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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 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.

Lesson 1

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 [lasers](#), [light diodes](#), [different lamps](#)

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)

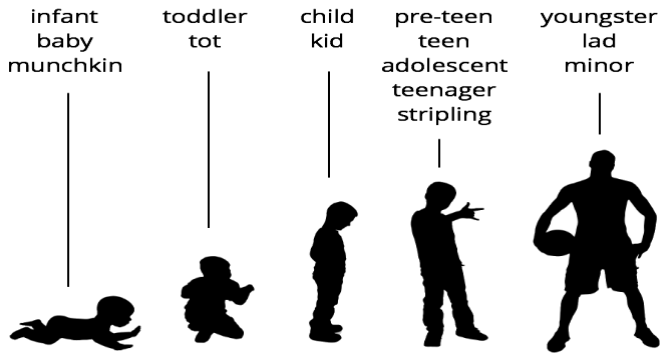
adults = grown-ups

young (up to 35-40 years)

middle-aged (up to 55-60)

elderly (up to 65-70)

old (over 70)



<p>Mind the examples! He is five. He is five years old. <i>but</i> He is a five- year- old boy</p>	<p>Mind the numerals! first, second, third, fourth, fifth etc.</p>
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both = the two
 both.... and....

neither....nor...
 either or

Exercises

1. Put the sentences in logical order and fill in the table below.

- Some of them are dangerously ill.
- I have many patients.
- My patients have different diseases.
- I am a general practitioner in a therapeutic clinic.
- There are some wards for newborns and young children in our hospital.
- I am twenty five.
- The clinic is in the center of the city.
- 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. Choose the correct variant.

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 work...
I'd like to work	One day, I hope to...
In my free time I...	I'm studying...
At the moment...	I'm good at...
I really enjoy...	Next year, I ...
I really don't like...	
I'm very...	
I want to be a doctor/dentist because...	

2. Write a text about your partner.

Lesson 2

TO BE IN PRESENT SIMPLE

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

to be well / weak

to be hot / cold

to be interested in

to be afraid of

to be famous for

to be tired of

to be sick and tired of

to be good at / poor at

to be proud of

to be responsible for

to be angry with

to be late for

to be sure of/about

Words to form special questions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.**

<p><i>there is there are there isn't there aren't Is there Are there</i></p>
--

1. a good film on TV tonight. 2. a hotel near here? No, 3. How many patients 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, my two sisters and me. 10. We can't go skiing. any snow.

this these that those

1. hotel is expensive but it's very comfortable. 2. Do you like umbrella? 3. flowers are for you. 4. Excuse me, are your bags? 5. apples look nice. Can I have one? 6. Are your gloves? 7. medicine is for the patient in the first ward. 8. Who arepeople over there? 9. Look at birds in the sky! 10. Which shoes do you like? or

5. Choose the correct variant.

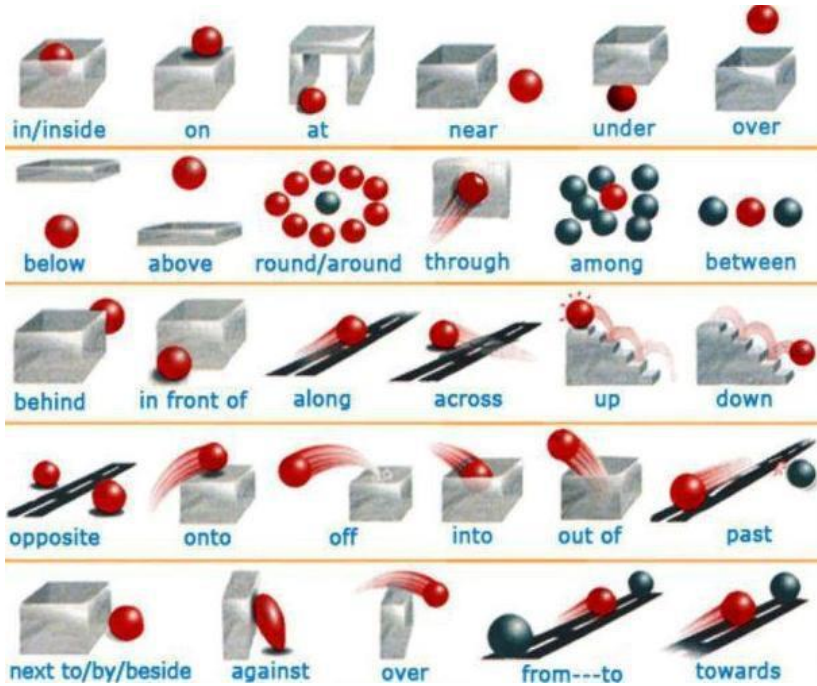
1. That man 's name is Richard Robert.
a. both ... and b. either ... or c. neither ... or
2. I am tired hungry.
a. and ... and b. either ... or c. both ... and
3. I'm not sure where he is from. He is Italian Spanish.
a. neither ... or b. both ... and c. either ... or
4. I have time money to go on holiday.
a. and ... both b. nor ... nor c. neither ... nor
5. scarlet fever influenza are infectious diseases.
a. either ... or b. neither ... no c. both ... and
6. Where is she? She is at home at the office.
a. both ... and b. or or c. neither ... nor
7. We can go there today tomorrow.
a. neither ... not b. and and c. either ... or
8. the students the lecturer are late for the lesson.
a. either ... or b. both and c. neither ... no

6. Which is correct?

1. Your English is very good / well. You speak very 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 carefully / careful driver. He never drives fast / fastly.
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 _____ the window
6. Why are you looking _____ the bed? Have you lost something?
7. There is one British student _____ us.
8. Last night the temperature was _____ zero.
9. There is a bridge _____ the river.

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 the 18th 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

on Monday morning/ **on** Friday evening/ **on** Saturday night
in the past / **at** present / **in** the future

We do not use at / on / in with
this ... (this morning/week etc.)
last (last August/month etc.)
next.... (next Monday/week etc)
every ...(every day/ week etc)

8. Write at/on/in.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. ___ present | 10. ___ Christmas Day |
| 2. ___ the evening. | 11. ___ Christmas |
| 3. ___ half past two. | 12. ___ the morning |
| 4. ___ Wednesday. | 13. ___ Friday morning |
| 5. ___ 1987. | 14. ___ Saturday night |
| 6. ___ September | 15. ___ midnight |
| 7. ___ 24 September | 16. ___ the future |
| 8. ___ Thursday | 17. ___ the weekend |
| 9. ___ 11. 45. | 18. ___ winter |

9. Write at /on/ in, where necessary.

1. Good bye! See you ___ Friday.
2. Where are you working ___ present?
3. I got up ___ 8 o'clock this morning.
4. I like getting up early ___ the morning.
5. My sister gets married ___ May.
6. I phone Robert ___ every Sunday.
7. Fleming discovered penicillin ___ the 20th century.
8. Did you go out ___ Tuesday evening?
9. Do you often go out ___ the evening?
10. Let's meet ___ 7.30 tomorrow evening.
11. I often go away ___ weekends.

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

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**.

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 _____.

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?

Lesson 3

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

junior 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
 - c. 90 year old
 - d. since 1920
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
 - a. 1, 2, 3
 - b. 1, 2, 4, 5
 - 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
 - a. 1, 2, 4, 5
 - b. 2, 3, 5
 - c. 3, 4, 5
 - d. 1, 3, 4
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
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

8. What *don't* the senior students do during their practical classes?

- a. study how to communicate with patients
- b. make operations
- c. take part in operations
- 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" means:

(1) to be responsible for, (2) to do business with, (3) to have a control, (4) to deal with, (5) to be famous for

- a. 2, 4
- b. 1, 5
- c. 3, 4
- d. 1, 3

11. "To deal with" means:

(1) to do business with, (2) to be responsible for, (3) To be in charge of, (4) to have a control, (5) to be famous for

- a. only 1
- b. only 2
- c. all of them
- d. all except 5

2. Match the following adjectives with the nouns given below.

- a. Anatomical
- b. Biological
- c. Chemical
- d. Histological
- e. Pathological
- f. Operating

- 1. _____ museum
- 2. _____ experiment
- 3. _____ theatre
- 4. _____ specimen
- 5. _____ preparation
- 6. _____ atlas
- 7. _____ slide*/section**

* slide - a thin piece of glass with an object on it examined under the microscope.

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

3. Choose the correct option.

1. One who heads the University is.....
a. the chairman b. the vice rector c. the rector d. the dean
2. One who is in charge of a department is.....
a. the chairman b. the vice rector c. the rector d. the dean
3. The person who is in charge of a faculty is.....
a. the chairman b. the vice rector c. the rector d. the dean
4. Those students who are in their third and fourth years are...
a. a junior student b. a senior student
c. a sophomore d. a freshman
5. A student who is in his first year is a (1) junior student (2) senior student (3) sophomore (4) freshman
a. 2,4 b. 1, 3 c. 1,4 d. all of them
6. The graduates may continue their studies in (1) Internship, (2) Dean's Office, (3) Clinical Residency, (4) International Department
a. 1, 2 b.3, 4 c. 2,4 d. 1,3
7. Students participate in (1) research work, (2) scientific work, (3) annual students' scientific conferences, (4) dissecting cadavers, (5) Student Exchange University Program
a. 1, 3, 5 b. 2, 4, 5 c. 1, 2, 4 d. all of them
8. Which one is wrong? Students take part in.....
a. scientific and research work
b. the work of vice-rectors
c. practical training abroad
d. annual students' scientific conferences

4. Complete the sentences with the expressions given below.

1. Surgery deals with _____
2. Pediatrics deals with _____

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 for each subject. Mind! There are more options than 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
- l. take the specimens to the laboratory
- m. clean the laboratory rooms
- n. do lexical exercises
- o. listen to the teacher's explanations

Lesson 4

PRESENT SIMPLE

V ₁ (+s)		
affirmative	Question	negative
I speak I have	Do I speak? Do I have?	I don't speak I don't have
You speak You have	Do you speak? Do you have?	You don't speak You don't have
He/she/it speaks He/she/it <u>has</u>	Does he/she/it speak? Does he/she/it <u>have</u> ?	He/she/it doesn't speak He/she/it doesn't <u>have</u>
We speak We have	Do we speak? Do we have?	We don't speak We don't have
They speak They have	Do they speak? Do they have	They don't speak They don't have
<p>*Emphatic form I do play tennis. He does know Chinese.</p> <p>**Do not use <i>do/does</i> in questions if <i>who, what</i> is the subject of the sentence. Who knows the answer? What makes you think so?</p>		
words used	always often=frequently sometimes usually every day generally seldom=rarely from time to time	
<p>*** have = have got He has a car. = He 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.</p>		

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.

2. Complete the sentences. Use the verbs from the box.

<i>boil</i>	<i>close</i>	<i>cost (2)</i>	<i>like(2)</i>	<i>meet</i>	<i>open(2)</i>
<i>speak</i>	<i>teach</i>	<i>wash</i>	<i>look after</i>		

1. Margaret _____ four languages. 2. In Britain the banks usually _____ at 9.30 in the morning. 3. The central bank _____ at 9 o'clock. 4. The City Museum _____ at 5 o'clock in the evening. 5. Tina is a teacher. She _____ mathematics to young children. 6. My job is very interesting. I _____ a lot of people. 7. Peter _____ his hair twice a week. 8. Food is expensive. It _____ a lot of money. 9. Shoes are expensive. They _____ a lot of money. 10. Water _____ at 100 degrees Celcius. 11. Julia and I are good friends. I _____ her and she _____ me. 12. Nurses _____ the patients in hospitals.

3. Complete the sentences. Most of them are negative. Use don't/ doesn't + one of these words.

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

1. I buy a newspaper every day but sometimes I _____ it.
2. Paul has a car but he _____ it very often.
3. They like films but they _____ to the cinema very often.
4. Amanda is married but she _____ a ring.
5. I _____ much about politics. I'm not interested in it.
6. It's not an expensive hotel. It _____ much to stay there.
7. Brian lives near us but we _____ him very often.
8. The sun _____ round the earth.
9. Rice _____ in Britain.
10. The sun _____ in the west.
11. Bees _____ honey.
12. Vegetarians _____ meat
13. An atheist _____ in God.
14. An interpreter _____ 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.

	Do	she work in the evening?
	Does	your friends live near here?
		he have any problem with German?
		they play tennis?
		it often snow in your country?
		you always have breakfast?
		it cost much to phone New York?

1. What		your parents live?
2. Why		Sue have?
3. Where		you get to the University?
4. When	do	he do that work?
5. How long	does	this word mean?
6. How many brothers		you usually go to bed?
7. How much		it take you to do your homework?
8. How often		your sisters study at school?
9. How		the students take exams.
10. Which language		this jacket cost?

1. What _____ ?
2. Why _____ ?
3. Where _____ ?
4. When _____ ?
5. How long _____ ?
6. How many brothers _____ ?
7. How much _____ ?
8. How often _____ ?
9. How _____ ?
10. Which language _____ ?

5. Fill in the sentences and match the question words and answers.

1. What ?	a. Because I like it.
2. Who ?	b. At 7 in the morning.
3. Where ?	c. \$5
4. When ?	d. A sandwich.
	e. By bus.

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

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

Lesson 5

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

to be + V_{ing}

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 speaking	Is he/she/it speaking?	He /she/it is not 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!	
<p>*verbs never used in continuous tense:</p> <p><u>Emotions:</u> like love hate want need prefer</p> <p><u>Mental abilities:</u> realize suppose understand believe remember forget know</p> <p><u>State:</u> belong consist seem mean depend contain</p> <p><u>Senses:</u> see hear smell taste</p>		
<p>** to think: 1.What are you thinking about? (mental process) 2.What do you think of him? (opinion)</p> <p>to have 1. I have two children. (to possess) 2. I am having dinner now. Call me later. (process)</p>		
<p>***Mind! Indefinite pronouns <i>everything, everybody</i> are used with singular verb. e.g. Everybody is waiting for you.</p>		

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 _____ hard today. – Yes I have a lot to do.
2. I _____ for Christine. Do you know where she is?
3. It _____ dark. Shall I turn on the light?
4. They haven't got anywhere to live at the moment. They _____ with friends until they find somewhere.
5. Are you ready, Ann? – Yes, I _____.
6. Have you got an umbrella? It _____ to rain.
7. You _____ a lot of noise. Could you be quieter? I _____ to concentrate.
8. Why are all these people here? What _____?
9. How is your English? _____ better?
10. Jenny is a student at University.- Is she? What _____ she _____?

2. Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous or present simple.

1. **boil** a. Water at 100° C.
b. Water Turn it off.
2. **do** a. What you.....? – I am an architect.

- 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** a. 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** a. You look so sad. What you about?
- b. What you of our new boss?
9. **try** a. Look! That man to open the door of your car.
- b. He hard to help.
10. **come** a. 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)

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. Air _____mainly 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) 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.
2. This is a very quiet town. Where _____ people _____ in the evenings?
3. I _____ in a factory until I can find a better job.
4. What _____ you _____ with all that paper and glue?
5. I _____ (not) the computer at the moment, so you can work on it.
6. _____ Karen and John ever _____ to you?
7. She always _____ my birthday.
8. Those flowers _____ nice. What are they?

9. Jane _____ the car in the garage now. She _____ how to do it.
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 with the correct tenses.

1. – How do you start working on a film?
– I _____ (read) the script and _____ (make) notes.
2. – I _____ (make) notes of our interview. I hope you don't mind. – No, that's OK.
3. - What languages _____ (you speak)?- English, French and Spanish.
4. - I am glad we _____ (do) this interview in English. My French isn't very good.
5. - Who _____ (play) that guitar? – My son when he has time.
6. - Who _____ (play) the piano upstairs? – My sister. She's got a concert tomorrow.
7. - What _____ (she play)? – I think it's the piece by Chopin.
8. _____ (she play) anything else? – The violin. She 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.

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.

forehead _	
calf <u>27</u>	
big toe _	
knee _	
cheek _	
palm _	
ear _	
back _	
thigh _	
hip <u>23</u>	
thumb _	
stomach _	
mouth _	
head _	
ankle _	
elbow _	
neck _	
waist <u>17</u>	
chin _	
throat _	
shoulder _	
arm _	
foot _	
wrist _	
armpit <u>13</u>	
chest _	
breast _	
buttocks _	
eyes _	
jaw _	
nose _	
fingers _	

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
- small

What is the best way not to get addicted to smoking cigarettes?

- smoke a lot when you are young

- 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 passion is horse-riding. She lives for horses from morning till night. _____
8. I can't stand 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 plain. Long straight hair, high forehead, and prominent 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, human rights, things like that. _____
13. Gardening, cooking, and sailing, just in that order.

14. The doctors say she'll be in 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 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

to contract – contraction

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 connected with?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. movement, bone, rib | S _____ l system |
| 2. bronchus, nose, lungs | R _____ y system |
| 3. contraction, tendon, fiber | M _____ r system |
| 4. vein, blood, artery | V _____ r system |
| 5. stomach, bowels, esophagus | D _____ e system |
| 6. nerves, brain, receptors | N _____ s system |
| 7. eyes, tongue, ear | S _____ y system |

2. a. Match the organs and senses:

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Eyes | 2. Nose | 3. Tongue | 4. Skin | 5. Ears |
| a. smell | b. touch | c. hearing | d. taste | e. vision |

1. _	2. _	3. _	4. _	5. _
------	------	------	------	------

b. Match the verbs and parts of the body.

head eyebrows lips fingers hands

- | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------------------------|
| 1. You raise | _____ | when you are surprised. |
| 2. You hang | _____ | when you are ashamed. |

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 Latin/Greek roots	
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 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 respiratory tract the _____ are involved (5).
2. In the gastrointestinal tract diseases the organs involved are the _____ (3).
3. In acute appendicitis the _____ is involved (1).
4. In hepatitis the _____ is involved(1).
5. In nephritis the organs involved are the _____ (1).
6. In acute bronchitis the main organs involved are the _____ (1).
7. Cancer may involve such organs as the _____ (5).
8. An upper respiratory infection usually involves such organs as the _____ (2).
9. Tuberculosis may involve 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 have?	She } didn't have.
It	It	It
<p>*Mind regular (+ ed) and irregular verbs (see the table)</p> <p>**Emphatic form I did tell him.</p> <p>***Do not use <i>did</i> in questions if <i>who</i>, <i>what</i> is the subject of the sentence. Who gave you the answer? What happened?</p>		
words used	yesterday, the day before yesterday, ago, last	

Exercises

1. Put the verbs in the Past Simple tense.

1. A few days ago my father _____ (to leave) for Moscow.
2. I _____ (to know) about that incident only yesterday.
3. The nurse _____ (to take) the patients' temperature an hour ago.
4. ____ you _____ (to send) for a doctor?
5. He _____ (to see) his dog at the corner of the street and _____ (to run) to catch it.
6. The doctor _____ (not to say) anything about the operation.
7. The patient _____ (to sleep) deeply the whole night.
8. He _____ (to think) that it was a mild case, but after the examination he _____(to change) his opinion.
9. My

friend _____(to buy) nice flowers for me on my last birthday. 10. Dr. Smith _____ (to operate) on this patient a few days ago. 11. Last year we _____ (to be) schoolchildren. 12. A little girl _____ (to come) to me and _____(to ask) for help.13. The doctor first _____ (to examine) the woman and then _____(to make) the diagnosis. 14. The children _____ (to find) a puppy and _____ (to feed) it with milk.

2. Complete the sentences, using one of these verbs in the 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.
3. The concert _____ at 7.30 as the musicians were late because of the traffic. 4. When I was a child, I _____ to be a doctor. 5. It was warm so I _____ my coat. 6. We spent nice time in the country though the weather _____ fine. 7. We _____ holiday last year. We had to volunteer all summer. 8. The bed was very uncomfortable so I _____ very well. 9. I _____ the film because it _____ very interesting. 10. I knew Sarah 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, she parked the car at the parking lot and then went to the airport

cafe where she had breakfast.5. Then she went through passport control without any problem and waited for her flight for half an hour. 6. The plane departed on time and landed in Madrid airport two hours later. 7. Finally she took a taxi from the airport to her hotel in the center of Madrid

1. When _____ Lisa _____ to Madrid?
2. What time _____ she _____ up?
What _____ she _____ when she got up?
3. When _____ she _____ home?
_____ she _____ to the airport or _____ she _____ a bus?
4. Where _____ she _____ her car?
Where _____ she _____ breakfast?
5. _____ she _____ through passport control quickly?
How long _____ she _____ for her flight?
6. _____ the plane _____ on time?
When _____ it _____ in Madrid airport?
7. _____ she _____ a taxi from the airport to the hotel?

4. Put one of these verbs in each sentence.

buy catch cost drink fall hurt sell spend
teach throw win write

1. Mozart _____ more than 600 pieces of music.
2. How did you learn to drive? My father _____ me.
3. We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we _____ it.
4. I was very thirsty . I _____ the water very quickly.
5. Paul and I played tennis yesterday. He's much better than me, so he _____ easily.
6. Don _____ down the stairs this morning and _____ his leg.
7. Jim _____ the ball to Sue, who _____ it.
8. Ann _____ a lot of money yesterday. She _____ a dress which _____ 100\$.

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

The construction *used to* shows a regular, habitual action 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.

1. This building is now a furniture shop. It _____ a cinema.
2. Liz _____ a motorbike, but last year she sold it and bought a car.
3. We came to live in London a few years ago. We _____ in Manchester.
4. I rarely eat ice cream now, but I _____ it when I was a child.
5. Jim _____ my best friend, but we aren't friends any longer.
6. Janet _____ very long hair when she was a child.
7. It only takes me about 40 minutes to get to work since the new road was opened. It _____ more than an

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

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| score a lot of goals | practise every day |
| give orders | manage lots of money |
| have a secretary | know all the famous politicians |
| work in Washington | make commercials for razor blades |
| wear a yellow shirt | wear ice skates |
| play for the Bruisers | play hockey in my free time |
| ride a studio limousine | be the captain of my team |
| shake hands | kiss babies |
| make speeches | sometimes get upset with actresses |
| live in Hollywood | answer a lot of letters |
| work in Europe | |

PAST CONTINUOUS

to be + V_{ing}

affirmative	Question	negative
I was speaking	Was I speaking?	I was not speaking
You were speaking	Were you speaking?	You were not speaking
He/she/it was speaking	Was he/she/it speaking?	He /she/it was not speaking
We were speaking	Were we speaking?	We were not speaking
They were speaking	Were they speaking?	They were not speaking
words used	while, when, at that time, at the time when..... at 5 o'clock yesterday	
<p>*We often use Past Continuous together with Past Simple to say that something <i>happened</i> in the <u>middle</u> of something else. e.g. I <i>hurt</i> my back while I <u>was working</u> in the garden. Tom <i>burnt</i> his hand when he <u>was cooking</u> the dinner.</p>		

Exercises

8. Match the parts to complete the sentences.

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

6. Ann was waiting for me...					d. was having a shower.				
7. A man stepped out in front of me when...									
8. We were driving fast...									
9. I was dreaming about you...					e. was cooking the dinner.				
10. I met Dave when...					f. when I was waiting for a bus.				
					g. when I arrived.				
					h. when the police stopped us.				
					i. were walking home.				
					j. when the alarm clock went off.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

9. Put the verbs into correct form, past continuous or past simple.

- Jane _____ (wait) for me when I _____ (arrive).
- “What _____ (you/do) this time yesterday?” “I was asleep”.
- “_____ (you/go) out last night?” “No I was too tired”.
- “Was Carol at the party last night?” “Yes, she _____ (wear) a really nice dress”.
- How fast _____ (you/drive) when the accident _____ (happen)?
- John _____ (take) a photograph of me while I _____ (not/look).
- We were in a very difficult position. We _____ (not/know) what to do.
- I haven’t seen Alan for ages. When I last _____ (see) him he _____ (try) to find a job in

London. 9. I _____ (walk) along the street when suddenly I _____ (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 but she _____ (not see) me. She _____ (look) the other way. 12. I _____ (meet) Tom and Ann at the airport a few weeks ago. They _____ (go) to Berlin and I _____ (go) to Madrid. We had a chat while we _____ (wait) for our flights. 13. I _____ (cycle) home yesterday when suddenly a man _____ (step) out into the road in front of me. I _____ (go) quite fast but 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. I _____ (wonder) whether or not to stop him and ask him whether he had noticed something strange too. I _____ (still /think) about it when he _____ (turn) round suddenly and we _____ (look) at each other. He _____ (look) amazed. "It is unbelievable, isn't it?" I _____ (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 translation	Russian translation
Be	was/were	Been	լինել	быть
Beat	beat	Beaten	ծեծել	бить
Become	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	բռնել	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 2. քաշել	1. рисовать 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	զգալ	Чувствовать
fight	fought	fought	կռվել	бороться, драться
find	found	found	գտնել	Находить
Fly	flew	flown	թռչել	Летать
Forget	forgot	forgotten	մոռանալ	Забывать
Get	got	Got	ստանալ, հասնել	Достать

Give	gave	Given	տալ	Дать
Go	went	Gone	գնալ	Идти
Grow	grew	grown	աճել	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	բռնել, գրկել	Держать
Hurt	hurt	Hurt	վնասել	ушибить, повредить
Keep	kept	Kept	պահել, պահպանել	держать, хранить
Know	knew	known	իմանալ	Знать
Leave	left	Left	թողնել, հեռանալ	покидать, оставлять
Lend	lent	Lent	պարտքով տալ	одолжить
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, պատրաստել	Делать
mean	meant	meant	նշանակել	означать, 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	գնգալ	Звонить
Rise	rose	Risen	բարձրանալ	Подниматься
Run	ran	Run	վազել	Бежать
Say	said	Said	ասել	Говорить
See	saw	Seen	տեսնել	Видеть
Sell	sold	Sold	վաճառել	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, заккрыть
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	պատռել	Рвать
Tell	told	told	պատմել	Рассказать
Think	thought	thought	մտածել, կարծել	думать
Throw	threw	thrown	շարտել, նետել	бросать, швырять
understand	understood	understood	հասկանալ	Понимать
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

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**.

oncology – oncological – oncologist
traumatology –traumatological – traumatologist
cardiology – cardiologic – cardiologist
psychiatry – psychiatric* – psychiatrist

*psychiatric hospital, department, methods, etc.

but 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, doses, results

recovery = convalescence,

recovering patient - convalescent patient

complete / uneventful = without complications = smooth / partial recovery

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 assistant	e. takes the patient from one 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	l. administers a proper treatment

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

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

1. 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
D_____ R _____
4. patients with heart diseases go to the
C _____ D_____
5. patients who need operations go to the
S _____ D_____
6. patients with mental diseases go to
P _____ H _____
7. patients with cancer go to the
O _____ C _____
8. hospitals with a lot of equipment are
W _____ -E _____
9. patients with nervous diseases go to the
N _____ D _____
10. after the complete recovery the doctor
D _____ the P _____
11. a place where the surgeon operates on the patient
O _____ T _____
12. a nurse who helps during operations
T _____ S _____

4. Fill in the table below.

<i>speciality</i>	<i>adjective</i>	<i>Specialist</i>
		Surgeon
	oncological	
gynecology		
		Perinatologist
pediatrics		
	Obstetrical	
neurology		
		Traumatologist
	psychiatric, psychic	
cardiology		

Lesson 9

PRONOUNS

<i>personal</i>		<i>possessive</i>		<i>reflective</i>
<i>Subject</i>	<i>object</i>	<i>+ noun</i>	<i>- noun</i>	
I	me	My	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 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 knows him .	It's his car.	It's his .
She knows Tom.	Tom knows her .	It's her car.	It's hers .
They know Tom.	Tom knows them .	It's their car.	It's theirs .

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 _____.

holiday _____ . 4. Margaret had a nice time in London. She enjoyed _____ . 5. When I met him he lived _____ . 6. I picked up a very 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 correct variant.

1. Steve introduced _____ to the other guests at the party.
1) himself, 2) us, 3) myself, 4) them, 5) your
a. 1, 2, 4 b. 2, 4, 5 c. 1, 3, 5 d. all of them
2. Bill fell down but fortunately _____ didn't hurt _____.
a. he /herself c. his/ himself
b. she/ herself d. he/ himself
3. Which one is *not* correct? It isn't Sue's fault. She really shouldn't blame _____.
a. he b. herself c. us d. you
4. The children had a great time at the beach with _____ friends. 1) their, 2) our, 3) they, 4) me, 5) his
a. 2, 3, 4 b. 1, 2, 5 c. 3, 4, 5 d. all of them
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 *not* 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 help _____ to solve it.
a. our b. us c. ourselves d. me

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 there? _____ or _____?
- a. Your/my b. Yours/mine c. You/me d. Your/mine

DEFINITE, INDEFINITE, NEGATIVE PRONOUNS

SOME +	ANY - ?	NO -
somebody	anybody	nobody
something	anything	nothing
someone	anyone	none
somewhere	anywhere	nowhere

*Mind!

SOME ?

1. request Can I have some sugar in my coffee, please?
2. suggestion Would you like to eat something?
3. "Yes" answer Are you waiting for somebody?

ANY +

1. after "if" If anyone has any questions I'll answer them.
2. "it doesn't matter which" You can catch any bus. They all go to the center.

NO/NONE

- NO + a noun** There are no students in the room.
- NONE – noun** How many students are there in the room? – 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,

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 some- or any- + -body/-thing/-where.

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).

4. Complete these sentences with *no, none* or *any*.

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/vegetarian

limited in	salt		rich in	vitamins
low - }	sugar }	-free	}	proteins
	oil/fat			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. A surgeon 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 big – bigger – the biggest nice - nicer - the nicest	- more , - the most difficult - more difficult - the most difficult interesting – more interesting – the most interesting	
Exceptions		
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
little	less	the least
many	more	the most
much	more	the most
old	older	the oldest
	elder	the eldest
far	farther	the farthest
	further	the furthest
*Mind! the sooner - the better the more - the better		

the less - the worse

comparative constructions

as as She is as nice as her 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 _____ yesterday.
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

worse/the worst day in my life. 6. Everest is higher/the highest mountain in the world. It is higher/the highest than any other mountain. 7. What is longer/the longest river in the world. 8. This house is the oldest/the eldest building in the city. 9. Let's wait for further/the further information. 10. I live far from the university, Tom lives farther/the farthest but you live farther/the farthest.

3. Choose the correct variant.

1. _____ the weather, _____ 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 money _____ 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
 - c. the younger/ easier
 - d. the younger/the easier
4. I don't watch TV as much _____ you.
 - a. as
 - b. so
 - c. than
 - d. then
5. It is becoming _____ to find a job.
 - a. difficult and difficult
 - b. more and more difficult
 - c. the more and the more difficult
 - d. most difficult
6. You got up earlier than 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 mistake. It was _____ mistake I've ever made.
 - a. the best
 - b. the worst
 - c. the worse
 - d. the better

9. She is a _____ singer in the country.
 1) very popular, 2) popular, 3) the most popular, 4) more popular, 5) more popular than
 a. 2,3,4 b. 1,4,5 c. 2,3,5 d. 1,2,3
10. Which one is *not* correct? It is still cold but it was _____ yesterday.
 a. colder b. not so cold c. very cold d. the coldest

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 → v (+es)	life-lives, wife-wives, leaf-leaves, wolf-wolves *But: <i>handkerchief – handkerchiefs, chief – chiefs, roof - roofs</i>
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 <i>Latin/Greek Origin</i>	
<i>um</i> → <i>a</i>	bacterium-bacteria, atrium-atria, ovum-ova, serum-sera, datum – data
<i>us</i> → <i>i</i>	bacillus-bacilli, alveolus-alveoli, focus-foci, fungus – fungi, bronchus – bronchi,
<i>a</i> → <i>ae</i>	formula-formulae, vertebra-vertebrae
<i>on</i> → <i>a</i>	phenomenon-phenomena, criterion-criteria
<i>is</i> → <i>es</i>	diagnosis-diagnoses, crisis-crises, basis-bases analysis-analyses
<i>x</i> → <i>ces</i>	apex-apices, index-indices

Mind! The following nouns are used

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

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: *spend, grow, be(x3), start, have, need(x2), deal with*

1. All the _____ on television _____ bad again.
2. _____ she got any clean _____ to change?
3. These _____ _____ sharpening.
4. If the _____ _____ broken they can't be used any more.
5. The new economical _____ _____ small business development.
6. The _____ _____ a lot of time trying to prevent crime.
7. My _____ _____ on the table in that red glasses case.
8. This _____ _____ special attention.
9. The _____ often _____ suddenly during the day.
10. In Britain the _____ _____ fast because of frequent rains.

2. Choose the correct form of the verb, singular or plural.

1. Gymnastics *is/are* my favorite sport.
2. The trousers that you 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 children. 5. Most of my friends are students. 6. He put on his pajamas and went to bed. 7. We went fishing but we didn't catch many fish. 8. Do you know many people in this town? 9. I like your trousers. Where did you get it? 10. The town center is usually full of tourists. 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.

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

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

Lesson 13. 1. General Medicine

A CASE

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 ambulance brought the *injured* to the hospital. _____

3. The patient was *very weak and tired*, lost *a lot of* blood, and suffered from *persistent* pain in the right leg.

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

1. After a long work in the garden I felt very _____.
2. The doctors decided to discharge the patient _____ of the district doctor.
3. 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 operate on him _____.
6. Because of the _____ in the abdominal cavity the injured man lost a _____ of blood.
7. The X-ray showed a fracture of the right leg and the surgeon had to _____.
8. The A&E doctors _____ to stop the bleeding and the patient was sent to the ICU.

4. What do these abbreviations stand for?

1. ECG _____
2. EEG _____
3. USI _____

4. CT _____
5. MRI _____
6. ENT doctor/diseases _____
7. A&E doctor _____
8. i. e. _____
9. e.g. _____
10. etc. _____
11. ICU _____

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

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 of the tooth	enamel – the outer hard layer 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 – bicuspid, 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 differ

anaesthetic = 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.

A	B
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	l. 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 officinalis*, 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 energy

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. _____

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

		Medical plant				Effects					
1.		Foxglove leaves		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 cough					
2.		Lilly of the valley flowers		b.		stimulant, diuretic and antiseptic in the diseases of uro-genital tract					
3.		Linseed		c.		used as an aromatic carminative and as expectorant					
4.		Belladonna		d.		are both nutrient and a gentle laxative					
5.		Chamomile flowers		e.		used as a source of ascorbic acid					
6.		Bearberry leaf		f.		increases the activity of muscular tissues , especially that of the heart and arterioles					
7.		Valerian rhizome		g.		used as a cardiac tonic, an agent that increases vitality					
8.		Anise fruits		h.		used as an antiseptic, improve gastric function, the oil is used in pills as a carminative					
9.		Prunes		i.		used as a stimulant and antispasmodic given chiefly in hysteria, palpitation of the heart, as a powerful carminative					
10.		Lemon		J		simple and mild laxative, given in atonic dyspepsia attended by habitual constipation					
11.		Dandelion root		k.		seeds used in constipation used externally in the form of the poultice					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using the following words

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

1. 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 medicine as a stimulant and _____.
7. Aniseed is one of the oldest medicines and _____.
8. Anise is used in medicine as an aromatic, carminative and as _____.
9. Prunes are both nutrient and a gentle _____.
10. Lemon peel is used as an agreeable _____ agent.

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

Food		Good for				
1. Carrots		a. keeps you from getting colds				
2. Fish		b. settles your stomach				
3. Milk and cheese		c. strengthens your bones and teeth				
4. Garlic		d. for the eyes				
5. Yogurt		e. a day keeps the doctor away				
6. An apple		f. for the brain				
7. Apricots		g. for the heart				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.

Ex.5. Match the columns.

1. Tonic	a. 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. Antispasmodic	l. 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. Antiscorbutic	o. A substance producing greater activity

16. Antibiotic			p. An agent that relieves constipation						
17. Anodyne			q. An agent that cleanses a wound/ a surface from infection						
18. Nutrient			r. An agent that counteracts scurvy						
19. Disinfectant			s. An agent that relieves spasms						
20. Analgetics			t. An agent that soothes pain						
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	5.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20

Lesson 14

PRESENT PERFECT

<p>have has + V₃</p>

affirmative	question	Negative
I <i>have spoken</i> We <i>have spoken</i> You <i>have spoken</i> They <i>have spoken</i>	I we <i>Have you spoken?</i> They	I We You <i>haven't spoken</i> They
He <i>has spoken</i> She <i>has spoken</i> It <i>has spoken</i>	he <i>Has she spoken?</i> It	He She <i>hasn't spoken</i> It
words used	already ever never just yet	
	for since recently lately so far	
<p>Mind! * Verbs <i>to die</i> and <i>to be born</i> are used not in Perfect but in Past Simple. ** Historical events and biographic facts are used only in Past Simple. *** When...? (+ Past Simple) and How long...? (+ Present Perfect)</p>		

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.

- I/buy/a new car _____
- my father/start /a new job _____
- I/give up /smoking _____

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. Now 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 . *It hasn't rained this week.*
 2. the/ weather/ be / cold/ recently.
 3. it / cold / last/ winter.

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. I _____ very tired, so I lay down on the bed and went to sleep. (be)
3. Mary _____ to Australia with her family last summer. (go)
4. "Where's Ken?" "He _____ out. He'll be back in about an hour"(go)
5. I did German at school but I _____ 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).

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

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 have invented printing.
3. How many plays has Shakespeare written?
4. Have you read any of Shakespeare’s plays?
5. Aristotle has been a Greek philosopher.
- 6 Oh! I have cut my finger. It is bleeding.
7. Where have you been born?
- 8 Mary isn’t at home. She has gone shopping.
9. Have you seen the news on TV last night?
- 10 Jenny has left 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

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.

Lesson 15

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 B₁ - 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 briars. 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 briars = 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.

A

1. substance
2. to occur
3. to cause
4. to provide
5. putrefied
6. lack

B

- a. ferment
- b. rotten
- c. matter
- d. feeding
- e. accumulated
- f. origin

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 7. to regulate | <input type="checkbox"/> | g. germ |
| 8. extent | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. to supply |
| 9. exposed | <input type="checkbox"/> | i. obtained by force |
| 10. extracted | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. unprotected |
| 11. essential | <input type="checkbox"/> | k. deficiency |
| 12. nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. necessary |
| 13. embryo | <input type="checkbox"/> | m. degree |
| 14. enzyme | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. to result in |
| 15. concentrated | <input type="checkbox"/> | o. to be found |
| 16. source | <input type="checkbox"/> | p. to balance |











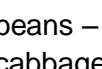
2. Choose the correct variant.

- Organic substances supplied in the food for normal nutrition are
 a. shoots b. enzymes c. seeds d. vitamins
- Which one is not correct? What is necessary for normal nutrition and metabolism?
 a. organic substances b. vitamins
 c. proteins, fats and carbohydrates d. deficiency
- The vitamins are named with letters of the alphabet mostly their discovery.
 a. in order that b. by means of c. in order of d. with the aid of
- Vitamins are formed in.....
 a. plants b. embryo c. enzyme d. sunlight
- Which one is not correct? In plants vitamins are especially concentrated in
 a. roots of the plants b. growing shoots
 c. green leaves d. fruits
- What vitamin can be synthesized with the aid of the sunlight?
 a. A b. B c. C d. D

A	B
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are certain organic substances 2. Vitamin A is abundant especially 3. The lack of vitamin A causes 4. Vitamin B is 5. The rich source of vitamin C are 6. The deficiency of vitamin C in the human body causes 7. Vitamin E is essential for 8. The deficiency of vitamin P causes 9. It is also found in skin 10. Permeability of the vessel walls is 11. Disability to have children is 12. Dairy products are 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. reproduction b. when the body is directly exposed to the sun rays c. scurvy d. a growth promoting factor e. fresh fruits and vegetables, especially citrus fruits f. the ability of the vessel walls to let the liquid or gas pass through g. infertility h. products made from milk i. which must be supplied in the food for normal nutrition. j. rickets k. in fish-liver-oils, butter and egg- yolk l. 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.

Fruit		Benefit				
apples		Protects your heart	prevents constipation	Blocks diarrhea	Improves lung capacity	Cushions joints
apricots		Combats cancer	Controls blood pressure	Saves your eyesight	Shields against Alzheimer's	Slows aging process
artichokes		Aids digestion	Lowers cholesterol	Protects your heart	Stabilizes blood sugar	Guards against liver disease
avocados		Battles diabetes	Lowers cholesterol	Helps stop strokes	Controls blood pressure	Smooths skin
bananas		Protects your heart	Quiets a cough	Strengthens bones	Controls blood pressure	Blocks diarrhea
beans		Prevents constipation	Helps	Lowers cholesterol	Combats cancer	Stabilizes blood sugar
beets		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 bones	Saves eyesight	Combats cancer	Protects your heart	Controls blood pressure
cabbage		Combats cancer	Prevents constipation	Promotes weight loss	Protects your heart	Helps
cantaloupe		Saves eyesight	Controls blood pressure	Lowers cholesterol	Combats cancer	Supports immune system

* for beans – helps digestion

* for cabbage – helps digestion

1. What product(s) prevent(s) constipation?

2. What products help to control blood pressure?

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

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
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		
P		
K		

Lesson 16

SIMPLE FUTURE

Affirmative	interrogative	Negative
I* you he she will go it we* they	I you he Will she go? it we they	I you he she will not** go it we they
Words used	tomorrow next..... later in some time	
Mind! * I and we are used with <i>shall</i> in standard English. ** will not = won't shall not = shan't		

Exercises

1. Put in *shall/ will*. Use negative forms if necessary.

- Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You _____ sleep.
- Are you ready yet? Not yet. I _____ be ready in five minutes.
- _____ help you to pass the examination?
- It _____ rain, so you don't need to take an umbrella.
- 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.
- I'm sorry I was late this morning. It _____ happen again.
- _____ we use this therapy for babies?
- It's a secret between us. I promise I _____ tell anybody.
- Would you like tea or coffee? I _____ have coffee, please.

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

see take go do turn on drive send show stay
give

1. I am too tired. I think _____ a taxi. 2. – It's a bit cold in this room. – Is it? _____ the heating then. 3. We haven't got any milk. _____ and get some. 4. – Do you want me to do the washing up? – No, it's all right. _____ it. 5. – I don't know how to use this gadget. – Ok, _____ you. 6. Thank you for lending me your camera. _____ it back to you on Monday, ok? 7. Are you coming with us? – No, I think _____ here. 8. – Good bye, have a nice holiday. – Thanks _____ you a postcard. 9. Don't worry, _____ Tina to the station. 10. I have made an appointment at the dentist's. _____ her on Tuesday.

PRESENT TENSES FOR THE FUTURE

construction “to be going to”	<i>planned future action</i> 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 Continuous	<i>personal plans for the nearest future</i> e.g. I am leaving for Moscow tonight.
Present Simple	<i>timetables, programs, calendar, meetings, flights etc.</i> 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 (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 you can have it. 12. I'm bored with this program. When _____ (it/finish)? 13. I _____ (go) away for a few days. 14. I _____ (leave) tonight, 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 **A** for poisonous drugs and **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

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

*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

sleeping pills/tabs – drugs which help to sleep

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.

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	Containers	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

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:

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	l. food particles

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

Lesson 18

MODALS

modal	how to use	Examples
<p>Can (= to be able to)</p> <p>negative form – can't, cannot future form – will be able to</p>	<p>1. ability/possibility especially used with: sensor verbs (see, hear etc.) mental verbs (understand, believe etc.) could → past</p> <p>2. doubt could → degree of doubt can -50% could- 70%</p> <p>3. request (?) could→ more polite can → less official</p>	<p>1. I <i>can</i> speak four languages. My grandfather <i>could</i> speak four languages.</p> <p>2. It <i>can</i> be true. It <i>could</i> be true.</p> <p>3. <i>Could</i> you pass me the salt, please? <i>Can</i> you show me the way?</p>
<p>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 <i>was able= managed</i> to escape (not <i>could!</i>)</p>		
<p>May (to be allowed to to be permitted to)</p> <p>negative form – may not, might not</p>	<p>1. permission /possibility might → not past</p> <p>2. doubt might → degree of doubt may -50% might- 70%</p>	<p>1. You <i>may</i> sit here.</p> <p>2. Where is Ann? – I don't know. She <i>may</i> be at home. Ask Tom He <i>might</i> know.</p>

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

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

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

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.

come find(x2) hear see (x2) speak eat decide rescue
contact get sleep go(x2)

- 1*. I'm sorry, but we _____ to your party next Saturday.
2. I like this hotel room. You _____ mountains from the window. 3. You are speaking very quietly. I _____ you. 4. Have you seen my bag? I _____ it. 5. Catherine got the job because she _____ five languages.
6*. I wanted to buy some tomatoes. The first shop I went to didn't have any but I _____ some in the next shop. 7*. I wasn't hungry yesterday. I _____ my dinner. 8. Ann doesn't know what to do. She _____. 9*. I wanted to speak to Martin yesterday but I _____ him. 10*. Jim _____ to the concert next Sunday. He has to work.
11*. Paula _____ to the meeting last week. She was ill.
12*. A girl fell into the river but fortunately we _____ her.
13*. I was tired but I _____. 14*. Sue wasn't at home when I phoned but I _____ her at her office. 15*. I looked very carefully and I _____ a figure in the distance.

2. Put in *must/ had to/ mustn't / needn't*. *Some sentences have more than one possible variants.

1. You _____ go. You can stay here if you want. 2. It's a fantastic film. You _____ it. 3. We've got enough food, so

we _____ go shopping. 4. We didn't have any food yesterday so we _____ go shopping. 5. I don't usually work on Saturdays but last Saturday _____ work. 6. I _____ go to the bank yesterday to get some money. 7.* I _____ get up early tomorrow. I've got a lot to do. 8.* It's late. We _____ go now. 9. I want to know what happened. You _____ tell me. 10. You _____ tell Sue what happened. I don't want her to know. 11*. I _____ hurry or I'll be late. 12. Why were you so late? I _____ wait half an hour for a bus. 13. We _____ decide now. We 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 nearly 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. Use *you should* or *shouldn't* + one of the following word combinations.

**watch look for go
wear visit go away
take(x2) put use**

for a few days, the Science Museum, your car so much, a taxi, the ball, another job, to bed so late, a seat belt, a photo, some pictures on the walls

1. When you play tennis , _____.
2. You always look tired. _____.
3. If you have time _____ . It's very interesting.

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! _____.
8. 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 have more than one possible variants.

- 1*. Take an umbrella with you when you go out. It _____ rain later.
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 him 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?

Lesson 19

WORD BUILDING

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

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

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

Suffixes	meaning	Example
Noun forming		
-ist	<i>one who</i>	scientist
-er -or	1) <i>one who</i> 2) <i>a tool</i>	driver, spectator ruler, cursor
-itis	<i>Inflammation</i>	appendicitis gastritis
-ism	<i>Theory</i>	capitalism Buddhism
-ness	<i>condition</i>	consciousness illness
Adjective forming		
-able-ible	<i>capable of, possible</i>	edible, curable
-oid-	<i>resembling, looking like</i>	humanoid, discoid
Verb forming		
-ate -fy -ize	<i>to make, to do</i>	concentrate justify 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 financing a study of the effects on humans of living in *megapolis*.
 a) an apartment in a large building 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 he got off the train, was look for a *porter*.
 a) a person who sells tickets c) taxi cab
 b) a person who carries luggage d) door to the luggage room
4. He was interested in *anthropology*
 a) the study of monkeys c) the study of royalty
 b) the study of insects d) the study of humans
5. The police officer used a *megaphone*
 a) a long stick c) an instrument to make one's voice louder
 b) a portable radio d) a telephone in the car
6. She seemed *invisible* in the crowd.
 a) can be seen b) can't be seen
 c) seeing the crowd well d) looking at the crowd
7. *Mortality* among the newborns has increased.
 a) death b) disease c) illness d) condition
8. *Phonology* is
- a) the study of animal sounds b) the study of speech sounds
 c) very loud sounds d) the sound of music
9. Let's *synchronize* our watches.
 a) make them work well b) make them show the same time
 c) wear them together d) buy them at the same time
10. The patient needed blood *transfusion*.
 a) blood test b) blood group analysis
 c) donor blood d) clean blood
11. These berries aren't *edible*, 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 crash.

- 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.

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	l. 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. History-taking 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. Physical examination 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.

- c. 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. Instrumental studies 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 symptoms	Subjective symptoms

Ex.2. Fill the table according to the text. What does each point include? (use not less than 4 options for each issue).

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 _____
a. disease b. etiology c. pathogenesis d. diagnosis
2. History-taking does *not* include _____

- 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 *not* 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
 - b. 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

- 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 produced
4. melanoma	d. yellow coloration of the skin
5. xanthoderma	e. redness due to capillary dilation

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

Ex. 6. Surgery: word building

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

9. Cosmetic surgery to improve appearance is usually _____ .	OPT
10. _____ sutures don't need to be removed at a later date.	ABSORB

2. A case

In February 1998, woman, aged 40 years, was attended at the ENT out-patient department. She stated that 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 though 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?

B. True or False

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.*
2. _____ *I brush and floss my teeth every day.*
3. _____ *I eat a lot of candy.*
4. _____ *I have a toothache.*
5. _____ *I have dental insurance.*

D. Writing – How can James relax while the dentist fixes his teeth?

A CASE

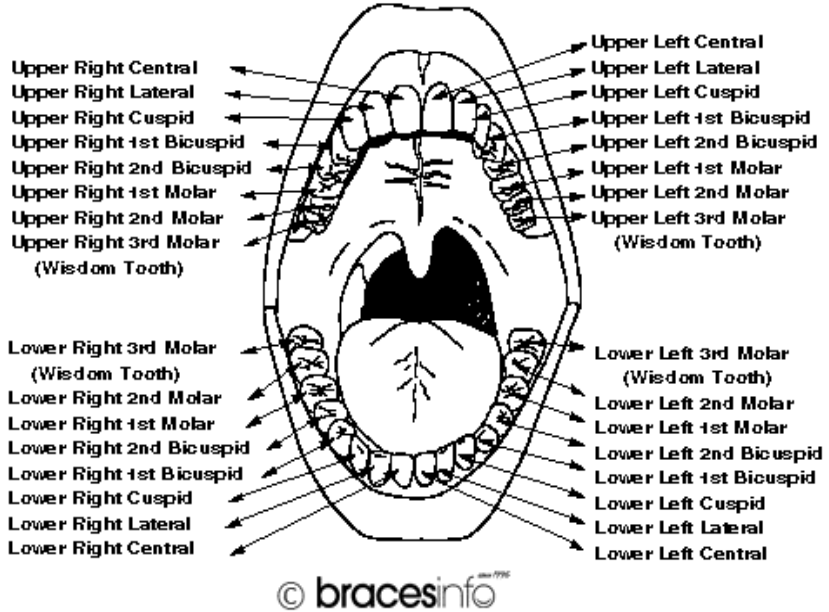
A patient, 19 - year- old young man , a student of the University, decided to visit the dentist for routine examination during summer vacations. This dentist was a man of average skill and ability. On thorough examination of the mouth cavity he revealed small cavities in the right lower and left upper 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 anti-caries 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

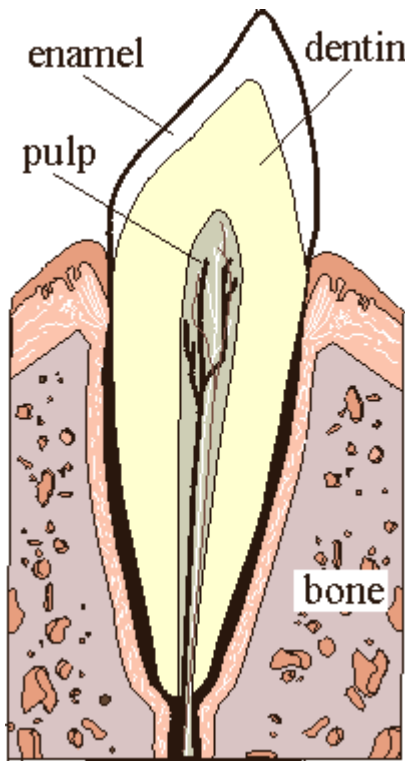
quadrant and the tooth to come up with a Palmer's notation. For example, the central on the upper right side of your mouth is called an upper right central.

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 Bicuspid	The teeth just behind the first bicuspids. These 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
Posterior Teeth	Your bicuspid's and molars. These are the teeth in the back of your mouth.
Deciduous Teeth	Your primary, or "baby teeth"
Primary teeth	The first set of teeth which come in. Primary teeth are also called "baby teeth" or deciduous teeth.
Secondary Teeth	Your permanent teeth, i.e. the second group of 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 notation for teeth	The numerical notation for teeth is an alternate to Palmer's notation. In this notation, the centrals are designated as 1's, the laterals as 2's, the cuspids as 3's, the first bicuspid's as 4's, the second bicuspid's as 5's, etc.
Universal numerical notation for teeth	The universal numerical notation is an alternative numerical notation for teeth. In this notation, your upper right third molar is designated as tooth#1, and then you number 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, bicuspid, 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 Chamber	The very inner part of your tooth containing nerve 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.
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Amalgam	A silver/mercury mixture which is used for fillings.
Anatomy	1)The arangement of the bones in your skeleton 2) 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 artificial 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 susceptible to decay.
Denture	A synthetic replacement for all of your teeth in either your upper or your lower jaw.
Diagnosis	the process of identifying the nature of a disorder.
Direct contamination	Direct contact with impurities or germs. (for 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	materials intended for one use and 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 when all of their teeth are missing from either their upper or lower jaw.
Endodontist (Endo)	A dentist who specializes in root canals and 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 said 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 hypertrophy	The abnormal enlargement of the gingiva surrounding the teeth caused by poor oral hygiene.
Gingivitis	The inflammation of your gums caused by improper brushing. The first sign of periodontal (gum) disease.
Impacted tooth	An unerupted tooth that somehow has gotten stuck and cannot come in.
Implant	A replacement for one of your missing teeth. The implant is different than a bridge in that the implant is permanantly attached into your jaw.
Incisal	The biting edge of your centrals and laterals.
Interproximal	the space between adjacent teeth
Intraoral	Inside your mouth. For example, orthodontic rubber bands are called intraoral products since the rubber bands are designed to go in your 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.

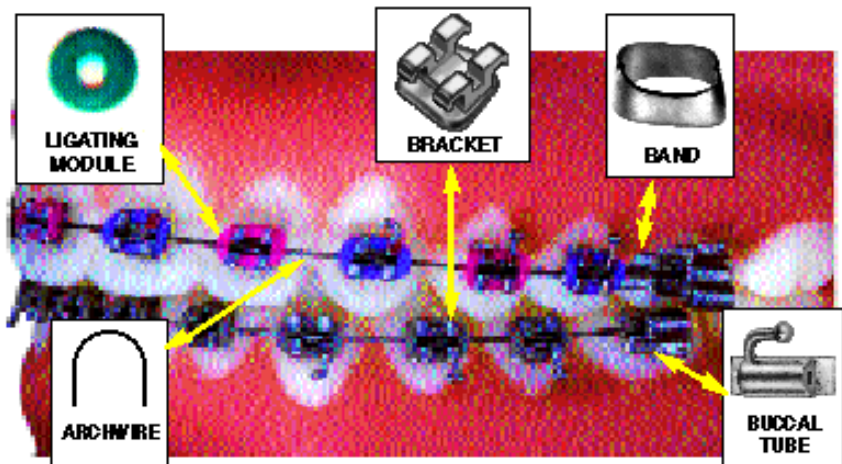
Lingual	The tooth surface next to your tongue or things mounted on the tooth surfaces next to your tongue.
Mandible	Your lower jaw
Mandibular	Pertaining to your lower jaw
Masticate	To chew your food and mix the food with saliva
Maxilla	Your upper jaw
Maxillary	Pertaining to your upper jaw
Mesial	Forward 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 radiograph	the only x-ray that is taken without a 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 osteoclasts 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 disease 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

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 maintainer	A gadget used to maintain a space in your 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 permanent 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 teeth	Some people have extra teeth. These are called "supernumerary teeth".
Tartar	Another name for calculus
TMJ	An abbreviation 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 outside of a molar band. The buccal tube contains slots to hold archwires, lip bumpers, facebows and other things your orthodontist uses to move your teeth.
Chain, Orthodontic Chain	A stretchable plastic chain used to hold archwires into brackets and to move teeth.
Facebow, Headgear	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 orthodontist 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 bite stick to help push the band in place.
Cephalometric Viewer	An x-ray viewer
Cheek retractors	Small plastic pieces used to draw back your lips and cheeks so the orthodontist can more easily see your teeth and work in your mouth.
Curing Light	A special UV light used to help attach brackets to your teeth
Distal End Cutter	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 Ligature Cutter	A special plier use to cur off arch wires, 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 Consultation	A meeting with your orthodontist where he 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 alginate, and the alginate 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.

Alginate 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 how the tissue moves and changes

Biteplane a removable appliance made of acrylic designed to open a deep bite.

Nickel Titanium or (NiTi) An especially strong orthodontic wire which 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 too small of a space.
Crown angulation	a tooth movement in which the root of the 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 of eruption. 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 performed 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 slanted 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 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 methane 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 $-\text{OH}$. 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 denatured 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 acid 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

3. 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.**

1. 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 in 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 of 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.

With (x2)	in (x2)	of (x2)	at 1	below	through	from
-----------	---------	---------	------	-------	---------	------

1. Water is bluish-green when we look _____ a considerable depth of water. 2. _____ decrease _____ temperature most substances diminish _____ volume. 3. _____ atmosphere pressure water is converted _____ ice by reducing the temperature _____ 0°C. 4. The physical properties _____ water are strikingly different _____ the properties _____ other substances.

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 glass 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 hand-run 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: epidermic – which possess some power of penetration; endodermic – penetrate into the deeper layers of the skin; and 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, hard-working, kind, loving, caring, open-hearted, thinking, broad-minded, strong-willed, positive, open-minded, sociable, friendly

Word combinations and expressions

to be proud of humour	to have a good sense of
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 about that	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 you?
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.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I | 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, flea market, brand, catalogue, customer, cost, price, credit card, cheque, shopaholic, shopping trolley, shopping bag, shop window, shopping list, on-line 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

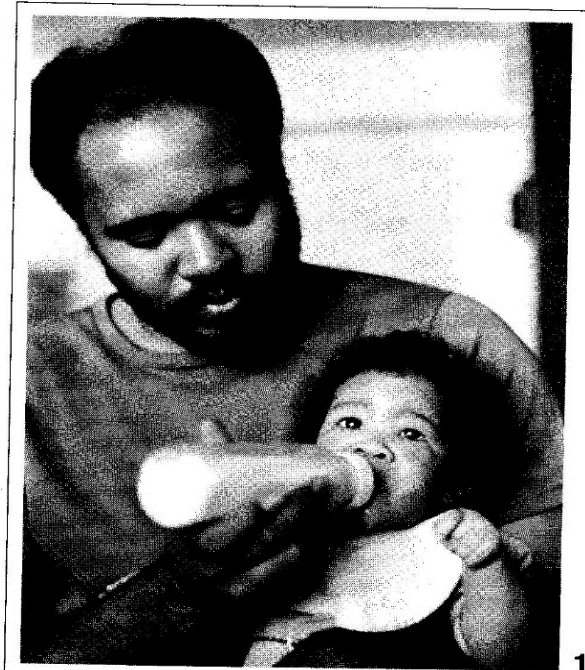
“An apple a day keeps the doctor away”.

“To have bigger fish to fry”. – 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-year-old nurse in the photograph. Your task is to get an interesting story. You know that the nurse has invented a special uniform that she is wearing to carry six infants at a time in case of emergency.

1. 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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