

Приложение к рабочей
программе учебной
дисциплины СГ.02
Иностранный язык в
профессиональной
деятельности

**КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА
ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
СГ.02 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ**

специальность СПО 31.02.03 Лабораторная диагностика
Квалификация Медицинский лабораторный техник

Контрольно-оценочные средства по учебной дисциплины СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности разработана на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта по специальности среднего профессионального образования 31.02.03 Лабораторная диагностика, утвержденного приказом Министерства просвещения РФ от 04.07.2022 г. № 525, зарегистрированного в Минюсте РФ 29.07.2022 г. (регистрационный № 69453) и и примерной программой по специальности 31.02.03 Лабораторная диагностика, утвержденной ФУМО В 2022 году.

Организация-разработчик: ФГБОУ ВО РостГМУ Министерства здравоохранения Российской Федерации, колледж.

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1. Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств

Контрольно-оценочные средства (КОС) предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

КОС включают контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме¹ дифференцированного зачета

КОС разработаны в соответствии с:

образовательной программой по специальности среднего профессионального образования 31.02.03 Лабораторная диагностика;
программой учебной дисциплины СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

2. Требования к результатам освоения дисциплины

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен **уметь:**

- строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности;
- взаимодействовать в коллективе, принимать участие в диалогах на общие и профессиональные темы;
- применять различные формы и виды устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке при межличностном и межкультурном взаимодействии;
- понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на общие и базовые профессиональные темы;
- понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы;
- составлять простые связные сообщения на общие или интересующие профессиональные темы;
- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности (со словарем);
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен **знать:**

- лексический и грамматический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности;
- лексический и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода текстов профессиональной направленности (со словарем);

¹ Соответствует учебному плану специальности СПО

- общеупотребительные глаголы (общая и профессиональная лексика);
- правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности;
- правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы;
- правила речевого этикета и социокультурные нормы общения на иностранном языке;
- формы и виды устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке при межличностном и межкультурном взаимодействии

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины должны быть актуализированы общие компетенции, включающие в себя способность:

ОК, которые актуализируются при изучении учебной дисциплины:

ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации, и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде.

ОК 05. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста.

ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

3. Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов освоения учебной дисциплины

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения учебной дисциплины осуществляется преподавателем в процессе проведения практических занятий, тестирования, а также выполнения обучающимися индивидуальных заданий.

Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов обучения
Умения:	
У 1. строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности;	<p>Дискуссия. Выполнение упражнений. Составление диалогов.</p> <p>Участие в диалогах, ролевых играх.</p> <p>Практические задания по работе с информацией, документами, профессиональной литературой</p>
У 2. взаимодействовать в коллективе, принимать участие в диалогах на общие и профессиональные темы;	
У 3. применять различные формы и виды устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке при межличностном и межкультурном взаимодействии;	
У 4. понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на общие и базовые профессиональные темы;	
У 5. понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы;	
У 6. составлять простые связные сообщения на общие или интересующие профессиональные темы;	
У 7. общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;	
У 8. переводить иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности (со словарем);	
У 9. самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.	
Знания:	
З 1. лексический и грамматический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности;	<p>Письменный и устный опрос.</p> <p>Тестирование.</p> <p>Дискуссия.</p> <p>Выполнение упражнений.</p> <p>Составление диалогов.</p> <p>Участие в диалогах, ролевых играх.</p> <p>Практические задания по работе с информацией, документами, профессиональной литературой</p>
З 2. лексический и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода текстов профессиональной направленности (со словарем);	
З 3. общеупотребительные глаголы (общая и профессиональная лексика);	
З 4. правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности;	
З 5. правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы;	
З 6. правила речевого этикета и социокультурные нормы общения на иностранном языке;	
З 7. формы и виды устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке при межличностном и межкультурном взаимодействии.	

**4. Контроль и оценка освоения учебной дисциплины по темам
(разделам), видам контроля
по дисциплине СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной
деятельности**

№ п/п	Контролируемые разделы (темы) дисциплины	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части), умений, знаний	Наименование оценочного средства
1.	Раздел 1. Вводный курс		
1.1	Тема 1.1. Современный иностранный язык	<u>У.1., У.2., У.3., У.4., У.5., У.6.,</u> <u>У.7., У.8., У.9.,</u> <u>3.6., 3.7.,</u> ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09	Упражнения Тестовые задания Индивидуальные задания по карточкам.
1.2	Тема 1.2. Страна изучаемого языка	<u>У.1., У.2., У.3., У.4., У.5., У.6.,</u> <u>У.7., У.8., У.9.,</u> <u>3.6., 3.7.,</u> ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09	Упражнения Тестовые задания Индивидуальные задания по карточкам.
2.	Раздел 2. Общепрофессиональный курс		
2.1	Тема 2.1. Моя будущая профессия	<u>У.1., У.2., У.3., У.4., У.5., У.6.,</u> <u>У.7., У.8., У.9.,</u> <u>3.1., 3.2., 3.3., 3.4., 3.5., 3.6.,</u> <u>3.7.,</u> ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09	Упражнения Тестовые задания Индивидуальные задания по карточкам.
2.2	Тема 2.2. Медицинское образование в России и за рубежом	<u>У.1., У.2., У.3., У.4., У.5., У.6.,</u> <u>У.7., У.8., У.9.,</u> <u>3.1., 3.2., 3.3., 3.4., 3.5., 3.6.,</u> <u>3.7.,</u> ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09	Упражнения Тестовые задания Индивидуальные задания по карточкам.
2.3	Тема 2.3. Этические аспекты работы медицинских специалистов	<u>У.1., У.2., У.3., У.4., У.5., У.6.,</u> <u>У.7., У.8., У.9.,</u> <u>3.1., 3.2., 3.3., 3.4., 3.5., 3.6.,</u> <u>3.7.,</u> ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09	Упражнения Тестовые задания Индивидуальные задания по карточкам.
2.4	Тема 2.4. Скелет	<u>У.1., У.2., У.3., У.4., У.5., У.6.,</u> <u>У.7., У.8., У.9.,</u> <u>3.1., 3.2., 3.3., 3.4., 3.5., 3.6.,</u> <u>3.7.,</u> ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09	Упражнения Тестовые задания Индивидуальные задания по карточкам.
2.5	Тема 2.5. Строение кровеносной системы	<u>У.1., У.2., У.3., У.4., У.5., У.6.,</u> <u>У.7., У.8., У.9.,</u> <u>3.1., 3.2., 3.3., 3.4., 3.5., 3.6.,</u> <u>3.7.,</u> ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09	Упражнения Тестовые задания Индивидуальные задания по карточкам.
2.6	Тема 2.6. Строение дыхательной системы	<u>У.1., У.2., У.3., У.4., У.5., У.6.,</u> <u>У.7., У.8., У.9.,</u> <u>3.1., 3.2., 3.3., 3.4., 3.5., 3.6.,</u> <u>3.7.,</u> ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09	Упражнения Тестовые задания Индивидуальные задания по карточкам.
2.7	Тема 2.7. Строение пищеварительной	<u>У.1., У.2., У.3., У.4., У.5., У.6.,</u> <u>У.7., У.8., У.9.,</u> <u>3.1., 3.2., 3.3., 3.4., 3.5., 3.6.,</u>	Упражнения Тестовые задания

	системы	<u>3.7.</u> ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09	Индивидуальные задания по карточкам.
2.8	Тема 2.8. Строение выделительной системы	<u>У.1., У.2., У.3., У.4., У.5., У.6.,</u> <u>У.7., У.8., У.9.</u> <u>3.1., 3.2., 3.3., 3.4., 3.5., 3.6.,</u> <u>3.7.</u> ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09	Упражнения Тестовые задания Индивидуальные задания по карточкам.
2.9	Тема 2.9. Строение нервной системы	<u>У.1., У.2., У.3., У.4., У.5., У.6.,</u> <u>У.7., У.8., У.9.</u> <u>3.1., 3.2., 3.3., 3.4., 3.5., 3.6.,</u> <u>3.7.</u> ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09	Упражнения Тестовые задания Индивидуальные задания по карточкам.
2.10	Тема 2.10. Ученые-медики и их вклад в медицину.	<u>У.1., У.2., У.3., У.4., У.5., У.6.,</u> <u>У.7., У.8., У.9.</u> <u>3.1., 3.2., 3.3., 3.4., 3.5., 3.6.,</u> <u>3.7.</u> ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09	Упражнения Тестовые задания Индивидуальные задания по карточкам.
2.11	Тема 2.11. Оказание первой помощи	<u>У.1., У.2., У.3., У.4., У.5., У.6.,</u> <u>У.7., У.8., У.9.</u> <u>3.1., 3.2., 3.3., 3.4., 3.5., 3.6.,</u> <u>3.7.</u> ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09	Упражнения Тестовые задания Индивидуальные задания по карточкам.
2.12	Тема 2.12. Система здравоохранения в России и за рубежом	<u>У.1., У.2., У.3., У.4., У.5., У.6.,</u> <u>У.7., У.8., У.9.</u> <u>3.1., 3.2., 3.3., 3.4., 3.5., 3.6.,</u> <u>3.7.</u> ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09	Упражнения Тестовые задания Индивидуальные задания по карточкам.
2.13	Тема 2.13. Лабораторные исследования крови.	<u>У.1., У.2., У.3., У.4., У.5., У.6.,</u> <u>У.7., У.8., У.9.</u> <u>3.1., 3.2., 3.3., 3.4., 3.5., 3.6.,</u> <u>3.7.</u> ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09	Упражнения Тестовые задания Индивидуальные задания по карточкам.
2.14	Тема 2.14. Лабораторные исследования мокроты	<u>У.1., У.2., У.3., У.4., У.5., У.6.,</u> <u>У.7., У.8., У.9.</u> <u>3.1., 3.2., 3.3., 3.4., 3.5., 3.6.,</u> <u>3.7.</u> ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09	Упражнения Тестовые задания Индивидуальные задания по карточкам.
2.15	Тема 2.15. Лабораторные исследования мочи	<u>У.1., У.2., У.3., У.4., У.5., У.6.,</u> <u>У.7., У.8., У.9.</u> <u>3.1., 3.2., 3.3., 3.4., 3.5., 3.6.,</u> <u>3.7.</u> ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09	Упражнения Тестовые задания Индивидуальные задания по карточкам.
2.16	Тема 2.16. Лабораторные исследования кала	<u>У.1., У.2., У.3., У.4., У.5., У.6.,</u> <u>У.7., У.8., У.9.</u> <u>3.1., 3.2., 3.3., 3.4., 3.5., 3.6.,</u> <u>3.7.</u> ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09	Упражнения Тестовые задания Индивидуальные задания по карточкам.
3	Промежуточная аттестация в форме дифференцированного зачета		

5. КОМПЛЕКТ ТЕСТОВЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ ДЛЯ ВХОДНОГО КОНТРОЛЯ

Раздел 1. Вводный курс

1. It is a very good project, but ... is better.
 - 1.our
 - 2.ours**
 - 3.us
2. Those kids should know better. ... shouldn't tease that boy anymore.
 - 1.We
 - 2.Their
 - 3.They**
 - 4.Our
3. Why don't you come with ...? We're going to have a great time at the party.
 - 1.us**
 - 2.their
 - 3.you
 - 4.our
4. Why don't you trust ...? I said I would do it and I will.
 - 1.I
 - 2.me**
 - 3.mine
 - 4.my
5. We should learn how to grow our own food, so we can take care of ... in a healthy and organic way.
 - 1.ourselves**
 - 2.himself
 - 3.itself
 - 4.themselves
6. The dog sat down and licked ... paws.
 - 1.itself
 - 2.it
 - 3.your
 - 4.its**

7. Don't touch your sister's clothing. Those sweaters are ... and she'll be very angry if she finds you wearing them without permission.

1.theirs

2.his

3.her

4.hers

8. I thought you liked teaching children. Why don't you like teaching ... anymore?

1.they

2.we

3.them

4.their

9. I don't like ... He is rude and loud.

1.himself

2.he

3.his

4.him

10. Don't touch ...! I told you that I never want to see you again, so get out of my house!

1.mine

2.me

3.myself

4.my

Обобщение there is / there are

1. There ____ 8 letters in the word "November"

1. are

2. is

3. am

2. ____ there a bag under the table?

1. were

2. is

3. are

3. There ____ a book on the desk last lesson.

1. were not

- 2. was not**
3. is not
4. There ____ a pen and two copybooks in my packet.
- 1. is**
2. are
3. were
5. There ____ a new shop near my house next month.
1. is
2. are
- 3. will be**
6. There ____ a new store next to my house in a few weeks.
1. is
2. are
- 3. will be**
7. ____ there a man and a woman in that car?
- 1. is**
2. are
3. was
8. ____ there a teacher in the classroom? ____
1. is/Yes
2. is/ Yes, he is
- 3. is/ Yes, there is**
9. There ____ six girls and five boys in our group.
1. is
- 2. are**
3. be
10. ____ there a pen on my desk last lesson?
1. were
2. is
- 3. was**

Глагол to be в настоящем времени

1. How old ... you?

1.are

2.is

3.am

2. What ... your name?

1.am

2.is

3.are

3. How old ... your brother?

1.are

2.am

3.is

4. My mother ... in the kitchen.

1.am

2.are

3.is

5. I ... a football fan.

1.are

2.am

3.is

6. His pencil case ... at home.

1.are

2.am

3.is

7. Hey John! We ... here.

1.am

2.is

3.are

8. They ... in the same class.

1.am

2.is

3.are

9. What time ... it?

1.am

2.are

3.is

10. It ... 8 o'clock.

1.am

2.is

3.are

Раздел 2. Общепрофессиональный курс

Глагол to be в прошедшем времени

1. She is twenty-five now, so last year she___twenty-four.

a. was

b. were

2. ___it a good film?

a. Was

b. Were

3. I got married when I___twenty-three.

a. was

b. were

4. It was a great day, but we___so tired.

a. was

b. were

5. I didn't buy those glasses because they___too expensive.

a. was

b. were

6. When I___a child we lived in Rome.

a. was

b. were

7. Where___you yesterday afternoon?

a. was

b. were

8. ___the weather good while we were away?

a. Was

b. Were

9. They___so naughty as kids.

a. was

b. were

10. Why___he so happy?

a. was

b. were

The Present Simple Tense

1. I that man because I ... English.

1. don't understand... not know

2. not understand... don't know

3. don't understand... don't know

2. ... Jane Smith ... English?

1. Do ... speak

2. Does ... speak

3. Is ... speak

3. ... Dad ... any brothers or sisters?

1. Does... have

2. Does... has

3. Have....got

4. We ... a car, but we are going to buy it.

1. don't have

2. aren't have

3. hasn't

5. Jack lives not far from us, but we ... him often.

1. don't see

2. doesn't see

3. not see

6. Don't give him cigarettes. He

1. don't smoke

2. isn't smoke

3. doesn't smoke

7. Can you help me? I ... the way to the market.
 1.am not know
 2.not know
3.don't know
8. ... Peter ... any beer in the fridge?
 1.Have... got
 2.Do... has
3.Does...have
9. My daughter Mary ... apples, but she likes oranges.
1.doesn't like
 2.not likes
 3.doesn't likes
10. What's the matter? You ... very happy.
 1.looks
2.look

The Present Continuous Tense

1. Listen! Somebody ... a lovely song.
 1. are singing
2. is singing
 3. sings
2. Don't make so much noise. I ... to work.
1. 'm trying
 2. tried
 3. 'm triing
3. I ... to you attentively.
1. am listening
 2. listen
4. I'm sure you ... the right choice.
1. are making
 2. make
 3. will be made
5. Take your umbrella. It ... cats and dogs.
 1. are raining
 2. rained
3. is raining

6. I don't speak any foreign languages, but I ... English now.

1. learn

2. am learning

7. We ... next weekend at home.

1. spent

2. 're spend

3. are spending

8. He ... to speak to his parents.

1. goes

2. went

3. is going

9. At the moment we ... over the desert.

1. flied

2. are flying

3. 've flying

10. Have some hot tea. It ... chilly.

1. 's getting

2. getting

3. is getting

The Present Perfect Tense

1. Jane ... suddenly that there was a letter attached to the painting.

1. has found

2. had found

3. found

2. I ... that point yet.

1. not considered

2. didn't consider

3. haven't considered

3. They ... in construction business for 5 years.

1. have been

2. were

3. are

4. He can't find a job. He ... unemployed for half a year.

1. was

2. has been

3. have been

5. Nick and Sally ... each other since their school years.

1. knew

2. have known

3. knowed

6. His spirits ... a little. He's all right now.

1. have revived

2. revived

3. has revived

7. "I ... the letter you asked about, sir," said the butler.

1. 's brought

2. 've brought

3. brought

8. He ... his driving test. He is so happy. He hasn't been able to pass it for three years.

1. just passed

2. have just passed

3. has just passed

9. I ... my keys. I can't get in.

1. have lost

2. lost

3. have losed

10. The taxi Hurry up!

1. have arrived

2. has arrived

3. arrives

The Past Simple Tense

1. Every day I help my Mom about the house, but last week I was very busy with my exam. So I ... her much.

1. didn't helped

2. not helped

3. didn't help

2. Tom isn't playing tennis tomorrow afternoon, he ... tennis yesterday.

1. didn't played

2. didn't play

3. doesn't play

3. We generally have lunch at 12.30, but yesterday we ... lunch later.

1. had

2. has

3. have

4. I ... to the market myself last time, but now I don't remember how to get there.

1. getted

2. got

3. goted

5. Looking through the paper, the teacher ... several mistakes.

1. finded

2. founded

3. found

6. When ... you ... to your parents last time?

1. writed

2. did/write

3. wrote

7. Yesterday Mr. Watson ... too much at the party.

1. drank

2. drunk

3. drinked

8. Don't worry about your letter. I ... it the day before yesterday.

1. have sent

2. sent

3. sended

9. My husband ... in the bank for three years since 1990 to 1993.

1. worked

2. was worked

3. had worked

10. We ... a holiday last year.

1. didn't have

2. haven't had

3. haven't had

The Past Continuous Tense

1. The police caught Dan when he ... a shop.

- 1. was robbing**

2. was robing

3. has robbed

4. robed

2. He couldn't speak because he ... of laughter.

1. were dying

2. had died

- 3. was dying**

3. When you rang me yesterday, I ... a bath.

- 1. was having**

2. had had

3. had

4. were having

4. Somebody stole the money from Dad's pocket while he

1. slept

2. were sleeping

- 3. was sleeping**

5. I ... by the window when I heard the noise.

1. sitted

- 2. was sitting**

3. sat

6. Just as Tom ... the street, a car came round the corner.

1. was crossing

- 2. were crossing**

3. crossed

7. On coming up to the house I saw a man who ... to unlock the door by force.

1. tried

- 2. was trying**

8. I saw a light in your window as I ... by.

1. had passed

2. passed

3. was passing

9. Liz's elder brother said that he ... to enter Leeds University.

1. will go

2. would go

3. was going

10. While my son ... for my call, somebody knocked at the door.

1. had waited

2. waited

3. was waiting

The Past Perfect Tense

1. I thought that Mrs. Fowler ... us everything.

1. had told

2. was told

3. told

2. He ... in the house he ... for himself near the Devon coast.

1. had lived...built

2. lived...had built

3. lived...built

4. had lived...had built

3. The telephone on his table ... and he ... it up.

1. had rung...picked

2. had rung...had picked

3. rang...had picked

4. rang...picked

4. He ... the bill and

1. paid...left

2. had paid...left

3. had paid...had

4. paid...had left

5. She ... on her coat and ... for a walk.

1. put...went

2. had put...had gone

3. put...had gone

4. had put...went

6. I was late because I ... in a jam.

1. had stick

2. had stuck

3. stick

7. We went out after it ... raining.

1. had been stopped

2. had stopped

3. be stopped

8. I thanked him for what he ... for me.

1. did

2. had been done

9. The house he ... was of a modern design.

1. had built

2. built

3. was built

10. My mother was worried because I ... in touch with her for a long time.

1. haven't been

2. hadn't been

3. wasn't

The Future Simple Tense

1. It's late. I think I ... a taxi.

1. shall take

2. am take

3. will take

2. We don't know their address. What ... ?

1. will we do

2. are we do

3. shall we do

3. You ... in Paris tomorrow evening.

1. arrive

2. will arrive

3. arriving

4. The boy ... this day all his life.

1. will remember

2. should remember

3. remembers

5. I'm not sure I ... Jim at the hotel.

1. shall found

2. shall find

3. found

6. We ... the tickets in advance.

1. not book

2. shan't book

3. won't book

7. Do you think it ... ?

1. rained

2. will rain

3. will be rain

8. Everybody thinks they ... married.

1. shall not get

2. not will get

3. won't get

9. There ... any wars in the world.

1. aren't wars

2. not'll be

3. will not be

10. I ... it before dinner.

1. 'll not do

2. not shall do

3. not do

The Future Continuous Tense

1. Why are you in a hurry? If you arrive at 8 o'clock, they ... the meal.

1. are still be cooking

2. will be still cooking

3. still are cooking

2. He ... when you come back tonight.

1. will be sleeping

2. slept

3. would be sleeping

3. I ... for my exam on Philosophy all day tomorrow.

1. am working

2. will be working

3. works

4. have been working

4. Next Friday, the President ... ten years in power.

1. will be celebrated

2. will celebrate

3. celebrates

4. will be celebrating

5. I ... more about that topic in my next lecture.

1. will be saying

2. will say

3. am saying

6. After the operation you ... any sport for a while.

1. don't

2. will not be doing

3. won't do

4. didn't

7. She ... every day until the end of the month.

1. be performing

2. will be performing

3. performs

4. will perform

8. We ... to my brother's house again for Christmas.

1. will be going

2. are going

3. go

9. I ... Tom on Tuesday. That's when we usually meet.

1. will see

2. will be
3. saw
4. have seen
10. We ... you in half an hour.
- 1. will be joining**
2. shall join
3. will join

The Future Perfect Tense

1. We ... the camp by 10 o'clock, I believe.
1. reached
- 2. will have reached**
3. were reaching
2. I hope, we ... half of our way by tomorrow.
1. will have driven
2. are driving
- 3. 'll have driven**
3. We'll ... decorating the room before you get back.
- 1. have finished**
2. finish
4. By the end of August we'll ...
- 1. have moved**
2. would move
3. will move
5. If we don't hurry, the party will ... before we get there.
1. finishes
- 2. have finished**
6. I hope they ... this unpleasant episode by the time they meet again.
1. forget
2. 'll be forgotten
- 3. will have forgotten**
7. I hope we will ... the market research by January.
- 1. have done**
2. will do

3. be doing

4. are doing

8. By the time I come they

1. will go

2. will have gone

3. will be going

9. As you ... , he has cut off his beard.

1. are noticing

2. will notice

3. will have noticed

10. Next Thursday, I ... my present car for exactly 20 years.

1. will be owning

2. will have owned

6. КОМПЛЕКТ ЗАДАНИЙ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ

Раздел 1. Вводный курс

Exercise 1. Give the plural forms of the following nouns:

bed-

wound-

body-

day-

doctor-

student-

match-

ward-

shoulder-

operation-

Exercise 2. Read and translate the nouns in plural.

Women, children, knives, pages, teeth, advice, magazines, heroes, men, goods, contents, riches, wages, geese, mice, oxen, feet, leaves, wolves, wives.

Exercise 3. Give the singular form.

women-

feet-

children-

news-

leaves-

knives-

sheep-

shorts-

plays-

books-

Exercise 4. Use the possessive case.

1. The book of this writer is interesting.

2. The foot of my son is big.

3. The uncle of Tom is a doctor.

4. These are the notebooks of his students.

5. The article of the researches made a sensation.

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

1. Вчера я встретила друга в аптеке.

2. Это словарь Ричарда и Артура.

3. Дочь моего брата – медсестра.

4. Мать моего друга - терапевт.

5. Это кабинет врача.

Exercise 6. Translate into Russian.

Britain's medicine. A day's work. My friend's hat. The sister's letter. The world's first spaceman. The children's hands. An hour's walk. The women's magazines. The Parliament's session. A week's rest.

Exercise 7. Insert the articles.

1. ...Volga is ... longest river in ... European part of ... Russia. 2. I'd like to go on ... excursion to ... Crimea. 3. There is ... stadium not far from our ... house. 4. My brother is a pupil of ... 8th form and he wants to become ... doctor. 5. ... chemistry is his favourite subject at ... school. 6. ... children like ... ice-cream. 7. Can you tell me ... way to hospital? 8. My friend is ... first – year student of ... Medical College. 9. I never eat ... chocolate. 10. Kate works as ... nurse.

Exercise 8. Translate into English.

1. Экзамен по анатомии продолжался час, и задания были трудные.

2. Мы опоздали на автобус и не поехали на экскурсию.

3. Катя – вегетариантка. Она не ест мяса.

4. Ешь морковь. В овощах много витаминов.

5. Сеченов- выдающийся русский учёный.

Exercise 9. Find and correct mistakes.

1. Sveta is a best student in the our medical college.

2. My best friend works as the surgeon.

3. A my boyfriend likes the chocolate and ice-cream.

4. There is the new hospital in my town.

5. Thames flows through the London.

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. What is your name (first name, surname)?

2. How old are you?

3. Where are you from?

4. Where do you study?

5. What is your future profession?

6. What are your favourite subjects?

7. Where do you want to work?

8. What are your hobbies?

The Pronoun.

Exercise 1. Translate into Russian. Find the pronouns.

1. May I take you by the arm?

2. His hearing is weak.

3. Last week my elder brother fell ill with bad cold.

4. Her brother had to give up smoking due to chronic bronchitis?

5. Her child is two years old.

Exercise 2. Choose the necessary pronoun.

1. Here are (some, any) tablets for you.

2. How (many, much) time does it take you to get to the nearest hospital?

3. (Nobody, anybody) knows that doctor.

4. He has (little, few) knowledge about it.

5. You shouldn't lift (anything, something) heavy.

Exercise 3. Open the brackets.

1. Give (they) notebooks.

2. Let (I) know if anything happens.

3. She lives in Kemerovo with (she) family.

4. This ward nurse is a friend of (I).

5. (We) plant is very large.

Exercise 4. Fill in the blanks. Use the pronouns or their derivatives.

a) some, any, no, every

1. You must ask _____ to help you in this work. 2. If I have _____ free time, I shall go _____ tonight. 3. Did you hear _____ about our plan? 4. Did you say _____? – No, I said _____. 5. I have _____ to tell him.

b) much, many, more, less, (a) little, (a) few

1. How _____ Latin words do you know? 2. There are _____ parks in our city. 3. Hurry up. We have _____ time to waste. 4. Please, try to make _____ noise. 5. He drank _____ water and felt better. 6. There was very _____ water in the glass. 7. May I have _____ coffee, please? 8. They were _____ surprised. 9. Do you spend _____ time on your Latin exercises? 10. Does he read _____? – It's a pity but he reads too _____.

Exercise 5. Choose the correct answer.

1. I invited my friend to _____ place.

- a) me
- b) his
- c) my
- d) mine

2. It's easy, you can do it _____ .

- a) you
- b) your
- c) yours
- d) yourself

3. There is _____ place like home.

- a) no
- b) none
- c) nothing
- d) nobody

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. What is your first name? What is your surname?

2. How old are you?

3. When is your birthday?

4. Is your family large? How many are you in the family?

5. Have you got any brothers or sisters?

6. What are your parents? Where do they work?

7. How long have your parents been married?

8. Do they have much in common?

9. Do you spend a lot of time with your family?

10. What sort of things do you do together?

11. Do you go out with your parents?

12. Who runs the house in your family?

13. What are your household duties?

14. What are your parent's hobbies?

15. Can you describe your mother?

16. Can you describe your father?

17. Do you have pets in your house?

Exercise 2. Find misfit.

Family: niece, nephew, aunt, uncle, cousin, son, sibling, brother, sister, neighbour, twin, stepfather, stepmother, foster daughter, foster son, father, mother, half- sister, daughter-in-law, son-in-law.

Exercise 3. Choose the correct answer.

1. She is the daughter of my mother. She is my...

- a) aunt c) grandmother
- b) sister d) cousin

2. He is the father of my father. He is my...

- a) grandfather c) uncle
- b) grandson d) cousin

3. He is the father of my brother. He is my...

- a) uncle c) father
- b) son d) grandfather

4. He is the son of my uncle. He is my...

- a) cousin c) grandfather
- b) father d) brother

5. She is the sister of my mother. She is my...

- a) grandmother c) aunt
- b) daughter d) cousin

6. He is the son of my brother. He is my...

- a) cousin c) uncle
- b) nephew d) father

7. He is the brother of my mother. He is my...

- a) nephew c) uncle

b) son d) cousin

8. He is the husband of my aunt. He is my...

a) uncle c) cousin

b) father d) brother

9. She is the mother of my mother. She is my...

a) aunt c) daughter

b) niece d) grandmother

10. She is the daughter of my sister. She is my...

a) niece c) mother

b) aunt d) cousin

11. She is the wife of my uncle. She is my...

a) mother c) aunt

b) daughter d) niece

12. She is the daughter of my aunt. She is my...

a) cousin c) mother

b) niece d) grandmother

Раздел 2. Общепрофессиональный курс

The verbs “to be”, “to have”

Exercise 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. Kate and Lena ____ my patients.

a) am

b) are

c) is

2. Gauze ____ on the table.

- a) am
- b) is
- c) are

3. I ____ a therapist.

- a) am
- b) is
- c) are

4. He ____ a charge nurse.

- a) am
- b) is
- c) are

5. You ____ my best friend.

- a) am
- b) is
- c) are

6. Hey Mark! We ____ here.

- a) am
- b) is
- c) are

7. They ____ in the same ward.

- a) am
- b) is
- c) are

8. Mr and Mrs Baker ____ going to visit their distant relative in hospital.

- a) am

- b) is
- c) are

9. She ____ a good doctor.

- a) am
- b) is
- c) are

10. My cousin ____ midwife.

- a) am
- b) is
- c) are

11. The operation ____ successful.

- a) was
- b) were

12. Pain ____ acute.

- a) was
- b) were

13. Drugs ____ expensive.

- a) was
- b) were

14. The hearts ____ beating in unison.

- a) was
- b) were

15. Infection ____ not dangerous.

- a) was
- b) were

16. His bones ____ broken.

- a) was
- b) were

17. Antibiotics ____ necessary for him.

- a) was
- b) were

18. My throat ____ dry.

- a) was
- b) were

19. Our blood tests ____ good.

- a) was
- b) were

20. Her diet ____ light.

- a) was
- b) were

Exercise 2. Transform the sentences into the Future Indefinite Tense.

Model: My parents are in Moscow now. (in summer)
My parents will be in Moscow in summer.

1. My friend is a doctor. (in 5 years)

2. They are in London. (during winter vacations)

3. On Monday our first lesson is English. (next Monday)

4. The lesson is over. (in 5 minutes)

5. The book is translated into English. (soon)

Exercise 3. Make the sentences interrogative.

Model: The students are at the Anatomy lesson now.

Are the students at the Anatomy lesson now?

1. My father is a pharmacist.

2. This operation was made by a group of our best surgeons.

3. Our students were in London last year.

4. We will be in Moscow in summer.

5. The report was interesting.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. I have much work to do.

2. We have got many books on this question.

3. She had a meeting yesterday.

4. The students will have a lecture in pharmacology tomorrow.

5. They usually have their dinner in the canteen.

Exercise 5. Transform the sentences into the past.

Model: We have an English lesson today. (yesterday)

We had an English lesson yesterday.

1. She has a lot of free time. (last week)

2. We have a dictation in Russian today. (two days ago)

3. He has a headache. (yesterday)

4. They have to start this experiment now. (several weeks ago)

5. The students of our group have a scientific conference today. (last week)

Exercise 6. Transform the sentences into the Future.

Model: The students have a lecture in stomatology. (tomorrow)
The students will have a lecture in stomatology tomorrow.

1. We have a good rest every Sunday. (next Sunday)

2. I have just finished my work. (by 5 o'clock)

3. They have plenty of fruit in their garden. (in autumn)

4. She has to do this research today. (in a day)

5. The teacher has to explain this grammar rule again. (at the next lesson)

Exercise 7. Choose the correct answer.

1. The doctor stayed at his hospital very late because he ____ a lot of work.

- a) has
- b) have
- c) will have
- d) had

2. I _____ not seen you for ages.

- a) has
- b) have

c) will have

d) had

3. My friend _____ an increased temperature.

a) has

b) have

c) will have

d) had

4. She _____ a pneumonia last year.

a) has

b) have

c) will have

d) had

5. He _____ an appointment with the doctor tomorrow.

a) has

b) have

c) will have

d) had

Exercise 1. Match the corresponding numerals.

1. 567 a. Eleven million

2. 9th b. The ninth

3. 1943 c. The twentieth

4. 0.36 d. Eighteen nought five

5. 11,000,000 e. Five hundred and sixty-seven

6. October 12 f. One seventh

7. 1805 g. Nineteen forty-three

8. 1/7 h. October the twelfth

9. xx i. Two point eighteen

Exercise 2. Say it in words.

2; 18; 80; 100; 90; 14; 5; 99; 19; 705; 3,679; 21st; 1992; 1.015; 16th; 60; 1876;
January 5; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Exercise 3. Make the numerals ordinal.

25; 100; 21; 5; 12; 13; 20; 346; 31.

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

1) 5 процентов

2) 22 сентября 1959 года

3) 43-й президент

Affirmative sentences.

Exercise 1. Reorder the words to write sentences.

1. are / my / doctors / parents

2. must / patient / a / carefully / doctor / examine / a

3. works / nurse / as / a / sister / my

4. operations / eyes / surgeon / delicate / the / performs / the / on

5. to / the / she / go / decided / hospital / to

6. of / bad / boy / headache / complained / a / the

7. twice / temperature / day / she / the / a / take

8. you / injection / I / an / give / will

9. stay / patient / bed / the / must / in

10. treat / by / they / diet / many / diseases

Exercise 2. Find and correct the sentence with the error.

1. The main symptoms of tonsillitis are fever, cough and sore throat.
2. Nurses can specialize in many different fields.
3. A paediatrician treats children.
4. Vitamins a very important role play in human health.
5. A good dentist can extract teeth painlessly.

The timetable.

Exercise 1. Translate into English

Биология, английский язык, химия, анатомия, фармакология, терапия, хирургия, глазные болезни, зубные болезни, педиатрия, акушерство, гинекология, инфекционные болезни, история медицины, кожные болезни, сестринское дело, патология, кардиология.

Exercise 2. Guess the word.

1. The scientific study of the body and how its parts are arranged.

A

2. The study of medicines and drugs, including their action, their use and their effects on the body.

P

3. The area of medicine which deals with pregnancy and the birth of babies.

O

4. The treatment of injuries or diseases in people or animals by cutting open the body and removing or repairing the damaged part.

S

5. The science or study of medical care for children.

P

The departments and professions of the Medical College.

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. Where do you study?

2. How many departments are there in your college?

3. What kind of qualification does the “Nursing Affair” department give?

4. What kind of qualification does the “Curative Affair” department give?

5. What department do you study?

7. What is your future profession?

8. Why did you choose this profession?

9. Where do you want to work?

10. What traits must a good nurse (doctor's assistant) have?

11. What difficulties of medical profession can you name?

Exercise 2. Write in English.

Сестринское дело, Лечебное дело, Акушерское дело, Медико-профилактическое дело, Стоматология, Ортопедическая стоматология, Фармация.

Florence Nightingale is the founder of modern nursing. The “Nightingale Pledge”.

Exercise 1. Translate into Russian.

Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) was the founder of modern nursing. She dramatically improved conditions for soldiers in field hospitals, and educated people about the importance of hygiene. She saved thousands of lives and became very famous. She later started her own training college for nurses, and wrote many books on nursing.

Exercise 2. Translate the “Nightingale Pledge” into Russian.

I solemnly pledge myself before God and in the presence of this assembly, to pass my life in purity and to practice my profession faithfully. I will abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous, and will not take or knowingly administer any harmful drug. I will do all in my power to maintain and elevate the standard of my profession, and will hold in confidence all personal matters committed to my keeping and all family affairs coming to my knowledge in the practice of my calling. With loyalty will I endeavor to aid the physician, in his work, and devote myself to the welfare of those committed to my care.

Раздел 2. Общепрофессиональный курс

The parts of the body and internal organs.

Section 1. The parts of the body.

Exercise 1. Match these words.

Big Hair

Little Ears

Long Nose

Short Eyes

Fair Cheeks

Dark Neck

Blue Lips

Red Legs

Round Eyebrows

Oval Chin

Pale Face

Sharp Head

Long Hands

Short Feet

Exercise 2. Complete these sentences.

You see with your ____

You hear with your ____
You bite with your ____
You hold with your ____
You smell with your ____
You eat with your ____
You walk with your ____
You stand on your ____
You kneel on your ____
You carry a backpack on your ____

Exercise 3. Answer the questions.

1. What colour is your hair?

2. What colour are your eyes?

3. Is your hair long or short?

4. Is your face round or oval?

5. Are your cheeks rosy or pale?

Exercise 4. Divide these words into two groups.

back, chin, cheeks, ears, eyes, forehead, hair, head, hands, lips, legs, neck, nose, stomach.

Body: _____

Face: _____

Exercise 5. Translate these words into English.

Тело, голова, лоб, лицо, щека, подбородок, волосы, челюсть, глаз, бровь, веко, ресница, нос, ноздри, рот, зуб (зубы), плечо, грудь, грудь (молочная железа), спина, поясница, рука, кисть (руки), запястье, нога, стопа (стопы), бедро, голень, палец (руки), палец (ноги), ягодица.

The Adjective.

Exercise 1. Write the comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives.

1. hard-harder-the hardest
2. fast
3. weak
4. painful
5. frightening
6. sensitive
7. sleepy
8. strong
9. effective
10. bad

Exercise 2. Read each sentence. If it is correct, write a tick. If there is a mistake, correct it.

1. The most worst pain many women experience is in childbirth. ____worst____
2. It more hurts than it did yesterday. _____
3. Physiotherapy can sometimes be more effective for back pain than drugs.

4. These tests are less painfuller than others, because only a drop of blood is needed.

5. Which drug will give the most effective pain relief? _____
6. The fingers are one of most sensitive parts of the body. _____
7. My legs ache less when I'm walking than when I'm standing still. _____
8. Kidney stones are one the most painful condition you can have. _____
9. It's difficult to say where it hurts the more. _____
10. Winter is the most usual season for diphtheria. _____

Exercise 3. Complete these sentences with the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives.

1. Aspirin is the strongest (strong) painkiller we've got, I'm afraid.
2. Can I do anything to make you feel _____ (well).
3. Moving around is getting _____ (hard) to do.
4. Injection is _____ (fast) way to administer pain relief.
5. He is _____ (weak) he was yesterday.
6. For children, thinking about the injection is _____ (frightening) the pain itself.
7. Your fingers are _____ (sensitive) your shoulders.
8. He is feeling _____ (sleepy) now and the pain is decreasing.
9. I can't ignore the pain any more –it's just getting _____ (bad).
10. These pills are much _____ (effective) than those.

Exercise 4. Translate these proverbs into Russian.

1. Better late than never.

2. It is easier said than done.

3. Two heads are better than one.

4. The grass is always greener on the other side.

5. A good friend is my nearest relation.

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

1. Сегодня я чувствую себя лучше.

2. Пациент пожаловался на более сильную боль.

3. Дорогие таблетки более эффективные, чем дешёвые.

4. Это самый лучший хирург в нашей больнице.

5. Ему помогло только самое самое сильное обезболивающее.

Appearance.

Exercise 1. Describe your friend's appearance using the appropriate adjectives.

Hair – auburn, black, brown, red, dark, fair, grey, long, short, shoulder-length, waist-length, straight, wavy, curly, bald.

Face – oval, round.

Nose – straight, upturned, snub, aquiline, fleshy, flat.

Lips – thin, compressed, thick.

Eyes – slanted, narrow, bulging, close -/ deep-/ wide-set, brown, green, dark, blue, grey.

Chin – dimpled, flat, pointed, square, protruded.

Forehead – high, low, narrow, broad.

Skin – cream-white, sunburnt / tanned, elastic, sluggish.

Hands – soft, tender, delicate, calloused, puffy, hairy, strong.

Legs – plump, slender, short, long, shapely.

Shoulders – narrow-shouldered, broad-shouldered, round-shouldered.

Appearance – beautiful, good-looking, pretty, pleasant-looking, elegant, handsome, smart.

Hygiene and care of the body.

Exercise 1. Test your knowledge of hygiene by doing this quiz.

1. What is MRSA?

- a) a virus
- b) a bacterium
- c) an antibiotic

2. How do you catch MRSA?

- a) by eating from dirty plates
- b) from poor hospital hygiene
- c) by drinking bad water

3. Which of these things has nothing to do with bacteria?

- a) wine making
- b) yoghurt
- c) the common cold
- d) bad smells

4. In an operating theatre, which of these things breaks hygiene rules?

- a) wearing your mask over your nose
- b) wearing your hair loose
- c) wearing make-up

5. Which of these things is most important in stopping the spread of MRSA?

- a) hospital staff should wash their hands between patients
- b) cleaners should disinfect door handles
- c) visitors should wear masks

6. Where do staphylococcus bacteria live?

- a) in noses
- b) in soil
- c) in toilets

7. When Florence Nightingale, founder of modern nursing, worked in a hospital during the Crimean war (1854-1856), the death rate dropped from 60% to 2.2%. Why?

- a) She made nurses wash their hands
- b) She gave her patients fruit and vegetables to eat
- c) The ventilation was improved

8. How long should you wash your hands in hot water to be sure they are clean?

- a) fifteen seconds
- b) half a minute
- c) one minute

Exercise 2. What are the main rules of hygiene? Write down some important rules which you must follow every day.

Exercise 3. Translate into Russian.

Toothpaste, toothbrush, cream, soap, shampoo, body lotion, eau-de-Cologne, deodorant, napkin.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the words below.

contamination, antimicrobial agent, pathogens, swab, disinfectant, susceptible, resistant, spotless

1. An _____ will kill microorganisms.

2. Use a sterile _____ to get a sample from the back of the throat.
3. Our bodies have ways to kill _____ such as viruses and bacteria.
4. The old, the young, and the very ill are most _____ to hospital infection.
5. Staphylococcus is _____ to most antibiotics.
6. There is a risk of _____ from urine and blood.
7. Wash floors and door handles with _____ .
8. A home doesn't have to be _____ , but it does have to be clean.

Exercise 1. Translate into Russian.

1. Call a doctor, please.

2. Order this ointment in the chemist's.

3. Shake this mixture before use.

4. Give an intravenous injection to this patient.

5. Insert a thermometer to a patient.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with the words below.

finish, buy, wash, air, drink

1. Don't _____ this tea, it's very hot.
2. Let's _____ the room.
3. Let them _____ the exercise, it's important.
4. _____ your hands, you're going to have a sandwich.
5. Let's _____ these expensive drugs for heartache.

Exercise 3. Rewrite the following questions as commands.

Example: Can you open the window? Open the window, please.

1. Can you take the dog to the vet? _____
2. Can they go for a walk now? _____
3. Can you help me now? _____
4. Can we stay here longer? _____
5. Can he write this report? _____

Внутренние органы тела

The internal organs.

Exercise 1. Translate into Russian.

Duodenum, appendix, small intestine, rectum, kidney, urinary bladder, uterus, salivary gland, thyroid gland, gut, pancreas, gall bladder, liver, stomach, oesophagus, pharynx, tongue, lungs, heart, spleen.

Exercise 2. Translate into English.

1. У него здоровое / больное / доброе сердце.

2. В лёгких патологии не обнаружено.

3. У ребёнка расстройство желудка.

4. Причины заболевания почек могут быть разными.

5. Операция на щитовидной железе прошла успешно.

Exercise 3. Guess this riddle.

If you break me

I do not stop working,

If you touch me

I may be snared,
If you lose me
Nothing will matter.

Heart and blood. Work of the human heart.

Exercise 1. Read and translate this fitness program for a healthy heart.

1. Strengthen your heart and cardiovascular system.

2. Improve your circulation and help your body use oxygen better.

3. Improve your heart failure symptoms.

4. Increase energy levels so you can do more activities without becoming tired or short of breath.

5. Increase endurance.

6. Lower blood pressure.

7. Improve muscle tone and strength.

8. Improve balance and joint flexibility.

9. Strengthen bones.

10. Help reduce body fat and help you reach a healthy weight.

11. Help reduce stress, tension, anxiety and depression.

12. Boost self-image and self-esteem.

13. Improve sleep.

14. Make you feel more relaxed and rested.

15. Make you look fit and feel healthy.

Exercise 2. Complete this text with the words below.

pump, leaves, valve, enters, artery, flows, atrium, fills, aorta, opens, closing, beat

The heart is a muscle as big as your fist in the centre of your chest. It is an efficient _____ that can get blood to the furthest cell in your body within sixty seconds. On its circular journey around the body, blood _____ the heart twice-once with oxygen and once without oxygen. Blood without oxygen comes into the right side of the heart. It _____ the right atrium. Then the tricuspid valve _____ and the blood goes into the right ventricle. Then the pulmonary _____ opens and the blood _____ through the pulmonary _____. Blood carrying oxygen comes into the left side of the heart. The left _____ fills, the mitral valve opens and the blood _____ into the left ventricle. The aortic valve opens and the blood leaves through the _____. When you listen to a heart _____ you hear “lub dub, lub dub”. This is the sound of the valves _____.

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

Человеческое сердце, сокращаться, артерия, 72 удара в минуту, сердечный цикл, эритроциты, лейкоциты, тромбоциты, систола предсердия, систола желудочка, диастола, врождённый порок сердца, кислород.

Exercise 4. Complete the text using the words below.

slide, drop, microscope, syringe, vein, test tube, pipette

Use a _____ to take some blood from a _____ in the patient's arm. Put the blood into a _____. Then, use a _____ to put a

_____ of the blood onto a _____. Examine it under a
_____. What do you see?

Exercise 5. Test your medical IQ.

1. If you have a heart attack, you also have heart disease.

- a) true
- b) false

2. What is meant by the term myocardial infarction?

- a) heart failure
- b) heart attack
- c) brain aneurism
- d) all of the above

3. Sudden cardiac arrest means that the heart...

- a) stops beating
- b) beats dangerously slow
- c) has a cycle of beating and stopping
- d) skips beats

4. Symptoms of heart disease can include...

- a) dizziness, weakness, arm pain, pressure in the chest
- b) heart palpitations, shortness of breath, weakness
- c) no symptoms at all
- d) all of the above

5. Risks for heart disease include...

- a) high blood pressure and high cholesterol
- b) smoking
- c) lack of exercise
- d) all of the above

6. In the heart a clogged artery causes a heart attack. In the brain it causes a ...

- a) migraine
- b) mental illness
- c) stroke
- d) seizure

7. The term “heart failure” means the heart has stopped working.

- a) true
- b) false

8. People can be born with heart disease.

- a) true
- b) false

9. The medical term for chest pain is...

- a) angina
- b) there is no medical term for chest pain
- c) flutter
- d) arrhythmia

10. When heart trouble is sensed, who waits at least two hours before help is called.

- a) men
- b) women
- c) both men and women
- d) children

Скелет

Skeleton. The names of bones.

Exercise 1. Read and translate these terms. Compare these words with Latin ones.

Parietal, frontal, temporal, occipital, skull, cervical, vertebra, clavicle, scapula, rib, thorax, dorsal, spine, lumbar, pelvis, sacrum, coccyx, humeral, ulna, radius, phalanges, femur, fibula, tibia.

Exercise 2. Translate into English.

1. Трепанация черепа была проведена успешно.

2. Позвоночник пациента не пострадал.

3. Рентген грудной клетки был сделан немедленно.

4. Этот пациент пожаловался на боль в бедре.

5. Ключица была сломана.

7. КОМПЛЕКТ УПРАЖНЕНИЙ

Breathing

In order to stay alive the body has to breathe air. We breathe in oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide. This process is known as respiration. Breathing happens automatically. Every day the body breathes about 20000 times. By the time we live 70 years old that's about 600 million breathes.

All of this breathing occurs of the respiratory system, which includes the nose, throat, voice box, windpipe and lungs. At the top of the respiratory system the nostrils bring air into the nose where filtered, warmed and moistened. Tiny hairs called "cilia" protect the nasal passageways and other parts of the respiratory tract and filter out dust and other particles that enter the nose through the breathed air.

Air can also be breathed in through the mouth. The two airways are the nose and mouth meet up at the pharynx, which is located at the back of the throat. The pharynx carries both food and air and is used for digestion and respiration. One path is for food – this is called the esophagus which leads to the stomach. The other side is for air it's called the trachea. A small flap of tissue called the epiglottis covers the air-only passage when we swallow. This stops food and liquid from going into the lungs.

The larynx voice box is located at the top of the trachea, the air-only pipe. This is where our vocal cords are. The trachea or windpipe – which is a 3cm to 3cm tube then extends downwards from the bottom of the larynx for about 12cm. the walls of the windpipe are made strong by stiff rings of cartilage that keep it open. The trachea is also lined with tiny hairs. They sweep foreign particles and fluids out of the airway, keeping them from entering the lungs.

The windpipe divides into two branches and each of these enters one of the two lungs of the body. Each branch resembles the limbs of a tree dividing into smaller, finer branches called bronchioles. The bronchioles end in tiny air sacs called alveoli which look a bit like grapes. These structures enable fresh air to get to the air sacs which are surrounded by tiny blood vessels, or capillaries. The oxygen passes through these air sacs and travels through the capillary walls into the bloodstream. At the same time carbon dioxide transfers from the bloodstream into the air sacs where it gets breathed out of the body.

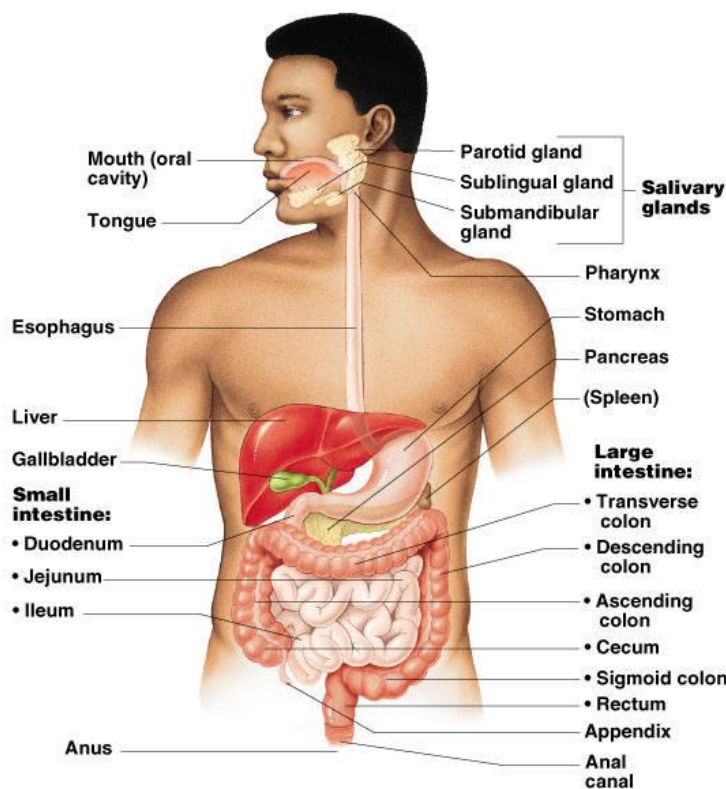
When we exercise the body needs more oxygen to feed the muscles as they work harder. The body responds by breathing more quickly and deeply. As the cells of the muscles use up more oxygen the lungs have to work harder to keep up the supply. The respiratory system then speeds up to supply the body with much-needed oxygen and also to get rid of the carbon-dioxide waste in the system.

Over time exercising also helps our chest cavity to get bigger which enables the body to increase the amount of air it takes in. More capillaries from around the air sacs so the body gets better at swapping oxygen and carbon dioxide gases. We can see how the body's respiratory system helps the body to move about and is influenced by regular and ongoing physical activity as well.

Questions to the text:

1. Why do we breathe?
2. What is a respiration?
3. What part of the respiratory system brings air into the nose?
4. Which organs meet up at the pharynx?
5. What is the function of epiglottis?
6. Where is the larynx located?
7. How does the oxygen pass into the bloodstream?
8. When does the body need more oxygen?
9. What occurs during physical exercises?

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM



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Digestive system is the food processing system of human body. The whole digestive system is in the form of a long, hollow, twisted and turned tube, called the alimentary canal, which starts from the oral cavity and ends at the anus. The overall process of digestion and absorption of food occurs in this tube. The tube is divided into different parts on the basis of structure and function of each part. These parts are described below.

Parts of digestive system:

Human digestive system consists of the two categories of parts. The first category consists of those organs that are directly

involved in the process of digestion and absorption. The second category consists of those organs that aid the process of digestion and absorption of food by producing chemical substances or by some other way, but are not directly involved in the process of digestion and absorption. The first category of organs may be called as “necessary organs” and the second category as “accessory organs” but it should be kept in mind that without the aid of accessory organs, the process of

digestion is seriously impaired. When the accessory organs fail to perform their functions completely, the process of digestion may also completely stop.

Functions of digestive system:

As stated above, digestive system is the food processing system of human body. The food taken by human beings is digested into simpler molecules that can be absorbed into the blood and utilized for various functions of human body. As the digestive system is the only route of intake of nutrients (in normal conditions), therefore necessarily all the nutrient requirements of human body are fulfilled by this system alone. If the digestive system is impaired for some reason, health of the affected individual will seriously decline.

Post-reading activities

1. Прочтите и переведите следующие предложения:

1. The soft palate is a continuation of the soft tissues covering the hard palate. 2. The small intestine composed of three main portions is a thin-walled muscular tube. 3. The weight of the largest of the salivary glands is 28 gr. 4. The liver consists of small lobules connected together by connective tissue, different vessels and nerves. 5. The duodenum is called so because its length measures about the length of twelve fingers. 6. The liver consisting of lobes is covered with a fibrous coat. 7. The peritoneum is a serious coat covering the inner surface of the abdominal wall. 8. The shape of the stomach changes when it dilates and its borders greatly extend. 9. Bile secreted by the liver participates in the digestive process and has a defensive function. 10. Food undergone mechanical and chemical changes passes from the small intestine into the large one.

2. Прочтите, определите функцию слова **that и переведите предложения:**

1. We liked **that** lecture very much. 2. The function of the liver is different from **that** of the stomach. 3. The valve **that** divides the atrium and the ventricle in the left chamber is called the mitral valve. 4. **That** portion of the alimentary tract which forms the large intestine consists of caecum, colon and rectum. 5. The brain of the man is heavier than **that** of any lower animal. 6. The scientist determined **that** the heart consisted of thin vascular tubes. 7. The vital capacity of the lung in the male is bigger than **that** in the female.

3. Закончите предложения одним из предложенных вариантов и переведите их:

1. The lecturer told us that the total weight of the blood pumped by the heart daily ...
- a. is ten tons
 - b. was ten tons
 - c. had ten tons
2. Before Vesalius the scientists considered that the left and the right heart chambers .
- a. are connected by the valves
 - b. connected by the valves
 - c. were connected by the valves
3. He read in the book that ancient Greeks ... arteries “air ducts”.
- a. called
 - b. call
 - c. were called

4. The physician determined that the patient ...
- has pneumonia
 - was pneumonia
 - had pneumonia

RAPID SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES

Great discoveries were made in the nineteenth century. A very important discovery was made by the French chemist, physicist and bacteriologist Louis Pasteur. He produced the theory that disease and infection were caused by germs and he proved that they were spread through the air. He found that germs could be killed in the liquids (жидкостях) by heat (теплом) and the term "pasteurization" was given to the process.

Lord Joseph Lister introduced antiseptic surgery in 1867, and Wilhelm K. Roentgen discovered X-rays in 1895. He placed his hand in front of the apparatus and saw the rays passed through the hand and cast a shadow (тень) of bones on the screen (экран). As these rays were unknown to him, he called them X-rays. (слайд 22)

Find English equivalents for the words:

- болезнь, заболевание
- вызванный микробами
- доказывать
- распространяться через воздух
- антисептическая хирургия
- отбрасывать тень

THE DEVELOPMENTS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

During the twentieth century many discoveries were made in the treatment and prevention of disease. In 1901 Karl LandSteiner discovered the blood groups. In 1922 Sir Frederick Banting found that insulin was very effective against diabetes. Penicillin was discovered in 1928 by Dr. Alexander Fleming who became the founder of the modern science of antibiotics. Penicillin was used in hospitals to reduce infections in wounds during the Second World War. During the two World Wars, great advances were made in the field of plastic surgery, in which skin, bone or muscle was taken from one part of the body and then was transplanted to a badly injured area in another part. (слайд 23)

Find English equivalents for the words:

- группа крови
- лечение и предотвращение

- уменьшать инфекционное поражение ран
- область пластической хирургии
- тяжелораненая область

The game «Scrambled Letters»

I Variant	II Variant
Molicobogiry	Voligory
Binotsat	Daseise
Vuris	Raceplite
Brucitaem	Ptyraoroke
erukotaye	Snecitsit

The text «Blood Test»

A blood test is a laboratory analysis performed on a blood sample that is usually extracted from a vein in the arm using a needle. If only a few drops of blood are needed, a fingerstick is performed. Multiple tests for specific blood components (such as a glucose test or a cholesterol test) are often grouped together. Blood tests are often used in health care to determine physiological and biochemical states, such as disease, mineral content, pharmaceutical drug effectiveness, and organ function. Typical clinical blood test includes a basic metabolic test or a complete blood count. Blood tests are also used in drug tests to detect drug abuse. There are several types of blood tests: cellular, biochemical and molecular.

Cellular studies include full blood count, hematocrit and MCV («mean corpuscular volume»), erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), cross-matching and blood cultures. Cross-matching is determination of blood type for blood transfusion or transplants. Blood cultures are commonly taken if infection is suspected. Positive cultures are often useful in guiding medical treatment.

Biochemical analysis is a complete blood count that measures sodium, potassium, chloride, bicarbonate, blood urea nitrogen (BUN), magnesium, creatinine, glucose, and sometimes includes calcium. Blood tests can determine cholesterol levels, as well as triglyceride levels. Some blood tests that measure glucose or a lipid profile require no food consumption eight to twelve hours prior to the drawing of the blood sample.

For the majority of tests, blood is usually extracted from the patient's vein. However, other specialized blood tests, such as the arterial blood gas, require blood extracted from an artery. Blood gas analysis of arterial blood is primarily used to monitor carbon dioxide and oxygen levels related to pulmonary function, but it is also used to measure blood pH and bicarbonate levels for certain metabolic conditions.

Molecular studies include such analysis as liver function tests, DNA test, sexually transmitted diseases test and others. DNA profiling is today possible with even very small quantities of blood: this is commonly used in forensic science, but is now also part of the diagnostic process of many disorders.

Fill in the table

Types of blood tests	
molecular studies	
	функциональные пробы печени
	анализ ДНК
sexually transmitted diseases test	
cellular studies	
	биохимический анализ
complete blood count	
hematocrit	
	средний объем эритроцита
	СОЭ
cross-matching	
blood cultures	гемокультура

Answer the questions

1. What is a blood test?
2. When is a fingerstick performed?
3. What does a complete blood count measure?
4. What molecular and cellular studies can you name?

Grammar exercises

Exercise 1. Write down these sentences in The Future Simple Tense.

Example: She / travel by car / next summer

+ She will travel by car next summer.

— She won't travel by car next summer.

? Will she travel by car next summer?

1. He / buy a present / tomorrow

2. We / go to the cinema / after classes

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps with 'll or won't.

1. Lucy was born in 1995. In 2007 she _____ be 12.

2. It's sunny today. It _____ rain.

3. Kelly is eleven today. She _____ be twelve until next year.

4. Rob is nine. He _____ be ten on his next birthday.

5. This month is May. It _____ be June next month.

Exercise 3. Open the brackets using The Future Simple Tense.

I _____ (to be) at home. I _____ (to invite) my friend Nina to come home. We _____ (play). She _____ (be) Big Grey Angry Wolf and I _____ (be) Little Red Riding Hood. And who _____ (be) Granny, who lives in the forest? I think we _____ (invite) Kate to come and play with, us too.

Exercise 4. Read the text and answer the questions.

My name is Tanya. I am a student. Tomorrow I will not go to the college. It will be Sunday. Father and Mother will not be at home. They will go to see their friends.

Answer the questions:

1. Why won't Tanya go to the college tomorrow?

2. Will her Mother and Father be at home?

3. Where will they go?
4. What will Tanya do when her parents go to see her friends?

Exercise 5. Write at least 5 predictions about your classmates' future.

Example: I think Nick will be an engineer.

Blood quiz

Student A

Use the set of facts on your card to test the other team's knowledge of blood. For each fact, make a question with three possible answers.

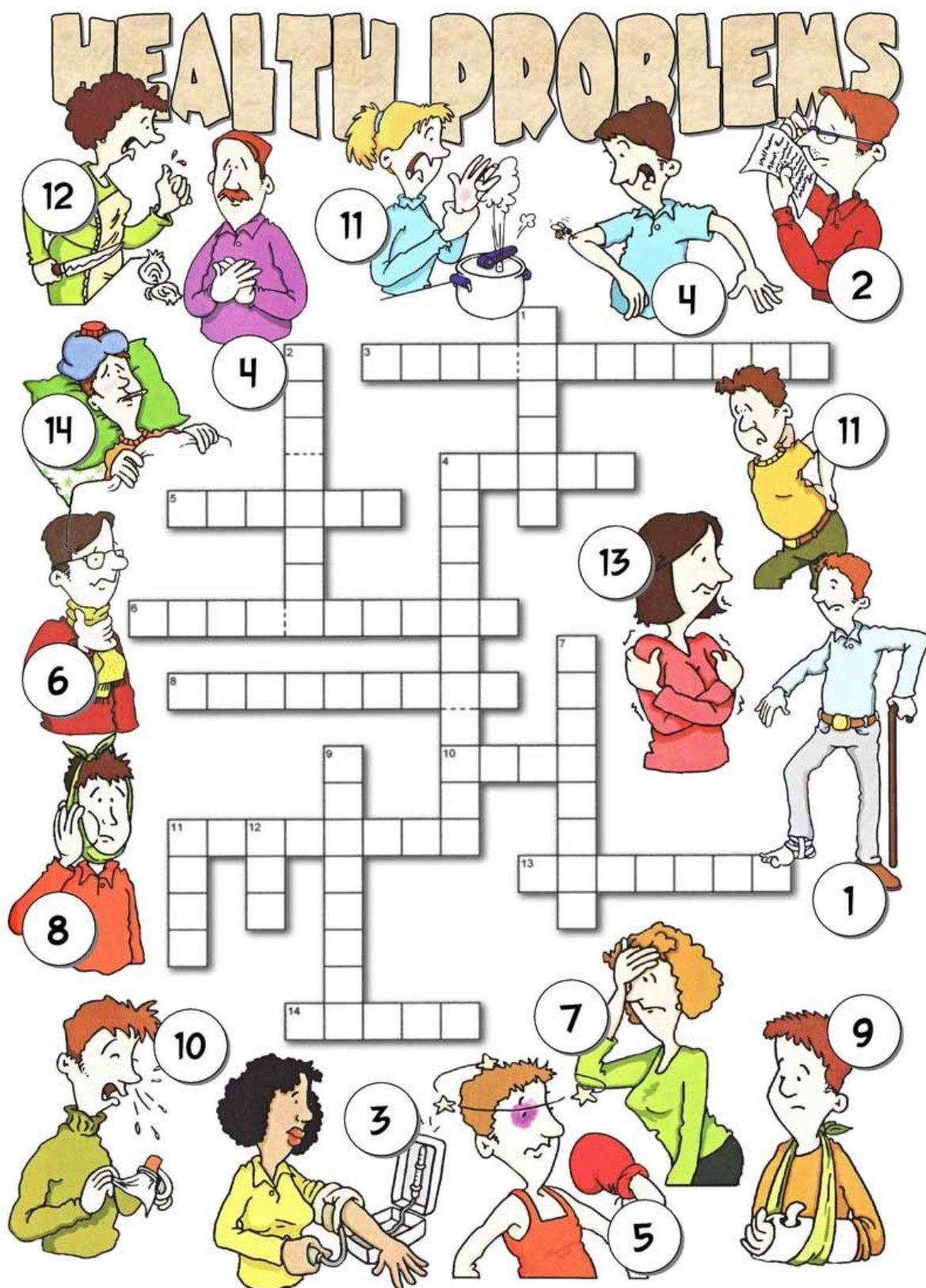
1. A red blood cell lives for about three months. (How long...)
2. Your blood travels about 20,000 kilometres every day. (How far...)
3. You lose almost half a kilo when you donate blood. (How much...)
4. There are 25,000 white blood cells in a drop of blood. (How many...)
5. One in ten people entering hospital need a blood transfusion. (How many...)
6. You give three quarters of a litre in one donation of blood. (how much...)
7. Blood plasma is 96 % water. (what percentage of...)
8. There are 5.6 litres of blood in an adult human. (How much...)
9. Your heart beats 35 million times in a year. (How many...)
10. Red blood cells form about 40 % of the volume of blood. (What percentage of...)

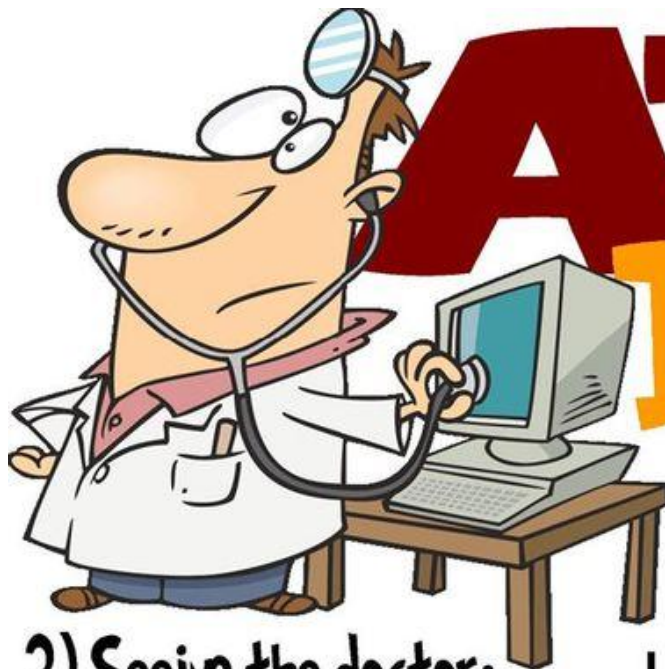
Student B

Use the set of facts on your card to test the other team's knowledge of blood. For each fact, make a question with three possible answers.

1. A newborn child has one cupful of blood in its body. (How much...)
2. It takes about ten minutes to make a blood donation. (How long...)
3. There are 96,000 kilometres of blood vessels in an adult human. (How many...)
4. 80 million units of blood are donated every year worldwide. (How many...)
5. It takes eight weeks for a human body to replace red blood cells. (How long...)
6. 55 % of blood is plasma. (What percentage of...)
7. Donated blood goes through eleven tests. (How many...)
8. There are about half a billion red blood cells in one drop of blood. (How many...)
9. Blood is 7 % of your body's weight. (What percentage...)
10. You must wait 56 days between each donation of blood. (How long...)

8. КОМПЛЕКТ ЗАДАНИЙ ДЛЯ ТВОРЧЕСКИХ РАБОТ





AT the Doctor's

1) At the reception:

Patient: I want to see a doctor.

Medical receptionist: Do you have an appointment?

Patient: Yes, I have an appointment at 3 o'clock.

Patient: No, I would like to make an appointment to see Dr. Brown.

Medical receptionist: Do you have private medical insurance?

Medical receptionist: Is it urgent?

Medical receptionist: Please take a seat.

Medical receptionist: The doctor is ready to see you now.

2) Seeing the doctor:

Doctor: How can I help you? / What is the problem?

Patient: I have got a temperature/sore throat/headache etc.

Patient: I have got a pain in my back/chest etc.

Patient: I am asthmatic/diabetic/epileptic etc.

Patient: I am in a lot of pain./I have been feeling sick.

Patient: I have got diarrhoea.

Patient: I have got a lump/swollen ankle, leg etc.

Patient: I need another inhaler/some more insulin/some medicine etc.

Doctor: How long have you been feeling like this?

Doctor: Are you on any sort of medication?

Doctor: Do you have any allergies?

Patient: I am allergic to antibiotics.

Patient: I need a sick note.

4) Treatment and advice:

Doctor: You need a few stitches.

Doctor: I am going to give you an injection.

Doctor: Your leg/arm etc. is broken. We need to put it in a plaster.

Doctor: We need to take an urine sample/a blood sample.

Doctor: You need to have a blood test.

Doctor: I am going to prescribe you some antibiotics/a syrup for your cough/a cream for your rash etc.

Doctor: Take two of these pills three times a day.

Doctor: Take this prescription to the chemist.

Doctor: You should stop smoking/cut down on your drinking/take a rest/lose some weight etc.

Doctor: I want to send you for an X-ray.

Doctor: I want you to see a specialist.

3) Being examined:

Doctor: Can I have a look?

Doctor: Where does it hurt?

Doctor: Does it hurt when I press here?

Doctor: I am going to take your blood pressure/temperature/pulse.

Doctor: Could you roll up your sleeve?

Doctor: Your blood pressure is quite low/normal/high very high.

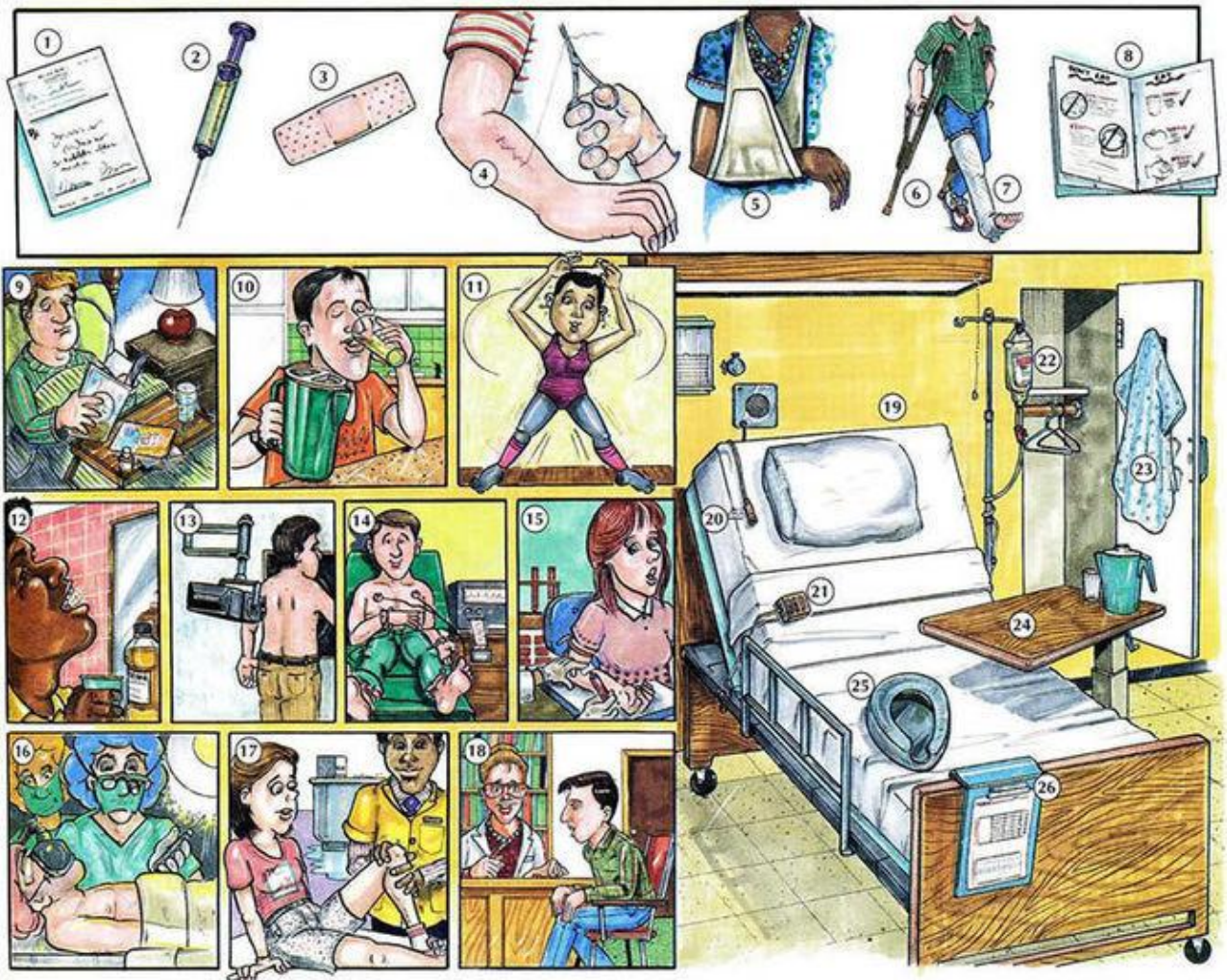
Doctor: Your temperature is normal/a little high/very high.

Doctor: Open your mouth, please.

Doctor: Cough, please.

Useful Vocabulary:

make an appointment-have an insurance-temperature
pain-ache-have an allergy-hurt-blood pressure-stitch
injection-sample-plaster-sample-chemist-prescription



- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. prescription | 9. rest in bed | 19. hospital bed |
| 2. injection/shot | 10. drink fluids | 20. call button |
| 3. bandaid | 11. exercise | 21. bed control |
| 4. stitches | 12. gargle | 22. I.V. |
| 5. sling | 13. X-rays | 23. hospital gown |
| 6. crutches | 14. tests | 24. bed table |
| 7. cast | 15. blood work/blood tests | 25. bed pan |
| 8. diet | 16. surgery | 26. medical chart |
| | 17. physical therapy | |
| | 18. counseling | |

How much do you know about...



Health Problems



1 What do you call a pain in the head or neck?

- a) Headache.
- b) Bad head.
- c) Hitch.



2 If you have chills, fever, muscle pains, you probably have ...

- a) a cold.
- b) a flu.
- c) constipation.



3 When your body temperature is above the normal range, you have ...

- a) a fever.
- b) a cough.
- c) a sore throat.



4 If you eat contaminated food, you're suffering from...

- a) fatigue.
- b) diarrhea.
- c) food poisoning.



5 What do you call a pain in the ear?

- a) Deafness.
- b) Ear ache.
- c) Bad earing.



6 What do you call a head injury with temporary loss of brain function?

- a) Amnesia.
- b) Concussion.
- c) Fracture.



7 If you have red spots, conjunctivitis and four-day fever, you probably have ...

- a) measles.
- b) mumps.
- c) chicken-pox.



8 If you have a throat inflammation, you have a...

- a) throat ache.
- b) sore throat.
- c) rash.



9 If you need to wear a cast on your arm, you probably have a ...

- a) rash.
- b) burn.
- c) fracture.



10 What do you call it when you fall down and a part of your skin starts to darken?

- a) Sneeze.
- b) Bruise.
- c) Cut.



11 What do you call painful sensations caused by muscle contraction?

- a) Insect bite.
- b) Blister.
- c) Cramps.



12 What do you call it when a person has difficulty falling asleep?

- a) Insomnia.
- b) Hiccups.
- c) Hysteria.



13 What do you call a small pocket of fluid under the skin?

- a) Cut.
- b) Burn.
- c) Blister.



14 If you're feeling a strong pain in your chest, you're probably having a ...

- a) heart attack.
- b) heartburn.
- c) asthma attack.



15 What do you call it when a person has high blood sugar?

- a) Diabetes.
- b) Insulin.
- c) High blood pressure.



16 A person that has difficulty in defecating suffers from ...

- a) Constipation.
- b) Diarrhea.
- c) Appendicitis.



17 People who have repeated unprovoked seizures, suffer from...

- a) epilepsy.
- b) strokes.
- c) acne.



18 What do you call the shedding of dead skin from the scalp?

- a) Sunburn.
- b) Bleed.
- c) Dandruff.



19 What do you call the symptoms that follow heavy alcohol consumption?

- a) Nose bleed.
- b) Hangover.
- c) Runny nose.



20 What do you call an injury to ligaments caused by overstretching them?

- a) Sprain.
- b) Contusion.
- c) Bump.



21 What do you call a chronic inflammatory disease of the airways?

- a) Sneezing.
- b) Bronchitis.
- c) Asthma.



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Health Problems

What's wrong? I have... What's the matter?



asthma



a backache



a broken leg



a cold



a cough



an earache



a fever



the flu



a headache



heartburn



(the) measles



a rash



a sore throat



a stomachache (US)
a stomach ache (Brit)

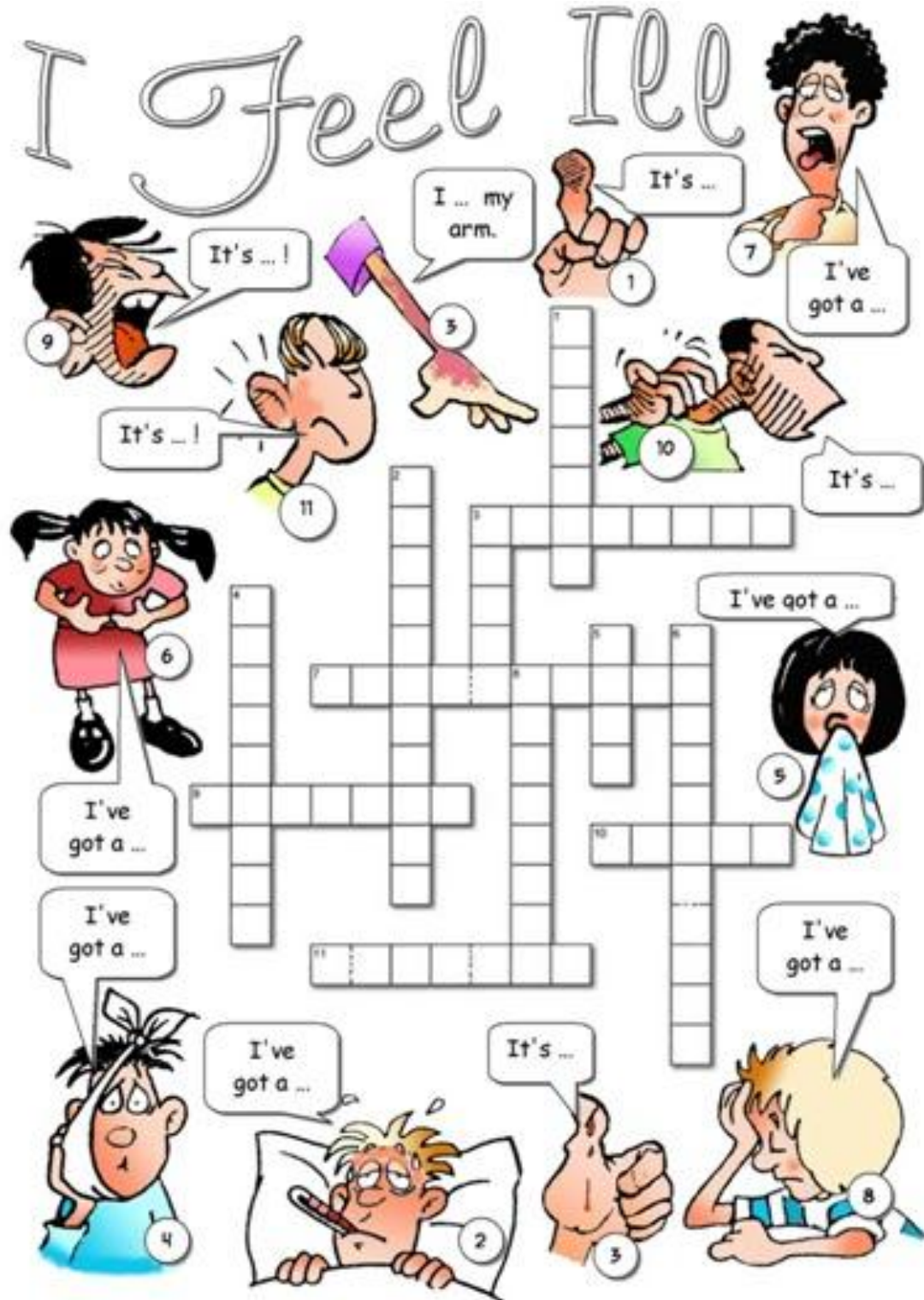


sunburn



a toothache

I Feel Ill



9. КОМПЛЕКТ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Выполните следующие за ним задания.

Text 1.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

The National Health Service¹ was established throughout the United Kingdom on 5th July 1948. Similar services operate in England and Wales, in Scotland and in Northern Ireland, but with administrative differences.

The introduction of the new health service did not mean a complete break with the past. On the contrary², all that was good in the existing services was absorbed into a new scheme. The National Health Service made it possible that the benefits once available only to insured persons or those who could afford to pay for them, or as a form of charity, became available to everyone³. The Service consists of three main parts:

the general practitioner services⁴,
the hospital and specialist services⁵,
and a local health authority services⁶ (comprising a range of home and clinical services⁷ for prevention, treatment or care).

The public is free to use the Service, or any independent part of it, as it pleases*. The patient is free to choose his doctor, and to change to another if he wishes to do so. The doctor may accept private patients⁹ while taking part in the Service.

About 97 per cent of the whole population of Great Britain is using the Service. The great majority of specialists and general practitioners are taking part in the Service.

afford - [ə'fɔ:d]	иметь возможность; позволять себе
charity - [tʃærɪti]	благотворительность
comprise - [kəm'praɪz]	охватывать, включать
free - [fri:]	бесплатный
choose(chose, chosen) - [tʃu:z]	выбирать
majority - [mə'dʒɔrɪti]	большинство
health service - [sə'vɪs]	здравоохранение
establish - [ɪ'stæblɪʃ]	устанавливать
introduction - [ɪntrə'dʌkʃn]	введение
absorb - [əb'sɔ:b]	поглощать
scheme - [ski:m]	схема
benefit - [benɪfɪt]	преимущество, льгота
insured - [ɪn'sʊəd]	застрахованный

NOTES

1. National Health Service — Государственная служба здравоохранения

2. on the contrary — наоборот

3. that the benefits once available only to insured persons or those who could afford to pay for them, or as a form of charity, became available to everyone — чтобы медицинская помощь, некогда доступная застрахованным лицам и тем, кто мог ее оплачивать, либо получая в форме благотворительности, стала доступной каждому

4. the general practitioner services — служба врачей общей практики

5. the hospital and specialist services — больничная и специализированные службы

6. local health authority services — местные органы здравоохранения

7. home and clinical services — помощь на дому и в поликлинике

8. The public is free to use the Service, or any independent part of it, as it

pleases. — Население может свободно пользоваться либо всеми услугами Государственной службы здравоохранения, либо только некоторыми, по своему усмотрению.

9. private patients - частные пациенты

1. Find in the text English equivalents for these words and word combinations:

1. быть созданным 2. административные различия 3. означать 4. полный разрыв 5. все, что было хорошо 6. доступная только застрахованным людям 7. благотворительность 8. по своему усмотрению 9. свободен в выборе врача 10. подавляющее большинство специалистов

2. Answer these questions:

1. When was the National Health Service established in the United Kingdom?

2. Do similar services operate throughout Great Britain?

3. What did the introduction of the new health service mean?

4. What did the National Health Service make possible?

5. What parts does the Service consist of?

6. Is any patient free to choose his doctor?

7. May the doctor accept private patients if he takes part in the Service?
8. What can you say about the number of people in Great Britain using the Service?

Text 2.

IMMUNITY

Immunity means resistance to disease. It is provided by certain white blood cells which release antibodies and antitoxins into the blood plasma. Many causative factors can stimulate white cells to produce antibodies and antitoxins; for example, microorganisms; bacterial, plant and animal toxins; foreign bodies; transplants; transfusion of incompatible blood cells. All such factors are called antigens. When infection occurs, inflammation results, and part of this defensive reaction involves antibodies and antitoxins. They are present in the blood and help overcome the microorganisms concerned. Some of these antibodies and antitoxins can remain in the blood for life and prevent any repetition of the same infection. Such life-long protection¹ is called acquired immunity; but unfortunately it does not occur for every type of microorganism. However, where immunity is possible it can be reproduced artificially in people who have never been infected by a particular microorganism. It may be done by giving a non-immune person a dose of dead microorganisms². This is called *vaccination*. Dead microorganisms cannot produce disease but they do stimulate the host's body to produce antibodies and antitoxins against the particular microorganisms concerned. Thus any subsequent infection³ with these organisms is immediately overcome by the antibodies and antitoxins already present. If there has been no vaccination or prior exposure to disease, acquired immunity is not present. However, all individuals inherit some degree of natural immunity and this helps explain why some people are more resistant to disease than others.

overcome - [əʊvə'kʌm]	подавлять
concerned - [kən'sɜ:n]	имеющий отношения, связанный
remain - [ri'mein]	оставаться
acquired immunity - [ə'kwaiəd]	приобретенный иммунитет
reproduce - [ri'prɒ'dju:s]	воспроизводить
immunity - [i'mju:niti]	иммунитет
resistance - [ri'zistəns]	сопротивляемость
artificially - [ə'ti'fiʃli]	искусственно
vaccination - [væksi'neɪʃn]	вакцинация
host - [həʊst]	хозяин
thus - [ðʌs]	таким образом
subsequent - [sʌbsɪkwənt]	последующий
immediately - [i'midjətli]	сразу же
exposure - [eks'pəʊʒə]	проявление
inherit - [ɪn'herɪt]	наследовать
provide - [prə'vaɪd]	обеспечивать
antibody - [æntɪ'bɒdi]	антитело
antitoxin - [æntɪ'tɒksɪn]	антитоксин
causative - [kɔ:zətɪv]	причинный
stimulate - [stɪmjuleɪt]	стимулировать
foreign body - [fɔ'reɪn]	чужеродное тело
transplant - [trænsplɑ:nt]	трансплантат
transfusion - [træns'fju:ʒn]	переливание (крови)
incompatible - [ɪnkəm'pætəbl]	несоответствующий, несовместимый
antigen - [æntɪdʒen]	антиген
involve - [ɪn'vɒlv]	вовлекать

NOTES

1. **inflammation results** — наступает воспаление
2. **Such life-long protection** — Такая защита, имеющая место на протяжении всей жизни
3. **dead microorganisms** — ослабленные микроорганизмы
4. **any subsequent infection** — любое последующее инфицирование

1. Find in the text English equivalents for these words and word combinations:

1. невосприимчивость к заболеванию 2. вырабатывать антитела 3. все факторы 4. они присутствуют в крови 5. предупреждать повторное инфицирование 6. приобретенный иммунитет 7. искусственно 8. вакцинация 9. они действительно стимулируют 10. таким образом 11. наследовать 12. врожденный иммунитет 13. это помогает объяснить

2. Answer these questions:

1. What is immunity?
2. What is it provided by?
3. What factors can stimulate white cells to produce antibodies and antitoxins?
4. What happens when infection occurs?
5. How long can antibodies and antitoxins remain in the blood?
6. Does acquired immunity occur for every type of microorganism?
7. Can it be reproduced artificially?
8. How may it be done?
9. What do dead microorganisms stimulate?
10. Is acquired immunity always present?
11. What is natural immunity?

Text 3.

• Read and translate the text. Carry out the tasks that follow it.

HIPPOCRATES- THE FATHER OF MEDICINE (460-377 B.C.¹)

Hippocrates was born in Greece. He was the son of a doctor. Hippocrates studied medicine and then went from town to town where he practised the art of medicine². It is known that he drove out plague from Athens by lighting fires³ in the streets of the city. That is all we know of Hippocrates himself. But we have his writings which are called *Hippocratic Collection*. The Collection consists of more than one hundred books. Some of Hippocratic thoughts are quite modern⁴. The Collection begins with the famous Oath⁵.

Hippocrates was known as an excellent practitioner and a teacher of medicine. This great physician taught his pupils to examine patients very attentively and to give them quick help. He created medicine on the basis of experience⁶.

Hippocrates freed medicine from superstition⁷. He hated the idea that a disease was the punishment of gods.

Hippocrates paid much attention to diet⁸, gymnastics, massage and seabathing in treatment.

He knew how to use many drugs and was also a good surgeon. Hippocrates set fractures⁹ and even trephined the skull. Aristotle, the famous philosopher, called him "Hippocrates the Great".

medicine [ˈmedɪsɪn]	1. медицина; 2. лекарство
superstition [ˌsuːpəˈstɪʃn]	предвзубод
free [friː]	1. свободный 2. освобождать
practice [ˈpræktɪs]	практика
practise [ˈpræktɪs]	заниматься врачебной деятельностью
massage [ˈmæsɑːʒ]	массаж
treatment [ˈtriːtmənt]	лечение
drug [drʌɡ]	лекарство
surgeon [sɜːdʒən]	хирург
fracture [ˈfræktʃə]	перелом
trephine [ˈtriːfiːn]	производить трепанацию
hate [heɪt]	ненавидеть
drive out [draɪv]	изгонять
disease [diːziːz]	болезнь
plague [pleɪɡ]	чума
punishment [ˈpʌnɪʃmənt]	наказание
quite [kwaɪt]	совершенно, вполне
diet [diːt]	правильное питание, диета
oath [ouθ]	клятва
practitioner [ˈpræktɪʃən]	практикующий врач, практик
physician [fɪˈzɪʃn]	врач
examine [ɪɡˈzæmɪn]	осматривать (пациента)
skull [skʌl]	череп
create [kreɪt]	создавать
basis [ˈbeɪsɪs]	основа
experience [ɪkˈspɪəriəns]	опыт

NOTES

1. B.C. — до нашей эры
2. the art of medicine — искусство медицины
3. by lighting fires — разжигая костры
4. quite modern — вполне современные
5. the famous Oath — знаменитая клятва Гиппократов (ее дают все представители медицинской профессии)
6. He created medicine on the basis of experience. — Он создал медицину на основе опыта
7. freed medicine from superstition — освободил медицину от предвзубодов
8. paid much attention to diet — много внимания уделял правильному питанию
9. to set fractures — лечить переломы

1. Find in the text English equivalents for these words and word combinations:

1. изучал медицину 2. известно, что .. 3. изгнал чуму из Афин 4. у нас есть его письменные труды 5. знаменитая клятва 6. прекрасный практик 7. тщательно обследовать пациентов 8. отвергал идею... 9. как использовать многие лекарства 10. хороший хирург 11. трепанировать череп

2. Answer these questions:

1. Where was Hippocrates born?
2. What was his father?
3. Where did he practise the art of medicine?
4. How did he drive out plague from Athens?
5. How many books does the Collection consist of?
6. What does the Collection begin with?
7. Was Hippocrates an excellent practitioner or a teacher of medicine?
8. What did he teach his pupils?
9. What was his medicine based on?
10. What idea did he hate?
11. Was he a good surgeon?

Text 4.

DIGESTION

For life to continue¹, the body requires fuel in the form of oxygen and food. Respiration provides the oxygen. Our food, however, cannot be utilized by the body in the form in which it is eaten². It must be specially processed by the body before it can be of any use³. This special processing is known as digestion. It is brought about by the action on the food of certain substances called enzymes which are made by the body and mixed with the food during its passage through the body.

The food we eat consists of protein, carbohydrate and fat. It also contains small quantities of vitamins and minerals.

Proteins are found in meat, fish, eggs, milk and cheese. They are broken down⁴ into amino-acids during digestion. Protein is necessary for cell growth and repair.

Carbohydrates are found in sweet and starchy foods such as sugar, flour and potatoes. They are broken down into glucose during digestion. Carbohydrates provide body cells with the energy required to perform their functions.

Fats are found in meat, fish, dairy products and vegetable oils. The digestive process breaks them down to fatty acids. Fats provide energy and body fat, which is stored in a layer beneath the skin⁵. It acts as a reserve source of energy when needed, and also as insulation which helps maintain body temperature in cold weather.

The body requires water for the production of blood, digestive juices, urine and sweat. Many foods contain a large quantity of water but it is still necessary to drink more than a litre of fluid daily.

glucose - ['glu:kʊs]	глюкоза
perform - ['pɜ:fɔ:m]	осуществлять
dairy - ['deəri]	молочный
layer - ['leɪə]	слой
beneath - [bi'ni:θ]	под, ниже
source - [sɔ:s]	источник
insulation - [ɪn'sju:'leɪʃn]	изоляция, изоляционная прослойка
require - ['rɪ:kwaɪə]	требовать
utilize - ['ju:tɪlaɪz]	потреблять
process - ['prəʊses]	процесс
enzyme - ['enzɪm]	фермент
protein - ['prəʊti:n]	белок
carbohydrate - [kɑ:'bɒh'aɪdreɪt]	углерод
juice - [dʒu:s]	сок
sweat - [swet]	пот
daily - ['deɪli]	ежедневно
fat - [fæt]	жир
amino-acid - [æsɪd]	аминокислота
repair - ['rɪ'peə]	восстановление
starchy - ['stɑ:tʃi]	содержащий крахмал

NOTES

1. **for life to continue** — для поддержания жизни
2. **in the form in which it is eaten** — в том виде, в котором мы ее потребляем
3. **before it can be of any use** — перед тем как ее использовать
4. **to be broken down** — расщепляться
5. **to be stored in a layer beneath the skin** — накапливаться в подкожном слое

1. Find in the text English equivalents for these words and word combinations:

1. организму необходимо 2. быть специально переработанным 3. оно производится 4. по мере ее происхождения 5. небольшое количество 6. можно найти 7. для роста и восстановления клетки 8. обеспечивать энергией 9. для осуществления их функций 10. дополнительный источник энергии 11. желудочный сок 12. ежедневно

2. Answer these questions:

1. What does the body require for life?
2. Can food be utilized in the form in which it is eaten?
3. How is the processing of food by the body called?
4. What are enzymes?

5. What does our food consist of?
6. Where are proteins found?
7. What are proteins necessary for?
8. What do carbohydrates provide body cells with?
9. Where are fats found?
10. Where is body fat stored?
11. How does body fat act?
12. How much water is it necessary to drink daily?

Text 5.

THE CIRCULATION

Blood returning from all parts of the body, except the lungs, enters the right atrium. All this blood enters the right atrium through two great veins — the superior vena cava bringing blood from the head, neck and arms, and the inferior vena cava which brings it back from the rest of the body.

From the right atrium, blood passes through the tricuspid valve into the right ventricle. It then passes out of the right ventricle through the pulmonary artery to the lungs.

Here the blood gives up the waste carbon dioxide it is carrying and takes in fresh oxygen, which is part of the fuel necessary for the working of the body. This oxygenated blood is carried from the lungs in the pulmonary vein to the left atrium of the heart. From here it passes through the mitral valve into the left ventricle. Then it is pumped out of the left ventricle into the aorta. This great artery divides into many smaller arteries which convey oxygenated blood all round the body.

When these smaller arteries reach their destination they divide again into very thin-walled vessels called capillaries. Oxygen from the blood passes through the walls of these capillaries to the body cells. Carbon dioxide, which is a waste product formed in the body cells, also passes through the capillary walls, but in the reverse direction, from the body cells to the blood. The capillaries then unite to form veins which carry the blood and waste carbon dioxide back to the right atrium of the heart via the superior and inferior vena cava. As already described, the blood passes on again via the tricuspid valve, right ventricle and pulmonary artery to the lungs.

What are the superior vena cava and inferior vena cava?

fresh - [frefʃ]	свежий
reach - [ri:tʃ]	достигать
destination - [desti'neɪʃn]	место назначения
capillary - [kə'pɪləri]	капилляр
reverse - [rɪ'vɜ:s]	обратный
describe - [dɪ'skraɪb]	описывать
except - [ɪk'sept]	кроме
enter - [entə]	входить
the rest of -	остальные (части)
through - [θru:]	через
pulmonary - [pʌl'mənəri]	легочной
bring - [brɪŋ]	приносить
pass - [pɑ:s]	проходить

1. Find in the text English equivalents for these words and word combinations:

1. кроме легких 2. поступать в правое предсердие 3. из остальных частей тела 4. проходить через 5. выходить из правого желудочка 6. отдавать 7. обогащенная кислородом кровь 8. по всему организму 9. в противоположном направлении 10. объединяются, образуя вены

2. Answer these questions:

1. Where does blood returning from all parts of the body enter?
2. Where does it pass into from the right atrium?
3. What does it take in the lungs?
4. The oxygenated blood is carried to the left atrium of the heart, isn't it?
5. Where does it pass into after that?
6. What do smaller arteries divide into?
7. Does oxygen from the blood pass through the walls of these capillaries or through the walls of veins?
8. What direction does carbon dioxide pass?
9. What do capillaries form?
10. Where do veins carry the blood?

BLOOD

Blood contains a fluid called plasma plus microscopical cellular elements: erythrocytes, leucocytes and thrombocytes.

Erythrocytes are red blood cells of which 4.5—5 million are found in each cubic millimetre. These cells are made in the bone marrow and are important in transporting oxygen from the lungs through the blood stream to the cells all over the body. The oxygen is then used up by body cells in the process of converting food to energy (catabolism). Hemoglobin, containing iron, is an important protein in erythrocytes which helps in carrying the oxygen as it travels through the blood stream. Erythrocytes also carry away carbon dioxide (CO₂), a waste product of catabolism of food in cells, from the body cells to the lungs. On arriving there it is expelled in the process of breathing.

Leucocytes are white blood cells from 4,000 to 10,000 per cubic millimeter existing in several types: granulocytes and agranulocytes, which are also subdivided into different types.

Granulocytes are cells with granules in their cytoplasm formed in the bone marrow. There are three types of granulocytes: eosinophils, basophils, neutrophils.

Agranulocytes are produced in lymph nodes and spleen. There are two types of agranulocytes: lymphocytes and monocytes.

Thrombocytes or platelets are tiny cells formed in the bone marrow. They are necessary for blood clotting. Their number is 400,000 per cubic millimeter. The plasma is the fluid portion before clotting has occurred. The serum is the fluid portion of blood remaining after the coagulation process is completed.

agranulocyte - [ə'grænjələsaɪt]	агранулоцит
cytoplasm - [saɪtəplæzm]	цитоплазма
granulocyte - [grænjələsaɪt]	гранулоцит
eosinophil - [i:'sɪnəfɪl]	эозинофил
basophil - [bə'sɪfɪl]	базофил
neutrophil - [nju:'trɒfɪl]	нейтрофил
node - [nəʊd]	узел
spleen - [spli:n]	селезенка
lymphocyte - [lɪmfəsaɪt]	лимфоцит
monocyte - [mɒnəsaɪt]	моноцит
platelet - [pleɪtlɪt]	тромбоцит
tiny - [taɪni]	крошечный
blood clotting - [klɒtɪŋ]	свертываемость крови
occur - [ə'kʌ:]	происходить, случаться
remain - [rɪ'meɪn]	оставаться
coagulation - [kəʊgju'leɪʃn]	коагуляция
complete - [kəm'pli:t]	заканчивать
contain - [kən'teɪn]	содержать
plasma - [plæzmə]	плазма
microscopical - [maɪkrə'skɒpɪkəl]	микроскопический
element - [elɪmənt]	элемент
erythrocyte - [ɪ'riθrəʊsaɪt]	эритроцит
leucocyte - [lju:'kəʊsaɪt]	лейкоцит
thrombocyte - [θrɒmbəsaɪt]	тромбоцит
bone marrow - [bɒnə'mɔ:]	костный мозг
transport - [trənz'pɔ:t]	транспортировать, переносить
convert - [kən'veɪt]	преобразовывать, превращать
carry - [kæri]	переносить
arrive - [ə'rɪv]	прибывать
expel - [ɪk'spel]	вытеснять, выводить
catabolism - [kætəbə'lɪzəm]	катаболизм
hemoglobin (haemoglobin) - [hɪməu'gləʊbɪn]	гемоглобин

1. Find in the text English equivalents for these words and word combinations:

1. микроскопические клеточные элементы
2. в каждом кубическом миллиметре
3. через кровоток
4. по всему организму
5. процесс превращения пищи в энергию
6. выводить
7. продукт отхода
8. выталкивать, выбрасывать
9. несколько видов
10. лимфатические узлы
11. крошечные клетки
12. свертываемость крови
13. завершаться

2. Answer these questions:

1. What does blood contain?
2. How many erythrocytes can be found in each cubic millimeter?
3. Where are these cells made?
4. What is their function?
5. What role does hemoglobin play?
6. What are the types of leucocytes?

7. Where are agranulocytes produced?
8. What types of granulocytes do you know?
9. What organ forms thrombocytes?
10. How many platelets are there in one cubic millimeter?
11. What is the difference between the plasma and the serum?

Text 7.

PROGRESS OF CHEMISTRY

We shall define chemistry today as the study of formation, composition, structure and reactions of the chemical elements and their compounds. Many will say that this is not the definition of chemistry but inorganic chemistry.

A modern chemist slightly¹ distinguishes between inorganic, organic and physical chemistry. He will attach organic groups to a metal atom if it is more convenient for investigation; he will use any of the available methods of physical chemistry if necessary for the solution of his problems.

Two facts helped the development of inorganic chemistry: the growth of the theoretical techniques of quantum mechanics and new optical, electrical and magnetic techniques of physical measurement² by which they can be investigated. For a full understanding of the way in which these achievements affected the development of inorganic chemistry, we'll make a short survey³ of the history of the subject.

We shall start with 1828, the year in which Wohler, the pioneer of organic synthesis, showed the interrelationship between inorganic and organic chemistry. For the next fifty years inorganic and organic chemistry progressed side by side⁴. The main work in inorganic chemistry dealt with⁵ the preparation of new compounds and the development of methods of analysis. Great numbers of new compounds were described and important work was carried out on the determination of atomic weights. At the same time organic chemistry developed into a system in which structure could be determined. Organic chemistry constantly attracted workers of inorganic chemistry. The year 1887 may be accepted as the date of appearance of physical chemistry.

People say that facts give a science its substance, but it is the theory which provides its strength. It is owing to⁶ the development of the theory that chemistry has before it such exciting prospects at the present time.

define [di'faɪn]	определить
compound [kəm'paʊnd]	хим. соединение; смесь, состав.
carbon ['kɑ:bən]	углерод
slightly [slaitli]	слегка, немного; едва
distinguish [dis'tɪŋɡwɪʃ]	различать, отличать
attach [ə'tætʃ]	относить
convenient [kən'vi:niənt]	удобный
available [ə'veɪləbl]	доступный
solution [sə'lu:ʃn]	решение
affect [ə'fekt]	оказывать влияние, воздействовать
survey [sə:'veɪ]	1. обозревать; 2. обзор
determination [di'tə:mɪ'neɪʃn]	определение
weight [weɪt]	вес
attract [ə'trækt]	привлекать
accept [ək'sept]	принимать, соглашаться
substance ['sʌbstəns]	вещество, суть
provide [prə'vaɪd]	обеспечивать
strength [streŋθ]	сила
exciting [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ]	возбуждающий, волнующий

NOTES

1. **slightly** — зд. почти не
2. **physical measurement** — физические измерения
3. **short survey** — краткий обзор
4. **side by side** — рядом, рука об руку
5. **deal with** — иметь дело с
6. **It is owing to ...** — Именно благодаря ...

1. Find in the text English equivalents for these words and word combinations:

1. многие скажут 2. определение химии 3. более удобно 4. доступные методы 5. решение проблем 6. квантовая механика 7. полное понимание 8. краткий обзор 9. взаимоотношения 10. рука об руку 11. большое количество 12. определение атомного вещества 13. в то же самое время 14. именно теория

2. Answer the questions:

1. What is chemistry?
2. What will many say about this definition?
3. What are the main branches of chemistry today?
4. What facts helped the development of inorganic chemistry?
5. What did Wohler show in 1828?
6. How did organic and inorganic chemistry progress?
7. What work was carried out?
8. When did physical chemistry appear?
9. What system did organic chemistry develop?
10. What do people say about facts and the theory?
11. What prospects does chemistry have at the present time?

Text 8.

SECRETION

Secretion is a process generally brought about by an organ called a gland. A gland whether simple or complex in structure may be looked upon as a tube whose walls are composed of highly specialized epithelial cells, gland cells. The tube is closed at the end. In many glands the other end of the lumen opens up, either directly or by means of a special duct, onto a free surface, such as the skin, the interior of the mouth, etc. The materials produced by the gland are poured onto this free surface, for which reason the secretion of this type of gland is spoken of as an external secretion. The gland is surrounded by a dense network of capillaries.

The distinct process takes place in a gland: the gland cell serves as a transfer agency or it acts as a manufacturing plant or both. In the first instance, certain materials, water and NaCl are taken out of the cell, passed into the duct and secreted on a free surface. All types of glands transfer water in this manner.

Other glands take certain materials out of the blood stream and chemically transform them into new compounds, they then being poured into the duct.

The activity of the gland is normally accompanied by a great dilation of its blood vessels. Without this increased flow of blood a gland cannot function for any appreciable length of time. Nevertheless in many instances its blood flow in itself is not the direct cause of secretion, for by administering certain drugs it is possible to stop the secretion completely although the flow of blood continues.

tube - [tju:b]	трубка
lumen - [ˈlju:mən]	просвет
duct - [dʌkt]	проток
pour - [pɔ:]	лить
dense - [dens]	густой
distinct - [dɪˈstɪŋkt]	четкий, определенный
accompany - [əˈkʌmpəni]	сопровождаться
secretion - [sɪˈkri:ʃn]	выделение, секреция
dilation - [daiˈleɪʃn]	растяжение, расширение
appreciable - [əˈpri:ʃəbl]	значительный
nevertheless - [nevəðəˈles]	тем не менее
administer - [ədˈmɪnɪstə]	назначать
although - [əˈlʌðə]	хотя

1. Find in the text English equivalents for these words and word combinations:

1. орган, называемый железой 2. клетки железы 3. либо прямо, либо посредством специального протока 4. быть окруженным 5. производящее предприятие 6. подобным образом 7. преобразовывать химически 8. увеличенный кровоток 9. применение лекарства 10. полностью

2. Answer these questions:

1. What is secretion?
2. How may a gland be looked upon?
3. Where does the other end of the lumen open up in many glands?
4. Where are the materials produced by the gland poured?
5. How is the secretion of this type of gland spoken of?
6. What is the gland surrounded by?
7. What process takes place in a gland?
8. What glands transfer water in this manner?
9. What do other glands take out of the blood stream?
10. What is the activity of the gland normally accompanied by?
11. Is the blood flow the direct cause of secretion and why?

Text 9.

OUTLINE OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

Let's speak about human anatomy and physiology, which are the study, respectively, of the normal structure and functioning of the body. Just as houses are built of individual bricks, so is the body made up of millions of microscopic individual units called cells. Each cell has a job to do and must be supplied with fuel and oxygen before it can do it. In this respect¹ the body is not different from any other working engine or machine. All engines, machines and body cells are alike in requiring oxygen to burn their fuel and thereby produce the energy needed to perform their functions.

The fuel needed by the body comes from our food, while oxygen is present in the air we breathe. Fuel and oxygen are conveyed in the blood to all parts of the body by the heart and circulation.

The food we eat is turned into usable fuel by a process known as² digestion. The digestive system contains the stomach and intestines.

Oxygen is obtained from the air we breathe. The process by which it enters the blood to reach the body cells is called respiration. The respiratory system consists of the air passages and lungs.

Overall control and coordination of body functions is effected by the nervous system, which consists of the brain and nerves. The brain may be likened to³ a computerized telephone exchange with the nerves serving as telephone lines.

There are many different types of cell in the body, depending on their particular function, but they all contain a central nucleus and are bounded⁴ by a cell wall. The nucleus is responsible for growth by cell division, and contains chromosomes and genes which transmit the hereditary factors, which make every person a unique individual. The cell wall is sufficiently thin to allow oxygen and nutrients from the blood to enter the cell⁵ and waste products to leave.

human anatomy - [ˈhju:mən əˈnætəmi]	анатомия человека
passage - [ˈpæsɪdʒ]	проход
physiology - [ˈfɪziˈɒlədʒi]	физиология
cell - [ˈsel]	клетка
fuel - [fju:əl]	горючее, топливо
oxygen - [ˈɒksɪdʒən]	кислород
blood - [blʌd]	кровь
heart - [hɑ:t]	сердце
circulation - [ˌsɑ:kjuˈleɪʃn]	кровообращение
digestion - [daɪˈdʒestʃn]	пищеварение
stomach - [ˈstɒmək]	желудок
intestines - [ɪnˈtestɪnz]	кишечник
respiration - [ˌrespiˈreɪʃn]	дыхание
lung - [lʌŋ]	легкое
nervous - [ˈnɜ:vəs]	нервный
brain - [breɪn]	головной мозг
nerve - [nɜ:v]	нерв
nucleus - [njuːˈkliəs]	ядро
chromosome - [ˈkrəʊməsəʊm]	хромосома
gene - [dʒi:n]	ген
hereditary - [ˌhiːˈredɪtri]	наследственный
nutrient - [njuːˈtriənt]	питательное вещество
waste products - [weɪst]	отходы; продукты распада

NOTES

1. in this respect — в этом отношении
2. known as — известный как
3. may be likened to — можно сравнивать с
4. to be bounded — быть связанным
5. to enter the cell — войти в клетку

1. Find in the text English equivalents for these words and word combinations:

1. иметь дело с 2. отдельные кирпичики 3. быть обеспеченным горючим и кислородом 4. переноситься 5. для того чтобы попасть в клетки тела 6. выводиться из тела 7. общий контроль и координирование 8. служащие в качестве 9. в зависимости от 10. отвечает за рост 11. уникальная индивидуальность 12. позволять 13. питательные вещества

2. Answer these questions:

1. What do anatomy and physiology study?
2. What is body made up of?
3. What must each cell be supplied with?
4. Where does the fuel for the body come from?
5. What is digestion?

6. What main parts does the respiratory system consist of?
7. How is cell waste eliminated from the body?
8. What may the brain be likened to?
9. The nucleus is responsible for growth by cell division, isn't it?
10. What do chromosomes and genes do?
11. How do oxygen and nutrients enter the cell?

Text 10.

SCIENCE

Biology is the study of living organisms and as soon as¹ man's mind developed to the point where it was conscious of itself² as an object from the unmoving and unfeeling ground upon which he was standing, a form of biology began. For uncounted centuries biology was not in the form we would recognize as a science. Men were attempting to cure themselves and others of³ ailments, were trying to allay pain and restore health.

Again, man was observing the living machinery of the animal organism. He was gathering information for years. The best minds, however, devoted themselves⁴ not to the study of the visible world, but to the attempts to reach, through inspiration⁵, understanding of the endless universe and controlling the world beyond.

But individual man must concentrate on the study of the world as it is revealed through the senses, on the study of the fundamental units of every living thing (animal or plant) such as the cell, for example. So the aim of biology was to present the surrounding world in a logical fashion⁶ and to give fundamental understanding of its ever standing, ever changing units and man himself.

•Read and learn the following words:

restore [rɪ'stɔː]	восстанавливать
gather [gæθə]	собирать
inspiration [ɪnspɪ'reɪʃn]	вдохновение
reveal [rɪ'viːl]	проявляться
unit [juːnɪt]	единица
cell [sel]	клетка
surround [sə'raʊnd]	окружать
fashion [fæʃn]	1. образ действия 2. мода
mind [maɪnd]	ум, разум
point [pɔɪnt]	точка
conscious [kən'sɪs]	осознающий, находящийся в сознании
attempt [ə'tempt]	пытаться
cure [kjʊə]	лечить
ailment [ˈeɪlmənt]	недомогание, нездоровье, болезнь
allay [ə'leɪ]	избавиться

NOTES

1. as soon as — как только
2. to be conscious of oneself — осознавать себя
3. to cure themselves and others of ... — лечить себя и других от ...
4. to devote oneself — посвятить себя
5. through inspiration — зд. интуитивно
6. in a logical fashion — логическим образом

1. Find in the text English equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

1. ум человека 2. осознать себя 3. неисчислимый 4. вылечить самих себя 5. восстановить здоровье 6. собирать информацию 7. лучшие умы 8. бесконечная вселенная 9. сосредоточиться на ... 10. логическим образом 11. постоянно изменяющийся

2. Answer these questions:

1. What is biology?
2. When did it begin?
3. Was it realized as a science at once?
4. What were men trying to do for uncounted centuries?
5. How long was the information gathered?
6. What did the best minds devote themselves to?
7. How must a man study the world?
8. What is the aim of biology?

10. КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ЗАДАНИЙ В ТЕСТОВОЙ ФОРМЕ ВХОДНОГО КОНТРОЛЯ (остаточных знаний)

Оценка «5» (отлично) – 100-80% правильных ответов

- из 10 тестов не менее 8 правильных ответов
- из 15 тестов не менее 12 правильных ответов
- из 20 тестов не менее 16 правильных ответов
- из 30 тестов не менее 24 правильных ответов
- из 35 тестов не менее 28 правильных ответов
- из 50 тестов не менее 40 правильных ответов
- из 100 тестов не менее 80 правильных ответов

Оценка «4» (хорошо) – 79-70% правильных ответов

- из 10 тестов не менее 7 правильных ответов
- из 15 тестов не менее 10 правильных ответов
- из 20 тестов не менее 14 ответов правильных
- из 30 тестов не менее 21 правильных ответов
- из 35 тестов не менее 24 правильных ответов
- из 50 тестов не менее 35 правильных ответов
- из 100 тестов не менее 70 правильных ответов

Оценка «3» (удовлетворительно) – 69-60% правильных ответов

- из 10 тестов не менее 6 правильных ответов
- из 15 тестов не менее 9 правильных ответов
- из 20 тестов не менее 12 правильных ответов
- из 30 тестов не менее 18 правильных ответов
- из 35 тестов не менее 21 правильных ответов
- из 50 тестов не менее 30 правильных ответов
- из 100 тестов не менее 60 правильных ответов

Оценка «2» (неудовлетворительно) – менее 60% правильных ответов

из 10 тестов 5 и менее правильных ответов

из 15 тестов 10 и менее правильных ответов

из 20 тестов 11 и менее правильных ответов

из 30 тестов 17 и менее правильных ответов

из 35 тестов 20 и менее правильных ответов

из 50 тестов 29 и менее правильных ответов

из 100 тестов 59 и менее правильных ответов

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ДИКТАНТА

Оценка «5» (отлично) – 100-90% правильных ответов

из 10 вопросов не менее 9 правильных ответов

из 15 вопросов не менее 14 правильных ответов

из 20 вопросов не менее 18 правильных ответов

Оценка «4» (хорошо) – 89-80% правильных ответов

из 10 вопросов не менее 8 правильных ответов

из 15 вопросов не менее 12 правильных ответов

из 20 вопросов не менее 16 ответов правильных

Оценка «3» (удовлетворительно) – 79-70% правильных ответов

из 10 вопросов не менее 7 правильных ответов

из 15 вопросов не менее 11 правильных ответов

из 20 вопросов не менее 14 правильных ответов

Оценка «2» (неудовлетворительно) – менее 70% правильных ответов

из 10 вопросов 6 и менее правильных ответов

из 15 вопросов 10 и менее правильных ответов

из 20 вопросов 13 и менее правильных ответов

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ЗАДАНИЙ В ТЕСТОВОЙ ФОРМЕ

Оценка «5» (отлично) – 100-90% правильных ответов

из 10 тестов не менее 9 правильных ответов

из 15 тестов не менее 14 правильных ответов

из 20 тестов не менее 18 правильных ответов

из 30 тестов не менее 27 правильных ответов

из 35 тестов не менее 31 правильных ответов

из 50 тестов не менее 45 правильных ответов

из 100 тестов не менее 90 правильных ответов

Оценка «4» (хорошо) – 89-80% правильных ответов

из 10 тестов не менее 8 правильных ответов

из 15 тестов не менее 12 правильных ответов

из 20 тестов не менее 16 ответов правильных

из 30 тестов не менее 24 правильных ответов

из 35 тестов не менее 28 правильных ответов

из 50 тестов не менее 40 правильных ответов

из 100 тестов не менее 80 правильных ответов

Оценка «3» (удовлетворительно) – 79-70% правильных ответов

из 10 тестов не менее 7 правильных ответов

из 15 тестов не менее 11 правильных ответов

из 20 тестов не менее 14 правильных ответов

из 30 тестов не менее 21 правильных ответов

из 35 тестов не менее 24 правильных ответов

из 50 тестов не менее 35 правильных ответов

из 100 тестов не менее 70 правильных ответов

Оценка «2» (неудовлетворительно) – менее 70% правильных ответов

из 10 вопросов 6 и менее правильных ответов

из 15 вопросов 10 и менее правильных ответов

из 20 вопросов 13 и менее правильных ответов

из 30 тестов 20 и менее правильных ответов

из 35 тестов 23 и менее правильных ответов

из 50 тестов 34 и менее правильных ответов

из 100 тестов 69 и менее правильных ответов

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКОГО КОМПОНЕНТА

5 (отлично) – обучающийся демонстрирует знания в полном объеме программы основной учебной дисциплины, свободно владеет материалом смежных дисциплин, дает полные ответы на вопросы, выделяя при этом основные и самые существенные положения, приводит точные и полные формулировки, свободно владеет понятийным аппаратом учебной дисциплины, отвечает без наводящих вопросов, мыслит последовательно и логично, способен вести полемику, развивать положения предлагаемые преподавателем.

4 (хорошо) – обучающийся демонстрирует знания в полном объеме программы основной учебной дисциплины, в основном владеет материалом смежных учебных дисциплин, понимает предмет разбора, однако дает не вполне исчерпывающие ответы, отвечая на дополнительные наводящие вопросы, владеет понятийным аппаратом учебной дисциплины, мыслит последовательно и логично.

3 (удовлетворительно) – обучающийся демонстрирует знания основ изучаемой учебной дисциплины, владеет основами смежных учебных дисциплин, понимает предмет разбора, однако дает не вполне исчерпывающие ответы, на наводящие дополнительные вопросы отвечает в целом правильно, но не полно, испытывает затруднения при использовании понятийного аппарата учебной дисциплины.

2 (неудовлетворительно) – обучающийся не знает значительной части вопросов по основной и смежным учебным дисциплинам, затрудняется систематизировать материал и мыслить логично.

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ РЕШЕНИЯ ПРОБЛЕМНО-СИТУАЦИОННОЙ ЗАДАЧИ

5 «отлично» – комплексная оценка предложенной ситуации; знание теоретического материала с учетом междисциплинарных связей, правильный выбор тактики действий; последовательное, уверенное выполнение практических умений в соответствии с алгоритмами действий;

4 «хорошо» – комплексная оценка предложенной ситуации, незначительные затруднения при ответе на теоретические вопросы, неполное раскрытие междисциплинарных связей; правильный выбор тактики действий; логическое обоснование теоретических вопросов с дополнительными комментариями педагога; последовательное, уверенное выполнение практических умений в соответствии с алгоритмом действий;

3 «удовлетворительно» – затруднения с комплексной оценкой предложенной ситуации; неполный ответ, требующий наводящих вопросов педагога; выбор тактики действий, в соответствии с ситуацией, возможен при наводящих вопросах педагога, правильное последовательное, но неуверенное выполнение практических умений в соответствии с алгоритмом действий;

2 «неудовлетворительно» – неверная оценка ситуации; неправильно выбранная тактика действий, приводящая к ухудшению ситуации, нарушению правил безопасности пациента (клиента аптеки) и медицинского персонала; неправильное выполнение практических умений.

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ РЕФЕРАТА

Критерии качества	0 баллов	2 балла	3 балла	4 балла	5 баллов
Соответствие содержания реферата теме и поставленным задачам	Реферат не соответствует теме	Содержание реферата не полностью соответствует теме	Содержание реферата в основном соответствует теме и задачам	Содержание реферата полностью соответствует теме и поставленным задачам	Содержание реферата полностью соответствует теме и поставленным задачам
Полнота раскрытия темы и использования источников	Тема не раскрыта	Тема раскрыта недостаточно, использованы мало источников	Тема раскрыта недостаточно использованы не все основные источники литературы	Тема раскрыта, однако некоторые положения реферата изложены не слишком подробно,	Тема полностью раскрыта, использованы современные источники литературы в

				требуют уточнения, использова ны все основные источники литературы	достаточно м количестве
Умение обобщить материал и сделать краткие выводы	Выводы не сделаны	Материал не обобщен, выводов нет	Материал обобщен, но выводы громоздкие , не четкие	Материал обобщен, сделаны четкие выводы	Материал обобщен, сделаны четкие и ясные выводы
Иллюстрации , их информативн ость	Иллюстрац ий нет	Иллюстраци и не информатив ные	Иллюстрац ии недостаточ но информати вные	Иллюстрац ии информати вные, хорошего качества	Иллюстрац ии информатив ные высокого качества
Соответствие оформления реферата предъявляем ым требованиям	Не соответству ет	Не соблюден ы основные требовани я к оформлени ю реферата	Основные требования к оформлени ю реферата соблюдены	Оформлени е реферата полностью соответству ет предъявляе мым требования м	Оформлени е реферата полностью соответству ет предъявляе мым требования м

Максимальный балл, который может получить обучающийся за реферат, – 25 баллов.

Шкала перевода рейтинга в четырёхбалльную шкалу оценок

Оценка	«2» неудовлетворительно	«3» удовлетворительно	«4» хорошо	«5» отлично
Первичный балл	0-12	13-16	17-20	21-25

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ ПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЙ

Оценк а	5	4	3	2
Содержание	Работа полностью завершена	Почти полностью сделаны наиболее важные компоненты работы	Не все важнейшие компоненты работы выполнены	Работа сделана фрагментарно и с помощью педагога
	Работа демонстрирует глубокое понимание описываемых процессов	Работа демонстрирует понимание основных моментов, хотя некоторые детали не уточняются	Работа демонстрирует понимание, но неполное	Работа демонстрирует минимальное понимание
	Даны интересные дискуссионные материалы. Грамотно используется научная лексика	Имеются некоторые материалы дискуссионного характера. Научная лексика используется, но иногда не корректно.	Дискуссионные материалы есть в наличии, но не способствуют пониманию проблемы. Научная терминология или используется мало или используется некорректно.	Минимум дискуссионных материалов. Минимум научных терминов

	Обучающийся предлагает собственную интерпретацию или развитие темы (обобщения, приложения, аналогии)	Обучающийся большинстве случаев предлагает собственную интерпретацию или развитие темы	Обучающийся иногда предлагает свою интерпретацию	Интерпретация ограничена или беспочвенна
	Везде, где возможно выбирается более эффективный и/или сложный процесс	Почти везде выбирается более эффективный процесс	Обучающемуся нужна помощь в выборе эффективного процесса	Обучающийся может работать только под руководством педагога
Дизайн	Дизайн логичен и очевиден	Дизайн есть	Дизайн случайный	Дизайн не ясен
	Имеются постоянные элементы дизайна. Дизайн подчеркивает содержание.	Имеются постоянные элементы дизайна. Дизайн соответствует содержанию.	Нет постоянных элементов дизайна. Дизайн может и не соответствовать содержанию.	Элементы дизайна мешают содержанию, накладываясь на него.
	Все параметры шрифта хорошо подобраны (текст хорошо читается)	Параметры шрифта подобраны. Шрифт читаем.	Параметры шрифта недостаточно хорошо подобраны, могут мешать восприятию	Параметры не подобраны. Делают текст трудночитаемым
Графика	Хорошо подобрана, соответствует содержанию, обогащает содержание	Графика соответствует содержанию	Графика мало соответствует содержанию	Графика не соответствует содержанию
Грамотность	Нет ошибок: ни грамматических, ни синтаксических	Минимальное количество ошибок	Есть ошибки, мешающие восприятию	Много ошибок, делающих материал трудным для восприятия

Максимальный балл, который может получить обучающийся за презентацию, – 50 баллов.

Шкала перевода рейтинга в четырёхбалльную шкалу оценок

Оценка	«2» неудовлетворительно	«3» удовлетворительно	«4» хорошо	«5» отлично
Первичный балл	0-32	33-37	38-42	43-50