

ПРОГРАММА ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНЫХ ИСПЫТАНИЙ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
ДЛЯ ПОСТУПАЮЩИХ В АСПИРАНТУРУ
ПО ГРУППЕ НАУЧНЫХ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЕЙ
3.1 КЛИНИЧЕСКАЯ МЕДИЦИНА

На вступительном экзамене поступающий в аспирантуру должен иметь навыки, умения и компетенции, соответствующие следующим видам речевой деятельности:

- знание лексико-грамматических явлений иностранного языка в рамках изученного в вузе лексико-грамматического материала;
- чтение и понимание текста на иностранном языке.

Структура вступительного экзамена в аспирантуру по иностранному языку

Экзамен проводится в формате теста (см. пример ниже), состоящего из следующих заданий:

1. Проверка понимания прочитанного оригинального медицинского текста (без словаря) на основе подбора соответствия подзаголовков абзацам текста.
2. Проверка понимания оригинального медицинского текста (без словаря) на основе подтверждения или опровержения высказываний, взятых из текста.
3. Выполнение лексического задания на основе выбора правильной лексической формы из нескольких предложенных вариантов ответа.
4. Выполнение грамматического задания на основе выбора правильной грамматической формы из нескольких предложенных вариантов ответа.

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ МИНИМУМ:

Порядок слов простого предложения. Сложное предложение: сложносочиненное и сложноподчиненное предложения. Союзы и относительные местоимения. Бессоюзные придаточные. Употребление личных форм глагола в активном залоге. Согласование времен. Пассивные

конструкции: с агентивным дополнением, без агентивного дополнения; пассивная конструкция, в которой подлежащее соответствует русскому косвенному или предложному дополнению. Функции инфинитива, оборот «дополнение с инфинитивом» (объектный падеж с инфинитивом); оборот «подлежащее с инфинитивом» (именительный падеж с инфинитивом); инфинитив в функции вводного члена, оборот «for + сущ. + инфинитив». Функции причастия: причастие в функции определения и определительные причастные обороты; независимый причастный оборот (абсолютная причастная конструкция); причастный оборот в функции вводного члена; оборот «дополнение с причастием» (оборот объектный падеж с причастием); предложения с причастием I или II, стоящим на первом месте в предложении и являющимся частью двучленного сказуемого have + существительное + причастие. Функции герундия, герундиальные обороты. Сослагательное наклонение. Модальные глаголы. Модальные глаголы с простым и перфектным инфинитивом; функции глаголов should и would. Условные предложения. Атрибутивные комплексы (цепочки существительных). Инверсия. Многофункциональные строевые элементы: местоимения, слова-заместители (that(of), those(of), this, these do, one, ones). Основные сочинительные и подчинительные союзы.

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ДЕМОНСТРАЦИОННЫЙ ВАРИАНТ ТЕСТОВОГО ЗАДАНИЯ

I. Read Text 1 and

A) match its headings below with the paragraphs;

B) decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

Text 1

1. If you had to make a list of ten inventions that have changed the world, glasses would be on it. Most people's eyes can work efficiently for only 35 years, and after that they may need reading glasses. There was no such thing as correcting sight 800 years ago and early in life almost everyone became disabled by failing eyesight.
2. Glasses were invented in the fourteenth century and very quickly spread throughout the world. Their invention was vital to the creative and intellectual progress of the Renaissance – a period of rapid development in mathematics, science, commerce, medicine, and art.
3. Spectacle lenses correct focus, and can be used to correct other problems too, such as aberrations (seeing ghost images, haloes, waves, or rainbows) and squints (strabismus), when the two eyes do not point in the same direction. However, their most common use is to correct long-sightedness (hyperopia) – where you cannot focus on near objects, shortsightedness (myopia) – where you cannot focus on distant objects, and the loss, through ageing, of the eye's ability to change focus (presbyopia).
4. The invention of glasses freed people from the effects of ageing. At the point in their lives when their knowledge and skills were at their highest level, people could continue to read, do accounts, write, and do small-scale, detailed work. Glasses have effectively doubled the length of time one can expect to live a productive life.
5. The link between glasses and poverty can be seen in developing countries today. The World Health Organization says that 28 million people in developing countries, where a pair of glasses can cost several months' salary, are blind from treatable conditions. Educated people like engineers and teachers have to retire early, and millions never learn to read, simply because they cannot use.

A.

- a) The social effects of glasses
- b) Sight in the developing world
- c) The invention of glasses
- d) How glasses work
- e) The limited life of eyes

B.

1. Most people of 45 need reading glasses.
2. Scientific progress in the Renaissance led to the invention of glasses.
3. Haloes are an example of an aberration.

4. A squint is a focusing problem.
5. People with hyperopia need glasses for reading.
6. Glasses doubled the hours that people could work in a day.
7. Cheaper glasses would help the economies of developing countries.

II. Complete Text 2 using the words from the box.

Text 2

advances	approach	care	cure	decline	disorders	
expectancy	immunization	intake	look	reduce	relief	rely
research	side	suffer	treatments	well-being		

An effective health (1) _____ system should encourage people to take preventative measures against illness and disease, rather than encourage them to (2) _____ on treatment.

Over the last few centuries, great (3) _____ have been made in the field of medicine. More (4) _____ have become available, so that a range of illnesses can be cured and the life (5) _____ of people in developed countries has extended. It is still a matter of debate, however, whether governments should focus on prevention or (6) _____.

Nowadays, the media is used to promote a holistic (7) _____ to preserving health. In other words, people are encouraged to (8) _____ after not only their bodies, but also their mental and emotional (9) _____. We have had anti-smoking campaigns and advice on nutrition for decades, and many people have quit their nicotine habit or reduced their fat (10) _____. Thus, there has been some (11) _____ in lung and heart disease. The government also supports childhood (12) _____ programmes. Thus, few children (13) _____ from previously fatal illness such as rubella or hepatitis B. Now we also have leaflets available in doctor's waiting rooms on relaxation techniques to (14) _____ stress. Alongside these are posters recommending how much exercise should be taken.

There is no doubt that the measures above help people keep their health to some extent. However, when it comes to most forms of cancer and inherited genetic (15) _____, the only option available is treatment and so it is vital that governments continue to fund (16) _____ into medication. More effective pain (17) _____ and drugs with fewer (18) _____ effects should be available to all citizens, not just to the minority who can afford the prices that pharmaceutical companies charge. Prevention only works when a person has active control over the way their body functions.

III. Choose the correct answer.

1. It is well-known that smoking can do you great _____.

A damage	C danger
B harm	D trouble
2. This is a new _____ for heart disease.

A examination	C accident
B treatment	D intake
3. The doctor _____ a course of antibiotics.

A treated	C cured
B healed	D prescribed
4. A liver _____ is a procedure where a tiny sample is taken from the liver.

A biopsy	C removal
B examination	D intervention
5. You can get eye _____ if you watch too much TV.

A loss	C rash
B strain	D dislocation

6. The normal heart _____ for adults is between 60 – 100 beats per minute.
 A pump C failure
 B rate D insufficiency
7. A week after the operation he was _____ from hospital.
 A discharged C freed
 B liberated D released
8. I had a really bad _____ in my foot so I decided to see a doctor.
 A sore C hurt
 B ill D pain
9. After picking the flowers I noticed I had _____ all over my hands.
 A fever C cough
 B rash D ache
10. Being _____ an injection wasn't as painful as I thought it was going to be.
 A given C done
 B made D taken
11. The doctor _____ the cut on my knee and said it had completely healed up.
 A investigated C examined
 B researched D looked into
12. The treatment _____ her life by three years.
 A prolonged C prescribed
 B prevented D predicted
13. He was very ill, but his condition has begun to _____ .
 A increase C recover
 B undergo D improve
14. The doctor asked the _____ man to remove his shirt.
 A ill C sore
 B sick D painful
15. Betty is almost well again now, but she still looks rather _____ .
 A faded C light
 B pale D poor

IV. Choose the correct answer.

1. I thought the patient _____ here earlier.
 A. been B. have been
 C. will have been D. would have been
2. I can't find my instrument. - _____ left it in the surgery?
 A. Must you B. Could you have
 C. Must you have D. Could you
3. Hemoglobin is a protein _____ in red blood cells.
 A. find B. founded
 C. found D. is found
4. He insisted on the patient _____ at once.
 A. operating B. operation
 C. operated D. being operated
5. He _____ in this ward for the last three weeks.
 A. had been B. was
 C. is D. has been
6. The skin has become _____ around the sore.
 A. inflaming B. inflames
 C. inflame D. inflamed
7. The doctor _____ to come any minute now.
 A. expects B. is expecting
 C. is expected D. has expected

8. We _____ him first aid by the time the ambulance arrived.
- A. gave
B. will give
C. are giving
D. had given
9. You _____ to take this medicine 3 times a day in order to avoid inflammation.
- A. should
B. have
C. can
D. must
10. _____ the experiment, the researcher started to think over the results.
- A. completed
B. completing
C. being completed
D. having completed
11. Before starting to work with patients in clinics, students _____ the techniques on phantoms.
- A. are taught
B. teach
C. teaching
D. taught
12. The doctor told the patient that a nurse _____ to give him an injection.
- A. came
B. will come
C. has come
D. would come
13. This diet _____ to be good for the patient and should be recommended.
- A. believes
B. is believing
C. is believed
D. has believed
14. Coronary heart disease still _____ away many lives.
- A. carry
B. carried
C. carries
D. will carry
15. The clinic had a poor reputation so _____ people want to stay there.
- A. little
B. few
C. a little
D. a few