1. **Лексико-грамматический тест**

 **Выберите один правильный вариант ответа из предложенных:**

1. This disease may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ serious complications.

* 1. resulted with
	2. result with
	3. result in
	4. resulted in

2. The patient has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form of bronchitis.

* 1. soft
	2. hard
	3. mild
	4. light

3. What symptom is not specific for pneumonia?

1. fever
2. diarrhea
3. cough

D) breathlessness

4. Smoking cigarettes causes heart disease and lung \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. treatment
	2. disorder
	3. pain
	4. cancer

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ revealed moderate leucocytosis and an elevated ESR.

1. Echocardiogram
2. The blood analysis
3. Ultrasound investigation
4. Doctor

6. Flu may cause different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. complaints
	2. complications
	3. conditions
	4. convalescence

7. When the pus is evacuated from the cavity in the lung the temperature\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. decreases
2. increases
3. remains normal
4. rises

8. The patient complained ­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a general malaise and early fatigue on exertion.

A) on

B) of

C) to

D) with

9. Sputum is liquid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

1. in your stomach that helps to digest the food
2. in your mouth which you have coughed up from your lungs
3. containing stomach juice
4. that indicates harmful disease

10. The pain radiated ­­\_\_\_\_ the left shoulder and down the arm.

1. on
2. in
3. to
4. after

11. Известно, что лейкоцитоз развивается при воспалении.

* 1. Leucocytosis is known to develop in inflammation.
	2. Leucocytosis was known to develop in inflammation.
	3. Leucocytosis is known develop in inflammation.
	4. Leucocytosis was known to develop in inflammation.

12. Говорят, что он работает терапевтом.

* 1. He is said to work as a therapeutist.
	2. He was said to work as a therapeutist.
	3. He is said work as a therapeutist.
	4. He was said work as therapeutist.

13. Я знаю, что этот врач лечит хорошо.

1. I know this doctor to treat successfully.
2. I know this doctor is treating successfully.
3. I know that doctor is successful.
4. I know that this doctor treated successfully.

14. Студенты наблюдали, как медсестра делает укол.

1. The students watched how the nurse give an injection.
2. The students watched the nurse giving an injection.
3. The students watched the nurse is giving injection.
4. The students watched the nurse to give an injection.

15. The surgeon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a deep wound in the patient’s arm.

* 1. were examined
	2. has examined
	3. was examined
	4. were examining

16. Врач заставил больного лечь.

1. The doctor made the patient lie down.
2. The doctor made the patient to lie down.
3. The doctor made the patients lie down.
4. The doctors made the patient lie down

17. Я хочу, чтобы ты позвонил врачу.

1. I want you to call the doctor.
2. I want you call the doctor.
3. I want your to call the doctor.
4. I want you calling the doctor.

 18. Доктор уже кого-нибудь осмотрел?

1. Has the doctor seen anybody yet?
2. Has the doctor seen somebody yet?
3. Has the doctor seen anything yet?
4. Has the doctor seen something yet?

19. Vitamins **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** widelyin the treatment of atherosclerosis.

* 1. are used
	2. uses
	3. use
	4. has used

20. The exchange of gases\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the alveoli of the lungs.

* 1. takes place
	2. is taking place
	3. take place
	4. was taken place

# Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

# Mitral Valve Prolapse

Your heart has four chambers (or “rooms”). The mitral valve controls the flow of blood between 2 of the chambers, called the left atrium and the left ventricle. Normally, when the heart relaxes in between beats, the 2 flaps of the mitral valve swing open to let blood flow from the atrium to the ventricle. The flaps normally open only one way and the blood only flows one way.

 If you have mitral valve prolapse, the flaps of the mitral valve don't work properly. One of the flaps moves back into the atrium when the heart beats. When this happens, blood can flow backwards, from the ventricle back into the atrium.

About 1 in 20 Americans has mitral valve prolapse. People are usually born with it. More women have it than men.

Most people don’t know that they have mitral valve prolapse until a doctor finds it during a physical exam. Some people may have symptoms that include the following:

* Feeling like your heart is racing or is skipping beats
* Chest pain that comes now and then
* Shortness of breath
* Dizziness
* Anxiety or panic

 Usually, your doctor will find mitral valve prolapse during a regular exam. When listening to your heart with a stethoscope, your doctor may hear the flap of your mitral valve make a clicking sound. If blood is flowing back into the atrium, your doctor will hear a "whooshing" sound. This sound is called a murmur.

To find out how well your valve is working, your doctor may have you get an echocardiogram. The echocardiogram provides a picture of your heart that shows your valve as the blood flows through it. This can help your doctor decide if you need treatment.

Most people who have mitral valve prolapse don't need any treatment. Only about 2 of every 100 people who have this condition have complications. Your doctor will tell you if you need treatment.

Some people who have mitral valve prolapse have to limit participation in competitive sports. If your mitral valve prolapse causes chest pain or other symptoms, your doctor might prescribe medicines such as beta blockers to make your symptoms better. Some people need surgery to fix the valve.

In serious cases of mitral valve prolapse, infection (called bacterial endocarditis) can occur in the valve after surgery or dental work. If you have mitral valve prolapse, check with your doctor before dental work (including professional teeth cleaning) or other medical procedures. Your doctor may prescribe antibiotics prior to the procedure to protect against infection.

## Questions:

## 1. What is the mitral valve?

## 2. What is mitral valve prolapse?

## 3. What are the symptoms of mitral valve prolapse?

## 4. How is mitral valve prolapse diagnosed?

## 5. How is mitral valve prolapse treated?

#  Tемы устных сообщений.

1. Физиология сердечно-сосудистой системы.

2. Физиология дыхательной системы.

3. Болезни сердечно-сосудистой системы.

4. Болезни дыхательной системы.

5. Болезни желудочно-кишечного тракта.

6. Новейшие достижения в области медицины.

Пересмотрен на заседании

кафедры иностранных языков

14 марта 2014 г. протокол № 4

заведующая кафедрой

иностранных языков

Т.И. Панина

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_