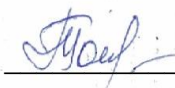


**Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
«Ставропольский государственный медицинский университет»
Министерства здравоохранения Российской Федерации
кафедра биотехнологии**

СОГЛАСОВАНО

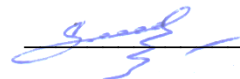
Руководитель направления
подготовки
19.04.01 Биотехнология

 /М.В.Топчий/

« » 2025 г.

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Зав. кафедрой иностранных языков

 /С.В.Знаменская/

« » 2025 г.

Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине

Наименование дисциплины	Иностранный язык (английский)
Направление подготовки	19.04.01 Биотехнология
Направленность (профиль)	Технология лекарственных препаратов
Форма обучения	Очная/заочная
Год начала подготовки	2025

1. Перечень компетенций, формируемых дисциплиной (полностью или частично)

Коды и наименование компетенций	Наименование компетенций
ОПК-2	Готовность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке РФ и иностранном языке для решения задач профессиональной деятельности.

2. Виды оценочных материалов и соответствие с формируемыми компетенциями

Наименование компетенций	Виды оценочных материалов	Количество заданий
ОПК-2	Задание закрытого типа на установление соответствия	5 с эталоном ответов
	Задание закрытого типа на установление последовательности	5 с эталоном ответов
	Задание открытого типа с развернутым ответом/ задача	5 с эталоном ответов
	Задания открытого типа с кратким ответом	5 с эталоном ответов
	Задание закрытого типа	30 с эталоном ответов
Всего		50 заданий

3. Банк заданий по оценке уровня формирования компетенций

№ п/п	Наименование компетенций	Задание	Верный вариант
Задание закрытого типа на установление соответствия			
1.	ОПК-2	Дайте русские и английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний: 1. cranial 1. поясничный 2. cervical 2. позвонок 3. lumbar 3. шейный 4. vertebra 4. черепной	1-4 2-3 3-1 4-2
2.	ОПК-2	Дайте русские и английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний: 1. membrum 1. позвоночный столб 2. facial 2. лицевой 3. sternum 3. грудина 4. columna 4. конечность	1-4 2-2 3-3 4-1
3.	ОПК-2	Дайте русские и английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний: 1. spinal column 1. шейный 2. sacral 2. вещество 3. substance 3. позвоночник 4. cervical 4. крестцовый	1-3 2-4 3-2 4-1

4.	ОПК-2	Дайте русские и английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний: 1. articulatio 1. соединять 2. connect 2. туловище 3. trunk 3. бедро, бедренная кость 4. femur 4. сустав	1-4 2-1 3-2 4-3
5.	ОПК-2	Дайте русские и английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний: 1. universal 1. устанавливать 2. to determine 2. вводить 3. to establish 3. определять 4. to introduce 4. общий	1-4 2-3 3-1 4-2
Задание закрытого типа на установление последовательности			
6.	ОПК-2	Major component of DNA is: Answer variants: a) histones; b) deoxyribonucleotides; c) proteins; d) amino acids; e) ribonucleotides.	b
7.	ОПК-2	Complementary pairs of nucleotides of double-stranded DNA form bonds. Answer variants: a) covalent; b) phosphodiester; c) peptide; d) disulfide; e) hydrogen.	e
8.	ОПК-2	Nucleotides in polynucleotide strand of DNA are connected by bonds. Answer variants: a) phosphodiester; b) hydrogen; c) peptide; d) disulfide; e) there is no right answer.	a
9.	ОПК-2	A virus contains 10 % adenine, 24 % thymine, 30 % guanine, and 36 % cytosine. The genetic material in this virus is: Answer variants: a) double-stranded DNA; b) single-stranded DNA; c) double-stranded RNA; d) single-stranded RNA; e) none of the above.	b
10.	ОПК-2	Okazaki fragments are formed during the synthesis of: Answer variants: a) single-stranded DNA; b) mRNA; c) tRNA; d) polypeptide; e) double-stranded DNA.	e
Задание открытого типа с развернутым ответом/ задача			
11.	ОПК-2	Your friend is a student of Moscow medical university and you are a student of Stavropol state medical university. Now	-

		you and your friend have holidays and spend a lot of time together. Задание Tell each other about the working day. Make a dialogue.	
12.	ОПК-2	You have a hobby. Have a talk with your friends about your and their preferences. Задание Make a dialogue.	-
13.	ОПК-2	Your younger sister chooses a profession. She wants to be a doctor. Advise her to enter Stavropol state medical university. Substantiate your advice. Задание Make a monologue.	-
14.	ОПК-2	The foreign students come to study to Stavropol State Medical University. Tell them about the educational system in the University. Задание Make a monologue.	-
15.	ОПК-2	Your friend is a student of Moscow medical university and you are a student of Stavropol state medical university. Now you and your friend have holidays and spend a lot of time together. Задание Tell each other about yours study. Make a dialogue.	-
Задания открытого типа с кратким ответом			
16.	ОПК-2	Термин «Substernal area» переводится как загрудинная область: да/нет	да
17.	ОПК-2	The method of introducing a medicine into the vein называется внутримышечная инъекция: да/нет	да
18.	ОПК-2	Верно ли предложение: The medicine prescribed in case of sleeplessness is laxatives: да/нет	да
19.	ОПК-2	Верно ли предложение: An overdosage may cause an unfavorable reaction: да/нет	да
20.	ОПК-2	Термин «health protection» переводится как быть здоровым: да/нет	нет
Задание закрытого типа			
21.	ОПК-2	What type of inheritance is characteristic for mitochondrial DNA? Answer variants: a) horizontal; b) vertical; c) paternal; d) maternal; e) no right answer.	d
22.	ОПК-2	What structure is formed by DNA wrapped about two times around an octamer of eight histone proteins? Answer variants: a) chromatin fiber; b) nucleosome; c) solenoid; d) chromatid; e) chromosome.	b
23.	ОПК-2	The centromere index is: Answer variants: a) the ratio of the length of chromosome arms;	e

		b) the ratio of the length of any arm to the length of the chromosome; c) the location of the secondary constriction on the chromosome; d) the ratio of the centromere size to the length of the chromosome; e) the ratio of the length of the short arm to the length of the chromosome.	
24.	OIIK-2	What is the period of the mitotic cycle in which the processes of cell growth, formation of organelles, synthesis of proteins, RNA, lipids and carbohydrates take place, but DNA is not synthesized? Answer variants: a) synthetic; b) premitotic c) telophase; d) presynthetic; e) anaphase.	d
25.	OIIK-2	What are the consequences of the DNA polymerase damage during the mitotic cycle? Answer variants: a) damage of the formation of the spindle division; b) damage of the cytokinesis; c) damage of the DNA replication; d) decrease in the duration of mitosis; e) increase in the duration of mitosis.	c
26.	OIIK-2	The genetic material in eukaryotic cells is: Answer variants: a) nucleic acid; b) chromatin; c) polypeptide; d) circular DNA molecule; e) nucleoid.	b
27.	OIIK-2	What is the name of a molecule in the cell nucleus, capable to self reproduction and storage of genetic information? Answer variants: a) rRNA; b) mRNA; c) histon; d) DNA; e) hemoglobin.	d
28.	OIIK-2	The removal of introns and joining of exons of mRNA in eukaryotes is called: Answer variants: a) transcription; b) repair; c) splicing; d) replication; e) reverse transcription.	c
29.	OIIK-2	What property of the genetic code allows applying the retroviruses as vectors in gene therapy? Answer variants: a) specificity; b) collinearity; c) continuity; d) redundancy; e) universality.	e

30.	OIIK-2	Amino acids are encoded by a different number of triplets of the mRNA molecule (from one to six). What is the name of this property of the genetic code? Answer variants: a) universality; b) collinearity; c) triplet structure; d) mutability; e) redundancy.	e
31.	OIIK-2	Some triplets of mRNA (UAA, UAG, UGA) do not encode amino acids, but are able to terminate translation. These triplets are called: Answer variants: a) operators; b) anticodons; c) stop codons; d) exons; e) introns.	c
32.	OIIK-2	The sense codons in the process of polypeptide biosynthesis are signals for: Answer variants: a) joining of specific exons; b) start of transcription; c) termination of transcription; d) joining of RNA polymerase; e) joining of a specific amino acid.	e
33.	OIIK-2	In eukaryotes, the amino acid sequence in the polypeptide will correspond to the sequence of: Answer variants: a) tRNA triplets; b) rRNA triplets; c) mRNA codons; d) triplets of pro-mRNA; e) DNA nucleotides.	c
34.	OIIK-2	The patient revealed a decrease of magnesium ions, which are necessary for the attachment of ribosomes to the granular endoplasmic reticulum. It is known that this leads to protein biosynthesis damage. The damage occurs at the stage of: Answer variants: a) transcription; b) replication; c) activation of amino acids; d) termination; e) translation.	e
35.	OIIK-2	What stage of protein synthesis inhibits antibiotics? Answer variants: a) processing; b) translation; c) reduplication; d) splicing; e) replication.	b
36.	OIIK-2	The mRNA codons UAA, UAG, UGA are not recognized by any tRNA during the process of polypeptide biosynthesis. These are signals for: Answer variants: a) posttranslational modification; b) elongation; c) termination;	c

		d) initiation; e) start of transcription.	
37.	OIIK-2	What is the chemical bond arise between amino acids in a protein during translation? Answer variants: a) hydrogen; b) disulfide; c) hydrophobic; d) ionic; e) peptide.	e
38.	OIIK-2	Immediately after the operator is released from the regulator protein, in the cell begin: Answer variants: a) transcription; b) replication; c) repression; d) translation; e) processing.	a
39.	OIIK-2	During the experiment, an increase in β -galactosidase activity was demonstrated after addition of lactose to the culture medium with E. coli. What part of the lactose operon is released from the repressor under these conditions? Answer variants: a) promoter; b) structural gene; c) terminator; d) regulatory gene; e) operator.	e
40.	OIIK-2	Basic unit of heredity is: Answer variants: a) one nucleotide; b) one pair of nucleotides; c) one gene; d) one strand of the DNA molecule; e) two strands of DNA molecule.	c
41.	OIIK-2	Which organisms have no membrane organelles in their cells? Answer variants: a) viruses; b) prokaryotes; c) fungi; d) eukaryotes; e) protists.	b
42.	OIIK-2	What organelles have own protein synthesis system? Answer variants: a) Golgi apparatus; b) lysosomes; c) vacuoles; d) endoplasmic reticulum; e) mitochondria.	e
43.	OIIK-2	Specify the organelle consisting of flattened membranous sacs called cisternae and small membrane-enclosed vesicles. Answer variants: a) Golgi complex; b) mitochondrion; c) centrosome; d) cytoskeleton;	e

		e) ribosome.	
44.	ОПК-2	Disturbance of the formation of ribosome subunits in the cell affects on: Answer variants: a) carbohydrate biosynthesis; b) biological oxidation; c) ATP synthesis; d) photosynthesis; e) protein biosynthesis.	e
45.	ОПК-2	Activity of what organelles lead to high concentration of hydrolytic enzymes in the cytoplasm? Answer variants: a) centrosome; b) endoplasmic reticulum; c) lysosomes; d) mitochondria; e) ribosomes.	c
46.	ОПК-2	Structural components of the Golgi complex are: Answer variants: a) canals, cristae and stroma; b) stroma and vesicles; c) subunits, cristae and vacuoles; d) cristae, matrix and channels; e) cisternae and vesicles.	e
47.	ОПК-2	What cell organelles are involved in protein utilization? Answer variants: a) lysosomes; b) proteasomes; c) Golgi complex; d) ribosomes; e) centrosome.	b
48.	ОПК-2	What is the function of the centrosome in the cell? It involved in: Answer variants: a) protein biosynthesis; b) transcription; c) cell division; d) intracellular digestion; e) trophic function.	c
49.	ОПК-2	The structural components of mitochondria are: Answer variants: a) outer, inner membranes and thylakoids; b) thylakoids and ATP-soma; c) circular DNA, ribosomes and cristae; d) cristae, cisterns and vesicles; e) matrix and thylakoids.	c
50.	ОПК-2	The aerobic stage of energy exchange takes place in: Answer variants: a) cytoplasm and mitochondria; b) cytoplasm and endoplasmic reticulum; c) cell cytoplasm; d) mitochondria; e) Golgi complex and cell nucleus.	d

Разработан:

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