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РАБОЧАЯ ТЕТРАДЬ

СГ.02 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Специальность: 31.02.01.Лечебное дело

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Рабочая тетрадь по английскому языку

для студентов специальности «Лечебное дело» и «Сестринское дело».

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Тема «Правила чтения гласных букв»

I. Choose the word that has the same stressed vowel as in the first one (тот же самый ударный гласный звук, как и в первом).

Aa

car	a) bark	b) cat	c) cake	d) ball
1 lake	a) Trade	b) bark	c) glad	d) fall
2 jam	a) Cake	b) battle	c) hare	d) all
3 market	a) Land	b) place	c) apple	d) hard
4 rare	a) Are	b) famous	c) fare	d) trade
5 hall	a) Harp	b) square	c) tall	d) made
6 what	a) Rat	b) space	c) band	d) want
7 name	a) Car	b) parade	c) part	d) band
8 map	a) Camp	b) made	c) harp	d) fall
9 land	a) Famous	b) March	c) snack	d) yard
10 ball	a) Also	b) glad	c) place	d) apple
11 square	a) Stand	b) batman	c) care	d) fan
12 park	a) All	b) harp	c) trade	d) all
13 place	a) Made	b) glad	c) car	d) sand
14 mall	a) Map	b) lamp	c) salt	d) cake
15 garden	a) Gate	b) can't	c) game	d) call
16 maze	a) Band	b) bark	c) yard	d) cake
17 bagpipe	a) Skate	b) band	c) also	d) yard
18 state	a) Stand	b) stall	c) stadium	d) care
19 all	a) An	b) almost	c) lamp	d) game
20 spare	a) Snack	b) hare	c) harp	d) fan

II.

Oo

1 hot	a) York	b) road	c) Pool	d) rock
2 sport	a) rose	b) born	c) Over	d) dog
3 book	a) stool	b) ground	c) Took	d) room
4 home	a) common	b) coast	c) trolley	d) York
5 world	a) north	b) worth	c) Port	d) broken
6 zoo	a) stool	b) look	c) forest	d) road
7 house	a) snow	b) pool	c) Out	d) hot
8 road	a) room	b) fortress	c) Cold	d) clock
9 story	a) north	b) stool	c) concert	d) cook
10 frog	a) shore	b) born	c) fortress	d) box
11 frosty	a) concert	b) loud	c) Rose	d) those
12 go	a) more	b) forest	c) concert	d) boast
13 word	a) fortress	b) common	c) Born	d) worst
14 know	a) port	b) loud	c) Open	d) pool
15 school	a) rose	b) concert	c) cartoon	d) sorry
16 old	a) York	b) box	c) Float	d) room
17 cook	a) look	b) rock	c) Out	d) rose
18 short	a) pool	b) trolley	c) before	d) worst
19 coffee	a) more	b) mouse	c) stormy	d) cost
20 snow	a) broken	b) loud	c) Born	d) clock

Пояснительная записка

Рабочая тетрадь дисциплины «Английский язык» составлена в соответствии с рабочими программами для специальности «Сестринское дело», «Лечебное дело» и тематическими планами, предусмотренным Федеральным Государственным Образовательным Стандартом.

Рабочая тетрадь состоит из двух частей: в первой приведены задания для отработки некоторого грамматического материала и повторений правил чтения, во второй – задания к прочитанным текстам медицинского содержания, что дает возможность использовать пособие на протяжении всего курса обучения.

Данное пособие предназначено для организации самостоятельной работы студентов в урочное и внеурочное время.

Содержание рабочей тетради базируется на тематическом принципе. Рабочая тетрадь содержит упражнения и задания, подходящие к конкретному тексту или разделу.

Задания представляют собой материал проверочного и обучающего характера, для развития орфографической зоркости. Задания предполагают выполнение тестов и письменных упражнений. Рабочая тетрадь содержит тестовый материал, возможный для применения для стартового контроля.

Лексический материал заданий и упражнений содержит анатомические, фармацевтические и клинические термины, что позволяет осуществлять межпредметные связи.

При выполнении упражнений студентам рекомендуется использовать Большой англо-русский словарь Мюллера и англо-русский медицинский словарь.

При составлении рабочей тетради использовалась литература различного уровня сложности, что обуславливается различным уровнем школьной подготовленности студентов.

Задания рабочей тетради способствуют решению задач, предусмотренных рабочей программой: подготовке компетентного специалиста, владеющего медицинской терминологией, развитию языковой активности студентов и автоматизации навыков и умений правильного употребления грамматических структур в новом лексическом окружении, как в устной, так и в письменной речи, предупреждению типичных ошибок, возникающих вследствие влияния родного языка.

V.

Uu

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 music | a) sum | b) fur | c) future | d) murder |
| 2 plum | a) rubber | b) tunic | c) purple | d) future |
| 3 turkey | a) sunny | b) return | c) rubber | d) tune |
| 4 blue | a) fur | b) hunting | c) cucumber | d) luck |
| 5 nut | a) return | b) church | c) Fun | d) union |
| 6 tune | a) super | b) drum | c) Luck | d) sunny |
| 7 bun | a) return | b) hundred | c) pullover | d) church |
| 8 purple | a) tunic | b) sunny | c) Thursday | d) super |
| 9 pumpkin | a) sum | b) church | c) curdling | d) super |
| 10 cut | a) luck | b) June | c) tunic | d) return |
| 11 juicy | a) hundred | b) return | c) hunting | d) super |
| 12 purse | a) super | b) luck | c) Fur | d) fun |
| 13 turtle | a) curdling | b) rubber | c) sunny | d) sum |
| 14 cube | a) hundred | b) fun | c) Thursday | d) tunic |
| 15 lunch | a) return | b) church | c) super | d) sum |

Тема «Артикль: неопределенный, определенный, нулевой».

I. Use the proper article.

Note. Pay attention to the use of the article with the noun predicative, the noun object and the noun subject (in sentences with the introductory there).

Have you _____ grandfather? 2. There is _____ garden behind _____ house. 3. My brother-in-law is _____ writer and his wife is _____ doctor. 4. These are _____ difficult sentences. 5. I have _____ father, _____ mother and _____ little sister. 6. What's _____ matter with you? 7. We are _____ students of _____ English faculty. 8. There came _____ knock at _____ door. 9. Benny is already in _____ bed. 10. Once there lived _____ captain brave. 11. _____ Doctor Smith is still at _____ hospital. 12. This isn't _____ snow, this is _____ ice. 13. She has _____ velvet dress. 14. He is _____ good-looking young man of 20. 15. There are _____ beautiful flowers in ... park. 16. Is she _____ college graduate?

II. Use the proper article:

1. Come to _____ blackboard and write _____ Exercise 12. 2. You have _____ spelling mistake in _____ word "nursery". 3. He is _____ old friend of mine. 4. There came _____ tap at _____ door and in another moment we saw _____ small girl enter _____ room. 5. He is _____ young artist and, I should say, rather talented. 6. He gave her _____ cigarette and lighted it. 7. I don't feel _____ sympathy towards this man. 8. They are going to build _____ new house. 9. Are _____ rooms in your flat large or small? 10. _____ hour is a long time. In _____ hour you can read _____ newspaper, or write _____ letter. 11. What _____ beautiful music he is playing! 12. In every remark he found _____ meaning but not always the true meaning. 13. There is _____ curiosity in her look. 14. _____ Sandfords have _____ nice house. _____ house isn't large but comfortable.

III.

Ee

1 speak	a) sheep	b) left	c) centre	d) yet
2 perfume	a) meal	b) terminal	c) bee	d) seen
3 week	a) yet	b) sea	c) chef	d) left
4 ten	a) seen	b) wheel	c) verse	d) best
5 meter	a) centre	b) help	c) left	d) east
6 bean	a) theme	b) best	c) mermaid	d) chef
7 twelve	a) best	b) sheep	c) reason	d) bee
8 teacher	a) near	b) wheel	c) best	d) ten
9 verse	a) fear	b) left	c) perfect	d) here
10 read	a) left	b) bee	c) well	d) centre
11 near	a) here	b) beach	c) meal	d) yet
12 these	a) chef	b) there	c) reason	d) best
13 twenty	a) pence	b) seen	c) bee	d) beach
14 he	a) ten	b) meal	c) Her	d) left
15 help	a) meal	b) he	c) beach	d) centre
16 German	a) yet	b) left	c) nervous	d) best
17 hear	a) centre	b) beach	c) seen	d) dear
18 meat	a) left	b) pence	c) best	d) sleep
19 text	a) seldom	b) meal	c) verse	d) bee
20 here	a) yet	b) centre	c) ear	d) chef

IV.

Ii, Yy

1 write	a) drive	b) mill	c) First	d) milk
2 Lynn	a) lyme	b) Olympic	c) Your	d) fly
3 big	a) wind	b) third	c) Rice	d) firm
4 rice	a) firm	b) Viking	c) middle	d) firm
5 fire	a) shirt	b) desire	c) Fine	d) milk
6 this	a) Friday	b) strip	c) Third	d) drive
7 tie	a) invite	b) middle	c) Strip	d) milk
8 film	a) Friday	b) drive	c) Firm	d) litter
9 admire	a) middle	b) firm	c) Tired	d) Friday
10 ice	a) third	b) litter	c) Is	d) time
11 you	a) style	b) fly	c) York	d) July
12 skirt	a) Friday	b) girl	c) Wind	d) mill
13 try	a) milk	b) lyme	c) Egypt	d) you
14 picnic	a) disco	b) fly	c) Pike	d) Friday
15 why	a) mystery	b) style	c) Milk	d) city
16 circle	a) middle	b) city	c) Time	d) girl
17 birthday	a) wind	b) first	c) Invite	d) drive
18 spice	a) milk	b) like	c) Sick	d) middle
19 mystery	a) cry	b) film	c) Third	d) firm
20 pie	a) brick	b) girl	c) Disco	d) fly

Тема «Имя существительное»

I. Give the plural of each of the following nouns.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. window _____ | 19. Chief _____ |
| 2. bus _____ | 20. thief _____ |
| 3. brush _____ | 21. cliff _____ |
| 4. photo _____ | 22. roof _____ |
| 5. hero _____ | 23. monkey _____ |
| 6. Negro _____ | 24. fly _____ |
| 7. French _____ | 25. fox _____ |
| 8. Italian _____ | 26. ox _____ |
| 9. Spanish _____ | 27. deer _____ |
| 10. Greek _____ | 28. goose _____ |
| 11. Japanese _____ | 29. sheep _____ |
| 12. Swiss _____ | 30. postman _____ |
| 13. match _____ | 31. man-servant _____ |
| 14. glass _____ | 32. housemaid _____ |
| 15. church _____ | 33. woman-teacher _____ |
| 16. loaf _____ | 34. man-of-war _____ |
| 17. leaf _____ | 35. forget-me-not _____ |
| 18. wife _____ | 36. merry-go-round _____ |

II. Change the singular nouns in brackets to plural and supply them correctly.

- Have you ever seen any _____ by Show? (play)
- You should hide the _____ from _____ (knife, child).
- Economic _____ took place in different _____ (crisis, country).
- The scientists studied the _____ of the biological _____ and discovered some new _____ (datum, analysis, phenomenon).
- Her _____ are very gentle _____ (son-in-law, person).
- The _____ weren't very polite. (passer-by).
- The two _____ were afraid of _____ (woman, mouse).
- These _____ had problems with their _____ (gentleman, tooth).

III. Change the nouns in brackets to plural where necessary.

- The company bought a lot of _____ for their _____. (furniture, office)
- There were a great many _____ in her _____. (book, bookcase)
- Two new _____ and some _____ were delivered to the club. (Piano, radio)
- Those _____ bought three _____ of _____ and a lot of _____. (lady, kilo, tomato, potato)
- He got a lot of important _____ from the company, (information)
- They give me very much good _____ in that situation. (advice)

Тема «Имя прилагательное: степени сравнения имен прилагательных»

I. Fill in the blanks:

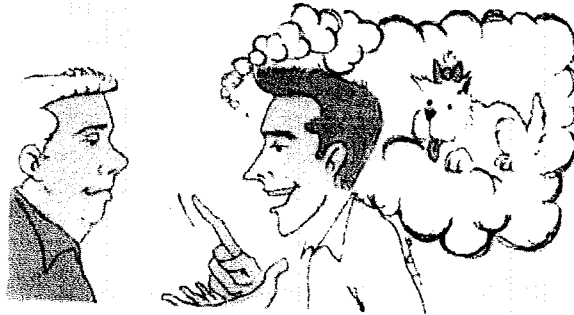
I went on holiday last year but it was a disaster! My hotel room was _____ (small) the one in the photograph in the brochure. I think it was _____ (small) room _____ the hotel. The weather was terrible too. It was _____ (cold) in England. The beach near the hotel was very dirty - it was _____ (dirty) all the beaches on the island. The food was _____ (expensive) I expected and I didn't have enough money. One day I went shopping in a big department store and I broke a vase. It was _____ (expensive) vase the whole shop. But _____ (bad) thing all

was that I lost my passport and I couldn't go back home. It was _____ (horrible)
holiday my life.

II. Fill in: more, most, less, least or much.

A: Max, our new dog, is _____ smaller than Sam, so he eats _____ food.

B: He sounds lovely. What does he look like? A: He's the _____ beautiful dog
I've ever seen. He's also the _____ aggressive dog I've ever owned.
He's even _____ gentle than Sam.



III. Complete the sentences:

1. Walk a bit _____ (quickly). We're going to be late.
2. I went to bed much _____ (late) than normal last night.
3. She is _____ (well-qualified) than anyone else in the office.
4. Is your new car any _____ (good) than your old one?
5. She's a far _____ (experienced) player than her opponent.

Тема «Предлоги места»

I. Fill in: under, next to, in, on, onto, beside, in front of, over, near or behind.

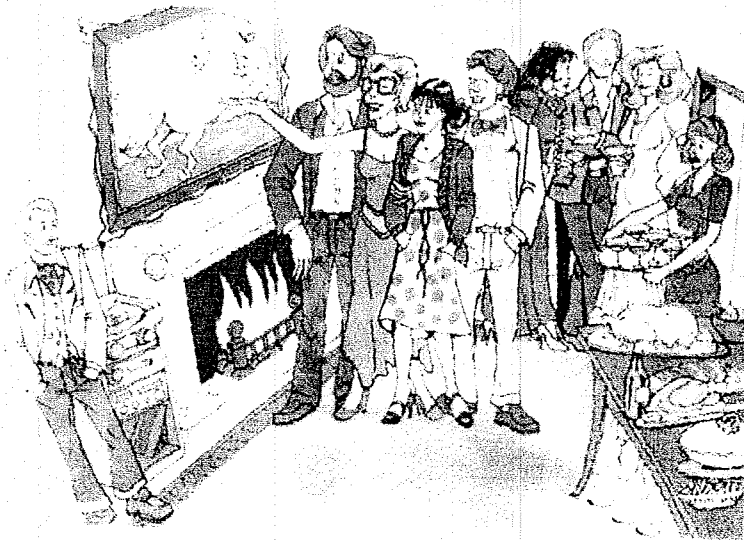
Grandma is sitting _____ the sunshade.
Dad is sleeping _____ the sunbed. Tim is making sandcastles
_____ Grandma. Ann is sitting _____ Tim. The dog is lying _____ Dad.
Mum is waiting _____ the ice-cream stall. Jenny is hiding _____ the ice-
cream stall. Peter is climbing _____ a stool. Sue and Bob are swimming
_____ the sea. Some seagulls are flying _____ the sea.



3. The are in the garden.
 a) child b) children c) childrens
4. There are some in the box.
 a) toy b) toys c) toies
5. We bought five.....
 a) tomatoes b) tomatos c) tomato
6. She is sister.
 a) mine b) me c) my
7. This is Susan's car. It's
 a) her b) hers c) she
8. This teacher is
 a) ours b) we c) our
9. This isn't your college. It's
 a) mine b) my c) him
10. These are books.
 a) mine b) my c) I
11. There is plane in the sky.
 a) a b) the c) -
12. My cat has four kittens. kittens are grey.
 a) - b) the c) a
13. Can you see squirrel in the tree?
 a) - b) the c) a
14. Sun is shining.
 a) a b) the c) -
15. London is in England.
 a) - b) the c) a
16. She now
 a) is sleeping b) sleeping c) sleeps
17. She some new clothes every month.
 a) buys b) buy c) is buying
18. We never to college on Sundays.
 a) go b) goes c) going
19. They up late yesterday.
 a) wakes b) is waking c) woke
20. He a bath at the moment.
 a) has b) had c) is having
21. Martin and I friends.
 a) have b) has c) is d) are e) am f) can
22. We got computers.
 a) have b) has c) is d) are e) am f) can
23. Martin's computer better than mine.
 a) have b) has c) is d) are e) am f) can
24. He play more games on his computer.
 a) have b) has c) is d) are e) am f) can
25. But I not unhappy because his computer is better.
 a) have b) has c) is d) are e) am f) can
- Какой вопрос составлен правильно?
26. a) Why you always do make the same mistake?
 b) Why do you always make the same mistake?
 c) Do why you always make the same mistake?
27. a) Did he drink much coffee yesterday?
 b) Yesterday he did drink much coffee?

II. Fill in: through, at, on, among, above, between, under, beside, near, in, against or in the middle of.

Mrs Moore is having a party this evening. She's standing _____ her guests _____ the room pointing _____ a picture _____ the fireplace. There's a lot of food _____ the table and _____ the table there are several empty bottles. _____ the fireplace is the record player. A man is standing _____ it. A waitress is coming _____ the door holding a tray of drinks. A man is leaning _____ the wall _____ two women. They are holding glasses _____ their hands.



Тема «Модальные глаголы can, may, must, should.»

I. Fill in "have to", "has to", "don't / doesn't have to", "didn't have to", "had to" or "won't have to".

1. It's Sunday tomorrow so I _____ get up early.
2. There's no school tomorrow, so the children _____ go to bed early.
3. We went to a restaurant yesterday, so we _____ cook.
4. Let's clean up now, so we _____ do it tomorrow.
5. It rained yesterday, so I _____ water the flowers.
6. Lucy feels better now, so she _____ take the medicine.
7. You've got plenty of time. You _____ hurry.
8. He _____ shout or else she can't hear him.
9. It was very cold yesterday so I _____ wear a coat.
10. She _____ wear glasses or else she can't read.
11. I can't go out tonight. I _____ study for my exam.
12. I took the dog for a walk this morning so you _____ take it out tonight.
13. My car doesn't work, so I _____ take the train.
14. I broke my tooth, so I _____ go to the dentist's yesterday.

Тест №1

1. I can see two.....
 - a) baby
 - b) babys
 - c) babies
2. A surgeon has got a
 - a) scalpels
 - b) scalpel
 - c) scalpeles

- c) before 80
11. Where do the Americans with low income come for all their medical need?
 a) to the hospital b) to the average Americans c) to the private doctors
12. When the blood has discharged out carbon dioxide it takes in.... in the.....
 a) oxygen/pulmonary veins b) oxygen/lungs c) oxygen/left atrium
13. What does the blood discharge out in the lungs?
 a) oxygen b) carbon dioxide c) helium
14. How many pulmonary veins does the oxygenated blood pass?
 a) three b) four c) two
15. What does compose a cardiac cycle?
 a) heart contraction and a period of rest for the cardiac muscle
 b) heart contraction
 c) 72 beats per minute and a period of rest for the cardiac muscle
16. The atria act as...
 a) the main pump b) receiving chambers c) none of them
17. What classes do the medical students work in the dissecting-room?
 a) Pharmacology b) Anatomy c) Biological chemistry
18. What is the total weight of the blood pumped by the heart daily?
 a) 10 tons b) about 10 tons c) 11 tons
19. What is the rate of heart contractions regulated by?
 a) three groups of muscles b) two groups of nerve fibers c) none of them
20. Choose the right version:

a	b	c	d	r	P	h	j	u	k	i	o	p	l	g	t
f	s	p	i	r	A	l	e	r	h	y	n	v	b	j	o
q	w	r	e	r	T	t	i	g	e	n	e	r	a	l	m
z	x	e	o	h	I	u	y	t	g	h	e	j	h	b	c
a	c	s	d	w	E	n	s	j	g	l	d	o	p	s	u
e	w	s	w	e	N	e	c	u	i	y	l	p	o	y	b
b	v	u	g	j	T	h	a	d	r	g	e	s	d	r	h
w	e	r	f	d	E	f	r	o	i	u	p	y	g	i	n
s	a	e	q	w	D	f	f	i	j	o	l	u	y	n	l
b	t	g	f	d	K	n	v	d	o	u	e	i	j	g	n
m	p	l	a	s	T	e	r	y	u	t	x	h	f	e	o
d	e	f	g	h	K	u	l	k	v	o	t	u	y	p	l
q	a	f	o	r	C	e	p	s	z	s	r	u	p	o	g
d	v	d	s	a	G	n	h	f	v	f	e	h	u	i	p
c	e	r	t	y	U	i	o	p	i	p	m	v	k	a	v
e	r	t	e	x	A	m	i	n	a	t	i	o	n	y	x

- a) pressure
 spiral
 forceps
- b) pressure
 spiral
 scarf
- c) pressure
 needle
 creeping

- c) He did drink much coffee yesterday?
28. a) Is you like to read books?
b) Do you like to read books?
c) You do like to read books?
29. a) What time did you have lunch?
b) What time you did have lunch?
c) Did you have lunch what time?
30. a) Will you be using your bike this evening?
b) Will be you using your bike this evening?
c) You will be using your bike this evening?

Text №2

1. The main attention of health service in Russia is paid to.....
a) treatment b) prophylaxis c) health education
2. The press, radio, cinema and television are very helpful for.....
a) treatment b) prophylaxis c) health education
3. The basic medical unit in our country is.....
a) hospital b) infectious disease unit c) polyclinic
4. The Mother-and-Child Health Care Centre in Moscow concentrates effort on traditional problems of...
a) gerontology b) obstetrics and gynecology c) creation of artificial organs
5. Family doctors receive the pay from...
a) the government b) the patients c) other doctors
6. In England the hospital service includes....
a) general and special hospitals
b) general and special hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoria, infectious disease units and all forms of specialized treatment
c) general and special hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoria and all form of specialized treatment
7. In the USA there are three levels of organization of medical service:
a) the private doctors, the medical institution and the United State Public Health Service
b) the private doctors, infectious disease units and the United State Public Health Service
c) the medical institution and the United State Public Health Service
8. There are two medical programmes in the USA:
a) Mediservice and Medicaid b) Medicare and Medicaid c) Medicare and Mediservice
9. Medicare provides free medical care for all the Americans
a) whose income is below a certain level
b) over 65
c) before 80
10. Medicaid provides free medical care for all the Americans
a) whose income is below a certain level
b) over 65

B: I can't. I have _____ (go) to my aunt's. I must _____ (say) goodbye to my cousin. He's leaving tomorrow.
 A: Will you _____ (be) late?
 B: I don't know. I would like _____ (go) out with you, though. Can I _____ (call) you later and let you know?
 A: Yes, sure. I'll _____ (be) in the office until 7 o'clock. I want _____ (finish) some letters.

II. Put the verbs in brackets into the "to-infinitive form" or the "-ing form".

Paul: I want _____ (go) to the cinema tonight. The new James Bond film is on. Would you like _____ (come) with me?

Simon: I don't like _____ (go) to the cinema but if you want _____ (go), then I'll come with you.

Ann: I like _____ (go) to discos and I enjoy _____ (ski). What do you like _____ (do)?

Sam: I like _____ (windsurf). I often go _____ (climb), too. I hate _____ (cycle), though.

Ann: Why did you go _____ (cycle) yesterday then?

Sam: I wanted _____ (avoid) Peter. I didn't want _____ (go) out with him.

Тема «Усилительная конструкция it is... that»

I. Use the construction 'it is (was)... that' to emphasize the parts of the sentence in bold type:

1. The motor cortex controls many movements of the human being.

2. During the systole both ventricles of the heart contract.

3. On deep respiration the vital capacity of the lungs may become 6 litres.

4. In 1538 Andreas Vesalius published his six-volume work "Tabulae Anatomicae".

Тема «Дополнительные придаточные предложения»

I. В следующих предложениях определите придаточные предложения: определительные, дополнительные и обстоятельственные. Переведите предложения.

1. While oxygen is being taken into the blood, carbonic acid gas, or carbon dioxide passes from the blood into the lungs and is breathed out. _____

2. If you hold your breath, the carbon dioxide immediately begins to accumulate in the blood. _____

3. The tonsils can be removed in later life, provided the infection seems severe. _____

4. The right lung that is slightly larger of the two is divided into three lobes. _____

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------|
| creeping | general | syringe |
| desault | needle | medical |
| examination | forceps | patient |
| temperature | plaster | plaster |
| syringe | syringe | syringe |
| vessel | examination | paris |
| gauze | patient | gauze |
21. To carry out medical examination
 a) profilactic b) prophylactic c) prophylaxis

22. To bedclothes
 a) discharge b) charge c) change

23. General nursing
 a) observation b) duty c) examination

24. Observation the patient
 a) of b) on c) at

25. To clamp
 a) a vein b) an artery c) a vessel

Тема «Страдательный залог»

I. Express the same using *passive*.

A. 1. We must discuss the contents of the novel. 2. The actors ought to impress the audience. 3. You should stop these chatterboxes. 4. We must introduce the members of the team to each other. 5. You can't devour such books. 6. People have to transport these boxes. 7. They must translate the speech when the time comes.

B. 1. English borrowed a lot of words. 2. The postman brings them a lot of periodicals. 3. Mr. William's secretary will send this telex tomorrow. 4. They didn't find the origin of the adjective "big". 5. People easily memorize such idioms. 6. Somebody bought a bronze candlestick and three candles. 7. People push the door to open it.

II. Use the right form of the verbs below to complete them.

- a) Visitors _____ into the house and grounds between 9.00 am and 5.30 pm.
 b) A bell _____ fifteen minutes before closing time.
 c) Tourists _____ not to feed the animals.
 d) People _____ not to leave their cars while touring the Safari Park.
 e) Dogs _____ in the Safari Park.
 f) You _____ not to touch the furniture.
 g) The staff _____ to accept tips.
 h) Lunch _____ in the cafeteria from 11.00 to 2.30.

ring not allow serve allow request
 not permit ask advise

Тема «Инфинитив»

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the infinitive form (with or without "to").

A. Shall we _____ (go) out tonight?

- 16: "I think you should go on a diet," she said to him. _____
- 17: "I didn't take your dress," she said to her sister. _____
- 18: "What a nice gift!" he said. _____
- 19: "I'll kill you if you try to escape," the kidnapper said to her. _____
- 20: "I'm sorry I spoke to you like that," he said to his mother. _____

III. Rewrite the following sentences in Reported speech.

1. "What time does the next bus leave?" he said. "I need to get to the station."

2. He asked what time the next bus left because he needed to get to the station.

3. "Don't go swimming in the lake," she said. "The water is filthy."

4. "Let's go shopping tomorrow," she said. "The sales have started."

5. "Stand up," the teacher said to the pupils. "The headmaster is coming."

6. "Please don't take my ring," she said to him. "It was a present."

7. "It's very late, Martin," his mother said. "Where have you been?"

8. "Shall I cook the dinner?" he said to her. "You look very tired."

9. "Please stop making that noise!" she said to him. "I can't concentrate."

- 10: "Yes, I dropped your vase," she said. "I was cleaning the shelf."

- 11: "Can I use the car, please?" she said. "I need to run some errands."

- 12: "I'm sorry I'm late," he said. "The car wouldn't start."

- 13: "Why are you teasing your sister?" she asked him. "You know it makes her unhappy."

- 14: "Why won't you come to the party?" he said to her. "Everyone would love to see you."

5. The teacher explains that the diaphragm contracts and descends with each inspiration.

6. When the lungs are full, the diaphragm relaxes.

Тема «Согласование времен»

I. Fill in "say" or "tell" in the correct form.

1. Can you _____ me what time the film starts?
2. She _____ she would never speak to him again.
3. I promise to _____ the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.
4. She always _____ "good morning" to her neighbours.
5. Ruth _____ her prayers and went to bed.
6. Sometimes it's hard to _____ one twin from another.
7. Who _____ you I was married?
8. I couldn't believe what he _____ to me.
9. Would you mind _____ me what you're doing?
10. "Go and tidy your room," she _____ to her son.

II. Report the following using an appropriate introductory verb from the list below:

**complain advise refuse warn beg suggest agree exclaim
deny offer insist apologise threaten accuse prefer**

1. "You should fake more exercise," the doctor said. _____
2. "This film is so boring," he said to his mother. _____
3. "Please, please let me go out to play, Mum," she said. _____
4. "Shall I carry your shopping for you?" he said to her. _____
5. "Don't get dirty in the garden," she said to Jane. _____
6. "I'm not going to tidy Helen's bedroom," Tim said. _____
7. "I didn't eat the cake," he said to her. _____
8. "What a silly thing to say!" she said. _____
9. "You really must get your hair cut," she said to him. _____
10. "You broke my record player," she said to him. _____
11. "I'm sorry I didn't write to you," she said to him. _____
12. "Let's go to Jamaica for our holiday," he said to her. _____
13. "Yes, that is a nice colour," the sales assistant said to her. _____
14. "I'd rather watch a film than the news," she said to her. _____
15. "How rude he is!" she said to me. _____

**Тема «Современный английский язык.
Цели изучения языка медицины»**

D	R	E	S	S	I	N	G	Q	W	P	S	F	G	D	V	U	I	K	G	M	M
C	V	B	D	A	W	R	F	Z	Z	R	B	M	J	H	J	D	G	D	L	J	A
W	R	D	W	E	R	G	F	I	J	E	G	J	S	A	Z	F	E	D	J	H	T

I. Почему вы изучаете английский язык? Продолжите фразы:

1. I want _____
2. It's a subject of _____
3. It will help me _____
4. I often need to _____
5. I would like to _____

**Тема «Стационар и иные медицинские учреждения.
Отделения стационара, медицинский персонал»**

I. Find 15 words

15. "It was Rob who broke the window," he said to her. "He was kicking the football."

Тема «США: культура, традиции, язык.»
The USA: culture, traditions and language»

1. Who discovered America?
 - a) Christopher Columbus
 - b) George Washington
 - c) The pilgrims
2. Who was the first president of the USA?
 - a) Abraham Lincoln
 - b) George Washington
 - c) Franklin D. Roosevelt
3. What is the national symbol of America?
 - a) The rose
 - b) The bald eagle
 - c) The shamrock
4. Which is the United States capital?
 - a) New York City
 - b) Los Angeles
 - c) Washington, D.C.
5. Where is the Statue of Liberty?
 - a) New York
 - b) Massachusetts
 - c) California
6. The American flag has:
 - a) thirteen stripes
 - b) thirty stripes
 - c) fifty stripes
7. Where is the tallest building (skyscraper) in the world?
 - a) New York City
 - b) Chicago
 - c) San Francisco
8. When do Americans celebrate Independence Day?
 - a) July 4
 - b) December 25
 - c) February 14
9. What is the national sport in America?
 - a) football
 - b) soccer
 - c) baseball
10. Who was the first man on the moon?
 - a) Yury Gagarin
 - b) John Glenn
 - c) Neil Armstrong

Тема «Хирургия»

I. What is it?

1. A needle fitted to a plastic tube, used for taking blood from your body or for putting medicines or drugs into it. _____
2. A medical tool with two long narrow parts; used for holding things during medical operations. _____
3. A tool used for holding or fastening two things together firmly. _____
4. An object used for cutting things; consisting of two blades that you press or push together. _____
5. A group of things of the same type that belong together. _____
6. A very thin sharp metal tube used for putting medicine or drugs into your body, or for taking blood out. It is fixed to a plastic tube. _____
7. Not pointed or sharp tools, used in science, medicine or technology. _____
8. Connected with medical operations or used for medical operations. _____
9. Loss of feeling in your body or part of it before a medical operation. _____
10. A small sharp knife used by a doctor for doing an operation. _____
11. The process of cutting into someone's body for medical reasons. _____
12. One of the sections in a hospital that deals with one type of work. _____
13. A table that someone lies on while doctors operate on them. _____
14. A room in a hospital where doctors perform medical operations. _____
15. A doctor who is trained to perform operations involving cutting, usually in a hospital. _____

16. Someone who is receiving medical treatment. _____
17. Someone who is trained to look after ill or injured people, usually in a hospital. _____

18. A large room in a hospital with beds for people to stay in. _____

K	T	L	G	Y	F	W	F	D	N	N	F	J	K	D	I	D	N	E	Y	G	E
G	G	Q	Y	B	C	B	E	C	X	A	M	B	O	M	L	J	E	H	F	H	R
E	G	F	N	S	E	T	L	G	S	T	Q	O	F	I	U	Y	R	O	I	K	N
R	J	H	E	F	E	T	D	B	C	A	F	X	D	S	E	T	A	G	H	K	I
I	C	B	C	S	G	V	S	S	Q	L	E	W	D	S	S	F	L	K	H	O	T
A	K	J	O	G	T	J	H	G	R	D	W	R	E	I	F	E	R	W	S	F	Y
T	Z	X	L	V	B	N	E	B	M	Q	Q	D	D	O	F	G	J	Y	K	L	L
R	S	W	O	D	F	E	R	N	H	D	E	O	I	N	U	K	I	O	H	R	G
I	G	F	G	T	J	F	G	D	R	W	Q	F	H	J	U	I	O	M	P	E	K
C	G	J	I	K	T	H	G	E	X	P	E	R	T	G	D	R	W	E	Q	C	N
C	V	B	S	M	B	G	T	E	D	P	O	L	I	C	L	I	N	I	C	E	V
Z	X	C	T	V	B	N	M	L	K	J	G	G	F	D	S	A	Q	W	E	P	R
R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	L	K	H	J	G	F	D	C	V	B	N	H	G	T	T
S	E	E	M	E	R	G	E	N	C	Y	S	F	V	B	G	J	H	N	V	A	S
Q	W	E	R	T	Y	Y	U	I	O	P	L	A	D	U	L	T	K	J	G	C	D
A	S	F	X	R	A	Y	X	C	A	S	D	F	G	H	H	J	K	L	P	L	I
Q	W	S	D	E	R	F	V	B	G	T	Y	H	N	M	J	U	I	K	J	E	H
D	R	E	S	S	I	N	G	Q	W	P	S	F	G	D	V	U	I	K	G	M	M
C	V	B	D	A	W	R	F	Z	Z	R	B	M	J	H	J	D	G	D	L	J	A
W	R	D	W	E	R	G	F	I	J	E	G	J	S	A	Z	F	E	D	J	H	T
K	T	L	G	Y	F	W	F	D	N	N	F	J	K	D	I	D	N	E	Y	G	E
G	G	Q	Y	B	C	B	E	C	X	A	M	B	O	M	L	J	E	H	F	H	R
E	G	F	N	S	E	T	L	G	S	T	Q	O	F	I	U	Y	R	O	I	K	N
R	J	H	E	F	E	T	D	B	C	A	F	X	D	S	E	T	A	G	H	K	I
I	C	B	C	S	G	V	S	S	Q	L	E	W	D	S	S	F	L	K	H	O	T
A	K	J	O	G	T	J	H	G	R	D	W	R	E	I	F	E	R	W	S	F	Y
T	Z	X	L	V	B	N	E	B	M	Q	Q	D	D	O	F	G	J	Y	K	L	L
R	S	W	O	D	F	E	R	N	H	D	E	O	I	N	U	K	I	O	H	R	G
I	G	F	G	T	J	F	G	D	R	W	Q	F	H	J	U	I	O	M	P	E	K
C	G	J	I	K	T	H	G	E	X	P	E	R	T	G	D	R	W	E	Q	C	N
C	V	B	S	M	B	G	T	E	D	P	O	L	I	C	L	I	N	I	C	E	V
Z	X	C	T	V	B	N	M	L	K	J	G	G	F	D	S	A	Q	W	E	P	R
R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	L	K	H	J	G	F	D	C	V	B	N	H	G	T	T
S	E	E	M	E	R	G	E	N	C	Y	S	F	V	B	G	J	H	N	V	A	S
Q	W	E	R	T	Y	Y	U	I	O	P	L	A	D	U	L	T	K	J	G	C	D
A	S	F	X	R	A	Y	X	C	A	S	D	F	G	H	H	J	K	L	P	L	I
Q	W	S	D	E	R	F	V	B	G	T	Y	H	N	M	J	U	I	K	J	E	H

Тема «Инфекционные болезни»

I. Match diseases and their symptoms

	Disease	Symptoms	Complications	Treatment / prevention
1	Diphtheria	a) Slight fever, general discomfort, headache, stiff neck and stiff back.	j) Paralysis of any part of body.	s) Tetanus toxoid separate or DPT to treat.
2	German measles (Rubella)	b) Pain on opening the mouth or chewing, a moderate degree of fever, loss of appetite, headache, body pain and sides of the face swell.	k) Paralysis of any part of body.	t) Oral polio vaccine.
3	Mumps	c) Fever, headache, malaise.	l) Nerves, heart, kidneys	u) An emergency operation; immunizing the child.
4	Whooping cough	d) Stiffness of jaw, spasm and convulsions, difficulty in swallowing.	m) Nerves, heart, kidneys	v) Penicillin or substitute injections for 10 days; no ways of prevention.
5	Chickenpox	e) Low-grade fever, pain behind ears → enlargement of glands and a mild pinkish rash.	n) Attack testicles in boys and ovaries in girls → sterility.	w) Immunizing the child (with triple antigen – DPT – injections)
6	Poliomyelitis	f) Fever, cough, sore throat.	o) Lungs.	x) Proper disposal stools and urine, give chloramphenicol or substitute for 3-4 weeks; typhoid vaccine.
7	Typhoid	g) Cough (like an ordinary one), then more prolonged cough, a croaky sound, repeated vomiting → loss of weight.	p) During the first 3 months of pregnancy there is great danger of the baby being born with some congenital malformation → an abortion.	y) No treatment at all; a vaccine.
8	Tonsillitis	h) Fever, slight headache, listlessness, spots on the chest or back → small blisters → get scabbed over, a lot of itching.	q) Lungs.	z) No particular treatment, keep skin the clean, soothing lotion for itching, bathing the child with a small quantity of soda, antihistamine syrup.
9	Tetanus	i) Sore throat, fever, headache, difficulty in swallowing, a whitish patch and difficulty in breathing (if the whitish patch spreads to the windpipe).	r) Paralysis of any part of body.	zz) Bed-rest during fever, mouth-washes, aspirin for fever and pain; immunizing the child.

7. What can you say about the equipment of the emergency ambulance service?
8. Are there many specialised hospitals in Russia?
9. What are the problems, studied by the Mother-and-Child Health Care Centre in Moscow?
10. Is much attention in our country paid to the scientific problems?

Тема «Здравоохранение в США и Великобритании»

I. Найдите эквиваленты русских слов и выражений в тексте:

1. быть торжественно открытым _____
2. быть недостаточным _____
3. частная практика _____
4. оплата зависит от... _____
5. общие больницы _____
6. специальные больницы _____
7. хирургические нужды _____
8. в основном _____

II. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. How many levels of organization of the medical service are there in the USA?
2. Is it convenient to have "family doctor"?
3. Where do the Americans with low income come for all their medical needs?
4. Why were two new programmes — Medicare and Medicaid developed by the Federal Government?

III. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих русских слов и словосочетаний:

1. медицинское обслуживание _____
2. домашний врач _____
3. бесплатный медицинский уход _____
4. делать прививки _____
5. низкий доход _____
6. значительная цена (стоимость) _____

VII. Translate into English:

1. летальный исход _____
2. мазок крови _____
3. обложенный язык _____
4. тяжелое отравление крови _____
5. бредовое состояние _____
6. чрезвычайное утомление _____
7. выздоровление было гладким (без осложнений) _____

VIII. Переведите следующие предложения:

1. If the patient had been infected with food poisons he would have suffered from acute abdominal pains. _____
2. It is necessary that the patient should be hospitalized next week. _____
3. The physician suggested that a sufficient dose of vaccine should be injected subcutaneously. _____
4. It is important that diphtheria antitoxin treatment should contribute to the convalescence of the patient. _____
5. The patient was recommended to follow the treatment for another week lest chills and backache should recur. _____

IX. Вставьте нужные по смыслу слова:

1. (Little, a little) blood is sufficient to carry out the clinical analysis. _____
2. If (many, much) leucocytes and rapid sedimentation rate are revealed the physician may suggest the presence of infection. _____
3. During the operation the surgeon noted that (much, many) of the peritoneum had been involved in the pathologic process. _____

Тема «Здравоохранение в Российской Федерации»

I. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What is the main attention of health service in Russia paid to?

2. What is one of the most important tasks in the fight against different diseases?

3. What is helpful in health education?

4. Is the polyclinic the basic medical unit in our country?

5. How many hours does the doctor work?

6. Is the emergency ambulance service free of charge?

Тема «Нервные заболевания»

I. Find in Text A synonyms to the following words and word combinations:

1. to fight _____
2. to hold out a hand _____
3. to lift _____
4. undamaged _____
5. for a second _____
6. awkwardly (неловко) _____
7. to cause reflexes _____
8. to percuss _____
9. to look for _____
10. a hip _____
11. unnoticeably _____
12. a reaction _____
13. became rigid _____
14. a spasm _____
15. flaccidity _____
16. to be able to do smth. _____
17. a fit (приступ) _____
18. to be grateful _____

II. Find in Text B antonyms to the following words and word combinations:

1. physical _____
2. joyful service _____
3. to appear _____
4. to relax _____
5. to be proud of smth. _____
6. a rare case _____
7. mobile _____
8. different _____
9. huge _____
10. durable (прочный) _____
11. the right road _____
12. to give up smth. _____

III. Translate the following words with the help of a dictionary:

1. delicate _____
2. sympathize _____
3. general symptoms _____
4. prospects _____
5. intelligent _____
6. industrious _____
7. compositor _____
8. pretend _____
9. accurate _____
10. actual _____

Тема «Физиология нервной системы»

I. Translate into Russian:

1. constant communications between sense organs _____
2. a complicated case _____
3. in the heart area _____
4. the feeling of pain _____
5. to control a disease _____
6. to examine hearing _____
7. to analyse the disfunction of movements _____

II. Choose the verbs that can be used with the given nouns:

1. the pain can (be discharged, be estimated, be controlled) _____
2. the area can (be extended, be published, be pumped) _____
3. the smell can (be covered, be entered, be felt) _____
4. the vision can (be breathed in, be investigated, be complicated) _____

III. Закончите следующие предложения, выбрав необходимые по смыслу слова:

1. The ear is the sense organ of (vision, hearing).
2. The human being smells with (the nose, the eye).
3. The motor cortex controlling many body movements (becomes tired rapidly, is almost never tired).
4. The stimuli from different parts of the human body come to the brain through (the blood vessels, the nerve fibers in the spinal cord).

IV. Переведите следующие словосочетания:

- 1 слабое здоровье _____
- 2 хрупкие клетки _____
- 3 тонкая операция _____
- 4 гладкие мышцы _____
- 5 ровная боковая поверхность _____
- 6 тихий отдых _____
- 7 спокойный сон _____
- 8 крепкое здоровье _____
- 9 глубокий сон _____

V. Переведите слова, данные в скобках, а затем переведите предложения:

1. When the man feels (усталость) he (засыпает).

2. The external surface of the liver is (гладкая).

3. Sleep is of a great protective (значение) to the human being.

4. Please be (тихо), the patient has just fallen asleep.

5. When the doctor was examining the patient he determined that the heartbeat was (замедленный).

6. Over the surface of what valves is the first heart sound heard loudest?

7. Where is the second heart sound heard loudest?

8. In which costal interspaces is the first heart sound heard best?

9. In which costal interspaces is the second heart sound heard best?

10. Which of the two sounds - the aortic or the pulmonic is louder normally?

11. What do heart sounds help the doctors to determine?

Тема «Заболевания сердечно-сосудистой системы»

I. Выпишите английские эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний:

1. при физическом напряжении _____

2. ясно выраженный _____

3. на верхушке сердца _____

II. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What most characteristic clinical manifestations have rheumatic endocarditis?

2. What readings does the electrocardiogram show in case of rheumatic endocarditis?

3. How can a therapeutics determine the enlargement of the heart?

4. How can systolic and diastolic heart murmurs be revealed in patients with rheumatic endocarditis?

5. What regimen must a patient with rheumatic endocarditis follow?

III. Choose the sentences corresponding to Texts A and B:

1. a) The patient was administered vitamin therapy for his better nourishing, b) The patient was administered antibiotic therapy to eliminate the primary focus of infection.

2. a) The patient complained of a general malaise, early fatigue on exertion, cardiac discomfort and palpitation, b) The patient complained of cold perspiration at night, loss of appetite and weight.

Тема «Физиология кардиосистемы»

I. Choose the proper answer from those given below:

- Did the scientists find out the total weight of the blood?
a) The scientists find out the total weight of the blood, b) The scientists found out the total weight of the blood, c) The total weight of the blood was found out by the scientists.
2. Is the rate of the heartbeat regulated by two groups of nerve fibers?
a) The rate of the heartbeat will be regulated by two groups of nerve fibers, b) Two groups of nerve fibers have regulated the rate of the heartbeat, c) The rate of the heartbeat is regulated by two groups of nerve fibers.

II. Translate into English:

1. В норме сердце бьется со скоростью 60-70 ударов в минуту.

2. При физическом напряжении частота сердечных сокращений может увеличиваться.

3. За каждой волной сердечных сокращений следует период покоя.

4. Левый желудочек нагнетает кровь по артериям ко всем частям тела.

III. Закончите следующие предложения, выбрав необходимые словосочетания:

- The most numerous cellular elements of blood are _____
a) white blood corpuscles; b) red blood corpuscles; c) blood platelets)
2. Blood is _____
a) a connective tissue; b) a muscular tissue; c) a fluid tissue; d) a nervous tissue)
3. The right ventricle discharges out the blood to the lungs _____
a) through the aorta; b) through the pulmonary arteries; c) through the portal vein)
4. The blood is discharged out _____
a) of the ventricles; b) of the atria)

IV. Answer the questions on Text D:

1. How many heart sounds do we hear when we listen to the heart?

2. When is the first heart sound heard?

3. When is the second heart sound heard?

4. At what moment is the third heart sound heard?

5. Where is the first heart sound heard louder?

II. Вставьте недостающие по смыслу слова из данных ниже. Глаголы поставьте в соответствующей форме:

breathe, breathe out, breath, breathe in

1. On physical exertion the patient's _____ became deep. _____

2. When the temperature is high a patient usually _____ deeply. _____

3. When one _____ the lungs dilate. _____

4. When one _____ the lungs contract. _____

III. Complete the sentences choosing the appropriate clause:

1. The patient stated that _____

a) he had had pneumonia two years before; b) he has pneumonia.

2. The doctor thought that _____

a) the white blood cell count will be normal; b) the white blood cell count would be normal.

3. The scientists established that _____

a) hemoglobin was the carrier of oxygen; b) hemoglobin is the carrier of oxygen.

Тема «Респираторные заболевания»

I. Choose the statements corresponding to Text A:

1. a) Dry rates caused by diffuse bronchitis were heard all over the lungs, b) Moist rates produced by pleurisy were heard all over the lungs.

2. a) The examination of the organs of the alimentary tract failed to reveal any abnormal signs, b) The examination of the organs of the cardiovascular system revealed the signs of the heart impairment.

II. Choose the appropriate word from those given in brackets. Translate the sentences into Russian:

1. (Dry, moist) rates were caused by diffuse bronchitis.

2. The shadow at the base of the left lung was particularly marked due to the (enlargement, decrease) of the lymphatic glands.

3. (Mild, severe) forms of lobular pneumonia are difficult to differentiate from pulmonary tuberculosis and pleurisy.

4. Luminal and bromide were prescribed to the patient (to improve, to impair) his sleep.

III. Переведите слова и словосочетания в скобках. Предложения переведите:

1. It is sometimes difficult to make a correct diagnosis (в ранних стадиях) of some diseases.

IV. Choose the correct answer:

1. What disease may the onset of rheumatic endocarditis be preceded by?
a) It may be preceded by tonsillitis; b) It may be preceded by lung abscess.
2. What examination can the enlargement of the heart be determined by?
a) It can be determined by percussion and X-ray examination; b) It can be determined by electrocardiogram.
3. What must the diet of a patient with rheumatic endocarditis contain?
a) It must contain much salt; b) It must contain many vitamins.

V. Переведите следующие словосочетания:

1. the pain radiated to the back _____
2. considerable disturbances of metabolic rate _____
3. a frequent sharp pain in the sub sternal area _____
4. the diminished waves of electrocardiogram _____
5. marked deviations in the electrocardiogram readings _____
6. the overstrain may produce nervous system disturbances _____
7. to administer an adequate dose of this preparation _____

IV. Finish the sentences choosing the appropriate statement to correspond to

Text C:

1. For several days the patient had been suffering from _____
a) pains of various intensity in the chest and behind the breastbone; b) severe attacks of productive cough which occurred at night and in the morning.
2. It was revealed that the patient had areas of particularly sensitive skin _____
a) over the anterior surface of the chest from the 2nd to the 4th rib; b) from the 7th cervical vertebra to the 5th upper thoracic one.

VI. Составьте вопросы к данным ответам:

1. Yes, there are about ten main kinds of congenital heart defects which can be treated both therapeutically and surgically. _____
2. Yes, heart defects result in the impairment of heart functions and the changes in its anatomical structure. _____
3. Yes, heart failure may occur during the operation on the heart. _____

Тема «Физиология дыхательных путей»

I. Translate into Russian:

1. the solution of salts _____
2. due to the transfer _____
3. due to the diffusion of gases _____
4. to accomplish the investigations _____
5. the accomplishment of this process _____
6. to come to the conclusion _____
7. to draw a conclusion _____
8. to investigate the phenomenon _____
9. to investigate the laws of diffusion _____

2. (Потеря аппетита) is a very important symptom, which a physician must always pay particular attention to.

3. (Повышение температуры) has been persisting for several months since it was a pneumonic form of tuberculosis.

4. Dullness in the lungs, accelerated respiration, dry or moist rales and crepitation may be (доказательством) of lobular pneumonia.

5. (Резкое увеличение) of the number of leucocytes is often the evidence of a certain inflammatory process in the human body.

IV. Read the passages, translate them and answer the questions:

1. The patient had a dry cough. In a day or two the cough became productive. After the attacks of cough the patient felt pain in the substernal area and in the throat. His temperature was not very high. He followed home treatment and was administered aspirin and codein. He was recommended to have warm milk with soda several times a day. *Чем был болен этот пациент — трахеитом или бронхитом?*

2. The patient's temperature had been changing but persisting for two weeks. His breathing was rapid and he complained of breathlessness. There was cyanosis of the face. The chest pain was particularly sharp on deep breathing in. He had cough with purulent sputum. His erythrocyte sedimentation rate was accelerated. Dry rates were heard all over the right lung. *Какой диагноз вы поставили бы этому больному — бронхит или пневмония?*

V. Выберите правильный ответ на основании текстов А, В, С:

1. What forms of tuberculosis are accompanied by a subfebrile temperature?
a) Benign forms of tuberculosis are; b) Pneumonic forms of tuberculosis are.
2. What kind of sputum has the patient with tuberculosis?
a) It is purulent; b) It is mucopurulent.
3. The evidence of what form of tuberculosis may cold profuse perspiration at night be?
a) It may be the evidence of a benign form of tuberculosis; b) It may be the evidence of a severe form of tuberculosis.
4. What erythrocyte sedimentation rate has the patient with lobular pneumonia?
a) It is slow; b) It is accelerated.
5. What does the X-ray examination reveal in case of lobular pneumonia?
a) It reveals a marked shadowing in the lungs; b) It reveals a cavity in the lungs.

VI. Заполните пропуски словами 'what', 'which', 'when', 'whose':

1. _____ treatment is indicated if a patient has a severe form of lobular pneumonia?
2. _____ may the patient's erythrocyte sedimentation rate be accelerated?

3. _____ of the following symptoms is characteristic of tuberculosis: a bad headache, cough with mucopurulent sputum or a coated tongue?

4. Thanks to _____ scientific investigations was *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* discovered?

VII. Замените выделенные слова близкими по смыслу словами и словосочетаниями:

1. Fever is one of the **permanent** symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis.

a) changeable; b) constant.

2. In the presence of inflammation the discharge from the wound is usually **purulent**.

a) clear; b) contains pus.

3. Permanent **fever** is often accompanied by loss of appetite and fatigue.

a) temperature; b) malaise.

4. Within the thoracic cavity the pressure is **lower** than the atmospheric one.

a) higher; b) less.

VIII. Use 'one' ('ones'), 'that' ('those') instead of the words in bold type. Translate the sentences:

1. In case of pulmonary gangrene the right lung is more often affected than the left **lung**.

2. In acute forms of pulmonary gangrene the sputum has a bad smell, like **the smell** of dead tissues - or of a destroyed tooth.

3. In pulmonary edema the clinical picture reveals some findings like **the findings** observed in other lung diseases.

Тема «Заболевания пищеварительного тракта»

I. Переведите следующие словосочетания и найдите в тексте А предложения, где они встречаются:

1. in the majority of cases _____

2. contribute to the onset of ulcer _____

3. perforating ulcer _____

4. vomiting and haemorrhage _____

5. under the influence _____

6. followed by erosion _____

7. intermittent in occurrence _____

8. with remission _____

II. Выпишите английские эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний:

1. в сочетании с _____

2. в большинстве случаев _____

3. в молодом возрасте _____

4. под влиянием внешних и внутренних раздражителей _____

5. способствовать началу появления язв _____

and sex of the patient.)

3. At what age is the highest incidence of gastric carcinoma observed?

a) It is observed at the age from twenty to thirty; b) It is observed at the age from fifty to sixty.

Тема «Заболевания печени и желчных протоков»

I. Выпишите из текста А эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний:

1. закупорка общего желчного протока _____
2. благодаря усилиям _____
3. а также пожилые люди _____
4. печеночные клетки _____
5. выживают в воде и пище _____
6. увеличение селезенки _____
7. острое вирусное заболевание _____
8. воспалительный процесс _____

II. Выпишите английские эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний:

1. принимают желтоватую окраску _____
2. сильный зуд _____
3. в запущенных случаях _____
4. обычное осложнение _____

III. Finish the following definitions and answer the questions:

1. The disease of the endocrine system caused by a large amount of sugar in the blood is _____
2. The colouring of the skin caused by some disturbances in the body is _____
3. The diagnostic examination of the tissue taken from a living body is _____
4. An unusual eruption (высыпание) on the skin mostly caused by some infectious disease is _____
5. The disturbance of blood circulation that causes blood to stop at a certain portion of a vessel is _____

What is: a) pigmentation; b) rash; c) diabetes; d) stasis; e) biopsy?

IV. Выберите симптомы, наиболее характерные для указанных заболеваний:

1. In acute cholecystitis the patient suffers from _____
a) atrial fibrillation; b) intense pains in the right hypochondrium and in the umbilical area; c) slight pain and general epigastric discomfort.
2. In attacks of acute appendicitis the patient usually develops _____
a) profuse external bleeding; b) vomiting of blood; c) sharp pains in the epigastrium, which soon become generalized in the abdomen.
3. Perforating ulcers are characterized by _____
a) pain which is usually dull in character; b) acute pain in the stomach; c) sharp pain in the substernal area radiating down the arm.
4. The development of chronic gastritis is characterized by the appearance of _____
a) the loss of appetite, pain and epigastric discomfort after meals; b) nausea, vomiting accompanied by haemorrhage; c) cold perspiration at night and intermittent fever.

6. никаких характерных клинических проявлений _____

III. Закончите следующие предложения в соответствии с содержанием текста А:

1. Patients with perforated ulcers are known to complain of _____
a) an acute pain in the stomach; b) a sharp pain in the substernal area radiating to the shoulder.
2. In old persons ulcers are complicated by haemorrhage which is due to _____
a) sclerotic changes in the stomach; b) an irregular diet in combination with a nervous overstrain.
3. According to corticovisceral theory the development of ulcer is associated with _____
a) disturbances in the blood supply of the brain; b) the lesions of the central and peripheral nervous systems.

IV. Finish the sentences according to Text A:

1. The corticovisceral theory of the pathogenesis of ulcer was a further development of....

2. Male patients at the ages of 25 to 40 are known to suffer from ulcers more

3. At the onset of the disease the patients with ulcer complain of pain which is ...

4. According to corticovisceral theory it has been proved that gastric and duodenal ulcers are due to.....

5. It is known that an irregular diet as well as emotional overstrain may

6. In young patients the course of ulcer may have no....

7. The scientists consider that the lesions of the central and peripheral nervous systems lead to

V. Answer the following questions:

1. What does salt consist of?

2. How much gastric juice is secreted in the stomach within 24 hours?

3. What substances do milk products contain?

4. How many hours may the movement of food in the intestines of a healthy person last?

VI. Выберите правильный ответ на вопрос в соответствии с содержанием текста С:

1. What appetite has the patient suffering from gastric carcinoma?
a) It is increased; b) It is reduced
2. What do the clinical manifestations of gastric carcinoma vary with?
a) They vary with the stage of the development of the disease; b) They vary with the age

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