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БЕЛАРУСЬ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
ГОМЕЛЬСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Кафедра иностранных языков

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**ОСНОВЫ ГРАММАТИКИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА ДЛЯ
СТУДЕНТОВ – МЕДИКОВ (продолжающие)**

Раздел III

THE PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Гомель
2004

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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ

Данный учебный материал предназначен для студентов первого курса медицинских институтов (группы для продолжающих) и составлен с учётом требований программы по иностранному языку для студентов неязыковых вузов.

Данный раздел учебного пособия включает три грамматические темы (The Present Indefinite Tense; The Present Continuous Tense; The Present Perfect Tense). Каждая грамматическая тема включает теоретическую часть, которая используется для введения данной темы или её самостоятельного изучения. К каждой грамматической теме предложен комплекс упражнений для закрепления изученного материала и развития грамматических навыков использования конструкций в речи и при чтении. Все упражнения разработаны на основе изученного лексического материала и представлены в удобной для запоминания форме. Основная цель данного учебного пособия – изложить отдельные грамматические темы, а также добиться их усвоения с помощью комплекса упражнений.

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PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE НАСТОЯЩЕЕ НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННОЕ ВРЕМЯ

Употребление

1. Констатация объективных истин, которые не подлежат сомнению.

The Sun rises in the East. – Солнце встаёт на Востоке.
Water boils at 100 C. – Вода кипит при температуре 100 C.

2. Отдельно или регулярно повторяющиеся действия в настоящем.

I usually have a cup of tea in the morning. – Я обычно выпиваю чашку чая утром.

Указатели времени

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <u>usually</u> | <u>обычно</u> | 5. <u>never</u> | <u>никогда</u> |
| 2. <u>often</u> | <u>часто</u> | 6. <u>seldom</u> | <u>редко</u> |
| 3. <u>sometimes</u> | <u>иногда</u> | 7. <u>every</u> | <u>каждый</u> |
| 4. <u>always</u> | <u>всегда</u> | 8. <u>as a rule</u> | <u>как правило</u> |
| | | 9. <u>on Sunday</u> | <u>в воскресенье</u> |

Образование

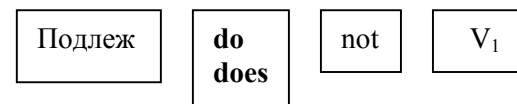
Утвердительная форма («+»)

I, You, We, They	+	V ₁	He, She, It	V _s
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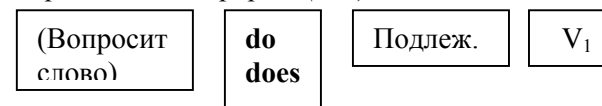
Вспомогательные глаголы

Do (I, You, We, They) **Does** (He, She, It)

Отрицательная форма («-»)



Вопросительная форма («?»)»



BUT: **Who** **V_s**

We usually *translate* a lot of articles.

He sometimes *listens* to such music

I *don't* often *see* my schoolmates.

My sister *doesn't* go to the Institute on Sundays.

Do you always *go* for your vocations to your patients? -Yes, I do. / No I don't.

Does your friend seldom miss lectures?

- Yes, he does.

- No, he doesn't.

Мы обычно переводим много статей.

Он иногда слушает такую музыку.

Я не часто вижу со своими одноклассниками.

Моя сестра не ходит в институт по воскресеньям.

-Ты всегда едешь на каникулы к родителям? - Да. / Нет.

Твой друг редко пропускает лекции?

- Да.

- Нет.

EXERCISES

I. Translate the sentences into Russian

1. I usually visit my district doctor when I am ill.
2. They usually prepare their lessons at home.
3. My fellow-student often carries on experiments on animals.
4. We always attend all the lectures.
5. He doesn't miss his classes.
6. First-year students don't study these subjects in the first year.
7. When does this professor deliver lectures on Anatomy?
8. Do you treat people every day?
9. How often does your fellow student go to visit his family?
10. I hear badly.
11. He wants to stay here after classes.

II. Write the following sentences in the 3rd person singular

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. I think I am ill. | 6. Good children always obey. |
| 2. They often visit their granny. | 7. Heavy trucks make much noise. |
| 3. We live in Leeds. | 8. We write two tests each term. |
| 4. You usually speak too quickly. | 9. I cope with Biology. |
| 5. Do you like ice-cream? | 10. We study medicine. |

III. Answer the following questions according to the model

Model: What does a driver do? – He drives.

What do drivers do? – They drive.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. What does a singer do? | 6. What do dancers do? |
| 2. What does a runner do? | 7. What does a painter do? |
| 3. What do students do? | 8. What does a typist do? |
| 4. What does a dancer do? | 9. What does a runner do? |
| 5. What do cooks do? | 10. What do writers do? |

IV. Put the sentences into negative and interrogative form

1. My brother spends much time on Anatomy.
2. I am eager to graduate from the Institute.
3. The first-year curriculum includes a lot of subjects.

4. A lot of applicants hand in applications to this higher school every year.
5. He tries to study well.
6. Your sister arranges concerts every month.
7. Tom belongs to a scientific circle.
8. Our classes usually begin at 8 o'clock.
9. My friend always waits for me after classes.
10. I take notes of all the lectures.
11. She lives in the hostel.

V. Put up questions to the underlined words

1. We usually have dinner at our Institute canteen.
2. My friends don't carry on any research work, because they are only first-year students.
3. Her parents live in another city.
4. Sometimes my uncle treats me for the grippe.
5. He is eager to enter the Institute this year.
6. They are interested in Histology.
7. I expect his letters every week.
8. Their education is free of charge.
9. We always discuss our plans for the future.
10. The students take exams two times a year.
11. They often take the books from the library.

VI. Open the brackets using the necessary form of the verbs

1. Our lecture in Latin usually (to end) at 9³⁵.
2. I (not to see) well.
3. My friend (to take) an active part in the Institute social life.
4. Every year a lot of students (to graduate) from the Institute.
5. Very often Nick (to receive) many interesting findings.
6. All the doctors (to fight) against these diseases.
7. He (not to arrange) meetings as a rule.
8. We (not to study) practical medicine in this year.
9. You (to carry) on any research work?
10. His son (not to know) this scientist.
11. They (to gain) much knowledge in medicine at their classes.

12. She (to remember) all the data well.
13. How often your friend (to go) to the library?
14. The students (not to pay) much attention to their studies.

VII. Express a contrasting idea

Model: She knows English well, but she (not to know) German.
 She knows English well, but she *does not know* German.

1. I always help him with Physics, but he (never, to help) me with Chemistry.
2. We go to visit our parents every weekend, but our room-mate (to go to visit his parents, every other week-end).
3. She always takes notes of the lectures, but her friends (seldom, to take notes of the lectures).
4. We often carry on interesting experiments, but John (never, to carry on them).
5. I always pay attention to laboratory findings, but he (never, to pay attention to them).
6. We always work hard for our examinations, but she (never, to work hard for them).
7. I always follow my parents' advice, but my group-mate (seldom, to follow advice) of his parents.

VIII. Express a contrasting idea

Model: I like to play chess (draughts).
 I like to play chess, but I *don't like* to play draughts.

1. Pete copes with his Biology well. (Latin)
2. My brother learns English. (French)
3. She dances well. (to sing)
4. This professor delivers lectures on weekdays. (week-ends)
5. I spend much time on Anatomy. (English)
6. He carries on research work in Physics. (Chemistry)
7. We belong to Anatomy scientific circle. (the scientific circle in Philosophy)
8. I know Physics. (Mathematics)

IX. Answer the questions

1. What Institute do you study at?
2. What year student are you?
3. When do your classes begin?
4. Does your friend attend all the lectures?
5. Do you sometimes miss classes?
6. Where do you live?
7. Where do your parents live?
8. When and where do your group-mates have dinner?
9. Does your best friend carry on any research work?
10. What subjects do you like to study?
11. Who belongs to scientific circles?
12. How much time do you spend on your Anatomy?
13. Does your friend cope with every subject?
14. Why are you eager to be a doctor?

X. Ask your friend

Спросите своего друга:

1. организовывает ли он какие-либо дискуссии;
2. уделяет ли он достаточно внимания своему здоровью;
3. всегда ли он слушает лекции с большим вниманием;
4. посещает ли он концерты;
5. занимается ли он в аспирантуре;
6. готовится ли он к занятиям каждый день;
7. какие предметы включает программа обучения 2-го курса;
8. когда он обычно сдает экзамены;
9. какие опыты он проводит.

XI. Translate into English

1. Многие мои однокурсники занимаются в научных кружках.
2. Мы часто получаем интересные данные на лабораторных занятиях.
3. Какие экспериментальные данные он обычно применяет на практике?
4. Многие мои одноклассники живут в институтском общежитии.

5. Каждый год много студентов заканчивает наш университет.
6. Кто читает лекции по биологии?
7. У него глубокие знания по медицине.
8. Иногда мой друг лечит меня от гриппа.
9. Она часто принимает участие в дискуссиях.
10. Он тратит много денег на книги.
11. Ты получаешь стипендию?
12. Моя подруга не отстает ни по какому предмету.
13. Ее подруга не работает много над анатомией.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE
НАСТОЯЩЕЕ ПРОДОЛЖЕННОЕ (ДЛИТЕЛЬНОЕ)
ВРЕМЯ

Употребление

1. Действие, происходящее в данный момент времени. Для указания конкретного момента используются указатели времени: *now – сейчас; at present, at present moment – в настоящий момент*
They are drinking tea now. – Они пьют чай сейчас.
2. Параллельные действия, происходящие одновременно в данный момент времени. Одновременность вводится союзами *when – когда, while – пока*
While he is reading, she is watching TV. – Пока он читает, она смотрит телевизор.
3. Действие, запланированное на ближайшее время.
The train is leaving in a minute. – Поезд отправляется через минуту.
4. Конструкция “to be going to” (собираться что-то сделать) выражает намерение совершить действие в будущем.

I am going to visit my parents. – Я собираюсь навестить своих родителей.

Образование

to be + V_{ing}

Утвердительная	Вопросительная	Отрицательная
I am V _{ing}	Am I V _{ing} ?	I am not (amn't) V _{ing} .
He She is V _{ing} It	he Is she V _{ing} ? it	He She is not (isn't) V _{ing} . It
We You are V _{ing} They	we Are you V _{ing} ? they	We You are not (aren't) V _{ing} . They

Примечание: Present Continuous Tense не употребляется со следующими глаголами:

to think (считать), to feel (чувствовать), to know (знать), to believe (верить), to remember (помнить), to understand (понимать), to see (видеть), to hear (слышать), to want (хотеть), to wish (желать), to love (любить), to like (нравиться), to prefer (предпочитать), to hate (ненавидеть).

EXERCISES

PATTERN I

I. Translate into English

1. He is doing his morning exercises now.
2. What are they speaking about?
3. Why aren't you wearing your dark glasses today?
4. I am reading an interesting article now.
5. You are not eating. What's the matter?
6. My parents are coming back next week.
7. What are you going to treat him with?

8. While the doctor is filling in my patient's card, I'm checking my temperature.
9. At present the nurse is checking my certificate of health.

II. Complete the sentences

Model: I can't go out now because ____ (to rain heavily).

I can't go out now because it *is raining* heavily.

1. I can't go to the cinema because ____ (to prepare for my competitive entrance examinations).
2. She can't phone her at the moment because ____ (to carry on an experiment).
3. My fellow-students can't leave the room because ____ (to take notes of the lecture).
4. John can't hear the phone because ____ (to listen to music).
5. Mary can't have a walk now because ____ (to sleep).
6. The students can't go home now because ____ (to arrange the concert).
7. You can't speak to professor Ivanov now because ____ (to deliver a lecture in Histology).
8. We can't go out because ____ (to wait for an important telephone call).

III. Complete the sentences

1. Ted is playing the piano, and Mike ____.
2. While Helen is cooking lunch, her friend ____.
3. The teacher is explaining a new rule and the students ____.
4. While I am speaking to my fellow-student, Nick ____.
5. My mother is knitting and I ____.
6. While his aunt is taking a shower her husband ____.
7. While Lucy is watching TV, her brother ____.
8. We are taking our examination on Biology and our friends ____.

IV. Put the sentences into negative and interrogative forms

1. I am studying Anatomy now.
2. We are having our breakfast now.
3. It's getting colder.

4. My friend is spending her vacations with her parents.
5. You are speaking too loudly.
6. They are buying new furniture now.
7. My father is helping me with my mathematics.
8. My sister is ill with the grippe.
9. Professor Belov delivers lectures in Anatomy.

V. Put up questions to the outlined words

1. We are working for our examinations now.
2. The doctor is treating me with antibiotics.
3. They are drawing something on the wall.
4. The doctor is examining a patient now.
5. The girl is crying in the next room.
6. I'm having a rest now because I'm very tired.
7. You are making a lot of mistakes in your answer.
8. The children are playing in the yard.

VI. Translate into English

1. Пока я измеряю температуру, моя мама готовит мне чай с медом.
2. Мой дедушка сейчас работает в саду.
3. Послушай! Кто-то играет на пианино!
4. Ты видишь человека на углу улицы? Что он делает?
5. Почему ты смотришь на меня так странно?
6. В настоящий момент студенты конспектируют лекцию.
7. Наши дети принимают участие в концерте сейчас.
8. Я не могу понять его. Он говорит с сильным акцентом.
9. Почему ты так шумишь? Дети спят.
10. Пациенты ждут в кабинете.
11. Я еду домой сейчас.

PATTERN II

I. Translate into Russian

1. Hurry up! The bus is leaving in a quarter of an hour.
2. We are staying with our friends in Moscow next week.

3. They are moving into their new flat soon.
4. I am taking my competitive entrance examinations in July.
5. Mary and Kate are coming back from their vocations next Monday.
6. My family is visiting me in May.

II. Add some information

Model: We are having breakfast so early because ____ (to go on an excursion to Leeds).

We are having breakfast so early because *we are going on an excursion to Leeds.*

1. Mary is making a new dress because ____ (to go to a party, on Saturday evening).
2. I'm helping him with his grammar because ____ (to take an exam next Wednesday).
3. He is waiting for Helen because ____ (to go to the concert tonight).
4. She is sending a telegram to her parents because ____ (to stay in Moscow, for five days).
5. I'm learning History up to small hours because ____ (to have a credit on Tuesday).
6. I am buying tickets because ____ (to fly to Moscow in a week).

III. Answer the questions

1. What are you doing tomorrow afternoon?
2. Where are you spending this weekend?
3. Who is spending the weekend with you?
4. When are you taking your winter exams?
5. Are you graduating from the Institute this year?
6. Are you attending all the lectures next month?
7. Are your friends going on vocation to their parents in winter?
8. What course are you studying next year?

IV. Express the arranged future action by means of "to be going to"

Model A: I intend to tell you all the news today.

I *am going* to tell you all the news today.

1. We intend to call for him on our way to the Institute.
2. I intend to stay here a little longer.
3. He intends to spend much more time on his Histology.
4. They intend to finish work at the end of the week.
5. We intend to follow all your advice.
6. I intend to enter the Institute next year.
7. She intends to hand in an application in June.

Model B: He refuses to take us to the laboratory tomorrow.

He *is not going* to take us to the laboratory tomorrow.

1. I refuse to take part in this experiment.
2. She refuses to stay in bed all day long.
3. We refuse to telephone her tonight.
4. My friend refuses to include these findings to the report.
5. They refuse to stay at the Institute after classes.
6. I refuse to be present at the meeting.
7. He refuses to belong to this scientific circle this year.

V. Answer the questions

1. When are you going to graduate from the Institute?
2. Who is going to help you to cope with Physics?
3. What are your group-mates going to arrange for the weekend?
4. When are you going to take state examinations?
5. What are you going to spend your time on?
6. When are you going to start your research work?
7. Are you going to live in a hostel or with your parents next year?

VI. Translate into English

1. Мы уезжаем в Москву на следующей неделе.
2. Я не собираюсь поступать в Политехнический институт.
3. Вы собираетесь стать врачом или учителем?
4. В следующем году я заканчиваю институт.
5. Когда вы собираетесь лечить его?

6. Много абитуриентов поступают в наш институт в этом году.
7. Что вы собираетесь ответить ему?
8. Завтра мы заканчиваем интересный эксперимент.
9. Я не собираюсь ничего менять.
10. Он собирается обедать, не так ли?

VII. Open the brackets using Present Indefinite, Present Continuous or Past Indefinite

1. I usually (to make) a correct diagnosis.
2. Yesterday my brother (to break) his left leg.
3. She sometimes (to sleep) after dinner.
4. What he (to do) at present?
5. Why you (not to come) last Monday?
6. She (not to live) at our hostel.
7. While Mike (to prepare) for Anatomy, I (to revise) English.
8. How often you (to visit) your district doctor?
9. The other day he (to fall ill) with the grippe.
10. Next Sunday we (to be going) to receive some guests.
11. My uncle seldom (to spend) time on chess.
12. Two days ago she (to pass) all the exams.
13. On Wednesdays he (not to attend) the lecture in Biology.
14. Listen! Somebody (to sing)!
15. She (to sing) nicely.
16. Where you (to study)?
17. Look! Your sister (to do) her morning exercises.
18. Every year my Granny (to stay) at hospital.

VIII. Translate the sentences from Russian into English

1. Где доктор Иванов? – Он во врачебном кабинете № 3. Он осматривает пациента. В это время медсестра заполняет карточки пациентов.
2. Этот терапевт самый опытный в районной поликлинике. Он много знает и всегда ставит правильный диагноз.

3. Когда вы собираетесь записаться на приём к невропатологу?
4. Какие болезни вы перенесли в детстве? – Я не перенёс никаких болезней.
5. Когда дежурный регистратор нашёл мою карточку, я пошёл к врачу.
6. Если моя сестра болеет, она принимает лекарства, прикладывает грелку к ногам и пьёт много горячего чая с малиновым вареньем.
7. Посмотрите на этого студента! Он не конспектирует лекцию. Он вообще редко посещает лекции и практические занятия.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE **НАСТОЯЩЕЕ ЗАКОНЧЕННОЕ ВРЕМЯ**

Значение. Глагол в *Present Perfect* обозначает действие, предшествовавшее моменту речи в настоящем и связанного с этим моментом в виде какого-то результата (появление нового предмета, лица, создание новой ситуации, приобретение опыта и т.д.) или в виде указания периода времени, который ещё не закончился.

Формообразование. Образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *to have* в соответствующем лице и *Participle II* (причастие прошедшего времени) смыслового глагола.

ОБОЗНАЧАЕТ

1. Действие, которое совершилось в прошлом, но связано с настоящим своим результатом. *The Present Perfect Tense* часто употребляется с наречиями неопределённого времени:
- 2.

1. already	уже	♦ в утвердительных предложениях ♦ перед основным глаголом
2. yet	уже	♦ в вопросительных предложениях вместо already

	ещё не	♦ в отрицательных предложениях ♦ в конце предложения
3. ever	когда-либо	♦ в вопросительных предложениях ♦ перед основным глаголом
4. never	никогда	♦ в отрицательных предложениях ♦ перед основным глаголом
5. just	только что	♦ в утвердительных предложениях ♦ перед основным глаголом
6. lately	в последнее время	♦ в конце предложения
7. recently	недавно	♦ в конце предложения

Пример: *I have already done this room.*

(Результат: чистая комната)

3. Действие, совершившееся в незаконченный период времени в настоящем. Употребляется с обстоятельственными словами: **today** (сегодня), **this week** (на этой неделе), **this month** (в этом месяце), **this year** (в этом году).

Пример: *I have seen him today.*

4. Действие, которое началось в прошлом, длилось какой-то период времени и продолжается в настоящем. В данном случае либо а) подчеркивается факт, а не длительность действия, либо б) употребляются глаголы, которые не употребляются во временах группы *Continuous (to be, to like, to know, etc.)*. В данном случае употребляется наречие: **since** (с тех пор) и предлог **for**.

Пример: *They have lived in Gomel for 30 years.*

I have known him since 1990.

4. Действие, которое совершилось однократно, или повторялось несколько раз в прошлом. В данном случае употребляется с данными словами: **once** (однажды), **twice** (дважды), **three times** (три раза), **several times** (несколько раз), и т.д.

Пример: *I have read this book twice.*

Примечание: Отличие The Present Perfect Tense от The Past Indefinite Tense состоит в том, что The Past Indefinite Tense констатирует **факт** совершения действия в прошлом (где? и когда?), а The Present Perfect Tense подчеркивает **результат** (да? или нет?).

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

Утвердительная форма («+»)

Подлеж.	have has	V ₃ / ed
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Вспомогательные глаголы
Have (I, you, we, they) Has (he, she, it)

Отрицательная форма (“-“)

Подлеж	have has	not	V ₃ / ed
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Вопросительная форма («?»)

(Вопросит слово)	have has	Подлеж	V ₃ / ed	?
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Who	has	V ₃ / ed	?
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EXERCISES

I. Put the verbs into the Present Perfect Tense

1. I: to accelerate; to admit; to arrest; to drop; to follow.

2. he: to avoid; to calm; to direct; to swallow, to apply.
3. you: to excite; to gargle; to recover, to relieve, to cause.
4. they: to undergo; to deal, to put on, to give, to hear, to make, to swell, to see.

II. Change the sentence so that to use the Present Perfect Tenses according to the model

Model: -You must swallow this tablet.

-But I have already swallowed this tablet.

1. You must undergo the course of physiotherapy.
2. Jane must put on this white gown.
3. The doctor must hospitalize this patient.
4. This treatment must arrest the process of the disease.
5. This medicine must give a relief.
6. Our district doctor must see 15 out-patients.
7. The patient must gargle her throat three times a day.
8. You must apply mustard plasters to your back every other day.
9. The doctor must make his daily round of visits to the district.
10. You must follow a strict bed regime.
11. The therapist must listen to the patient's heart and lungs.

III. Add some information, using the Present Perfect Tenses

Model: -You can't come in now because ____ (the doctor, not to finish the examination).

-You can't come in now because *the doctor hasn't finished the examination yet.*

1. She can't give this patient an injection because ____ (she, not to wash her hands).
2. You can't take off the gown because ____ (you, not to leave the hospital).
3. He can't be hospitalized because ____ (the doctor, not to examine him).
4. He can't take this medicine because ____ (the doctor, not to prescribe it).

5. The patient can't begin going in for sports because ____ (he, not to recover).
6. I can't come into the doctor's consulting room because ____ (I, not to take my temperature).
7. The treatment can't help the patient because ____ (he, not to follow it).
8. The nurse can't make my blood analysis because ____ (she, not to take some blood from my finger).
9. I can't hand in my documents because ____ (I, not to get my certificate of health).
10. I can't receive my certificate of health because ____ (the results of my X-ray examination not to be ready).

IV. Answer the questions

1. **Have you ever taken patient's blood pressure?**
2. Have you ever examined patients?
3. Have you ever been on duty at a polyclinic?
4. Have you ever been ill with quinsy?
5. Have you ever undergone the course of physiotherapy?
6. Have you had cold rubdowns today?
7. Have you been X-rayed this year?
8. Have you ever advised anyone to use mustard plasters?
9. Have you ever gargled your throat with antiseptic mouth-wash?
10. Have you ever followed a strict bed regime?
11. Have you ever felt rotten?

V. Ask your fellow-student and let him answer

1. if he (she) has ever given a patient an injection;
2. if he (she) has ever followed a strict diet;
3. if he (she) has ever been present at examinations;
4. if he (she) has ever listened to somebody's heart and lungs;
5. if he (she) has ever made somebody's blood analysis;
6. if he (she) has been ill this year;
7. if he (she) has ever been hospitalized;
8. if he (she) has ever made a diagnosis;
9. if he (she) has ever examined blood under the microscope;

10. if he (she) has ever stayed in bed for some days;
11. if he (she) has ever worked as a nurse.

VI. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative

1. My brother has an appointment with our district doctor for 10 o'clock.
2. The therapist has already heard moist rales.
3. These patients are recovering.
4. These doctors are very experienced.
5. There are some patients in the waiting room.
6. The doctor directed the patient to the hospital.

VII. Choose the right variant

1. He ___ at this polyclinic for 10 years.
a) worked, b) works, c) has worked, d) is working;
2. She ___ mustard plasters to her back every evening.
a) has applied, b) applied, c) is applying, d) applies;
3. The nurse ___ the injection of penicillin to this patient now.
a) is giving; b) gave; c) has given; d) gives
4. The doctor ___ me on a sick-leave yesterday.
a) has put, b) put; c) puts; d) putting;
5. Doctors usually ___ patients to the hospital to arrest the process of disease.
a) admit; b) have admitted; c) admitted; d) admitting;
6. As a rule she ___ out in the open air as much as possible.
a) was ;b) to be; c) has been ;d) is
7. The district doctor ___ the patient ill with angina pectoris tomorrow.
a) is visiting; b) visits; c) has visited; d) visited;
8. While the doctor 1) ___ the boy, the latter 2) ___ down on the couch silently.
1) a) examines 2) a) has lain
b) is examining b) lay
c) has examined c) lies
d) examined d) is lying

9. I ____ ill with the quinsy last week.
a) *am not*; b) *wasn't*, c) *hasn't been*;
10. He ____ just to the patient's lungs.
a) *listened*; b) *has listened*; c) *is listening*
11. I ____ the course of physiotherapy this month.
a) *am undergoing*; b) *undergoes*; c) *have undergone*;
d) *underwent*

VIII. Open the brackets, using the necessary tenses

1. He (to work) as a therapist for 20 years.
2. You (to undergo) the course of physiotherapy yet?
3. She always (to follow) the prescribed treatment.
4. Yesterday he (to feel) pain on physical exertion.
5. As a rule, after his consulting hours the district doctor (to make) his daily round of visits to the district.
6. Can I see Dr. Smith? – Sorry, he (to examine) his patient now.
7. The doctor just (to listen) to the patient and (to take) his blood pressure now.
8. You ever (to be) ill with quinsy? – No, never.
9. He (to be) a very experienced doctor. He (to deal) with every case carefully and attentively.
10. You (to be) ill with lobar pneumonia in your childhood?
11. Next week the students (to help) district doctors to see their patients.
12. While the doctor (to examine) the patient the nurse (to fill in) his patient's card.
13. She (to complain of) a sharp pain in her back since yesterday.

IX. Translate into English

1. Его рабочий день	- начинается в 9 часов - начался 2 часа назад - начнется через несколько минут - начался с 12 часов дня
2. Врач опрашивает па-	- сейчас - уже полчаса

шивает па- циента	- как правило, тщательно
3. Этот паци- ент	- жалуется на сильную боль в горле сейчас - жаловался на сильную боль в горле вчера - жалуется на боль в горле уже несколько дней - всегда жалуется на боль в животе
4. Медсестра	- сделает вам укол завтра - делает пациенту укол сейчас - сделала укол вчера - делает мне уколы каждый день

X. Open the brackets using the necessary tenses

Now he (to be) alone, confronted by a case which he must diagnose and treat unaided. How often he (to envisage) it as together with other students he (to watch) Professor Lamplough's examinations! But now there (not to be) any help.

The patient (to be) a young woman. While her husband (to stand) silently, Andrew (to examine) her thoroughly. He (to be) sure, she (to be) ill. She (to complain) that her head (to ache) for several days. Andrew (to listen to) her lungs and heart, (to feel) her pulse, (to take) her blood pressure and temperature, (to examine) her tongue. Temperature, pulse, tongue, they all (to speak) of a trouble, a serious trouble. What (to be) it?

He (to try) to group the symptoms and make the diagnosis.

"Don't worry," he says finally, "She (to recover) soon. Come to my surgery in half an hour. I (to be going) to compound an antipyretic mixture and give you a bottle of medicine".

In his surgery he (to take) a six-ounce bottle and (to begin) to compound the mixture. Spirits of nitre, salicylate of sodium – he (to know) that all (to be) excellent drugs which (to get) the temperature down and certainly (to do) good.

XI. Translate into English

1. Оказалось, что дыхание пациента было учащенным и слабым.
2. Чем он болен? – Он болен стенокардией.

3. Врач направил пациента в больницу, чтобы избежать осложнений и остановить процесс болезни в легких.
4. Успокойтесь, пожалуйста.
5. Этот пациент находится в плохом состоянии: его лихорадит, а лицо покрыто испариной.
6. Я уже прошла курс лечения и чувствую себя лучше.
7. С ним приятно иметь дело.
8. Пациентам, страдающим от язвы желудка, врач прописывает строгую диету.
9. Она полощет горло антисептической жидкостью для полоскания сейчас.
10. Наденьте халат, пожалуйста. Снимите халат, пожалуйста.
11. Врач уже поставил первоначальный диагноз стенокардии.
12. Медсестра делает уколы каждый день.
13. Она собирается ставить горчичники на спину сегодня вечером.
14. Что вызвало эту сильную боль?
15. Чем ты заболел? – Крупозной пневмонией.
16. Врач прослушал влажные хрипы.
17. Он медленно поправляется после болезни.
18. Днем, как правило, врач делает обход больных на дому.
19. Врач уже выписал больному бюллетень.
20. Как долго вы чувствуете боль в загрудинной области?
21. Вам трудно глотать? Вам больно глотать?
22. Он принимает эти таблетки от сильных сердечных болей уже целый месяц.
23. Оказалось, что сухие хрипы исчезли несколько дней назад.

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Раздел III

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