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Ненецкого автономного округа
«Ненецкий аграрно-экономический техникум имени В.Г. Волкова»
(ГБПОУ НАО «Ненецкий аграрно-экономический техникум имени В.Г. Волкова»)

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
УЧЕБНОГО ПРЕДМЕТА
ОГСЭ. 03. ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

Нарьян-Мар
2022

Фонд оценочных средств учебного предмета ОГСЭ. 03. Иностранный язык разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта по специальности среднего профессионального образования 36.02.01 Ветеринария, входящей в состав укрупненной группы специальностей 36.00.00 Ветеринария и Зоотехния.

Организация-разработчик: ГБПОУ НАО «Ненецкий аграрно-экономический техникум имени Г.В. Волкова».

Разработчик: Абакарова Кистаман Бунияминовна, преподаватель

Фонд оценочных средств рассмотрен и одобрен к утверждению на заседании предметно-цикловой комиссий гуманитарно – правовых дисциплин ГБПОУ НАО «Ненецкий аграрно-экономический техникум имени В.Г. Волкова».

Заключение предметно-цикловой комиссии гуманитарно – правовых дисциплин № 9 от «20» мая 2022 года.

Председатель ПЦК: _____/ Ноготыся Е.А./

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1. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

1.1. Область применения

Фонд оценочных средств (далее - ФОС) предназначен для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебного предмета ОГСЭ. 03. Иностранный язык.

ФОС учебного предмета ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык включает контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачета.

ФОС учебный предмет ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык разработан в соответствии с программой подготовки специалистов среднего звена по специальности СПО 36.02.01 Ветеринария, рабочей программой учебного предмета ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык.

2. КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ

2.1 Комплект материалов для проведения контрольных работ:

Вариант 1.

I. Choose the correct form of the verbs.

1. Yesterday an ill cat by a veterinarian.

- a) is examined;
- b) is being examined;
- c) was examined.

2. The pet's condition ... with its owner at this moment.

- a) was discussed;
- b) is discussed;
- c) is discussed.

3. Я могу помочь тебе в проведении этого теста.

- a) could;
- b) will be able to;
- c) am able to.

4. Мне разрешили проверить результаты эксперимента.

- a) am allowed to;
- b) was allowed to;
- e) be allowed to.

5. Ему следует ухаживать за животными более внимательно.

- a) must;
- b) can;
- c) should.

II. Read the text and choose the correct variant to fill in the gap.

Whitehall Veterinary Service is a full-service animal hospital that ... (1) for nearly 50 years. It is our commitment to provide quality veterinary care throughout the life of your companion animal. Our services and facilities ... (2) to assist in routine preventive care for young, healthy animals; early detection and treatment of disease; and complete medical and surgical care as necessary ... (3) his or her lifetime. ... (4) companion animals, we provide full-service care to local dairy herds.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1 a) serves | b) is serving | c) has been serving | d) served |
| 2 a) are designed | b) are designing | c) is designed | d) has been |
| 3 a) after | b) in | c) during | designed |
| 4 a) In addition to | b) Under | c) To | d) with |
| | | | d) For |

III. Complete the sentences with the most appropriate form of the words below.

1. Animal husbandry is an ... component of modern agriculture.
2. Animal husbandry is the agricultural practice of ... and raising ...
3. The science of ... is taught in many universities and colleges around the world.
4. The mission is to ... the community with high quality services that will support the relationship between people and their pets.
5. One of our key roles is to ... death rate in animals.
6. The task of the veterinary service is to prevent of serious animal diseases.
7. Veterinarians protect the ... of farmed animals and safeguard public health from animal
8. Veterinary technologists and technicians usually ...or companion animals.

welfare, outbreak, breeding, important, livestock, ear, animal husbandry, reduce, provide

IV. Read the text and decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F).

As in the human health field, veterinary medicine in practice requires a diverse group of individuals to meet the needs of patients. In the USA veterinarians must complete four years of study in a veterinary school following 3-4 years of undergraduate pre-veterinary work. They then must sit for examination in those states in which they wish to become licensed practitioners. It is widely believed that veterinary school is the hardest to gain acceptance into among the various medical professions. In fact, among medical practitioners, veterinarians are usually ranked as the most intelligent and trustworthy. They are expected to diagnose and treat disease in a variety of different species without benefit of verbal communication with their patients. In addition to veterinarians, many veterinary hospitals utilize a team of veterinary technicians and veterinary assistants to provide care for sick as well as healthy animals. Veterinary technicians are, essentially, veterinary nurses, and are graduates of two- or four-year college-level programs. They are legally qualified to assist veterinarians in many medical procedures. Veterinary assistants are not licensed by most states, but can be well-trained through programs offered in a variety of technical schools.

1. In the USA veterinarians must sit for examination in any state in which they wish to become licensed practitioners.

2. A veterinary school is the easiest to gain acceptance into among the various medical professions.

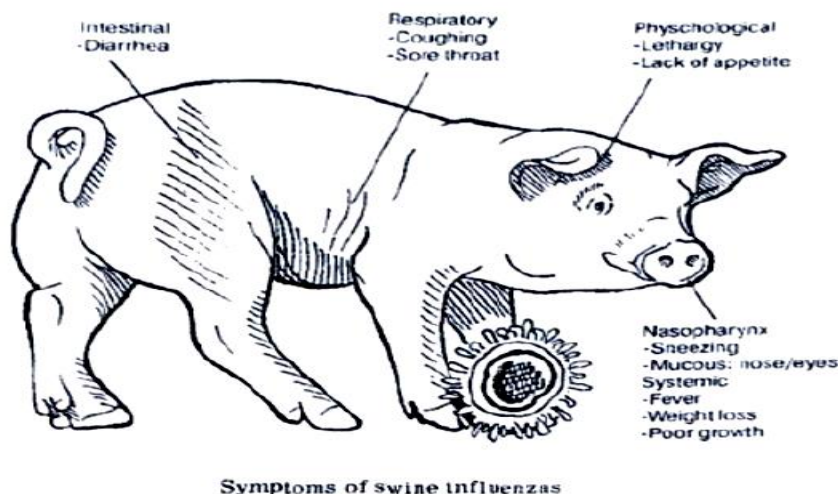
3. Veterinarians are usually ranked as the cleverest and most trustworthy among medical practitioners.

4. They can't diagnose and treat disease successfully because they have no verbal communication with their patients.

5. Veterinary technicians and veterinary assistants provide care only for sick animals.

V. Read and translate the text.

Swine Flu



Swine influenza (also called swine flu, hog flu and pig flu) is a disease of pigs caused by a virus (influenza virus). m. Influenza viruses exist as various types and the most common type found in pigs is Type A. The virus is present in all pig producing countries. Type A strains can also infect other species, including people, although the strains of virus involved are usually different.

Transmission between pigs.

The main route of transmission is through direct contact between infected and uninfected animals. These close contacts are particularly common during animal transportation. Intensive farming may also increase the risk of transmission, as the pigs are raised in very close proximity to each other. The direct transfer of the virus probably occurs either by pigs touching noses, or through dried mucus, Airborne transmission through the aerosols produced by pigs coughing or sneezing is also an important means of infection. The virus usually spreads quickly through a herd, infecting all the pigs within a few days.

Signs and symptoms in swine

In pigs' influenza infection causes fever, lethargy, sneezing, coughing, difficulty breathing and decreased appetite. In some cases, the infection can cause

abortion. Although mortality is usually low (around 1-4%), the virus can cause weight loss and poor growth, doing economic loss to farmers. Infected pigs can lose up to 12 pounds of body weight over a 3-to-4-week period. Prevention in swine Methods of preventing the spread of influenza among swine include facility management, herd management, and vaccination. As the illness and death associated with swine flu involves secondary infection by other pathogens, control strategies that rely on vaccination may be insufficient.

Facility management includes using disinfectants and ambient temperature to control virus in the environment. The virus is unlikely to survive outside living cells for more than two weeks, except in cold (but above freezing) conditions and it is readily inactivated by disinfectants. Herd management includes not adding pigs carrying influenza to herds that have not been exposed to the virus. The virus survives in healthy carrier pigs for 3 months and can be recovered from them between outbreaks. Carrier pigs are usually responsible for the introduction of SIV into previously uninfected herds and countries, so new animals should be quarantined. After an outbreak, as immunity in exposed pigs' wanes, new outbreaks of the same strain can occur.

Treatment in swine

As swine influenza is rarely fatal to pigs, little treatment beyond rest and supportive care is required. Veterinary efforts are focused on preventing the spread of the virus throughout the farm, or to other farms, Vaccination and animal management techniques are most important in these efforts, Antibiotics are also used to treat this disease though they are not effective against the influenza virus but help prevent bacterial pneumonia and other secondary infections in influenza-weakened herds.

Вариант 2:

Вариант № 2

I. Choose the correct form of the verbs.

1. We ... everything for the organization of a good veterinary work on poultry farms.

- a) are doing;
- b) have been doing;
- c) have done.

2. When I came home, they ... a text about infectious diseases.

- a) was reading;
- b) were reading;
- c) has read.

3. The students ... the dairymaids to milk the cows every summer.

- a) help;
- b) helped;
- c) are helping.

4. The diagnosis of medical conditions on this farm for five years.

- a) were conducted;
- b) have been conducted;
- c) has been studied.

5. The experiments ... in the lab yesterday.

- a) were done;
- b) will have been done;
- c) is being done.

II. Read the text and choose the correct variant to fill in the gap.

We ... (1) understand the special role of your pet or horse ... (2) in your family and the importance of the dairy industry to our local economy. We (3) become your partner in your animal health care. Our goal is to practice the (4) quality medicine and surgery.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1 a) can | b) may | c) could | d) must |
| 2 a) is playing | b) plays | c) has played | d) has been playing |
| 3 a) must | b) can | c) are allowed | d) may |
| 4 a) high | b) higher | c) the higher | d) – |

III. Complete the sentences with the most appropriate form of the words below.

1. Animal husbandry is an ... component of modern agriculture.
2. Animal husbandry is the agricultural practice of ... and raising ...
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5. Veterinary technicians and veterinary assistants provide care only for sick animals.

V. Read the text and look up the meaning of the words:

digestive, surgery, tissue, esophagus, secretion, large intestine, pancreas, small intestine, the rumen, reticulum, omasum, gallbladder, abomasum, feedstuff.

The Cow's Digestive Tract.

The cow's digestive tract consists of the mouth, esophagus, a complex four-compartment stomach, small intestine and large intestine.

The stomach includes the rumen, reticulum, omasum, and abomasum.

The rumen. The rumen (on the left side of the animal) is the largest of four compartments and is divided into several sacs, It depends on the size of the cow. Because of its size, the rumen acts as storage. A microbial population in the rumen digests or ferments feed eaten by the animal.

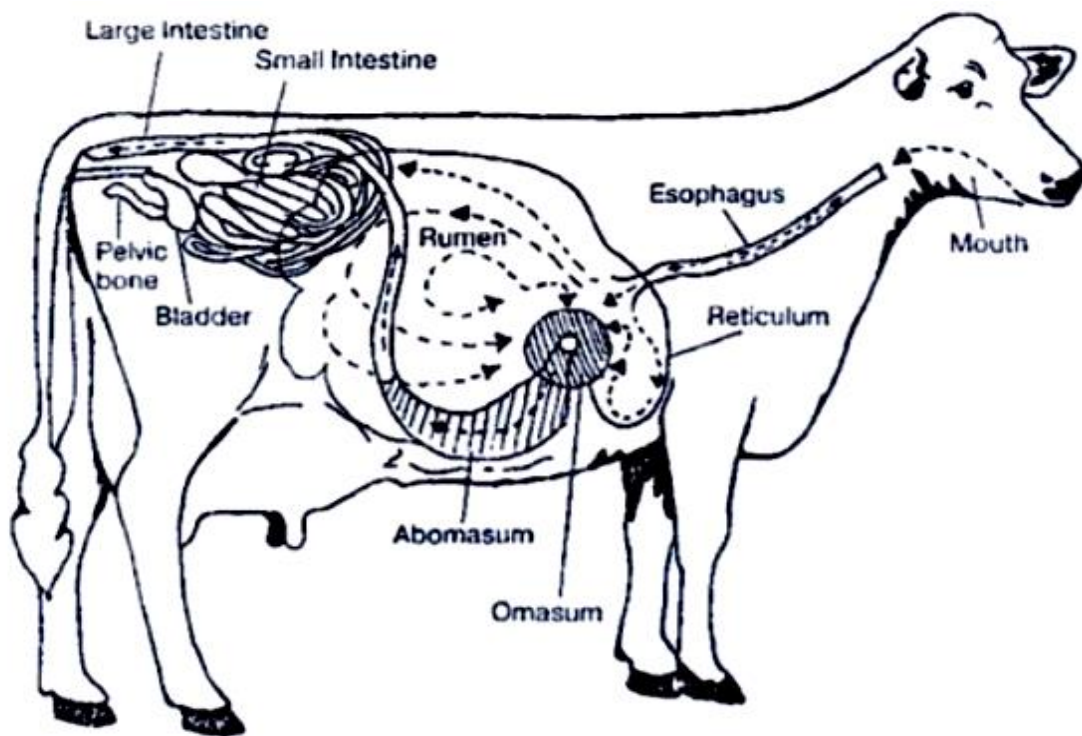
Cattle sometimes consume heavy feed and metal objects which are deposited in the reticulum, the smallest compartment, and this is where hardware disease occurs. If not corrected by surgery, infection may occur and the animal may die.

The omasum. This globe-shaped structure contains leaves of tissue (like pages in a book). The omasum's main function is to absorb water and other substances from the digestible feed.

The abomasum. The abomasum is most like the human stomach; this is why it is known as the "true stomach."

The small intestine. The small intestine measures about 20 times the length of the animal. The small intestine receives the secretions of the pancreas and the gallbladder. Most of the digestive process is completed here, and many nutrients are absorbed into the blood and lymphatic systems.

Large intestine. This is the last segment of the tract through which undigested feedstuffs pass.



Anatomy of the adult digestive tract

2.2 Комплект материалов для проведения практических занятий:

Вариант 1: Problems of undereating

1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

Animals normally eat that amount of food which satisfies their energy requirements, including continued fat deposition in the adult. There are some circumstances, however, when insufficient is eaten, resulting in loss of body weight or a decrease in a productive process, such as growth or milk secretion. Undereating can occur, in humans at least, even in the presence of adequate availability of food (e.g., the condition of anorexia nervosa). More commonly it occurs when there is a shortage of food (famine).

In farm animals the problem of undereating is most often seen with ruminants where highly fibrous, bulky food is offered. This is digested slowly and its disappearance from the rumen sets a limit to the rate at which more food can be eaten; the mechanisms are dealt with in Chapters 3 and 11. This problem of undereating is at its most acute when other abdominal organs are competing for space (uterus, fat) or when the energy requirements are very high, as in early lactation. Food intake may be depressed also when the food is deficient in an essential component such as protein, a mineral, a vitamin or an amino acid (see Chapter 12).

When the amount of herbage available for grazing is very sparse and each mouthful is small, there may not be enough time in the day for the animal to eat enough to satisfy its nutrient demands. When snow, cold wind or hot weather prevent grazing there will again be inadequate food intake.

Ex. 2. Match English and Russian word combinations.

1. breed	a) Хирургическая помощь
2. to chew	b) Исследование мяса
3. tiny	c) Ученые-ветеринары
4. ruminant	d) порода
5. nutrient	e) жевать
6. insulin injections	f) крошечный
7. surgical care	g) Инъекции инсулина
8. inspecting the meat	h) жвачный
9. veterinary scientists	i) питательный

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

ЭТАЛОНЫ ОТВЕТОВ:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
d	e	f	h	i	g	a	b	c

Вариант 2

Ex. 1. Read and translate the text.

Veterinary medicine is the application of medical, diagnostic, surgical, dental, and therapeutic principles to companion, domestic, exotic, wildlife, and production animals. Veterinary science is vital to the study and protection of animal production practices, herd health and monitoring the spread of disease. It requires the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge in multiple disciplines and uses technical skills directed at disease prevention in both domestic and wild animals.

Veterinary medicine is informally as old as the human/animal bond but in recent years has expanded exponentially because of the availability of advanced diagnostic and therapeutic techniques for most species. Animals nowadays often receive advanced medical, dental, and surgical care including insulin injections, root canals, cataract extractions, and pacemakers.

Veterinarians assist in ensuring the quality, quantity, and security of food supplies by working to maintain the health of livestock and inspecting the meat itself. Veterinary scientists occupy important positions in biological, chemical, agricultural and pharmaceutical research.

Vocabulary

diagnostic - диагностический

surgical - хирургический

therapeutic - терапевтический

science - наука

vital - жизненный

herd - стадо

the spread of disease – распространение болезни

to require - 1) требовать, настаивать на 2) требовать(ся) 3) нуждаться в чем-л

acquisition - 1) приобретение (чего-л.; процесс) 2) приобретение (предмет); ценное приобретение 3) овладение

application – заявление, заявка, просьба; применение

scientific – научный

pacemaker - кардиостимулятор

assist – помогать, содействовать

to maintain – поддерживать, содержать; утверждать, отстаивать; продолжать

pharmaceutical research – фармацевтические исследования

Ex. 2. Match English and Russian word combinations.

1. veterinary medicine	a) Хирургическая помощь
2. wildlife animals	b) Исследование мяса
3. protection of animal	c) Ученые-ветеринары
4. herd health	d) Ветеринария/ветеринарная медицина
5. human/animal bond	e) Защита животных
6. insulin injections	f) Связь между человеком и животным
7. surgical care	g) Инъекции инсулина
8. inspecting the meat	h) Дикие животные
9. veterinary scientists	i) Здоровье стада

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Эталоны ответов:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
d	h	e	i	f	g	a	b	c

3. Контрольно-оценочные средства для промежуточной аттестации:

Вариант 1. Ruminants

There are tension receptors with vagal afferent fibres in the duodenum of the sheep that also respond to chemicals. In view of the evidence of important roles for intestinal mechano- and chemoreceptors in the control of food intake in other classes of animal, it is likely that such receptors are also important in the ruminant. There are two different types of duodenal chemoreceptor: one is excited by potassium chloride solutions, the response increasing with the concentration of the salt (12.5–450.0 mmolar), while the other is insensitive to potassium chloride but excited by acetic, butyric or propionic acids (10–150 molar). The responses elicited were directly related to molecular weight but not to pH or osmolality; both were excited by sodium hydroxide solutions but not usually by sodium bicarbonate. Considerable quantities of potassium ions and VFAs leave the rumen and might, therefore, be expected to stimulate the abomasal and duodenal chemoreceptors and act in the negative feedback control of feeding.

Ex. 2. Match English and Russian word combinations.

1. brain	a) Хирургическая помощь
2. pigling	b) Исследование мяса
3. to mate	c) Ученые-ветеринары
4. pregnant	d) мозг
5. blindness	e) поросенок
6. mosquito	f) спариваться
7. surgical care	g) беременная
8. inspecting the meat	h) слепота
9. veterinary scientists	i) комар

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Эталонные ответы:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
d	e	f	g	h	i	a	b	c

Контрольно – оценочные средства для проведения промежуточной аттестации:

Вариант 2.

Glucagon

Glucagon has been found to increase in blood during feeding. The liver is the focus of attention for effects of this hormone on feeding, as injections into the portal vein are more effective in depressing feeding than those into the general circulation, and hepatic vagotomy blocks the effect of glucagon given portably.

Glucagon injected into the portal vein of cockerels at doses of 5–50 g was found to depress food intake in a dose-related manner during the subsequent 90 min (Howes and Forbes, 1987b). This effect was prevented by vagotomy, although interpretation of the results was somewhat clouded by the fact that control levels of feeding at the time of day the experiments were carried out were lower in vagotomized birds than intact birds. The reason for this is probably that vagotomized chickens eat fewer meals and the infusion period happened to include less meals after vagotomy.

Of the few studies of glucagon and glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP1) on food intake in ruminants, one shows that glucagon administered intravenously at physiological concentrations does reduce intake in sheep. More research is required in ruminants on the effect of glucagon and GLP1 to unravel their importance in intake regulation.

Ex. 2. Match English and Russian word combinations.

1. breath	a) спинной мозг
2. wildlife animals	b) дыхание
3. spinal cord	с) Ученые-ветеринары
4. herd health	d) Ветеринария/ветеринарная медицина
5. human/animal bond	e) Защита животных
6. insulin injections	f) Связь между человеком и животным
7. surgical care	g) Инъекции инсулина
8. inspecting the meat	h) Дикие животные
9. veterinary scientists	i) Здоровье стада

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

ЭТАЛОНЫ ОТВЕТОВ:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
b	h	a	i	f	g	a	b	c

Критерии оценивания:

Процент правильных ответов:

«5»

95-100%

Студент полностью справился с лексико–грамматическим тестом, использовал при этом смысловую догадку, анализ слов, владеет речевыми оборотами, не допустил речевых ошибок.

«4»

80%

Студент допустил 1-2 ошибки грамматического или лингвистического характера, хорошо владеет речевыми оборотами, использует языковую догадку, анализ слов.

«3»

65%

Студент допустил более 3-х ошибок в лексико-грамматическом тесте, ограниченно владеет речевыми оборотами, не использует языковую догадку, анализ слов.

4. Список литературы:

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