна робота 3*

#### *Варіант 2*

#### **Завдання 1.**

1. No human being can exist without oxygen.
2. Before angiography, patients usually fast and may be given a sedative.
3. The University's has a campus, two banks, bookshop, chemist's shop, a health center, hairdresser and Student's Internet Club.
4. Before I came to Britain I used to think a typical British person was someone who was very polite and drank a lot of tea.
5. You want your parents to treat you like an adult yet you still depend on them for money, food and practical help.
6. A tablet of aspirin helps well when I suffer from my headache.
7. The blood pressure may change several times a day.
8. Different food does different jobs in your body, so you need to eat a good balance of all the different types.

### **Використана література:**

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