YEREVAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY AFTER MKHITAR HERATSI

Department of Foreign Languages

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE MANUAL

FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS

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The present revised manual is intended for the first year medical students of all the faculties, who are at the intermediate beginner/advanced beginner level. Necessary changes has been made to make the study of the discipline more efficient. It consists of 20 lessons to be studied during two terms. They include necessary general medical vocabulary, main grammar topics with exercises as well as additional material for self-training and oral skills development. The manual corresponds to the latest demands of the academic process as it is enriched by various assignments.

It will be useful not only for junior medical students but also for clinical residents, interns, doctors and all those who are interested in basic medical English.

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Preface

Taking into account the recent changes in the educational process the present manual has been has been revised according to the current demands.

Necessary adaptations have been made to make it more appropriate for the up-to-date needs of the medical students of all the faculties.

This manual contains exercises that give the students practice in both reading and comprehension of medical texts as well as communication skills development, which are introduced in early units and reinforced throughout the manual.

It is our opinion that all these activities will help to conduct the lessons in more efficient, communicative and vivid ways.

And finally we want to thank our colleagues – the members of the English language teaching staff – (Arakelyan L., Gevorgyan A., Ghazaryan M., Gulyan I., Hayrapetyan A., Malkhasyan A., Mantashyan T., Saroyan L.) for taking part in some material development for enhancing communication skills as well as a number of exercises and activities included in different lessons. Special thanks to Gevorgyan A. for providing up-to date issues covering "Profile of a student nurse" and "Smoking". We are very grateful to all our colleagues for providing an atmosphere, which nurtures innovative teaching and creative materials development; and family for their patience and support; our parents and children, for whose pride and enthusiasm we are grateful; our students, whose insightful suggestions made the creation of this manual possible.

IT'S MY JOB

I am a physician. My name is Fred Smith. I am twenty-nine. All the members of my family are doctors. My father is a surgeon and my mother is a cardiologist. My wife is also a doctor. She is a therapist in the clinic.

I work in a large hospital in the center of the city. It is a children's hospital. I am a pediatrician and my patients are children. Those children who are not dangerously ill are at home. The patients who have a very high temperature, bad cough and severe pains are in the hospital. There are some wards for babies and a special ward for newborns.

There are two babies in the first ward. One of them at the right window is seriously ill. He is only three and he has pneumonia, i.e. inflammation of the lungs. He has a high temperature and bad cough. Pneumonia is a very dangerous disease, especially for babies. The other boy at the left window is five years old. His temperature is elevated too, but his condition is not very serious. He is ill with bronchitis. Both girls in the second ward are ill with scarlet fever. The third ward is for elder children. There is only one boy ill with grippe. His temperature is not so high but he has very bad cough and sore throat. Both the boys and the girls are my patients.

This elderly woman is our nurse. She is a very kind woman and experienced nurse. She is very busy now. She has some boxes with medicines in her hands. These medicines are for the babies.

Remember

the names of some diseases: pneumonia, bronchitis, scarlet fever, grippe

some symptoms: sore throat cough: severe / bad / productive

temperature: high / elevated

pain: bad/severe/ mild/ moderate/ acute/dull pain

to have a pain

ache: headache, earache, toothache, stomachache, backache

*(heartache)

some medical specialties: surgeon, cardiologist, therapist,

pediatrician=children's doctor

i.e.(id est - Lat.) = that is

Glossary

to be ill with something

to be ill = to be sick

illness=sickness

physician = therapist (therapeutist) = doctor = medical

professional = general practitioner (GP)

(but *physicist* is a specialist in physics)

therapy = treatment, medical procedures

therapeutics - scientific treatment of a disease

therapeutic (therapeutical) – something about the treatment of a disease

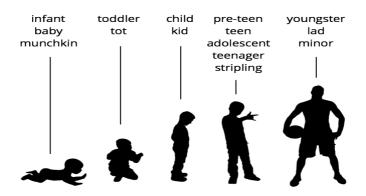
some types of therapy

aromatherapy – treatment by means of aromatic plant oils hydrotherapy - treatment of the disease by means of water physiotherapy - treatment of the disease by means of electricity, air, massage and exercises

phytotherapy – treatment of a disease by means of medicinal herbs

phototherapy - light therapy- heliotherapy - treatment of a disease using <u>lasers</u>, <u>light diodes</u>, <u>different lamps</u>

```
pneumonia – inflammation of the lungs
bronchitis – inflammation of the bronchi
grippe= influenza =flu
high temperature = fever
hospital=clinic
ward = sick room
ages:
children
newborn (up to 40 days of life)
infant = toddler = tot (under 1 year)
baby= munchkin (1-3 years)
child= kid = pre-teen (10-12 years)
teenager = teen = adolescent (13-19 years)
stripling = youngster = lad (for a man)
gal, lassie (for a girl)
adults = grown-ups
young (up to 35-40 years)
middle-aged (up to 55-60)
elderly (up to 65-70)
old (over 70)
```



Mind the examples! He is five. He is five years old.

but He is a five- year- old boy

Mind the numerals! first, second, third, fourth, fifth etc.

both = the two neither....nor...
both... and... either or

Exercises

- 1. Put the sentences in logical order and fill in the table below.
 - a. Some of them are dangerously ill.
 - b. I have many patients.
 - c. My patients have different diseases.
 - d. I am a general practitioner in a therapeutic clinic.
 - e. There are some wards for newborns and young children in our hospital.
 - f. I am twenty five.
 - g. The clinic is in the center of the city.
 - h. My name is Liz McCormick.

- i. Those whose condition is not very serious are at home.
- j. The young man in the second ward is ill with pneumonia.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

2	Ch	0000	tho	corre	act	variant.
Z .	CII	oose	une	COILE		vananı.

- 1. Newton, a great British is famous for his laws.
 - a. physicist b. physician
- 2. cough is a symptom of pneumonia.
 - a. strong b. severe
- 3. The boy with scarlet fever is in the ward.
 - a. one b. first
- 4. He is a young man.
 - a. twenty five years old b. twenty five -year- old
- 5. Pneumonia, bronchitis and grippe are
 - a. diseases b. illnesses
- 6. Tell your cardiologists about the.....
 - a. heartache b. pain in the heart
- 7. I think that your answer is.....
 - a. left b. right
- 8. Go straight along the street and then turn.....
 - a. right b. wrong
- 9. This boy is in the second
 - a. ward b. word
- 10. They are seriously ill with scarlet fever.
 - a. two b. both
- 3. Read the text and try to write your profile or a profile of your friend.

Profile of a student nurse

Rossitza Bontcheva is nineteen years old. She's studying for a diploma in nursing at Vazov Nursing College. She has exams next month, so at the moment she's studying hard. She wants to be a nurse because she likes working with people and she's interested in science, but she really doesn't like doing paperwork.

She'd like to be a pediatric nurse, because she really enjoys working with children. She works with on a children's ward. One day, she hopes to work in a children's hospital in India, which she saw on television.

She's good at talking to people and making them feel comfortable, and she's very organized. In her free time she plays the guitar, and goes out dancing most weekends.

1. Complete the sentences

I'm interested in...
I'd like to work
In my free time I...
At the moment...
I really enjoy...
I really don't like...
I'm very...
I want to be a doctor/dentist because...

2. Write a text about your partner.

TO BE IN PRESENT SIMPLE

I am	am I?		I am not
he she } is it	he? is { she it?		he she } isn't it
we you } are they	we' are { you the	?	we you } aren't they
There is		There are	
Is there?		Are there?	
There is not = There isn't		There are	not = There aren't

Word combinations and expressions

to be young/old/new/tall/short/big/small/fat/fit/thin/thick/strong/heavy/light/easy/empty/full

to be ill / healthy / sick to be tired of

to be hungry / thirsty to be sick and tired of to be well / weak to be good at / poor at

to be hot / cold to be proud of

to be interested in to be responsible for to be afraid of to be angry with to be famous for to be late for

to be sure of/about

Words to form special questions

Where...? What...? Who ...? How...? How old...? How much...? Why...? Which...? Whose.? When...?

Mind the difference! Who are you? What are you?

Adjective	Adverb
sudden	sudden <u>ly</u>
easy	easi <u>ly</u>
perfect	perfect <u>ly</u>
bad	bad <u>ly</u>
! good	well
fast	fast
hard	hard
	hardly
* lovely	-
friendly	-
-	** also
-	together

^{*} there are some adjectives ending on -ly (lovely day)

Exercises

1. Write full sentences.	
1. (your shoes very dirty)	

- 2. (my brother a teacher) ______ .
- 3. (this house not very big) _____ .
- 4. (the shops not open today) ______ .
- 5. (my keys in my bag) _____ .
- 6. (Jenny 18 years old) ______.
- 7. (you not very tall) ______
- 8. (this man not American, he Australian) ______.

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb to be.

1. My sister a nurse. 2. They my patients. 3. My brother and I good tennis players. 4. It warm today. 5. I too

^{**}there are some adverbs that don't have -ly ending

^{***} there are some adverbs that change their meaning: late - lately; hard - hardly; near - nearly

tired. 6. My keys in my pocket. 7. Your hands cold. 8. you afraid of dogs? 9. they sisters? 10. What the capital of Brazil? 11. How George? he in the hospital? 12. How old his children? 13. I late? 14. Why you angry? 15. Where he from? he American? 16. ...you hungry? 17. How much these oranges? 18. Where ... your car? it in the car park? 19. What the time? 20. that film interesting?

3. Fill in the missing prepositions.

- 1. Are you interested politics? 2. Who is responsible this work? 3. I am afraid death. 4. Why are you angry me? 5. She is really very good ... languages. 6. I can't help you. I am poor ... physics. 7. What is your country famous ...? 8. Why are you again late the lesson? 9. Are you sure that? 10. He is actually very proud ... what he is.
- 4. Complete the sentences with the words from the box. *Some sentences have more than one possible variants.

there is there are there isn't there aren't Is there Are there

1 a good film on TV	tonight. 2 a hotel near
here? No, 3. How many pa	itients in this ward? 4.
any problems? 5	a lot of accidents on this road.
6 a bus from the city	center to the airport?
7. There is nowhere to sit down	any chairs. 8. What's
wrong? – something	in my eye. 9 five
people in my family: my parents	s, my two sisters and me. 10. We
can't go skiing any	snow.

this these that those

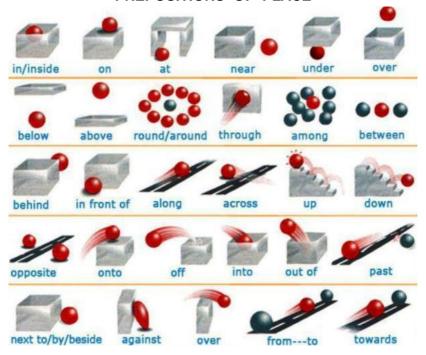
you like umb Excuse me, are Can I have one? 6. medicine is for the people over t	expensive but it's very orella? 3	wers are for you. 4 apples look nice. oves? 7 ward. 8. Who are
5. Choose the corre	ect variant.	
1. That man 's name	is Richard	Robert.
a. both and	b. either or	c. neither or
2. I am tired		
a. and and	b. either or	c. both and
3. I'm not sure whe	re he is from. He is	Italian
Spanish.		
a. neither or	b. both and	c. either or
4. I have time	money to go on h	noliday.
a. and both	b. nor nor	c. neither nor
5 scarlet fever	influenza are infe	ectious diseases.
a. either or	b. neither no	c. both and
6. Where is she? She	e is at home	at the office.
a. both and	b. or or	c. neither nor
7. We can go there	today tomo	orrow.
a. neither not	b. and and	c. either or
8 the student	ts the lecturer are	late for the lesson.
a. either or	b. both and	c. neither no
6 Which is correct	2	

6. Which is correct?

1. Your English is very $\underline{good / well}$. You speak very $\underline{good / well}$.

- 2. Ann, I need your help. Come quickly / quick.
- 3. Can you speak *clear / clearly*, please?
- 4. Our job is very hard / hardly. We work hard / hardly.
- 5. Bill is very <u>carefully / careful</u> driver. He never drives <u>fast /</u> <u>fastly.</u>
- 6. I understand you perfect / perfectly.
- 7. Come on, Dave! Why are you always slow / slowly?
- 8. I like all Russian writers, especial/especially Tolstoy.
- 9. Please, listen attentively/attentive. It is very important.
- 10. This patient has bad / badly cough.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE



7. Fill in the missing prepositions of place. *Some sentences have more than one possible variants.

1. She walked	without saying	hello.
2. What have you got $_$	your bag?	
3. There is somebody _	the door.	
4. The bottle is empty.	There is nothing	·
5. They got the	house	$_{ extstyle }$ the window 6. Why are
you looking	the bed? Ha	ave you lost something?
7. There is one British s	student	us.
8. Last night the temper	rature was	zero.
9. There is a bridge	the riv	er.
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10. Look! It's so beautiful here.
11. Do you live somewhere the University?
12. Please, take your feet the table.
13. My neighbor is very noisy.
14. I feel someone is standing me.
15. He threw the ball the best player in the team
16. Look! The dog is swimming the river.
17. I like to walk the streets with my little daughter.
18. He drove the car the hill to the house.
19. He jumped the wall into the garden.
20. The bank is the supermarket.
21. It's a secret just you and me.
22. She stepped down from the train the platform.
23. Put the money your pocket.
24. Don't take you mobile your bag during the
lesson.
25. Don't sit the grass. It's wet.
26. Tom lives me.
27. Be careful! Don't fall the stairs
28. Put the piano there, the wall.
29. We took a taxi the hotel the station.
30. You can park your car the shop.
PREPOSITIONS OF TIME
in July/ winter / 2008 / in the18th century
on Monday(s) / 25 April
at 12 o'clock / 10.30 / night / midnight
we say: at Christmas /at Easter/ at the weekend (but on
weekends)
at the moment / at the same time
in the morning / in the afternoon/ in the evening
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on Monday morning/ on Friday evening/ on Saturday nightin the past / at present / in the future

We do not use at / on / in with

this (this morning/week	,
last (last August/month	etc.)
next (next Monday/week	etc)
every(every day/ week e	tc)
8. Write at/on/in.	
1 present	10 Christmas Day
2the evening.	11Christmas
3half past two.	12 the morning
4Wednesday.	13Friday morning
51987.	14Saturday night
6 September	15 midnight
7 24 September	16the future
8 Thursday	17 the weekend
9 11. 45.	18 winter
9. Write at /on/ in, where no	
1. Good bye! See you F	•
2. Where are you working	-
3. I got up8 o'clock this m	_
4. I like getting up early	_
5. My sister gets married	•
6. I phone Robert every	•
Fleming discovered penici	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Did you go out Tues	
9. Do you often go out	
10. Let's meet 7.30 to	
11. I often go away we	ekends.
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12. I'm starting my new job 3 July. 13. Will you be at home this evening? 14. Julia's birthday is January. 15. Do you work Saturdays? 16. The company started 1969. 17. I like to look at the stars night. 18. We went to France last summer. 19. I know, we'll meet the future. 20. Shall we play tennis next Sunday? 21. We often go to the beach summer. 22. The telephone and the doorbell rang the same time.
ON TIME / IN TIME
<pre>on time = punctual, not late, at the time, which was planned The opposite of on time is late. in time - (for sth/ to do sth) = soon enough The opposite in time is too late.</pre>
10. Complete the sentences with on time, in time. 1. The bus was late this morning but it's usually 2. The film was supposed to start at 8.30 but it didn't begin 3. I like to get up to have a big breakfast before going to work. 4. We want to start the meeting, so please don't be late. 5. I've just washed this shirt. I want to wear it this evening, so I hope it will be dry 6. The train service isn't very good. The trains are rarely
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7. I nearly missed my flight this morning. I got to the airport just
8. I nearly forgot it was Joe's birthday. Fortunately I remembered
9. Why are you never ? You always keep
everybody waiting.
AT THE END/ IN THE END
at the end (of something) = at the time when something ends. e. g. at the end of the month, at the end of the film The opposite at the end is at the beginning in the end = finally, the final result of the situation. e.g. We had some problems with our car. In the end we sold it. The opposite of in the end is usually at first.
 11. Put in at or in. 1. I'm going away the end of the month. 2. It took me a long time to find a job the end I got a job in the hotel. 3. Are you going away the beginning of August or the end? 4. I couldn't decide what to buy Mary for her birthday. I didn't buy her anything the end. 5. We waited ages for a taxi. We gave up the end and walked home. 6. I'll be moving to a new address the end of September. 7. I'm going away the end of this week. 8. I didn't know what to do. Yes, you were in a difficult position. What did you do the end?

YEREVAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY AFTER M. HERATSI

The Yerevan State Medical University has a history of more than 90 years (since 1920). It is the only Armenian State Medical Institution, which is famous throughout the world, as many of its graduates work successfully in many foreign countries.

The head of the University is the Rector. The administrative staff includes the vice rectors, deans and chairmen.

The University has the following faculties: the faculty of General Medicine, the faculty of Stomatology, the faculty of Pharmacy and the faculty of Military Medicine. The Department of International students deals with English-speaking international students from Syria, India, Iran, Lebanon and Russian-speaking students from CIS countries.

The head of each faculty is the dean. Each faculty has a number of departments both theoretical and clinical. The chairman, who is usually a professor, is in charge of a department.

The schedule of junior medical students includes such theoretical subjects as: Biology, Organic and Inorganic Chemistry, Medical Physics, Higher Mathematics and IT, Latin and Foreign Languages, Normal Anatomy, Histology, Normal Physiology etc. During Anatomy classes the students study the structure of the human body and see different organs. Some lessons they have in the Anatomical Museum. The Anatomical Atlas helps to get more detailed information. Later the students can take part in dissecting cadavers in the Anatomical Theatre.

Senior medical students study the following clinical subjects: Therapy, Laboratory Diagnostics, General Surgery,

Obstetrics and Gynecology, Infectious Diseases, Pediatrics, Oncology, Ophthalmology and others in the University clinics.

On their practical classes the students study how to communicate with patients, examine them, make diagnoses, some laboratory analyses and take part in some operations.

The academic year lasts two semesters so the students take tests and exams twice a year in winter and summer sessions.

The students take part in the scientific and research work in different departments, help the lecturers to carry out experiments and make reports on the annual students' scientific conferences. The students can also take part in the Student Exchange University Program and have their practical training abroad during their summer holidays.

The medical students do the Bachelor's Degree for four years, then the Master's Degree for a year or two and after that they continue their education in the Internship or in the Clinical Residency.

Remember

throughout the world = all over the world foreign countries = abroad a foreigner / a foreign language department = chair chairman = head of the department stomatology = dentistry CIS - commonwealth of independent states theoretical = preclinical clinical = practical IT - Information Technologies therapy = internal Diseases anatomy / anatomical atlas, museum, theatre

Glossary

institute / institution

graduation / graduation ceremony / graduation party graduates (BE) = alumni (AE)

to graduate from the university / to finish school/ to leave school

success - successful- successfully - to succeed

to be in charge of = to be responsible for = to have a control to deal with = to do business with

iunior students - the first- and the second-year students

the first year student – freshman

the second year student - sophomore

senior students - the third- and the fourth -year students = undergraduates

cadaver = corpse = a dead body

to dissect – to cut up a dead person to study it in detail

a number of = many = a lot

academic year = a period of studies from September to June schedule = a plan of subjects (according to the text)

part / partly / take part = participate / participant

exam/ to take an exam / to pass an exam / to fail an exam

science - scientist - scientific

experiment / to make experiment / experimental work

communication / communicable / to communicate = to

exchange information, news

to train = to teach

training = practice

carry on = to go on = to continue

carry out = to complete a task

semester = term

annual - taking place every year

education = studies

to do (a course, a degree, a subject) = to study

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions.

- 1. What is the full name of our University?
- a. Yerevan State University of M. Heratsi
- b. Yerevan Medical University after M. Heratsi
- c. Yerevan Medical State University after Heratsi
- d. Yerevan State Medical University after M. Heratsi
- 2. How old is our University?
- a. 1920 years old b. 90 years old
- d. since 1920 c. 90 year old
- 3. What faculties are there in the University?
- (1) Faculty of Dentistry, (2) F. of General medicine, (3) F. of Therapy, (4) F. of Military Medicine, (5) F. of Pharmacy
- b. 1, 2, 4, 5 a. 1, 2, 3 c. 1, 2, 5 d 1, 3, 5
- 4. What subjects do the medical students study during the first two years?
- (1) Biology, (2) Organic and Inorganic Chemistry, (3) Infectious Diseases, (4) Latin, (5) Normal Anatomy
- b. 2, 3, 5 a. 1, 2, 4, 5 c. 3, 4, 5
- 5. What subjects do the senior medical students study?
- (1) Normal Physiology, (2) General Surgery, (3) Histology, (4) Therapy, (5) Oncology.
- a. 1, 3, 5
- b. 1, 2, 4 c. 2, 4, 5
- d. all of them

d. 1. 3. 4

- 6. What subjects do not the junior students study?
- a. Organic and Inorganic Chemistry
- b. Obstetrics and Gynecology
- c. Histology
- d. Higher Mathematics
- 7. What subjects do not the senior students study?
- a. Therapy

- b. General Surgery
- c. Normal Anatomy d. Ophthalmology

0 100	
8. What don't the so classes?	enior students do during their practical
a. study how to comm	unicate with patients
b. make operations	•
c. take part in operation	ons
d. study how to make	diagnoses
9. A period of studies	from September till June is
a. study term	b. winter and summer sessions
c. academic year	d. a schedule
10. "To be in charge of	of" means:
(1) to be responsible	for, (2) to do business with, (3) to have a
control, (4) to deal wit	h, (5) to be famous for
a. 2, 4 b. 1, 5	c. 3, 4 d. 1, 3
11. "To deal with" me	
	n, (2) to be responsible for, (3) To be in
charge of, (4) to have	e a control, (5) to be famous for
a. only 1 b. only 2	c. all of them d. all except 5
2. Match the follow	ing adjectives with the nouns given
below.	
a. Anatomical d	
b. Biological e	
c. Chemical f.	Operating
	museum
	experiment
	theatre
	specimen
	preparation
	atlas
7	slide*/section**
* slide - a thin niece of alass v	with an object on it examined under the microscope.

^{**} section – a very thin flat piece of body tissue examined under the microscope

3. Dermatology deals with
4. Traumatology deals with
5. Psychiatry deals with
6. Osteology deals with
7. Histology deals with
8. Microbiology deals with
9. Biochemistry deals with
10. Biology deals with
a. treatment of children's diseases
b. study of chemical reactions in living organisms
c. treatment of surgical diseases
d. origin, reproduction, structures of plant and animal life
e. causative agent of diseases
f. treatment of skin diseases
g. treatment of mental diseases
h. microscopic structure of tissue
i. treatment of traumas
j. structure of bones
5. Answer the question "What do the students do during their classes on?" and fill in the table choosing from the options given below You can use more than one option fo each subject. Mind! There are more options that
necessary.
Chemistry
Physics
Foreign
Language
Biology
Surgery
Laboratory
diagnostics

Therapy	
Lectures	
Microbiology	
Mathematics	

- a. solve the problems / sum
- b. examine slides under the microscope
- c. do physical exercises
- d. make experiments
- e. translate articles and texts
- f. examine patients
- g. take part in an operation
- h. make analyses
- i. learn new words
- j. make notes
- k. operate on the patients
- I. take the specimens to the laboratory
- m. clean the laboratory rooms
- n. do lexical exercises
- o. listen to the teacher's explanations

PRESENT SIMPLE

V_{1 (+s)}

affirmative		negative				
I speak		Do I speak?	I don't speak			
I have		Do I have?	I don't have			
You speak		Do you speak?	You don't speak			
You have		Do you have?	You don't have			
He/she/it spe	ak <u>s</u>	Does he/she/it	He/she/it doesn't speak			
He/she/it has		speak?	He/she/it doesn't have			
		Does he/she/it				
		have?				
We speak		Do we speak?	We don't speak			
We have		Do we have?	We don't have			
They speak	Do they speak?		They don't speak			
They have		Do they have	They don't have			
*Emphatic form I do play tennis.						
He does know Chinese.						
**Do not use	do/do	es in questions if who	o, what is the subject of the			
sentence.	sentence. Who knows the answer? What makes you think so?					
words always often=frequently sometimes usually eve						
used	day generally seldom=rarely from time to tim					
*** have = ha	ve go	He has a car. = He	e has got a car.			
	Does he have a car? = Has he got a car?					
He doesn't have a car. = He hasn't got a car.						

Exercises

1. Put the verbs in the correct form.									
1. She (to live) in Yerevan. 2. My sister and I									
(to attend) English classes. 3. My father									
(to work) in the infection hospital. 4. We usually									
(to come) to the University at 9 o'clock. 5. My									
aunt usually (to visit) us on week-ends. 6. My									
parents often (to leave) for Canada on business.									
7. I (to know) that Sue always (to have									
dinner at the same time. 8. It is usually dry here at this time of									
the year. It (not rain) much. 9. Many people									
(to spend) time on the beach on holiday.10. Our									
washing machine (to start) when you press the button.									
boil close cost (2) like(2) meet open(2) speak teach wash look after									
speak teach wash look after1. Margaret four languages. 2. In Britain the banks									
speak teach wash look after1. Margaret four languages. 2. In Britain the banks									
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3. Complete the sentences. Most of them are negative. Us	se
don't/ doesn't + one of these words.	

cost	go(2)	know	read	see	use	wear	eat	
grow	make	rise	tell	tran	slate	believe	flow	

1. I buy a newspap	er eve	ry day but sometimes I it.				
2. Paul has a car b	out he _	it very often.				
3. They like films but they to the cinema very ofte						
4. Amanda is married but she a ring.						
5. I	much	about politics. I'm not interested in it.				
6. It's not an exper	nsive ho	otel. It much to stay there.				
		we him very often.				
8. The sun		round the earth.				
9. Rice						
10. The sun						
11. Bees						
12. Vegetarians _						
13. An atheist						
		from one language to another.				
15. A liar is someone who the truth.						
16. The River Amazon into Atlantic Ocean.						
4. Match the parts of the table and fill in the lines below.						
		she work in the evening?				
		your friends live near here?				
	Do	he have any problem with				
	Does	German?				
		they play tennis?				
		it often snow in your country?				
		you always have breakfast?				
		it cost much to phone New York?				
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1.What		your	parents live?
2. Why		Sue	have?
3.Where		you	get to the University?
4. When	do	he d	o that work?
5. How long	does	this	word mean?
6. How many		you	usually go to bed?
brothers		it tak	ke you to do your homework?
7. How much		your	sisters study at school?
8. How often		the s	students take exams.
9. How		this	acket cost?
10.Which			
language			
7. How much 8. How often 9. How	hers		
5. Fill in the sent answers.	ences a	and m	atch the question words and
1.What		?	a. Because I like it.
2.		Who	b. At 7 in the morning.
	?		c. \$5
3.Where		?	d. A sandwich.
4. When		?	e. By bus.

5. Why?	f. In New York.
6. How many?	g. Jack.
7. How much?	h. The black one.
8. How?	
9. Whose?	<i>j.</i> Four
10.Which	
?	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

to be + Ving

affirmative	Question	negative
I am speaking	Am I speaking?	I am not speaking
You are speaking	Are you speaking?	You are not speaking
He/she/it is	Is he/she/it	He /she/it is not
speaking	speaking?	speaking
We are speaking	Are we speaking?	We are not speaking
They are speaking	Are they speaking?	They are not speaking
words used	now at the moment	
	Hurry up! Look!	

*verbs never used in continuous tense:

Emotions: like love hate want need prefer

<u>Mental abilities:</u> realize suppose understand believe remember

forget know

State: belong consist seem mean depend contain

Senses: see hear smell taste

** to think: 1.What are you thinking about? (mental process)

2. What do you think of him? (opinion)

to have 1. I have two children. (to possess)

2. I am having dinner now. Call me later. (process)

***Mind! Indefinite pronouns *everything, everybody* are used with **singular** verb. e.g. Everybody is waiting for you.

Some word combinations with to have

to have a cold to have a nervous breakdown

to have a headache to have a temperature to have a sore throat to have a (bad) cough

to have difficulty, fun doing, trouble in doing to have a holiday/ party/ accident to have a good flight /trip /journey to have a try/ a go /a look(at)/ chat (with) /conversation to have breakfast/dinner/coffee to have a rest /nice time /a day off to have a bath /shower /a swim

Exercises

1. Complete the sentences with one of the following verbs from the box in the correct form.

come get (2) happen go look make start stay study try work

1. You	I		hard	d today. –	Yes I ha	ave a lot	to do.
				stine. Do			
is? 3.	It		da	ark. Shall	I turn o	n the lig	ht? 4.
				to live at			
		with	friends	until they	find s	omewhe	re. 5.
Are yo	ou ready,	Ann? –	Yes, I_		6.	Have yo	ou got
an um	brella? It			_ to rain. 7	7. You _		
				quieter?			
				l these			
		?	9. How	is you En	glish?		
better	? 10. Je	nny is a	studen	t at Unive	ersity	Is she?	What
	she		?				
2. Put	the verb	into the	correc	t form, pr	esent c	ontinuo	us or
prese	nt simpl	e.					
1. boi l	l a. Wate	r	at	100° C.			
	b. Wate	r		.Turn it off			
2. do				? –		archited	t.
			-	GUAGE MAN			-

b. What you under the table?
3. work a. Please, don't make so much noise. He
b. He at the bank.
4. go a. I to bed now. Goodnight!
b. I always to bed before midnight.
5. speak <i>a.</i> What language the Brazilians?
b. Listen to those people. What language they
?
6. rain(not) a. Itvery much in summer.
b. Let's go out. It now.
7. have a. We are enjoying our holiday. We a nice
room in the hotel.
b. We a great time here.
8. think <i>a.</i> You look so sad. What you about?
b. What you of our new boss?
9. try <i>a</i> . Look! That man to open the door of
your car.
<i>b</i> . He hard to help.
10. come <i>a.</i> Where you from? – I am American.
b. Where you from? – From the
hospital. My Mom is ill.
3. Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous or
present simple.
1. Are you hungry? something to eat?(you/want)
2. Jill is interested in politics but she to a
political party. (not/belong)
3. Don't put the dictionary away. I it.(use)
4. Don't put the dictionary away. I it. (need)
5. Who is that man? What?(he/want)
6. Who is that man? Why at us? (he/look)
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7. George says he's 80 years old but nobody him. (believe)
8. She told me her name but I it now. (not/remember)
9. I of selling my car.(think) Would you be
interested in buying it?
10. I you should sell your car.(think) You
it very often (not/use).
11. I used to drink a lot of coffee but these days
tea. (prefer)
12. Airmainly of nitrogen and oxygen. (consist)
13. Why are those people here?- We a party.
(have)
14. Where is Tom? – He a rest. (have)
4. Choose the correct verb form (continuous or simple)
4. Choose the correct verb form (continuous or simple) from the box and complete the sentences. try hate use smell go know work remember do like write repair wait
from the box and complete the sentences. try hate use smell go know work remember do like write repair wait
from the box and complete the sentences. try hate use smell go know work remember do like write repair wait 1. Please, be quiet. I to read the paper.
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9. Jane the car in the garage now. S how to do it.	She
10. I (not) him, I just (not)	him
very much at the moment.	
11 you how to say this in French?	
12. Hurry up! Everybody for you.	
5. Here are some exchanges from an interview between	an
American journalist a French film star. Complete them v	vith
the correct tenses.	
1 How do you start working on a film?	
- I (read) the script and (ma	ike)
notes.	-
2 I (make) notes of our interview. I hope you details	on't
mind. – No, that's OK.	
3 What languages (you speak)?- Engl	ish,
French and Spanish.	,
4 I am glad we (do) this interview in Engl	ish.
My French isn't very good.	
5 Who (play) that guitar? - My son when he	has
time.	
6 Who (play) the piano upstairs? - My sis	ter.
She's got a concert tomorrow.	
7 What (she play)? - I think it's the piece	bv
Chopin.	- ,
8 (she play) anything else? – The violin. She	e is
very musical.	
9 Your daughter's very keen on sport, isn't she? - \$	She
(play) tennis.	
10 Where is she now? - She (play) tennis	as
usual.	40

11 What's that delicious smell? - My husband(cook).
12 Is that usual? - Yes, normally I (shop) and my husband (cook).
13 What a lovely clock! - It (not work). I'm afraid,
it's been broken for years.
14 Could I use your phone? - I'm afraid, it (not
work) at the moment.
6. Use the correct form of the verb to have.
1. I don't want ice cream. I a sore throat.
2 What's that noise? – The neighbours a party.
3 How is Tom? – He bad cough and high
temperature.
4. Call later. Everybody lunch.
5. Don't disturb him. He a rest.
6. Turn off that music. I bad headache.
7. They are on holiday in France. They a
comfortable room in the hotel. They a nice time
there.
8 Where is Kate? She a chat on Skype with
her boyfriend.
9 I can't find Paul in the house. – He a swim in
the pool in the back yard.
10. We difficulty with this translation. Can you
help us?

Lesson 6

THE STRUCTURE OF THE HUMAN BODY part I

The human body consists of 3 main parts: the head, the trunk and the limbs. The head is connected with the trunk by the neck. The head has a front part: the face. On the face we can see forehead, temples, eyes, eyebrows, nose, cheeks, mouth, lips and chin. The top and the back of the head are covered with hair and there are ears on both sides of the face.

The trunk consists of the chest, abdomen and the back.

We have four limbs - 2 upper limbs and two lower limbs. The main parts of the upper limb are shoulder, arm, elbow, forearm, wrist, hand and fingers. Each hand has four fingers (index f., middle f., ring f. and little) and the thumb. The lower limb consists of the thigh, knee, shank, ankles, foot and toe.

Remember

limbs = extremities consist of

upper limbs = arms to be connected *with* lower limbs = legs to be covered *with*

index finger = point finger

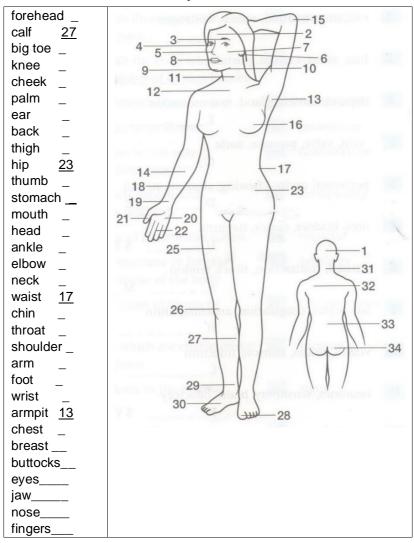
toe - big/second/third/fourth/little

PARTS OF THE HUMAN BODY

Face	forehead, temples, nose, eyes, eyebrows,		
	eyelids, eyelashes, cheeks, mouth, lips, ears,		
	chin		
Trunk	chest, abdomen, back		
upper limb	shoulder, arm, forearm, elbow, wrist, hand, palm,		
	fingers, thumb, nails		
lower limb	thigh, knee, shank, ankles, foot, heel, sole, toe		

Exercises

1. Label the parts of the body. Choose from the following. Some have been done for you.



2. Guess what it is.

- 1. Without opening it we can't eat.
- 2. What part of the human body is situated on both sides of the nose?
- 3. It's on your neck.
- 4. Without them you can't listen to music.
- 5. It's between your head and your body.
- 6. Without them day and night are the same for you.
- 7. They are in your shoes.
- 8. It's in the middle of your face.
- 9. You have 4 of these.
- 10. They are above your eyes.
- 11. Two parts of your body that you regularly cut.
- 12. We have ten on our feet.

3. Read the text and do the following exercises

Smoking kills more Americans than AIDS, drug abuse, car accidents and crime.

Did you know that 390,000 Americans die each year from cigarette smoking? Smoking tobacco causes 1 out of 6 deaths. Smoking can also cause some very serious diseases. Some people become addicted to smoking.

Lung cancer has caused more deaths in women than breast cancer. If a pregnant woman smokes, she has a greater chance of medical problems with her baby.

Cigarette smoking is the number one cause of cancer death in men. Male smokers over the age of 35 are more likely to die from smoking-related diseases like lung cancer.

Many children start smoking before they reach high school. They run the risk of smoking most of their lives. They could die of smoking-related diseases.

A. Study the following words and expressions

Drug **abuse** / alcohol abuse/ tobacco abuse/ child abuse/ animal abuse/ physical abuse/ sexual abuse

To be addicted to-when you can't stop taking or using sth **Become addicted to** drugs/ alcohol/ tobacco/ coffee Addict (n) - TV/football addict

To cause (v) = to be the cause of sth; to make sth happen a **cause (n)** = a reason for sth / Smoking is one of the main causes of heart disease

Is likely to = probably or expected / The pain is likely to get severe.

Over the age of 35 = more than/ He's over fifty. He is over two metres tall.

Under the age of =below; younger than

To run the risk = to put in danger

Smoking-related – e.g. family related; drug-related, alcohol-related

B. Find the correct option

If a woman smokes, she has a greater chance of medical problems with her baby.		
pregnant		
Old old		
small small		
What is the best way not to get addicted to smoking cigarettes?		
smoke a lot when you are young		
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never start smoking cigarettes
only smoke a few cigarettes Lung cancer has caused more deaths in woman than cancer.
stomach brain
© breast
Many start smoking before they reach high school. children families parents Many people become smoking and can't stop. dead from sick of addicted to
4. Look at these questions: a. What does she like? b. What is she like? c. What does she look like? d. How is she? Say which answer goes with each question. Learn the underlined words.

1. She is not very well, actually. She's got a bad cold
2. She's really nice. Very friendly and open and good fun to be
with
3. She likes swimming and skiing, and she is a keen football
fan
4. She is quite tall, average build, with straight brown
hair
5. She is very nice actually. You'd really like her. She is a kind
of person you can always go to with a problem
6. She is not too good. Still got a temperature and a cough that
she can't shake off
7. Her greatest <u>passion</u> is horse-riding. She lives for horses
from morning till night
8. I <u>can't stand</u> her. She's everything I don't like in a woman.
She's bossy, she's superior, and she thinks she can do
everything better than other people
9. Very <u>plain</u> . Long straight hair, high forehead, and <u>prominent</u>
cheekbones.
10. She's fine. Very happy since she met Bernard, and she
seems to be very well, too
11. Mmm A bit like you, actually. Same build, same height,
and similar colour eyes
12. She's quite good-looking. The kind of girl you go for. Bur
she's a bit too serious for me. You know. Politics, literature,
<u>human rights</u> , things like that
13. Gardening, cooking, and sailing, just in that order.
14. The doctors say she'll be inb hospital for at least another
week.

5. Write a suitable question for each situation.

- 1. You are going to meet a friend of your sister at the airport. You have never met her before. What do you ask your sister?
- 2. A friend has just been to visit Alice in hospital. What do you ask?
- 3. "There was a new student in our class today. She is Japanese", says your friend. What question do you ask?
- 4. You have invited some friends to come to your house for a meal. You want to make sure that you don't give them food they don't like.
- 5. You were in a bank when it was robbed by three men. What question do the police ask you?
- 6. A friend is reading a letter from his friend You want to know if she is well. What do you ask?
- 7. A friend has just come back from two weeks in the Bahamas. You know nothing about these islands. What do you ask?

5. Answer these questions

- 1. What sort of things do you like doing?
- 2. How are your parents?
- 3. Who do you look like in your family?
- 4. What are you like as a person?
- 5. What's your school like?
- 6. What does your teacher look like?

THE STRUCTURE OF THE HUMAN BODY

part II

The smallest elements of the human body are cells. The combination of cells and the product of their secretion form tissues. A system is a group of organs performing the same functions and having identical tissues.

In the human body there are the following main systems: respiratory, circulatory, digestive, muscular, osseous, nervous, and sensory.

Bones, ligaments and joints form together the motive and supporting apparatus, the skeleton. It has a number of cavities, e.g. the pelvis, the skull, and the spinal column, which is the principal support of the trunk of the body. These cavities support and protect viscera. We can move the parts of our body by contraction of the muscles.

Muscles consist of a number of fibers. The fibers can contract spontaneously with the help of the sinew. The muscles take great part in the formation of cavities for viscera. The thoracic case consists partly of muscles, partly of ribs. It is the cavity for the heart, lungs, bronchi, trachea and esophagus. The lungs consist of alveoli. They exhale carbon dioxide and inhale oxygen.

The muscles of the abdominal wall together with the lumbar spine form a cylinder. In the cylinder there are the following inner organs: the stomach, liver, intestines, kidneys, spleen, gall-bladder, etc.

Remember

the same = identical = similar perform = to do principal = main viscera = inner organs
intestines = bowels
case = cavity
abdomen = belly, tummy
spontaneously = by itself = on its own
with the help of = by means of = with the aid of
sinew = tendon

Glossary

to contract - contraction

to respire - respiration - respiratory - respirator (a special mask that protects against gas, smoke, etc.) to respire = to breathe respiration = breathing to inspire = to breathe in = to inhale to expire = to breathe out = to exhale to inhale - inhalation - inhaler (a small device with medicine for inhalation used by people who have problems with breathing) to circulate - circulation - circulatory blood circulation to digest - digestion - digestive indigestion = dyspepsia = digestion disorders digestive tract/canal/diseases = gastrointestinal tract /canal/ diseases = alimentary tract/canal/diseases spinal column = the spine = vertebral column = backbone lumbar spine/cervical spine/thoracic spine to protect - protection - protective - protector - protégée to support – a support – supporting – supporter to move - movement - motive

SYSTEMS AND INNER ORGANS

Systems	respiratory, circulatory, digestive, muscular,			
	osseous, nervous, sensory			
thoracic cavity	heart, lungs, bronchi, esophagus, trachea			
abdominal cylinder	stomach, intestines (bowels), liver, spleen, kidneys, gall-bladder, urinary bladder, pancreas			
skull	brain			

Exercises

1. Which body system are the following medical terms.

connecte	d with?	mowing in	caicai terriis
	nent, bone, rib		$_$ $_$ $\!$ $\!$ $\!$ $\!$ $\!$ $\!$ $\!$ $\!$ $\!$ $\!$
2. bronch	us, nose, lungs	R $_$ $_$ $_$	<i>y</i>
		system	
3. contrac	ction, tendon, fiber	$M____$	r system
4. vein, b	lood, artery	V	r system
5. stomad	ch, bowels, esophagus	D	$_{-}$ $_{-}$ e system
6. nerves	, brain, receptors	N	_ s system
7. eyes, to	ongue, ear	S	_ y system
1.Eyes	ch the organs and sense 2. Nose 3.Tongue b. touch c. hearing 1 2 3 4.	e 4. S d. taste	
head	atch the verbs and parts eyebrows lips fing aise	ers hand when you	ds are surprised.
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3. You shake	when you greet somebody.
4. You bite	when you are nervous.
5. You click	when you are trying to
remember something	

Adjectives pertaining to the parts of the body and organs

derived from	the same roots	derived from	n Latin/Greek	
Noun	adjective	noun	adjective	
abdomen	abdominal	bone	osseous	
bronchus	bronchial	brain	cerebral	
Cell	cellular	cheek	buccal	
esophagus	esophageal	chest	thoracic	
intestines	intestinal	eye	ocular	
muscle	muscular	heart	cardiac	
Nerve	nervous	kidney	renal	
Nose	Nasal	liver	hepatic	
Pelvis	Pelvic	lung	pulmonary	
peritoneum	peritoneal	mouth	oral	
skeleton	skeletal	neck	cervical	
Spine	Spinal	rib	costal	
Spleen	Splenic	skin	dermal	
temples	temporal	skull	cranial	
vertebra	vertebral	stomach	gastric	
Vessel	vascular	tongue	lingual	
Viscera	Visceral	tooth	dental	
Urine	Urinary			

Remember

These words are frequently used in the following word combinations		
bone fracture	cerebral circulation	
bone softening	buccal surface	
bone cancer	*cardiac face	
brain tumor	renal stones	
brain concussion	renal failure	
heart failure	gastric juice	
liver cells	oral hygiene	
hepatic diseases	peritoneal fluid / wall	

^{*} cardiac face – a face typical of a patient with a cardiac disease

3. Choose the correct word.

- 1. In the *abdomen/abdominal* cylinder there are some inner organs.
- 2. The abdomen/abdominal wall protects the organs of the belly.
- 3. Bad *muscle/muscular* pain is typical of this disease.
- 4. Sportsmen often have the rupture of the leg *muscle* /muscular.
- 5. After a serious *nerve/nervous* breakdown he needs some rest at the seaside.
- 6. Stressful work may sometimes result in different nerve/nervous disorders.
- 7. The patient got the injury of the nose/nasal as a result of fight.
- 8. Young children often have *nose/nasal* bleeding when they bump their head.
- 9. Some intestines/intestinal bacteria may cause indigestion.
- 10. "Varicose veins" is a *vessel/vascular* disorder of the lower extremities.

- 11. Peritonitis is the inflammation of the *peritoneum/peritoneal* wall.
- 12. The urinary bladder is in the pelvis/pelvic cavity.

4. Insert the missing names of the parts.

- 1. The trunk consists of the
- a. bones, ligaments and joints b. muscles, fibers and nerves
- c. chest, back and spine d. abdomen chest and back
- 2. The skeleton consists of
- a. bones, ligaments and joints b. a number of fibers
- c. a number of cavities d. heart, lungs and bronchi
- 3. The spinal column consists of
- a. a number of cavities b. a number of vertebrae
- c. a number of muscles d. a number of fibers
- 4. The alimentary canal consists of the
- a. heart, lungs and bronchi b. brain and nerves
- c. esophagus, stomach and bowels d. muscles and fibers
- 5. The upper extremities *don't* include
- a. shoulder, arm, forearm b. elbow, wrist and hand
- c. hand, palm and fingers d. knee, thigh, and heel
- 6. The lower extremities don't include the
- a. shank, ankles, foot b. thigh, knee, toe
- c. heel, sole, ankles d. elbow, uncle, wrist
- 7. The thoracic cavity *doesn't* involve.....
- a. heart, lungs b. trachea, bronchi
- c. pancreas, kidney d. esophagus, trachea

5. Complete the sentences using the words from	n the	box.
The number of words is given in the brackets.		

bones($_x2$) appendix, esophagus, lungs ($_x4$) liver, nasal cavity, throat($_x2$), bowels, stomach($_x2$), skin, urinary bladder, bronchi($_x3$), kidneys, nose, trachea($_x2$)

1. In diseases of the respare involved (5).	oiratory tra	ct the_		
` '				
In the gastrointestinal t	ract diseas	ses the	organs invo	oived are
the	(3).			
3. In acute appendicitis th	ne		is invo	olved (1).
4. In hepatitis the				
5. In nephritis the organs	involved a	re the _		(1).
6. In acute bronchitis				
(1).				
7. Cancer may involve su	ch organs	as the		(5).
8. An upper respiratory in	nfection us	ually ir	nvolves suc	h organs
as the	(2).			-
9. Tuberculosis may		the	following	organs:
(2				-
10. Pneumonia involves			(3).	

Lesson 7

PAST SIMPLE

 V_2

affirmative	question	negative			
I spoke	Did I speak?	I didn't speak.			
We	we	We			
you } opened	Did you open?	You } didn't open.			
they	They	They			
He	He	He			
She } had	Did she has?	She } didn't have.			
It	It	It			
*Mind regular (+ ed) and irregular verbs (see the table)			
**Emphatic form	l did tell him.				
***Do not use did	***Do not use did in questions if who, what is the subject of the				
sentence. Who gave you the answer? What happened?					
words used	yesterday, the day before yesterday,				
	ago, last				

Exercises

1. Put the verbs in the Past Simple tense.

1. A few days ago r	nv father	(to leave) for
Moscow. 2. I		
yesterday. 3. The nurse		
temperature an hour ag		
a doctor? 5. He	(to see) his c	log at the corner of the
street and	(to run) to ca	tch it. 6. The doctor
(not to sag	y) anything about	t the operation. 7. The
patient (to sleep) deep	oly the whole night.
8. He (to thir	nk) that it was a r	nild case, but after the
examination he	(to chang	ge) his opinion. 9. My
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friend(to buy) nice flowers for me on my la	ast
birthday. 10. Dr. Smith (to operate) on this patie	ent
a few days ago. 11. Last year we (to I	oe)
schoolchildren. 12. A little girl (to come) to me a	nd
(to ask) for help.13. The doctor first	
(to examine) the woman and then(to make) to	
diagnosis. 14. The children (to find) a puppy a	ınd
(to feed) it with milk.	
2. Complete the sentences, using one of these verbs in t	he
past simple negative.	
disturb have open want sleep put on do	
start be(2) enjoy	
1. I my homework yesterday.	
2. It wasn't hot in the room, so I the window)W
3. The concert at 7.30 as the musicians were la	
because of the traffic. 4. When I was a child, I	
be a doctor. 5. It was warm so I my coat.	
We spent nice time in the country though the weath	
fine. 7.We holiday last year. We h	
to volunteer all summer. 8. The bed was very uncomfortable	
I very well. 9. I the f	ilm
because it very interesting. 10. I knew Sar	ah
was very busy so I her.	
3. Read the text, complete the questions.	
1. Last Tuesday Lisa flew from London to Madrid. 2. She got	up
at 6 o'clock in the morning and had a cup of coffee. 3. At 6.	30
she left home and drove to the airport. 4. When she arrived, s	he
parked the car at the parking lot and then went to the airp	ort
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cafe where she had breakfast.5. Then spassport control without any problem and water half an hour. 6. The plane departed on to Madrid airport two hours later. 7. Finally she to airport to her hotel in the center of Madrid 1. When Lisa to Madrid?	aited for her flight ime and landed in
2. What time she up?	
What she when she got up?	
3. When she home?	
she to the airport or she	e a bus?
4. Where she her car?	
Where she breakfast?	
5 she through passport contr	
How long she for her flig	ght?
6 the plane on time?	
When it in Madrid airport?	
7 she a taxi from the airpo	ort to the hotel?
4. Put one of these verbs in each sentence buy catch cost drink fall hurt	
teach throw win write	fi- O H
1. Mozart more than 600 pieces	
did you learn to drive? My father	
couldn't afford to keep our car, so we very thirsty . I the water very q	
	•
I played tennis yesterday. He's much better	
easily. 6. Don down the and his leg. 7. Jim th	
it. 8. Ann a lot of	
She a dress which 100\$.	money yesterday.
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5. A friend has just come back from holiday. You ask him
about it. Write your questions.
1 (where / go?)
2. (go / alone?)
3. (how / travel?)
4. (how long / stay there?)
5. (stay / at a hotel?)
6. (food / good?)
7. (the weather / fine?)
8. (hotel / expensive?)
9. (there / many places / to go?)
10. (what / do in the evenings?)
11. (meet anybody interesting?
12. (take / any photos?)
USED TO
OOLD IO
The construction used to shows a regular habitual action
The construction <i>used to</i> shows a regular, habitual action in the past which is not or is rarely done at present
in the past which is not or is rarely done at present.
in the past which is not or is rarely done at present.e. g. I used to drink a lot of coffee (it means that now I don't
in the past which is not or is rarely done at present. e. g. I used to drink a lot of coffee (it means that now I don't drink it or I drink it very seldom).
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 in the past which is not or is rarely done at present. e. g. I used to drink a lot of coffee (it means that now I don't drink it or I drink it very seldom). I used to smoke a lot (it means that I don't smoke any longer) 6. Complete the sentences with used to + a suitable verb.
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hour. 8. There	_ a hotel opposite the station,
but it closed a long time ago.	

7. Choose at least 7 word combinations for each specialist (movie producer, senator, hockey-player) and fill in the table, using the following word combinations.

Florence Hunt	Jacgues Lebron	David O.
Smith Age 86	Age 83 / Professional	Selznof Age 80
US Senator	Hockey player/ Bruisers	Movie producer
I used to	I used to	I used to

score a lot of goals
give orders
have a secretary
work in Washington
wear a yellow shirt
play for the Bruisers
ride a studio limousine
shake hands
make speeches
live in Hollywood

work in Europe

practise every day
manage lots of money
know all the famous politicians
make commercials for razor blades
wear ice skates
play hockey in my free time
be the captain of my team
kiss babies
sometimes get upset with actresses
answer a lot of letters

PAST CONTINUOUS

to be + Ving

affirmative	Question	negative	
I was speaking	Was I speaking?	I was not speaking	
You were speaking	Were you	You were not speaking	
	speaking?		
He/she/it was	Was he/she/it	He /she/it was not	
speaking	speaking?	speaking	
We were speaking	Were we	We were not speaking	
	speaking?		
They were	Were they	They were not	
speaking	speaking?	speaking	
words used	while, when, at that time, at the time when		
	at 5 o'clock yesterday		

*We often use Past Continuous together with Past Simple to say that something *happened* in the <u>middle</u> of something else.

e.g. I hurt my back while I was working in the garden.

Tom burnt his hand when he was cooking the dinner.

Exercises

8. Match the parts to complete the sentences.

1. Tom burnt his hand while	a. I was cycling home.
he	
2. The doorbell rang while I	b. was watching TV.
3. We saw an accident while we	-
4. Mary fell asleep while	
5. The radio was on but	c. was listening to it.
nobody	
4. Mary fell asleep while5. The radio was on but	c. was listening to it.

6. Ann was waiting for me7. A man stepped out in front of me when8. We were driving fast9. I was dreaming about you10. I met Dave when			d. was having a shower.e. was cooking the dinner.f. when I was waiting for a							
					bus.	bus.				
					g. w	g. when I arrived.				
			h. when the police stopped us.							
					i. were walking home.					
			j. wł off.	nen th	e alarm	n clock	went			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6. 7. 8. 9. 10					
9. Put	9. Put the verbs into correct fo			rm, pa	ast co	ntinuo	us or	past		

simple.

1. Jane	(wa	ait) for me wh	hen I	(aı	rive).
2. "What _	(you/do)	this time yes	sterday?	" "I was as	sleep".
3. "	_(you/go) out la	st night?" "N	lo I was t	oo tired".	4. "Was
Carol at th	e party last nigl	ht?" "Yes, sh	ie	_(wear)	a really
nice dress	". 5. How fast _	(you/dri	ive) wher	n the accid	lent
(happen)?	6. John	_(take) a pl	hotograp	h of me	while I
(not/lo	ok). 7. We	were in a	very	difficult p	osition.
We(no	ot/know) what to	o do. 8. I ha	ven't se	en Alan fo	r ages.
When I la	st(see	e) him he	(try	/) to find a	a job in
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London. 9. I(walk) along the street when suddenly
(hear) footsteps behind me. Somebody
(follow) me. I was frightened and I
(start) to run. 10. When I was young, I(want) to be
a bus driver. 11.I (see) Sue in town yesterday bu
she (not see) me. She (look) the
other way. 12. I (meet) Tom and Ann at the airpor
a few weeks ago. They (go) to Berlin and
(go) to Madrid. We had a chat while we
(wait) for our flights. 13. I (cycle
home yesterday when suddenly a man (step) ou
into the road in front of me. I (go) quite fast bu
fortunately I (manage) to stop in time and
(not hit) him.
10. Read the story and put in the right form of the verbs in
brackets.
I (walk) along the street one day when I
(see) something very strange. I (notice) a man the
same height as me who (have) a beard like mine
He (wear) a blue skirt and old pair of jeans and he
(carry) a bag with some books in it. As he
(cross) the road I (follow) him.
(wonder) whether or not to stop him and ask him
whether he had noticed something strange too.
(still /think) about it when he (turn
round suddenly and we (look) at each other. He
(look) amazed. "It is unbelievable, isn't it?"
(say) as I (stare) at his face which
(be) just like mine and at his hair which also
(be) just like mine. "You are my double. You look
exactly the same as me".

TABLE OF IRREGULAR VERBS

V ₁	V ₂	V ₃	Armenian	Russian
Be	was/were	Been	translation	translation быть
Beat	beat	Beaten	լինել	бить
Become			ծեծել	
	became	Become	դառնալ	стать, становиться
Begin	began	Begun	սկսել	начинать
Bite	bit	bitten	կծել	Кусать
Blow	blew	Blown	փչել	Дуть
Break	broke	broken	կոտրել	Ломать
Bring	brought	brought	բերել	Приносить
Broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	հեռարձակել	Транслировать
build	built	built	կառուցել	Строить
Buy	bought	bought	գնել	купить
catch	caught	caught	բոնել	Ловить
choose	chose	chosen	ընտրել	Выбирать
come	came	come	գալ	Приходить
cost	cost	Cost	արժենալ	Стоить
Cut	cut	cut	կտրել	Резать
Do	did	done	անել	Делать
Draw	drew	drawn	1.նկարել	1.рисовать
			2.քաշել	2.тащить
Drink	drank	drunk	խմել	Пить
Drive	drove	driven	վարել	водить машину
Eat	ate	eaten	ուտել	Есть
Fall	fell	Fallen	ընկնել	Падать
Feed	fed	fed	կերակրել	Кормить
Feel	felt	Felt	qqui	Чувствовать
fight	fought	fought	կռվել	бороться,
				драться
find	found	found	գտնել	Находить
Fly	flew	flown	թոչել	Летать
Forget	forgot	forgotten	մոռանալ	Забыть
Get	got	Got	ստանալ,	Достать
			հասնել	

Cive		Civer		Пот
Give	gave	Given	տալ	Дать
Go	went	Gone	գնալ	Идти
Grow	grew	grown	աձել	Расти
Hang	hung	Hung	կախել	Висеть
Have	had	Had	ունենալ	Иметь
Hear	heard	heard	լսել	Слышать
Hide	hid	hidden	թաքցնել	Прятать
Hit	hit	Hit	հարվածել	Ударить
Hold	held	Held	բոնել, գրկել	Держать
Hurt	hurt	Hurt	վնասել	ушибить, повредить
Keep	kept	Kept	պահել,	держать,
			պահպանել	хранить
Know	knew	known	իմանալ	Знать
Leave	left	Left	թողնել,	покидать,
			հեռանալ	оставлять
Lend	lent	Lent	պարտքով	одолжить
			տալ	
Let	let	Let	թույլ տալ	разрешать,
				позволять
Lie	lay	Lain	պառկել	Лежать
light	lit	Lit	լուսավորել	Зажигать
lose	lost	Lost	կորցնել	Терять
Make	made	Made	անել,	Делать
			պատրաստել	
mean	meant	meant	նշանակել	означать,
		Mat	1 6 1 1	значить
meet	met	Met	հանդիպել	Встречать
Pay	paid	Paid	վճարել	Платить
Put	put	Put	դնել	Класть
read /i/	read/e/	read /e/	կարդալ	Читать
Ride	rode	ridden	հեծնել	ехать верхом
Ring	rang	Rung	զնգալ	Звонить
Rise	rose	Risen	բարձրանալ	Подниматься
Run	ran	Run	վազել	Бежать
Say	said	Said	ասել	Говорить
	1	Seen	LS-L-	Видеть
See	saw	Seen	տեսնել	Продавать

Send	sent	Sent	ուղարկել	Посылать
Shine	shone	shone	փայլել	Блестеть
Shoot	shot	Shot	կրակել	Стрелять
Show	showed	shown	ցույց տալ	Показывать
Shut	shut	Shut	փակել	захлопнуть,
				закрыть
Sing	sang	Sung	երգել	Петь
Sit	sat	Sat	նստել	Сидеть
Sleep	slept	slept	քնել	Спать
Speak	spoke	spoken	խոսել	Говорить
Spend	spent	spent	ծախսել	Тратить
Stand	stood	stood	կանգնել	Стоять
Steal	stole	stolen	գողանալ	Красть
Swim	swam	swum	լողալ	Плавать
Take	took	taken	վերցնել	Брать
Teach	taught	taught	սովորեցնել	Учить
Tear	tore	torn	պատոել	Рвать
Tell	told	told	պատմել	Рассказать
Think	thought	thought	մտածել,	думать
			կարծել	
Throw	threw	thrown	շպրտել,	бросать,
			նետել	швырять
understan	understoo	understoo	հասկանալ	Понимать
d	d	d		
Wake	woke	woken	արթնանալ	Просыпаться
Wear	Wore	worn	կրել, հագնել	носить
Win	Won	won	հաղթել	Побеждать
Write	Wrote	written	գրել	Писать

Lesson 8

HOSPITALS

There are many different hospitals in Yerevan both general and specialized. General hospitals have various departments: therapeutic, surgical, gynecological, neurological, cardiologic etc.

Specialized hospitals admit patients with one definite disease. There are many such hospitals and centers in Yerevan ,e.g. centers of traumatology, surgery, oncology, cardiology, perinatology and obstetrics, maternity homes, mental (psychiatric) hospitals, etc. These hospitals are well-equipped with modern apparatus.

Each hospital is directed by the head physician who is responsible for that hospital affairs. Each department has its chief of the clinic (chief clinician) who supervises its work. Ward physicians, interns and residents work under the guidance of the chief of the clinic. Laboratory assistants and technicians work at the laboratory and X-ray department. The paramedical staff consists of matron, nurses (senior nurse, theatre sister), orderlies and scrub nurses.

When a patient comes to the hospital the receptionist in the reception room takes down particulars about him/her (name, age, address, occupation, etc.). The orderlies take the people injured in the accident to the emergency unit/casualty department where A&E doctors take care of them and if necessary immediately take the victims to the operating theatre. The doctor on duty examines the patient, measures the blood pressure (B.P.), takes the temperature, feels the pulse and decides to what department to send him.

On admission to the hospital the ward/attending doctor fills in the patient's case history which includes his/her past medical history, family medical history, present complaints, the blood 64 | ENGLISH LANGUAGE MANUAL

group and sensitivity to antibiotics. Later, the doctor who manages the patients, examines them thoroughly, sends them to the laboratory to make the analyses of blood, urine, stool, to make electrocardiogram (ECG) or X-ray if needed and administers a proper treatment or additional procedures. He sometimes recommends a strict bed regimen and a special diet to some patients.

The working day in the hospital begins with daily rounds. During the daily rounds the attending/ward doctors present their cases to the chief clinician, make changes in the treatment process, if necessary, may administer different procedures or ask the patient to make additional analyses.

Information on the results of all the laboratory tests and X-ray examination, the course of the disease with any changes in the symptoms and the condition of the patient, as well as the prescribed medicines in their exact doses, and the effect of the treatment are also added in the patient's case history in the process of treatment.

After the complete recovery the doctor discharges the patient from the hospital.

Remember

etc (et cetera - Lat) = and so on

e.g. (example gratia - Lat) = for example

hospital (medical) staff (personnel): head physician, chief clinicians, ward/ attending doctors, duty doctors (doctors on duty), A&E doctors, interns, residents.

paramedical staff: matron, nurse, theatre sister, scrub nurse, orderly, laboratory assistant, technician.

B.P. = blood pressure

A&E = accident and emergency

ECG = electrocardiogram

to take care of = to look after

to take the temperature / medicine
to make analysis / X-ray / ECG / diagnosis
to measure (take, check) the blood pressure
to feel the pulse
to keep a bed regimen/ a diet
to administer treatment / diet / regimen/medicines/ procedure
to prescribe medicine
to manage the patient = to treat the patient
accident and emergency unit = casualty department
casualty = the injured person = victim

Glossary

hospital = in-patient department = clinic
 an in-patient – a patient, treated in a hospital
local medical centre = out-patient department
 an out-patient - a patient treated in a local medical center
surgery – surgical – surgeon
gynecology – gynecological – gynecologist
obstetrics – obstetrical – obstetrician

* Gynecology and obstetrics are twin subjects that deal with the female reproductive system. While **obstetrics deals with pregnancy** and its associated **procedures** and **complications**, **gynecology** involves **treating women who are not pregnant**.

The field of **obstetrics** thus deals with the well-being of the pregnant mother as well as the **delivery** (= **child birth**) **and healthy outcome.**

perinatology – perinatological – perinatologist

*concerned with the care of the fetus and complicated, high-risk pregnancies. **Perinatology** is also known as **maternal-fetal medicine**.

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oncology - oncological - oncologist
traumatology -traumatological - traumatologist
cardiology - cardiologic - cardiologist
psychiatry - psychiatric* - psychiatrist
         *psychiatric hospital, department, methods, etc.
              psychic diseases, state
neurology - neurologic - neurologist
equipment (n) - apparatus, devices
to be well/poorly/badly-equipped
to supervise = to guide
supervision = guidance
a supervisor = a guide
under supervision = under the guidance
to admit a patient - to receive
admission (n) e.g. - on admission, admission hours of the
doctor
operating theatre - a place where the surgeon operates on the
 patient
theatre sister - a nurse who helps during operations
X- ray examination / department / film =picture
sensitivity = susceptibility
thoroughly - in detail, carefully (e.g. to examine the patient
 thoroughly)
daily/ morning/ evening/ professor's round
to administer - administration
```

exact = proper - correct in every detail - e.g. exact treatment,

complete / uneventful = without complications = smooth /

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recovering patient - convalescent patient

doses, results

partial recovery

recovery = convalescence,

Exercises

1. Match the parts and fill in the table below.

1.	the chief of the clinic	a. takes down particulars						
2.	the receptionist	b. heads the hospital						
3.	the attending doctor	c. makes analyses						
4.	the head physician	d. speaks about complaints						
5.	the laboratory	e. takes the patient from one						
	assistant	place to another in the hospital						
6.	the patient	f.is responsible for the						
		equipment of the department						
7.	the matron	g. helps during operations						
8.	the senior nurse	h. goes to a local medical						
		center						
9.	the orderly	i.supervises the work of the						
		department						
10.	the nurse	j.supervises the work of the						
		nurses						
11.	theatre sister	k. looks after the patient						
12.	out-patient	I. administers a proper treatment						
1								

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.

2. Match the words logically and fill in the table below.

- various 2. to include 3. thorough 4.casualty 5.recovery 6.
 receive 7. device 8. extra 9. exact 10. sensitivity. 11. to equip 12. supervision 13. smooth 14. local medical center 15. staff
- a. uneventful b. victim c. detailed d. apparatus e. admit
 f. personnel g. out-patient department h. susceptibility
 i. different j. convalescence k. to provide with necessary apparatus l. guidance m. to involve n. proper o. additional

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

3. Fill in the missing words.
1. hospitals where the children are born
M H
2. patients from accidents are in
A and E D
3. doctors present cases during
DR
4.patients with heart diseases go to the
C D
5. patients who need operations go to the
SD
6. patients with mental diseases go to
P H
7. patients with cancer go to the
OC
8. hospitals with a lot of equipment are
WE
9. patients with nervous diseases go to the
ND
10. after the complete recovery the doctor
D the P
11. a place where the surgeon operates on the patient
OT
12. a nurse who helps during operations
T S

4. Fill in the table below.

speciality	adjective	Specialist
		Surgeon
	oncological	
gynecology		
		Perinatologist
pediatrics		
	Obstetrical	
neurology		
		Traumatologist
	psychiatric,	
	psychic	
cardiology		

Lesson 9

PRONOUNS

personal		pos	sessive	reflective				
Subject	object	+ noun	- noun					
I	me	Му	Mine	*myself				
You	you	Your	Yours	yourself/yourselves				
She	her	Her	Hers	Herself				
He	him	His	His	Himself				
It	it	Its	Its	Itself				
We	us	Our	ours	Ourselves				
They	them	Their	theirs	Themselves				
*by myse	*by myself = alone= on my own							

Study the examples

I know Tom.	Tom knows me.	It's my car.	It's mine .
We know Tom.	Tom knows us.	It's our car.	It's ours.
You know Tom.	Tom knows you.	It's your car.	It's yours .

He knows Tom.	Tom kno	ws him.	It's his car.	It's his .
She knows Tom.	Tom kno	ws her .	It's her car.	It's hers .
They know Tom.	Tom knows		It's their car.	It's theirs .
	them.			

1. Put in the necessary pronoun.		
1. Do you like job? 2. I know Mr. Watson but I don't know		
wife? 3. Mr. and Mrs. Baker live in London son		
lives in Australia. 4. We are going to have a party. We are going		
to invite all friends. 5. Ann is going out with friends		
this evening. 6. I like tennis. It's favorite sport. 7. Is that		
car? No, I haven't got a car. 8. I want to phone Ann. Do		
you know phone number? 9. Do you think most people		
are happy in jobs? 10. This is a beautiful tree		
leaves are of a beautiful color. 11. John has a brother and a		
sister brother is 25 and sister 21. 12. They live with		
parents. 13. I saw Liz and Philip with son Bill. 14.		
Sally is married husband works in a bank. 15. Our		
neighbor had a dog but I don't remember name.		
2. Complete the sentences.		
1. I gave him address and he gave me		
2. I gave her address and she gave me		
3. He gave me address and I gave		
4. We gave them address and they gave		
5. You gave us address and gave		
6. She gave him address and gave		
7. They gave you address and you gave		
3. Finish the sentences with myself/ yourself/by myself/ by		
yourself etc.		
1. He looked at in the mirror. 2. I'm not angry with		
you. I'm angry with 3. I went on		
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holiday	4. Margaret had	a nice time in London.	
She enjoyed	5. When	n I met him he lived	
		hot plate and burnt	
7. I want to know more about you. Tell me about			
(one person). 8. Goodbye! Have a nice holiday			
and look after! (two people) 9. Please, help			
(one person). 10. They paid for 11.			
Very young children mustn't go swimming 12.			
Students prefer to do this exercise with a teacher and not			
·			
	_		
4. Choose the corr	ect variant.		
1. Steve introduced	to the oth	ner guests at the party.	
	myself, 4) them, 5)y		
a. 1, 2, 4 b. 2,	4, 5 c.1, 3, 5	d. all of them	
2. Bill fell down but	fortunately did	dn't hurt	
a. he /herself	e /herself c. his/ himself ne/ herself d. he/ himself		
b. she/ herself	d. he/ hims	self	
3. Which one is <i>not</i> correct? It isn't Sue's fault. She really			
shouldn't blame			
	rself c. us	•	
4. The children had a great time at the beach with			
friends. 1) their, 2) our, 3) they, 4) me, 5) his			
	2, 5 c.3, 4, 5		
5. Be careful. You mustn't go there with			
1) them, 2) her, 3) him, 4) our, 5) by yourself a.1, 2, 3 b.3, 4, 5 c. 1, 3, 4 d. all of them			
6. Which one is <i>not</i> correct? Julia lives in that big flat			
a. alone b. on her own c. by herself d. by her own			
7. We have got a problem. I hope you can helpto solve it. a. our b. us c. ourselves d. me			
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8. It's problem, not a. their/ ours b. theirs/ours c. their/ our d. their/us 9. Can we use your washing machine? is broken. a. Our b. Ours c. Your d. Its 10. Liz invited some friends to birthday party.					
1) her, 2) our, 3) my, 4)	him, 5) your				
a.2,4,5 b.1,2,4	c.1,3,5	d. 3,4,5			
11 room is bigger	than				
a. My/hers b. Mine	/her c. Mine/hers	d. My/her			
12. Whose books are th	ere? or?				
a. Your/my b. Yours	/mine c. You/me	d. Your/mine			
DEELNITE INDE	TINUTE NEGATIVE				
SOME +	FINITE, NEGATIVE I ANY - ?				
		NO -			
somebody	anybody	nobody			
something	something anything nothing				
someone	someone anyone none				
somewhere	anywhere	nowhere			
*Mind! SOME ? 1. request					
	None.				

Exercises

1. Complete these conversations using the following
words.
a) anything/something/everything/nothing
A. I'm looking for for my son. It's his birthday next
week is very expensive. Have you got
cheaper?
B. I'm sorry, sir is cheap nowadays.
b) nobody/somebody/ everybody/anybody
A.I went to Norman and Pamela's wedding last Saturday.
from the office was there.
B. Oh, I love weddings. Did cry?
A. No, cried.
B. What about the reception?
A. Oh it was so funny danced on the table.
B. Who was it?
A. I don't know.
c) everywhere/nowhere/somewhere/anywhere
J. Let's go romantic tonight, Peter!
P. Do you have special in mind ,Jenny?
J. No, in particular.
P is romantic with you!
J. TV at my place?
P. Terrific!
2. Complete the sentences with some or any.
1. We didn't buy flowers. 2. This evening I'm going
out with friends of mine. 3. "Have you seen
good films recently? " "No, I haven't been to the
cinema for ages. 4. I didn't have money, so I had to
borrow 5. Can I have milk in my coffee,
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please? 6. I was too tired to do work. 7. You can cash these traveler's cheques at bank. 8. Can you give me information about places of interest in the town? 9. With the special tourist train ticket, you can travel on train you like. 10. If there are words you don't understand, use a dictionary.
3. Complete these sentences with <i>some-</i> or <i>any-</i> + <i>-body/- thing/-where.</i>
1. I was too surprised to say 2. There's
at the door. Can you go and see who is it? 3. Does
mind if I open the window? 4. I wasn't feeling
hungry , so I didn't eat 5. You must be hungry.
Would you like to eat ? 6. Quick, let's go! There's
coming and I don't want to see us.
7. Sally was upset about and refused to talk to
8. This machine is very easy to use.
can learn to use it in a very short time. 9. There
was hardly on the beach. It was almost deserted.
10. "Do you live near Jim? "No, he lives in another
part of the town. 11. We slept in a park because we didn't have
to stay. 12. "Where shall we go on holiday?" " Let's
go warm and sunny." 13. They stay at home all the
time . They never seem to go
14. I'm going out now. If phones while I'm out, can you
tell them I'll be back at 11.30? 15. Why are you looking under
the bed ? Have you lost? 16 who saw the
accident should contact the police. 17. Sue is very secretive.
She never tells (2 words).
(2 Words).

4. Complete these sentences with <i>no</i> , <i>none</i> or <i>any</i> . 1. It was a public holiday, so there were shops open. 2. I haven't got money. Can you lend me some? 3. I couldn't make an omelets because there were eggs. 4. I couldn't make an omelets, because there weren't eggs. 5. "How many eggs have we got?" " I'll go and buy some from the shop if you like." 6. We took a few photographs but of them were very good. 7. What a stupid thing to do! intelligent person would do such a thing. 8. I'll try and answer question you ask me. 9. I couldn't answer of the questions they asked me. 10. We cancelled the party because of the people we invited were able to come.
5. Complete these sentences with no- or any-+ -body,/-thing,/-where. 1. I don't want to drink I'm not thirsty. 2. The bus was completely empty. There was on it. 3. "Where did you go for your holidays?" I stayed at home". 4. I went to the shops but I didn't buy 5. "What did you buy?" " I couldn't find I wanted". 6. The town was still the same when I returned years later had changed. 7. Have you seen my watch? I've looked all over the house but I can't find it 8. There was complete silence in the room said

Lesson 10

AT THE DOCTOR'S CONSULTING ROOM

Intern: Good morning, Mrs. Stone. You are our recently admitted patient, aren't you? I'm Doctor Brown. What brings you to the clinic today?

Patient: Last week I went to one of the local medical centres and the nurse told me that my blood pressure was very high. It was one-forty over eight-five. But I don't have any headache or dizziness.

- *I.* It's quite usual that most people with hypertension don't have any symptoms whatever. How often do you take your B.P.? *P.* Not regularly.
- I. Let me check your pulse rate and BP.OK, the pulse rate is accelerated, 85/min and not regular. BP is 140/80mmHg. What else do you complain of?
- P. Well, actually I'm healthy but I'm overweight.
- I. It would be good for you to lose some weight.
- P. Every time I start a diet I get nervous and worried. So I put on more weight.
- I. Was there a family history of heart disease?
- P. My father died of a stroke because of delayed medical aid, my mother is living and well and my younger brother has angina.
- I. Did you notice that your vision is any worse?
- P. I think. When I read the words run together.
- I. You mean they seem blurred?
- P. Yes, just that what I mean.
- I. Do you ever feel dizzy, as if you or the room is moving?
- P. No, never.
- I. Do you have trouble on physical exertion?
- P. Well, climbing up the steps at home I am always out of breath and have to stop to catch my breath.

- *I.* Did you previously have a kidney infection? Do you have any pains in your back?
- P. Yes, sometimes, but it doesn't last long.
- I. Do you have chills and fever at the same time?
- P. Yes. For a couple of days I felt feverish.
- *I*. All right. I'm going to examine you today and then ask you to return with the results of blood and urine analyses, because we can't explain the whole clinical picture only by physical findings.

Remember

The doctor begins his consultation with the following words:

What brings you to the clinic today?

What's the matter with you? What's the problem?

What troubles you? What bothers you? Where is the pain?

Does it hurt/bother here (when I press)?

high blood pressure = hypertension

low blood pressure = hypotension

blood pressure 90/60 (mm Hg) - ninety over sixty

temperature 37.5°C - thirty seven point five degrees Centigrade (Celsius)

pulse rate 74/min – seventy four beats per minute

accelerated=rapid (pulse rate, heart beat)

to have a weight problem /to lose weight /to put on weight/

to gain weight/to be overweight/to be underweight

living and well = to be alive and healthy

some cardiac diseases and disorders: angina pectoris (stenocardia), myocardial infarction, tachycardia, heart

failure/attack/arrest

previously = earlier, before

Glossary

to gain knowledge/practice/experience/entrance
to be overweight – to have more weight than normal
to be underweight – to have less weight than normal
vision disorders: blurred vision, double vision, to be
shortsighted, to be farsighted
to start/keep/follow/to be on a diet
a diet – healthy/balanced/yegetarian

a dist modify balanced, vegetarian					
limited in	salt				vitamins
low - }	sugar oil/fat	}	-free	rich in }	proteins minerals

delayed medical aid – not immediate medical aid delayed reaction / injury / effect

blurred - not clear

blurred vision/image

to have dizziness - to feel/to be dizzy

to feel feverish = to have chills and fever at the same time

to get nervous/ excited/ better/worse = to become nervous/ excited/better/worse

to get/ to catch/ pick up a disease e.g. measles/flu/scarlet fever etc.

exertion = effort

physical/mental/emotional/psychological exertion

to be out of breath = to be short of breath= to be breathless

breathlessness = dyspnea = difficulty in breath

to catch one's breath = restore breathing

blood analysis = blood test = blood count

analysis of urine = urinalysis

results = findings = data (*sing. datum*) of analysis, examination, study

Exercises

1. Complete the sentences choosing the best variant.

1. A therapist is

- a) a person who treats inner organ diseases
- b) a person who investigates the life of microorganisms
- c) a person who gives injections to the patient in due time.

2. A neurologist is

- a) a physician who treats ear, nose and throat diseases
- b) a physician who treats the diseases of the nervous system
- c) a physician who understands the patient's inner world.

3. A physician is

- a) a person who protects and restores the health of people
- b) a person who is very kind to patients
- c) a person who performs complicated operations.

4. A nurse is

- a) a person who treats a diseases of the inner organs
- b) a person who gives injections to the patient in due time.
- c) a person who investigates the life of microorganisms

5. A microbiologist is

- a) a person who treats a diseases of the inner organs
- b) a person who investigates the life of microorganisms
- c) a person who gives injections to the patient in due time.

6. An E.N.T. doctor is

- a) a physician who treats ear, nose and throat diseases
- b) a physician who treats the diseases of the nervous system
- c) a physician who understands the patient's inner world.

7. A psychiatrist is

- a) a physician who treats ear, nose and throat diseases
- b) a physician who treats the diseases of the nervous system
- c) a physician who treats mental disorders.

8.	Α	surged	n is

- a) a person who protects and restores the health of people
- b) a person who is very kind to patients
- c) a person who performs complicated operations.

9. An A&E doctor is

- a) a person who protects and restores the health of people
- b) a person who deals with accident victims
- c) a person who performs complicated operations.

10. A general practitioner is

(1) a doctor who treats most common diseases, (2) a specialist in women's health, (3) a specialist in bones, (4) a G.P. who takes care of the whole family, (5) a doctor who takes care of the teeth

a. 2, 5 b.1, 4 c. 3, 5 d. all of them

11. A gynecologist is

(1) a doctor who treats most common diseases, (2) a specialist in women's health, (3) a specialist in bones, (4)a specialist who the pregnant woman goes to, (5) a doctor who takes care of the teeth

a. all of them b. 1, 3 c. 2, 5 d. 2, 4

12. A gastroenterologist is

(1) a specialist for the ear, the nose and the throat, (2) a stomach specialist, (3) a specialist in children's health, (4) a specialist who cures digestive problems, (5) a skin specialist a. 1, 3 b. only 5 c. 2, 4 d. all of them

2. Match the questions with the cases below.

Which of the patients

· is able to go to the local medical centre by himself?	
should consult a general practitioner?	
has the symptoms of food poisoning?	
has signs of heart attack?	

- a. A little boy spent the whole day outdoors and as a result he couldn't sleep at night because of high temperature and profuse perspiration. He complained of general weakness and a splitting headache. He was not even able to move his head.
- b. A middle-aged white female looks pale. She has no temperature but can't eat anything. She is complaining of constant acute pains in the stomach and suffers from nausea and diarrhea. She had some attacks of vomiting last night.
- c. A five year old girl fell down while playing in the garden. She hurt her right wrist. It was swollen and tender. The pain was getting worse and the parents thought that the wrist could be dislocated or broken as she couldn't move her fingers.
- d. An elderly black male suffered from a persistent dull radiating pain in the chest about two weeks. On admission he was pale and short of breath. His lips and nails were cyanotic and from time to time he had to stop to catch his breath.

3. Match the symptoms given below with the following specialists.

specialists	symptoms
cardiologist	
general	
practitioner	
Neurologist	
ophthalmologist	
surgeon	
dermatologist	

vomiting, blurred vision, difficulty in breath, insomnia (sleeplessness), anorexia (lack of appetite), eruption (rash), itching, irritation of the skin, itching and watering of the eyes, sneezing, attacks of aggression, nervous breakdown, elevated temperature, fatigue, high blood pressure, bleeding, dull abdominal pain, internal hemorrhage, cuts and bruises, productive cough, edematous legs, chest pain, radiating pain, splitting headache, sickness, cyanosis, spots (patches).

Lesson 11
ADJECTIVES
DEGREES OF COMPARISON

1, 2 syllables	3 and more syllables	
- er, - est	- more , - the most	
big – bigg <u>er</u> – the bigg <u>est</u>	difficult - more difficult - the most	
nice - nic <u>er</u> - the nic <u>est</u>	difficult	
	interesting – more interesting –	
	the most interesting	
Ex	cceptions	
good bette	er the best	
bad wors	the worst	
little less	the least	
many more	e the most	
much more	e the most	
old older	r the oldest	
elder the eldest		
far farth	er the farthest	
furth	er the furthest	
*Mind! the sooner - the better		
the more - the better		
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the less - the worse		
110 100		
comparative constructions		
as as	She is as nice as here mother.	
not so as	She is not so clever as her brother	
more/less than the This book is more/less interesting		
	than the first one.	

English saying: The more we learn, the more we know

The more we know, the less we remember

The less we remember, the less we know

Then, why we learn?

Exercises

1. Complete the sentences. Use a comparative.

1. Helen's car isn't very big. She wants one. 2. My job isn't very interesting. I want to do something 3. You are not very tall. Your brother is 4. David doesn't work very hard. I work 5. My chair isn't very comfortable . Yours is 6. Your plan isn't very easy . My plan is 7. These flowers aren't very nice. The blue ones are 8. My bag isn't very heavy. Your bag is 9. I'm not interested in art. I'm in history. 10. It isn't
very warm today. It was yester-day. 11. These
tomatoes don't taste very good. The other ones tasted
12. London isn't very beautiful. Paris is 13. This
knife isn't very sharp. Have you got a one?
2. Choose the correct variant.
1. We stayed at the cheapest/cheaper hotel in the town. 2. Our
hotel was the cheapest/cheaper than all the others in the town.
3. Mr and Mrs Brown have got three daughters. The oldest/the
eldest is 14 years old. 4. What is the quickest/quicker way to
get from here to the station? 5. It was an awful day. It was the
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worse/the worst day in my life. 6. Everest is <u>higher/the highest</u> mountain in the world. It is <u>higher/the highest</u> than any other mountain. 7. What is <u>longer/the longest</u> river in the world. 8. This house is <u>the oldest/the eldest</u> building in the city. 9. Let's wait for <u>further/the further</u> information. 10. I live far from the university, Tom lives <u>farther/the farthest</u> but you live <u>farther/the farthest</u>.

3. Choose the correct variant.			
1 the weath	er, I feel.		
a. the warmer/ the better	b. the warmest/the best		
c. warmer/ better	d. the warmest/better		
2.Can you send me the m	noney possible?		
a. the sooner then	b. as soon		
c. as soon as	d. more soon as		
3 you are,	it is to learn.		
a. younger/ the easiest	b. younger/easier		
	d. the younger/the easier		
4. I don't watch TV as mu	ch you.		
a. as b. so c.			
5. It is becoming	to find a job.		
5. It is becoming to find a job. a. difficult b. more and more difficult			
c. the more and the more difficult d. most difficult			
You got up earlier that	n me. I didn't get up as		
you.			
a. early as b. early so	c. early d. early than		
7. The city center was	usual.		
a. less crowded than	b. more crowded then		
c. less crowded as	d. more crowded as		
8. It was a very bad mista	ke. It was mistake I've ever		
made.			
a. the best b. the worst	c. the worse d. the better		
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9. She is a $_$	singe	er in the cou	untry.		
1) very pop	ular, 2) popula	ar, 3) the	most	popular, 4)	more
popular, 5) n	nore popular th	an			
a. 2,3,4	b. 1,4,5	c. 2,3,5		d. 1,2	,3
10. Which	one is <i>not</i> corre	ect?	It is s	still cold but	it was
	yesterday.				
a. colder	b. not so cold	c. verv	cold /	d. the cold	dest

Lesson 12 NOUN

SINGULAR & PLURAL FORMS

+s - table-tables, bus-buses day-days* city-cities*
+es - after words ending on -ss, -sh, -ch, -tch, -x, -o.
class-classes, bush-bushes, bench-benches
match-matches, box-boxes, potato-potatoes
*Mind the changes in the spelling: day - days, country - countries

Exceptions of German Origin						
Ending	Examples					
+ en	child-children, ox-oxen					
a → e	man-men, woman-women					
oo → ee	tooth-teeth, goose-geese, foot-feet					
ou → i	mouse-mice, louse-lice					
$f \rightarrow v \ (+es)$	life-lives, wife-wives, leaf-leaves, wolf-wolves					
	*But: handkerchief – handkerchiefs , chief – chiefs,					
	roof - roofs					
no change	fish – fish (if many) fishes (if different kinds of fish), fruit – fruit (if many) fruits (if different kinds of fruits),					
	sheep-sheep, deer-deer, swine-swine					

Exceptions of Latin/Greek Origin							
um → a	bacterium-bacteria, atrium-atria, ovum-ova,						
	serum-sera, datum – data						
us → i	bacillus-bacilli, alveolus-alveoli, focus-foci,						
	fungus – fungi, bronchus – bronchi,						
a → ae	formula-formulae, vertebra-vertebrae						
on → a	phenomenon-phenomena, criterion-criteria						
is → es	diagnosis-diagnoses, crisis-crises, basis-bases						
	analysis-analyses						
x →ces	apex-apices, index-indices						

Mind! The following nouns are used

only	Abstract nouns: knowledge, information, news,						
in singular	weather, snow, wind, health, headache, bleeding,						
	happiness, fun, advice, help, work, music,						
	homework etc.						
	Sciences: mathematics, physics, politics,						
	economics etc.						
	Substances: bread, cheese, cream, coffee, oil,						
	paper, hair, blood, grass etc.						
only in plural	Tools: scissors, forceps, glasses,						
	Clothes: trousers, pants, jeans (but I need a new						
	pair of jeans), shorts, tights, pyjamas etc.						
	Mind! *Police is always used only with plural verb.						
	** The plural of <i>person</i> is <i>people.</i>						

Exercises

1. Put in the nouns and the correct form of the verbs (singular or plural) in Present Simple to complete the sentences.

Nouns: grass, policy, forceps, headache, clothes, news, glasses, scissors, police, work

verbs: spena, grow, be($x3$),	start, nave, nee	ea(x2), aeai with
1. All the on television	n bad a	again. 2
she got any clean	_ to change?	3. These
sharpening. 4. If the _		broken they can't
be used any more. 5. The r		
small business development.	6. The	a lot of
time trying to prevent crime. 7	. My	on the table
in that red glasses case. 8. The	s	_ special attention.
9. The often	_ suddenly duri	ng the day. 10. In
Britain the	fast because of	frequent rains.
2. Choose the correct form	of the verb, sir	ngular or plural.
1. Gymnastics is/are my favor	ite sport. 2. The	e trousers that you
bought for me doesn't/don't fi	t me. 3. The po	lice want/wants to

bought for me doesn't/don't fit me. 3. The police want/wants to interview two man/men about the robbery last week. 4. Physics was/were my best subject at school. 5. Can I borrow your scissors? Mine isn't/aren't sharp enough.6. Fortunately the news wasn't/weren't as bad as we expected. 7. I can't find my pajamas. Do you know where it is/they are? 8. Do you think most people is/are happy with their jobs? 9. The laboratory data are/is very important to make a correct diagnosis. 10. Which criteria are/is used to describe the condition? 11. These/this bacteria cause/causes diarrhea.12. X-ray examination revealed a single focus/foci of inflammation. 13. In some cases it is necessary to make many analyses/analysis. 14. It is not always easy to make a correct diagnoses/diagnosis. 15. The human heart has two atrium/atria.

3. Some of these sentences are right but most are wrong. Correct them.

1. It's a lovely park with a lot of beautiful tree. 2. There was a woman in the car with two mens. 3. Sheep eat grass. 4. David

is married and has three childs. 5. Most of my friend are students. 6. He put on his pajama and went to bed.7. We went fishing but we didn't catch many fish. 8. Do you know many persons in this town ? 9. I like your trouser. Where did you get it ? 10. The town center is usually full of tourist. 11. I don't like mice. I'm afraid of them. 12. This scissor isn't very sharp.

POSSESSIVE CASE

We normally use 's for people, animals and time
e.g. my sister's room, horse's tail, yesterday's concert

Mind! * For plural we use only 'my sisters' room

** In case there are more than one noun we use 's only
after the last one Mr. and Mrs. Brown's house

We use "of" for things, ideas
e.g. the roof of that building, the result of the exam

But we use both 's and "of" for organizations, places
e.g. city's biggest bookshop or the biggest shop of the city
the company's success or the success of the company

4. Join the nouns. Sometimes you have to use 's or s'; and sometimes you have to use "of" or both variants are possible.

1. the owner / that car	
2. the mother / Ann	
3. the top / the page	
4. the daughter / Charles	
5. the jacket / that man	
6. the cause / the problem	
7. the newspaper / yesterday	
8. the birthday / my father	
9. the name / this street	
10. the toys / the children	

11. the new manager / the company	
12. the result / the football match	
13 the garden / our neighbors	_ •
14. the ground floor / the building	
15. the children / Don and Mary	·
16. the economic policy / the government	•
17. the husband / Catherine	
18. the car / my uncle	
19. the bedroom / my aunt	

5. Are these sentences OK? Correct the sentences where necessary.

- 1.I stayed at the house of my sister.
- 2. What is the name of this village?
- 3. Do you like the colour of this coat?
- 4. Do you know the phone number of Bill?
- 5. The job of my brother is very interesting.
- 6. Write your name at the top of the page.
- 7. For me the morning is the best part of the day.
- 8. The favourite colour of Paula is blue.
- 9. When is the birthday of your mother?
- 10. The house of my parents isn't very big.
- 11. The walls of this house are very thin.
- 12. The car stopped at the end of the street.
- 13. Are you going to the party of Silvia next week?
- 14. The manager of the hotel is on holiday at the moment.

6. Read each sentence and write a new sentence beginning with the underlined words using possessive case.

The meeting tomorrow has been cancelled.
 The storm last week caused a lot of damage.
 The only cinema in the town has closed down.
 Exports from Britain to the United States

have fallen recently. 5. Tourism is the main industry in <u>the region</u>. 6. The population of the <u>world</u> is constantly rising. 7. The story that happened <u>last year</u> shocked everybody. 8. The theater of the <u>city</u> has a new cast of actors. 9. Rome is the largest city in <u>Italy</u>. 10. The exam <u>today</u> is very important.

Lesson 13. 1. General Medicine

The ambulance took a 30-year-old male, badly wounded in a car accident, to the London St. Thomas hospital.

He was in unconscious condition and didn't respond to the doctor's commands. He suffered from constant jaw and nose bleeding as the nose and jaws were broken. The upper jaw was fractured in at least three places. There were many cuts and bruises all over the body. The X-ray showed a fracture of both legs. The patient lost a considerable amount of blood and was very pale and worn out. The A&E doctors managed to stop the bleeding immediately, sutured the wounds and applied a Paris bandage on the lower limbs but there were some signs of internal hemorrhage. The surgeon on duty operated on him under the general anesthesia. The patient was sent to the ICU.

The patient regained his consciousness on the second day after the accident, but his face was greatly swollen and distorted.

Ten days later the attending surgeon removed the sutures, but the cast still remained. The recovery was slow but without complications. In a month the doctor who was managing him discharged the young man from the hospital under the observation of the district doctor.

Remember

constant = persistent = permanent; *antonym* - temporary, episodic

a fracture / fractured = broken

a considerable amount = a significant amount = a lot of = much to be worn out = to be exhausted = to be very weak and tired distorted = deformed (face, fingers, legs)

edematous = swollen

anesthesia general / local = topical

ICU - intensive care unit

Glossary

wound / the wounded = the injured = the victim / badly wounded= badly injured

to be conscious / to be unconscious

to regain / lose consciousness = to faint

to respond to the doctor's commands = to react

to apply a Paris bandage (a cast) / to remove a Paris bandage (a cast)

to suture, to put the sutures in the wound

to remove = to take the sutures out of the wound

to manage the patient - to keep the patient under control

to manage = to be able to do, to cope with

Exercises

- 1. Paraphrase the expressions given in italics.
- 1. The patient suffered from the *persistent* pain in the chest.

2.	The amb	oulance l	brought the	injured to	o the	hospi	ital	
3.	The pati	ent was	very weak	and tired,	lost	a lot d	of blood,	and
su	ffered	from	persistent	pain	in	the	riaht	lea.

4. The <u>victim</u> was badly <u>injured</u> in a car accident and the doctor applied a cast on his <u>broken</u> leg
··· ———
On the tenth day the surgeon <u>removed the sutures</u>.
6. The <u>recovery</u> was slow but <u>without complications</u> .
7. The patient was <u>unconscious</u> and didn't <u>react</u> to the doctor's
commands.
8. Because of the disease the patients feet were greatly <u>swoller</u>
and <u>distorted</u> .
9. The A&E doctors <i>managed</i> to stop the <i>bleeding</i> and <i>sutured</i>
the wounds
10. This operation is <i>performed</i> under the <i>local</i> anesthesia.
•

2. Match the words with opposite meanings and fill in the table below.

1. a considerable amount	a. general
2. to be worn out	b. delayed
3. to lose consciousness	c. to remove the sutures
4. to be conscious	d. dry cough
5. to put the sutures in the wound	e. to fail
6. to apply the cast	f. with complications
7. topical	g. to regain consciousness
8. persistent	h. to remove the Paris
	bandage
9. to manage	i. to be unconscious
10. immediate	j. a little amount
11. uneventful	a. episodic
12. productive cough	b. to be full of energy

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.

3. Complete the sentence with the words in the box using their correct tense forms. Mind, there are two more than necessary!

cuts and bruises, pale, deformed, a significant	
amount, exhausted, internal hemorrhage, under the	
observation, immediately, uneventful, signs, apply a	
cast, to manage,	
doctor's commands, wound	
 After a long work in the garden I felt very 	. 2.
The doctors decided to discharge the patient	
he district doctor.	
B. The postoperative period was	
4. The wounded didn't respond to, was	
and had numerous all over the body.	
5. Because of profuse the surgeon decided	to
pperate on him	
6. Because of the in the abdominal cavity the injur	red
man lost a of blood.	
7. The X-ray showed a fracture of the right leg and the surge	on
nad to	
3. The A&E doctors to stop the bleeding and	the
patient was sent to the ICU.	
4. What do these abbreviations stand for?	
. =00	
1. ECG	
2. EEG	
3. USI	
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4. CT	
5. MRI	
7. A&E doctor	
8. i. e	
10. etc	
11 ICH	

Lesson 13.2 Stomatology

AT THE DENTIST'S

Everyone should regularly undergo a routine dental inspection and treatment at the dentist's. In stomatological centres there are the department of dental therapy, surgery, orthodontics and prosthetic dentistry, as well as a laboratory and an X-ray room.

If you have some trouble with your tooth or a bad toothache you should consult a dentist. He/she will examine your teeth and if the aching tooth is not far gone the dentist will stop it. The doctor will clean and drill your tooth and then put in a filling. He/she sometimes asks the patients to make the X-ray. The films may reveal carious cavities in other teeth as well. They can vary in size from small beginning caries to those involving the pulp.

In case the tooth is too bad to be stopped or treated, the dental surgeon will pull it out. Before extracting the tooth he/she usually applies some anesthetic or gives an injection to deaden the pain.

If you have some inflammation or an abscess in your mouth, if your teeth become loose and gums bleed or if any 95 | ENGLISH LANGUAGE MANUAL

surgical procedure must be performed in your mouth cavity, you should consult a dental surgeon and he/she will diagnose your case and operate on you.

If you need artificial dentures, bridges, some false teeth or crowns you must consult a prosthetist and dental technician will do everything you need.

If you have instanding or outstanding teeth, overcrowded teeth or malocclusion, you go to an orthodontist.

After the treatment the dentist usually recommends to clean the teeth twice a day, change your usual toothpaste and the toothbrush from time to time. Besides it is highly recommended to rinse the mouth cavity with a special anti-caries and anti-plaque mouth-wash liquids after each meal, if possible. All these procedures will help the patient to maintain good oral hygiene and prevent the development of caries and tartar. Regular visits to a dentist, proper oral hygiene and good eating habits (a limited consumption of sweets in the first place) will protect you from many dental diseases.

Remember

parts of the tooth	crown – the upper part of the tooth root – the part of the tooth in the gum root canal – the part of the tooth for nerves and blood vessels neck – the border between the crown and
	the gum
substances	enamel – the outer hard layer
of the tooth	dentin – tooth bone
	pulp – soft inner part
	cement

tooth pathologies	instanding, outstanding, overcrowded teeth, malocclusion						
types of teeth	incisors– cutters canine – fang pre-molars– cuspids						
	molars – bicuspids, grinders the third molar - wisdom tooth						

Some dental procedures

to inspect/examine the mouth cavity

to stop the tooth = to treat the tooth =to put in a filling =to insert a filling = to fill the tooth

to drill the tooth

to pull out = extract = remove the tooth

to remove the pulp tissue

to remove the remnants of food

to cleanse the cavity

to wash the mouth = to rinse the mouth

Some dental conditions

tartar – hard substance formed on the teeth caries – decay in teeth plaque = dental deposit – soft substance formed on the teeth

good eating habits

limited consumption of sweets not eating too solid food not using hot and cold meal or drinks together not cracking nuts with your teeth chewing food carefully

Glossary

undergo surgery/operation/inspection/examination/procedure routine = usual=everyday=regular routine procedures/examination/analyses inspection = examination=observation bad tooth = rotten =decayed tooth neglected =far gone tooth to vary = to differanaesthetic = painkiller to deaden= to kill the pain, to anesthetize to die, death, dead dead = not alive dead tooth/ man/ flowers denture - device, fixed on the gums, with artificial teeth artificial dentures = false teeth=prosthesis to neglect -to pay no attention to neglect health/ studies/duties to hurt - to cause pain loose =not fixed= free to move consumption = use to reveal = find out to maintain - to keep on the same level

Exercises

- 1. Choose the correct variant.
- 1. What departments are there in a dental clinic?
- (1) surgery department (2) dental surgery department (3) orthodontics and prosthetic dentistry dental therapy (4) a laboratory (5) an X-ray room
 - a. all except 4 b. only 4,5 c. all except 1 d. 2, 3
- 2. What shouldn't a person do if he has a bad toothache?
 - a. to consult a specialist in dentistry b. consult a dentist
 - c. to see a dental clinic d. to see his stomatologist

- 3. What does a dentist begin his examination with?
 - a. inspecting mouth cavity b. treating the teeth
 - c. extracting bad teeth d. asking patient about his family
- 4. What does a dentist do if a tooth can be treated?
 - a. He/she immediately extracts the tooth.
 - b. He/she attentively inspects the mouth cavity
 - c. He/she removes the remnants of food out of the tooth cavity.
 - d. He/she stops the tooth.
- 5. What does a dentist do in case a tooth is far gone?
 - a. He/she immediately extracts the tooth.
 - b. He/she attentively inspects the mouth cavity
 - c. He/she removes the remnants of food out of the tooth cavity.
 - d. He/she stops the tooth.
- 6. What conditions need surgical treatment?
- (1) inflammation in the oral cavity, (2) abscess in the mouth,
- (3) teeth become loose, (4) gums bleed (5) any surgical procedure in the mouth is necessary
 - a. all except 3 b. all of them c. 1,2,3 d. 4,5
- 7. People have to consult an orthodontist in case they have
- (1) instanding teeth, (2) outstanding teeth, (3) overcrowded teeth, (4) malocclusion (5) a neglected tooth
 - a. all except 4 b. all of them c. all except 5 d. 2, 3, 4
- 8. What is the primary cause of many dental diseases?
- a. rinsing the mouth after each meal
- b. regular visits to a dentist
- c. poor oral hygiene
- d. good eating habits
- 9. Mouth-wash liquids are (1) anti-caries, (2) anti-hygienic, (3) anti-plaque, (4) anti- dental, (5) anti- rinsing.
- a. 1, 2 b. all except 5 c. only 4 d. 1, 3

2. Match suitable words in the box with the following.

tooth(x2), man, false teeth, health, studies, duties, surgery, operation, inspection, examination(x2), procedure(x2) examination, to treat the tooth, to kill the pain, prosthesis, to put in a filling , to anesthetize, the remnants of food, flowers, to insert a filling, to fill the tooth, to extract, analyses to remove the tooth, the pulp tissue, observation

1. to neglect
2. to undergo
3. routine
4. dead
5. artificial dentures
6. to deaden the pain
7. inspection
8. to stop the tooth
9. to pull out
10. to remove

3. Match the expressions given in A and B column logically.

Α	В
1. to stop a tooth	a. rotten tooth
2. a tooth is far gone	b. free to move
3. a dental examination	c. to reveal
4. to wash the mouth	d. neglected tooth
5. not alive	e. inspection of the oral cavity
6. loose	f. canine

7. to cause pain	g. use
8. everyday	h. to rinse the oral cavity
9. to find out	i. to insert a filling
10. fang	j. routine
11. decayed tooth	k. dead
12. consumption	I. to hurt

4. Fill in the following table with the words given below.

to stop the tooth, crown, cement, root canal, to remove the remnants of food, outstanding teeth, neck, to cleanse the teeth caries, pre-molars, drilling of the tooth, enamel, rinsing the mouth overcrowded teeth, dentin, tartar, molars, pulp, canine, tooth extraction, plaque, root, to put in a filling, instanding teeth, malocclusion, incisors the third molar, mouth cavity inspection, to remove the pulp tissue

Parts of the teeth (5)	Dental conditions (3)	Dental pathologies (4)	Tooth substances (4)	Dental procedures (8)	Types of the teeth (5)

Lesson 13. 3 Pharmacy.

HERBS, FLOWERS AND FRUITS USED IN MEDICINE

Many entire organisms are used as remedial agents in pharmaceutical practice, among them:

Belladonna Herb (Belladonnae folium) consists of the dried leaves and the flowering tops. Belladonna acts as a local anesthetic and anodyne. It is used externally to relieve pain. To check sweating in phthisis it is used internally. It is also used as a sedative to the respiratory nerves to relieve spasmodic cough. Overdoses of belladonna cause poisoning which requires an emetic,102an antidote and sometimes even artificial respiration.

Foxglove leaves (*Folia Digitalis*). It is cultivated both as a garden plant and for medicinal use. Acting as a cardiac stimulant, it increases the activity of muscular tissue especially that of the heart and arterioles. Preparations may be in form of powders, tablets and tincture.

Bearberry leaves (*Folia uvae ursi*) is a small evergreen bush. Bearberry leaves are used as a **stimulant**, **diuretic** and **antiseptic** in the diseases of the urino- genital tract.

Lilly of the Valley flowers (*Flores Convallariae*) is a small herbaceous perennial with white bell-shaped flowers. It has a slight agreeable odour and a bitter taste. Lilly of the valley flowers are used as a cardiac **tonic**.

Chamomile flowers (Flores Arthemidis) have an aromatic bitter taste and pleasant, strong aromatic odour. They improve gastro-intestinal function. The oil is used in pills as a carminative.

Valerian Rhizome (*Rhizoma Valerianae*) consists of dried rhizome roots of *Valeriana oficinalis*, yellowish-brown in

colour. The drug has an unpleasant odour and slightly bitter taste. It is used as a stimulant and **antispasmodic and** a powerful carminative. It is given in hysteria, palpitation of the heart, etc.

Dandelion root(*Radix Taraxaci*) is a simple and mild **laxative**. It is often given in atonic dyspepsia attended by habitual constipation. The drug has no odour, but a bitter taste.

Linseed (Semina Lini - Linum. The whole linseed is used to make a **demulcent** drink by boiling the seed with water, which extracts the **mucilage**. The seeds are also used in constipation. Crushed linseed is used externally, in the form of a **poultice**, to convey heat and moisture to certain parts. Linseed oil is used as an **anticeptic** and **disinfectant**.

Anise Fruits-Aniseed (*Fructus Anisi*). The anise (*Pimpinella anisum*) is an annual plant. Aniseed is one of the oldest medicines and spices. The drug consists of the ripe dried fruits. Anise fruits have a sweet aromatic taste. Anise is used in medicine as an **aromatic**, carminative and **expectorant**. It is also used as a **condiment**.

Prunes (*Prunus*) are the dried ripe fruits of *Prunus* domestica. Prunes are both **nutrient** and gentle **laxatives**.

Lemon (*Fructus Limonis*). The lemon juice is used as a source of ascorbic acid and the fresh juice as an **antiscorbutic**. The peel is used as an agreeable flavouring agent and is used medicinally as a tincture or fluid extract, as a tonic.

Remember

anaesthetic – an agent that causes the loss of sensation
anodyne – a drug that relieves pain or mental distress, such as opium, belladonna, bromide
emetic - an agent that makes a person vomit

antidote – an agent neutralizing the action of a poison on an organism tonic - an agent that increases vitality, i.e - liveliness and agreeable odour- pleasant odour phthisis - tuberculosis carminative – an agent that causes the release of gases from the body diuretic- an agent causing an increase in the flow of urine annual- every year perennial - growing many years poultice - soft substance spread on a cloth used to relieve pain or swelling demulcent - an oily or mucilaginous drug which soothes or protects an inflamed tissue expectorant - a drug which helps to cough up mucus from the respiratory tract condiment - seasoning for food, spice nutrient - nutritious substance, containing nutrition Ex.1. Choose the sentences which are true to the text 1. An overdose of belladonna causes poisoning._____ 2. Foxglove leaves increase the activity of muscles. _____ 3. Lilly of the valley flowers are used as a cardiac tonic. 4. Valerian has an unpleasant odour and slightly bitter taste. 5. Dandelion root is used as a cardiac tonic. 6. Linseed oil is used as an antiseptic and disinfectant. 7. The anise is used in medicine as a tincture. 8. Prunes are both nutrient and a gentle laxative. _____ 9. The lemon juice is used as a source of ascorbic acid. 10. Chamomile flowers worsen gastric function. _____ 104 | ENGLISH LANGUAGE MANUAL

Ex.2. Match the name of the medical plant and its effect

EX.2	x.2. Match the name of the medical plant and its effect								ect			
	M	edica			Effects							
		olant										
1.	Fo	xglov eaves	е	a.	local anaesthetic and anodyne, used externally to relieve pain, used internally to check sweating in phthisis, used as a sedative to respiratory nerves to relieve spasmodic cougli							
2.	valle	y of th y flow	ers	b.	stimula the dis	eases	of ur	o-geni	ital tra	ct		
3.	Li	nseed	d	C.	used a				minati	ve		
4.	Bel	ladoni	na	d.	are bo laxativ		rient a	ind a (gentle			
5.		amom owers		e.	used a	is a sc	ource	of asc	orbic a	acid		
6.	Bear	berry	leaf	f.	increases the activity of muscular tissues, especially that of the heart and arterioles							
7.		aleriar izome		g.	used a				vitality	/		
8.	Ani	se fru	its	h.	used a improve the oil carmin	/e ga is use	stric f	unctio				
9.	Prunes			i.								
10.	Lemon			J	simple and mild laxative, given in atonic dyspepsia attended by habitual constipation							
11.	Dandelion root			k.	seeds used e poultic	externa				the		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		7.	8.	9.	10.	11.		
		l				1		1	1	l		

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using the following words

demulcent, antiseptic, mild, vitality, gastric, antispasmodic, spices, expectorant, laxatives, flavouring

 Whole linseed is used to make a 	drink by boiling the
seeds with water.	
2. Linseed oil is used as an	and disinfectant.
3. Dandelion root is a simple and	laxative.
4. Tonic is an agent that increases	•
5. Chamomile flowers improve	function.
6. Valerian Rhizome is used in medici	ne as a stimulant and
7. Aniseed is one of the oldest medici	nes and
8. Anise is used in medicine as an arc	omatic, carminative and
as	
9. Prunes are both nutrient and a gent	tle
10. Lemon peel is used as an agreeat	oleagent.

Ex.4. What other food used in medicine do you know? Try to match the following. Add more if you know.

Try to match the following. Add more if you know.						
Good for						
a. keeps you from getting colds						
b. settles your stomach						
c. strengthens your bones and teeth						
d. for the eyes						
e. a day keeps the doctor away						
f. for the brain						
g. for the heart						
4. 5. 6. 7.						

Ex.5. Match the columns.

1. Tonic	An agent that causes the loss of sensation
2. Diuretic	b. An agent that has a calming effect
3. Sedative	c. An agent inducing vomiting
4. Anaesthetic	d. Seasoning for food, a spice
5. Antiseptic	e. An agent that causes the release of gases from the body (intestines)
6. Ematic	f. An agent causing excretion of urine
7. Antidote	 g. A substance that opposes sepsis or decay by arresting the growth of microorganisms
8. Carminative	h. An agent that increases vitality
9. Condiment	 i. An agent counteracting or neutralizing the action of a poison on an organism
10. Stimulant	j. An oily or mucilaginous drug which protects an inflamed tissue
11. Laxative	k. An agent inducing the discharge of mucus from the respiratory tract
12. Antispasmo dic	I. Nutritious, containing nutrition
13. Demulcent	 m. A substance that retards or completely stops the growth of bacteria
14. Expectorant	n. A drug that relieves pain
15. Antiscorbuti c	o. A substance producing greater activity

1	6. Antil	biotic	 p. An agent that relieves constipation 					ipation	
1	7. Ano	dyne	C	 q. An agent that cleanses a wound/ a surface from infection 					
1	8. Nutr	ient	r. An agent that counteracts scurvy						curvy
1:	9. Disii	nfectant	s. An agent that relieves spasms						ms
20. Analgetics t. Ar				. An	agent	that	soothe	es pain	
1.	2.	3.	4. 5. 5. 7. 8. 9. 10.						
11.	12	13.	14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 2					20	

PRESENT PERFECT

have has + V₃

affirmative		question			Negative			
I have spoken		I			I			
We have spoken		we			We			
You have spoken		Have you spoken?			You haven't spoken			
They have spoken		They			They			
He has	He has spoken		he		He			
She ha	s spoken	Has she spoken?		en?	She hasn't spoken			
It has s	ooken	lt			It			
words already		ever	never	jus	t yet			
used	used for s		ince recently lat		tely so far			
Mind! * Verbs to die and to be horn are used not in Perfect, but in Past								

Mind! * Verbs *to die* and *to be born* are used not in Perfect but in Past Simple.

Exercises

1. You are writing a letter to a friend. Use the given words to make sentences in present perfect.

Dear Chris,
Lots of things have happened since I last wrote to you.
l. I/buy/a new car
2. my father/start /a new job
3. I/give up /smoking
• . •

^{**} Historical events and biographic facts are used only in Past Simple.

^{***} When...? (+ Past Simple) and How long...? (+ Present Perfect)

4. Charles and Sarah /go/to Brazil
5. Susanne/have/ a baby
2. Read the situations and write sentences. Choose from
the box. go out arrive have break post go up grow
forget improve lose
1. Mike is looking for his key. He can't find it. He
it. 2. Margaret can't walk and her leg is in
plaster. She it. 3. Maria's English wasn't very
good. No it is much better. She it. 4. Tim
didn't have a beard last month. Now he has a beard. It
. 5. This morning I was expecting a letter. Now
I have it. It 6. Last week the bus fare was 80 pence. Now it is 90. It 7. He told me his
name but I it. 8. I have written the letter but I
it yet. 9. Alice is not here at the moment. She
10. I am not hungry. I just dinner.
3. You are asking somebody questions about things he or
she has done. Ask questions from the words in brackets.
1. (ever/ride/horse?)
2. (ever/be/California?)
3. (ever/run/marathon?)
4. (ever/speak/famous person?)
5. (live/in this town/ for many years?)
6. (ever/be/abroad?)
4. Make sentences from the words in brackets. Use the
present perfect and past simple.
1. it / not/ rain / this/ week . <i>It hasn't rained this week.</i>
2. the/ weather/ be / cold/ recently.
3. it / cold / last/ winter.
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- 4. I / a newspaper/ not/ read/ yesterday.
- 5. I / a newspaper/ not/ read/ today.
- 6. Ann /a lot of / money/ earn/ this year.
- 7. You / a holiday/ nice/ have/ ever?

5. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form, present
· •
perfect or past simple.
1." Where's your key?" "I don't know". (lose)
2. Ivery tired, so I lay down on the bed and went to
sleep. (be) 3. Mary to Australia with her family las
summer. (go) 4. "Where's Ken?" "He out. He'll be
back in about an hour"(go) 5. I did German at school but
most of it. (forget) 6. I meant to phone Diane last
night but I (forget) 7. I a headache
earlier but I feel fine now. (have) 8. Look! There's an ambulance
over there. There an accident.(be) 9. They're still
building the new road. They it.(not/finish) 10. "Is
Helen still here?" "No, she out."(just/go) 11. The police
three people but later they let them go.(arrest) 12. Ann
me her address but I'm afraid I it. (give, lose)
13. Where's my bike? It outside the house. It
! (be, disappear) 14. What do you think of my
English? I it? (improve).
English?iit? (inprove).
6. Put the verb into the correct form, present perfect or past
•
simple. 1. I don't know where Amy is (you/see) her?
2. When I (get) home last night, I
(be) very tired and I(go) straight to bed. 3. Your car
looks very clean (you/wash) it? 4. George
(not/be) very well last week. 5. Mr. Clark
(work) in a bank for 15 years. Then he gave it up. 6. Molly lives 111 ENGLISH LANGUAGE MANUAL

in Dublin. She (live) there all her life. 7. " (you/go) to the cinema last night?" "Yes, but it
(be) a mistake. The film (be) awful". 8. My
grandmother (die) 30 years ago. I
(never/meet) her. 9. I don't know Carol's husband. I
(never/meet/him). 10. A: Is your father at home? B: No, I'm
afraid he(go) out. A: When exactly
(he/go/out? B: About ten minutes ago. 11. A: Where
do you live? B: In Boston. A: How long(you /live)
there? B: Five years. A: Where(you/live) before
that? B: In Chicago. A: And how long(you/live) in
Chicago? B: Two years.
7. Correct the underlined parts in the sentences that are
wrong.
1. Do you know about Sue? She has given up her job.
2. The Chinese <u>have invented</u> printing.
3. How many plays has Shakespeare written?
4. <u>Have</u> you <u>read</u> any of Shakespeare's plays?
5. Aristotle <u>has been</u> a Greek philosopher.
6 Oh! I have cut my finger. It is bleeding.
7. Where <u>have</u> you <u>been born</u> ?
8 Mary isn't at home. She <u>has gone</u> shopping.
9. <u>Have</u> you <u>seen</u> the news on TV last night?
10 Jenny <u>has left</u> school in 1991.
8. Put the words into the most suitable form.
1. Who (invent) the bicycle? 2. Do you still have a
headache? No,(it go).I'm all right now. 3. What
(you/ do) last weekend? 4. I like your car. How long
(you/have) it? 5 (I /buy) a new jacket two days ago
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but (I/not/wear) it yet. 6. A few days ago (I/see) a
man at a party, whose face (be) very familiar.
7(you/ hear) of Agatha Christie?(She/be) a
writer who (write) more than 70 detective novels. 8. What
(this /word/ mean) ? - I have no idea (I/never/see)
it before. 9. Mary(go) for a swim after work yesterday.
10 (she/ already/ pass) her English exam successfully
and her parents want to buy a nice present for her.

VITAMINS

There are certain organic substances (other than proteins, fats and carbohydrates) which must be supplied in the food for normal nutrition. These substances are vitamins. They are necessary for normal metabolism of body cells. The vitamins are named with letters of the alphabet mostly in order of their discovery.

Vitamins are formed almost exclusively in plants through the action of sunlight and enzymes. In plants vitamins are especially concentrated in the embryo of the seed, in green leaves, growing shoots, or fruits. As we know, only vitamin D can be synthesized in the human body with the aid of the sunlight. There are fat-soluble and water-soluble vitamins.

Vitamin A (fat-soluble) occurs especially in fish-liver-oil, dairy products (butter, milk, cheese, curds, sour cream), egg-yolk, carrot, pumpkin, spinach, mint, mangold and is synthesized in animal from carotene. Vitamin A is essential for normal vision and metabolism of epithelial cells. The lack of this vitamin causes dryness of the skin, diseases of the eyes such as

xerophthalmia, night-blindness as well as predisposition to infections.

Vitamin B (water-soluble) is a group of substances.

Vitamin B_1 - is antineuritic or antiberiberi factor. It is found especially in peas, beans, lentil and other legumes, nuts, yeast, and animal food products (kidney, liver, spleen, pancreas).

Vitamin B₂ is a yellow nitrogenous compound. It is found in whey, eggs, green leaves. It is a growth promoting factor.

Vitamin C (water-soluble) is abundant in fresh fruits, especially citrus fruits (lemons, oranges, grapefruits, tangerines, limes) some berries (red and black currant, raspberry, strawberry) and vegetables (cabbage, green pepper, parsley, cress, etc). One of the richest sources of vitamin C is sweet briers. The deficiency of vitamin C in the human organism causes scurvy, that's why it is called antiscorbutic vitamin. The mild cases of this disease are characterized by fatigue, dizziness and bleeding of the gums, resulting in gingivitis.

There are several varieties of **vitamin D** (fat-soluble) occurring in fish liver oil, egg yolk, butter, cheese, milk and, to a lesser extent, in mushrooms. **Vitamin D** is antirachitic and regulates the phosphor-calcium metabolism. The lack of this vitamin causes rickets. The chief provitamin D found in plants is called ergosterol and cholesterol in animals. It is also found in skin when exposed directly to the sun rays.

Vitamin E (fat-soluble) is plentiful in the leaves of many plants (fresh lettuce), and seed oils. It is found in nuts (walnut, hazelnut, almond, cashew, etc), raisin and cereals such as wheat embryo, oats and yellow corn. The lack of this vitamin causes infertility, so vitamin E is essential for reproduction.

Vitamin K (fat-soluble) is an antihemorrhagic factor. The natural vitamin K occurs in the leaves of alfalfa plant,

cauliflower, broccoli, bananas, avocado, meat, olive oil etc. Concentrated preparations of vitamin K for therapeutic use are made from alfalfa and from putrefied fish livers, synthesized by bacteria. Vitamin K was first reported by a Danish scientist. K stands for "Koagulation", that is the Danish form of the word Coagulation.

Vitamin P is the flavone factor found in lemon/orange zest, buckwheat, tomatoes, pepper, apricots and grapes. The deficiency of this vitamin brings to increased permeability of capillary walls, fatigue, hair loss and acne. This vitamin takes its name from English word "permeability".

Remember

substance = matter with the aid/help of = by means of = through the action enzyme - a ferment concentrated = accumulated embryo = germ to regulate = control using rules, balance extent = degree: to a lesser/greater extent extracted = obtained by force using a chemical process exposed (to water/sunrays/heat /light/cold) = not protected (from water/sunrays/heat /light/cold) essential = necessary, vital, most important putrefied = decayed, rotten supplied = provided, given nutrition = feeding lack = deficiency, shortage, little quantity abundant = plentiful, rich, more than enough sweet briers = rose hips result in = cause = bring to

Glossary

metabolism (n) - chemical processes in living things that change food into energy

seed - a part of a plant from which a new plant can grow

shoot - a new part that grows on a plant or a tree

fat-soluble - solved in fat, oil

water-soluble - solved in water, alcohol and other liquids

dairy products - products made from milk

xerophthalmia - thickening and dryness of the mucous membrane of the eyes

night-blindness - disability to see at night/ in darkness

predisposition - a condition that makes somebody suffer from a particular disease: genetic predisposition

to promote - to help the progress

source = origin

source of water/information/infection/energy/pollution

infertility - disability to have children

permeability (of the vessel walls) - the ability of the vessel walls to let the liquid or gas pass through

acne – a skin conditions on the face with many pimples (spots): to suffer from acne, to have acne

Exercises

1. Match the columns A and B.

Α	В
1. substance	a. ferment
2. to occur	b. rotten
3. to cause	c. matter
4. to provide	d. feeding
putrefied	e. accumulated
6. lack	f. origin
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7. to regulate 8. extent 9. exposed 10. extracted 11. essential 12. nutrition 13. embryo 14. enzyme		g. germ h. to supply i. obtained by j. unprotected k. deficiency l. necessary m. degree n. to result in				
15. concentra	ted □	o. to be found				
16. source		p. to balance				
		lied in the food	d for normal nutrition			
a. shoots	•	c. seeds				
		What is n	ecessary for normal			
nutrition and r						
a. organic sub			b. vitamins			
	ts and carbohy					
			the alphabet mostly			
	heir discovery.					
	at b. by me	eans of c. in	n order of d. with			
the aid of						
a. plants	s not correct?	c. enzyme	d. sunlight amins are especially			
		b. growing she	oots			
c. green leave		d. fruits				
•		nesized with the	e aid of the sunlight?			
a. A	b. B	c. C	d. D			

7. What dise	ase may be	caused l	by the lac	k of vita	min A?	
1) scurvy,	2) night-bli	indness,	gingivi	tis, 4)	rickets,	5)
xerophthalm	ia					
a.1,3	b. 2,5	c.1,4		d.3,5		
8. What may	be caused	by the de	ficiency of	vitamin	C?	
1) scurvy,	2) night-bl	indness,	3) gingivi	tis, 4)	rickets,	5)
xerophthalm						
a.1,3	b. 2,5	c.1,4		d.3,5		
9. Vitamin D	is found in	skin wher	۱	. directly	y to the s	sun
rays.						
a. extracted	b. putrefie	ed c. co	ncentrated	d (d. expose	ed
10. What pro	oducts of an	imal origir	n contain v	itamin [) ?	
1) butter, 2)	cheese, 3)	egg-yolk, 4	4) milk, 5)	mushro	oms	
a. all except						
c. all except	4	d. all exc	ept 5			
11. What co	ndition is <i>no</i>	t caused	by the lac	k of vita	mins P?	
a. increased	permeabilit	y of capil	ary walls	b. infe	ertility	
c. acne				d. hai	r loss	
12. What is	<i>not</i> the sour	ce of vitar	nin E?			
a. cashew	b. egg y	olk	c. oats	d. let	tuce	
13. What vita	amin is resp	onsible fo	r coagulat	ion?		
a. A	b. K	c. C		d. P		
14. Which c	ne is not co	rrect? \	/itamin B i	s a	fact	or.
a. growth pro	omoting	b. ar	tineuritic			
c. antiberibe	ri	d. ar	itihemorrh	agic		
15. Vitamin	C is a	fa	ctor.			
a. antirachiti	c b. antis	corbutic	c. flavone	e d. a	ntineuriti	С

3. Complete the sentences using the options given in B column and fill in the table below. Mind! There are more options than necessary in B column.

Α	В
1. There are certain organic	a. reproduction
substances	b. when the body is directly
2. Vitamin A is abundant	exposed to the sun rays
especially	c. scurvy
3. The lack of vitamin A causes	d. a growth promoting factor
4. Vitamin B is	e. fresh fruits and vegetables,
5. The rich source of vitamin	especially citrus fruits
C are	f. the ability of the vessel walls to
6. The deficiency of vitamin C	let the liquid or gas pass
in the human body causes	through
7. Vitamin E is essential for	g. infertility
8. The deficiency of vitamin P	h. products made from milk
causes	i. which must be supplied in the
9. It is also found in skin	food for normal nutrition.
10. Permeability of the vessel	j. rickets
walls is	k. in fish-liver-oils, butter and
11. Disability to have children is	egg- yolk
12. Dairy products are	I. permeability of capillary walls.
	m. dryness of the skin, diseases
	of the eyes.
	n. regulates the phosphor-
	calcium metabolism.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	

4. Study the table below and answer the questions.

Fru	iit			Benefit		
apples	6	Protects your heart	prevents constipation	Blocks diarrhea	Improves lung	Cushions
apricots	0)	Combats cancer	Controls blood pressure	Saves your eyesight	Shields against Alzheimer's	Slows aging process
artichokes	349	Aids digestion	Lowers cholesterol	Protects your heart	Stabilizes blood sugar	Gua rd s against liver disease
avocados	6	Battles diabetes	Lowers cholesterol	Helps stops str okes	Controls blood pressure	Smoothes skin
bananas		Protects your heart	Quiets a cough	Strengthens bones	Controls blood pressure	Blocks diarrhea
beans	W. L.	Prevents constipation	Helps	Lowers cholesterol	Combats cancer	Stabilizes blood sugar
beets	海	Controls blood pressure	Combats cancer	Strengthens bones	Protects your heart	Aids weight loss
blueberries		Combats cancer	Protects your heart	Stabilizes blood sugar	Boosts memory	Prevents constipation
broccoli		Strengthens	Saves eyesight	Combats cancer	Protects your heart	Controls blood pressure
cabbage	6	Combats cancer	Prevents constipation	Promotes weight loss	Protects your heart	Helps
cantaloupe	(B)	Saves eyesight	Controls blood pressure	Lowers cholesterol	Combats cancer	Supports immune system

^{*} for beans – helps digestion

	1.	What	product(s)	prevent(S) consti	pation	1?
--	----	------	----------	----	----------	---	----------	--------	----

2.	What	products	help to	control	blood	pressure?	
----	------	----------	---------	---------	-------	-----------	--

3.	What	product(s)	is/are	good for	memory?
----	------	------------	--------	----------	---------

^{*} for cabbage - helps digestion

4.	What is good for eyesight?
5.	What protects your heart?
6.	What is good for skin?
7.	What is good for weight loss?
8.	What is good for bones?
9.	What protects you against cancer?
10.	What is good for bones?

5. Fill in the table using the information from the text.

Vitamin	Sources	diseases caused by the lack of vitamin
А		
В		
С		
D		
E		
Р		
К		

SIMPLE FUTURE

Affirmative		interrogat	ive	Negative	
I*		I		I	
you		you		you	
he		he		he	
she will go)	Will she	go?	she	will not** go
it		it		it	
we*		we		we	
they		they		they	
Words used	tomo	orrow next.	later	in so	ome time
Mind! * I and we are used with shall in standard English.					
** will n	** will not = won't shall not = shan't				

Exercises

 Put in shall/ will. Use negative forms if neces 	ssary.
---	--------

1. Don't drink coffee before you	go to bed. You
sleep. 2. Are you ready yet? No	ot yet. I be ready
in five minutes. 3	help you to pass the
examination? 4. It rai	n, so you don't need to take
an umbrella. 5. A: I don't feel	very well this evening. B
Well, go to bed early and you	feel better in the morning.
It's Bill's birthday next Monday	. He be 25. 7. I'm
sorry I was late this morning. It $_$	happen again. 8.
we use this therapy	for babies? 9. It's a secret
between us. I promise I	tell anybody. 10. Would you
like tea or coffee? I have	e coffee, please.

2. Complete the sentences with I'll + a suitable verb from the box.

see take go do turn on give	drive	send	show	stay
1. I am too tired. I think this room. – Is it?				
got any milk and g do the washing up? – No, it's a	et some.	4. – Do	you wan	nt me to
know how to use this gadget. – for lending me your camera.	Ok,	you	u. 6. Tha	ank you
Monday, ok? 7. Are you co here. 8. – Good by	ming wi ve, have a	th us? a nice ho	– No, oliday. –	I think Thanks
you a postcard. 9. D station. 10. I have made an her on Tuesday.				

PRESENT TENSES FOR THE FUTURE

construction "to be going to"	planned future action e.g. There is a new film on TV tonight. I am going to watch it.				
	Mind! Avoid using "to be going to go"				
Present	personal plans for the nearest future				
Continuous	e.g. I am leaving for Moscow tonight.				
Present Simple	timetables, programs, calendar, meetings, flights etc. Tomorrow is Friday. The film begins at 5.30.				

3. Complete the sentences. Use *going to* + one of these verbs.

eat do give lie down stay rain walk wash watch wear 1. My hands are dirty. _____ them. 2. What _____ to the party tonight? 3. I don't want to go home by bus. I ______. 4. John is going to London this week. He with some friends. 5. I'm hungry. I _____ this sandwich. 6. It's Sharon's birthday next week. We _____ her a present. 7. Sue says she's feeling very tired. She _____ for an hour. 8. There's a good film on TV this evening. _____ you _____ it. 9. What _____ Rachel _____ when she leaves school? 10. It . Don't forget your umbrella. 4. Put the verb into the more suitable form, present continuous/to be going to or present simple. 1. I_____ (go) to the theatre this evening. 2. (the film /begin) at 3.30 or 4.30? 3. We ____ (have) a party on Saturday. Would you like to come? 4. The art exhibition _____ (open) on 3 May and

______ (have) a party on Saturday. Would you like to come? 4. The art exhibition ______ (open) on 3 May and (finish) on 15 July. 5. I ______ (not/go) out this evening. I ______ (stay) at home. 6. "_____ (you /do) anything tomorrow morning? No, I'm free. Why? 7. We ______ (go) to a concert tonight. It ______ (begin) at 7. 30. 8. What time ______ (this train/get) to London? 9. Ann, I ______ (go) to town. _____ (you/come) with me? 10. Sue _____ (come) to see us tomorrow. She _____ (travel) by train and her train _____ (arrive) at 10.15. I _____ (meet) her at the station. 11. I _____ (not /use)

the car this evening, so yo	u can have it. 12. I'	m bored with this
program. When	(it/finish)? 13. I	(go)
away for a few days. 14. I_	(leave) ton	ight, so I won't be
at home tomorrow.		

5. Choose the correct variant.

1. Did you phone Ruth? – Oh, no, I forgot. I phone/I'll phone her now. 2. I can't meet you tomorrow afternoon. I'm playing/I'll play tennis. 3. I meet/I'll meet you outside the hotel in half an hour, ok? 4. I need some money. –Ok, I'm lending/I'll lend you some. How much you need? 5. I'm having/I'll have a party next Saturday. I hope you can come. 6. – Remember to buy a newspaper when you go out. –OK, I don't forget/I won't forget. 7. What time does your train leave/will your train leave tomorrow? 8. Tomorrow is/will be Ann's birthday. Are you coming/ Do you come with me? 9. Tomorrow is/will be cold and windy. 10. What do you do/are you doing on Sunday evening?

Lesson 17. 1. General Medicine; 2. Pharmacy At the chemist's

Medicines, medical products and various things of medical care are usually obtained in special shops which are usually called *pharmacies*, *chemist's shops* in Britain and *drug-stores* in the USA. There are usually two departments in a large chemist's. We can have some medicines right away at the ready-made drug department, other drugs are ordered at the prescription department.

All the drugs are kept in the drug cabinets, marked with the letters \boldsymbol{A} for poisonous drugs and \boldsymbol{B} for highly effective ones. Every small bottle, a tube or a box has a label. White labels

indicate drugs for internal use, yellow ones indicate drugs for external use and blue ones show that the drug are used for injections.

As a rule, the name of the drug, the directions for administration, the dose to be taken, the quantity of the container and the expiry date are given on the label. Many drugs also have a special leaflet in which the efficacy of different doses, drug ingredients, adverse reactions, contraindications, special warnings, etc. are mentioned. These regulations are necessary not only for pharmacists, doctors or nurses but for patients too. It helps not to confuse different medicines, some of which are poisonous. Their overdose may cause unfavourable reactions and even death.

The drugs are sold in different forms, such as tablets, pills, powders, capsules, ointments and liquids. Drugs for injections or vaccines are usually kept in special glass containers - ampoules, while others are usually dispensed in boxes, blisters, parcels and tubes.

At the chemist's one can order and buy all sorts of drugs: sedatives or tranquilizers, stimulants or tonics, antibiotics, laxatives administered orally or intended for gastric lavage, cough/throat lozenges, sleeping tabs and pills, fever-reducers, analgesics as well as various healing ointments which are rubbed in to relieve pain or skin irritation.

Besides, we can also acquire different things for patient's care such as lotions, liquids for gargling the throat, herbal teas, medical charcoal, iodine, dressing materials, elastic bandages, adhesive tape, corn plasters, mustard plasters, flannel belts, hot-water-bags, medicine droppers, thermometers, enema and many other very necessary things.

REMEMBER:

to obtain = to acquire = to get = to buy

Chemist's - a chemist

Drug-store - a druggist

Pharmacy - a pharmacist = a dispenser (in a hospital chemist's)

To dispense = prepare and give out medicine = to allocate

To order = to give instructions = to command = to direct

Right away = immediately on the spot

Adverse reaction = side effects = unfavourable reaction = untoward effect

Analgesics = pain killers = pain relievers

Ointment = liniment

Dressing materials: cotton wool, bandages, gauze, sterile pads

Dressing: to apply/to change/ to remove

Things necessary for patient's care = medical care items

Hot water bag = hot water bottle = heating pad (usually electric)

Adhesive tape = a Band-Aid plaster

GLOSSARY

*Prescription department - the department in the chemist's where special drugs are prepared according to a prescription

Ready-made drug department = chemist's department - the department where you buy drugs immediately on the spot

*Drug cabinet - drawers and shelves where medicines are kept

*A poison - a substance that causes harm or death

To poison - to harm or kill by giving a poison

Poisonous: poisonous fish, mushrooms/ poisoning: food poisoning, drug poisoning

*Highly effective drug = a drug having a strong effect
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Highly = extremely

Drug effect - a result or a change in a patient's condition caused by a drug

Efficacy of the dose / of the drug - the ability to produce the wanted results

Effective - producing the wanted result

*To give an injection (intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous)

*Leaflet - more detailed instructions for the administration Direction for administration - instructions how to use the drug Quantity of the container - the amount of the drug in the box, ampoule, parcel, etc.

Expiry date - the period during which the drug (food, a product) can be used

Overdose - too much of a drug taken at one time

sleeping pills/tabs - drugs which help to sleep

*To confuse – to mistake one person or thing for another

Types of drugs

sedatives, tranquillizers – drugs which have a calming effect stimulants, tonics – drugs which give more energy antibiotics – drugs used against infection and inflammation laxatives – drugs which relieve constipation fever reducers – drugs which help to bring down the temperature analgesics - drugs which relieve pain

cough/ throat lozenges – a small candy that contains medicine that you dissolve in the mouth

Drug containers

ampoule – a glass container for drugs for injections and vaccines

bottle - a glass or plastic container for liquid drugs or pills, tablets and capsules

blister – a flat plastic container for tablets, pills and capsules *tube* – a plastic or metal container for creams, ointments and liniments

parcel - a paper container for powders

Exercises

1. Choose the necessary option:

- 1. Which one is wrong? Various things of medical care are usually in special shops.
- a. bought b. obtained c. acquired d. brought
- 2. Which one is wrong? One can have medicine at the drug-store.
- a. right away b. immediately on the spot c. quickly
- 3. Which one is wrong? The surgeon thought that the new medicine was not in that case.
- a. indicated b. confused c. administered d. prescribed
- 4. Which one is correct? These are necessary for pharmacists as well as for patients. 1) regulations, 2) directions,
- 3) administrations, 4) prescriptions, 5) indications.

a. 3,4	b.1, 5	c.2, 5	d. 1, 2
5. Which one	is correct?	The information	n in the leaflet helps
	the medicin	ies.	
1) not to con	fuse, 2) to p	orescribe, 3) to	confuse, 4) not to
mistake, 5) to	mistake.		
a. 2, 3, 5	b.1, 3, 4	c. 1,2,4	d. all except 5
6. Which one	is wrong?		may cause adverse
reactions and	even death.		
a. taking too l	arge dose of n	nedicine b. ov	verdose
c. under dose	!	d. co	onfusing drugs
7. Which one	is wrong? Dr	ugs for injection	n are usually kept ir
special ampo	oules, while o	others are usu	ıally ir
boxes.			
a. allocated	b. dispensed	l c. given out	d. prescribed
8. In case	of a severe	headache the	doctor prescribes
		•	s d. fever reducers
	-		nt things for patient's
			ssing materials i.e
	•	y other necessa	,
	•	belts and steril	e pads
. •	ze and elastic	•	
		auze, sterile pa	ids
•	nel pads, steri		
			that you dissolve in
	called		d
a. iozenge	ıııq .a	c. liniment	a. vaccine

2. Insert missing words from the box. Mind! Not all of them are used.

leaflet, prescribed, quantity, internal, analgesics, cabinets, prescription, poison, gargling, external, ready-made drug, care, label, injections, untoward, contraindication

1. The surgeon considers that this medicine is not
in that particular case.
2. Any drug causing a strong reaction must be taken only by
doctor's
3. Medical products and various things of patient's are
usually obtained in special shops.
4. White labels indicate drugs for use, yellow ones indicate
drugs for use and blue ones show that the drug should
be used for
5. The doctor administers to the patient with a
terrible toothache.
6. Many drugs have in which the efficacy of doses
or the ingredients, special warnings, etc are mentioned.
7. The overdose may cause reactions and even
death.
8. All the drugs are kept in the drug
9. Some drugs are bought at the department.
10. Liquids for relieve the sore throat.
·
3 Match the letters and numbers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

- 1. ampoule 2. bottle 3. blister 4. tube 5. parcel
- a. a flat plastic container for tablets, pills and capsules

- b. a glass container for drugs for injections and vaccines
- c. a plastic or metal container for creams, ointments and liniments
- d. a glass or plastic container for liquid drugs or pills, tablets and capsules
- e. a paper container for powders

4. Fill in the table:

What is written on the label	What is written in the leaflet	Types of drugs	Forms of drugs	Contai- ners	dressing materials	things of medical care

Lesson 17.2 Stomatology

DENTAL CARIES

Teeth caries is an extremely common condition among people. Microorganisms flourish in the food particles and tartar on the teeth and produce the acid that dissolves enamel. This is the direct cause of dental caries. In addition to poor oral hygiene, the character of nutrition and the temperature of the food, occupation, age and the physiological condition of the organism also play an important role in this disease.

The diseases of the teeth may run a more acute course and may quickly involve a number of teeth. Moreover, through a defective tooth an infection may gain entrance into the organism. Decay rarely appears on free, smooth surfaces that are exposed to the rubbing of the lips and tongue and food. It begins usually in some groove or a pit in the enamel or between the teeth and thus dissolution of the enamel begins. When the process has made a small opening through the enamel the decay may spread widely in the dentine causing teeth destruction.

Microorganisms can gain entrance into bad tooth and the pulp causing pulpitis. In pulpitis teeth are sensitive to chemical, mechanical and thermal stimuli and spontaneous severe pains arise sometimes spreading over the jaw, ear and temple .

The pains may be severe and may last for a long time. Pulpitis may result in gangrene of the pulp and its decomposition. The treatment of caries involves cleansing the cavity and filling the affected tooth. Pulpitis must be treated by mortification of the tooth nerve, removal of the pulp tissue and filling the tooth. In order to alleviate the pains tooth drops are introduced into the cavity after first removing the remnants of food.

Remember

to flourish – to grow well, to develop quickly food particles = remnants of food (debris) tartar = dental plaque stone

condition= state

tooth - defective/ bad/ affected/ decayed/ destructed/rotten
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to run an acute course = to become worse, to exacerbate
to decay = to destroy = to destruct
gain entrance = penetrate
gangrene = decay = decomposition
groove = narrow canal
pit = a hole, a small opening
mortification of the nerve = deadening the nerve
alleviate the pain = to sooth the pain, to relieve the pain, to
make the pain milder
Ex. 1. Answer the questions only with Yes / No.
1. Does the dental caries often occur among people?
2. Is caries of the teeth a rare condition among people?
3. Do microorganisms cause the caries?
4. Do microorganisms occur in the food particles?
5. Does decay appear on tartars of the teeth?
6. Do tartars cause caries?
7. Is tartar a food particle?
8. Does caries begin in the dentin?
9. Does decay begin in grooves of the enamel?
10. May caries begin between the teeth?
11. Do food particles produce acid?
12. Do tartars produce acid?
13. Do microorganisms dissolve the lime salts of the teeth?
Ex 2. Answer the questions:

Ex.2. Answer the questions:

1. Which is the direct cause of caries?

- a. flourishing microorganisms b. tartar on the teeth
- c. poor oral hygiene d. pulpitis
- 1. all of them 2. all except d 3. a, b 4. c, d
- 2. Where does caries usually start?
- a, smooth surface of the tooth
- b. groove or the pit in the enamel
- c. between the teeth
- d. surfaces, exposed to the rubbing of the lips
- 1. all of them 2.a,d 3.b, c 4. all except c
- 3. What should be done to avoid decay of the teeth?
- a. maintain good oral hygiene
- b. to have the teeth inspected at the dentist's regularly
- c. clean the teeth regularly
- d. to extract the tooth
- 1. all of them 2. all except d 3.a,b d. c, d
- 4. Dental diseases may run a more acute course if ...
- a. the whole state of the organism is poor
- b. oral hygiene is not properly maintained
- c. teeth are neglected
- d. teeth are sensitive to different stimuli
- 1.b,c 2.all except a 3.all except d 4.all of them
- 5. What does dental caries begin with?
- a. microorganism entrance into the tooth
- b. dissolution of the enamel
- c. pulp gangrene
- d. mortification of the nerve
- 1. all of them 2.a, b 3.c, d 4. all except d
- 7. What are the carious teeth sensitive to?

- a. chemical stimuli
- b. mechanical stimuli
- c. thermal stimuli
- d. the rubbing of the lips and tongue
- 1.all of them 2. all except d 3.a, b, d 4. all except a
- 8. What procedure does the treatment of pulpitis involve?
- a. mortification of the nerve
- b. removal of the pulp tissue
- c. tooth decomposition
- d. filling the tooth cavity
- 1. all of them 2.a,b,c 3. b, c d 4. all except

Ex. 3. Match the synonyms.

1. state	a. microorganisms
2. remnants of the food	b. groove
3. alleviate	c. develop quickly
4.decomposition	d. to become even worse
5. decayed	e. to gain entrance
6. tartar	f. pit
7. bacteria	g. relieve
8. to flourish	h. rotten
9. to run an acute course	i. condition
10. a hole, a small opening	j. destruction
11. narrow canal	k. dental plaque
12. to penetrate	I. food particles

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	6.	7.	9.	10.	11.	12.

MODALS

modal	how to use	Examples
	1. ability/possibility	1. I can speak four
	especially used with:	languages.
Can	sensor verbs (see,	My grandfather could
(= to be able to)	hear etc.) mental	speak four
	verbs (understand,	languages.
negative form –	believe etc.)	
can't, cannot	c ould → past	
future form – will	2. doubt	
be able to	could → degree of	2. It can be true.
	doubt	It could be true.
	can -50%	
	could- 70%	3. Could you pass me
	3. request (?)	the salt, please?
	could→ more polite	Can you show me
		the way?
	can → less official	

Mind! I could – but I didn't do = I could – in general situations
I managed – I did = I was able – in particular situation

e.g. The spread through the building quickly but everybody was able= managed to escape (not could!)

May (to be allowed to	1.permission /possibility might → not past	1.You <i>may</i> sit here.
to be permitted to) negative form – may not, might not	2.doubt might → degree of doubt may -50% might- 70%	2. Where is Ann? – I don't know. She <i>may</i> be at home. Ask Tom He <i>might</i> know.

3. asking for permission (?)	3. May I take your pen?
only <i>may</i>	

	1. strong obligation	1. Children must
		obey their parents.
Must		It's a secret. You
(have to)		mustn't tell
, ,	have to – not	anybody.
	obligation but due to	
negative form -	some circumstances	She has problems
mustn't, don't have		with eyes. She <i>has</i>
to		to wear glasses.
past form of <i>must</i> is	2. near certainty	, and the second
had to		2. You have been
		travelling all day.
	3. strong	You <i>must</i> be tired.
	recommendation	3. This dress suits
		you so much! You
		must buy it!
		(+) You look tired.
		You should go to
		bed.
		(-) You shouldn't
Should	advice	believe everything
		you read in the
		newspapers.
		(?) Do you think I
		should apply for this
		job? - Yes, I think
		you should.
	1. moral duty	1. We ought to help
		elderly people.
Ought to		
	2. strong advice	

		2. Children ought
		not to go to bed
		late.
		(= shouldn't go)
		Shall I open the
		door? (= do you
	asking for	want me to do it?)
Shall	instructions	Shall I bring you
		something it eat? (=
		is it a good idea to
		do?)

		Will you spell your
Will	request (?)	name?
		Will you repeat?
	1. polite request	1.(in a shop) I'd like
	(+)	to try on this coat,
	(polite way to say "I	please. (not I want
	want")	to)
		(in a restaurant)
Would		I'd like a glass of
		water.
		2.We are going to
	2. offering/ inviting	the cinema. Would
	(?)	you like to join us?
		Would you like a
		cup of coffee?
		We have got a lot of
		time. We <i>needn't</i>
Need	absence of	hurry. (= don't need
	necessity	to hurry)
as a modal it is		
used in negative		
form needn't= don't		
need to		

Exercises

1. Complete these sentences. Use *can*, *could*, *be able to/manage* + one of these verbs in the correct tense. Some sentences need negative. *Some sentences have more than one possible variants.

rescue

come find(x2) hear see (x2) speak eat decide

contact get sleep go	(x2)
1*. I'm sorry, but we	to your party next Saturday.
	mountains from the
	very quietly. I
	Iit. 5. Catherine
got the job because she	
	es. The first shop I went to didn't
_	me in the next shop. 7*. I wasn't
	my dinner. 8. Ann doesn't
	9*. I wanted to speak
	him. 10*. Jim
	t next Sunday. He has to work.
	meeting last week. She was ill.
	ortunately we her.
	. 14*. Sue wasn't at home
	her at her office. 15*. I looked
very carefully and I	
	_ aga. aa a.a.aa
2. Put in must/ had to/ mustn	't / needn't. *Some sentences
have more than one possible	
1. You go. You	can stay here if you want. 2. It's
	it.3. We've got enough food, so
	-
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we go shopping	g. 4. We didn't have any food		
	we go shopping. 5. I don't usually		
work on Saturdays but last Sat	•		
go to the bank yes	-		
	rrow. I've got a lot to do. 8.* It's		
	te. We go now. 9. I want to know wha		
appened. You tell me. 10. You			
tell Sue what happened. I do			
hurry or I'll be lat			
	hour for a bus. 13. We		
	e can decide later. 14. I went to		
London by train last week. The	train was full and I		
stand all the way. 15. I was near	arly late for my appointment this		
morning. I run to	get there on time. 16*. I forgot		
to phone David yesterday. I _	phone him later		
today.			
3. Complete the sentences. U one of the following word con watch look for go wear visit go away take(x2) put use			
1. When you play tennis,	·		
2. You always look tired.			
3. If you have time			
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4. When you are driving,			
5. It's too far to walk from here to the station.			
6. You need a change			
7. What a beautiful view!			
3. Your room isn't very interesting			
9. Your salary is very low.			
10. You drive everywhere. You never walk			
4. Complete the sentences with a modal. *Some sentences nave more than one possible variants.			
1*. Take an umbrella with you when you go out. It rain			
ater. 2. You look pale. I think you see a doctor.			
3.* you please be quiet? I'm trying to concentrate?			
4 you like to come to dinner tomorrow evening? -			
Yes, I'd love to. 5*. (in a shop) I have these postcards,			
please? 6*. Be careful of that dog. It bite you. 7*.			
you wait for a moment, please? 8 we go by			
car or take a taxi? 9* I ask you something?			
10. Do you think we invite them to our party? 11*.			
you shut the door, please? 12. You to help			
nim now when he is in a difficult situation. 13 you			
be so kind to hold this bag for a moment? 14. Don't make too			
much noise. You wake the baby. 15* I use			
your phone?			

WORD BUILDING

Prefixes	meaning	Examples	
bi-	two	bilateral, bilingual, bicycle	
de-	down from, away	decrease, degenerate, depart	
in- im-	1) in, into, on	insert, implant	
il- ir-	2) not	illegal, irregular	
mis-	wrong	mistake, misunderstand	
multi-	many	multicolour, multiply	
re-	again	replace, respire, retell	
semi-	half	semicircle, semisweet	
syn-	with, together	symphony, synchronic	
sym-			
trans-	across, from one to	transfusion, translation,	
	another	trans-Atlantic	
tri-	three	triplet, triangle	
ultra-	beyond, extreme	ultraviolet, ultramodern	
	excessive		

Roots	meaning	Examples	
-anthro-	human	Anthropology	
anthropo-			
-capit -	head, chief	capital, captain	
-chron-	time	chronology, chronic	
-gam-	marriage	monogamy, polygamous	
-log-	speech, word,	, biology, physiology	
-logy-	study		
-mega-	great, large	megalopolis, cytomegalovirus	
-mort-	death	mortality, mortal	

-pathy-	1) feeling	sympathy, apathy	
	2) disease	pathology	
-phon-	sound	phonology, telephone	
-pod-	foot	podium, I-pad, I-pod,	
-ped-		orthopedics	
-port-	carry	porter, transport	
-psycho-	mind	Psychology	
-scrib-	write	describe, subscribe	
-spect-	look at	retrospect, inspect	

Suffixes	meaning	Example
Noun forming		
-ist	one who	scientist
-er -or	1) one who	driver, spectator
	2) a tool	ruler, cursor
-itis	Inflammation	appendicitis gastritis
-ism	Theory	capitalism Buddhism
-ness	condition	consciousness illness
Adjective forming		
-able-ible	capable of, possible	edible, curable
-oid-	resembling, looking	humanoid, discoid
	like	
Verb forming		
-ate		concentrate
- fy	to make, to do	justify
- ize	10 1113110, 10 00	memorize

Exercises

- 1. Choose the correct variant.
- 1. If a man is a bigamist, he

a) is married to two women	c) has two children
b) is divorced	d) will never marry
2. The government is financi	ng a study of the effects on
humans of living in megapolis.	
a) an apartment in a large build	ling c) a part of a big city
b) an extremely large city d) a city with a large police force
3. The first thing Jim did when h	ne got off the train, was look for
a porter.	
a) a person who sells tickets	c) taxi cab
b) a person who carries luggag	e d) door to the luggage room
4. He was interested in anthrope	ology
a) the study of monkeysb) the study of insects	c) the study of royalty
b) the study of insects	d) the study of humans
5. The police officer used a meg	gaphone
a) a long stick c) an instrum	ent to make one's voice louder
b) a portable radio	d) a telephone in the car
6. She seemed invisible in the c	
a) can be seenb) seeing the crowd well	o) can't be seen
c) seeing the crowd well	d) looking at the crowd
7. Mortality among the newborn	ns has increased.
a) death b) disease c) illi	ness d) condition
8. Phonology is	
a) the study of animal sounds	b) the study of speech sounds
, -	d) the sound of music
9. Let's synchronize our watches	S.
a) make them work well b) n	
c) wear them together d) b	ouy them at the same time
10. The patient needed blood tra	ansfusion.
a) blood test	b) blood group analysis
c) donor blood	d) clean blood
11. These berries aren't <i>edible</i> ,	i.e

- a) they can be eaten b) can be cooked
- c) are poisonous d) aren't sweet
- 12. They *sympathize* with that poor little girl who lost her parents in the air crush.
- a) they have bad feeling for that girl
- b) they have no feeling for that girl
- c) they feel sorry for that girl
- d) they feel nothing towards that girl

2. Explain the meaning of the words in italics.

- 1. The Concorde which flies at *supersonic* speed, can cross the Atlantic in about three hours.
- 2. Barbara wanted to buy a portable typewriter.
- 3. The doctor asked Martin to *inhale* deeply and hold his breath for ten seconds.
- 4. Because some of our patients speak Spanish and some speak English, we need a nurse who is *bilingual*.
- 5. The Browns hired a full-time nurse to help them to care for their newborn *triplets*.
- 6. Winston Churchill wrote a *multivolume* history of World War II.
- 7. Many countries *import* most of the oil they use.
- 8. All the private rooms in the hospital were occupied, so Michelle had to stay in a *semiprivate* one.
- 9. Why are the clothes that the nurses, police officers and soldiers wear called *uniforms*?
- 10. Our neighbor underwent an urgent operation for acute appendicitis.
- 11. I recognize his face but I can't recall his name.
- 12. He should see a doctor about his chronic cough.

- 13. Babies are born healthier when their mothers have good *prenatal* care.
- 14. He was shot during the robbery but it is not a *mortal* wound.
- 15. After spending so many days lost in the desert, he was suffering from the severe *dehydration*.

3. Match letters and numbers and fill in the table below.

	indifibers and fill in the table below.
Words	Explanation
1. microbe	a. shaped like a star, star like
2. microphone	b. a half circle
3. invisible	c. having many colours
4. irregular	d. one who studies mental processes
	and behavior
5. polygamy	e. affecting two sides or parties
6. monogamy	f. to distribute something what has
	been concentrated
7. anthropoid	g. care of the hands and fingernails
8. decapitate	h. invisible rays of the spectrum lying
	beyond the violet end of the visible
	spectrum
9. decentralize	i. out of the body
10. corpse	j. a group of three related dramas,
	novels, etc.
11. hydrophobia	k. an instrument used to make soft
	sounds louder
12. extracorporeal	I. The practice of having one marriage
	partner
13. multicoloured	m. not able to be seen
14. bilateral	n. to cut off the head of
15. ultraviolet	o. resembling humans

16. trilogy	p. not normal
17. semicircle	q. fear of water
18. psychologist	r. a dead body
19. asteroid	s. the practice of having several
	marriage partner
20. manicure	t. an organism too small to be seen
	with the naked eye

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.

Lesson 20

TEXTS FOR SELF-READING AND DISCUSSION.

I. General Medicine

1. EXAMINING A PATIENT

Before the treatment of a disease it is necessary to make a diagnosis, to determine the etiology of the disease and pathogenesis i.e. the mechanism of its development as well as the symptoms which help the doctors to reveal the disease.

A number of different procedures are used to make a diagnosis:

- a. <u>History-taking</u> By questioning the patient the doctor learns about his/her complaints, the onset of the disease, the past medical history and his/her family medical history.
- b. <u>Physical examination</u> includes visual examination, percussion, palpation and auscultation.

Visual examination reveals the general appearance of the patients, their built, nourishment, complexion, the state of the tongue, pupils etc.

By touch or *palpation* the doctor can determine if the examined area is painful, edematous, rigid or elastic, moist or dry, hot or cold.

Percussion gives information about distribution of gases, fluids and solids in an organ e.g. stomach or intestines.

Auscultation (usually performed by stethoscope) gives information about the movement of air and fluids.

- Laboratory studies consist of urinalysis, various blood tests (general, biochemical, sugar blood analysis), sputum examination, studies of stool, smears from mucous membranes, dermal scrubs.
- d. <u>Instrumental studies</u> include ECG, EEG, cystoscopy, X-ray examination, USI, CT, MRI and many others.

The results of all these studies help to make a correct diagnosis. It is very important to recognize the symptoms of the disease e.g. pain, nausea, weakness, breathlessness, edema, vomiting, eruption, itching, dizziness, sneezing, runny nose, cough, fatigue, discomfort, heartburn, cyanosis, bleeding etc.

Some of these symptoms are *objective* i.e. the doctor/patient can see them, (e.g. a surgeon can see cuts and bruises or bleeding), while others are *subjective* symptoms and it means that only the patient can feel and tell about them, (e.g. an ENT doctor can't see earache or itching in the ear).

REMEMBER

ECG - electrocardiogram

EEG - electroencephalogram

USI - ultra sound investigation

CT- computed tomography

MRI -magnetic resonance investigation

ENT doctor - ear, nose throat doctor

State of a substance: gas, fluid, solid

reveal = find out

history taking = inquiry

symptom = sign of a disease

painful = tender

eruption = rash

state = condition

onset = beginning of a disease

appearance - the way sth/sb looks

nourishment: badly-/ well-nourished, over/undernourished

complexion - face colour

built - body shape

Rigid = stiff, difficult to move

Elastic = flexible

constant = persistent = chronic

cough: productive / non-productive=dry pain: acute / dull / moderate / radiating

headache: splitting / temporal profuse: bleeding, perspiration

1. Fill in the table with the following words:

radiating pain, breathlessness, constant itching, eruption, chronic fatigue, heartburn, productive cough, persistent vomiting, temporal headache, runny nose, constant sneezing, weakness, nausea, cyanosis, dizziness, edema, discomfort, bleeding, profuse perspiration

Objective sym	ptoms	Subjective symptoms		
	•	to the text. What does each than 4 options for each		
History- taking				
Physical examination				
Laboratory studies				
Instrumental studies				
Ex.3. Choose the correct variant:				
 1.The mechanism of a disease development and the symptoms which help the doctors to reveal it are				
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a. questioning the patient
b. information on the patient's complaints
c. the past medical history of the patient
d. history of the family
3. Physical examination does <i>not</i> include
a. perspiration b. percussion c. palpation d. auscultation
4. The general appearance of the patients, their built,
nourishment, complexion, the state of the tongue, pupils etc. are
revealed by
a. history taking b. laboratory studies
c. visual examination d. instrumental studies
5. By palpation a doctor determines if the examined area is
(1) painful, (2) edematous, (3) serious, (4) rigid or elastic, (5)
profuse or subjective.
a. all of them b. 1, 2, 4 c. 3, 5 d. 1, 2, 5
6. Laboratory studies include (1) urinalysis, (2) sputum
examination, (3) the movement of air and fluids, (4) dermal
scrubs, (5) information about distribution of gases.
a. 3, 5 b. all of them c. 4, 5 d. 1, 2, 4
7. Instrumental studies include (1) cystoscopy, (2) X-ray
examination, (3) ultrasound investigation, (4) computed
tomography, (5) electroencephalogram.
a. all except 3 b. only 2, 4 c. all of them d. all except 5
8. Objective symptoms are
 a. those which the doctor/patient can see
 those which the doctor/patient cannot see
c. only the patient can see
d. only the doctor can see
9. Subjective symptoms are
a. those which the doctor/patient can describe
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- b. those which the doctor/patient cannot describe
- c. only the patient can describe
- d. only the doctor can describe
- 10. The examination that gives information about distribution of gases, fluids and solids in an organ is ______.
 - a. auscultation b. percussion c. palpation d. touching

Ex.4. Study the following table of the Greek/Latin roots describing colours in medicine

Greek/Latin roots	meaning	example
chlor(o)	green	chloroma
chrom(o)	color	chromoblast
cyan(o)	blue	cyanosis
erythr(o)	red	erythrocyte
leuk(o)	white	leukocyte
melan(o)	black	melanoma
xanth(o)	yellow	xanthoma

Ex. 5. Match the words with their definitions and fill in the table below

1. chromophobia	a. tumor of black colour		
2. xantoma	b. dark substance in the skin an hair		
3. chrolophyll	c. a serious disease in which too many white blood cells are broduced		
4. melanoma	d. yellow coloration of the skin		
5. xanthoderma	e. redness due to capillary dilation		

6. cya	. cyanuria			f. the green substance in plants that absorbs some light to help them grow					
7. erythema			g. uri	g. urine of blue colour					
8. leukemia			h. tumor of yellow colour						
9. melanin			i. red	i. red blood sells					
10. erythrocytes			j. a m	orbid	fear o	f colou	ırs		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Ex. 6. Surgery: word building

Gangrene in a foot may require the	AMPUTATE
2. The of the equipment,	STERILE
used in the operating theatre is essential	
3. A scalpel is a small knife	SURGERY
4. During surgery the	ANAESTHESIA
administers drugs to prevent the patient	
feeling pain	
5. For some short operations a local	ANAESTHESIA
may be given and the	
patient will be able to go home soon after	
6. One way of trying to diagnose an	EXPLORE
illness is to use surgery	
7 surgery is required to	CORRECT
cure a particular problem	
8. Certain conditions, which are not life	ELECT
threatening if left, can be treated with	
surgery	

9.	Cosmetic	surgery	to	improve	OPT
app	earance is u	sually		·	
10.		sutures d	on't r	need to be	ABSORB
rem	noved at a la	ter date.			

2. A case

In February 1998, woman, aged 40 years, was attended at the ENT out-patient department. She stated that one one month previously, she had had sore throat for which she had gone to the doctor. He found a large swelling on the right side of the soft palate. He diagnosed it as a tumour and sent her for further advice to her local hospital.

While examining the patient the doctor observed a firm smooth swelling on the right side of the fauces. The swelling was about the size of the walnut and was continuous with another swelling that could be palpated in the neck. However, one could not notice any gross external projection. An incision made through the palate showed an encapsulated firm tumour.

The operation was absolutely necessary. Both the external and the internal tumours were removed. The operation through not very simple was uneventful. The wounds healed soundly, the patient recovered and remained free from further trouble

II. Stomatology

A. Reading Going to the Dentist

James is at the dentist's office today because he has a toothache on the right side of his mouth. He bought some medicine at the drug store, but the pain didn't stop. His last dental check-up was six years ago. James is afraid of dentists. An x-ray technician took x-rays of his teeth. He has three

cavities. The dentist is drilling two of the cavities, but he will have to pull out the tooth that has the third cavity. That cavity is so large that it can't be filled. That is also the tooth that is causing the pain. Every time the dentist starts the drill, James clinches with fear. The dentist told him to relax, but he can't. What can he do? How can he relax?

R True or False

D. True	or raise
1	James is afraid of dentists.
2	A large cavity on the right side of his mouth is
causing	a toothache.
3	The x-ray shows that James has three cavities
4	The medicine James bought at the drug store
stopped	the pain.
5	James feels stress when he hears the sound of the
drill.	
C. Yes	or No – What about you?
1	I am afraid of dentists.
	I brush and floss my teeth every day.
	I eat a lot of candy.
	I have a toothache.
	I have dental insurance.
	ing – How can James relax while the dentist is teeth?
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	,

A CASE

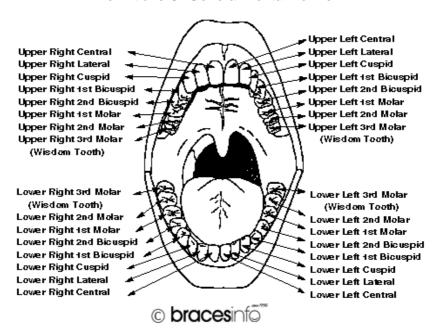
A patient, 19 - year- old young man , a student of the University, decided to visit the dentist for routine examination during summer vacations. This dentist was a man of average skill and ability. On thorough examination of the mouth cavity he revealed small cavities in the right lower and left upper molars. The dentist cleaned the teeth, inserted two fillings and asked the patient to come six months later.

When he was just going to leave the clinic the chief of the therapeutic stomatology department stopped him and asked to be a volunteer for checking the newly acquired equipment. The films revealed carious areas in seven teeth. The cavities varied in size from small beginning caries to one that involved all but the pulp of a molar. So, he had to visit the dentist some more times.

Having finished the treatment the dentist recommended him to clean the teeth twice a day, use soft toothbrush with nylon bristles and change his usual toothpaste. Besides it was highly recommended to rinse the mouth cavity with a special anticaries and anti-plague mouth-wash liquids after each meal, if possible. All these procedures will help the patient to maintain good oral hygiene, thus preventing the development of caries and tartar.

A Dictionary of Dental Terms

Definitions Of General Dental Terms



Names Of Individual Teeth

Palmer's Notation

Palmer's notation is a widely used method to designate individual teeth. In Palmer's notation, your mouth is divided into four parts called quadrants, that is the upper left quadrant, the upper right quadrant, the lower left quadrant, and the lower right quadrant as illustrated in the figure on the right. Then each individual tooth in the quadrant is given a name. For example the two upper and two lower teeth at the center of your mouth are called central's. One then combines the names of the

quadrant and the tooth to come up with a Palmer's notation. For example, the central on the upper right side of your mouth is called an upper right central.

The remaining teeth are designated as follows:

Central The two upper and two lower teeth in the very

center of your mouth.

Lateral The teeth just adjacent to the centrals.

Cuspid The pointy teeth just behind the laterals. These

teeth have one cuspal (or point). Cuspids are

also called canines.

First Bicuspid The teeth just behind the cuspids. These teeth

have two cuspals (or points)

Second The teeth just behind the first bicuspids. These

Bicuspid teeth also have two cuspals (or points).

First Molar The teeth just behind the second bicuspids.

These teeth have a level surface with four

cuspals.

Second Molar The teeth just behind the first. These teeth also

have a level surface with four cuspals.

Third Molar The teeth just behind the second molars.

These teeth also have a level surface with four

cuspals.

Incisor Another name for the centrals and laterals

Canine Another name for the cuspids

6 year molar Another name for your first molar

12 year molar Another name for your second molar

Wisdom Tooth Another name for the third molar

Anterior Teeth Your centrals, laterals, and cuspids. These are

the teeth in the front of your mouth

Your bicuspids and molars. These are the Posterior Teeth

teeth in the back of your mouth.

Deciduous Your primary, or "baby teeth" Teeth

The first set of teeth which come in. Primary Primary teeth teeth are also called "baby teeth" or deciduous

teeth.

Secondary Your permanent teeth, i.e. the second group of Teeth teeth to come in.

Quadrants The four parts of your mouth, that is the upper

left, the upper right, the lower left, and the

lower right.

Numerical The numerical notation for teeth is an alternate to Palmer's notation. In this notation, the notation for teeth centrals are designated as 1's, the laterals as

2's, the cuspids as 3's, the first bicuspids as

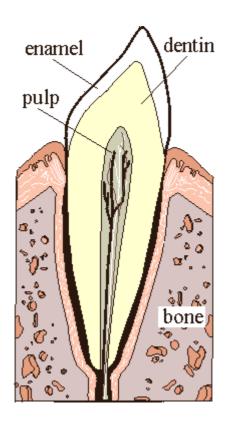
4's, the second bicuspid's as 5's, etc.

Universal The universal numerical notation is an numerical alternative numerical notation for teeth. In this notation for notation, your upper right third molar is designated as tooth#1, and then you number teeth

each tooth sequentially moving right to left and

down across your mouth.

Parts Of A Tooth And Your Mouth



Alveolus A opening in your jaw-bone in which a tooth is

attached.

Apex The very bottom of the root of your tooth

Buccal The tooth surface which is next to your cheeks.

Usually only posterior teeth touch your cheeks, so people usually use the term "buccal" only when

talking about your back teeth.

Cementum A bony substance covering the root of a tooth.

Crown The part of your tooth above your gum.

Cuspal The chewing or tearing points of the cuspids,

bicuspids, and molars.

Dentin The calcium part of a tooth below the enamel

containing the pulp chamber and root canals.

Enamel A hard ceramic which covers the exposed part of

your teeth.

Frenum Small pieces of pink colored skin that attach your

lips, cheeks and tongue to your mouth. Examples include the piece of skin under your tongue which sticks out when you pick up your tongue, and the piece of skin which sticks out when you pull out

your lips.

Gingivae Another name for your gums

Gums The pink areas around your teeth

Pulp The soft inner structure of a tooth, consisting of

nerve and blood vessels

Pulp The very inner part of your tooth containing nerve

Chamber cells and blood vessels.

Pulp canal Another name for the pulp chamber

Root The part of your tooth in your gums

Other dental terms

Abutment The teeth on either side of a missing tooth.

Amalgam	A silver/mercury mixture which is used for fillings.
Anatomy	1)The arangement of the bones in your skeleton2) The study of the arrangement of the bones in your skeleton.
Antiseptic	A chemical agent which can be applied to living tissues to destroy germs.
Anesthetic	A drug which a doctor or dentist uses to put you, your mouth, or some other part of your body asleep so you do not feel any pain during dental or medical procedures.
Anterior	An adjective used to describe things pertaining to you're your centrals, laterals and cuspids (your front teeth).
Arch	Collectively, either the teeth or the basal bone of either jaw.
Articulator	A special holder for models of your teeth. The articulator holds the models in the same alignment as your jaw so the orthodontist can look carefully at your bite.
Asepsis	The avoidance of potentially pathogenic microorganism. In practice, it refers to those techniques which aims to exclude all microorganisms.
Aspirator	A tube like a straw which the dentist puts in your mouth to suck up all the saliva.
Aspiration	Removal of fluids from your mouth with an aspirator.

Bruxism	Clenching or grinding of your teeth especially at night.
Calculus	A hard deposit that forms when you do not brush your teeth so the plaque hardens. Calculus is also known as tartar.
Caries	Another name for a cavities (tooth decay)
Cavity	A small hole in one of your teeth caused by tooth decay.
Cross contamination	Passing bacteria, viruses or AIDS indirectly from one patient to another through the use of improper sterilization procedures, unclean instruments, or "recycling" of orthodontic products.
Crown	1) An artifacial tooth, 2) an artificial replacement for the covering on a tooth.
Curettage	A periodontal procedure where your gums are scraped to remove bacteria.
Decalcification	The loss of calcium from your teeth. This weakens your teeth and makes them more succeptable to decay.
Denture	A synthetic replacment for all of your teeth in either your upper or your lower jaw.
Diagnosis	the process of identifying the nature of a disorder.
Direct	Direct contact with impurities or germs. (for

contamination example by a Patient sneezing on the assistant.)

Disinfection A cleaning process which destroys of most microorganism, but not highly resistant forms

such as bacterial and mycotic spores or the AIDS virus.

Disinfectant A chemical agent which is applied onto

inanimate surfaces, for example chairs, to

destroy germs.

Disposable materials intended for one use and materials discarded. (e.g.: Gloves, paper gowns, cotton

rolls, sponges, etc.)

Distal Behind towards the back of the mouth. For

example you might say that the first bicuspid

is distal to the cuspid.

Edentulous Someone is said to be edentulous whene all

of their teeth are missing from either their

upper or lower jaw.

Endodontist A dentist who specializes in root canals and (Endo) the treatment of diseases or injuries that

affect the root tips or nerves in your teeth.

Erupt, Eruption When a new tooth comes in, the tooth is said

to erupt when the tooth breaks through the surface of your gums, so you can see the

tooth in your mouth.

Exfoliate to fall out. (Your Deciduous teeth exfoliate

and permanent teeth erupt into the space.)

Extraoral Outside of your mouth. For example, neck

pads are sait to be extra oral products since

they go outside of your mouth.

Filtrum the dimple or indentation under the nose

directly above the upper lip.

Fluoride A chemical solution or gel which you put on

your teeth. The flouride hardens your teeth

and prevents tooth decay.

Gingival The abnormal enlargement of the gingiva hypertrophy

surrounding the teeth caused by poor oral

hygiene.

Gingivitis The inflammation of your gums caused by

> improper brushing. The first sian

periodontal (gum) disease.

An unerupted tooth that somehow has gotten Impacted tooth

stuck and cannot come in.

A replacement for one of your missing teeth. **Implant**

> The implant is different than a bridge in that the implant is permenantly attached into your

jaw.

Incisal The biting edge of your centrals and laterals.

Interproximal the space between adjacent teeth

Inside your mouth. For example, orthodontic Intraoral

> rubber bands are called intraoral products since the rubber bands are designed to go in

vour mouth.

Irrigation the technique of using a solution to wash out

your mouth and to flush debris.

Labial The tooth surface next to your lips or things

mounted on the tooth surfaces next to your

lips.

Lingual The tooth surface next to your tongue or things mounted on the tooth surfaces next to

your tongue.

Mandible Your lower jaw

Mandibular Pertaining to your lower jaw

Masticate To chew your food and mix the food with

saliva

Maxilla Your upper jaw

Maxillary Pertaining to your upper jaw

Mesial Forward or front. For example your cuspid is

mesial to you bicuspid. The mesial surface of your bicuspid is the part of the bicuspid

closest to your cuspid.

Midline A plane through the very center of your mouth

perpendicular to your nose.

Mixed dentition The situation when both deciduous and

permanent teeth are present.

Occlusal the chewing or grinding surface of the

bicuspid and molar teeth.

Occlusal plane the imaginary surface on which upper and

lower teeth meet.

Occlusal the only x-ray that is taken without a radiograph precision(tm) x-ray holder. The x-ray film for

this procedure is shaped like a large oatmeal cookie. You are asked to bite on the x-ray film and the top of the x-ray machine is positioned

over your nose for a maxillary occlusal x-ray or under your chin for a mandibular occlusal film. The x- ray shows the whole arch.

Oral	pertaining to the mouth.
Osteoblasts	Cells which aid the growth and development of teeth and bones.
Osteoclasts	Cells which help create the sockets in bones. For example osteoclasps create the openings in your jaw bone to hold your teeth.
Pathogens	disease producing organisms that can exist in many different places. (e.g.: Air, dust, counter top surfaces, the body, etc.)
Pathology	the study of abnormal (diseased) tissue conditions.
Pedodontist (Pedo)	A dentist who specializes in the treatment of children's teeth.
Periapical	x-ray of individual teeth or groups of teeth.
Periodontist (Perio)	A dentist who specializes in the treatment of diseases of your gums.
Plaque	is a colorless, odorless, sticky substance containing acids and bacteria that causes tooth decay.
Periodontal	Pertaining to your gums. For example periodontal desiese is gum disease.
Periodontist	A dentist who specializes in the treatment of gum disease.
Posterior	An adjective used to describe things pertaining to the back of your mouth or your back teeth.
Prophylaxis	Cleaning your teeth
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Prosthodontist A dentist who specializes in the replacement of missing teeth.

Proximal Refers to the surfaces of teeth that touch the next tooth; the space between adjacent teeth is the interproximal space.

Radiograph Another name for an x-ray

Root canal A procedure where the nerve of a heavily decayed tooth is removed from the tooth replaced with a filling material

Sagittal plane The longitudinal vertical plane that divides the mouth into two halves (left and right.)

Sanitization A cleaning process which reduces germs to a "safe" level.

Space A gadget used to maintain a space in your maintainer mouth. You would use a space maintainer when you lose one of your baby teeth. The space maintainer will keep a space in your mouth until a permenant tooth comes in to fill the space.

Sterilization A process where a medical material is treated to remove all possible germs and other forms of life

Supernumerary Some people have extra teeth. These are teeth called "supernumerary teeth".

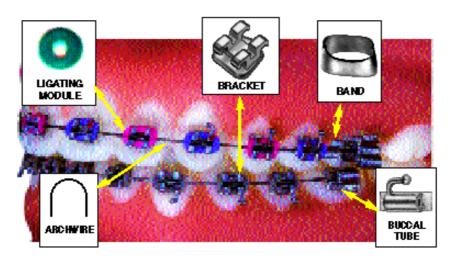
Tartar Another name for calculus

TMJ

An abreviation for the "temporomandibular joint" The "temporomandibular joint" is the joint where your lower jaw connects to your skull.

Treatment card a sheet of paper or special index card used to record your treatment progress.

Definitions Of Orthodontic Terms



Parts Of Your Braces

Appliance Anything the orthodontist attaches to your teeth

to move your teeth or to change the shape of

your jaw

Arch Wire A metal wire which is attached to your brackets

to move your teeth.

Band a metal ring that is usually placed on you teeth

to hold on parts of your braces

Bracket A metal or ceramic part that is glued onto a

tooth and serves as a means of fastening the

arch wire.

Breakaway

A breakaway is a small plastic piece with an internal spring which is used to provide force on a facebow.

Buccal tube

A small metal part that is welded on the ourside of a molar bank. The buccal tube contains a slots to hold archwires, lip bumpers, facebows and other things your orthodontist uses to move your teeth.

Chain, Orthodontic A stretchable plastic chain used to hold archwires into brackets and to moke teeth.

Facebow, Headgear

Chain

Facebows are wire apparatus used to move your upper molars back in your mouth which creates room for crowded or protrusive anterior teeth. Generally, the facebow consists of two metal parts which have been attached together. The inner part is shaped like a horseshoe. This part goes in your mouth and is connected to your buccal tubes. The outer part has two curves. The curves go around your face, and connect to the breakaways or high pull headgear. To properly use the product, the inner bow needs to be inserted into your buccal tubes. An elastic neck band is placed around the back of the neck while the triangular cast offs on both sides of neck band are attached to the outer bow of the headgear. Completing the apparatus is a plastic safety strap that is placed over the neck band and onto the outer bow of the headgear.

Ligating module

A small plastic piece, shaped like a donut, which is used to hold the arch wires in the brackets on your teeth.

Lip bumper

A lip bumper is used to push the molars on your lower jaw back to create more space for other teeth. The lip bumper consists of an arch wire which is attached to a molded piece of plastic. You mount the arch wire in the buccal tubes on your lower jaw, and plastic piece rests against your lips. When you eat or talk, you push the plastic piece back which pushes on your molars. That pushes your molars back.

Mouthguard

A device that is used to protect your mouth from injury when you are participating in sports. The use of a mouthguard is especially important for orthodontic patients, to prevent injuries.

Neck pad

A neckpad is a cloth covered cushion which you wear around your neck when you put on your facebow. Generally, the breakaways are attached to the neckpad to provide force for the facebow.

Palatal Expander A device used to make your jaw wider

Retainer

A gadget that the orthodontist gives you to wear after the orthodntist removes your braces. The retainer attaches to your upper teeth and holds them in the correct position. You wear the retainer at night to make sure that none of your teeth move while your jaw hardens and your teeth get strongly attached to your jaw.

Safety Strap

A plastic strap which prevents a facebow from coming loose and hurting you.

Separator A plastic or metal part which the orthodontist

uses to create space between your teeth for

bands.

Wax A clear wax used to prevent your braces from

irritating your lips when your braces are first put

on, or at other times.

The Orthodontist's Tools

Band Remover A special plier which the orthodontist uses to

remove bands from your teeth

Bite Stick A device the orthodontist uses to help put on

your bands. The orthodontist puts the band in place, then asks you to bite down on the bits stick to belong upon the band in place.

bite stick to help push the band in place.

Cephalometric

Viewer

An x-ray viewer

Cheek Small plastic pieces used to draw back your

retractors lips and cheeks so the orthodontist can more

easily see you teeth and work in your mouth.

Curing Light A special UV light used to help attach

brackets to your teeth

Distal End A specia

Cutter a

A special plier used to cut off the ends of your

arch wires.

Explorer a hook-like fine pointed instrument used in

examining the teeth.

Interproximal

Stripper

A device used to remove some of the enamel from the spaces between your teeth. The

stripper is used to create extra space for

crowded teeth.

Mathieu Plier A special plier which locks when it closes so

it holds on to small parts.

Pin and A special plier use to cur off arch wires,

Ligature Cutter ligatures etc.

Scaler A tool with a curved hook on one end. The

orthodontist uses the scaler to remove

excess cement, and check for gaps.

Twirl On A device used to help place ligating modules

on brackets.

Orthodontic Procedures

Acid etch A procedure where a weak acid smeared on

your teeth to ready your teeth for brackets. The acid etch helps your brackets stay on

better.

Banding the process of cementing orthodontic bands

to your teeth

Bonding the process of attaching brackets to your

teeth using a special safe glue

Cephalometric

X-Rays

An x-ray of the head that shows whether your teeth are aligned properly, and whether they

are growing properly.

The A meeting with your orthodontist where he

Consultation discusses your treatment plan

Debanding the removal of cemented orthodontic bands.

Debonding The removal of the brackets from your teeth

Extraoral
photograph

facial photos.

Impressions

The first step in making a model of your teeth. You bite into a container filled with algenate, and the algenate hardens to produce a mold of your teeth.

Interceptive Orthodontic Treatment

Orthodontic treatment usually done when you are 6-8. The objective of interceptive orthodontic treatment is to expand your palate and make other corrections, so that your later orthodontic treatment goes quicker and is less painful.

Ligation

A process where an archwire is attached to the brackets on your teeth.

Ligating

An adjective used to describe components used to attach archwires to brackets. For example a ligating module is a small plastic piece that goes over the brackets to hold in your archwires.

Panoramic x-ray An x-ray taken by a machine that rotates around your head to give the orthodontist a picture of your teeth, jaws and other important information.

The records appointment One of the initial appointments with your orthodontist. The orthodontist or his/her assistant takes pictures of you, x-rays, and impressions so that they can figure out what treatment needs to be done. You go into the orthodontist's office and the orthodontist's assistant either makes adjustments to the wires in your braces, or changes the wires.

Wax bite

A procedure to measure how well your teeth come together. You bite a sheet of wax and leave bitemark in the wax. The orthodontist looks at the bitemarks to see how well your teeth are aligned.

Dental and orthodontic gadgets and materials not mentioned elsewhere

Acrylic A plastic used to false teeth, retainers, and

other dental products. Dental acrylic has been tested and thought to be perfectly safe.

Algenate A plaster like compound used to take

impressions. It tastes awful, but is safe.

Armamentarium A general term for the dental chairs, lights

and equipment used by your dentist or

orthodontist.

Biomechanics the relationship between the force you apply

to living tissue such as teeth and gums and and how the tissue moves and changes

Biteplane a removable appliance made of acrylic

designed to open a deep bite.

Nickel Titanium An especially strong orthodontic wire which

or (NiTi) allows for rapid tooth movement.

"Recycling" A disgusting procedure where an

orthodontist takes bands, brackets, wires, etc. out of one patient's mouth and "recycles" them to another patient's mouth. This should not be confused with the kind of recycling you do in your house; materials

recycled in your home are used as a source of raw materials and not simply reused.

Other Orthodontic Terms

Archform the shape of the dental arch. For example

the orthodontist could say that you have a horseshoe archform or a "v"-shaped

archform.

Closed bite A malocclusion where your upper teeth

cover your lower teeth when you bite down.

This is also called a "deep bite."

Crossbite A malocclusion where some of your upper

teeth are inside of your lower teeth when

you bite down.

Crowding An orthodontic problem caused by having

too many teeth in two small of a space.

Crown a tooth movement in which the root of the

angulation tooth is tipped forward or backward to

correct the angle of the crown.

Crown inclination a tooth movement in which the root of the

tooth is tipped toward cheeks (lips) or

toward the lingual (palate) of the mouth.

Deep bite excessive overbite; closed bite.

Dentition the arrangement of the teeth.

Diastema a space between two teeth.

Drift Unwanted movement of teeth.

Extrusion Tooth movement in the direction	n of eruption.
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Natural extrusion: teeth grow until there is contact with another tooth. Mechanical extrusion: to pull the teeth so that it extends

farther out of your gums.

Fixed appliance any orthodontic component that is

cemented or bonded to the teeth.

Flared teeth A term used to indicate the position of the

teeth. The upper teeth are flared lingually

(toward the lip).

Full orthodontic

treatment

Getting braces

Inclination the angle of the long axis of a tooth from a

> particular line of reference; the tilt or tip of a tooth.

Interocclusal registration

a wax bite which is used to see how your teeth come together

Interproximal stripping

reduction of the enamel of the teeth on both sides of the tooth. This procedure is preformed to create space for crowded

teeth.

Intrusion movement of a tooth back into the bone.

Lingual appliances orthodontic appliance fixed to the inside of your teeth. i.e. Lingual appliances are attached to the part of your teeth next to

your tongue.

Lingual arch An orthodontic wire attached from molar to

molar in the inside of your teeth.

Lingual retainers a variation of the lingual arch going from

cuspids to cuspid.

Malocclusion Poor positioning of your teeth.

Class I Malocclusion

A Malocclusion where your bite is OK (your top teeth line up with your bottom teeth) but your teeth are crooked, crowded or turned.

Class II Malocclusion

A Malocclusion where your upper teeth stick out past your lower teeth. This is also called an "overbite" or "buck teeth"

Class III Malocclusion

A Malocclusion where your lower teeth stick out past your upper teeth. This is also called an "underbite".

Occlusion

The alignment and spacing of your upper and lower teeth when you bite down.

Proper Occlusion

A beautiful smile where all of your teeth are straight and your top teeth line up with your bottom teeth

Open bite A malocclusion in which the teeth do not

close or come together in the front of your

mouth

Orthodontics The treatment preformed to correct your bite

and make your smile look wonderful.

Orthodontist A dentist who has been specially trained to

do orthodontics.

Orthodontia Braces

Overbite vertical overlapping of the upper teeth over

the lower.

Overjet horizontal projection of upper teeth beyond

the lower.

Retruded a term used when your front teeth are slated

lingually (i.e. toward the back of your

mouth).

Rotation a movement in which the tooth turned along

the long axis of the tooth.

Spee the curve of spee is the curvature of the

occlusal plane of the teeth.

Stop a bend or auxiliary attachment placed on a

wire to limit the archwire from sliding or moving in the bracket slot of the bracket.

	Tipping	a tooth	movement in	which	the root	of the
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tooth is tipped labially (lip) or lingually (tongue) to correct the angle of the crown of

the tooth.

Torque the rotation of a tooth on the long axis

moving the root of the tooth in a buccal or

labial direction.

Tracing (cephalometric)

an overlay drawing traced over a cephalometric x-ray that shows specific

structures and landmarks that provided a

basis for orthodontic therapy.

Traction the act of drawing or pulling the teeth.

Translation a tooth movement in which the entire tooth

moves forward or backward without tipping

or rotating.

Typodont A plastic model of a typical mouth, showing

the alignment of teeth. A typodont is used to

teaching orthodontic procedures.

III. Pharmacy

THE SIMPLEST ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

Hydrocarbons. Organic chemistry is the chemistry of the compounds of carbon. Over half a million different organic compounds have been described in the chemical literature. Some of these substances have been isolated from living matter, and a large number have been synthesized (or manufactured) by chemists in the laboratory. The number of organic compounds is almost limitless. The simplest organic

compounds are hydrocarbons. The simplest hydrocarbon is methan CH_4 .

Alcohols. Alcohol is applied very extensively, apart from its historic use as a beverage. Alcohol is obtained from hydrocarbon by replacing one hydrogen atom by a hydroxyl group -OH. Thus, methane gives methyl alcohol, or methanol; ethane gives ethyl alcohol, or ethanol. Methyl alcohol is sometimes called wood alcohol. It is made by the destructive distillation of wood. It is a poisonous substance, which on ingestion causes blindness and death. It is used as a solvent and for preparation of other organic compounds. Alcohol, as used in the industries, is denaturated or rendered unsuitable for drinking purposes by addition of small quantities of benzene, pyridine bases, or other disagreeable and non-removable organic liquids. It is worth remembering, that alcohol is the chief among the common substances injurious to the nervous system. There is also an important aromatic alcohol – phenol. It is a bactericidal agent, used as a disinfectant. Phenol is a colourless, crystalline compound, obtained by distillation of coal tar and converted by the addition of 10% of water into a clear liquid, however, it is extremely poisonous on intake. It has a peculiar odour and a burning taste.

Ethers. Ethers are compounds obtained by condensation of alcohol with elimination of water. The most important ether is diethyl ether or ordinary ether. It is used as a general anesthetic and is a solvent.

Aldehydes and ketones. The alcohol and ethers represent the first stage of oxidation of hydrocarbons. Further oxidation leads to the substances called aldehydes and ketones. The compounds containing CHO group are aldehydes. Ketones contain CO carboxyl group.

The simplest aldehyde is formaldehyde HCHO. It is a gas with a sharp irritating odour. It is used as a disinfectant and an antiseptic. It is also used in the manufacture of plastics, leather and artificial silk. A similar substance can be made from ethyl alcohol – acetylaldehyde.

Ketones are effective solvents for organic compounds and in chemical industry they are extensively used for this purpose. The simplest and the most important of these substances is acetone. It is a colourless liquid with a pleasant ethereal odour. It is acrid and inflammable and is used as a solvent for fats, resins, rubber and plastics. Acetone is found in normal quantities in normal urine, while in diabetic urine it occurs in larger amount.

1. Study the following:

Apart from = besides

To ingest (v) – to put or receive food into the stomach, to swallow

Ingestion (n) = intakelt is worth remembering = it is necessary to remember.

Extensive – wide, wide-spread

Intensive - concentrated, detailed

- 2. Write as many words as you remember and give opposites
- a) With suffix -less e.g. limit-limitless
- b) With suffix -able (-ible) e.g. inflame inflammable
- c) With the prefixes non-; dis- e.g. non-metal; disagreeable
- Fill in the table with suitable adjective from the list below. You may use the adjectives more than once.

peculiar, disagreeable, pleasant, unpleasant, aromatic, effective, sharp, irritating, burning, colourless, coloured, crystalline, inflammable

odour	substance	Taste

4. Choose the correct answer(s) In some cases there are more than one correct answers.

- What is organic chemistry?
 - a) chemistry of all living materials;
 - b) chemistry of matters synthesized in the laboratory;
 - c) chemistry of all compounds of carbon.
- 2. How many organic compounds have been described in a chemical literature?
 - a) half a million;
 - b) more than five hundred thousand;
 - c) we don't know exactly;
 - d) less than half a million.
- 3. What is the simplest hydrocarbon?
 - a) living matters;
 - b) a number of substance synthesized in the laboratory;
 - c) compounds containing only carbon and hydrogen atoms.
- 4. How are ethers obtained?
 - a) condensation of alcohols with elimination of water;
 - b) evaporation of water;

- c) by the destructive distillation of wood.
- 5. What kind of substance is methyl alcohol?
 - a) a poisonous substance;
 - b) a harmless substance;
 - c) used is beverages.
- 6. How are ordinary ethers used?
 - a) as a disinfectant;
 - b) as a general anesthetic and solvent;
 - c) for drinking purposes;
 - d) as a bactericidal agent.
- 7. What substance is formaldehyde?
 - a) a liquid with a pleasant odour;
 - b) a gas with a sharp irritating odour;
 - c) a liquid with an acrid taste.
- 8. What are the uses of formaldehyde?
 - a) a disinfectant and antiseptic;
 - b) in the industry;
 - c) in surgery
 - d) as an anesthetic agent
- 9. Does normal urine contain acetone?
 - a) yes; b) no c) not always d) in normal quantities

WATER

Water is one of the most important as well as the most plentiful of all chemical substances. It is the main constituent of living matter and of the environment in which we live. The physical properties of water determine the nature of the physical and biological world, because they are strikingly different from the properties of other substances.

Water is a substance without odour or taste and colourless in thin layers. It is bluish green when we look through

a considerable depth of water. The physical properties of water are used to define many physical constants and units. The freezing point of water (at 1 atm.pressure) is taken as 0°C.

With decrease in temperature most substances diminish in volume and thus, increase in density. The unusual property of water is that of having the temperature at which its density reaches its maximum is 4°C. Melting ice and freezing water have the same temperature - 0°C (the freezing point). The density of ice is slightly over nine-tenth of water. The temperature of the boiling water and a steam is found to be identical - 100°C (the boiling point).

Water is an excellent solvent, because it has a remarkable power of dissolving many other substances. Rain is the purest water (natural). As it is formed by condensation of water vapour in the atmosphere, it contains only oxygen and other gases dissolved from the air, together with a little dust.

We have a union of water with oxydes (e.g. sodium oxide with water forms sodium hydroxide) – it is characteristic of a class of substances called alkali or bases. Many substances are united with water to give compounds called hydrates. Many common chemicals are in fact such hydrates.

Pure water for chemical processes is prepared by distillation. Such water obtained by distillation is used for pharmaceutical or other purposes which require a mineral-free water.

1. Answer the following questions:

- 1. What kind if substance is water?
- 2. Why is water an excellent solvent?
- 3. What are the chemical properties of water?
- 4. What do we get upon union of water with oxydes?
- 5. How are such substances called?

- 6. What are hydrates?
- 7. How can water be purified?
- 8. Do you know any other method of purifying water?
- 9. What process is used to prepare pure water for chemical work?
- 10. What natural springs of mineral water do you know in our country?

2. Fill in the missing words from the table.

Wi	th (x2)	in (x2)	of (x2)	at 1	below	through	from
1.	Water	is blu	ish-greer	n whei	n we	look	a
cons	siderabl	e depth	of wate	r. 2		decrease	
tem	perature	e most :	substanc	es dimi	nish	volume. 3.	
atm	osphere	pressu	re water i	is conve	erted	ice by re	ducing
the	tempera	ature _		0°C. 4	4. The	physical pro	perties
	wate	r are str	ikingly dif	ferent _	1	the properties	
othe	er substa	ances.					

Common forms of drugs

Most of the drugs commonly dispensed fall into three categories: 1.solids; 2.semisolids; 3. Liquids. It is up to the physician to decide upon the precise form in which the medication is to be administered.

I. Solids.

Powder papers. In this inexpensive method the ingredients are weighed, triturated together and dispensed in folded papers. The patient opens one paper and (as directed) either slides the powder onto his tongue following it with a

chaser of water or stirs the powder into half a las of liquid and drinks quickly.

Capsules. Capsules consist of two parts – a hard type of gelatin is used to make both the body and the cap. The capsules may be colored. The body of the capsule is filled, the outside moistened and the cap fitted over.

Compressed tablets. The powders are forced into a solid mass by compression with a die and punch in either handrun or power machines after that the compressed tablets may be coated with sugar, gelatin, chocolate colored and flavored. These are usually made in large quantities.

Suppositories. Rectal, urethral or vaginal suppositories are made of medicinal substances incorporated in a base which melts at body temperature. For this purpose cocoa butter and glycerinated gelatin are commonly used. The size and shape of the suppositories depend upon the projected use.

II. Semisolids

Extracts. A gummy, viscid extract is formed, when the crude active principles of a plant or animal drug is extracted from the natural source with a suitable solvent and concentrated. On further evaporation a powder may be obtained in certain cases.

Ointments. The medicinal substances are combined with a base of sufficient softness to be applied to the skin. These bases fall into two groups: the hydrophilic (e. g., lanolin) and the lipophilic (e. g., petrolatum). Based on their penetration into the skin the ointments are divided into three classes: epidermicwhich possess some power of penetration; endodermic – penetrate into the deeper layers of the skin; nd diadermic ones

penetrate through the skin, thus, offering better opportunity for absorption of the medicament. Usually they are packed in glass, porcelain, polyethylene or plastic containers.

Plasters. The medicinal agents are incorporated in an adhesive base for application to the skin. We can find among them mustard plasters, as well as pepper plasters or corn plasters are also widely used.

III. Liquids

Aromatic water. Most aromatic waters are used simply as pleasant tasting solvents for drugs; a few may have a medicinal action (e. g., peppermint water).

Elixirs. The hydro-alcoholic, sweetened solutions of medicinal substances taste pleasant and are usually stable for long periods.

Syrups. These concentrated aqueous sugar solutions are used only as flavouring agents although most of them contain effective medicines.

Spirits. The volatile substances – whether solid, liquid or gaseous – are dissolved in alcoholic or in hydro-alcoholic medium, the resulting solution is known as spirit.

Emulsions. By means of emulsifying agents, minute globules of an oil are permanently dispensed in an aqueous medium which usually contains flavouring substances.

Tinctures. These are alcoholic or hydro-alcoholic extracts of nonvolatile drugs of plant or animal origin and are less concentrated than the fluid extracts.

Mixtures. The pharmacist uses the word mixture in a restricted sense to mean aqueous solutions of insoluble solids.

Ampules. Sterile medicinal substances – usually liquids, solutions or solutes ready to be dissolved – are

dispensed in sealed glass containers. Although usually intended for use by injection, they are sometimes used by inhalation.

COMMUNICATION SKILLS DEVELOPMENT TOPICS

Part 1

I. Self-presentation / family

- 1. Introduce yourself (give personal information)
- 2. What are your parents? Tell about your family (sisters, brothers, cousins etc.)
- 3. What do you like doing in your spare time?
- 4. What are you good at / poor at?
- 5. What are your interest in life / friends / hobbies?
- 6. Are you an indoor person or an outdoor person?
- 7. Are you a solitary person or a sociable person?

Use the following:

Opening phrase: Well, you know..../ In general... / The first thing I'd like to say is that..... / I'd like to begin with....

Nouns and word combinations:

member of the family, sibling, cousins soul mate=best friend

teacher, physician, surgeon, engineer, housewife, economist, lawyer

ambition, future projects, goals, further plans sports, football, basketball, swimming, table tennis, lawn tennis, weight lifting, wrestling, gym,

hobby, cooking, baking, playing the piano/ violin, reading books (historical novels, detective stories, fantasy, drama, love stories, poetry, poems), drawing pictures, painting, driving car,

riding bicycle, listening to music (classical, pop, rap, jazz, folk), watch films/TV Adjectives: smart, clever, friendly, honest, easy-going, hardworking, kind, loving, caring, open-hearted, thinking, broad-minded, strong-willed, positive, open-minded, sociable, friendly Word combinations and expressions to be proud of to have a good sense of humour to be interested in to have a life-time dream to be responsible for to be sick and tired of to be good at / poor at to be afraid of to be famous for to be sure of (to be sure about that) To make a dialogue use the special question words: Where...? What...? What colour...? Who...? How...? How old/ many...? How much...? Why...? Which...? Whose.? When...? Mind different meaning of the following questions: What is she/he? / are you? Who is she/he? /are you? How is she/he? / are vou? What do you like? What would you like? What does he/she look like? What is she like? 1. Use the above mentioned word combinations in your sentences. 6. My father **2.** I years old. 7. My mother **3.** They Armenians. 8. The doctor...... **4.** We at languages. 9. His brothers **5.** The boy 10. I want to be

II. My studies/ university / school

- 1. Tell about the University you study.
- 2. What subjects are you studying now?
- 3. Which one is your favourite subject?
- 4. What don't you like about your studies?
- 5. What would you like to change in your study?

Opening phrase: Well, you know..../ In general... / The first thing I'd like to say is that..... / I'd like to begin with....

Nouns: schedule, subject=discipline, rules and regulations, practical classes, lectures, lecturers, professors, assistant-professors, library, reading hall, department=chair, faculty, dean, dean's office, lecture hall, conference, atlas, preparation, slides,

Verbs: study, take part, take exams, include, deal with, examine

Adjectives: difficult, interesting, boring, monotonous, necessary, scientific, annual, detailed

Adverbs: successfully, throughout, usually

Word combinations: to be responsible, to make changes, to make a mistake, to make a decision, to do (research) work, to take part, to carry out, to be in charge of, to get knowledge/information, to continue education, to make notes, to make experiments

III. Weather

- 1. What is the weather like where you live?
- 2. What type of weather/season you like best?
- 3. What do you do when the weather is bad?
- 4. Would you like to have that type of weather all year round?

Use the following:

Opening phrase: Well, you know..../ In general... / The first thing I'd like to say is that.....

Nouns: climate, weather, season, summer, winter, spring, autumn/fall, temperature, rain (heavy rain=torrential, showers), snow, snowfall, sunshine, hail

Verbs: decrease/increase, blow, get worse/ better/ hot/ cold, drizzle, shine

Adjectives: rainy, sunny, windy, snowy, cold=chilly, foggy, strong, light, hot, average

Adverbs: very, extremely, below, above Idioms: rain or shine = in all weather like a sauna = hot and humid

heavy rain, driving rain heavy snow, hard frost strong sun, strong wind

IV. Describing people

- 1. Describe someone interesting (your school teacher, neighbor, best friend).
- 2. How would your friends describe you? Is there anything peculiar in your appearance?
- 3. Would you like to change anything in your appearance?

Use the following: Opening phrase: Well, you

know..../ In general... / The first thing I'd like to say is that..... / I'd like to begin with....

Nouns and adjectives:

General appearance: attractive, beautiful, gorgeous, chubby, plain, ordinary, extraordinary

Face: round, long, heart-shape Height: (tall, short, medium)

Built: (fit, well-built, slim, plump, fat, obese, skinny, muscular, broad-shouldered

hair (bald, red, blonde, grey, dark, wavy, straight, long, short, curly)

eyes (large, small, smiling, cruel, green, blue, dark)

nose (straight, hooked, turned up) chin (cleft , pointed, protruded) lips (full, thin)

Distinguished features: tattooed, pierced, scar, mole, freckles

Word combinations and expressions

to put/wear make up, to wear jewellery/ glasses / perfume /haircut, to gain weight, to lose weight, to dye hair, to have plastic correction on;

V. Clothes

- 1. What types of clothes do you like wearing?
- 2.Do you wear make-up or jewelry every day?
- 3. What would you wear in these situations?
- a. wedding (not your) b. job interview c. a party
- d. to walk a dog
- e. at work f. after work g. at the weekend

Nouns:

Jacket, T- shirt, skirt, vest, top, raincoat, gown, pantyhose, tights, knee-socks,

suit, dress, blouse, skirt, jeans, trousers, jumper, pullover, glove, mitten, swimsuit, shoes, sandals, boots wellingtons, scarf, pocket, zip, button, garment, boutique, belt, outfit.

Verbs: to wear, to buckle, to (un)fasten, to (un)button, to clothe, to (un)dress, to flaunt.

Adjectives: short sleeve, long sleeve, sleeveless, baggy (loose, sloppy), boot-cut (trousers), button-through, casual, formal, informal, ready-to-wear, tailor-made, uni-sex, clingy(close-fitting, skin-tight), drip-dry(don't need ironing,

wrinkle-free), ill-fitting, knee length, oversized(designed to look large), rolled-up, V-neck, shabby, tidy.

Phrasal verbs: get dressed, take off, put on , dress up, do up, kick off shoes , try on, throw on, turn up (to shorten), wrap up(with warm clothes), to have sense of style, to suit, to keep up with fashion, to be on trend, to show off.

VI. SHOPPING

- 1. Do you like shopping?
- 2. How often do you go shopping?
- 3. What kind of shops are there in the area where you live?
- 4. What's the worst /best things about shopping?
- 5. Do you like to do shopping alone?
- 6. Are you a price conscious shopper?
- 7. What do you spend most of your money on? (clothes, food, jewelry, accessories, etc.)

Use the following:

Opening phrase: Well, you know..../ In general... / The first thing I'd like to say is that... /
I'd like to begin/ start with....

Nouns and word combinations: boutique, mall, food court, market, flee market, brand, catalogue, customer, cost, price, credit card, cheque, shopaholic, shopping trolley, shopping bag, shop window, shopping list, online shopping, discount, season sale, clearing

Verbs and phrasal verbs: purchase, flog (slang for "sell"), haggle, pick out, haggle over/about sth, save up (for), take back, buy sth from, choose between, compare sth to/ between, decide on, spend sth on, to pay by credit card/cheque, to pay in cash.

Adjectives: essential, luxurious, posh, useful, useless, valuable, (in)expensive, pricey, low priced, over-priced, genuine, classy, affordable, fake, replica.

Idioms and expressions:

To pay through the nose - pay much more than a fair price To **buy** a lemon - To buy something that proves to be worthless

To be all over the **shop** - To look everywhere for something To **shop** around-To visit a number of shops to compare prices **Shopping** therapy

to get good value at a low price going for a song (= offered at a low price)

VII. Food / Healthy food

- 1. What food do you like to eat?
- 2. What food is popular where you live?
- 3. Do you think people eat healthier food nowadays?
- 4. Is Chinese / Japanese / Italian/ fast food/ considered to be healthy food?

Use the following

Opening phrase: Well, you know...., In general...., My favorite food is...., I prefer...., The first thing I'd like to say.....

Nouns: Regional food: local, Middle Eastern,

Mediterranean, Oriental, exotic

vegetable: beans, broccoli, cauliflower, leek,

Fruits: fig, grapes, pomegranate, dates

Meat: beef, pork, lamb, chicken, veal, fish, salmon e fruits,

Verbs: to eat, to be on a diet/ to keep the diet, to drink, to cook , to fry, to have breakfast/ lunch/dinner.

Adjectives: filling, low-calorie, nourishing, low-cholesterol, tasty, spicy, salty, sweet, sugar-free, bitter, fried, boiled, delicious

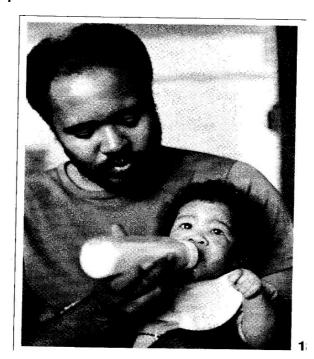
Adverbs: very, extremely, appetizingly.

Sayings:

A bowl of cherry – Life is not a bowl of cherry Big Apple = New York

- "An apple a day keeps the doctor away".
- "To have bigger fish to try". To have more important things to do.

Part 2 Look at the photo and do the following assignments: Picture 1



- 1. Give the title to the photograph.
- 2. Does this picture have any dramatic feeling? Explain your answer.
- 3. Tell about the man, his emotions, feelings, his family, etc.
- 4. Tell about the child, his/her age, health status, feelings, etc.
- 5. Tell about family situation/life of the people in the picture.

6. Tell about the role of fathers in the family.7. Tell about possible relations in the family.

Picture 2



- 1. Who are the people in the photograph?
- 2. Where do they come from?
- 3. What are they doing? Why?
- 4. What relationship exists between the persons in the photograph?
- 5. Describe the state of mind of the patient, especially negative feelings such as fear.
- 6. Express some of the ways that the nurse might try to overcome any fear or nervousness on the part of the patient.

Picture 3



- 1. What kind of "drama" do you see in the photograph?
- 2. Look at the people in the picture. Describe the doctor, the parents and the young patient.
- 3. Where are they? Why are they there?
- 4. Think about two situations:
- a) after greeting his young patient the doctor discusses the child's medical history and gives his recommendations for treatment as well as a prognosis for recovery. All appears to be favourable. The parents respond/react in an appropriate fashion.
- b) the situation is the same as the one stated above; however, the prognosis is less favourable and has a high number of probabilities.

Prepare a dialogue for each of the variants.

Picture 4



You work at a television station as a writer/reporter. The chief sends you to interview the 60-year0old nurse in the photograph. Your task is to get an interesting story. You know that ythe nurse has invented a pecial uniform that she is wearing to carry six infants at a time in case of emergency.

- Make a list of questions that you intend to ask the nurse.
- 2. Give answers to the questions in the form of notes you take in your interview with a woman.
- 3. Tell about character features for the nurse.

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