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**УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
для студентов I курса лечебного, педиатрического
и стоматологического факультетов
(часть I)**

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LESSON 1

Грамматика: имя существительное, личные местоимения, числительные, формы глаголов to be, to have , порядок слов в утвердительном предложении

ABOUT MYSELF

I. Прочтите следующие слова по правилам:

children, mean, hospital, student, person, pure, leave, while, member, third, treatment, type, skull, chest, shoulder, fiber, agent, strong, bone, line

II. Прочтите следующие слова по транскрипции:

anatomy[q'nxtqmi] , chemistry ['kemistri], microbiology[,mQikrObQi'OlqGi], patient ['peiSqnt], medicin ['medsin], pathology[pq'TOlqGi], blood [blAd], atrium ['eitrium], mind [mQind], general ['Genqrql], responsible [ris'pOnsqbl], library ['lQibrqri], health [helT]

III. Образуйте единственное число существительных:

parents, children, libraries, types, lives, women, houses, mice, relatives, teeth, babies

IV. Объясните употребление предлогов, прочтите предложения и переведите их:

1. The lectures delivered by the professors of our Institute are interesting. 2. I write my exercises with a pen. 3. Our assistant's experiments were successful. 4. He pays great attention to his studies. 5. This book was written by a famous writer. 6. The article was about doctors. 7. He gave the textbook to his friend. 8. The patients of this doctor were children. 9. Children's parents asked many questions.

V. Прочтите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на местоимения:

1. We live with our parents. 2. Her son works with my uncle. 3. I live not far from you and your sister. 4. Their flat is on the second floor. 5. She finished our school. 6. Our doctor is young. 7. We have a dog. We like it and it likes us.

VI. Раскройте скобки, употребив соответствующую форму личных местоимений:

1. (I) friend sends (I) many letters. 2. (He) brother knows (you). 3. (I) often see (they) in the park. 4. Don't ask (he) about (he) wife. 5. (He) met (she) at the party.

6. (We) teacher greets (we) every morning. (We) greet (she) too. 7. (You) son studies together with (I).

VII. Назовите следующие числительные:

3547, 20й, 0.005, 1987год, 1/3, 209, 31й, 2.65, 2/5

VIII. Вставьте соответствующую форму глагола to be в настоящем времени:

1. He ... a student. 2. You ... students. 3. I ... a teacher. 4. She ... a young lady. 5. It ... a car. 6. Nick ... from London. 7. Ann ... a doctor. 8. This ... a book. 9. The door ... open. 10. They ... friends. 11. His name ... Jack. 12. I ... from Novosibirsk.

IX. Найдите в предложениях глагол to be , определите его время и переведите предложения:

1. Mike is a student. 2. His mother was a doctor. 3. Helen and Ann are schoolgirls. 4. The Smiths were in Paris. 5. His daughter will be a student. 6. She is married. 7. Her husband was in the hospital. 8. I will be seventeen.

X. Вставьте глагол to be в соответствующей форме:

1. I ... in London in summer. 2. My son ... a schoolboy next year. 3. Our relatives ... at home now. 4. My sister ... a housewife. 5. His daughter ... in Paris last year. 6. His nephew ... a doctor in a year. 7. Her husband ... twenty seven yesterday. 8. My son's friends ... students of the medical university.

XI. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Are you a student of the stomatological faculty?
2. Was it difficult to enter the university?
3. Is it interesting to study at the medical university?
4. Are your friends students?
5. Is your mother a doctor?
6. Will you be a good student?
7. Were you in Moscow this summer/
8. Is anatomy your favourite subject?

XII. Определите время глагола to have и переведите предложения:

1. They had a house but now they have a flat. 2. My friend will have a new job soon. 3. Her aunt has two children. 4. I have no car. 5. His daughter has many English books. 6. He has no relatives in France. 7. They have breakfast at nine o'clock. 8. She had a headache yesterday. 9. I will have no time tomorrow. 10. Their children have no problems.

XIII. Переведите предложения:

1. У нее было много друзей. 2. У наших родственников новая квартира. 3. У него болит зуб. 4. Обычно они обедают в три часа. 5. У них была большая семья. 6. Я сегодня не завтракал. 7. Завтра у меня будет свободное время.

XIV. Составьте предложения, соответствующие русскому варианту:

1. Мой двоюродный брат хороший врач.
doctor, cousin, a, is, good, my
2. В этом институте учатся друзья моей дочери.
friends, study, my, this, institute, daughter's, at
3. У него много родственников.
many, he, relatives, has
4. В этом отделении работает 15 врачей.
work, fifteen, doctors, in, department, our
5. Их сейчас нет дома.
home, now, they, not, are, at
6. Его дочери завтра исполнится 5 лет.
five, his, tomorrow, will, daughter, be
7. Прошлым летом мы не были в Москве.
were, in, last, not, we, Moscow, summer

XV. Поставьте слова в правильном порядке:

1. policeman, from, is, John, a, New York
2. is, coffee, nice, not, English, very
3. Tim, in, work, and, Madrid, Sally
4. has, very, free, he, time, little

XVI. Прочтите следующие слова и дайте их русские эквиваленты:

Biology, college, computer programmer, practical, pensioner, visit

XVII. Выучите следующие слова и словосочетания:

What does he/she look like? – Как он/она выглядит?

good-looking - симпатичный

fair hair [ˈfɛɪ ˈhɛə] - светлые волосы

to look younger - выглядеть моложе

medium height [ˈmi:diəm haɪt] - средний рост

tall [tɔ:l] - высокий

slim - стройный

experienced [ɪkˈspɪəriənsɪd] - опытный, квалифицированный

broad-shouldered [ˈbrɔ:d ˈʃəʊldəd] - широкоплечий

to have much in common - иметь много общего

different views on smth [ˈdɪfərənt vju:z ɒn smθ] - разные взгляды на ч-л

to be fond of - увлекаться. любить

to go in for sports - заниматься спортом

to take care of smb [keɪkə ɒf smb] - заботиться о к-л

to be good at smth - быть способным к ч-л

to tidy - убирать, приводить в порядок
to run the house - вести хозяйство
to be married ['mɛrɪd]- быть женатым/замужем
one's own [aʊn] - собственный
lawyer [lɔːjə]- юрист
housewife - домохозяйка
son [sʌn]- сын
daughter [ˈdɔːtə] - дочь
nephew [nevjʌ] - племянник
niece [niːs] - племянница
relative - родственник
to get on well - быть в хороших отношениях, ладить
pet - питомец, любимец

XVIII. Прочтите и переведите текст:

MY FAMILY

I am Ann Smirnova. Ann is my first name and Smirnova is my surname or family name. I am seventeen. I want to tell you some words about my family. It is not very large. We are five in the family: my mum, dad, grandmother, brother and me.

My mother is a teacher of biology. She works in a college. She is a good-looking woman with grey eyes and fair hair. She is forty four but looks much younger. She is medium height and slim.

My father is a computer programmer. He is very experienced. He is a broad-shouldered, tall man with dark hair. He is forty five. My parents have much in common. But they have different views on books, films and sports. For example, my father is fond of football and tennis. My mother doesn't go in for sports but she is fond of reading books and different magazines. My parents are hard working people. My mother keeps the house and takes care of us. She is very good at cooking and she is very practical. I try to help her with the housework. I wash dishes, go shopping and tidy our flat.

My grandmother is a pensioner. She lives with us and helps to run the house.

My brother Nick is twenty three. He is married and has a family of his own. He is a lawyer. His wife is a housewife. They have twins – a son and a daughter. I often visit them and play with my nephew and niece.

We have many relatives and we get on well.

I am fond of animals. We have two pets. They are a big dog and an Angora cat.

XIX. Переведите следующие словосочетания:

имя и фамилия, иметь много родственников, сын и дочь, племянник и племянница, в нашей семье три человека, симпатичный человек, светловолосая женщина, широкоплечий мужчина, стройная девушка

среднего роста, высокий парень, у нас много общего, у них разные взгляды на жизнь, увлекаться музыкой, заниматься спортом, хорошо готовить, быть способным к языкам, заботиться о детях, вести хозяйство, убирать квартиру, мыть посуду, ходить по магазинам, быть замужем, хорошо ладить с кем-либо, иметь питомца

TASKS

I. Answer the questions:

1. What is your first name?
2. What is your family name?
3. How old are you?
4. Is your family large?
5. How large is your family?
6. What is your mother?
7. What does she look like?
8. What is your father?
9. What does he look like?
10. Do you get on well with your parents?
11. Do you have much in common with them?
12. What do you have different views with your parents on?
13. Do you have a brother or a sister?
14. Do you have a niece or a nephew?
15. Do you have many relatives?
16. Who runs your house?
17. Do you help your parents with the housework?
18. Do you have grandparents?
19. Are they pensioners?
20. Do you have a pet?

II. Translate the sentences:

1. Наша семья не очень большая. Нас четверо: мама, папа, старшая сестра и я.
2. Моя мама симпатичная, стройная женщина среднего роста. У нее светлые волосы. Она домохозяйка.
3. Мой папа высокий и широкоплечий. Он опытный юрист.
4. У меня хорошие отношения с родителями, потому что у нас много общего. Но у нас разные взгляды на одежду и музыку.
5. Моя мама ведет хозяйство. Но я помогаю ей убирать квартиру и мыть посуду.
Иногда я хожу в магазин.
6. Моя старшая сестра замужем. У нее своя семья. Ее муж программист. У них сын. Он мой племянник. Племянницы у меня нет.
7. Я занимаюсь спортом, и говорят, что у меня есть способности к химии.

8. У нас есть любимец. Это большая и умная собака. Ее зовут Зус.
9. Мои бабушка и дедушка пенсионеры. Они живут в другом городе. Мы часто навещаем их.

III. Tell us some words about your family.

MY WORKING DAY

I. Выучите следующие слова и выражения:

- to enter the university [entq]- поступить в университет
alarm clock [q'lRm] - будильник
to wake up - просыпаться
to take a shower [SQuq] - принимать душ
to get dressed - одеваться
cheese - сыр
sausage ['sLsiG]- колбаса
to leave (left, left) - уходить, покидать
underground station - станция метро
It takes me ... to ... - мне нужно ..., чтобы
favourite subject ['feivqrit 'sAbGqkt] - любимый предмет
to move [mHv]- переезжать
to be hungry ['hANri] - быть голодным, хотеть есть
to do home assignment [q'sQinmqnt] - делать домашнее задание
hour [Quq] - час
favourite activities [q'ktivitz]- любимое занятие
to look forward ['fLwqd] - с нетерпением ждать

II. Прочтите и переведите текст:

MY WORKING DAY

This year I entered the Medical University. Now I am a first-year student. On weekdays the alarm clock wakes me up at 6.30. In ten minutes I get up and my working day begins. I go to the bathroom, take a shower and clean my teeth. After that I go to my room and get dressed.

My mother makes breakfast for me. Usually I have a cheese or sausage sandwich and a cup of coffee with cream.

I leave the house at 7.30 and go to the nearest underground station. Sometimes I go by bus. It takes me 40 minutes to get to the university. Our classes begin at 8.20. Usually we have two or three lectures and practical classes. We study many subjects but human anatomy is my favourite one. It is very interesting but difficult. During the day we have to move from one block to another. Usually I have lunch in a café but sometimes I have no time to have it.

I come home at about 7 sometimes later. I am always very hungry. So first I have dinner and have a little rest. Then I do my home assignments. It takes me two or three hours. In the evening I watch TV or listen to music. And I go to bed at about 12. When I have free time my favourite activities are going to the movies or different parties or clubs with my friends or playing volleyball. But on my weekdays I am very busy. So I always look forward to Sundays to do the things like that.

TASKS

I. Answer the questions:

1. What are you?
2. When do you usually get up on weekdays?
3. What do you do in the morning?
4. Do you have breakfast?
5. What do you have for breakfast/
6. When do you leave the house?
7. How do you get to the university?
8. How long does it take you to get to the university?
9. When do your classes begin?
10. What is your favourite subject?
11. Where do you usually have lunch?
12. When do you come home?
13. What do you do in the evening?
14. How long does it take you to do your homework?
15. Do you have much free time?
16. What are your favourite activities when you have free time?

II. Tell us about your working day.

LESSON 2

Грамматика: Present Simple, степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий, модальные глаголы

ENGLISH AND ITS ROLE FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS

Запомните:

Суффикс **-ly** образует наречия от основы прилагательных и существительных: bad-badly.

-ic, -al образуют прилагательные от основы существительных: base-basic.

-er образует существительные от основы глаголов: to teach-teacher.

-tion (-ssion, -sion), -ment, -ture - суффиксы существительных

I. Прочтите и переведите:

1. actively, mostly, absolutely, universally
2. official, political, scientific, medical, special, professional, essential, natural
3. speaker, provider, leader, manager
4. organization, nation, information, introduction, profession, obligation, decision
5. treatment, achievement, development
6. literature, nature, future

II. Прочтите следующие названия:

Great Britain [ˈbreɪt ˈbrɪtən]
The United States of America [dʒəˈneɪʃən]
Australia [ɒsˈtreɪljə]
New Zealand [njuːˈziːlənd]
Irish Republic [ˈɪrɪʃ rɪˈpʌblɪk]
Canada [ˈkænədə]
South Africa [ˈsaʊθ ˈæfrɪkə]
United Nations

III. Выучите произношение следующих слов и дайте их русские эквиваленты:

official [əˈfɪʃl], literature [ˈlɪtəritʃ], specialist [ˈspeʃlɪst], universally [ˌjuːnɪˈvɜːsqli], essential [ɪˈsenʃl], natural [ˈnætʃrəl], process [ˈprəʊsɪs], qualified [ˈkwɒlɪfaɪd], original [əˈrɪdʒɪnəl], profession [ˌprəʃən], practice [ˈpræktɪs]

IV. Выучите новые слова и словосочетания:

important [ɪmˈpɔːtnt] - важный, значительный
in the world [ɪn ðə wɜːld] - в мире
native - родной
to achieve [tə ˈtʃiːv] - достигать
exchange [ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ] - обмен
to promote [prəˈməʊt] - способствовать, обеспечивать
to develop [dɪˈvelp] - развивать, разрабатывать, появляться

updating -модернизация
 knowledge [ˈnLiG]- знание
 foreign [ˈfOrin] - иностранный
 language [ˈlqɛNgwiG] - язык
 main - главный, основной
 obligation [ˌObliˈgeiSn] - обязанность
 necessary [ˈnesisqri] - нужный, необходимый
 education [ˈedjHˈkeiSn] - образование
 educated-образованный
 according to [qˈkLdiN] - согласно. в соответствии
 skills - умения
 community [kqˈmjHniti] - сообщество
 in order to - (для того) чтобы
 outlook - кругозор
 to escape [isˈkeip] - избегать
 to discover [disˈkAvq] - открывать, обнаруживать
 discovery-открытие
 particular [pqˈtikjulq] - особый
 scientist [ˈsQintist] - ученый
 scientific [ˌsQinˈtifik] - научный
 ability [qˈbiliti] - способность
 by means of - с помощью, посредством
 field [fJld] - поле, область

V. Прочтите и переведите:

important [imˈpLtqnt] - important work, important subjects, important information, important skills, important discovery
necessary [ˈnesisqri] - necessary knowledge, necessary instruments, necessary outlook, necessary analyses, absolutely necessary
native [ˈneitiv] - native country, native language, native people, native city, native speakers
to achieve [qˈtSjv] - to achieve results, to achieve success, to achieve understanding, great achievement
to develop [diˈvelqp] - to develop skills, to develop abilities, to develop new methods, development of the body, developed countries
main [mein] - main obligation, main subjects, main problems, main tasks, mainly
particular [pqˈtikjulq] - particular words, particular abilities, particular achievements, particularly, in particular
in order to [ˈLdq] - in order to develop skills, in order to achieve success, in order to escape problems, in order to make a discovery, in order to promote
 updating
by means of [mJnz] - by means of updating, by means of developing skills, by

means of important discovery

VI. Переведите следующие словосочетания на английский язык:

для того, чтобы достичь важных результатов; в соответствии с основной обязанностью; особенно в области медицины; образованные люди; получить необходимые знания; сделать важное открытие; развивать необходимые умения; говорить на иностранном языке; расширять кругозор; в мире; достижения в области образования; для того, чтобы избежать ошибок; обмен научной информацией

VII. Прочтите и переведите предложения; обращая внимание на форму

сказуемого :

1. The native speakers of English live in many countries.
2. Over 300 million people speak English.
3. Exchange of scientific information promotes development of science and practice.
4. Medical practice needs a constant updating.
5. They have universally essential skills.
6. It makes doctor' outlook wider.
7. Educated people play a full and active role in community.

VIII. Раскройте скобки, употребив соответствующую форму глагола в Present Simple:

1. I (to study) at the Medical University.
2. It (to help) you to make your outlook wider.
3. Many people (to speak) English.
4. This discovery (to promote) important information.
5. My friend (to need) my help.
6. The students (to work) hard to be good specialists.
7. Scientific achievements (to play) an important role in our life.
8. Education (to develop) person's abilities and skills.

IX. Образуйте степени сравнения от следующих прилагательных и наречий:

important, active, wide, many, small, necessary, bad, educated, late, good, much,
difficult, little, well

X. Переведите следующие словосочетания на русский язык:

the most important in the world, more developed countries, wider development, mostly in practice, less educated people, more necessary knowledge, to make

outlook wider, more than 300 million people, to know worst of all, the most qualified doctors, a little later, most of information , at least

XI. Прочтите и переведите предложения с модальными глаголами

1. His sister can speak English well.
2. They must work hard.
3. I may come later.
4. They should read more.
5. Parents might visit their child in the hospital.
6. The students could do a very difficult task.
7. He should pass the exam to get a stipend.
8. The surgeon can do such operations.

XII. Поставьте предложения из упражнения XI в отрицательную и вопросительную форму:

XIII. Вместо точек вставьте соответствующий модальный глагол (can/could, may/might, must, should):

1. He ... read texts in the original.
2. The patient's condition was better and he ... walk.
3. You ... not make so many mistakes.
4. I ... not come to see you yesterday.
5. The doctors ... diagnose diseases correctly.
6. Students ... work hard to be good specialists.
7. The patient ... not get up after operation.
8. I ... not translate the text because I had no dictionary.
9. ... I take your textbook?
10. ... you help me with this exercise?

XIV. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Can you speak English well?
2. Must you work hard to be a good specialist?
3. Could you understand Latin when you were at school?
4. Should you read more literature in English?
5. May you be late for classes?
6. Must you know anatomy well?
7. Should you remember more medical terms?
8. Must doctors diagnose different diseases?
9. Can you read English books in original?
10. May the first-year students operate patients?
11. Can a foreign language make our outlook wider?

XV. Прочтите и переведите текст А:

ENGLISH AND ITS ROLE FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS

Nowadays English is the most important language in the world. The native speakers of English live in Great Britain , the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. English is one of the official languages in the Irish Republic, Canada, the South Africa. English is one of the official languages of the United Nations and other political organizations. So over 300 million people speak it.

Scientific and medical achievements break actively into life. Exchange of scientific information promotes wide development and introduction of science into practice in different countries. Half of the world's scientific literature is in English.

Among all professional activities, the medical practice mostly needs a constant updating of know-how. That's why a good knowledge of foreign

languages by medical students is the main obligation of tomorrow's medical doctors. To know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated person, for every good specialist in medicine.

According to the WHO doctors of tomorrow must be the "five-star doctors". They must have universally essential skills: the care-provider, decision-maker, communicator, community leader and manager.

In order to achieve these, medical students should study and work hard. Life-long learning in medicine is a natural process. Qualified doctors must read a lot of special books and foreign medical journals in the original. It makes doctor's outlook wider and helps him to escape many mistakes, to develop ability to discover how to find important knowledge and information about a particular field of medicine, to develop ability to work in real time. And by means of learning and mastering English they can play a full and active role in community and in profession.

TASKS

I. Analyze and find which word does not suit here:

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. a. Great Britain | b. Canada | c. the WHO | d. the USA |
| 2. a. study | b. be | c. speak | d. among |
| 3. a. in | b. of | c. range | d. about |
| 4. a. updating | b. medical | c. scientific | d. natural |
| 5. a. leader | b. full | c. manager | d. provider |

II. Complete the following sentences:

1. English is the most important ...
2. The native speakers of English live in ...
3. Over 300 million people ...
4. Scientific and medical achievements ...
5. According to the WHO doctors of tomorrow must ...
6. Qualified doctors must read a lot of ...
7. To know English today is absolutely ...

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What language is the most important language in the world?
2. Where do the native speakers of English live?
3. How many people speak English as their mother language?
4. Why is a good knowledge of foreign languages the main obligation of tomorrow's doctors?
5. Should medical students study and work hard in order to achieve a good knowledge of English?
6. Can it increase their professional and intercultural outlook?
7. Do you like to study English?

IV. Learn the following forms of agreement and disagreement:

I agree (with you)- я согласен (с вами)

I disagree – я не согласен

You are (absolutely) right - вы (абсолютно) правы

You are wrong - вы неправы

You are mistaken – вы ошибаетесь

I think so – думаю, что так

I don't think so – я так не думаю

I'm afraid – боюсь ...

to my mind – по-моему

of course

certainly > конечно, обязательно

sure

as far as I know - насколько мне известно

V. Express your agreement or disagreement using the forms from the exercise IV:

1. Nowadays English is the most important language in the world.
2. The native speakers of English live only in England.
3. All world's scientific literature is in English.
4. To know English today is necessary for every educated person.
5. In order to be a good specialist it is not necessary to read special literature.
6. According to WHO doctors of tomorrow must speak only their native language.
7. Learning and mastering English help people to play an active role in community.

VI. Read and translate the text B:

There are some rules of memory. It is necessary to repeat the material every three days. If you don't repeat the material within three days most of the information vanishes as if you never learnt it. It is better to memorize material before you go to bed. You will memorize it more quickly. It is very useful to listen to the material you are learning to memorize the pronunciation. One should also know that we get 90% of information by teaching others only 20% by listening and 30% by seeing.

VII. Express your opinion why it is important for you to study English

LESSON 3

Грамматика: Past Simple, причастия в роли определения

MEDICINE: HISTORY (PART I)

Запомните:

-ant (-ent) – суффиксы прилагательных.

При помощи суффикса – **ize** образуются глаголы. Вариантами этого суффикса являются - **yse, -yze, - ise.**

I. Прочтите и переведите:

1. important, ancient, different, present
2. specialize, hospitalize, organize, analyze, summarize

II. Прочтите слова, определите части речи (существительные, прилагательные, глаголы, наречия) и переведите их:

surgical, treatment, trepanation, important, specialize, internal, ancient, acupuncture, prevention, successfully, plastic, natural, achievement, largely, contribution, scientific, founder, greatly, education, accurately

III. Прочтите слова и дайте их русские эквиваленты:

prehistoric [prihis'tOrIk], trepanation [,tripq'neiSn], progress ['prougrqs], civilization [,sivilQi'zeiSn], specialize ['speSqlQiz], acupuncture [,qekju'pANtSq], amputation [,qempju'teiSn], practice ['prqektis], religion [rq'liGqn], theory ['Tiqri], empire [em'pQiq], encyclopedia [en,sQiklou'pJdjq], meningitis [,menin'GQitis], spirit ['spirit]

IV. Запомните произношение следующих названий:

Egypt ['JGipt] - Egyptian [I'GipSq]

China ['CQinq] - Chinese [CQi'nJz]

India ['indjq] - Indian ['indjq]

Middle East [,midl'Jst] - Middle Eastern ['Jstq]

Greece [grJs] - Greek [grJk]

Rome [roum] - Roman [roumq]

Islamic Empire of Southwest ['sQuTwest] - Arab ['qerqb], Arabian [q'reibjq]

Central Asia ['sentrq] - eiSq]

Europe ['juqrq] - European [juqrq'piq]

V. Выучите следующие слова и словосочетания:

to believe [bi'lJv] – верить, считать, полагать

angry ['qeNgri] – злой

disease [di'zJz] – болезнь

to cut (cut, cut) – резать

skull – череп

to release [ri'lJs] – выделять, высвобождать

to treat [trJt] – лечить
 internal [in'tWnql] – внутренний
 ancient ['einSqnt] – древний
 to contribute [kqn'tribjHt] – способствовать, вносить вклад
 to prevent [pri'vent] – предупреждать, предотвращать
 successful [sqk'sesful] – успешный
 to perform [pq'fLm] – выполнять, проводить
 kind [kQind] – вид, тип, сорт; добрый
 to include [in'klHd] – включать (в себя)
 physician [fi'ziSn] – врач
 to cause [kLz] – вызывать, быть причиной
 cause – причина
 to consider [kqn'sidq] – думать, считать, полагать
 health [helT] – здоровье
 findings ['fQindiNz] – данные, результаты
 to describe [dis'krQib] – описывать
 to influence ['influqns] – влиять
 surgeon ['sWGqn] – хирург
 surgery ['sWGqri] – хирургия

VI. Образуйте глаголы от следующих существительных и переведите их:

treatment, operation, development, specialization, contribution, prevention, cause, knowledge, achievement, founder, production, description, influence, education

VII. Прочтите и переведите:

ancient ['einSqnt] - ancient Greece, ancient Egypt, ancient times, ancient people,
 ancient civilization
to treat [trJt] - to treat internal diseases, to treat people, to treat patients, a new method of treatment
to perform [pq'fLm] - to perform operations, to perform laboratory work, to perform analyses, to perform treatment
to cause [kLz]- to cause symptoms, to cause diseases, to cause health problems,
 important causes, causes of the disease
findings ['fQindiNz] - important findings, interesting findings, new findings, laboratory findings, to include findings
to influence ['influqns] - to influence our life , to influence people's health, to influence the method of treatment, under the influence
successful [sqk'sesful] - successful operation, successful results, to achieve success, to pass exams successfully
surgeon ['sWGqn] - a famous surgeon, ancient surgeons, in the field of surgery,

surgical treatment, surgical department

VIII. Подберите русские эквиваленты к следующим английским словосочетаниям:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. diseases of eyes and teeth | 1. лечение заболевания |
| 2. public health | 2. делать отверстие |
| 3. to cause disease | 3. каменные инструменты |
| 4. medical achievements | 4. здравоохранение |
| 5. surgical treatment | 5. самый важный вклад |
| 6. the most important contribution
медицины | 6. достижения в области |
| 7. scientific experiments | 7. научные эксперименты |
| 8. to cut a hole | 8. заболевания глаз и зубов |
| 9. treatment of disease | 9. вызывать заболевание |
| 10. stone instruments | 10. хирургическое лечение |

IX. Назовите 3 формы глагола:

to believe, to consider, to know, to treat, to develop, to call, to begin, to contribute, to cut, to perform, to become, to get, to achieve, to make, to do

X. Прочтите и переведите предложения:

1. The first “physicians “ used stone instruments.
2. The Egyptians began making important medical progress.
3. Egyptian physicians began to specialize.
4. Some physicians treated only diseases of the eyes and teeth.
5. Ancient Chinese developed the practice of acupuncture.
6. Indian surgeons performed many kinds of operations.
7. The Romans got most of their medical knowledge from Egypt and Greece.
8. The Greek physician Galen performed experiments on animals.
9. The Arab physician Avicenna produced a vast medical encyclopedia.
10. He described meningitis and many other diseases.
11. This book became popular in Europe.
12. It influenced medical education for more than 600 years.

XI. Поставьте сказуемое в Present Simple:

1. The surgeon performed very difficult operations.
2. Doctors began to specialize in acupuncture.
3. These findings contributed to medical progress.
4. This work influenced medical education.
5. I used new achievements in my scientific work.
6. He wrote articles on skull trepanation.
7. A group of physicians made a very important discovery.
8. The scientific article described new methods in plastic surgery.
9. He used new findings in his report.
10. The scientists achieved great success.

ХII. Переведите следующие словосочетания, используя причастие I или II :

развивающиеся страны; развитые страны; лечение, предупреждающее заболевание; заболевание, предупрежденное с помощью лечения; статья, описывающая новые методы; новые методы, описанные в научной статье; хирург, выполняющий операцию; операция, выполненная хирургом; студенты, читающие текст; текст, прочитанный студентами

ХIII. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на причастия и роли определения:

1. Every educated person should speak English.
2. A new treatment described in the scientific article was very useful.
3. The students translating texts used dictionaries.
4. The operation performed by the surgeon was successful.
5. The doctor told us about methods preventing heart diseases.
6. The findings included in the report were very important.
7. I read an interesting article published in a medical journal.
8. The lecturer answered the questions asked by the students.
9. He made a discovery contributing to the development of plastic surgery.

XIV. Прочтите и переведите текст:

MEDICINE: HISTORY (Part I)

In prehistoric times people believed that angry gods or evil spirits caused diseases. The first known surgical treatment was an operation called trepanation. It involved use of a stone instrument to cut a hole in a patient's skull, perhaps to release evil spirits.

By about 3000 B.C. the Egyptians who had developed one of the world's first great civilization began making important medical progress. Egyptian physicians began to specialize. Some physicians treated only diseases of the eyes or teeth. Others specialized in internal diseases. Other ancient Middle Eastern civilizations also contributed to medical progress. The ancient Chinese for example developed medical practices. They developed the practice of acupuncture. In ancient India the practice of medicine stressed the prevention as well as the treatment of illness. Indian surgeons successfully performed many kinds of operations, including amputations and plastic surgery. The civilization of ancient Greece was at its peak during the 400's. The great physician Hippocrates began showing that disease has only natural causes. He thus became the first physician known to consider medicine a science and art separate from the practice of religion. The Romans got most of their medical knowledge from Egypt and Greece. Their own medical achievements were largely in public health. The Greek physician Galen who practiced medicine in Rome during the A.D. 100's made the most important contributions to

medicine in Roman times. He performed experiments on animals and used his findings to develop the first medical theories based on scientific experiments. For this reason he is considered the founder of experimental medicine. During the Middle Ages the Islamic Empire of Southwest and Central Asia contributed greatly to medicine. Avicenna, an Arab physician produced a great medical encyclopedia called Cannon of Medicine. It summed up the medical knowledge of the time and accurately described meningitis, tetanus, and many other diseases. The work became popular in Europe where it influenced medical education for more than 600 years.

TASKS

I. Define the odd word. Translate all the words into Russian:

1. to treat, to cure, to heal, to develop
2. operation, religion, trepanation, amputation
3. priest, god, spirit, physician, religion
4. achievement, skull, eye, teeth

II. Find in the text English equivalents to the following:

доисторические времена, злые духи, вызывать болезни, каменные инструменты, великие цивилизации, прогресс в медицине, египетские врачи. болезни глаз и зубов, древние китайцы, профилактика и лечение заболеваний, многие виды операций, естественные причины, наука и искусство, древние греки, важный вклад в медицину, научные эксперименты, по этой причине, точно описать менингит, влиять на медицинское образование

III. Make the sentences complete:

1. The first known surgical treatment was ...
2. Egyptian physicians began ...
3. Some physicians treated only ...
4. Others specialized in ...
5. The ancient Chinese developed ...
6. Indian surgeons successfully performed ...
7. The great physician Hippocrates began ...
8. The Greek physician Galen performed ...
9. He is considered the founder ...
10. The Arab physician Avicenna produced ...

IV. Express your agreement or disagreement with the following statements:

1. The first known surgical treatment was an operation called appendectomy.
2. It involved use of a stone instrument to cut a hole in a patient's skull.
3. Some physicians treated diseases of eyes and teeth.

4. Other physicians treated only heart diseases.
5. The ancient Chinese developed the practice of acupuncture.
6. In ancient India the practice of medicine stressed the prevention only.
7. Egyptians became the first physicians considering medicine a science and art
separate from religion.
8. The Hippocratic oath reflects Hippocrates' high ideals.
9. The Romans got most of their medical knowledge from Egypt and Greece.
10. Galen performed experiments on healthy people.

V. Change the sentences using the predicate into the Past Simple and the markers: yesterday, years ago, much time ago, in prehistoric times, etc.

Translate the sentences:

1. People believe that angry gods or evil spirits cause diseases.
2. The first known surgical treatment is an operation called trepanation.
3. Egyptian physicians begin to specialize.
4. They treat only diseases of eyes and teeth.
5. The ancient Chinese develop medical practices.
6. Indian surgeons successfully perform many kinds of operations.
7. The civilization of ancient Greece is at its peak.
8. He becomes the first physician known to consider medicine a science and art.
9. His work is popular in Europe.

VI. Answer the following questions:

1. What did people believe in prehistoric times?
2. What was the first known surgical instrument?
3. How did they perform operations?
4. What did the Egyptians begin doing by about 3000 B.C.?
5. How did other ancient Middle Eastern civilizations also contribute to medical progress?
6. Who developed the practice of acupuncture?
7. When was the civilization of ancient Greece at its peak?
8. What is Hippocrates famous for?
9. Where and when did the Greek physician Galen practice medicine?
10. What did Avicenna produce?

VII. Make up the plan to the text:

VIII. Retell the text using your plan:

LESSON 4

Грамматика: вопросительные и отрицательные предложения, -ing форма в роли существительного

MEDICINE: HISTORY (PART II)

Запомните:

- ate – суффикс глаголов
- ous, - ful, - ive, - ar - суффиксы прилагательных
- ance (-ence)- суффикс существительных

I. Прочтите и переведите слова:

1. circulate, initiate, operate
2. numerous, various, infectious, famous
careful, beautiful, useful, successful, painful, colorful
effective, active, passive, positive, negative, relative
particular, molecular, cellular
3. resistance, difference, dependance, importance, science

II. Прочтите слова и определите части речи(глаголы, существительные, прилагательные, наречия):

scientific, movement, dissection, numerous, careful, prevention, resistance, really,
effective, dramatic, independent, safely, infectious, brilliant, particular, structure,
circulate, alcoholic, improvement, invention

III. Прочтите слова и дайте их русские эквиваленты:

Renaissance [ri'neisqns], dissection [di'seksqn], human anatomy ['hjHmqn q'nqetqmi], university [,jHni'vWsitI], structure ['strAkCq], army ['Rmi], technique [tek'nJk], pulse [pAls], circulate ['sWkjuleit], artery ['Rtqri], vein [vein], initiate [I'niSIeIt], resistance [ri'zistqns], immunology [,imju'nOlqGi], alcohol ['qelkqhOl], infectious [in'feksqns], chemist ['kemist], microbe ['mQikroub], bacterium [bqek'tiqriqm] (pl. bacteria [bqek'tiqriq])

IV. Выучите новые слова и выражения:

advances [qd'vRnsiz] - достижения, успехи
Middle Ages ['midl'eiGqz] - средние века
to dissect [di'sekt] - проводить вскрытие
numerous ['njHmqrgs] - многочисленный
to improve [imp'rHv] - улучшать
blood [blAd] - кровь

heartbeat [ˈhRtbJt] - сердцебиение
to conclude [kɔnˈkluːd] - делать вывод
to pump - качать, нагнетать
safe - безопасный
smallpox - оспа
to dull pain - притуплять боль
to administer [qdˈministq]- назначать
various [ˈvʌrɪqs]- различный
drug - лекарство
certain [sWtn] - некоторый, определенный
to invent [inˈvent] - изобретать
to determine [diˈtWmin] - определять, устанавливать

V. Прочтите и переведите:

advances [qdˈvRnsiz] - medical advances, scientific advances, technical advances, advances in the field of surgery

numerous [ˈnjHmqrs]- numerous subjects, numerous experiments, numerous drugs, numerous advances

blood [blAd] - blood group, blood circulation, blood disease, blood gases, to pump

blood

to administer [qdˈministq] - to administer drugs, to administer treatment, to administer diet, doctor's administrations

to determine [diˈtWmin] - to determine blood group, to determine causes of the

disease, to determine heartbeat, to determine a method of treatment

pain [pein] - to feel pain, to dull pain, bad pain, to reduce pain, to make pain less,

painful

VI. От следующих существительных образуйте глаголы и переведите их:

dissection, findings, improvement, conclusion, invention, administration, determine, resistance, prevention, operation, movement

VII. Прочтите и переведите словосочетания:

during the Middle Ages, during the Renaissance, the great cultural movement, across Western Europe, numerous dissections, on human anatomy, to improve surgical techniques, human beings and animals, blood circulates through the body, pulsebeat and heartbeat, to discover a safe method of treatment, the heart pumps blood, immunity to smallpox, the prevention of the disease, to dull pain during surgery, the causes of infectious diseases, certain kinds of microbes, to invent a new method

VIII. Прочтите и переведите словосочетания, обращая внимание на -ing форму в роли существительного:

the founding of many hospitals, to record the findings, 750 drawings, dissections on human beings, to prevent diseases by building up resistance to it, effective drug in reducing the pain, progress in learning the causes of infectious diseases, a method for determining the causes of diseases

IX. Найдите и переведите предложения, где -ing форма переводится существительным:-

1. Swimming is very useful for our health.
2. Understanding the symptoms you can diagnose diseases.
3. He is preparing a paper on infectious diseases.
4. Don't be afraid of meeting him.
5. Vitamins are very effective in improving our health.
6. Feeling bad he could not go with us.
7. The questions were connected with the publishing of his new book.
8. Translating the text the students came across some difficulties.
9. The approaching car will take the patient to the hospital.
10. Take this medicine before sleeping.
11. Biochemistry studies the chemistry of living tissue.
12. His being at the conference was quite unexpected.

X. Задайте все возможные вопросы к предложению:

European scientists performed many experiments to learn more about human anatomy.

XI. Задайте вопросы к подчеркнутым словам:

1. The scientists determined causes of numerous diseases.
2. Leonardo da Vinci performed many dissections.
3. He recorded his findings in drawings.
4. He made more than 750 drawings.
5. Andreas Vesalius was a physician and a professor of medicine.
6. Ambroise Pare improved surgical techniques.
7. William Harvey performed many experiments in the early 1600's.
8. Edward Jenner discovered a safe method of immunization to smallpox.
9. Immunology is the prevention of disease by building up resistance to it.
10. Ether gas can be used to put patients to sleep during surgery.
11. Microbes are living organisms.
12. Bacteria cause particular diseases.

XII. Прочтите и переведите текст:

MEDICINE: HISTORY (Part II)

The chief medical advances in Europe during the Middle Ages were the founding of many hospitals and the first university medical schools. A new scientific spirit developed during the Renaissance, the great cultural movement that swept across Western Europe from 1300 to the 1600's. During the late 1400's and early 1500's the Italian artist Leonardo da Vinci performed many dissections to learn more about human anatomy. He recorded his findings in more than 750 drawings.

Andreas Vesalius a physician and professor of medicine at the University of Padua in Italy also performed numerous dissections. He used his findings to write the first scientific textbook on human anatomy, a work called "On the Structure of the Human Body" (1543).

A French army doctor named Ambroise Pare improved surgical techniques to such an extent that he is considered the father of modern surgery.

The English physician William Harvey performed many experiments in the early 1600's to learn how blood circulates through the body. He performed dissections on both human beings and animals and made careful studies of the human pulsebeat and heartbeat. Harvey discovered that the blood returns to the heart through the veins.

In 1796 an English physician named Edward Jenner discovered a safe method of making people immune to smallpox. The success of the experiment initiated the science of immunology – the prevention of disease by building up resistance to it.

For thousands of years physicians tried to dull pain during surgery by administering alcoholic drinks, opium, and various other drugs but no drug proved to be really effective in reducing the pain and shock of operations. Then in the 1840's two Americans – Crawford Long and William T.G. Morton - discovered that ether gas could safely be used to put patients to sleep during surgery. Long, a physician, and Morton, a dentist, made the discovery independently.

Scientists of the 1800's made dramatic progress in learning the causes of infectious diseases. Pasteur, a brilliant French chemist, proved that microbes are living organisms and that certain kinds of microbes cause disease. Koch, a German physician, invented a method for determining which bacteria cause particular diseases.

TASKS

I. Translate the following word combinations:

достижения в области медицины, в средние века, эпоха Возрождения, культурное движение, по анатомии человека, многочисленные вскрытия, строение тела, как циркулирует кровь по телу, люди и животные, пульс и сердцебиение, сердце прокачивает кровь по артериям, открыть безопасный способ, профилактика заболеваний, пытаться притупить боль, уменьшение боли, причины инфекционных заболеваний, живые организмы, некоторые виды микробов, вызывать определенные болезни

II .Match both parts of the sentences to make them complete. Translate the sentences into Russian:

1. The chief medical advances in Europe during the Middle Ages were ...
 2. During the late 1400's and early 1500's the Italian artist Leonardo da Vinci performed ... through
 3. Andreas Vesalius used his findings ...
 4. A French army doctor named Ambroise Pare improved ... schools.
 5. The English physician William Harvey performed... anatomy.
 6. In 1796 an English physician named Edward Jenner discovered ...
 7. In the 1840's Crawford Long and William T.G.Morton discovered ... such
 8. Paster, a brilliant French chemist, proved...
 9. Koch, a German physician, invented...
- a. to write the first scientific human anatomy, a work called "On the Structure of the Human Body".
 - b. many experiments to learn how blood circulates the body.
 - c. a method for determining which bacteria cause particular diseases.
 - d. the founding of many hospitals and the first university medical
 - e. many dissections to learn more about human
 - f. that ether gas could safely be used to put patients to sleep during surgery.
 - g . a safe method of making people immune to smallpox.
 - h. surgical techniques to an extent that he is considered the father of modern surgery.
 - i. that microbes are living organisms and that certain kinds of microbes cause disease.

III. Express your agreement or disagreement with the following statements:

1. The founding of many hospitals and the first university medical schools were the chief advances in Europe in the 20-th century.
2. Renaissance is the great cultural movement which took place in the USA.
3. Leonardo da Vinci was a famous Italian artist.
4. He did much to learn more about microbiology.

5. Andreas Vesalius wrote the first scientific book on human anatomy.
6. Ambroise Pare, a French army doctor, is considered the father of antibiotics.
7. William Harvey learnt how blood circulated through the body.
8. Edward Jenner, an English physician, discovered a safe method of making people immune to tuberculosis.
9. Pasteur was a brilliant French dentist.
10. Robert Koch, a German physician, invented a method for determining causes of particular diseases.

IV. Find in the text and write down the names of the greatest scientists who made the chief advances in the field of medicine. Name these advances.

V. Discuss the tendencies of the development of medicine:

- a. in the Middle Ages;
- b. in the 18th and 19th centuries.

VI. Retell the text using the list of names made to the task IV.

LESSON 5

Грамматика: согласование времен, парные союзы, to have to

HIPPOCRATES

I. Прочтите слова, определите части речи (существительные, глаголы, прилагательные, наречия) и переведите их:

superstition, punishment, natural, occupation, especially, development, temperature, scientific, experience, attention, nature, respiration, appearance, affection, protective, surgical, famous, particular

II. Прочтите слова и дайте их русские эквиваленты:

practitioner [prɪkɪ'tɪʃnəl], idea [aɪ'di:ə], effect [ɪ'fekt], climate ['klaɪmɪt], physiology [fɪzɪ'ɒlədʒi], thermometer [θɜ:mə'mɪtə], stethoscope ['steθɪskəʊp], temperature [ˌtemprətʃə], prognosis [prɒg'nɒsɪs], symptom ['sɪmptəm], nature [ˈneɪtʃə], respiration [ˌrespi'reɪʃn], reaction [rɪ'ækʃn], function ['fʌŋkʃn], collection [kə'leɪʃn]

III. Выучите следующие слова и словосочетания:

to free - освобождать
 free - свободный
 to punish - наказывать

to prove [prHv] - доказывать
 occupation [,Okju'reiSqŋ] - род занятий, профессия
 to estimate ['estimeit] - считать, оценивать, устанавливать
 chest - грудная клетка
 in spite of - несмотря на
 to create [krJ'eit] - создавать
 accurate ['qekjurit]- точный
 sign [sQin]- признак, симптом
 face - лицо
 skin - кожа
 to appear [q'piq] - появляться
 sputum ['spjHtqm]- мокрота
 bowel ['bQuql] - кишечник, кишка
 to connect [kq'nekt] - соединять
 to affect [q'fekt] - поражать. повреждать
 experience [iks'piqriqns] - опыт
 fever ['fJvq]- лихорадка, жар
 force [fLs] - сила
 to consist of [kqn'sist] - состоять из
 oath [ouT] - клятва

IV. Прочтите и переведите следующие пары слов:

to punish – punishment, to develop – development, to appear – appearance, to connect – connection, to affect – affection, to express – expression, to react – reaction, to operate – operation, to collect – collection, to know – knowledge

V. Прочтите и переведите:

to prove [prHv]- to prove facts, to prove the idea, to prove the appearance, to prove the existence: to prove the importance, to prove the necessity
to estimate ['estimeit] - to estimate results, to estimate symptoms, to estimate temperature, to estimate condition
to create [krJ'eit]- to create conditions, to create instruments, to create school, to create group: to create new methods
sign [sQin] - abnormal signs, important signs, natural signs, pathological signs, signs of the disease, according to the signs
to appear [q'piq] - to appear in children, to appear in the body, to appear suddenly, signs appeared, unexpected appearance
to connect [kq'nekt] - to connect organs of the body, to connect theory with practice, to connect different parts, in connection
to affect [q'fekt]- to affect organs, to affect health, to affect skin, to affect the bowel
experience [iks'piqriqns] - much experience, to gain experience, experience in the

field of medicine, experienced surgeon

VI. Прочтите и переведите предложения:

1. Hippocrates was the greatest practitioner of his time.
2. It is very important to connect theory with practice.
3. He created a new technique of operations on the skull.
4. The scientists estimated a real cause of this disease.
5. This infection affects the organs of the chest.
6. Abnormal signs appeared a week ago.
7. He has much experience in the field of surgery.
8. The doctor proved the importance of his method of treatment.
9. Occupation affects the development of the disease.
10. Fever is a very important sign of many diseases.
11. His scientific work consists of many connected parts.
12. The colour of the face and the skin helped the doctor to make diagnosis.

VII. Поставьте сказуемые в прошедшее время:

1. He must help us.
2. The students must take exams.
3. The scientist must prove his idea.
4. The surgeon must operate this patient.
5. The physician must use a new method of treatment.

VIII. Прочтите и переведите те предложения, где глагол to have имеет модальное значение:

1. The scientist has carried out many experiments.
2. He has much experience in the field of medicine.
3. The surgeon has to perform the operation as soon as possible.
4. The lecturer had to answer many questions.
5. I had good marks at the entrance exams.
6. The students of our group have to take part at the conference,
7. The researcher has proved his ideas.
8. The new method of treatment has been used to diagnose a disease.
9. We have to work hard to become good specialists.
10. They have knowledge and experience to perform operations by themselves.

IX. Прочтите и переведите предложения:

1. The cardiogram showed that the heart was normal.
2. We knew that the condition of the skin was a very important sign.
3. The scientist proved that this disease had an infectious origin.
4. The students learnt that this disease affected the organs of the chest.
5. He created a new method which helped to diagnose many diseases accurately.
6. Hippocrates proved that every disease had a natural cause.
7. In the article we read that many effective drugs produced side effects.

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X. Закончите предложения:

1. He thought that this disease ...
 - a. is not dangerous
 - b. was not dangerous
 - c. was not be dangerous
2. The surgeon said that the operation ...
 - a. was necessary
 - b. is necessary
 - c. had necessary
3. The teacher told us that we ...
 - a. were to work harder
 - b. have to work harder
 - c. had to work harder
4. I knew that he ...
 - a. is a famous surgeon
 - b. was a famous surgeon
 - c. will be a famous surgeon
5. He estimated that this disease ...
 - a. affected many organs
 - b. had affect many organs
 - c. was affected many organs

XI. Переведите предложения на английский язык:

1. Мы узнали, что он работает в хирургическом отделении. 2. Ученые установили, что это заболевание имеет несколько причин. 3. Лектор сказал, что такие симптомы могут появиться только у детей. 4. Я слышал, что он известный врач. 5. Мы прочитали, что врачи используют это лекарство от головной боли.

XII. Прочтите и переведите предложения:

1. Both human anatomy and physiology are very interesting subjects.
2. Both the effect of food and the occupation affect the organism.
3. Hippocrates was both a good practitioner and a good surgeon.
4. You can make a report either in biology or in chemistry.
5. The physician recommended either to make injections or to take tablets.
6. Neither tablets nor injections helped the patient.
7. I could find the necessary material neither in the textbooks nor in the Internet.
8. Hippocrates had neither thermometer nor stethoscope.

XIII. Прочтите и переведите текст:

HIPPOCRATES

Hippocrates was born in Greece. He was the son of a doctor. Hippocrates studied medicine and was the greatest practitioner of his time.

Hippocrates freed medicine from superstition. He hated the idea that a disease was the punishment of gods. In his works he proved that every disease had a natural cause. He noted the effect of food, occupation and especially climate on the development of the disease.

Hippocrates knew little of anatomy and physiology and he had few instruments. In fact he had neither thermometer nor stethoscope. He had to estimate the temperature by his hand; he had to listen to the heart placing his ear to the chest. But in spite of all that his method was scientific.

Hippocrates created medicine on the basis of experience. He taught that every physician had to study the history of a disease, he had to learn how to make an accurate prognosis based on the signs and symptoms. He taught that the physician had to direct his attention to the color of the face, skin, the nature of respiration, the appearance of sputum, bowel habits. Hippocrates was the first who connected the disease of one organ with affection of the whole organism. According to his teaching the symptoms of the disease, and especially fever, are the expressions of the protective reaction of the organism and the chief function of a physician is to aid the natural forces of the body. Hippocrates was a good surgeon as well. He performed operations even on the skull.

We have his writings which are called Hippocrates Collection. The Collection consists of more than one hundred books. His works give us information about surgical knowledge and technique of that period. Some of Hippocratic thoughts are quite modern. The Collection begins with the famous Oath which teaches medical students to be a good doctor. A good doctor must have not only deep knowledge of a particular field of medicine, he must love people and have a kind heart. We call Hippocrates the father of medicine.

TASKS

I. Translate the following word combinations:

освободить медицину от предрассудков, иметь естественную причину, развитие заболевания, действие рода занятий, измерять температуру рукой, слушать сердце, на основе опыта, анализ заболевания, сделать точный прогноз, признаки и симптомы, цвет лица и кожи, появление мокроты, повреждение всего организма, согласно учению, защитная реакция организма, практическая область медицины, клятва Гиппократ

II. Give the three forms of the verbs:

to study, to know, to have, to estimate, to create, to teach, to learn, to make, to appear, to connect, to write

III. Express your agreement or disagreement with the following statements:

1. Hippocrates was born in ancient Egypt.

2. His father was a philosopher.
3. Hippocrates was the greatest practitioner of his time.
4. He proved that every disease was the punishment of gods.
5. He knew little anatomy and physiology.
6. He had very many instruments.
7. He was a good surgeon.
8. Hippocratic Collection consists of 20 books.
9. This Collection begins with the famous Oath.
10. Hippocrates is called the father of medicine.

IV. Make up questions to the underlined words:

1. Hippocrates studied medicine.
2. The food, occupation, and climate have the effect on the development of a disease.
3. Every physician must study the history of a disease.
4. Hippocrates connected the disease of one organ with the affection of the whole organism.
5. The symptoms of the disease and fever are the expressions of the protective reaction of the organism.
6. Hippocratic Collection consists of more than one hundred books.
7. The Oath teaches medical students to be good doctors.
8. A good doctor must have deep knowledge of a particular field of medicine.
9. We call Hippocrates the father of medicine.

V. Complete the sentences:

1. Hippocrates was born in ...
2. His father was ...
3. Hippocrates studied ...
4. He freed medicine ...
5. He proved that every disease had ...
6. Food, occupation, and climate have effect on ...
7. Hippocrates had few ...,
8. He estimated ... by his hand.
9. He listened to the heart by ...
10. Hippocrates created medicine ...
11. He connected ... with the affection of the whole organism.
12. He performed operations ...
13. His writings are called ...
14. Hippocratic Collection begins with ...
15. We call Hippocrates ...

VI. Answer the questions:

1. Where was Hippocrates born?
2. What was his father?

3. What did Hippocrates free medicine from?
4. What did he prove in his works?
5. Did he have many instruments?
6. How did he estimate the temperature and listen to the heart?
7. What did he create?
8. What did he teach?
9. What operations did he perform?
10. How are his writings called?
11. What do his works give us?
12. What does the Collection begin with?

VII. Say as many facts about Hippocrates as you can.

LESSON 6

Грамматика: причастие II (повторение), пассивный залог

ABU ALI IBN-SINA (AVICENNA)

Запомните:

-ity - суффикс существительных

un- (in-, im-, il-, ir-) - префикс, обозначающий отрицание

I. Прочтите и переведите слова:

1. ability, activity, reality, particularity, humanity, nationality
2. uncommon, unfortunately, uncertain, unable, uncomfortable, impossible, irregular, illegal

II. Прочтите слова, определите части речи и переведите их:

nation, scientist, truly, contribution, different, famous, early, remarkable, mostly, section, nature, assessable, comprehensive, prevention, particular, composition, presence, treatment, gastric, development, scientific, progressive

III. Запомните произношение следующих имен собственных и названий:

Avicenna [Avi'sJnq], Tajic [tR'Gik], Bukhara [bou'kRrq], Koran [kO'rRn], Arabic [ˈqerqɒk], Europe [ˈjuerɒp]

IV. Прочтите слова и дайте их русские эквиваленты:

Philosopher [fi'loʊsqfɔ], author ['LTɔ], geometry [Gi'Omitri], logic ['lɔGik], nature ['neiCɔ], astronomy [qs'trɔnɔmi], dietetics [dQiit'etiks], composition [kɔmpɔ'ziʃn], bacteriology [bækt'ɪɔlɔdʒi], pulse [pʌls], correct [kɔ'rekt], regimen ['reʒimɔn], consult [kɔn'sʌlt], astrology [qst'rɔlɔdʒi]

V. Выучите следующие слова и словосочетания:

memory ['memɔri] - память
mind [mʌnd] – ум
to enrich [in'ri:ʃ] – обогащать
to sum up – суммировать
branch [brʌnʃ] - отрасль
remarkable [ri'mRkəbl] - удивительный, замечательный, выдающийся
common ['kɔmɔn] - частый. распространенный. общий
to confine [kɔn'faɪn] - ограничивать
merchant ['mɜ:ʃənt] - купец
to devote [di'vəʊt] – посвящать
to derive [di'rɪv] - происходить, извлекать
comprehensive [kɔmpri'hensɪv] - всесторонний, исчерпывающий
ailment ['eɪlmənt] - недуг, болезнь
poison ['pɔɪzn] - яд
remedy ['remɪdi] - средство, лекарство
edition [ɪ'diʃn] - издание
to declare [di'kleɪr] - объявлять, заявлять
to spread [sprɛd] (spread, spread) - распространяться
valid ['vælɪd] - действительный, имеющий силу
regimen ['reʒimɔn] - режим

VI. Прочтите и переведите следующие пары слов:

to devote – devotion, to derive – derivation, to prevent – prevention, to edit – edition, to declare – declaration, to spread – spread, to administer – administration, to memorize – memory

VII. Прочтите и переведите:

branch [brʌnʃ] - branch of knowledge, branch of surgery, branch of science, different branches
remarkable [ri'mRkəbl] - remarkable memory, remarkable results, remarkable work, remarkable abilities
common ['kɔmɔn] - common diseases, common symptoms, common drugs, common methods, common mistakes
to devote [di'vəʊt] - to devote one's life, to devote to medicine, to devote to science, to devote to people
ailment ['eɪlmənt] - common ailments, cardiac ailment, different ailments, dangerous ailment
remedy ['remɪdi] - effective remedy, common remedies, different remedies, particular remedies

to spread [spred] - to spread to the heart, to spread within the body, to spread among people, spread of the disease, widely spread
regimen [ˈreGimɒn] - bed regimen, particular regimen, to administer regimen, to follow regimen

VIII. Прочтите и переведите следующие словосочетания:

to live in the memory, to have encyclopaedic mind, different branches of knowledge, remarkable ability, common ailments, to devote oneself to the study of medicine, to be derived from Arabic language, to administer remedies, to be spread by water, remarkably accurate, a correct regimen, a contribution to world culture

IX. Назовите причастие II следующих глаголов и переведите:

to administer, to translate, to write, to make, to devote, to spread, to confine

X. Прочтите и переведите следующие словосочетания:

administered remedies, works translated into Latin, books written in Arabic, a contribution made to world culture, sections of the book devoted to anatomy and physiology, diseases spread in this country, confined to particular organs

XI. Переведите предложения:

1. Назначенное лекарство оказалось неэффективным.
2. Книга, изданная на английском, была переведена на многие языки.
3. Это заболевание не является распространенным в развитых странах.
4. Я прочитал статью, посвященную новым методам лечения заболеваний сердца.
5. Теория, обогащенная практикой, является наиболее важной.
6. Новый метод, используемый в этой клинике, дал хорошие результаты.
7. Пациент, которого лечили данным препаратом, стал чувствовать себя лучше.

XII. Сравните пары предложений и переведите их:

1. The student asked many questions. The student was asked many questions.
2. The doctor operated in the clinic. The doctor was operated in the clinic.
3. He used an example. He was used as an example.

XIII. Прочтите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на сказуемое:

1. The book is devoted to the famous physicians of the past.
2. The text was translated by the students.
3. At the lesson I was asked many questions.
4. This remedy is administered to the patients with heart diseases.
5. This method is not used in surgery.
6. Medical science was enriched by his discovery.
7. A great discovery was made in the field of microbiology.
8. The patient will be helped by this specialist.

XIV. Прочтите и переведите предложения с пассивным сказуемым:

1. New methods used in cardiosurgery are very effective. 2. This problem is often discussed by us. 3. When we came in they were discussing the problem. 4. The doctor administered her new tablets. 5. She was administered a new remedy for her ailment. 6. The work will be finished in some days. 7. He was very attentive to his patients.

XV. Прочтите и переведите текст А:

ABU ALI IBN-SINA (AVICENNA)

Ibn-Sina (Avicenna), great son of the Tajik people, lives in the memory of the nations as scientist and philosopher, author and physician. A truly encyclopaedic mind, Ibn-Sina summed up and enriched the learning of his age and made great contributions to many different branches of knowledge.

Abu Ali Ibn-Sina is one of the most famous men of the late 10-th and early 11-th century. Ibn-Sina was born in the village of Afshana near Bukhara. He attended school in Bukhara and displayed a remarkable memory and uncommon ability. Since the schools of the time had too little to offer he arranged for one of the merchants to teach him numbers and geometry. From his teacher of philosophy Ibn-Sina got certain notions of logic.

After memorizing the Koran in Arabic the youth devoted himself to the study of medicine. He worked very hard. Ibn-Sina wrote mostly in Arabic since this was the language of learning in the East, much as Latin was in Europe. In his own language from which modern Tajik is derived he wrote the “Book of Knowledge” with sections on logic, nature, astronomy, and music, and also certain other works.

Ibn-Sina won world renown as the author of the “Canon of Medicine”, a comprehensive work in five books with sections of the fundamentals of medical science (anatomy, physiology, symptomatology, prevention of disease, and general dietetics, and therapy), on ailments confined to particular organs and ailments not so confined (e.g. fever, infectious diseases, poisonings, skin diseases, and surgical ailments), on remedies administered without admixtures, and on the composition and prevention of compound remedies. The “Canon” was translated into Latin, which made it accessible to European physicians and was widely used in European universities. The Latin translation alone has some 30 editions.

Many centuries before the inception of bacteriology Ibn-Sina declared that diseases can be spread by water owing to the presence in it of invisibly minute living organisms. Some of his clinical accounts are remarkably accurate and many of his suggestions for diet and treatment are quite valid for modern medicine too.

Besides the “Canon” Ibn-Sina wrote works on particular aspects and problems of medicine such as on gastric diseases, on cardiac remedies, on the

pulse, and on “the physician’s contest with the forces of Nature” in which he considered a correct regimen and health building through exercise.

With the development of scientific European medicine ‘the Canon’ for so many centuries the standard work, has become a classic of the past. It was used in European medical schools right up to the 17-th century, and in the East it is frequently consulted even today.

Apart from medicine Ibn-Sina wrote on the structure on earth and sky, on chemistry, on geography, logic, the Arabic language, astrology and much else.

Both his writings and his practical activities were extremely progressive for his day. The works of Ibn-Sina – Avicenna – were a contribution made to world culture.

TASKS

I. Find in the text English equivalents to the following Russian word combinations:

живет в памяти людей; поистине энциклопедический ум; суммировал и обогатил познания; внес вклад в различные области знания; удивительная память и неординарные способности; некоторые понятия логики; всесторонняя работа; заболевания, ограниченные отдельными органами; лекарства, назначаемые без примесей; благодаря наличию невидимых активных организмов; правильный режим; строение земли и неба; вклад в мировую культуру

II. Answer the questions:

1. When and where did Avicenna live?
2. What can be said about his mind and abilities?
3. What branches of knowledge did he make contribution to?
4. What language did he write his works in? Why?
5. What do you know about his work “The Canon of Medicine”?
6. What other problems of medicine did he write works on?
7. What did he declare before the inception of bacteriology?
8. What did he study apart from medicine?

III. Complete the sentences:

1. Avicenna lives in the memory of the nations as ...
2. He summed up and enriched ...
3. After memorizing the Koran Avicenna devoted himself to ...
4. He wrote in ... since it was the language of learning in the East.
5. “The Canon of Medicine” is a comprehensive work in five books with sections of ...
6. Avicenna wrote works on particular aspects and problems of medicine such as ...
7. Apart from medicine Ibn-Sina wrote on ...

8. Works of Avicenna were a contribution to ...

IV. Express your agreement or disagreement with the following statements:

1. Avicenna lives in the memory of nations as a great artist.
2. Avicenna had a truly encyclopaedic mind.
3. He lived in the 1st century B.C.
4. He had a remarkable memory and uncommon ability.
5. He memorized the Koran in Tajik.
6. His work “Book of knowledge” contained sections on logic, nature, astronomy,
and music.
7. His book “The Canon of Medicine” is devoted to anatomy and physiology.
8. ‘The Canon of Medicine’ was translated into Russian.
9. Avicenna was the founder of bacteriology.

V. Read text B using a dictionary to find out new information about Avicenna:

Ibn-Sina (Avicenna) – Doctor of Doctors

Ibn-Sina was born in 980 A.D. He displayed exceptional intellectual prowess as a child and at the age of ten was already proficient in the Qur’an (Koran) and the Arabic classics. During the next six years he devoted himself to Muslim Jurisprudence, philosophy, and natural sciences, and studied logic.

He turned his attention to medicine at the age of 17 and found it in his own words “not difficult”. By the age of 18 he had reputation of a physician and was summoned to attend the Samani ruler Nuh Ibn Mansur who, in gratitude for Ibn-Sina’s services allowed him to make free use of the royal library which contained many rare and even unique books. At the age of 21 Ibn-Sina was in a position to compose his first book.

At about the same time he lost his father. Soon he left Bukhara and wandered westwards. He moved to Ray near modern Teheran and established a busy medical practice. He cured Amir Shamsud-Dawala of colic and was made Prime Minister. His life at this time was very strenuous, during the day he was busy with the Amir’s services, while a great deal of the night was passed in lecturing and dictating notes for his books.

Following the death of the Amir, Ibn-Sina fled to Isfahan. He spent his final years in the services of the ruler of the city whom he advised on scientific and literary matters and accompanied on military campaigns. Ibn-Sina died in 1036 at the age of 58. He was buried in Hamadon where his grave is still shown.

VI. Say everything you know about Avicenna:

LESSON 7

Грамматика: оборот There is/are, Continuous Active

Higher Education in Great Britain and in the USA

I. Прочтите слова и дайте их русские эквиваленты:

proportion [prɒ'pɔ:ʃən], combination [kəm'bi:neɪʃən], faculty [fækəl'ti], theology [ti'ɒlədʒi], professor [prɒ'fesə], lecturer [ˈlektʃərə], group [gru:p], discuss [dɪs'kʌs], college [ˈkɒli:dʒ], specially [ˈspeʃəli], technological [ˌteknɒ'lɒdʒɪkəl], financial [fɪ'nænʃəl], selection [sɪ'leɪʃən], interview [ˈɪntəvju:], centre [ˈsentə]

II. Выучите следующие слова и словосочетания:

to enter [ˈentə] - поступать
to rise (rose, risen [rɪzn]) - повышаться, подниматься
course [kɔ:s] - курс
to provide [prɒ'vɪd]- снабжать. обеспечивать
full-time student - студент очник
enrolment - регистрация, внесение в списки
to found [faʊnd] - основывать
department [di'pɑ:tmənt] - кафедра. отделение
arts [ɑ:ts] - (зд.) гуманитарный
law [lɔ:] - (зд.) юридический
science - (зд.) естественный
staff [stɑ:f] – штат (служащих)
to argue [ˈɑ:gju] - спорить
to admit [əd'mɪt] - принимать
hostel [ˈhɒstəl] - общежитие
specialized training [ˈspeʃəlaɪzd] - специализированное обучение
curriculum [kə'rɪkjʊləm] - курс обучения, программа
private - [ˈpraɪvət] - частный
institution [ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃən] - учреждение
to depend on [dɪ'pend] - зависеть от
responsible [rɪs'pɒnsəbl] - ответственный
governing council [ˈgɒvəniŋ 'kʌnsəl] - совет руководства
to receive [rɪ'si:v] - получать
to support [sə'pɔ:t] - поддерживать
state - государство

to pass examination [pRz] - сдать экзамен
Bachelor's degree ['bqecqlq di'grJ] - степень Бакалавра
degree of Master ['mRstq] - степень Магистра
postgraduate ['poust'grqedju:t] - аспирант
to complete [kqm'plJt] - заканчивать
complete - полный
tuition [tjH'iSqŋ] - плата за обучение

III. Образуйте степени сравнения от следующих прилагательных и наречий:

big, common, many, small, wide, long, poor, little, high, practical

IV. Назовите 3 формы глаголов:

to enter, to rise, to take, to make, to have, to help, to spend, to provide, to graduate, to know

V. Переведите следующие словосочетания:

поступить в медицинский университет, сдать вступительные экзамены, курс обучения, очное обучение, опыт работы, факультеты и кафедры, гуманитарный факультет, юридический факультет, факультет естественных наук, получить степень Бакалавра, обеспечить общежитием, давать специализированное обучение, частное учреждение, получить финансовую поддержку государства, заниматься исследовательской работой, различные области, строгие вступительные экзамены, высокая плата за обучение, закончить курс обучения

VI. Прочтите и переведите предложения с оборотом There is/are:

1. There are many institutes and universities in our city.
2. There are fifteen students in our group.
3. In our university there are nine faculties.
4. In the surgical department there are many patients.
5. There was no medical article in the yesterday's newspaper.
6. There will be no meeting tomorrow.
7. There were no new words in the text.
8. Next year there will be no Latin language.
9. There are new drugs to treat this disease.
10. There is no new information there.
11. There are special terms.
12. There were no antibiotics then.

VII. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. How many students are there in your group?
2. How many faculties are there in our university?
3. Are there any difficult subjects for you?
4. Will there be many exams during your session?

5. Are there many new special terms in medical texts?
6. Will there be a lecture in anatomy tomorrow?
7. Is there a dictionary on your table?
8. Are there many medical journals?

VIII. Переведите предложения:

1. В неделе 7 дней. 2. В учебнике по анатомии много картинок. 3. В этом журнале есть интересная медицинская статья. 4. В аудитории было много студентов. 5. В библиотеке нет книг этого автора. 6. Существует много традиционных методов лечения. 7. В этой больнице нет хирургического отделения. 8. На конференции будет много интересных докладов. 9. В его работе не было ошибок.

IX. Переведите причастие I в качестве определения и обстоятельства:
entering, including, providing, giving, working, reading

X. Задайте общий и специальные вопросы к предложению:

They were taking examinations at 10 o'clock yesterday.

XI. Назовите сказуемые в Continuous:

was preparing	has finished	is treated
will take	is making	will be completing
was operated	will have done	will help

XII. Найдите, прочтите и переведите предложения со сказуемыми в Continuous:

1. Where are you going from?
2. The meeting was held at the institute.
3. I was invited to attend this meeting.
4. Was there anything interesting at the meeting?
5. The students looked very excited?
6. I will always remember these words.
7. They were listening to the lecturer with great interest.
8. Work of a doctor will require great responsibility.
9. He was preparing to make a report at the conference.

XIII. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в соответствующем времени Simple or Continuous:

1. My father ... (to work) with computers.
2. He ... (to plan) to finish his research in a year.
3. Children in England usually ... (to start) school at the age of five.
4. I ... (to remember) her telephone number very quickly.
5. Yesterday in the morning I was away. I ... (to take) exam.
6. Robert Koch ... (to discover) tuberculous bacilli.
7. You cannot speak to the Head of the department. He ... (to deliver) a lecture.
8. Next year students ... (to learn) microbiology.
9. We ... (to wait) for the doctor.
10. After finishing school some of my friends ... (to

enter) the medical university. 11. Our teacher ... (to speak) two foreign languages. 12. He is very busy now. He ... (to make) an experiment in the laboratory.

XIV. Прочтите и переведите текст А:

POST-SCHOOL EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

The proportion of young people entering university and other advanced education is constantly rising. Around 1.5 million students in Britain are taking full-time post-school education courses including courses providing a combination of full-time study and job experience. There are also about 4 million part-time enrolments.

Until the nineteenth century England had no other universities apart from Oxford and Cambridge. The universities founded between 1850 – 1930 including London University are known as redbrick universities (because of the favourable building material of that time). Redbrick universities were built to provide liberal education and to give technological training for the poorer boys. The universities founded after World War II are called the new universities (Kent, Essex, York, etc.).

So all English universities except Oxford and Cambridge are fairly new. London University is the biggest of the modern English universities. There are 79 universities in Great Britain. All British universities are private institutions. Every institution is independent and responsible only to its governing council. But they all receive financial support from the state. The admission to the universities is by examination or selection (interviews).

Students who pass examinations at the end of three or four years of study get Bachelor's degree. The first postgraduate degree is that of Master conferred for a thesis based on at least one year's full-time work. Universities are centres of research and many postgraduates are engaged in research for the higher degree, the degree of a Doctor.

A university usually has both faculties and departments. The most common faculties are arts, law, medicine, science, and theology. Each faculty is headed by one or more professors who are helped by a staff of teachers called lecturers. Professors and lecturers spend some of their time giving lectures to large numbers of students or studying with much smaller groups and here the students have a chance to argue and discuss.

All universities admit men and women but within some universities there are colleges specially for one sex. Most of the universities provide hostels for their students.

There are many types of colleges in England. There are colleges within universities. Colleges give a specialized training. At a university the curriculum is wider and the course of studies is longer.

TASKS

I. Find in the text English equivalents to the following word combinations:

курсы, обеспечивающие сочетание очного обучения с опытом работы; давать гуманитарное образование и техническую подготовку; частные учреждения; независимый и ответственный только перед советом руководства; поступление в университеты; получают степень Бакалавра; степень Магистра, присуждаемая за диссертацию; многие аспиранты привлекаются к исследовательской работе; факультет возглавляет; штат преподавателей; студенты имеют возможность спорить и дискутировать; обеспечивать общежитием; давать специализированное обучение

II. Put the words in the right order to make sentences:

1. Great, there, universities, 79, in, are, Britain
2. British, are, private, universities, all, institutions
3. a, both, departments, and, university, usually, has, and, faculties
4. faculty, one, headed, or, professors, each, is, more, by
5. helped, staff, of, are, by, a, teachers, lecturers, called
6. women, all, men, admit, universities, and
7. specially, one, within, colleges, universities, some, there, sex, are, but, for
8. at, wider, is, curriculum, longer, university, of, course, the, a, is, and, studies, the

III. Match the two parts of the sentences:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. The proportion of young people entering Universities ... | 1. as redbrick universities |
| 2. A university usually has ... | 2. in research |
| 3. All English universities are ... | 3. is constantly rising |
| 4. The universities founded between 1850-1930 are known ... | 4. both faculties and departments |
| 5. The universities founded after World War II are called ... | 5. the new universities |
| 6. The admission to the universities is ... | 6. private institutions |
| 7. At the end of three or four years of study students get ... | 7. by examinations or |
| professors | 8. men and women |
| 8. Each faculty is headed by ... | 9. Bachelor's degree |
| 9. All universities admit ... | 10. a specialized training |
| 10. Colleges give... | 11. by one or more |
| 11. Many postgraduates are engaged ... | |

IV. Express your agreement or disagreement with the following statements:

1. The proportion of young people entering universities is constantly rising.
2. There are only three universities in England.
3. Oxford and Cambridge are called redbrick universities.
4. Every university is independent and doesn't receive financial support from the state.
5. All British universities are private institutions.
6. The most common faculties are arts, law, medicine, science, and theology.
7. All universities admit only men.
8. The admission to the universities is by examinations and selection.
9. At the end of three or four years of study students get Doctor's degree.
10. Faculties are headed by teachers called lecturers.

V. Imagine that you are talking to your English friend . Ask him at least 5 questions about post-school education.

VI. Give a short summary of the text.

VII. Read and translate the text B:

HIGHER EDUCATION IN AMERICA

American education is more practical and less “academic “ or abstract than British. The higher education is provided by colleges and universities. The main difference between them is that a university is a collection of colleges each of which specializes in a different field. There are no very strict entrance examinations to most colleges and the general standard of attainment is not as high as in Britain. The four-year college course leads to a Bachelor's degree.

The tuition fee in American colleges and universities is also very high and most students must have some part-time work during the school-year to pay their way through college.

The words “sophomore” and “freshman” classify students. A student is called a freshman in his first year, and in the next three years he is called a sophomore, junior, and senior.

After completing the four- year college course and graduating as a Bachelor one can proceed to research or to a professional “university” course and seek a Master's or Doctor's degree.

VIII. Answer the questions to the text:

1. What is the main difference between American and British higher education?
2. Where can a school-leaver get the higher education?
3. What is the difference between colleges and universities?
4. Are there very strict entrance examinations to colleges?
5. What is the tuition fee in American colleges and universities?
6. What do the words “sophomore” and “freshmen” mean?
7. What can one do after completing the four-year college course?

LESSON 8

Грамматика: порядок слов в утвердительных и вопросительных предложениях, пассивный залог (повторение)

THE NOVOSIBIRSK MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

I. Прочтите слова и дайте их русские эквиваленты:

medical [ˈmedɪkəl], pediatric [ˌpiːdiˈɑːtrɪk], stomatological [ˌstɒməntɒləˈdʒɪkəl], bases [ˈbeɪsɪz], laboratory [ləˈbɒrətɔːri], morphological [ˌmɔːfɒləˈdʒɪkəl], academician [ˌɑːkədɛmɪˈʃiːn], rector [ˈrektɔː], assistant [əˈsɪstənt], clinical [ˈklɪnɪkəl], human anatomy [ˌhjuːmən ˈnætəmi], histology [hɪsˈtɒlədʒi], microbiology [ˌmaɪkrɒbɪˈɒlədʒi], chemistry [ˈkɛmɪstri], physiology [fɪziˈɒlədʒi], therapy [ˈθerəpi], diagnosis [ˌdɪəgnɒˈsɪs], analyses [əˈnælɪsɪs], instruction [ɪnˈstrʌkʃən], sanatorium [ˌsænəˈtɒrɪəm]

II. Выучите следующие слова и словосочетания:

to locate [ləʊˈkeɪt] - располагать, помещать
block - корпус
main [meɪn] - главный, основной
library [ˈlaɪbrəri] - библиотека
dean [diːn] - декан
the head [hed] - заведующий
correspondent member [ˌkɒrɪsˈpɒndənt] - член.-корр.
assistant professor [əˈsɪstənt] - доцент
to last [lɑːst] - длиться, продолжаться
subject [ˈsʌbdʒekt] - предмет
to attend lectures [əˈtend] - посещать лекции
dissecting room [dɪˈsektɪŋ] - анатомка
to divide [dɪˈvaɪd] - делить
term [tɜːm] - термин; семестр
to take credit tests [ˈkreɪt] - сдавать зачеты
obstetrics [ɒbˈstetɪks] - акушерство
practical classes - практические занятия
practical training - практика
nurse [nɜːs] - медсестра
maternity home [məˈtɜːnɪti] - род.дом
aim [eɪm] - цель
to carry out [ˌkæriˈaʊt] - выполнять, проводить
to make diagnosis [ˌdɪəgnɒˈsɪs]

III. Переведите следующие словосочетания:

лечебный, педиатрический и стоматологический факультет; главный, лабораторный и морфологический корпус; различные больницы и клиники; большая библиотека; член.-корры и профессора; доктора и кандидаты медицинских наук; ректор университета; деканы факультетов; заведующий кафедрой; курс обучения; до-клинические и клинические предметы; посещать лекции и практические занятия; работать в анатомке; сдавать зачеты и экзамены; терапия, хирургия и акушерство; проходить практику; работать медсестрами; основная цель; ставить диагноз; лечить заболевания; проводить лабораторные анализы; работать в различных медицинских учреждениях; проводить исследовательскую работу

IV. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. When was the Novosibirsk Medical University founded?
2. How many faculties are there at the University?
3. Who is the rector of the University?
4. Who is the dean of your department?
5. How many blocks are there in the University?
6. How long is the course of studies?
7. What pre-clinical subjects do the medical students study?
8. What are the main clinical subjects?
9. What do students take at the end of each term?
10. What medical institutions can students work after graduating from the University?

V. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в соответствующем времени и залоге:

1. The Novosibirsk Medical Institute ... (to found) in 1935.
2. There ... (to be) only two faculties.
3. The University ... (to locate) in three blocks.
4. The University ... (to have) a big library.
5. The course of studies ... (to last) 5-6 years.
6. The students ... (to learn) pre-clinical subjects.
7. Students ... (to attend) lectures and practical classes.
8. Human anatomy ... (to study) organs of the human body.
9. The academic year ... (to divide) into two terms.
10. Many postgraduates ... (to carry out) research.
11. Next year students ... (to study) microbiology.
12. Anatomy ... (to study) at practical classes.
13. Students ... (to work) hard in the dissecting room.

VI. Составьте предложения из данных слов:

1. 1978, was, stomatological, in, founded, faculty, the
2. in, faculties, nine, there, now, the, are, university

3. the, lasts, medical, faculties, six, course, years, in, of, studies, pediatric, the, and
4. attend, practical, lectures, and, have, students, classes
5. the, term, of, credit, exams, and, at, end, each, students, take, tests
6. graduating, different, institutions, can, after, from, the, university, students, work,
in, medical
7. one, they, in, medicine, during, specialize, field, of, during, year

VII. Прочтите и переведите текст:

THE NOVOSIBIRSK MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

The Novosibirsk Medical University was founded in 1935. It was an Institute then and there were only two faculties: medical and pediatric. The stomatological faculty was founded in 1978. Now at the University there are nine faculties and about ninety departments. The University is located in three blocks: the main block, the laboratory and the morphological ones. Many departments are on the bases of different hospitals and clinics. The University has a very big library. Several Academicians, correspondent members, many Doctors and Masters of Medicine work on the staff of the University. The rector of the University, the deans of the faculties and the heads of the departments are professors and assistants professors.

The course of studies lasts 6 years at the medical and pediatric faculties and 5 years at the stomatological one. During the first two years students learn the so-called pre-clinical subjects: human anatomy, histology, microbiology, chemistry, physiology, and many others. They attend lectures and have practical classes in classrooms and laboratories of the University. Human anatomy studies the organs of the human body. So to know anatomy well students have to work hard in the dissecting room.

The academic year is divided into two terms. At the end of each term students take credit tests and exams. During the 5th and the 6th years students learn clinical subjects: therapy, surgery and obstetrics. During the course of studies students have practical training in clinics, hospitals and polyclinics of our city. They work there as nurses and doctors assistants.

The main aim of the Medical University is to teach the students to make diagnosis, to treat different diseases, and to carry out laboratory analyses. After final exams students have the internship. During one year they specialize in some field of medicine working under the instruction of skilled doctors and after graduating from the University they can work in various medical institutions such as clinics, hospitals, polyclinics, maternity homes, sanatoriums or they can carry out research work or teach medical students at any department of the Medical University.

TASKS

I. Analyse and find which word does not suit here:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1. a. medical | b. morphological | c. pediatric | d. stomatological |
| 2. a. chemistry | b. histology | c. physiology | d. therapy |
| 3. a. library | b. hospital | c. clinic | d. maternity home |
| 4. a. rector | b. dean | c. nurse | d. head of the department |
| 5. a. make | b. treat | c. disease | d. carry out |
| 6. a. academic | b. department | c. practical | d. different |
| 7. a. instruction | b. treatment | c. graduation | d. specialize |

II. Match the two parts of the sentences:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. The Novosibirsk medical university ... clinics. | 1. are on the bases of different |
| 2. The academic year ... university. | 2. work on the staff of the |
| 3. The clinical subjects ... body. | 3. studies the organs of the human |
| 4. Many postgraduates ... | 4. carry out research work. |
| 5. Several academicians ... | 5. take credit tests and exams. |
| 6. The course of studies ... | 6. was founded in 1935. |
| 7. Many departments ... | 7. is divided into two terms. |
| 8. Students ... | 8. a very big library. |
| 9. The university has ... obstetrics. | 9. are therapy, surgery and |
| 10. Human anatomy ... | 10. lasts 6 years. |

III. Make up questions to the underlined words:

1. The Novosibirsk medical university was founded in 1935.
2. Then there were only two faculties.
3. The university has a very big library.
4. The course of studies lasts 6 years.
5. Human anatomy studies the organs of the human body.
6. The students have to work hard in the dissecting room.
7. At the end of each term students take credit tests and exams.
8. During the 5-th and 6-th years students learn clinical subjects.
9. After final exams students have the internship.
10. Postgraduates can carry out research work.

IV. Complete the sentences:

1. The Novosibirsk medical university was founded ...
2. There were only two faculties ...
3. Many departments are located on the bases ...

4. Several academicians, correspondent members and doctors of medicine work ...
5. The course of studies lasts ...
6. During the first two years students learn ...
7. During the 5-th and 6-th years they learn ...
8. During the course of studies students have ...
9. The main aim of the medical university is ...
10. After graduating from the university students can work ...

V. Express your agreement or disagreement:

1. The Novosibirsk medical university was founded after the World War II.
2. Now there are three faculties at the university.
3. The university is located in three blocks but many departments are on the bases
of different clinics and hospitals.
4. The course of studies lasts 5 years at all faculties.
5. From the first year students learn clinical subjects – therapy, surgery and obstetrics.
6. To know anatomy well students have to work hard in the dissecting room.
7. Students take credit tests and exams at the end of each term.
8. During the course of studies medical students have only practical classes but no
practical training.
9. The main aim of the medical university is to teach students to carry out research
work.
10. After graduating from the university students can work only as teachers at
different departments of the university.

VI. Translate the following sentences:

1. Когда был основан медицинский институт, в нем было только два факультета – лечебный и педиатрический.
2. Стоматологический факультет был основан в 1978 году.
3. В 2007 году Новосибирский медицинский институт стал университетом.
4. В штате университета работают академики, член.-корреспонденты и доктора медицинских наук.
5. Основная цель медицинского университета – научить студентов ставить диагноз заболеваний, лечить людей и проводить лабораторные анализы.
6. В течение курса обучения студенты изучают доклинические и клинические
предметы и проходят практику в различных больницах и поликлиниках города.
7. После окончания университета выпускники могут работать в различных медицинских учреждениях, заниматься научной работой, а также преподавать на кафедрах университета.

VII. Make up a plan to the text:

VIII. Retell the text according to your plan:

LESSON 9

Грамматика: повторение пройденного материала

MY FUTURE PROFESSION

I. Прочтите следующие слова и дайте их русские эквиваленты:

profession, really, symbol, theoretical, practitioner, diagnosis, special, collection, associated, patient

II. Прочтите слова, определите их части речи и переведите :

different, knowledge, numerous, possibility, really, particular, confidence, famous, development, practitioner

III. Выучите следующие слова и словосочетания:

on Earth [WT] - на земле

century ['senCqri] - век

to try [trQi] - пытаться, пробовать

snake - змея

to mean (meant [ment], meant) - означать, иметь в виду

wisdom ['wizdqm] - мудрость

healing - излечение

enough [I'nAf] - достаточный

to cure [kjuq]- лечить, вылечивать

to do one's best - делать все возможное

to gain one's confidence ['kOnfidqns] - завоевать доверие

to be associated [q,souSi'eitid] - быть связанным

excellent ['eksilqnt] - отличный

motto ['mOtou] - девиз

IV. Переведите следующие словосочетания:

many professions on Earth, the most ancient, try to treat different diseases, snake giving its poison, wisdom and healing, not enough, difficult to cure a disease, to gain the patient's confidence, the development of medicine is associated, excellent practitioner, motto of the life

V. Прочтите и переведите текст:

MY FUTURE PROFESSION

There are many professions on Earth but profession of a doctor is the most ancient. Many centuries ago people tried to treat different diseases.

Every year many young people who really care for medicine enter medical universities and become doctors.

Everybody knows the symbol of medicine is the snake giving its poison into the cup. It means wisdom and healing – the aim of medicine. To achieve this aim medical students must study well at the institute. Deep knowledge of medicine will be necessary to them in their future work. They study numerous theoretical and special subjects. They have practical training working as nurses and assistant doctors. This course of studies helps them to gain much knowledge of medicine which will give them the possibility to diagnose different diseases and treat people.

But professional knowledge is not enough to become a good doctor. A good doctor must have not only deep knowledge of a particular field of medicine such as surgery or therapy. He must love people and have a kind heart.

Medical students must understand well all the difficulties of their future profession. They must remember that often it will be difficult to diagnose a disease but it will be more difficult to cure it. But a good doctor will always do his best to gain the patient's confidence.

The development of medicine is associated with the names of Hippocrates, Avicenna, Asclepiades. Hippocrates lived in Greece B.C. He was an excellent practitioner and a teacher of medicine. He knew how to use many medicines and remedies and was a good surgeon. Hippocrates wrote more than 100 books known as Hippocratic Collection. This Collection begins with the famous oath "I shall enter any house for the good of the patient. I shall not do my patient any harm." All medical students must know Hippocratic Oath. It must become the motto of their life.

TASKS

I. Complete the sentences according to the text:

1. Profession of a doctor is ...
2. Many centuries ago people tried to ...
3. The symbol of medicine is ...
4. This symbol means ...
5. Medical students learn ...
6. The course of studies will give medical students ...
7. A good doctor must ...
8. A good doctor will always do his best ...
9. The development of medicine is associated with ...

10. Hippocratic Collection begins with ...

II. Express your agreement or disagreement with the following statements:

1. Profession of a doctor is rather new.
2. The symbol of medicine is a red cross.
3. The aim of medicine is wisdom and healing.
4. Medical students have only practical classes.
5. Professional knowledge is enough to become a good doctor.
6. It is difficult to diagnose a disease but very easy to cure it.
7. A good doctor must do his best to gain the patient's confidence.
8. The development of medical science is associated only with the latest discoveries.
9. Hippocrates was an excellent practitioner and a teacher of medicine.

III. Answer the questions:

1. What is the most ancient profession on Earth and why?
2. What do young people who really care for medicine do?
3. What is the symbol of medicine?
4. What does it mean?
5. What do medical students do during the course of studies?
6. What possibility does this course of studies give them?
7. What must medical students understand well?
8. What must good doctors do to gain the patient's confidence.
9. What is the development of medicine associated with?
10. What do you know about Hippocrates?

IV. Retell the text.

REVISION

I. Раскройте скобки, употребив прилагательное или наречие в соответствующей степени сравнения:

1. English is ... (important) language in the world.
2. He has ... (much) experience in therapy than in surgery.
3. The scientists made many ... (remarkable) discoveries in treating diseases.
4. Physicians are ... (responsible) for people's health than nurses.
5. Stone was ... (ancient) material for surgical instruments.
6. The new department is much ... (big) than the old one.
7. Latin is ... (little) difficult for me than English.
8. Medical language consists of ... (particular) medical terms.
9. Every doctor must have a ... (kind) heart.

II. Задайте вопросы к подчеркнутым словам:

1. Medical students learn numerous theoretical and special subjects.

2. Hippocratic Collection begins with the famous oath.
3. Students should study and work hard to be good doctors.
4. Nowadays English is the most important language in the world.
5. The first known surgical treatment was an operation called trepanation.
6. The Greek physician Galen performed operations on animals.
7. A new scientific spirit developed during Renaissance.
8. Leonardo da Vinci made more than 750 drawings.
9. Pasteur was a brilliant French chemist.
10. To know English is absolutely necessary for every educated person.

III. Назовите сказуемое:

- a. Simple Active
- b. Simple Passive
- c. Continuous Active

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. improves | 4. was performing | 7. prevented |
| 2. is divided | 5. was translated | 8. are making |
| 3. depend on | 6. are connected | 9. will complete |

IV. Прочтите и переведите предложения со сказуемыми в пассивном залоге:

1. The chief medical advances in Europe were the founding of hospitals and first university medical schools.
2. Ancient Chinese developed the practice of acupuncture.
3. Many internal diseases were treated by ancient doctors.
4. The proportion of young people entering universities is rising.
5. Galen is considered the founder of experimental medicine.
6. There are no very strict entrance examinations to most colleges in the USA.
7. Each faculty is headed by a professor.
8. This surgeon has made a unique operation on the heart.

V. Раскройте скобки, употребив сказуемое в соответствующем времени и залоге:

1. Ancient physicians ... (to achieve) great success in treating many diseases.
2. The surgeon is busy. He ... (to prepare) for the operation.
3. His idea ... (to prove) by many discoveries in the field of immunology.
4. The next year students ... (to attend) lectures in practical classes.
5. The academic year ... (to divide) into two terms.
6. A method of treatment ... (to depend) on the condition of health.
7. Hippocrates ... (to be) both a good practitioner and a talented teacher.
8. The practice of acupuncture ... (to develop) by ancient Chinese.
9. Yesterday from 9 to 12 the students ... (to take) a credit test.

VI. Прочтите и переведите предложения, где причастие I и II являются определениями:

1. Bukhara is located in the far South of Russia.
2. Avicenna turned his attention to medicine at the age of 17.
3. Discoveries made by ancient doctors are used in modern medicine.
4. The subjects the students are learning are very important for their future work.
5. The Egyptians had developed one of the world's first civilization.
6. Qualified doctors must read a lot of special books and foreign medical journals.
7. Edward Jenner discovered a safe method making people immune to smallpox.
8. Colleges give a specialized training.
9. To know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated person.
10. Pasteur proved that microbes are living organisms.