

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ
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«ГОМЕЛЬСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

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**УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ ПО РАЗВИТИЮ НАВЫКОВ
РАЗГОВОРНОЙ РЕЧИ**

УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКАЯ РАЗРАБОТКА
для занятий со студентами I – II курсов медицинских вузов
по английскому языку (начинающие)

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Аннотация

Данный учебный материал предназначен для студентов первого и второго курсов медицинских институтов (группа начинающих) и составлен с учётом требований программы по иностранному языку для студентов неязыковых вузов.

Пособие включает 13 разговорных тем. Каждая тема состоит из предтекстового этапа, направленного на закрепление лексических единиц и развития навыков использования в речи; текста, охватывающего основные проблемы по данной тематике; списка слов и словосочетаний, предназначенных для активного усвоения студентами ключевых вопросов, согласно которым строится устная беседа по теме и упражнений для контроля усвоения лексического материала.

Тексты должны быть записаны на магнитную ленту.

На первом этапе работы предполагается прослушивание и отработка произношения активного словаря и закрепления лексических единиц. После этого студенты прослушивают текст.

В ходе самостоятельной работы студентам необходимо изучить новые слова, прочитать и перевести текст на русский язык, ответить на вопросы к тексту.

На втором этапе студенты выполняют упражнения по закреплению лексических единиц.

Третий этап включает беседу по теме. Предусматривается использование дополнительного лексического и грамматического материала.

Утверждено Центральным учебным научно-методическим советом
университета

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OUR UNIVERSITY

Every year many young people who are interested in medicine enter the Medical University and become students. The Gomel Medical University is young. It was founded in 1990. There are five departments at the University. They are the Department of General Medicine, the Department of General Medicine and Diagnostics, the Department of Preventive Medicine, the Preparatory Department and the Department of Medical Training for Foreign Students.

Students who passed their entrance examinations successfully study at different departments. Most of them get stipends. The students who have no relatives in Gomel live at the University hostels. There are many classrooms, lecture halls, laboratories, dissecting-rooms, a library with a reading hall at the disposal of the students. Every day they attend lectures and practical classes.

The course of studies lasts six years. During this period the students master the basis of theoretical and practical medicine. For two years they learn pre-clinical subjects, such as Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Human Anatomy and Histology.

The students have clinical subjects from the third to the fifth year. During this period they learn to diagnose different diseases, to carry out laboratory analyses and to treat people for these diseases.

At the end of the third year the students have a six weeks' practical training. They work as nurses. After the fourth year they have an eight weeks' practical training at the therapeutic, surgical and other departments. After the fifth year the students have a practical training at a polyclinic.

The medical students do not only study well. They belong to different scientific circles and take an active part in the University social life.

I. ОТРАБОТАЙТЕ ПРОИЗНОШЕНИЕ СЛЕДУЮЩИХ СЛОВ

1. medicine	[`medsɪn]
2. diagnostics	[ˌdaɪə`gnɒstɪks]
3. theoretical	[θɪə`retɪkl]
4. practical	[`præktɪkl]
5. pre-clinical	[prə`klɪnɪkl]
6. Physics	[`fɪzɪks]
7. Chemistry	[`kemɪstrɪ]
8. Biology	[baɪ`ɒlədʒɪ]
9. Human Anatomy	[`hju:mən ə`nætəmi]
10. Histology	[hɪs`tɒlədʒɪ]
11. period	[`pɪəriəd]

II. ВЫУЧИТЕ СЛЕДУЮЩИЕ СЛОВА И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ

1. to attend	[ə`tend]	1. посещать
2. basis	[`beɪsɪs]	2. основы
3. to belong <u>to</u> smth	[bɪ`lɒŋ]	3. принадлежать чему-л
4. to carry <u>out</u>	[`kæri]	4. выполнять, проводить
5. circle	[`sə:kl]	5. кружок
6. course <u>of</u> studies	[`kɔ:z ɔf `stʌdɪz]	6. курс обучения
7. department	[dɪ`pɑ:tmənt]	7. отделение, факультет
8. to diagnose	[`daɪəgnəʊz]	8. диагностировать
9. <u>at</u> the disposal <u>of</u>	[dɪs`pəʊzəl]	9. в распоряжении
10. dissecting-room	[dɪ`sektɪŋ-ru:m]	10. секционная аудитория
11. to enter smth	[`entə]	11. поступать куда-либо
12. entrance examination	[`entrəns ɪg`zæmɪ`neɪʃən]	12. вступительный экзамен
13. to be founded	[`faʊndɪd]	13. быть основанным
14. general	[`dʒenərəl]	14. общий
15. hostel	[`hɒstəl]	15. общежитие
16. to be interested <u>in</u>	[`ɪntrəstɪd]	16. интересоваться чем-л.
17. to last	[`la:st]	17. длиться
18. lecture	[`lektʃə]	18. лекция
19. laboratory	[lə`bɒrətəri]	19. лаборатория
20. to master	[`ma:stə]	20. овладеть
21. nurse	[`nɜ:s]	21. медсестра
22. to pass	[`pa:s]	22. проходить, сдать (экзамен)
23. preparatory	[pri`pærətəri]	23. подготовительный
24. preventive	[pri`ventɪv]	24. профилактический
25. relative	[`relatɪv]	25. родственник
26. scientific	[ˌsaɪən`tɪfɪk]	26. научный
27. social	[`səʊʃəl]	27. общественный
28. stipend	[`staɪpənd]	28. стипендия
29. surgical	[`sə:dʒɪkəl]	29. хирургический
30. to take part <u>in</u> smth	[`teɪk `pa:t]	30. принимать участие в чём-л.
31. therapeutic	[ˌθerə`pjʊ:tɪk]	31. терапевтический
32. training	[`treɪnɪŋ]	32. тренировка, подготовка
33. to treat smb <u>for</u> smth	[`tri:t]	33. лечить кого-либо, от чего-л.

III. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ СЛОВА И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. **to enter**: to enter the University; he entered the Medical University last year; entrance examinations; three entrance examinations; my entrance examinations were Chemistry, Biology and Belorussian language.
2. **department**: five departments at the University; many departments; to study at different departments; to study at the Department of General Medicine; surgical department; therapeutic department.
3. **lecture**: four lectures every day; many lectures; to attend lectures; a lecture hall; to have a lecture at the lecture hall.
4. **to diagnose**: to diagnose diseases well; to learn to diagnose diseases; to diagnose diseases badly.
5. **to treat smb for smth**: to treat people for diseases; to treat children; to treat patients well; to treat the man for the grippe; treatment; good treatment.
6. **nurse**: a good nurse; to work as a nurse; nurses at the polyclinic; to become a nurse; a surgical nurse; to work as a nurse at the therapeutic department.
7. **practical training**: to have a practical training; a six weeks' practical training; an eight weeks' practical training at the hospital.
8. **to take part in smth**: to take part in the University life; to take an active part; to take an active part in the concert.
9. **to belong to smth**: to belong to the circle; to belong to the party; belonged; to belong to the scientific circle.
10. **to be interested in smth**: to be interested in medicine; I am interested in music; he is interested in Biology; they are interested in Chemistry; she was interested in Histology.
11. **to master**: to master English; to master the basis of medicine; to master a foreign language.

IV. ОТВЕТЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЯ АКТИВНУЮ ЛЕКСИКУ

1. What University do you study at?
2. Do your friends attend all the lectures?
3. What subject are you interested in?
4. Do you belong to any scientific circle?
5. Does your fellow – student take part in the University concerts?
6. When did you enter the Medical University?
7. How long does the course of studies last?
8. What entrance examinations did you pass?
9. How did you pass your entrance examinations?
10. What mark did you get at your entrance examinations?
11. Do you get stipend?
12. When was this University founded?
13. Can you diagnose diseases?
14. Did you attend the preparatory courses?
15. Do you live at the University hostel or with your parents?

16. What department do you study at?
17. Can you carry out laboratory analyses?

V. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Пять факультетов; стипендия; родственники; университетское общежитие; библиотека с читальным залом; секционная аудитория; практические занятия; курс обучения; в распоряжении студентов; клинические предметы; восьми недельная практика; научный кружок; общественная жизнь; терапевтическое отделение; лабораторные анализы; основы теоретической и практической медицины; хирургическое отделение; подготовительное отделение; факультет профилактической медицины; вступительные экзамены.

Посещать лекции и практические занятия; длиться шесть лет; изучать доклинические предметы; работать медсёстрами; принимать участие в университетской жизни; учиться на факультете общей медицины; проходить практику в поликлинике; принадлежать к научным кружкам; диагностировать болезни; учиться хорошо; получать стипендию; сдавать вступительные экзамены; быть основанным в 1990 году; проводить анализы; лечить людей от болезней; интересоваться медициной.

VI. ВСТАВЬТЕ ПРЕДЛОГИ, ГДЕ НЕОБХОДИМО

1. Students study ____ different departments.
2. ____ the fifth year they have a practical training ____ the polyclinic.
3. This University was founded ____ 1990.
4. The students carry ____ laboratory analyses.
5. Some students live ____ the University hostels.
6. The course ____ studies lasts six years.
7. Many classrooms and dissecting-rooms are ____ the disposal ____ the students.
8. The students have clinical subjects ____ the third ____ the fifth year.
9. Doctors treat ____ people ____ different diseases.
10. The students ____ different departments take an active part ____ the University social life.
11. Many people are interested ____ medicine and enter ____ the Medical University.
12. They belong ____ different scientific circles.

VII. ЗАКОНЧИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

1. Many young people enter ____.
2. The Gomel Medical University was founded in ____.
3. The departments of the University are ____.
4. Most students get ____.

5. There are many _____ at the disposal of the students.
6. The course of studies _____.
7. The students master _____.
8. For two years they study pre-clinical subjects, such as _____.
9. From the third to the fifth year they _____.
10. _____ the students have clinical subjects.
11. After the fourth year they have _____.
12. After the fifth year they have _____.
13. The students belong to _____.
14. They take an active part _____.

VIII. ОТВЕТЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ

1. Who enters the Medical University?
2. When was the Gomel Medical University founded?
3. How many departments are there at the University?
4. What are they?
5. Do all the students get stipends?
6. Where do some students live?
7. What is there at the disposal of the students?
8. How long does the course of studies last?
9. What do the students master during this period?
10. How long do they learn the pre-clinical subjects?
11. When do they have clinical subjects?
12. What do they learn to do?
13. When do the students have a six weeks' practical training?
14. Where do they have an eight weeks' practical training?
15. When do they work at the polyclinic?
16. What do they belong to?
17. What do the students take an active part in?

IX. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. Многие молодые люди интересуются медициной и поступают в Медицинский Университет.
2. Наш университет был основан в 1990 году.
3. Студенты всех факультетов должны овладеть основами теоретической и практической медицины.
4. Они изучают доклинические и клинические предметы.
5. Студенты учатся диагностировать различные болезни, проводить лабораторные анализы.

6. После третьего, четвертого и пятого года они проходят практику в терапевтическом, хирургическом отделениях и в поликлинике.
7. Многие студенты принадлежат к научным кружкам и принимают активное участие в общественной жизни университета.

WE STUDY ANATOMY

In the practical Anatomy classes we study the human body. The principle parts of the human body are the head, the trunk and the limbs (or extremities). We speak of the upper extremities (arms) and of the lower extremities (legs).

The head consists of two parts: the skull, which contains the brain, and the face which consists of the forehead, the eyes, the nose, the mouth with the lips, the cheeks, the chin and the ears.

The ear consists of three principle parts: the external ear, the middle ear and the internal ear.

The mouth has two lips: an upper lip and a lower lip. In the mouth we have gums with teeth, a tongue and a palate.

The neck connects the head with the trunk. The upper part of the trunk is the chest and the lower part is the abdomen.

The principle organs in the chest are the lungs, the heart and the gullet (or esophagus). We breathe with the lungs. The heart contracts and makes 60 – 80 beats per minute.

The principle organs in the abdominal cavity are the stomach, the liver, the spleen, the intestines, the kidneys, the gall – bladder and the bladder.

The skeleton supports the soft parts and protects the organs from injury. The muscles cover the bones.

The shoulder connects the upper extremity with the chest. Each arm consists of the upper arm, the elbow, the forearm, the wrist and the hand. We have four fingers and a thumb on each hand.

The lower extremity (or the leg) consists of the hip (or the thigh), the knee, the calf, the ankle and the foot. The skin covers the body.

I. ВЫУЧИТЕ СЛЕДУЮЩИЕ СЛОВА

1. abdomen	[`æbdəmen]	1. живот
2. abdominal	[æb`dɔminəl]	2. брюшной
3. ankle	[`æŋkl]	3. лодыжка
4. beat	[`bi:t]	4. удар; биться (о сердце)
5. bladder	[`blædə]	5. мочевой пузырь
6. brain	[`breɪn]	6. мозг
7. to breathe	[`bri:ð]	7. дышать
8. bone	[`bəʊn]	8. кость

9. calf	[ˈkɑ:f]	9. икра ноги
10. cavity	[ˈkævɪtɪ]	10. полость
11. chest	[ˈtʃest]	11. грудная клетка
12. to connect	[kəˈnekt]	12. соединять
13. to consist of	[kənˈsɪst]	13. состоять из
14. to contain	[kənˈteɪn]	14. вмещать, включать
15. to contract	[kənˈtrækt]	15. сокращаться
16. to cover	[ˈkʌvə]	16. покрывать
17. elbow	[ˈelbəʊ]	17. локоть
18. esophagus	[ɪːˈsɒfəɡəs]	18. глотка, пищевод
19. external	[eksˈtə:nl]	19. наружный
20. extremity	[ɪkˈstremɪtɪ]	20. конечность
21. foot (feet)	[ˈfu:t] / ˈfi:t/	21. нога, ступня
22. forearm	[ˈfɔ:ra:m]	22. предплечье
23. forehead	[ˈfɔrɪd]	23. лоб
24. gall-bladder	[ˈɡɔ:l - ˌblædə]	24. желчный пузырь
25. gum	[ˈɡʌm]	25. десна
26. gullet	[ˈɡʌlɪt]	26. пищевод, глотка
27. heart	[ˈha:t]	27. сердце
28. hip	[ˈhɪp]	28. бедро
29. human body	[ˈhju:mən ˈbɒdɪ]	29. тело человека
30. injury	[ˈɪndʒəri]	30. рана, ушиб, травма
31. internal	[ɪnˈtə:nl]	31. внутренний
32. intestine	[ɪnˈtestɪn]	32. кишечник
33. kidney	[ˈkɪdnɪ]	33. почка
34. knee	[ˈni:]	34. колено
35. limb	[ˈlɪm]	35. конечность
36. liver	[ˈlɪvə]	36. печень
37. lower	[ˈləʊə]	37. нижний
38. lungs	[ˈlʌŋz]	38. легкие
39. middle	[ˈmɪdl]	39. средний
40. muscle	[ˈmʌsl]	40. мышца
41. neck	[ˈnek]	41. шея
42. organ	[ˈɔ:gən]	42. орган
43. palate	[ˈpælɪt]	43. нёбо
44. part	[ˈpa:t]	44. часть
45. per minute	[ˈpə: ˈmɪnɪt]	45. в минуту
46. practical	[ˈpræktɪkl]	46. практический
47. principle	[ˈprɪnsɪpl]	47. основной, главный
48. to protect	[prəˈtekt]	48. защищать

49.skull	[ˈskʌl]	49.череп
50.shoulder	[ˈʃʊldə]	50.плечо, плечевой сустав
51.skeleton	[ˈskelɪtən]	51.скелет
52.skin	[ˈskɪn]	52.кожа
53.soft	[ˈsɒft]	53.мягкий
54.spleen	[ˈspliːn]	54.селезёнка
55.stomach	[ˈstʌmək]	55.желудок
56.to support	[səˈpɔ:t]	56.поддерживать
57.thigh	[ˈθaɪ]	57.бедренная кость
58.thumb	[ˈθʌm]	58.большой палец руки
59.tongue	[ˈtʌŋ]	59.язык
60.tooth (teeth)	[ˈtu:θ] / ˈti:θ/	60.зуб (зубы)
61.trunk	[ˈtrʌŋk]	61.туловище
62.upper	[ˈʌpə]	62.верхний
63.wrist	[ˈrɪst]	63.запястье

II. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ СЛОВА И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. **a limb**: the left limb; the right limb; the limbs of the human body.
2. **an extremity**: the upper extremity; the lower extremity; a man has an upper extremity; the leg is a lower extremity.
3. **a forehead**: the forehead is one of the parts of the face; the eyes are under the forehead; a wide (широкий) forehead; a narrow (узкий) forehead.
4. **a mouth**: in the mouth; open your mouth; close your mouth; breathe through the nose but not through the mouth.
5. **a tongue**: the tongue is in the mouth; the tongue is the organ of speech [ˈspi:tʃ]; a coated (обложенный) tongue.
6. **a palate**: a soft palate; a hard (твёрдый) palate; the hard palate is in the upper part of the mouth.
7. **a heart**: the heart beats; the heart makes beats; the heart is in the chest; the heart is an internal organ.
8. **to breathe**: to breathe deeply [ˈdi:pli] (глубоко); he breathes deeply; we breathe with the lungs; don't breathe; breathe in, please; breathe out.
9. **a stomach**: in the stomach; the stomach is an internal organ; the gullet connects the stomach with the mouth.
10. **an intestine**: the intestines; a small intestine; a large intestine; the intestines are in the abdominal cavity.
11. **an injury**: a bad injury; to have injuries; to get an injury; to protect from injuries; the injury of the forearm; the hip injury.
12. **a shoulder**: the left shoulder; the right shoulder; the shoulder connects the upper extremity with the chest; we have two shoulders.

13. **a thumb**: the left thumb; the right thumb; the thumb is one of the fingers on the hand.
14. **a knee**: the left knee; the right knee; the knee is a part of the leg.
15. **a calf**: the calf of the left leg; the calf of the right leg; a man has two calves.
16. **an ear**: a man has two ears; we hear with the ears; the external ear; the middle ear; the internal ear.

III. ОТВЕТИТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЯ АКТИВНУЮ ЛЕКСИКУ

1. How many intestines do you have?
2. What do we breathe with?
3. Where are our eyes?
4. What protects the body from injury?
5. What covers the body?
6. How many beats does the heart make?
7. What do we speak with?
8. What is the organ of hearing?
9. What do we think with?
10. How many teeth do you have?
11. Is the liver an internal or an external organ?
12. Is the hand an upper or a lower extremity?

IV. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Живот; полость; сердце; мышца; орган; череп; лоб; скелет; кожа; туловище; желудок; язык; селезёнка; печень; мочевой пузырь; желчный пузырь; грудная клетка; конечность; рука; нога; локоть; предплечье; запястье; лодыжка; икра ноги; колено; ступня; пищевод (глотка); бедро; десна; нёбо; плечо; зубы; кости.

Защищать; состоять из; соединять(ся); сокращать(ся); покрывать; содержать (вмещать); дышать; биться (совершать удары); поддерживать.

Практические занятия по Анатомии; тело человека; основные части; верхние конечности; нижние конечности; наружное ухо; внутреннее ухо; верхняя губа; верхняя часть туловища; главные (основные) органы брюшной полости; мягкие части тела; каждая рука; большой палец руки.

Изучать тело человека; состоять из двух частей; вмещать мозг; соединять голову с туловищем; дышать легкими; сердце сокращается; совершать 60-80 ударов в минуту; поддерживать мягкие части тела человека; защищать органы от повреждений; покрывать тело; соединять верхнюю конечность с грудной клеткой.

Во рту; в грудной клетке; в брюшной полости; на каждой руке; десны с зубами; на практических занятиях по Анатомии; основные части тела человека.

V. ВСТАВЬТЕ ПРЕДЛОГИ, ГДЕ НЕОБХОДИМО

1. ____ the practical Anatomy classes we study the human body.
2. The principle parts ____ the human body are the head, the trunk and the limbs.
3. The head consists ____ two parts: the skull ____ the face.
4. The ear consists ____ three principle parts.
5. ____ the mouth we have gums ____ teeth, a tongue ____ a palate.
6. The neck connects the head ____ the trunk.
7. The upper part ____ the trunk is the chest.
8. We breathe ____ the lungs.
9. The heart contracts and makes 60 – 80 beats ____ minute.
10. The skeleton protects the organs ____ the injury.
11. The shoulder connects the upper limb ____ the chest.
12. We have four fingers ____ a thumb ____ each hand.

VI. ДОПОЛНИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

1. In the ____ classes we study the human body.
2. The principle parts of the human body are ____.
3. The head consists of two parts: ____.
4. The skull contains the ____.
5. The face consists of ____.
6. The ear consists of three principle parts: ____.
7. The mouth has two lips: ____.
8. In the mouth we have ____.
9. The neck connects ____ with ____.
10. The upper part of the trunk is ____.
11. ____ part of the trunk is the abdomen.
12. The principle organs in the chest are ____.
13. We breathe with ____.
14. The heart contracts and makes ____.
15. The principle organs in the abdominal cavity are ____.
16. The skeleton supports ____.
17. It protects the organs from ____.
18. The muscles cover ____.
19. The shoulder connects ____ with ____.
20. Each arm consists of ____.
21. The lower extremity consists of ____.
22. The skin covers ____.

VII. ОТВЕТЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ К ТЕКСТУ

1. What do medical students study in the practical Anatomy classes?
2. What are the principle parts of the human body?
3. How many parts does the head consist of?

4. What does the skull contain?
5. What does the face consist of?
6. What are the principle parts of the ear?
7. Where are gums with teeth?
8. What connects the trunk with the head?
9. What is the upper part of the trunk?
10. What is the lower part of the trunk?
11. What are the principle organs in the chest?
12. What are the principle organs in the abdominal cavity?
13. What does the skeleton protect the organs from?
14. What covers the bones?
15. What does each arm consist of?
16. What does the lower extremity consist of?
17. What covers the body?

VIII. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. На практических занятиях по Анатомии мы изучаем тело человека.
2. Основными частями тела человека являются голова, туловище и конечности.
3. Голова состоит из двух частей: черепа и лица.
4. Череп вмещает (содержит) в себе мозги.
5. Лицо состоит из лба, глаз, носа, рта с губами, щёк, подбородка и ушей.
6. Ухо состоит из трех основных частей: наружного уха, среднего уха и внутреннего уха.
7. Во рту у нас есть десны с зубами, язык и нёбо.
8. Шея соединяет голову с туловищем.
9. Верхняя часть туловища представляет собой грудную клетку, нижняя часть – брюшную полость.
10. Основными органами в грудной клетке являются лёгкие, сердце и пищевод (глотка).
11. Мы дышим лёгкими.
12. Сердце сокращается и делает 60 – 80 ударов в минуту.
13. Основными органами в брюшной полости являются печень, селезёнка, кишечник, почки, желчный пузырь и мочевой пузырь.
14. Скелет поддерживает мягкие части и защищает органы от повреждения.
15. Мышцы покрывают кости (кости покрыты мышцами).
16. Плечо соединяет верхнюю конечность с грудной клеткой.
17. Каждая рука состоит из плеча, локтя, предплечья, запястья и кисти.
18. Нижняя конечность состоит из бедра, колена, икроножной мышцы, лодыжки и ступни.
19. Кожа покрывает тело человека (тело человека покрыто кожей).

HOW I GOT MY CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH

Before I entered the University I got my certificate of health. When I came to the polyclinic I went to the registry first. A registering clerk on duty found my patient's card and gave it to me. The doctors including a therapist, a neurologist and others had to listen to my heart and lungs, to check my kidneys, stomach, eye - sight and hearing. They also had to make my blood analysis, take my blood pressure and X-ray me too.

I had an appointment with our district doctor for 10 o'clock. She has consulting hours from 8 till 12. When I entered the consulting room a nurse asked me to take my temperature. I kept the thermometer in my armpit for 10 minutes. My temperature was 36,6 degrees. Then the doctor asked me to take a seat. She wanted to know my troubles. I didn't complain of anything. The doctor asked me to strip to the waist and listened to my lungs and heart. She also felt my pulse and took my blood pressure. They were normal. Then I lay down on the couch and she palpated my abdomen.

After the physical examination the therapist began to fill in my patient's card. She wrote down that I had suffered measles, chicken-pox and scarlet fever in my childhood. In general, I am a healthy person. But sometimes I catch a cold or have a sore throat. If I cough or sneeze I can have a scalding foot-bath or put a hot-water bottle to my feet. If I am ill with the grippe I usually stay in bed for some days, because the grippe may cause complications. I take some medicine to keep the fever down or to relieve my headache.

So after the examination I went to an X – ray room. The doctor X-rayed my chest. The results were normal. The doctor revealed no lung and heart troubles. In the laboratory where I came next the nurse took some blood from my finger for blood analysis. When it was ready it revealed normal findings. The next day I got my certificate of health. I was healthy and could enter the University.

I. ВЫУЧИТЕ СЛЕДУЮЩИЕ СЛОВА И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. to catch a cold | [ˈkætʃ] | 1. простудиться |
| • (caught, caught) | [ˈkɔ:t; ˈkɔ:t] | |
| 2. to cause | [ˈkɔ:z] | 2. причинять, вызывать |
| 3. chicken-pox | [ˈtʃɪkən - pɒks] | 3. ветряная оспа |
| 4. to check | [ˈtʃek] | 4. проверять |
| 5. to complain <u>of</u> | [kəmˈpleɪn] | 5. жаловаться на |
| 6. complication | [ˌkɒmplɪˈkeɪʃən] | 6. осложнение |
| 7. consulting hours | [kənˈsʌltɪŋ ˈaʊəz] | 7. приёмные часы |
| 8. to cough | [ˈkɒf] | 8. кашлять |
| 9. eye-sight | [ˈaɪsaɪt] | 9. зрение |

10. to feel the pulse • (felt, felt)	[ˈfi:l ˈpʌls] [ˈfelt]	10. измерять пульс
11. to fill <u>in</u>	[ˈfil]	11. заполнять
12. findings	[ˈfaɪndɪŋz]	12. результаты
13. to have an appointment <u>with</u> the doctor <u>for</u> 10	[əˈpɔɪntmənt]	13. записаться на приём к врачу на 10 часов
14. to have a headache	[ˈhedɛɪk]	14. иметь головную боль
15. healthy	[ˈhelθi]	15. здоровый
16. to have a sore throat	[ˈsɔ: ˈθrɔ:t]	16. иметь больное горло
17. to be ill <u>with</u> smth	[ˈɪl]	17. болеть чем-либо
18. to keep (kept; kept) a thermometer <u>in</u> one's armpit	[ˈki:p θəˈmɔmɪtə ˈa:mpɪt] [ˈkept; ˈkept]	18. держать термометр под мышкой
19. to keep the fever <u>down</u>	[ˈfi:və]	19. сбить температуру
20. to lie <u>down on</u> the couch (lay; lain)	[ˈlaɪ] [ˈkaʊtʃ] [ˈlei; ˈleɪn]	20. лечь на кушетку
21. measles	[ˈmi:zlz]	21. корь
22. to make a diagnosis	[ˌdaɪəgˈnɔsɪs]	22. поставить диагноз
23. to make blood analysis	[ˈblʌd əˈnælɪsɪs]	23. сделать анализ крови
24. to palpate	[pəlˈpeɪt]	24. пальпировать
25. patient's card	[ˈpeɪfənts ˈka:d]	25. карточка пациента
26. to put a hot-water bottle <u>to</u> smth	[ˈput ˈhɒt - ˈwɔ:tə ˈbɒtl]	26. положить грелку к чему – либо
27. ready	[ˈredi]	27. готовый
28. registry	[ˈredʒɪstri]	28. регистратура
29. registering clerk	[ˈredʒɪstərɪŋ -ˈkla:k]	29. регистратор
30. to relieve	[rəˈli:v]	30. облегчать
31. to reveal	[rəˈvi:l]	31. обнаруживать
32. to have a scalding foot- bath	[ˈskɔ:ldɪŋ ˈfu:t – ˌba:θ]	32. принимать горячую ножную ванну
33. scarlet fever	[ˈska:lɪt ˈfi:və]	33. скарлатина
34. to sneeze	[ˈsni:z]	34. чихать
35. to stay <u>in</u> bed	[ˈsteɪ ˈbed]	35. лежать в постели
36. to strip <u>to</u> the waist	[ˈstri:p ˈweɪst]	36. раздеться до пояса
37. to suffer	[ˈsʌfə]	37. перенести
38. to suffer <u>from</u>	[ˈsʌfə]	38. страдать от
39. to take blood pressure	[ˈblʌd ˈpreʃə]	39. измерить кровяное давление
40. therapist	[ˌθerəˈpi:tɪst]	40. терапевт
41. trouble	[ˈtrʌbl]	41. заболевание

42. to write <u>down</u>	[`rait]	42. записать
• (wrote, written)	[`rɔut / `ritən]	
43. to X-ray	[`eks `reɪ]	43. делать рентген

II. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ СЛОВА И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. **appointment**: to have an appointment with the doctor for 2 o'clock; to make an appointment with the friend in the park; he made an appointment with the doctor for Sunday. I have an appointment with the therapist when I am ill.
2. **blood**: to make his blood analysis; to take some blood from the finger; to take blood pressure; his blood pressure is high; her blood pressure was low; bleeding; to bleed.
3. **to catch (caught)**: to catch a cold; he often catches a cold; he caught a bad cold; How often do you catch a cold?
4. **to cause**: to cause pain; to cause bleeding; to cause complications; the gripe may cause serious complications; What causes pain? What may this disease cause?
5. **a cough**: a bad cough; to cough; to cough badly; I don't cough; he always coughs; Why are you coughing?
6. **consulting**: consulting room; consulting hours; during the consulting hours; after the consulting hours; to go to a consulting room; the doctor's consulting hours.
7. **to check**: to check blood pressure; to check every day; to check eye – sight; to check hearing; we must check our lungs; he checked everything.
8. **a diagnosis**: diagnoses; to make a diagnosis; to make a correct diagnosis; to make a wrong diagnosis; the therapist made a correct diagnosis; I can't make a diagnosis; to diagnose.
9. **findings**: interesting findings; to get interesting findings; normal findings; we got interesting findings; findings of the analyses.
10. **fever**: a bad fever; to keep the fever down; feverish; to have a bad fever; he kept the fever down; this medicine kept the fever down.
11. **to have a headache**: to have a headache; to have a bad headache; to complain of a headache; he seldom has a headache; Do you often have a headache?
12. **healthy**: a healthy person; to be a healthy person; he is healthy; you are healthy; health; Public Health Ministry.
13. **ill**: to be ill with; he is ill with chicken – pox; I am ill with the gripe; What are you ill with?; to fall ill with; he fell ill with scarlet fever.
14. **nurse**: nurses; an experienced nurse; to work as a nurse; a nurse on duty; to nurse.

15. **to palpate**: to palpate the abdomen; don't palpate his abdomen; have you palpated the abdomen yet?; palpation.
16. **to reveal**: the medical examination reveals; we revealed some diseases; I can't reveal this; what did you reveal?
17. **registry**: at the registry; to work at the registry; to come to the registry; a registering clerk; to work as a registering clerk.
18. **ready**: to be ready; are you ready?; we are ready; when will you be ready?; the findings are ready.
19. **to suffer**: to suffer a disease; he suffered scarlet fever in his childhood; did you suffer measles in your childhood?; to suffer from a bad pain; what do you suffer from?; sufferings.
20. **scalding**: a scalding foot-bath; to have a scalding foot-bath; to prescribe a scalding foot-bath; I didn't have a scalding foot-bath yesterday.
21. **to sneeze**: to sneeze badly; he doesn't sneeze; why do you always sneeze? sneezing.
22. **therapist**: to work as a therapist; the therapist listens to the patient's heart and lungs; the therapist examined me; where is the therapist?; therapeutic.
23. **trouble**: a serious trouble; a heart trouble; a lung trouble; a liver trouble; a stomach trouble; to trouble; don't trouble me.
24. **throat**: a sore throat; to have a sore throat; to suffer from a sore throat; he had a sore throat last week.
25. **X-ray**: to X-ray; an X-ray examination; an X-ray room; to X-ray the patient's stomach; we X-rayed his lungs.

III. ОТВЕТЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЯ АКТИВНУЮ ЛЕКСИКУ

1. When do you usually go to your district polyclinic?
2. Where does your district doctor see his patients?
3. What are the consulting hours of your district doctor?
4. What does the registering clerk find?
5. What helps the doctor to make a correct diagnosis?
6. Where are the patients X-rayed?
7. What diseases may an X-ray examination reveal?
8. What does the doctor write in the patient's card?
9. Why must a patient follow the treatment?
10. Where must you keep a thermometer?
11. What do you do if you have a headache?
12. What do you do if you have a sore throat?
13. How long must you stay in bed if you are ill with the grippe?
14. What helps to keep the fever down?
15. What diseases may cause complications?
16. What diseases did you suffer in your childhood?

17. When and what were you ill with last time?
18. Do you often catch a cold?
19. Do you want to be a therapist?
20. What eye-sight do you have?
21. How often are you ill?
22. Did you catch a cold last winter?
23. Are you a healthy person?
24. Can you palpate a patient's abdomen?

IV. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Получить справку о здоровье; пойти в регистратуру; дежурный регистратор; карточка больного; включая терапевта, невропатолога и других; сбить температуру; кладу грелку к ногам; записался на приём к участковому врачу; когда я болен гриппом; проверить почки, печень и желудок; делать анализ крови; измерить температуру; измерить кровяное давление; слух и зрение; я принимаю горячую ножную ванну; я перенёс скарлатину, корь и ветряную оспу; держать термометр под мышкой; ни на что не жаловался; пропальпировал живот; физикальный осмотр; заполнить карточку больного; рентген кабинет; не обнаружили заболеваний лёгких и сердца; взяла немного крови; был готов; здоровый; у меня болит горло; может вызвать осложнения; у меня болит голова.

V. ОТВЕЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ К ТЕКСТУ

1. What did you have to get before entering the University?
2. Where did you go first when you came to the polyclinic?
3. Who found your patient's card?
4. What doctors had to examine you?
5. What else did they have to check?
6. What time did you have an appointment with your doctor for?
7. What are her consulting hours?
8. What did the nurse ask you to take?
9. How long did you keep the thermometer in your armpit?
10. What was your temperature?
11. What did the doctor want to know?
12. What troubles did you have?
13. What did the doctor do during the medical examination?
14. What did the doctor do after the medical examination?
15. What diseases did you suffer in your childhood?
16. What are you ill with sometimes?
17. What do you do if you cough or sneeze?
18. Why do you stay in bed when you are ill with the grippe?
19. Are you a healthy person?

20. What did the doctor do when you lay down on the couch?
21. What did the doctor X-ray in the X-ray room?
22. What were the results of the X-ray examination?
23. What did the doctor do in the laboratory?
24. When did you get your certificate of health?

VI. ВСТАВЬТЕ ПРЕДЛОГИ, ГДЕ НЕОБХОДИМО

1. What do you complain ___? – I complain ___ nothing.
2. The doctor asked me to strip ___ the waist and to lie ___ the couch.
3. Did the doctor listen ___ your heart and lungs?
4. He often suffers ___ a bad headache.
5. Aspirin must keep the fever ___.
6. He was ill ___ measles.
7. Have you written ___ these findings?
8. He caught a bad cold. He must stay ___ bed ___ some days.
9. Where is the registering clerk ___ duty?
10. Don't enter ___ the consulting room now. Wait ___ the nurse.
11. The results ___ the X-ray examination were normal.
12. The nurse will take some blood ___ my finger ___ blood analysis.
13. You cough so badly. Put a hot-water bottle ___ your feet.

VII. ЗАМЕНИТЕ ВЫДЕЛЕННЫЕ СЛОВА СИНОНИМАМИ

1. Take this medicine. It will bring the temperature down.
2. My younger brother is ill with measles. He must lie in bed.
3. The nurse measured my temperature.
4. The hours during which Dr. Smirnov receives patients are from 9 till 12.
5. The X-ray examination revealed no lung disease.
6. The results of my blood analyses were normal.
7. What disease did the doctor find out during the medical examination?
8. The grippe may bring about bad complications.
9. I had a meeting with the doctor for 3 o'clock.
10. This medicine made the pain lower.

VIII. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. У меня хорошее здоровье.
2. Его приёмные часы – с 9 до 12 часов.
3. Терапевт поставил правильный диагноз.
4. Врач только что измерил моё кровяное давление.
5. Я должен измерить вашу температуру.
6. Медсестра сейчас делает анализ крови.
7. Кто выписал вам это?
8. Врач сейчас заполняет карточку пациенту.

9. Вы когда – либо осматривали больных?
10. Вы можете пропальпировать его живот?
11. Я простудился на прошлой неделе.
12. Как часто у вас болит голова?
13. Врачи сделали рентген моей грудной клетки.
14. Идите в регистратуру.
15. На столе врача лежит несколько карточек больных.
16. Не раздевайтесь до пояса, я проверю только ваше горло.
17. Эта болезнь не вызывает осложнений.
18. Какие детские болезни вы знаете?
19. У него корь.
20. В детстве он перенёс ветрянку и скарлатину.
21. Почему вы всё время кашляете? – Я простужен.

THE WORKING DAY OF A DISTRICT DOCTOR

Dr. Ivanov's working day begins at 9 o'clock in the morning at the polyclinic. He sees 10 and sometimes even 15 out-patients during his consulting hours. In the afternoon he usually makes his daily round of visits to the district. He examines those patients who are seriously ill and can't come to the polyclinic.

That day his first patient was a young man. He was in a poor condition: his hands and face were damp with sweat, his pulse was accelerated and faint. He had a high temperature. The doctor examined him. He listened to his lungs and heart and made the diagnosis of lobar pneumonia. The patient was admitted to the hospital.

Then a woman of about 45 entered Dr. Ivanov's consulting room. She complained of a sore throat and a bad pain in her back. The doctor had a look at her throat. There was a bad inflammation in it and he made the diagnosis of quinsy. He prescribed to her an antiseptic mouth-wash to gargle her throat five or six times a day. As her condition was bad the doctor put her on a sick-leave for several days. He also advised her to apply mustard plasters to her back before going to bed.

After his consulting hours at the polyclinic Dr. Ivanov made several calls to his district.

One of his patients suffered from angina pectoris. Before examining the patient Dr. Ivanov washed his hands, put on his white gown and only then entered the patient's room. He asked the patient: "How are you feeling today? Do you feel any pain in your chest?" The patient couldn't say that the medicine gave him any relief. The pain in the substernal area was particularly sharp on physical exertion. Dr. Ivanov asked the patient to strip to the waist, listened to his heart and lungs, took his pulse and palpated his abdomen. After five days of home treatment the patient didn't feel any relief and the doctor decided to hospitalize him.

Doctor Ivanov usually deals with every case very carefully and attentively. All his patients love and respect Dr. Ivanov.

I. ВЫУЧИТЕ СЛЕДУЮЩИЕ СЛОВА И ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ

1. to admit	[əd`mit]	1. принимать, допускать
• to be admitted <u>to</u> the hospital		• быть доставленным в больницу
2. to accelerate	[æk`seləreit]	2. ускорять, ускорить
• accelerated pulse		• учащённый пульс
3. angina pectoris	[æn`dʒainə`pektəris]	3. стенокардия
4. to apply mustard plaster <u>to</u> smth	[ə`plai`mʌstəd`plɑ:stə]	4. поставить горчичник на что-либо
5. attentively	[ə`tentivli]	5. внимательно
6. back	[`bæk]	6. спина
7. to be damp <u>with</u> sweat	[`dæmp wið `swet]	7. покрыться испариной
8. to be <u>in</u> a poor condition	[`puə kən`diʃn]	8. быть в тяжёлом состоянии
9. carefully	[`keəfuli]	9. бережно, заботливо
10. case	[`keis]	10. случай (заболевание) больной (пациент)
11. deal <u>with</u> smb	[`di:l]	11. обращаться с кем-либо
12. district doctor	[`distrikt `dɔ:ktə]	12. участковый врач
13. faint	[`feint]	13. слабый, вялый
14. to gargle a throat <u>with</u> smth	[`ga:gl `θrɔ:t]	14. полоскать горло чем-либо
15. gown	[`gaun]	15. халат
16. to have a look <u>at</u>	[`lu:k]	16. взглянуть на
17. to hospitalize	[`hɔspitəlaiz]	17. госпитализировать
18. inflammation	[,ɪnflə`meiʃn]	18. воспаление
19. lobar pneumonia	[`ləubə`nju: `mɔunjə]	19. крупозная пневмония
20. to make the daily round <u>of</u> visits	[`deili `raund]	20. делать ежедневный обход больных на дому
21. mouth-wash	[`mauθ `wɔ:ʃ]	21. жидкость для полоскания рта
22. out-patient	[aut `peɪfənt]	22. амбулаторный больной
23. pain	[`peɪn]	23. боль
24. particularly	[pa: `tɪkjʊləli]	24. особенно
25. <u>on</u> physical exertion	[`fɪzɪkəl ɪg`zɜ:ʃn]	25. при физическом

26. polyclinic	[ˈpɒlɪkˌlɪnɪk]	напряжении	26. поликлиника
27. to prescribe <u>to</u> smb	[prɪˈskraɪb]		27. прописывать (лекарство)
		кому – либо	
28. quinsy	[ˈkwɪnzɪ]		28. ангина
29. relief	[rɪˈliːf]		29. облегчение
30. to relieve	[rɪˈliːv]		30. облегчить
31. to respect	[rɪsˈpekt]		31. уважать
32. seriously	[ˈsɪəriəsli]		32. серьёзно
33. sharp	[ˈʃɑːp]		33. острый, точный
34. substernal area	[sʌbˈstɜːnəl ˈɛəriə]		34. загрудинная область
35. treatment	[ˈtriːtmənt]		35. лечение

II. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ СЛОВА И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. **to accelerate**: accelerated pulse; accelerated respiration; to be accelerated; the patient's pulse is accelerated; his respiration was accelerated.
2. **sweat**: to be damp with sweat; his face is damp with sweat; her hands are damp with sweat; his forehead is damp with sweat.
3. **lobar pneumonia**: to be ill with lobar pneumonia; to fall ill with lobar pneumonia; lobar pneumonia is a serious disease.
4. **inflammation**: a bad inflammation; to have a bad inflammation; the inflammation of the throat; there is a bad inflammation in the throat.
5. **quinsy**: to be ill with quinsy; to fall ill with quinsy; to suffer from quinsy; to make the diagnosis of quinsy; to treat the patient for quinsy.
6. **a mouth-wash**: an antiseptic mouth-wash; this antiseptic mouth-wash will be useful for you; he bought an antiseptic mouth-wash.
7. **to gargle a throat with**: to gargle a throat with an antiseptic mouth-wash; Please, gargle your throat with antiseptic mouth-wash; gargle your throat three times a day.
8. **relief**: an instant relief (мгновенное облегчение); a great relief (огромное облегчение); to feel an instant relief; to give an instant relief; this medicine didn't give him any relief.
9. **to relieve**: to relieve a pain; these tablets relieved a bad pain; the course of physiotherapy relieved the pain in my back.
10. **mustard plaster**: to apply mustard plasters; the nurse applied mustard plasters to the patient's back.
11. **substernal area**: to feel pain in the substernal area; the pain in the substernal area was particularly sharp; when is the pain in the substernal area particularly sharp? Do you feel any pain in the substernal area?
12. **physical exertion**: on physical exertion; to feel pain on physical exertion; physical exertion sometimes causes pain.

13. **to hospitalize**: to hospitalize a patient; to be hospitalized; this patient must be hospitalized.
14. **treatment**: a course of treatment; the new methods of treatment; the treatment for lobar pneumonia; the course of treatment at the in – patient department.
15. **to prescribe**: to prescribe a treatment; to prescribe some medicine for the grippe; what does a doctor prescribe to you if you have a sore throat?

III. ОТВЕЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЯ АКТИВНУЮ ЛЕКСИКУ

1. What medicine does the doctor prescribe to you when you have a headache?
2. Where do you apply mustard plasters?
3. When do you gargle your throat with mouth – wash?
4. Do you often visit your district doctor?
5. What medicine relieves the pain in the heart?
6. Did you suffer lobar pneumonia in your childhood?
7. Are you often ill with quinsy?
8. When do doctors hospitalize the patient?
9. What patients does the doctor see in the polyclinic?
10. Do you always follow the treatment?
11. How does your district doctor deal with his patients?
12. When does the doctor make his daily round of the visits?
13. When were you admitted to the hospital last?

IV. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ СЛОВА И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Крупозное воспаление лёгких; ангина; воспаление; пот; антисептическая жидкость для полоскания рта; горчичники; загрудинная область; лечение; физическое напряжение; рабочий день; облегчение; горло; состояние; стенокардия.

Доставлять; принимать; ускорять; взглянуть; полоскать; облегчить; госпитализировать; вспотеть; уважать.

Быть доставленным в больницу; поставить горчичники на спину; покрыться испариной; находиться в тяжёлом (плохом) состоянии; прополоскать горло антисептической жидкостью; взглянуть на больное горло; делать ежедневный обход больных на дому; участковый врач; амбулаторный больной; при физическом напряжении; облегчить боль в загрудинной области; поставить диагноз крупозного воспаления лёгких.

Сильное воспаление в горле; курс лечения; госпитализировать больного; прописать пациенту лекарство от гриппа; особенно острая (о боли); причинять боль; почувствовать мгновенное облегчение; три раза в день; лечить больного от стенокардии; имеется воспаление в горле; болеть стенокардией.

Вы чувствуете боль в горле? Как вы себя чувствуете?

V. ВСТАВЬТЕ ПРЕДЛОГИ, ГДЕ НЕОБХОДИМО

1. Dr. Ivanov's working day begins ____ 9 o'clock ____ the morning ____ the polyclinic.
2. ____ the afternoon he usually makes his daily round ____ visits ____ the district.
3. The patient was ____ a poor condition: his hands and face were damp ____ sweat, his pulse was accelerated and faint.
4. The doctor listened ____ his lungs and heart and made the diagnosis ____ lobar pneumonia.
5. The patient was admitted ____ the hospital.
6. She complained ____ sore throat and a bad pain ____ her back.
7. As her condition was bad the doctor put her ____ sick-leave ____ several days.
8. The pain ____ the substernal area was particularly sharp ____ physical exertion.
9. The doctor asked the patient to strip ____ the waist and listened ____ his lungs and heart.
10. The doctor advised her to apply mustard plasters ____ her back ____ going ____ bed.
11. The doctor also prescribed ____ the patient to gargle ____ his throat ____ mouth – wash three times ____ a day.

VI. ДОПОЛНИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

1. Dr. Ivanov's ____ day begins at 9 o'clock in the morning at the ____.
2. He sees 10 and sometimes even 15 ____ during his ____.
3. In the afternoon he usually makes his ____ of ____ to the district.
4. He was in a poor ____: his hands and face were ____ with ____, his pulse was ____ and ____.
5. The patient was ____ to the hospital.
6. He prescribed to her an ____ to gargle her throat 5 or 6 times a day.
7. As her condition was bad the doctor ____ her on a ____ for several days.
8. He advised her to apply ____ to her back before going to bed.
9. The patient couldn't say that the medicine ____ him any ____.
10. The pain in the ____ area was particularly ____ on physical ____.
11. Dr. Ivanov usually deals with every case very ____ and ____.
12. All his patients love and ____ Dr. Ivanov.

VII. ОТВЕЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ К ТЕКСТУ

1. What does Dr. Ivanov do during his consulting hours?

2. What patients does Dr. Ivanov examine during his daily round of visits?
3. What was the condition of Dr. Ivanov's first patient who came to the polyclinic?
4. What did the physical examination of this patient reveal?
5. What was the diagnosis?
6. What can you say about Dr. Ivanov's second patient?
7. What was there in her throat?
8. What diagnosis did the doctor make?
9. What did the doctor prescribe to that woman?
10. Why did the doctor put her on a sick - leave?
11. What did Dr. Ivanov do after his consulting hours?
12. What did the medical examination of the patient with angina pectoris reveal?
13. Why did the doctor decide to hospitalize this patient?
14. Why do all his patients love and respect Dr. Ivanov?

VIII. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. После приёмных часов в поликлинике доктор обычно делает ежедневный обход больных своего участка.
2. Его руки и лицо были покрыты испариной.
3. Дыхание больного было учащённым.
4. Она жаловалась на боль в горле.
5. Боль была особенно острой при физическом напряжении.
6. У неё в горле было сильное воспаление, и врач поставил диагноз «ангина».
7. Врач выдал ему бюллетень на несколько дней.
8. Пожалуйста, полощите горло этой антисептической жидкостью 3 раза в день.
9. Доктор посоветовал ей ставить горчичники на спину перед сном.
10. Это лекарство не принесло ему никакого облегчения.
11. Как вы себя чувствуете? Позвольте мне взглянуть на ваше горло.
12. Чем вы болели в детстве? – Я болел ангиной и гриппом.
13. Когда она болела ангиной, у неё болело горло и голова.
14. Слабый пульс и боль в загрудинной области – симптомы стенокардии.

AT THE CHEMIST'S

Sometimes, when you need some drugs you go to a chemist's. There are usually two departments at the chemist's: a chemist's department and a prescription one. At the chemist's department you can buy medicines right away. At the prescription department all the drugs have to be ordered.

At the chemist's all drugs are kept in the drug cabinets. Every small bottle or box has a label with the name of the medicine. There are labels of three colors. White labels are stuck to indicate drugs for internal use. Yellow labels are stuck to indicate drugs for external use, and blue ones are used to indicate drugs for injections. The name of the drug, its dose and the directions for its administration are usually indicated on a signature or a label. It is necessary to avoid confusing of remedies because some of them are poisonous and their overdosage may cause untoward reactions and sometimes even death.

In the drug cabinets you can see drugs of different kinds: tablets, pills, ampules with drugs for intramuscular and intravenous injections, sedatives, tonics, laxatives, parcels with different powders, bottles with cod liver oil, tubes of healing ointments for rubbing in; vitamins, bromide, sleeping-draughts, bottles with iodine and so on.

Besides different kinds of remedies you can buy all the necessary things for medical care such as hot – water bottles and medicine droppers.

Some drugs such as mixtures have to be ordered at the prescription department. The chemist usually takes the prescription and says when the medicine will be ready. He may advise to keep the medicine in a cool place and shake it before using.

I. ВЫУЧИТЕ СЛЕДУЮЩИЕ СЛОВА И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ

1. to administer	[əd`minɪstə]	1. назначать, применять
2. administration	[,ædmɪnɪ`streɪʃn]	2. применение
3. ampule	[`æmpju:l]	3. ампула
4. bromide	[`brəʊmaɪd]	4. бромид
5. care	[`kɛə]	5. уход, забота
6. chemist	[`kemɪst]	6. аптекарь
7. chemist's	[`kemɪsts]	7. аптека
8. chemist's department	[`kemɪsts dɪ`pɑ:tmənt]	8. отдел ручной продажи
9. cod liver oil	[`kɒd `lɪvə `ɔɪl]	9. рыбий жир
10. to confuse	[kən`fju:z]	10. путать, смешивать
11. department	[dɪ`pɑ:tmənt]	11. отдел, отделение
12. directions <u>for</u> administration <u>of</u> a drug	[dɪ`rekʃn ,ædmɪnɪ`streɪʃn `drʌg]	12. указания по применению лекарства
13. dose	[`dɔ:s]	13. доза
14. dropper	[`drɒpə]	14. пипетка
15. drug	[`drʌg]	15. лекарство
16. drug cabinet	[`drʌg `kæbɪnɪt]	16. шкафчик для хранения лекарств

17. external	[eks`tə:nl]	17. наружный
18. healing ointment	[`hi:lɪŋ `ɔɪntmənt]	18. лечебная мазь
19. injection	[ɪn`dʒekʃn]	19. инъекция
20. internal	[ɪn`tə:nl]	20. внутренний
21. intramuscular	[,ɪntrə`mʌskjulə]	21. внутримышечный
22. intravenous	[,ɪntrə`vi:nəs]	22. внутривенный
23. to indicate	[`ɪndɪkeɪt]	23. указывать
24. iodine	[`aɪədi:n]	24. йод
25. label	[`leɪbl]	25. этикетка
26. laxative	[`læksətɪv]	26. слабительное
27. mixture	[`mɪkstʃə]	27. микстура
28. to order	[`ɔ:də]	28. заказывать
29. overdosage	[,ɔuvə`dɔusɪdʒ]	29. передозировка
30. parcel	[`pɑ:sl]	30. пакетик
31. pill	[`pɪl]	31. пилюля
32. poisonous	[`pɔɪznəs]	32. ядовитый
33. powder	[`paʊdə]	33. порошок
34. prescription department	[prɪs`krɪpʃən di`pɑ:tmənt]	34. рецептурный отдел
35. remedy	[`remədi]	35. средство, лекарство
36. right away	[`raɪt ə`wei]	36. сразу же
37. to rub <u>in</u>	[`rʌb]	37. втирать
38. sedative	[`sedətɪv]	38. успокоительное
39. to shake	[`ʃeɪk]	39. встряхивать
40. signature	[`sɪgnɪʃə]	40. сигнатура
41. sleeping-draught	[`sli:pɪŋ - `dra:ft]	41. снотворное
42. to stick <u>on</u> (stuck; stuck)	[`stɪk] [`stʌk; `stʌk]	42. наклеивать на
43. tonic	[`tɒnɪk]	43. тоник
44. untoward	[ʌn`təʊəd]	44. неблагоприятный
45. vitamin	[`vɪtəmin]	45. витамин

II. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ СЛОВА И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. **to administer**: to administer some drugs orally; a doctor administered a proper treatment; the administration of a drug; the directions for the administration of a drug.
2. **a prescription**: prescriptions; to write out a prescription for some medicine; to order a prescription; at the prescription department.
3. **a chemist**: to work as a chemist; to work at the chemist's; to buy a medicine dropper at the chemist's department.

4. **a label**: white labels; blue labels are stuck to indicate drugs used for injections; labels of different colors; to stick a label on a bottle.
5. **poisonous**: a poisonous drug; some drugs may be poisonous; poisonous remedies may cause death; doctors and nurses mustn't confuse poisonous remedies.
6. **dose**: the dose to be taken; the dose is usually indicated on a label; the indicated dose; overdosage of a drug may cause untoward reactions.
7. **healing ointment**: to rub in the healing ointment; a tube of healing ointment; to buy this healing ointment at the chemist's department.
8. **powder**: the powder for internal use; powders for cough; powders for headache; take this powder three times a day.
9. **an ampule**: ampules of camphor; ampules of glucose; iodine may be kept in ampules.
10. **intravenous**: intravenous injections; to give an intravenous injection of vitamin B; to give intravenous injections.
11. **to order**: to order a drug at the chemist's; I ordered this mixture at the prescription department; some drugs have to be ordered; the medicine ordered at the chemist's; where can I order this powder?

III. ОТВЕТЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЯ АКТИВНУЮ ЛЕКСИКУ

1. Do you often go to the chemist's?
2. What medicine do you usually buy there?
3. What does the doctor administer you if you have a headache?
4. Can you give intravenous injections?
5. Where can you order the prescription?
6. Where do chemists keep the medicine?
7. What poisonous medicine do you know?
8. When do you take sleeping – draught?
9. Do children like cod liver oil?
10. What do you do with the healing ointment?

IV. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ СЛОВА И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Микстура от кашля; внутримышечная инъекция; жёлтая этикетка; лечебная мазь; рыбий жир; медицинская пипетка; опытный аптекарь; рецептурный отдел; таблетка от головной боли; неблагоприятная реакция; ядовитое лекарство; бутылка с йодом; пакетики с различными порошками; этикетка с названием лекарства; указания по применению лекарства.

Жёлтые этикетки; опытный аптекарь; внутривенная инъекция; заказанное лекарство; прохладное место; медицинский уход; необходимые вещи; два отдела; название лекарства; маленькая бутылочка или коробочка.

Рецепт на лекарство; выписать рецепт на лекарство; заказать лекарство по рецепту; наклеить этикетку на бутылку; втирать лечебную мазь; вызывать неблагоприятную реакцию; доза, которую следует принимать; сделать внутримышечную инъекцию; купить пипетку в отделе ручной продажи; принимать снотворное перед сном; хранить в шкафчике для лекарств; указывать лекарства для наружного применения; встряхивать перед использованием.

V. ВСТАВЬТЕ ПРЕДЛОГИ, ГДЕ НЕОБХОДИМО

1. Everyone can buy drugs right ____ the chemist's department.
2. ____ the chemist's all drugs are kept ____ the drug cabinets.
3. White labels are stuck ____ bottles to indicate drugs ____ internal use.
4. The directions ____ the administration ____ a drug are usually indicated ____ a signature or a label.
5. The chemist wrote the name ____ the drug ____ the label and stuck it ____ the bottle.
6. You must rub ____ this healing ointment to relieve ____ pain.
7. The district doctor wrote ____ a prescription ____ cough mixture.
8. ____ the chemist's I bought two medicine droppers and the drugs ____ headache.
9. The nurse gave the patient an intramuscular injection ____ vitamin B and prescribed ____ him sleeping – draughts.
10. You must keep this medicine ____ a cool place.

VI. ЗАКОНЧИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

1. When you need some drugs you ____.
2. At the chemist's department you can buy medicine ____.
3. Some drugs have to be ordered at the ____.
4. At the chemist's all drugs are kept ____.
5. White labels are stuck to indicate drugs for ____; ____ labels are stuck to indicate drugs for injections.
6. Some of the remedies are ____ and they may cause ____ and sometimes even death.
7. Rub in this ____ to relieve pain.
8. The name of the drug, its dose and the directions for ____ are indicated on a ____ or a ____.
9. In the drug cabinets you can see tubes of ____, parcels of different ____, bottles of ____ and so on.
10. The chemist may advise to keep the medicine in a ____ and shake it before ____.

VII. ОТВЕТЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ

1. How many departments are there at the chemist's shop?
2. At what department do some drugs have to be ordered?
3. At what department can you buy drugs right away?
4. Where are all drugs usually kept?
5. What can you see in the drug cabinets?
6. What is stuck on every bottle or box?
7. What labels are stuck to indicate drugs for internal (external) use?
8. What labels are stuck to indicate drugs for injections?
9. What is usually written on a signature or a label?
10. What may cause untoward reactions?
11. What remedies for internal (external) use do you know?
12. What do you take for a cough (headache)?

VIII. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. Врач выписал мне таблетки от головной боли.
2. Медсестра сделала больному внутримышечную инъекцию витамина.
3. Передозировка может вызвать неблагоприятную реакцию.
4. Вы можете купить грелку в отделе ручной продажи.
5. Я должен был заказать лекарство по рецепту в этой аптеке.
6. Вы должны втирать эту лечебную мазь дважды в день, чтобы облегчить боль.
7. Это – лекарство для наружного применения.
8. Указания по применению лекарства обычно указываются на сигнатуре или этикетке.
9. Маленькие дети должны принимать рыбий жир.
10. Аптекарь обычно советует хранить лекарство в прохладном месте и встряхивать перед использованием.
11. В аптеке два отдела: отдел ручной продажи и рецептурный отдел.
12. Вы должны втирать эту лечебную мазь каждый день перед сном.

CLASSES IN THERAPY

One of the subjects studied at Medical University is Therapy. During the classes the students acquaint themselves with the work of the reception ward. There the nurse on duty fills in the patient's case histories. She records their name, age, occupation, address and the initial diagnosis made by the district doctor.

The students also acquaint themselves with the work of the in-patient department and the work of the nurses on duty who take the patients' temperature, give them injections, cup them, apply mustard plasters and give medicine.

The students learn the methods of examining a patient. These methods are: questioning the patient, external examination, percussion, auscultation, palpation, taking blood pressure, laboratory examinations, taking electrocardiograms.

The students learn that doctors in charge make their daily round of the wards in the morning. Besides, doctors on duty make the daily rounds of the wards in the evening.

During their classes at the clinic the students remembered one of the patients whose condition was very poor. The onset of the disease was sudden and severe. The patient had a bad pain in the heart and substernal area, which radiated to the left arm and shoulder. The patient was pale and his lips were cyanotic. He suffered from breathlessness. The pain and breathlessness increased on the slightest physical exertion. The borders of the heart were dilated, heart sounds were dull, the pulse was irregular. It was necessary to take the electrocardiogram, to make the analyses of blood and urine. The doctor made the diagnosis of angina pectoris. The doctor in charge administered the patient a bed regime and a proper treatment consisting of injections, powders, mixtures and diet.

The course of treatment produced a marked effect on the patient. He was discharged from the hospital completely cured.

The students understood that the duty of a doctor was to treat the patient not only with different remedies, but with a kind word and hearty attitude.

I. ВЫУЧИТЕ СЛЕДУЮЩИЕ СЛОВА И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ

- | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. to acquaint oneself <u>with</u> | [ə`kweɪnt] | 1. ознакомиться с |
| 2. angina pectoris | [ən`dʒaɪnə`pektəɪs] | 2. стенокардия |
| 3. attitude | [`ætɪtju:d] | 3. отношение |
| 4. auscultation | [,ɔ:skəl`teɪʃn] | 4. аускультация, выслушивание |
| 5. besides | [bɪ`saɪdz] | 5. кроме того |
| 6. border | [`bɔ:də] | 6. граница |
| 7. breathlessness | [`breθlɪsnɪs] | 7. одышка |
| 8. case history | [`keɪs`hɪstəri] | 8. история болезни |
| 9. completely | [kəm`pli:tli] | 9. полностью |
| 10. to cup | [`kʌp] | 10. ставить банки |
| 11. to cure smb <u>of</u> smth | [`kjuə] | 11. вылечить кого-либо от чего-либо |
| 12. cyanotic | [,saɪə`nɒtɪk] | 12. синюшный |
| 13. to dilate | [daɪə`leɪt] | 13. расширять |
| • dilated | | • расширенный |
| 14. to discharge <u>from</u> the hospital | [dɪs`tʃa:dʒ] | 14. выписывать из больницы |
| 15. doctor <u>in</u> charge | [`dɒktə`tʃa:dʒ] | 15. лечащий врач |
| 16. dull | [`dʌl] | 16. глухой (о тоне) |
| 17. exertion | [ɪg`zɜ:ʃn] | 17. напряжение |

18.heart sounds	[`ha:t `saund]	18.сердечные тоны
19.to increase	[in `kri:z]	19.увеличивать, усиливать
20.onset	[`ɒnsət]	20.начало, приступ
21.occupation	[,ɒkju `peɪfn]	21.занятие, профессия
22.percussion	[pə: `kʌfn]	22.перкуссия, выстукивание
23.to produce a marked effect <u>on</u> smb	[prə `dju:s ə `ma:kt ɪ `fekt]	23.произвести заметное действие на кого-либо
24.to radiate <u>to</u> smth	[`reɪdiət]	24.распространяться, отдавать (о боли)
25.reception ward	[rɪ `sepʃn `wɔ:d]	25.приёмный покой
26.to record	[rɪ `kɔ:d]	26.записывать
27.slight	[`slaɪt]	27.слабый, незначительный
28.sudden	[`sʌdn]	28.внезапный
29.to take an electrocardiogram	[`teɪk ən ɪ ,lektrou `ka:diəgræm]	29.снять электрокардиограмму
30.urine	[`juəri:n]	30.моча
31.ward	[`wɔ:d]	31.палата

II. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. **to acquaint oneself with**: I acquainted myself with the case history. They acquainted themselves with the reception ward.
2. **angina pectoris**: to be ill with angina pectoris; to fall ill with angina pectoris; to cure a patient of angina pectoris.
3. **auscultation**: the method of auscultation; by means of auscultation; auscultation is used on examining a patient.
4. **breathlessness**: a bad breathlessness; to suffer from breathlessness; to complain of breathlessness; breathlessness increases; to relieve breathlessness.
5. **cyanotic**: cyanotic lips; cyanotic hand; cyanotic foot; cyanotic finger; his lips were cyanotic.
6. **to dilate**: dilated; the borders of the heart are dilated; the stomach is dilated.
7. **to discharge**: to discharge a patient from the hospital; to be discharged from the hospital; he is discharged from the hospital; they were discharged from the hospital; she will be discharged from the hospital next week.
8. **a doctor in charge**: to work as a doctor in charge; he is a doctor in charge of this ward.
9. **onset**: the onset of the disease; sudden onset; severe onset; the onset of the disease was sudden.

10. **percussion**: the method of percussion; by means of percussion; percussion of the heart area; percussion of the chest.
11. **to radiate to**: the pain radiates to the shoulder; the pain radiates to the back; the pain radiates to the left arm; Where does the pain radiate?
12. **urine**: the analysis of urine; to make the analysis of urine.
13. **ward**: a nurse on duty is in the ward; the reception ward; a ward doctor.

III. ОТВЕТЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЯ АКТИВНУЮ ЛЕКСИКУ

1. Where does the pain radiate in case of angina pectoris?
2. What does the nurse usually record?
3. Who is the doctor in charge of this ward?
4. What methods of examination do you know?
5. What is your occupation?
6. What medicine produces a marked effect on you when you are ill with the grippe?
7. What is the onset of quinsy?
8. Do you suffer from breathlessness?
9. Do you often cup yourself?
10. Are your heart sounds dull?
11. When does the pain in the substernal area increase?

IV. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Они ознакомились с работой приёмного покоя; дежурная медсестра измеряет температуру пациентов; лечащий врач делает обход палат; делать уколы; записывать первоначальный диагноз; начало заболевания было внезапным и тяжёлым; страдать от одышки; произвести заметное действие на пациента; опрос пациента; сердечное отношение; заполнять историю болезни пациента; увеличиваться при малейшем физическом напряжении; границы сердца были расширены; глухие сердечные тоны; снятие электрокардиограммы; сильная боль в загрудинной области; боль, отдающая в плечо; анализы крови и мочи; назначить пациенту постельный режим; долг врача; выписать из больницы полностью вылеченным.

V. ВСТАВЬТЕ ПРЕДЛОГИ, ГДЕ НЕОБХОДИМО

1. The students acquainted themselves ____ the work ____ the in – patient department and the work ____ the nurses ____ duty.
2. There the nurse ____ duty fills ____ the patients' case histories.
3. Doctors ____ charge make their daily rounds ____ the wards ____ the morning.
4. The pain ____ the heart and substernal area radiated ____ the left arm and shoulder.
5. He suffered ____ breathlessness.

6. The pain increased ____ the slightest physical exertion.
7. The doctor made ____ the diagnosis ____ angina pectoris.
8. The doctor ____ charge administered ____ the patient a bed regime, a proper treatment consisting ____ injections, powders, mixtures and diet.
9. The course ____ treatment produced a marked effect ____ the patient.
10. He was discharged ____ the hospital completely cured.
11. The duty ____ a doctor is to treat the patients not only ____ remedies, but ____ a kind word and hearty attitude.

VI. ЗАКОНЧИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

1. During their classes the students acquainted themselves with ____.
2. The nurse on duty fills in ____.
3. She records ____.
4. The students learn ____.
5. The methods of examination are ____.
6. Doctors in charge make ____.
7. Doctors on duty make ____.
8. The students remembered ____.
9. The onset of the disease ____.
10. The patient suffered from ____.
11. The pain and breathlessness increased ____.
12. The borders of the heart ____.
13. Heart sounds ____.
14. The pulse was ____.
15. It was necessary to ____.
16. The doctor made the diagnosis ____.
17. The doctor in charge administered ____.
18. The course of treatment produced ____.
19. The duty of a doctor is ____.

VII. ОТВЕТЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ

1. What do classes in Therapy deal with?
2. What is the duty of the nurse in the reception ward?
3. What does the nurse on duty record?
4. What do the nurses on duty do at the in – patient department?
5. What methods of examining a patient do you know?
6. Can you describe the daily rounds of the wards at the in – patient department?
7. How did the patient ill with angina pectoris look like?
8. What did he suffer from?
9. When did the pain and breathlessness increase?
10. Where did the pain radiate?

11. What was it necessary to do to make a correct diagnosis?
12. What treatment did the doctor in charge administer the patient?
13. What effect did the treatment produce on the patient?
14. What did the students understand?

VIII. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. Во время занятий по Терапии студенты ознакомились с работой приёмного покоя.
2. Дежурная медсестра заполняет истории болезни пациентов.
3. Она записывает их имя, возраст, профессию, адрес и первоначальный диагноз, поставленный участковым врачом.
4. Дежурные медсёстры измеряют температуру пациентов, делают им инъекции, ставят банки и горчичники и выдают лекарства.
5. Студенты ознакомились со способами обследования пациентов: опрос, наружный осмотр, перкуссия, аускультация, пальпация, измерение кровяного давления, лабораторные анализы, снятие электрокардиограммы.
6. Лечащие врачи делают обход палат утром.
7. Студенты запомнили пациента, состояние которого было очень плохим.
8. Начало заболевания было внезапным и тяжёлым.
9. Боль в сердце и загрудинной области распространялась в левую руку.
10. Он страдал от одышки.
11. Одышка и боль усиливались при малейшем физическом напряжении.
12. Его губы были синюшными.
13. Границы сердца были расширены.
14. Сердечные тоны были глухими, пульс был неритмичным.
15. Врач поставил диагноз стенокардии.
16. Врач назначил пациенту надлежащее лечение.
17. Курс лечения произвёл заметное действие на пациента.
18. Он был выписан из больницы полностью вылеченным.
19. Долг врача – лечить пациента не только различными средствами, но и добрым словом и сердечным отношением.

AT THE SURGICAL DEPARTMENT

Many of my fellow-students dream of becoming surgeons after graduating from the Gomel Medical University. So, we were eager to attend our classes in Surgery at the surgical department of the Gomel Regional Hospital.

First, we attended the reception ward of this department and learnt the duty of the nurse there. We helped the nurse to undress the patients, give them a general rubdown and put on them hospital gowns. We did our best not to cause the patients

any additional pain, not to harm them, that was why we were very careful in handling patients.

That day an ambulance brought a young woman, 27 years of age. She complained of a severe pain in the right lower part of her abdomen. She was examined by the gynaecologist first and then by the surgeon. The doctor made the diagnosis of acute appendicitis. As acute appendicitis is extremely dangerous to life, the surgeon directed the woman to the department of urgent surgery to be operated on at once. It was necessary to remove the appendix immediately in order to prevent peritonitis with a fatal outcome.

The next day we visited the traumatological department. We saw there how the doctors and nurses set the fractured bones and put them in plaster of Paris for immobilization. We learnt that closed and simple fractures of extremities healed quicker than open and compound ones.

One day we acquainted ourselves with the work of the dressing – room. As we had to assist the doctor in putting dressings we were told how to prepare our hands. First of all, we bared our arms above the elbow, scrubbed our hands for 10 minutes with soap and brushed them under hot running water. After that we put on sterile rubber gloves.

The first patient brought to the dressing – room was a man who had been operated on for acute suppurative appendicitis. His post – operative condition was good. The surgeon took off the outer bandage first. Then he examined the wound in the patient's abdomen and took out the gauze drain soaked with pus. After having washed the edges of the wound the surgeon administered the solution of antibiotics into the wound and introduced a fresh gauze drain. After that I was allowed to put a new outer bandage on the wound. Shortly after that the surgeon was called to the operating room. The ambulance brought a patient with a severe profuse abdominal bleeding. It required an urgent operation. Though the case was very serious we hoped that the patient would survive the operation well. When we are the 4th year students, we'll be allowed to be present at the operations.

After our practical classes at the surgical department few of us want to become surgeons. Because we know now how difficult and responsible this profession is.

I. ВЫУЧИТЕ СЛЕДУЮЩИЕ СЛОВА

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. acute | [ə`kju:t] | 1. острый |
| 2. to administer | [əd`minɪstə] | 2. вводить, давать
(лекарство) |
| 3. antibiotic(s) | [,æntɪbaɪ`ɒtɪk(s)] | 3. антибиотик (и) |
| 4. appendicitis | [ə`pendɪ`saɪtɪs] | 4. аппендицит |
| 5. to bare | [`beə] | 5. оголить |
| • to bare arms below | | • засучить рукава |

the elbow		
6. bleeding	[ˈbliːdɪŋ]	6. кровотечение
7. careful	[ˈkeəfʊl]	7. осторожный
8. to be careful <u>in</u> handling patients	[ˈhændlɪŋ]	8. быть осторожным при обращении с больными
9. compound	[kəmˈpaʊnd]	9. сложный
10. dangerous	[ˈdændʒərəs]	10. опасный
• to be dangerous <u>for</u> smb		• быть опасным для к.-л.
• to be dangerous <u>to</u> smth		• быть опасным для ч.-л.
11. to discharge <u>from</u>	[dɪsˈtʃɑːdʒ]	11. выписывать из
12. dressing	[ˈdresɪŋ]	12. повязка
13. dressing-room	[ˈdresɪŋ – ru:m]	13. перевязочная
14. edge	[ˈedʒ]	14. край
15. extremely	[ɪksˈtriːmlɪ]	15. крайне
16. fatal outcome	[ˈfeɪtəl ˈaʊtkʌm]	16. смертельный исход
17. gauze drain	[ˈɡɔːz ˈdreɪn]	17. марлевый тампон
18. to harm	[ˈhɑːm]	18. вредить
19. to heal	[ˈhiːl]	19. заживать (о ране)
20. hospital gown	[ˈhɒspɪtəl ˈgaʊn]	20. больничный халат
21. <u>in</u> order <u>to</u>	[ˈɔːdə]	21. чтобы
22. to introduce	[ˌɪntrəˈdjuːs]	22. вводить
23. immediately	[ɪˈmiːdiətli]	23. немедленно
24. immobilization	[ɪˌmɒbɪlaɪˈzeɪʃn]	24. иммобилизация
25. operating-room	[ɒpeˈreɪtɪŋ ˈru:m]	25. операционная
• to be operated <u>on</u> <u>for</u> some disease		• быть прооперированным по поводу какой-либо болезни
26. outer bandage	[ˈaʊtə ˈbændɪdʒ]	26. наружная повязка
27. peritonitis	[ˌperɪtəˈnaɪtɪs]	27. перитонит
28. plaster <u>of</u> Paris	[ˈplɑːstə əf ˈpærɪs]	28. гипс
• to put <u>in</u> plaster <u>of</u> Paris		• наложить гипс
29. post-operative	[ˌpɒst ˈɒpəreɪtɪv]	29. послеоперационный
30. profuse	[prəˈfjuːz]	30. обильный, сильный
31. to prevent	[prɪˈvent]	31. предотвращать
32. pus	[ˈpʌs]	32. гной
33. to remove	[rɪˈmuːv]	33. удалять
34. responsible	[rɪsˈpɒnsɪbl]	34. ответственный
35. rubber gloves	[ˈrʌbə ˈglʌvz]	35. резиновые перчатки
36. rubdown	[ˈrʌbdaʊn]	36. обтирание

37.rupture	[ˈrʌptʃə]	37.разрыв
38.to set (set, set)	[ˈset]	38.вправлять
• to set a fractured bone	[ˈfræktʃəd ˈbəʊn]	• вправить перелом кости
39.to soak <u>with</u>	[ˈsɔʊk]	39.пропитывать чем-либо
40.solution	[səˈluːʃn]	40.раствор
41.sterile	[ˈsterail]	41.стерильный
42.suppurative	[ˈsʌpjʊrətɪv]	42.гнойный
43.surgeon	[ˈsɜːdʒən]	43.хирург
44.surgery	[ˈsɜːdʒəri]	44.хирургия
45.to survive	[səˈvaɪv]	45.перенести, выжить
46.to take off	[ˈteɪk ɔf]	46.снимать (повязку)
47.to take out	[ˈteɪk aʊt]	47.вынимать (тампон)
48.traumatological	[ˌtrɔːmətəˈlɒdʒɪkəl]	48.травматологический
49.to undress	[ʌnˈdres]	49.раздеть
50.urgent	[ˈɜːdʒənt]	50.срочный
51.to wheel a patient on a stretcher – cart	[ˈwiːl ə peɪʃənt ɔn ə ˈstretʃə ˈkɑːt]	51.везти больного на каталке
52.wound	[ˈwʊnd]	52.рана

II. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ СЛОВА И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. **surgical**: a surgical department; the reception ward of the surgical department; a surgical wound; a surgical clinic.
2. **surgeon**: an experienced surgeon; a highly skilled surgeon; surgeons.
3. **surgery**: the Chair of Surgery; practical studies in Surgery; to pass the state examination in Surgery; to acquaint oneself with Surgery.
4. **appendicitis**: an acute appendicitis; to be operated on for appendicitis.
5. **peritonitis**: complicated by peritonitis; peritonitis may be observed; peritonitis was diagnosed.
6. **to remove**: to remove a dressing; to remove a gown; to remove the appendix; to remove a foreign body.
7. **rupture**: the rupture of an appendix; the rupture of some inner organ; to prevent the rupture.
8. **fatal**: a fatal outcome; a fatal outcome of the disease; peritonitis with a fatal outcome.
9. **traumatological**: a traumatological department; to work at a traumatological department; to be admitted to the traumatological department.
10. **fracture**: fractures; simple fractures; closed fractures; open fractures; compound fractures; the fractured bones of the extremity; the fractured bones

of the extremity are set; the fractured bones of the extremity are put in plaster of Paris.

11. **immobilization**: the method of immobilization; to put in plaster of Paris for immobilization.
12. **suppurative**: acute suppurative appendicitis; suppurative wound; suppurative fever; suppurative ulcer.
13. **gauze**: a gauze drain; a gauze bandage; to take out a gauze drain; to introduce a gauze drain; to introduce a gauze drain into the wound.
14. **to soak**: to be soaked; a soaked bandage; to be soaked with blood; to be soaked with pus.
15. **solution**: solution of antibiotics; to administer the solution of antibiotics; physical solution.
16. **bandage**: to put a bandage; a fresh bandage; an outer bandage; to put a fresh outer bandage; to remove an outer bandage.
17. **profuse**: profuse bleeding; profuse bleeding of the wound; to cause profuse bleeding; to stop profuse abdominal bleeding.
18. **urgent**: an urgent case; urgent laparotomy; an urgent operation; an urgent abdominal operation.
19. **to survive**: to survive the operation; to survive the disease; to survive the operation well.
20. **post – operative**: post – operative condition; his post – operative condition was satisfactory; her post – operative condition is good.

III. ОТВЕТЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЯ АКТИВНУЮ ЛЕКСИКУ

1. When do doctors prescribe antibiotics?
2. Is acute appendicitis dangerous to life?
3. When are patients discharged from the hospital?
4. Is your district doctor careful in handling patients?
5. Did you have your leg or arm fractured?
6. Where do surgeons perform operations?
7. Have you ever been operated on?
8. What were you operated on for?
9. How did you survive the operation?
10. What was your post – operative condition?
11. What do doctors put in plaster of Paris for?
12. Is profuse bleeding dangerous for a patient?

IV. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Рана заживала хорошо; у больного осторожно извлекли марлевый тампон, пропитанный гноем; открытые и сложные переломы; надеялись, что больной выживет; врач ввёл свежий марлевый тампон; наложить гипс на сломанную нижнюю конечность; смертельный исход; снять наружную

повязку; хирургическое отделение; удалить аппендикс; больного прооперировали по поводу острого гнойного аппендицита; послеоперационное состояние; закрытые и простые переломы; жаловаться на сильную боль в правой нижней области живота; приёмный покой хирургического отделения; сильное брюшное кровотечение; трудная и ответственная профессия.

V. ВСТАВЬТЕ ПРЕДЛОГИ, ГДЕ НЕОБХОДИМО

1. The surgeon successfully performed an operation ____ a patient who was suffering ____ the most severe kidney trouble.
2. It is dangerous ____ you to run now as you were operated ____ ____ appendicitis only two weeks ago.
3. ____ 9 p. m. the ambulance brought a man ____ a very poor condition. It turned ____ that he had a compound fracture of both lower extremities. The man was laid ____ ____ a stretcher cart and wheeled ____ the operating – room.
4. Jane must undergo the operation ____ her tonsils and have them removed.
5. Your broken leg will have to be kept ____ plaster ____ Paris until it heals.
6. My brother often complains ____ a sharp pain ____ his stomach. I'm afraid something is wrong ____ it.
7. The edges ____ the wound were suppurative and it was necessary to wash ____ the wound ____ the solution ____ antibiotics.
8. When the doctor examined the patient, he made the diagnosis ____ acute appendicitis which required ____ an urgent operation. So, he was immediately operated ____.
9. My friend was discharged ____ the clinic ____ a good state and now he is quite well.

VI. ЗАМЕНИТЕ ПОДЧЁРКНУТЫЕ СЛОВА И ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЯ АКТИВНУЮ ЛЕКСИКУ

1. It was necessary to take away the appendix immediately in order to prevent its sudden bursting, which might cause peritonitis and end in death.
2. It was a severe case of profuse abdominal bleeding. It demande an immediate laparotomy.
3. The first rule they had to follow there was not to cause the patient any additional pain, that was why they had to be careful in treating the patients.
4. They hoped that the patient would remain alive after the operation.
5. The broken bones of the hands and legs had been brought together and put in plaster of Paris.
6. At 10 p.m. a special car for carrying people who are seriously ill brought a boy.
7. The doctor carefully took out the gauze drain, which was wet through with pus.

8. As you know, acute appendicitis is sometimes not safe to life.
9. The nurse helped the doctor to take off the external bandage.
10. The surgeons directed the young woman to the in – patient department to undergo an operation immediately.

VII. ПРЕОБРАЗУЙТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЯ СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ (PASSIVE VOICE)

1. The surgeons operated on these patients.
2. The doctor had determined dull heart sounds.
3. The surgeon on duty has arrested a profuse abdominal bleeding.
4. The traumatologist sets fractured bones.
5. The surgeon will perform the operation for appendicitis.
6. The stomach ulcer had caused a profuse abdominal bleeding.
7. The nurse is dressing the patient's surgical wound now.
8. They have stuck labels on the bottles.
9. The nurse was sterilizing the instruments at 10 o'clock yesterday.

VIII. ОТВЕЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ

1. Why were the students eager to attend their classes in Surgery?
2. What did the students do when they came to the reception ward?
3. What was the students' duty while working in the reception ward?
4. Why did the students have to be very careful in handling the patients?
5. What complications may be caused by acute appendicitis?
6. Why was it necessary to remove the appendix immediately?
7. What did the students learn in the traumatological department?
8. How were the fractured bones of the extremities treated?
9. Who assisted doctors in the dressing - room?
10. How did the students prepare their hands before changing the bandages?
11. What did the doctor do after having washed the edges of the wound?
12. What was administered into the wound?
13. Who was allowed to introduce a fresh outer bandage?
14. Whom did the ambulance bring that day?
15. What was the matter with the patient?
16. When will the students be allowed to be present at the operations?
17. Is it easy to be a surgeon?

IX. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. Кто будет оперировать этого больного?
2. Завтра лечащий врач выпишет двоих пациентов, которые были в тяжёлом состоянии.
3. Больного привезли на каталке в перевязочную.
4. Меня интересуют способы лечения переломов конечностей.

5. Скорая помощь доставила в больницу мужчину с сильным абдоминальным кровотечением.
6. Моему другу удалили аппендикс 3 года тому назад.
7. Медсестра удалила тампон, который был пропитан гноем.
8. Ему придётся лечь на операцию.
9. Больной перенёс операцию хорошо. Сейчас он поправляется и чувствует себя хорошо.
10. Рана была такой глубокой, что вся повязка была пропитана кровью.
11. Кровотечение было остановлено и состояние больного сейчас удовлетворительное.
12. Нужно было вправить кость и наложить гипс для иммобилизации.
13. Врач ввёл раствор антибиотиков в хирургическую рану.
14. Трудно стать хирургом, но ещё труднее стать хорошим хирургом.

THE HEART

The heart is a hollow muscular organ. One septum divides the heart into two chambers. Each chamber has the atrium and the ventricle. The left cardiac chamber discharges blood received from the pulmonary circulation through the aorta to the systemic circulation. The right heart chamber discharges blood received from the systemic circulation to the lungs through the pulmonary arteries.

The valves are at the entrance and exit of each ventricle. The heart contracts during the whole period of life. Cardiac arrest means death. In the adult the heart usually makes from 70 to 75 beats (contractions) per minute. The amount of blood discharged from the heart during a single contraction is called the systolic volume.

The heart wall consists of three layers: the epicardium, the myocardium and the endocardium. The epicardium and the endocardium consist of connective tissue. The cardiac muscle or the myocardium produces the contractions of the heart.

The heart is lying in the cardiac sac or the pericardium.

The cardiovascular system consists of three groups of vessels – arteries, veins and capillaries.

I. ВЫУЧИТЕ СЛЕДУЮЩИЕ СЛОВА

1. adult	[`ædʌlt]	1. взрослый
2. amount	[ə`maʊnt]	2. количество
3. arrest	[ə`rest]	3. остановка, задержка
4. artery	[`a:təri]	4. артерия
5. atrium (atria)	[`eɪtriəm]	5. предсердие (мн. ч.)
6. blood	[`blʌd]	6. кровь
7. cardiac	[`ka:diæk]	7. сердечный
8. cardiovascular	[ka:dʒə`væskjulə]	8. сердечно-сосудистый

9. capillary	[kə`pɪləri]	9. капилляр
10. chamber	[`tʃæmbə]	10. камера, полость
11. circulation	[,sə:kju`leɪʃn]	11. кровообращение
12. connective	[kə`nektɪv]	12. соединительный
13. to consist of	[kən`sɪst]	13. состоять из
14. to contract	[kən`trækt]	14. сокращаться
15. contraction	[kən`trækʃn]	15. сокращение
16. death	[`deθ]	16. смерть
17. to divide into	[dɪ`vaɪd]	17. делить, разделять (на)
18. to discharge	[dɪs`tʃa:dʒ]	18. выделять, вытекать
19. endocardium	[endəu`ka:dʒəm]	19. эндокард (внутренняя оболочка сердца)
20. entrance	[`entrəns]	20. вход, поступление
21. epicardium	[,epɪ`ka:dʒəm]	21. эпикард (наружная оболочка сердца)
22. exit	[`eksɪt]	22. выход
23. hollow	[`hɒləu]	23. полый
24. layer	[`leɪə]	24. слой
25. lying	[`laɪŋ]	25. лежащий (от to lie – лежать)
26. to mean	[`mi:n]	26. означать, значить
27. myocardium	[,maɪə`ka:dʒəm]	27. миокард (сердечная мышца)
28. muscular	[`mʌskjʊlə]	28. мышечный
29. organ	[`ɔ:gən]	29. орган
30. pericardium	[,perɪ`ka:dʒəm]	30. перикард (околосердечная сумка)
31. period	[`pɪəriəd]	31. период
32. to produce	[prə`dju:s]	32. производить, вызывать
33. pulmonary	[`plʌmənəri]	33. лёгочный
34. sac	[`sæk]	34. сумка
35. septum	[`septəm]	35. перегородка
36. single	[`sɪŋɡl]	36. один, единственный
37. systolic	[`sɪstəlɪk]	37. систолический
38. through	[`θru:]	38. через, сквозь, по
39. tissue	[`tɪʃu:]	39. ткань
40. valve	[`vælv]	40. клапан
41. vein	[`veɪn]	41. вена
42. vessel	[`vesl]	42. сосуд
43. ventricle	[`ventrɪkl]	43. желудочек

44. volume	[ˈvɒljum]	44. объём
45. whole	[ˈhoul]	45. весь, целый

II. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. **heart**: heart chamber; heart wall; heart contraction; heart disease [diˈzi:z]; heart attack.
2. **blood**: blood vessel; to discharge blood; discharged blood; scarlet [ska:lit] blood; dark-red blood; to bleed [bli:d]; bleeding.
3. **chamber**: each chamber; to divide into two chambers; the left cardiac chamber; the right cardiac chamber.
4. **circulation**: blood circulation; the systemic circulation; the pulmonary circulation; to circulate.
5. **to contract**: the heart contracts; a contraction; a single contraction; 75 contractions; 75 contractions per minute; the contraction of the heart.
6. **to discharge**: to discharge blood through the aorta; discharged blood; blood discharged from the heart; to be discharged; to discharge a patient from the hospital.
7. **period**: during the whole period of life; for a long period of time.
8. **cardiac**: cardiac chamber; cardiac arrest; the cardiac muscle; the cardiac sac; the cardiovascular system; cardiac valve.
9. **to consist of**: to consist of three groups; to consist of three layers; to consist of connective tissue.
10. **to produce**: produces; producing; to produce the contractions of the heart; production.
11. **through**: to look through the window; to hear the noise through the wall; to discharge blood through the aorta; to discharge blood through the pulmonary arteries.
12. **to divide**: to divide into two parts; to divide the heart into two chambers; division.
13. **entrance**: at the entrance; at the entrance of the ventricle; to enter; to enter the room; to enter the Institute.
14. **single**: a single man; a single woman; a single contraction.

III. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Сердце; мышечный орган; полый орган; полость сердца; сердечная полость; кровообращение; малый (лёгочный) круг кровообращения; большой круг кровообращения; сокращения сердца; аорта; артерия; вена; капилляр; сосуды; сердечно-сосудистая система; остановка сердца; клапан сердца; сердечная мышца; количество крови; перегородка; предсердие; внутренняя оболочка сердца (эндокард); наружная оболочка сердца (эпикард); миокард (сердечная мышца); сердечная стенка; три слоя; соединительная ткань; систолический объём; околосердечная сумка.

Делит; выталкивает (выделяет); сокращается; означает; состоит из; называется; производит; располагается (лежит).

Делить на две полости; через аорту; в большой круг кровообращения; в лёгкие; через лёгочные артерии; из малого круга кровообращения; на входе; на выходе; в течение всей жизни; у взрослого человека; во время одного сокращения; из сердца; состоит из трёх слоёв; состоит из соединительной ткани; в околосердечной сумке; три группы сосудов.

IV. ВСТАВЬТЕ ПРЕДЛОГИ, ГДЕ НЕОБХОДИМО

1. One septum divides the heart ____ two chambers.
2. The left cardiac chamber discharges blood ____ the aorta ____ the systemic circulation.
3. The right heart chamber discharges blood ____ the lungs ____ pulmonary circulation.
4. The valves are ____ the entrance and exit ____ each ventricle.
5. The heart contracts ____ the whole period ____ life.
6. ____ the adult the heart usually makes ____ 70 ____ 75 beats ____ minute.
7. The amount ____ blood discharged ____ the heart ____ a single contraction is called the systolic volume.
8. The heart wall consists ____ three layers: the epicardium, the myocardium and the endocardium.
9. The epicardium and the endocardium consist ____ connective tissue.
10. The myocardium produces the contractions ____ the heart.
11. The heart is lying ____ the cardiac sac ____ the pericardium.
12. The cardiovascular system consists ____ three groups ____ vessels – arteries, veins and capillaries.

V. ДОПОЛНИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

1. The heart is a ____ organ.
2. Each cardiac chamber has the ____ and the ____.
3. The left cardiac chamber discharges blood received from the ____ through the ____ to the ____.
4. The right heart chamber discharges blood received from the ____ to the ____ through the ____.
5. The valves are at the ____ and ____ of each ventricle.
6. The heart ____ during the whole period of life.
7. Cardiac arrest means ____.
8. The amount of blood discharged from the heart during a ____ contraction is called the ____.
9. The heart wall consists of three layers: the ____, the ____ and the ____.
10. The epicardium and the endocardium consist of ____.
11. The myocardium produces the ____ of the ____.

12. The heart is lying in the ____ or the ____.
13. The cardiovascular system consists of three groups of vessels: ____, ____ and ____.

VI. ОТВЕТЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ

1. What is the heart?
2. How many chambers does the heart consist of?
3. Where does the left cardiac chamber discharge blood?
4. Where does the right cardiac chamber discharge blood?
5. Where are the valves?
6. What does cardiac arrest mean?
7. How many beats per minute does the heart usually make in the adult?
8. What is called the systolic volume?
9. What does the heart wall consist of?
10. What does the myocardium produce?
11. What do the endocardium and the epicardium consist of?
12. Where is the heart lying?
13. What does the cardiovascular system consist of?

VII. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. Сердце представляет собой полый мышечный орган.
2. В каждой сердечной камере есть предсердие и желудочек.
3. Клапаны расположены на входе и выходе каждого желудочка.
4. Сердечная стенка состоит из трёх слоёв: эпикарда, миокарда и эндокарда.
5. Эндокард и эпикард состоят из соединительной ткани.
6. Миокард, или сердечная мышца, вызывает сокращения сердца.
7. Сердце расположено в околосердечной сумке, или перикарде.
8. Сердечно-сосудистая система состоит из трёх групп сосудов – артерий, вен и капилляров.
9. Левая сердечная камера выбрасывает кровь, полученную из малого круга кровообращения, через аорту в большой круг кровообращения.
10. Правая сердечная камера выбрасывает кровь, полученную из большого круга кровообращения, в лёгкие через легочные артерии.

THE LUNGS

The lungs are the main organs of the respiratory system. We breathe with the lungs. They form a pair of organs lying in the chest. Each lung is conical in the shape and has the base and the apex.

The base of the lung is located on the diaphragm. The apex extends upward 3 – 4 centimetres (cm) above the level of the first rib.

The left lung consists of two lobes. The right lung consists of three lobes. The lungs are covered with the pleura.

Air enters the lungs through the trachea. The trachea is divided into two branches, called bronchi.

Each lung is enveloped in a membrane. The space between the lungs is called the mediastinum.

The structure of the lung consists of an external serous coat, the visceral layer of the pleura, a subserous elastic tissue and the parenchyma or proper substance of the lungs.

In infants the lungs are of a pale rose color, but later they become darker.

The adult makes 16 – 20 respiratory movements per minute. The vital capacity of the lungs is 3,5 – 4 liters in a male and 3 – 3,5 liters in a female. When we breathe in, oxygen is inspired. When we breathe out, carbon dioxide is expired. Carbon dioxide is produced in the human body as a result of body metabolism. Respiratory metabolism takes place in the pulmonary alveoli.

I. ВЫУЧИТЕ СЛЕДУЮЩИЕ СЛОВА И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ

1. above	[ə`bʌv]	1. над
2. alveoli	[`ælvɪəlaɪ]	2. альвиолы
3. air	[`ɛə]	3. воздух
4. apex	[`eɪpəks]	4. верхушка
5. base	[`beɪs]	5. основание
6. between	[bɪ`twi:n]	6. между
7. border	[`bɔ:də]	7. граница, край
8. branch	[`bra:ntʃ]	8. ветвь, отрасль
9. to breathe	[`bri:ð]	9. дышать
• to breathe <u>in</u>		• вдыхать
• to breathe <u>out</u>		• выдыхать
10. bronchi	[`brɒŋkaɪ]	10. бронхи
11. to call	[`kɔ:l]	11. называть (ся)
12. capacity	[kə`pæsɪtɪ]	12. ёмкость, свойство
13. carbon dioxide	[`kɑ:bən daɪ`ɒksaɪd]	13. углекислый газ
14. centimeter	[`sentɪ`mɪ:tə]	14. сантиметр
15. coat	[`kəʊt]	15. оболочка
16. conical	[`kɒnɪkl]	16. конический
17. dark	[`da:k]	17. тёмный
18. diaphragm	[`daɪəfræm]	18. диафрагма
19. each	[`i:tʃ]	19. каждый
20. elastic	[ɪ`læstɪk]	20. гибкий, эластичный

21.to envelope	[ɪn `veləp]	21.обёртывать, окутывать
22.to expire	[ɪks `paɪə]	22.выдыхать
23.to extend	[ɪks `tend]	23.простирать (ся)
24.female	[`fi:meɪl]	24.женщина
25.to form	[`fɔ:m]	25.образовывать
26.infant	[`ɪnfənt]	26.младенец
27.to inspire	[ɪn `spaɪə]	27.вдыхать
28.later	[`leɪtə]	28.позднее, позже
29.layer	[`leɪə]	29.слой
30.level	[`levl]	30.уровень
31.to lie (lying)	[`laɪ] (`laɪŋ)	31.лежать (лежащий)
32.liter	[`li:tə]	32.литр
33.lobe	[`lɒb]	33.доля
34.to locate	[lɒu `keɪt]	34.расположить
35.main	[`meɪn]	35.главный, основной
36.male	[`meɪl]	36.мужчина
37.mediaſtinum	[ˌmi:diəs `taɪnəm]	37.средостение
38.membrane	[`membrein]	38.мембрана
39.metabolism	[mæ `tæbəlɪzəm]	39.обмен веществ
40.movement	[`mu:vmənt]	40.движение
41.organ	[`ɔ:gən]	41.орган
42.oxygen	[`ɒksɪdʒən]	42.кислород
43.pair	[`peɪə]	43.пара
44.pale	[`peɪl]	44.бледный
45.parenchyma	[pə `reŋkɪmə]	45.паренхима
46.per minute	[`pə: `mɪnɪt]	46.в минуту
47.pleura	[`pluərə]	47.плевра
48.to produce	[prə `dju:s]	48.производить
49.proper	[`prɒpə]	49.собственный
50.pulmonary	[`plʌmənəri]	50.лёгочный
51.respiratory	[rɪ `spɪrətəri]	51.дыхательный
52.result	[rɪ `zʌlt]	52.результат
53.rib	[`rɪb]	53.ребро
54.serous	[`sɪərəs]	54.серозный, водянистый
55.shape	[`ʃeɪp]	55.форма, очертание
56.space	[`speɪs]	56.пространство
57.structure	[`strʌktʃə]	57.строение, структура
58.subserous	[sʌb `sɪərəs]	58.подсерозный
59.substance	[`sʌbstəns]	59.вещество
60.surface	[`sə:fɪs]	60.поверхность

61.system	[ˈsɪstəm]	61.система
62.to take place	[ˈteɪk ˈpleɪs]	62.случаться, происходить
63.tissue	[ˈtiːʃuː]	63.ткань
64.trachea	[trəˈkiə]	64.трахея
65.upward	[ˈʌpwəd]	65.вверх
66.visceral	[ˈvɪsərəl]	66.внутренний
67.vital	[ˈvaɪtəl]	67.жизненный

II. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ СЛОВА И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. **lungs**: each lung; the base of the lung; the left lung; the right lung; the space between the lungs; the structure of the lung; the vital capacity of the lungs; proper substance of the lung; we breathe with the lungs.
2. **respiratory**: respiratory system; respiratory disease; respiratory metabolism; respiratory movement; respiration [respiˈreɪʃn].
3. **pair**: a pair of organs; a pair of shoes [ˈʃuːz]; a pair of gloves [ˈglʌvz]; in pairs.
4. **to breathe**: to breathe in; to breathe out; what do you breathe with? Breathe, please. Don't breathe, please. Stop breathing for a moment, please. Go on breathing, please.
5. **trachea**: through the trachea; the trachea is divided into two branches called bronchi.
6. **to consist of**: to consist of two lobes; to consist of three lobes; to consist of proper substance.
7. **pleura**: the visceral layer of the pleura; The lungs are covered with the pleura.
8. **metabolism**: body metabolism; respiratory metabolism.
9. **to take place**: to take place in the pulmonary alveoli; to take place in the chest; to take place in the human body.
10. **tissue**: elastic tissue; to cover with tissue; connective tissue; to be covered with elastic tissue; serous tissue; subserous tissue.
11. **layer**: three layers; to consist of two layers; to divide into three layers; layer of pleura.

III. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ СЛОВА И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Лёгкие; грудная клетка; основание; верхушка; поверхность; диафрагма; ребро; доля; плевра; воздух; трахея; бронхи; оболочка (2); средостение; ткань; паренхима; вещество; углекислый газ; метаболизм; альвеолы.

Главный (основной) орган; система органов дыхания; парный орган; первое ребро; левое лёгкое; правое лёгкое; строение лёгкого; наружная серозная оболочка; внутренний слой плевры; подсерозная эластичная ткань; собственное

вещество лёгких; дыхательное движение; жизненная ёмкость лёгких; обмен веществ в системе органов дыхания.

Дышать; сделать вдох; сделать выдох; простираться; состоять из; потемнеть.

Располагается; простирается; покрыто; разделена; завернуто (обёрнуто); называется; вдыхается; выдыхается; производится.

Дышать лёгкими; конической формы; на диафрагме; вверх на 3–4 см над уровнем первого ребра; состоять из двух (трёх) долей; через трахею; пространство между лёгкими; у младенцев; 16 – 20 дыхательных движений в минуту; 4 литра; 3,5 литра; у мужчин; у женщин; в теле человека; в результате обмена веществ; в лёгочных альвеолах; бледно-розового цвета.

IV. ВСТАВЬТЕ ПРЕДЛОГИ, ГДЕ НЕОБХОДИМО

1. We breathe ____ the lungs.
2. The lungs form a pair ____ organs lying ____ the chest.
3. The base ____ the lung is located ____ the diaphragm.
4. The apex extends ____ 3 – 4 cm ____ the level ____ the first rib.
5. The lungs are covered ____ the pleura.
6. The trachea is divided ____ two branches called bronchi.
7. ____ infants the lungs are ____ a pale rose color, but later they become darker.
8. When we breathe ____ oxygen is inspired.
9. When we breathe ____ carbon dioxide is expired.
10. Carbon dioxide is produced ____ the human body ____ a result ____ body metabolism.
11. Respiratory metabolism takes ____ place ____ the pulmonary alveoli.

V. ДОПОЛНИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

1. The lungs are the main organs of the ____.
2. The lungs form a ____ of ____ lying in the ____.
3. The base of the lung is located ____.
4. The apex extends ____.
5. The lungs are covered with ____.
6. The trachea is divided into ____ called ____.
7. The space between the lungs is called ____.
8. The structure of the lung consists of ____.
9. The adult makes ____ per minute.
10. ____ is 3,5 – 4 liters in the ____ and 3 – 3,5 liters in the ____.
11. When we breathe in oxygen ____.
12. When we breathe out carbon dioxide ____.
13. Respiratory metabolism takes place in the ____.

VI. ОТВЕТЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ К ТЕКСТУ

1. What do we breathe with?
2. What are the main parts of the lung?
3. Where are the lungs lying?
4. What is each lung in shape?
5. Where is the base of the lung located?
6. Where does the apex of the lung extend?
7. What does the left (right) consist of?
8. What are the lungs covered with?
9. What is the trachea divided into?
10. What is each lung enveloped in?
11. What is called the metabolism?
12. What does the structure of the lung consist of?
13. What color are the lungs?
14. How many respiratory movements per minute does the adult make?
15. What is the vital capacity of the lungs?
16. When is oxygen inspired?
17. When is carbon dioxide expired?
18. Where does respiratory metabolism take place?

VII. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. Мы дышим лёгкими.
2. Когда мы делаем вдох, вдыхается кислород.
3. Когда мы делаем выдох, выдыхается углекислый газ.
4. Лёгкие представляют собой парный орган, расположенный в грудной клетке.
5. Основание лёгкого расположено на диафрагме.
6. Верхушка лёгкого простирается вверх на 3 – 4 см над уровнем первого ребра.
7. Лёгкие покрыты плеврой.
8. Воздух поступает в лёгкие через трахею.
9. Пространство между лёгкими называется средостением.
10. У младенцев лёгкие бледно – розового цвета, но позже они темнеют.
11. Жизненная ёмкость лёгких составляет 3,5 – 4 литра у мужчин и 3 – 3,5 литра у женщин.
12. Обмен веществ системы органов дыхания происходит в лёгочных альвеолах.

KIDNEYS

Urinary system comprises organs producing and discharging urine. It consists of two kidneys, two ureters, the bladder and the urethra.

The kidneys form a pair of organs lying in the upper part of the abdomen at the back. The adrenal glands lie on the top of the kidneys.

Each kidney weighs about 140 g; it is about 10 cm long in the average adult. Its inner structure (renal pelvis) collects urine and passes it to the bladder via the ureters. The renal pelvis is connected to the artery and vein. They carry blood to and from the kidney.

Blood passes through each kidney under pressure. Glomeruli filter it. Glomeruli are special structures. They contain clusters of capillaries that collect water, salts and unwanted substances. The filtrate then passes along the nephron. Blood capillaries closely surround it. These capillaries reabsorb substances such as water, glucose and salts till required by the body. So, the kidneys keep salts and water in a correct balance. Urine results from the process of filtration and reabsorption. It collects in the renal pelvis. Then it passes to the bladder. A circular ring of muscle at the top of the urethra keeps urine in the bladder. It relaxes voluntarily.

I. ВЫУЧИТЕ СЛЕДУЮЩИЕ СЛОВА И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ

1. to absorb	[əb` sɔ:b]	1. абсорбировать
2. adrenal gland	[æd` ri:nəl `glænd]	2. надпочечник
3. adult	[`ædʌlt]	3. взрослый
4. artery	[`a:təri]	4. артерия
5. average	[`ævərɪdʒ]	5. средний
6. balance	[`bæləns]	6. баланс
7. capillary	[kə` pɪ:ləri]	7. капилляр
8. to carry	[`kæri]	8. нести
9. circular	[`sə:kjulə]	9. круговой
10. cluster	[`klʌstə]	10. пучок
11. to collect	[kə` lekt]	11. собирать
12. to comprise	[kəm` praɪz]	12. заключать, содержать
13. to be connected <u>to</u>	[kə` nektɪd]	13. быть связанным с
14. to contain	[kən` teɪn]	14. содержать
15. to discharge	[dɪs` tʃɑ:dʒ]	15. выделять
16. to filter	[`fɪltə]	16. фильтровать
17. filtrate	[fɪlt` reɪt]	17. фильтрат
18. glomerulus (i)	[glɔ` merələs]	18. клубочек (и)
19. inner	[`ɪnə]	19. внутренний
20. muscle	[`mʌsl]	20. мышца
21. pair	[`peə]	21. пара
22. to pass	[`pa:s]	22. проходить
23. pressure	[`preʃə]	23. давление
24. to produce	[`prə` dju:s]	24. производить

25.to reabsorb	[ˌrɪəbˈsɔ:b]	25.реабсорбировать
26.to relax	[rɪˈlæks]	26.расслабляться
27.renal pelvis	[ˈri:nəl ˈpelvis]	27.почечная лоханка
28.to require	[rɪˈkwaɪə]	28.требовать
29.to result <u>from</u>	[rɪˈzʌlt]	29.являться результатом
30.ring	[ˈrɪŋ]	30.кольцо
31.salt	[ˈsɔ:lt]	31.соль
32.special	[ˈspeʃiəl]	32.специальный, особый
33.structure	[ˈstrʌktʃə]	33.структура
34.substance	[ˈsʌbstəns]	34.вещество
35.to surround	[səˈraʊnd]	35.окружать
36.top	[ˈtɒp]	36.верх, вершина
37.vein	[ˈveɪn]	37.вена
38.via	[ˈvaɪə]	38.через
39.voluntarily	[ˈvɒləntərɪli]	39.произвольно
40.unwanted	[ʌnˈwɒntɪd]	40.ненужный
41.urethra	[juəˈri:θrə]	41.уретра
42.ureter	[juəˈri:tə]	42.мочеточник
43.urinary	[ˈjuərɪnəri]	43.мочевой
44.urine	[ˈjuərɪn]	44.моча
45.to weigh	[ˈwei]	45.весить

II. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ СЛОВА И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. **average**: average data; average results.
2. **adult**: to become an adult; to speak to an adult; an average adult.
3. **to carry**: to carry blood; to carry on; to be carried; carrying.
4. **to contain**: to contain blood; to contain urine; to contain brain.
5. **to comprise**: to comprise some organs; to comprise sense.
6. **to discharge**: to discharge blood; to discharge urine; to discharge a patient from the hospital; to be discharged.
7. **inner**: inner organs; inner world; inner structure.
8. **pair**: a pair of organs; a pair of shoes; an interesting pair.
9. **to produce**: to produce fluid; to produce cells; to produce urine; produced; producing.
10. **to require**: to require badly; to require help; to require fluid; to require substances; to require some water.
11. **substance**: to comprise some substances; to produce substances; to require these substances for life.
12. **to surround**: to surround cells; to be surrounded; to surround closely; surrounding.
13. **top**: at the top; at the top of the page; at the top of the kidneys.

14. **via**: via blood; via fluid; via different substances; via urine; via air.
15. **to weigh**: to weigh much; to weigh little; to weigh heavy; to weigh 140 g.

III. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ СЛОВА И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Мочевая система; моча; уретра; мочеточник; почка; почечная лоханка; надпочечник; живот; спина; структура; мочевой пузырь; артерия; вена; парный орган; вода; вещество; соли; баланс; капилляры; нефрон; глюкоза; фильтрация; процесс; реабсорбция; кольцо мышц; верх; давление.

Верхний; каждый; среднестатистический; внутренний; нежеланный; правильный; высокий; специальный.

Включает в себя; состоит из; формирует; лежат; весит; собирает; выводит в ...; соединяется; несёт; отфильтровывает; выводятся; сохраняют; проходит через; фильтруется; расслабляется.

Производящий; выводящий; лежащий; содержащий; требуемый; произвольно.

IV. ДОПОЛНИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

1. Urinary system comprises organs producing and discharging ____.
2. The kidneys form a ____ of organs lying in the ____ of the ____.
3. ____ ____ lie on top of the kidneys.
4. Each kidney ____ about 140 g.
5. ____ ____ collects urine.
6. Blood passes through each kidney under high ____.
7. ____ are special structures.
8. The filtrate passes along the ____.
9. The kidneys keep salts and water in a ____.
10. ____ ____ at the top of the ____ keeps urine in the bladder.

V. ОТВЕТЬТЕ НА СЛЕДУЮЩИЕ ВОПРОСЫ

1. What does urinary system comprise?
2. What does urinary system consist of?
3. Where do the kidneys lie?
4. What lies on top of the kidneys?
5. What is the size of each kidney?
6. What collects urine?
7. What is renal pelvis connected to?
8. What filters blood?
9. What do glomeruli contain?
10. What does the filtrate pass along?
11. What substances do the capillaries reabsorb?
12. What keeps urine in the bladder?

VI. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. Мочевая система состоит из двух почек, двух мочеточников, мочевого пузыря и уретры.
2. Надпочечник лежит наверху почек.
3. Почка весит 140 грамм.
4. Почечная лоханка собирает мочу и отправляет её в мочевой пузырь через мочеточники.
5. Почки отфильтровывают воду и нежелательные вещества из крови.
6. Клубочки отфильтровывают кровь.
7. клубочки содержат пучки капилляров.
8. Капилляры тесно окружают нефрон.
9. Кольцо мышц удерживает мочу в мочевом пузыре.

LIVER

Liver is the largest and one of the most complex organs in the body. The liver gland lies in the right upper side of the abdomen under the diaphragm and ribs.

The liver consists of four sections or lobes. There are two main lobes: the right lobe, which is the largest, and the left lobe. Two smaller lobes lie behind the right lobe. Each lobe is composed of lobules. Each lobule consists of a central vein surrounded by tiny liver cells. These cells perform the work of the liver.

In an average adult male, the liver weighs about 1,8 kg; it's smaller in a woman (1,3 kg).

The liver performs more separate functions than any other organ in the body. Firstly, the liver destroys many poisonous substances and acts as an organ of excretion.

Its second function is to help the body to digest and store nutrients. The liver stores vitamins, iron and several other minerals until they are required. The liver also manufactures lipids, proteins and hemoglobin.

The liver has many vital duties. This organ is essential to life and its diseases, which impair its functions, are serious and sometimes fatal.

I. ВЫУЧИТЕ СЛЕДУЮЩИЕ СЛОВА И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. abdomen | [`æbdəməŋ] | 1. живот |
| 2. adult | [`ædʌlt] | 2. взрослый |
| 3. average | [`ævərɪdʒ] | 3. средний,
среднестатистический |

4. behind	[bi`haɪnd]	4. позади
5. cell	[`sel]	5. клетка
6. central	[`sentrəl]	6. центральный
7. complex	[`kɒmpləks]	7. сложный
8. to be composed <u>of</u>	[kəm`pəuzd]	8. состоять из
9. to consist <u>of</u>	[kən`sɪst]	9. состоять из
10. to destroy	[dis`trɔɪ]	10. разрушать
11. diaphragm	[`daɪəfrəm]	11. диафрагма
12. to digest	[dɪ`dʒest]	12. переваривать
13. disease	[dɪ`zi:z]	13. болезнь
14. duty	[`dju:tɪ]	14. обязанность
15. essential	[ɪ`senʃəl]	15. основной
16. excretion	[eks`kri:ʃn]	16. выделение
17. fatal	[`feitəl]	17. смертельный
18. function	[`fʌŋkʃn]	18. функция
19. gland	[`glænd]	19. железа
20. hemoglobin	[həmə`glʊbɪn]	20. гемоглобин
21. to impair	[ɪm`peə]	21. нарушать
22. iron	[`aɪən]	22. железо
23. to lie	[`laɪ]	23. лежать, находиться
24. lipid	[`lɪpɪd]	24. жир
25. liver	[`lɪvə]	25. печень
26. lobe	[`ləʊb]	26. доля
27. lobule	[`ləʊbjʊ:l]	27. долька
28. to manufacture	[ˌmænjʊ`fæktʃə]	28. вырабатывать
29. minerals	[`mɪnɪrəlz]	29. минералы
30. nutrients	[`nju:triənts]	30. питательные вещества
31. organ	[`ɔ:gən]	31. орган
32. to perform	[pi`fɔ:m]	32. выполнять, осуществлять
33. poisonous	[`pɔɪznəs]	33. ядовитый
34. protein	[`prəʊtɪn]	34. протеин, белок
35. to require	[rɪ`kwaɪə]	35. требовать
36. rib	[`rɪb]	36. ребро
37. separate	[`seprɪt]	37. отдельный
38. serious	[`sɪəriəs]	38. серьезный
39. to store	[`stɔ:]	39. накапливать
40. substance	[`sʌbstəns]	40. вещество
41. to surround	[sə`raʊnd]	41. окружать
42. tiny	[`taɪnɪ]	42. мельчайший

43.vein	[`veɪn]	43.вена
44.vital	[`vaɪtəl]	44.жизненно важный
45.vitamin	[`vaɪtəˈmɪn]	45.ВИТАМИН
46.to weigh	[`wei]	46.вЕСИТЬ

II. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ СЛОВА И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. **complex**: complex organ; complex problem; complex organism; complex fats.
2. **gland**: liver gland; a swollen gland; what gland is it?; pay attention to the gland.
3. **diaphragm**: on the diaphragm; under the diaphragm; to rest on the diaphragm; something is wrong with his diaphragm.
4. **rib**: rib cage; to break two ribs; many ribs; few ribs.
5. **lobe**: the right lobe; the left lobe; three lobes; the left lung consists of two lobes.
6. **vein**: the two main veins; venous [ˈvɪːnəs]; show me the vein; the central vein; his veins are very deep.
7. **to surround**: surrounded; to surround with care; surrounded with love and attention; surrounding.
8. **tiny**: a tiny finger; a tiny body; a tiny gland; a tiny lobule.
9. **cell**: white blood cells (WBC); red blood cells (RBC); tiny liver cells; different cells; cellular.
10. **average**: average adult; average data; average results; average amount of blood.
11. **to weigh**: to weigh a child; to weigh much; to weigh little; to be weighed; a weight.
12. **substance**: a strange substance; substances; a lot of substances; what substance is it?; I don't know this substance.
13. **poisonous**: a poisonous medicine; poisonous substances; poisonous food; poisonous water; poisonous fluid; poison.
14. **to destroy**: to destroy cells; to destroy poisonous substances; to destroy life; to destroy the house; to destroy badly; to destroy little; destroyed.
15. **to digest**: to digest nutrients; to digest vitamins; to digest lipids; to digest minerals; to digest food; digested; digestion; digestive system.
16. **to store**: to store nutrients; to store vitamins; to store minerals; to store substances; storage.
17. **nutrients**: necessary nutrients; to digest nutrients; a lot of nutrients.
18. **to require**: to require nutrients; to require vitamins; to require lipids; to require badly; required.
19. **vital**: vital duties; vital functions; vital nutrients; vital substances.

20. **to impair**: to impair functions; to impair health; to impair the process; to impair eyesight; to impair hearing; impaired; impairment.

III. ОТВЕТЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЯ АКТИВНУЮ ЛЕКСИКУ

1. What glands do you know?
2. How many ribs has a man?
3. How many lobes do the left and the right lungs consist of?
4. What are the main veins?
5. What cells can you name?
6. How much do you weigh?
7. What poisonous substances do you know?
8. What can impair people's health?

IV. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

The largest; the most complex; the liver gland; lies; the right upper side; diaphragm; ribs; sections; main lobes; behind; is composed; lobules; each lobule; the central vein; surrounded by; tiny cells; to perform; average adult male; weighs; more separate functions; destroys; poisonous substances; excretion; to digest; to store; nutrients; vitamins; iron; minerals; are required; to manufacture; lipids; proteins; hemoglobin; vital duties; essential; to impair; fatal.

V. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

- a) Живот; диафрагма; рёбра; печень; доли; дольки; вена; клетки печени; взрослый мужчина; функции; вещество; орган выделения; питательные вещества; витамины; железо; минералы; липиды; протеины; гемоглобин; обязанности; болезни.
- b) Самый большой; самый маленький; самый сложный; правый верхний; левый нижний; центральный; окружённый; мельчайший; средний (среднестатистический); отдельный; ядовитый; жизненно важный; серьёзный; смертельный.
- c) Лежит; состоит из (2 вар.); выполняет; весит; разрушает; переваривать; накапливать; требуется; производит (вырабатывает); нарушает.

VI. ВСТАВЬТЕ ПРЕДЛОГИ, ГДЕ НЕОБХОДИМО

1. Each lobe is composed ____ lobules.
2. Liver is one ____ the most complex organs ____ the body.
3. Each lobule consists ____ a central vein surrounded ____ tiny liver cells.
4. The liver gland lies ____ the right upper side ____ the abdomen ____ the diaphragm and ribs.
5. Two smaller lobes lie ____ the right lobe.

6. ____ an average adult male the liver weighs 1,8 kg, it's smaller ____ woman (1,3 kg).
7. The liver is essential ____ life.
8. Tiny cells perform the work ____ the liver.
9. The liver acts as an organ ____ excretion.

VII. ОТВЕТЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ К ТЕКСТУ

1. What organ is the liver?
2. Where does the liver gland lie?
3. How many sections does the liver consist of?
4. What are the main lobes?
5. What is each lobe composed of?
6. What does each lobule consist of?
7. How much does the liver weigh?
8. What functions does the liver perform?
9. What does the liver destroy?
10. What is its second function?
11. What does the liver store?
12. What does it manufacture?
13. What vital duties does the liver have?

VIII. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. Где находится (лежит) печень? – Она лежит в правой верхней стороне живота под рёбрами и диафрагмой.
2. Сколько весит печень? – Печень весит около двух килограмм.
3. Некоторые болезни печени очень серьёзные и иногда смертельные.
4. Человек не может жить без печени, она жизненно важна для жизни человека.
5. Печень разрушает ядовитые вещества, переваривает питательные вещества, накапливает витамины, железо и минералы, а также вырабатывает жиры, белки и гемоглобин.
6. Печень действует как орган выделения.
7. Печень выполняет много различных функций и является одним из самых сложных органов в организме человека.
8. Печень состоит из долей, которые состоят из долек. Каждая доля состоит из центральной вены, окружённой мельчайшими клетками печени, которые и осуществляют работу печени.

THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

Digestive system is a series of organs that process and convert food into simpler substances that the body uses for nourishment. The digestive system consists of the alimentary canal – mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and small and large intestines. The teeth break up food. Glands in the mouth moisten food with saliva. The tongue conveys food to the throat. The pharynx muscles push it down the esophagus. The muscular stomach churns food around and mixes it with gastric juice, which has hydrochloric acid for pepsin to break down protein. The partly digested food (chyme) passes from the stomach to the small intestine. In the small intestine the digestive process is completed. Enzymes from the pancreas mix with enzymes from the duodenum. Bile, made by the liver, from the gall-bladder enters the small intestine too. Bile helps to digest fats. The digested food particles are then absorbed by lymph or blood vessels in the intestinal wall. Villi on the walls of the small intestine enlarge the area that can absorb the food. The digested particles are then taken by the blood to the liver, which converts them into substances needed by the body.

Eaten material that cannot be used as food such as plant fiber, passes into the large intestine. There water is removed from the liquid waste, and bacteria convert it to its final form, feces, which is excreted from the body through rectum.

Food is propelled along by wavelike contractions of muscles in the stomach and intestines. This is called peristalsis. Sphincters, circular muscles, prevent the food from moving backward. The diseases of the digestive system include ulcers of the stomach or duodenum, colitis, diverticulitis, diverticulosis, enteritis. If bile stagnates in the gall – bladder because of a blocked bile duct, gallstones can form and must be removed surgically.

I. ВЫУЧИТЕ СЛЕДУЮЩИЕ СЛОВА И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ

1. to absorb	[əb`sɔ:b]	1. абсорбироваться
2. alimentary canal	[æli`mentəri`kænəl]	2. пищеварительный тракт
3. bile	[`baɪl]	3. желчь
4. to break <u>up</u>	[`breɪk`ʌp]	4. разбивать
5. to churn	[`tʃə:n]	5. передвигать
6. chyme	[`kaɪm]	6. пищевая кашица (химус)
7. circular	[`sə:kjʊlə]	7. круговой
8. colitis	[kə`laɪtɪs]	8. колит
9. to complete	[kəm`pli:t]	9. завершать
10.contraction	[kən`trækʃn]	10.сокращение
11.to convert	[kən`və:t]	11.превращать
12.to convey	[kən`vei]	12.переправлять
13.to digest	[di`dʒest]	13.переваривать
14.digestive	[di`dʒestɪv]	14.пищеварительный
15.digested food	[di`dʒestɪd`fu:d]	15.переваренная пища

16.diverticulitis	[ˌdivətɪkjuˈlaɪtɪs]	16.дивертикулит
17.diverticulosis	[ˌdivətɪkjuˈbʊsɪs]	17.дивертикулез
18.duodenum	[ˌdjuəˈdɪnəm]	18.двенадцатиперстная кишка
19.to enlarge	[ɪnˈlaːdʒ]	19.увеличивать
20.enteritis	[ˌentəˈraɪtɪs]	20.энтерит
21.enzyme	[ˈenzaim]	21.фермент, энзим
22.esophagus	[ɪˈsɒfəɡəs]	22.пищевод
23.to excrete	[ɪksˈkri:t]	23.выделять
24.fat	[ˈfæt]	24.жир
25.feces	[ˈfɪsɪs]	25.экскременты
26.gallstones	[ˈɡɔ:lˌstəʊns]	26.желчные камни
27.gastric juice	[ˈɡæstriːk ˈdʒu:s]	27.желудочный сок
28.gland	[ˈglænd]	28.железа
29.hydrochloric acid	[ˌhaɪdrəˈklɔːrɪk ˈæsɪd]	29.соляная кислота
30.intestine	[ɪnˈtestɪn]	30.кишечник
31.intestinal wall	[ɪnˈtestɪnəl ˈwɔ:l]	31.стенка кишечника
32.liquid	[ˈlɪkwɪd]	32.жидкость
33.to mix	[ˈmɪks]	33.смешивать
34.to moisten	[ˈmɔɪstən]	34.увлажнять
35.muscle	[ˈmʌsl]	35.мышца
36.nourishment	[ˈnʌrɪʃmənt]	36.пища, питание
37.pancreas	[ˈpænkriəs]	37.поджелудочная железа
38.particle	[ˈpɑ:tɪkl]	38.частица
39.partly	[ˈpɑ:tlɪ]	39.частично
40.to pass	[ˈpɑ:s]	40.проходить
41.peristalsis	[ˌperiˈstælsɪs]	41.перистальтика
42.pharynx	[ˈfæərɪŋks]	42.глотка
43.plant fiber	[ˈplɑ:nt ˈfaɪbə]	43.растительное волокно
44.to process	[prəˈses]	44.обрабатывать
45.to propel	[prəˈpel]	45.проталкивать
46.protein	[ˈprəʊtɪn]	46.белок
47.rectum	[ˈrektəm]	47.прямая кишка
48.to remove	[rɪˈmu:v]	48.удалять
49.saliva	[səˈlaɪvə]	49.слюна
50.series	[ˈsiəriəs]	50.серия ряд, набор
51.sphincter	[ˈsfɪŋktə]	51.сфинктер
52.to stagnate	[stægˈneɪt]	52.застаиваться

53.stomach	[`stʌmək]	53.желудок
54.through	[`θru:]	54.через
55.tongue	[`tʌŋ]	55.язык
56.villi	[`vɪli]	56.ворсинки
57.waste	[`weist]	57.отходы

II. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ СЛОВА И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. **to digest**: digestive system; digestive enzyme; to digest food particles; partly digested food; complex sugars are digested to.
2. **stomach**: muscular stomach; to pass from the stomach; the stomach stores and helps to digest food; stomach churns food around and mixes it with gastric juice.
3. **to break**: to break down protein; to break up food.
4. **to consist of**: simpler substances consist of small molecules; digestive system consists of the alimentary canal.
5. **to secrete**: secretion; secretions from the liver and pancreas.
6. **part**: partly; particles; parts of the body; fine particles; the partly digested food (chyme).
7. **to process**: to process food; to process food very well; to process food in the stomach.

III. ЗАПОМНИТЕ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ С ПРЕДЛОГАМИ

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. to consist of | состоять из |
| 2. to break up | разбивать (на мелкие кусочки) |
| 3. to churn around | передвигать |
| 4. to break down | разрушать, раздробить |
| 5. to enter (no prep.) | поступать |
| 6. to convert into | превращать в |
| 7. to pass into | переходить в |
| 8. through | через |
| 9. because of | из-за |
| 10. to propell along | продвигать вперёд |

IV. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ НА АНГЛИСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. набор органов | 13. смешивать |
| 2. желудочный сок | 14. желчный пузырь |
| 3. тонкий кишечник | 15. проходить через |
| 4. пищеварительный фермент | 16. увеличивать площадь |
| 5. пищеварительный тракт | 17. толстый кишечник |
| 6. более простые вещества | 18. с помощью слюны |
| 7. разрушать белок | 19. соляная кислота |
| 8. мышцы глотки | 20. пищеварительный процесс |

9. кишечная стенка
- 10.увлажнять пищу
- 11.охранять пищу от движения назад
- 12.болезни пищеварительной системы

- 21.волнообразные движения мышц
- 22.язва желудка и двенадцатиперстной кишки
- 23.вода всасывается из продуктов распада

V. ЗАКОНЧИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

1. The digestive system consists of ____.
2. Glands in the mouth ____.
3. The tongue ____.
4. The pharynx muscles ____.
5. The stomach ____.
6. Gastric juice has ____.
7. Acid medium is needed for ____.
8. The partly digested food passes from ____ to ____.
9. The digestive process is completed in ____.
- 10.Enzymes from the pancreas ____.
- 11.Bile, made by the liver ____.
- 12.Bile helps ____.
- 13.The digested food particles are ____.
- 14.Villi on the walls of the small intestines ____.
- 15.The digested particles are then taken by the blood to ____.
- 16.Eaten material that cannot be used as food ____.
- 17.Water is removed ____.
- 18.The waste material ____.
- 19.Food is propelled along ____.
- 20.Sphincters prevent the food from ____.
- 21.Diseases of the digestive system are ____.

VI. ВОСПРОИЗВЕДИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ ИЗ ТЕКСТА

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| ____ consists of ____ | ____ is completed in ____ |
| ____ moisten ____ | ____ are absorbed by ____ |
| ____ conveys ____ | ____ are taken by ____ |
| ____ churns ____ | ____ is removed from ____ |
| ____ passes ____ | ____ is excreted from ____ |
| ____ helps ____ | ____ is propelled along ____ |
| ____ enlarge ____ | ____ prevent from ____ |
| ____ convert ____ | ____ stagnates ____ |

VII. ОТВЕТЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ

1. What does the digestive system consist of?
2. What is the function of glands in the mouth?
3. How do the teeth break up food?
4. What conveys food to the throat?
5. What is the function of the stomach?
6. What does gastric juice have?
7. Where is the digestive process completed?
8. What happens in the small intestine?
9. What helps in the digestive process?
10. Where are the digested food particles absorbed?
11. What is the function of villi?
12. What organ converts the digested particles into substances needed by the body?
13. What is removed from the liquid waste in the large intestine?
14. What is the role of bacteria in the large intestine?
15. What prevents the food from moving backward?
16. How is food propelled along in the stomach and intestines?
17. What disorders of the intestinal tract do you know?
18. Why does bile stagnate in the gall bladder?
19. When can gallstones form?

MY FUTURE PROFESSION

There is a great variety of jobs in our country. One can choose anything he likes. We are given a wide scale of opportunities to find out early where our talents lie, what suits us best. As for me, from the early age I have dreamed to become a doctor. This year, after finishing the secondary school, I entered Gomel State Medical University. It wasn't easy because I had to pass three entrance examinations: in biology, chemistry and the native language and I passed them successfully. And now I hope my dream will come true in the nearest future.

The course of studies is six years. During these six years the student has to master all the fundamentals of theoretical and practical medicine. At the end of the course we shall go through the so-called subinternship when we gain extra experience in one of the three main clinical subjects – internal diseases, surgery and obstetrics and gynaecology. And after taking our state examinations we shall join the great army of health workers who serve our citizens and protect their health. It's very noble to be a doctor. We must always remember the Hippocratic Oath and serve for the good of our patients according to our ability and our judgement and never do harm to anyone. We must pay attention to the prevention of diseases, the strengthening of labour ability and the extension of the life-span of our people.

I. ВЫУЧИТЕ СЛЕДУЮЩИЕ СЛОВА И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ

variety	[və`raɪəti]	разнообразие
job	[`dʒɔb]	работа
scale	[`skeɪl]	масштаб
opportunity	[ɒpə`tju:nɪti]	возможность
to suit	[`sju:t]	подходить
to dream	[`dri:m]	мечтать
to come true		сбываться (о мечте)
fundamentals	[ɒfʌndə`mentls]	основы
to go through	[`θru:]	проходить
subinternship	[ɒsʌbɪn`tənʃɪp]	субинтернатура
to gain	[`geɪn]	приобретать
surgery	[`sə:dʒəri]	хирургия
experience	[əks`pɪəriəns]	опыт
internal	[ɪn`tə:nəl]	внутренний
obstetrics	[ɒb`stetɪks]	акушерство
gynaecology	[ɒdʒaɪnɪ`kɒlədʒɪ]	гинекология
state	[`steɪt]	государство
to join smth	[`dʒɔɪn]	присоединяться
to serve	[`sə:v]	служить
to protect	[prə`tekt]	защищать
noble	[`nɒubl]	благородный
Hippocratic Oath	[hɪpə`krɪtɪk `ɔuθ]	клятва Гиппократата
ability	[ə`bɪlɪti]	способность
judgement	[`dʒʌdʒmənt]	суждение, мнение
harm	[`hɑ:m]	вред
to pay attention to	[`peɪ ə`tenʃn]	уделять внимание
prevention	[pri`venʃn]	предотвращение
strengthening	[`streŋθənɪŋ]	удлинение, продление
labour	[`leɪbə]	работа, труд
extension	[ɪks`tenʃn]	удлинение, продление
life-span	[`laɪf-spæn]	время (продолжительность) жизни
according to	[ə`kɔ:dɪŋ]	согласно чему-либо

II. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ СЛОВА И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. **to dream:** to dream to be a doctor; What do you dream about?; the dream of my child hood; My dream will come true; I dreamed to become a doctor;
2. **to gain:** syn.: to get, to receive; to gain a good knowledge of Anatomy; to gain experience; What knowledge do you gain at your Anatomy classes?;

3. **to protect:** to protect animals; We must protect our health; What do you protect?; Adults usually protect small children;
4. **noble:** noble profession; a noble man; It is noble to be a doctor and to help people;
5. **to pay attention to smth:** to pay attention to Physics; What subjects do you pay attention to?; Don't pay attention to her words!; Pay attention to the notes at the end of the text;
6. **to join smth:** to join the scientific circle; What party will you join in the future?; to join the army of health workers.

III. ПОДБЕРИТЕ СИНОНИМЫ К СЛОВАМ И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯМ

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. to defend | 1. to gain |
| 2. a subject where students learn to operate | 2. fundamentals |
| 3. basis of medicine | 3. labour; job |
| 4. the words the students say becoming doctors | 4. the Hippocratic Oath |
| 5. opinion | 5. to join smth |
| 6. work | 6. surgery |
| 7. to get; to receive | 7. judgement |
| 8. to become a member of smth | 8. to protect |

IV. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. проходить субинтернатуру
2. согласно нашим способностям
3. овладеть основами теоретической и практической медицины
4. защищать здоровье
5. уделять внимание здоровью
6. клятва Гиппократ
7. профилактика болезней
8. сдавать государственные экзамены
9. акушерство и гинекология
10. моя мечта сбудется
11. приобрести опыт
12. присоединяться к армии медицинских работников
13. много возможностей
14. внутренние болезни
15. благородная профессия
16. согласно нашему мнению

V. ОТВЕЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ

1. What job suits you in your opinion?
2. When did you enter the Medical University?

3. What entrance examinations did you pass?
4. What doctor do you dream to be?
5. When do students go through subinternship?
6. Are you interested in surgery?
7. Where do students take state examinations?
8. What do doctors protect?
9. What oath do doctors give?
10. What subjects do medical students pay attention to?
11. Is profession of a doctor noble?

VI. ПРОЧИТАЙТЕ И ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ ТЕКСТ

VII. НАЙДИТЕ ПРОДОЛЖЕНИЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ И ПОСТАВЬТЕ ИХ В ПРАВИЛЬНОЙ ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНОСТИ

1. The course of studies	1. I have dreamed to become a doctor.
2. I had to pass	2. of jobs in our country.
3. After finishing the secondary school	3. the students master all the fundamentals of theoretical and practical medicine.
4. We must pay attention to	4. we'll go through the subinternship.
5. I hope my dream	5. in one of the three main clinical subjects – internal diseases, surgery and obstetrics and gynaecology.
6. We are given a lot of opportunities	6. in six years.
7. From the early age	7. three entrance examinations: in Biology, Chemistry and the native language.
8. After taking our state examinations	8. I entered Gomel State Medical University.
9. During the six years	9. to find out where our talents lie and what suits us best.
10. At the end of the course	10. will come true in the nearest future.
11. It's noble	11. the prevention of diseases, the extension of the life-span of our people.
12. We gain extra experience	12. the Hippocratic Oath and serve for the good of our patients.
13. We must remember	13. we'll join the army of health workers.
14. There is a variety	14. to be a doctor.

VIII. ОТВЕЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ К ТЕКСТУ

1. What were your entrance examinations?
2. Was it easy to enter the Medical University?
3. How long is the course of studies?
4. What do the students master during the six years?
5. What do the students do through at the end of the course?
6. What are the three main clinical subjects?
7. What must the students remember?
8. What do the students gain during subinternship?
9. What do the health workers protect?
10. What must we pay attention to?
11. Doctors never do harm to anyone, do they?
12. When will you join the army of health workers?
13. What must you serve for?

IX. ВОПРОИЗВЕДИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ ИЗ ТЕКСТА

1. variety of jobs
2. talents lie
3. have dreamed
4. entered
5. three entrance examinations
6. the course of studies
7. fundamentals
8. subinternship
9. extra experience
10. army of health workers
11. the Hippocratic Oath
12. do harm
13. prevention of diseases.

X. ПОСТАВЬТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ В ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНУЮ ФОРМУ И ЗАДАЙТЕ 5 ТИПОВ ВОПРОСОВ

1. The course of studies is six years.
2. There is a great variety of jobs in our country.
3. The student masters the fundamentals of theoretical and practical medicine.
4. Doctors pay attention to the prevention of diseases.

XI. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. Кто служит на благо пациентов?
2. Моя мечта быть врачом скоро сбудется.
3. Мои вступительные были сложными, но я сдал их успешно.

4. В прошлом году мой друг окончил среднюю школу и поступил в Медицинский Университет.
5. Какими основами овладевают студенты в течение курса обучения?
6. Три основных клинических предмета – хирургия, внутренние болезни и акушерство и гинекология.
7. Студенты проходят субинтернатуру и получают дополнительный опыт по одному из трех клинических предметов.
8. В конце обучения мы даем клятву Гиппократу и обещаем защищать здоровье людей и никогда не причинять вреда пациентам.
9. Вы должны уделять внимание профилактике болезней и продлению жизни людей.

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