

Комунальний заклад вищої освіти

«ВОЛИНСЬКИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ ІНСТИТУТ»

Волинської обласної ради

Н.П.Гальчун

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

Тексти та завдання з аудіювання

(для медичних закладів освіти)

Навчальний посібник

Луцьк

2022

УДК 591.1:612(075.8)

Рекомендовано до друку науково-методичною комісією Комунального закладу вищої освіти «Волинський медичний інститут» Волинської обласної ради (протокол № 2 від 18.10.2017 р.)

Рецензенти:

Гусак Л.Є. – доктор педагогічних наук, професор кафедри іноземних мов гуманітарних спеціальностей Волинського національного університету імені Лесі Українки;

Смалько Л.Є. – кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент кафедри іноземних мов гуманітарних спеціальностей Волинського національного університету імені Лесі Українки.

Гальчун Н.П

Англійська мова. Тексти та завдання з аудіювання для медичних закладів освіти : навчальний посібник / Н.П.Гальчун. Луцьк : КЗВО «Волинський медичний інститут». 2021. 112 с.

Навчальний посібник «Англійська мова. Тексти та завдання з аудіювання (для медичних закладів освіти)» містить мовний матеріал для аудіювання англійською мовою для медичних закладів освіти. Два розділи: Загальна англійська мова та Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням відповідають програмі навчальної дисципліни «Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням». Кожна тема включає нові слова, текст або діалог та завданнями для контролю розуміння запропонованого аудіоматеріалу.

Рекомендовано викладачам англійської мови медичних та фармацевтичних закладів освіти.

УДК 591.1:612(075.8)

Гальчун Н.П., 2022

Від автора

Аудіювання поряд з говорінням, читанням та письмом є одним з чотирьох видів мовленнєвої діяльності. Слід зауважити, що розуміння іншомовного звукозапису чи безпосередньо співрозмовника є однією з ключових компетентностей здобувача освіти.

Практика свідчить, що викладання англійської мови у медичних закладах освіти не забезпечене аудіо-лінгфонним курсом. Тому підібрані тексти фахової тематики відповідають навчальним програмам Галузі знань 22 Охорона здоров'я спеціальностей 223 Медсестринство та 226 Фармація.

Різноманітні завдання для контролю розуміння у аудіоматеріалі розроблені з урахуванням принципів посиленості, економічності, логічності, доступності та поступового ускладнення.

Сподіваємось, що пропонований посібник допоможе викладачам англійської мови у реалізації вимог щодо формування іншомовної аудитивної компетентності здобувачів освіти медичних закладів освіти.

CONTENT

Від автора.

GENERAL ENGLISH

The Houses of Parliament

Democracy or Anarchy?

Television Cameras in British Parliament

Kyiv University

St. Sophia's Cathedral

Learning English in Britain

Louis Armstrong

Coffee and Tea

The Commonwealth of Australia

Canada

The Emblem

Leonid Kadeniuk, the First Astronaut of the

Independent Ukraine

MEDICAL ENGLISH

Valentyn Voino-Yasenetskyi

UK Health Service

Health is above Wealth

Water

Prepare for Battle

Infectious Diseases

Fever

AIDS - the New Epidemic

My Friend's Illness

A Case with a Boy, The Prescription

The Prescription on the Door, From the History of
Medicine in Egypt

Alexander Fleming

War against Smoking

Medicines and Health

At the Dentist's

Science for Health

I.P. Pavlov — Man and Scientist

References

The Houses of Parliament

to keep order – забезпечувати порядок

to elect [ɪ'lekt] – вибирати, обирати

to vote [vəʊt] – голосувати, голосування, голос

equal ['i:kw(ə)l] – рівний

The Houses of Parliament in London, known also as the Palace of Westminster, is the place where members of Parliament gather together to make laws. The Palace of Westminster stands on the riverside near Abbey.

The members of each House meet in sessions which begin at the end of October and last for about one hundred and sixty days. The sittings usually begin at 10 o'clock in the morning and end in the late afternoon; but if Parliament is discussing an important question, sittings may go on till late at night. All the time Parliament is in session, a flag can be seen over the building, and when the House of Commons is still sitting after dark, there is a light over the face of Big Ben.

The members of the House of Commons sit on two sides of the hall. The Speaker is the chairman at all the debates in the House of Commons, and it is his duty to keep order. The Speaker is elected by all the members of the House of Commons. He belongs to one of the political parties in Parliament, but he never votes with other members. However, when the votes are equal, he votes with

the government.

The chairman of the House of Lords is Lord Chancellor. He sits on the Woolsack, a large bag of wool covered with red cloth. It shows that wool made England rich.

Fill in the words:

1. The ... of Parliament in ..., known also as the Palace of Westminster, is the... where members of... gather together to make laws.
2. The Palace of... stands on the riverside near ... Abbey.
3. The ... of each House meet in sessions which begin at the end of... and last for about... days.
4. The sittings usually begin at... and end in the late
5. The members of the ... of Commons sit on ... sides of the hall.
6. The Speaker is the ... at all the debates in, and it is his duty to keep order.
7. The ... is elected by all the members of the
8. He belongs to one of the political ... in ..., but he never votes with ... other members.
9. The ... of the ... of Lords is ... Chancellor.
10. He sits on the Woolsack, a ... bag of ... covered with ... cloth.

Democracy or Anarchy?

majority [mə'dʒɔrɪtɪ] – більшість

human ['hju: mən] – людина

anarchy ['ænəkɪ] – анархія

argument ['ɑ:gjʊm(ə)nt] – аргумент

to mix together – змішувати(ся)

to be connected – бути пов'язаним

Democracy is the state under which the majority of people take part in decision making. So there is human's freedom - the freedom of choice. But the minority should fulfill the majority's decision.

Anarchy is the state under which there is no strong central state power. Anarchists believe that any state power limits human's freedom. The less state power - the more freedom for each person.

Both democrats and anarchists give reasonable arguments to support their ideas. Who is right? Which system is better for people and for human's freedom?

By the way, in the 20th century in our history there was an interesting period when democracy and anarchy mixed together. It is connected with the name of Nestor Ivanovych Makhno, more famous as Bat'ko Makhno.

Find the equivalents:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Democracy is the state under which | I. give reasonable arguments to support their ideals. |
| 2. So, there is the human's freedom | II. more famous as Bat'ko Makhno. |
| 3. Anarchy is the state under which | III. when democracy and anarchy mixed together. |
| 4. Anarchists believe that | IV. there is no strong central state power. |
| 5. The less state power | V. the majority of people take part in decision making. |
| 6. Both democrats and anarchists | VI. any state power limits human's freedom. |
| 7. There was an interesting period | VII. the freedom of choice. |
| 8. It is connected with N.I. Makhno | VIII. the more freedom for each person. |

Television Cameras in British Parliament

to be allowed [ə'laʊd] – бути дозволеним

public gallery ['gæl(ə)rɪ] – громадська ложа

to hold – вміщувати

to have speech under the television spotlight –

проголошувати промову на телекамеру

consultant [kən'sʌlt(ə)nt] – консультант

The British are proud of their democracy and old parliament. In December 1989 television cameras were allowed into the House of Commons for the first time. Though it has always been the public gallery where any person can come and see the members of Parliament at work. But the public gallery holds 157 persons maximum.

The televising of the House of Commons has been called "a great day for democracy". The television cameras have opened up the working of Parliament to the voters.

The first member of Parliament who had his speech under the television spotlight said that his consultants had sent him letters. According to them, the most important thing about an MP was not what he or she said, but what they looked like.

TV cameramen working in the House of Commons must follow certain rules. Here they are.

Only medium close-ups of the MPs who is speaking.

No close-ups of MPs not speaking.

No reaction shots MPs faces when they are listening to other MPs' speeches.

If there is a disturbance the camera should focus on the Speaker, and no one else. No camera shots of MPs asleep, drunk or disorderly.

Answer the questions:

1. When were television cameras allowed into the House of Commons for the first time?
2. What is the public gallery?
3. What is called "a great day of democracy"?
4. What was the most important thing for the member of Parliament having speech under the TV spotlight?
5. Are there any rules for cameramen in British Parliament?
6. If so, what are they?

Kyiv University

to give much attention to – приділяти багато уваги
bilateral [bæɪ'lət(ə)r(ə)l] – двохсторонній

Kyiv University is one of the biggest higher educational institutions in Ukraine. It was founded in 1834. In 1939 it was named after the great poet of Ukraine T.G. Shevchenko on the occasion of its 105th anniversary.

The University prepares specialists for different fields of economy, conducts post-graduate courses, grants degrees. More than 20.000 future specialists get their education here in physics, mathematics, biology, chemistry, law, journalism, linguistics, etc. They study at 16 faculties. Students from about 80 countries study at Kyiv University. They are from Europe, Asia and Latin America.

Today Kyiv University enjoys national and international reputation for the attribution in scientific research.

The University gives much attention to the setting contacts with institutions of higher education in foreign countries on the basis of bilateral agreements. They exchange experience on teaching methods, on the work of the University departments, on research planning and textbook development.

Is the statement right or false?

1. Kyiv University is one of the biggest higher educational institutions in Europe.

2. It was founded in 1934.
3. It was named after the great Ukrainian poet T. Shevchenko.
4. The university prepares specialists for different fields of economy.
5. About 25.000 future specialist get their education here.
6. They study at 16 faculties.
7. Students from 100 countries study there.
8. They are from Europe, Asia, Latin America and Africa.
9. The University gives much attention to the setting contacts with u institutions of night education in foreign counties.
- 10.They don't exchange experience on different problems.

St. Sophia's Cathedral

ceremony ['seriməni] – церемонія

to designate ['deziɡneɪt] – визначати, призначати

envoy ['envɔɪ] – посланець

resemblance [rɪ'zembl(ə)ns] – схожість

to plaster ['plɑːstə] – штукатурити

to embellish [ɪm'belɪʃ] – прикрашати

harmonious [hɑː'məʊniəs] – гармонійний

secular ['sekjʊlə] – світський, мирський

loft choir ['kwɑɪə] – хори (*в церкві*)

invasion [ɪn'veɪʒ(ə)n] – вторгнення

St. Sophia's Cathedral was constructed in 1031 in honor of Prince Yaroslav the Wise's victory over the Pecheneg tribe. It was the main metropolitan church of Kyivan Rus - Ukraine. Ceremonies to designate envoys, public meetings, and the writing of chronicles took place here. The first library in Kyivan Rus was located here.

The cathedral bears a resemblance to Byzantine constructions, but there is no direct analogy. The original forms of the Romanesque style were preserved until the 17th century. The church facades were not plastered and were embellished with decorative niches, ornaments, and paintings.

The interior reveals the harmonious union of mosaics and fresco paintings in a style similar to the Byzantine

capital style. Religious and secular themes predominate. Of great value are the decorative works of the 11th century: the Metropolitan's chair, loft choir. The interior of the cathedral is also embellished with fresco ornamentation, mosaic, pavement, marble decorations, etc.

The cathedral contained the tomb of the Grand Kyivan Princes: Yaroslav the Wise, Vsevolod, Rostyslav and Volodymyr Monomakh. They were buried here. Only the sarcophagus of Yaroslav the Wise has been preserved. After the Tatar-Mongol invasion of 1240 the cathedral gradually fell into ruins.

In the 16th century Greek Catholic priests served Mass here. In the 1630s - 1640s the Kyivan Metropolitan Petro Mohyla founded a monastery in the cathedral. He engaged the Italian architect O. Mapcini to work on its restoration. In 1685 - 1707 the cathedral was rebuilt in the Ukrainian-Baroque style. A Baroque iconostasis was built in 1731 – 1747. St. Sophia's Cathedral is a masterpiece of world architecture.

Is the statement right or false?

1. St. Sophia's Cathedral was constructed in 1035 in honor of Prince Yaroslav the Wise's victory over the Pecheneg tribe.
2. Ceremonies to designate envoys, public meetings, and the writing of chronicles - took place here.

3. The first library was located here.
4. The cathedral bears a resemblance to Byzantine constructions with direct analogy.
5. The original forms of the Romanesque style were preserved until the 17th century.
6. The interior reveals the harmonious union of mosaics and fresco paintings in a style similar to the Baroque capital style.
7. Religious and secular themes predominate.
8. Of great value are the decorative works of the 15th century.
9. After the Tatar-Mongol invasion of 1240 the cathedral gradually fell into ruins.
10. In 1645 the Kyivan Metropolitan Petro Mohyla founded a monastery in the cathedral.
11. In 1685 - 1707 the cathedral was rebuilt in the Ukrainian - Baroque style.
12. St. Sophia's Cathedral is a masterpiece of the European architecture.

Learning English in Britain

foreigner ['fɒrɪnə] – іноземець

to be accepted – прийматись

fee [fi:] – платня

In Great Britain there are over 1000 schools to teach English to foreigners. Many people come there to study the language and culture.

The schools provide various courses. Usually there are classes in General English or English for Specific Purposes.

The period of study is from one week to a year. Students of practically every age are accepted.

The fees are different according to the quality of tuition, school location, facilities and some other things.

Almost all schools are private. The main person of a school is usually called the Principal.

Finish the sentences:

1. In Great Britain there are over 1000 schools to teach English.....
2. The schools provide various
3. The period of study is from
4. The fees are different according to the quality of tuition, school location, facilities and.....
5. Almost all schools are
6. The main person of a school is usually called the.....

Louis Armstrong

(1900—1971)

Louis Armstrong ['lu:ɪ 'ɒmstrɒŋ]

New Orleans [nju: ɔ: 'li:ənz]

street band – вулична музична група

funeral ['fju:n(ə)r(ə)l] – похорон

to earn [z:n] – заробляти

cornet ['kɔ:nɪt] – корнет

to record [rɪ'kɔ:d] – записувати

tribute ['tribju:t] – данина

in honour ['ɒnə] – на честь

to acknowledge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] – визнавати

Louis Armstrong is one of the most famous and best loved jazz musicians of all times. Armstrong did a great deal to popularize this type of music.

The cradle city of jazz was New Orleans. Louis Armstrong was born there on July 4, 1900. He loved music from a very early age and would follow street bands at parades and even funerals just to hear the music.

One of the teachers that Louis liked a lot was a music teacher named Mr. Davis, who had formed a band in the school. Louis soon was asked to join the band. Mr. Davis gave him cornet lessons, and the boy had never been happier. He learned quickly and was soon

made the leader.

Because his family was poor, he had to earn money. He managed to save enough money to buy an old cornet. He began to practice and listen to music every chance he got. Louis got his first real job playing when he was sixteen.

In 1924 he got his own band, and some of the best music he ever played was recorded during this period. Louis did all sorts of new musical things. He began traveling all over the world with his band. Music was his whole life.

On his seventieth birthday a great tribute was paid to Louis. A number of jazz clubs had a birthday celebration. Many famous singers and musicians came and performed in his honor. Everyone acknowledged that he was truly the "King of Jazz".

Answer the questions:

1. Who is Louis Armstrong?
2. Where and when was he born?
3. What was his first band?
4. What was his first instrument?
5. Why did he have to earn money?
6. When was his music recorded?

7. Did he travel all over the world?
8. What was a birthday tribute for his 70th anniversary?

Coffee and Tea

Sweden ['swi:d(ə)n] – Швеція

to find out [faɪnd 'aʊt] – дізнатися, вияснити

prison ['prɪz(ə)n] – в'язниця

twins [twɪnz] – близнюки

to be alike – бути схожим

to commit [kə'mɪt] – вчиняти (злочин)

crime [kraɪm] – злочин

to be sentenced to ['sentənst] – бути засудженим до

to prove [pru:v] – доводити, засвідчувати, виявлятися

harmful ['hɑ:mful] – шкідливий, згубний

Coffee and tea were known in Europe two hundred years ago. People were afraid to drink them because they thought coffee or tea could kill a person. Once the king of Sweden decided to find out whether it was true or not.

At that time there were two brothers in prison. They were twins and were much alike. They had committed a crime and had been sentenced to death. The king said, “I shall let them live but they must drink coffee or tea to the end of their lives. One brother must drink coffee and the other must drink tea every day.”

They both lived many years. At last one of the brothers died when he was eighty years old. The other died a few years later. In this it was proved that neither tea nor coffee is harmful to man.

Choose the right variant:

1. How many years was it ago?
a) 200; b)2000; c)300.
2. People were afraid to drink them because they thought coffee or tea could ...
a) harm one's health; b) kill a person; c) hurt one's heart.
3. Where did the King live?
a) in Italy; b) in France; c) in Sweden.
4. How many brothers were there in prison?
a) three; b) two; c) four.
5. What had they been sentenced to?
a) long-life imprisonment; b) 25 years in prison; c) death.
6. The King wanted them:
a) to tell the true; b) to drink coffee and tea; c) to drink water and whiskey.
7. How long did they live?
a) for 20 years; b) for 30 years; c) for many years.
8. When did one of the brothers died?
a) at the age of 80; b) at the age of 70; c) at the age of 60.

The Commonwealth of Australia

relatively ['relətɪvli] – відносно

hemisphere ['hemɪsfɪə] – півкуля

vice versa – навпаки

Mount Kosciuszko [ˌkɒsɪˈʌskəʊ] – гора Костюшко

to run area – фінансувати галузь

The Commonwealth of Australia is a self-governing federal state and a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. It is situated in the southwest of the Pacific Ocean, occupying the continent of Australia and a number of islands, of which Tasmania is the most important.

Australia is a continent - island washed by the Indian Ocean and by the Pacific Ocean.

The federal capital of the country is Canberra.

The official language is English.

Australia's climate is relatively warm and dry, with no extreme cold and little frost. There is comparatively little seasonal temperature change.

As Australia is situated in the south hemisphere, it has winter when we have summer and vice versa.

Australia is the flattest of the continents. The Australian Alps have several peaks exceeding 1,800 m in height. The highest peak is Mount Kosciuszko 7,328 feet high.

The Commonwealth of Australia includes six states:

New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and two internal territories — the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

Australia has a Parliament. It has two Houses: the House of Representatives (the Lower House) and the Senate (the Upper House).

The States run such areas as education, police, health services, agriculture, transport and roads.

Is the statement right or false?

1. The Commonwealth of Australia is a self-governing state.
2. Australia is a continent-island washed by the Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and by the Atlantic Ocean.
3. The federal capital of the country is Canberra.
4. There is comparatively little seasonal temperature change.
5. Australia is the most mountainous continent.
6. The Commonwealth of Australia includes six states and two internal territories.
7. The States run such areas as education and health services.

Canada

maple ['meɪp(ə)l] – клен

seat [si:t] – місце

newly elected – новообраний

The national flag, adopted in 1965, consists of a white field, flanked by a red vertical field on either end, with a red maple leaf on the white field.

Canada covers all of the North American continent north of the US except Alaska and the small French Islands. Its total area makes it the second largest country in the world. Canada is washed by three oceans, the Atlantic, the Arctic, and the Pacific. The population of Canada is 25,7 million people. The capital of the country is Ottawa.

Canada is a nation in North America composed of two linguistic and cultural groups: French and English. The two official languages of Canada are English and French.

The most admirable sight which attracts tourists from all over the world is the Niagara Falls. They are on the Niagara River between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.

The Canadian Parliament is made up of the House of Commons and the Senate. The leader of the party that wins the largest number of seats in a newly elected House of Commons is asked to form the government. The cabinet is chosen by the Prime Minister.

Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Edmonton,

Vancouver, Quebec and Hamilton are Canada's most important cities.

The country has also the largest ports in the world. Canada's large ports are Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

Canada has an Academy of Sciences. It conducts research in science and technology.

Fill in the words:

1. The national flag was adopted....
2. The total area makes it..... country in the world.
3. The capital of the country is
4. The two official languages of Canada are ... and
5. The Niagara Falls are on the Niagara ... between Lake Erie and Lake
6. The Canadian ... is made up of the House of Commons and the
7. The cabinet is chosen by the
8. Canada has an ... of Sciences.

The Emblem

finding ['faɪndɪŋ] – розкопка

sign [saɪn] – знак

tribe [traɪb] – плем'я

depiction [dɪ'pɪkʃn] – зображення

to remain [rɪ'meɪn] – залишатись

The oldest archaeological findings of the Trident («Trizub») on the Ukrainian lands take their origin into the first century A. D. It might be a symbol or a sign of power of the tribe which lived there.

The depiction of the Trident, which looked like the emblem of the Ukrainian People's Republic (the UPR), belonged to the Xth — XIth centuries. It perhaps was a symbol of Prince's power in Kyiv Rus. The Trident remained on the gold and silver coins of Volodimir the Great (980 — 1015).

The revival of historical traditions started at the beginning of the XXth century. On February 12, 1918 the Little Council in Korosten adopted the Trident on the blue background for the National Emblem of the UPR.

The author of the Trident's projects was the painter V. Krychevsky.

The Trident was printed on the banknotes of the UPR.

Hetman Skoropadsky (1918) and Directoria (1918 — 1920) used the Trident as the emblem too.

On January 22, 1919 the UPR reunited with the Western Ukrainian People's Republic and the Trident became the Emblem of the united state.

In 1920s — 1940s many political groups in the Western Ukraine used the symbols with the depiction of the Trident.

On August 24, 1991 Ukraine was proclaimed an independent democratic state at the Extra-ordinary Session of the Ukrainian Supreme Council. It was necessary to create true symbols of the young state. On February 19, 1992 at the session of the Supreme Council the Golden Trident on the Blue Pentagon Shield was confirmed as the «small emblem» and - the key element of the «big emblem» of Ukraine. The state stamp with the Trident's depiction was confirmed too.

Find the equivalents:

1. The oldest archaeological findings of the Trident on

- | | |
|---|--|
| the Ukrainian lands | Trident's depiction |
| 2. It might be a symbol or a sign of | I. silver coins of Volodimir the Great. |
| 3. It perhaps was a symbol of | II. was the painter V. Krychevsky. |
| 4. The Trident remained on the gold and | III. of the young state. |
| 5. The revival of historical traditions started | IV. take their origin into the first century A. D. |
| 6. The author of the Trident's project | V. was confirmed too. |
| 7. The Trident was printed | VI. used the Trident as the emblem too. |
| 8. Hetman Skoropadsky and Directoria | VII. power of the tribe which lived there. |
| 9. It was necessary to create true symbols | VIII. at the beginning of the XXth century. |
| 10. The state stamp with the | IX. of Prince's power in Kyiv Rus. |
| | X. on the banknotes of the UPR. |

Leonid Kadeniuk, the First Astronaut of the Independent Ukraine

astronaut ['æstrənɔ:t] – астронавт, космонавт

(to) dream [dri:m] – мрія, мріяти

military ['mɪlɪ(ə)rɪ] – військовий

test – pilot – пілот-випробувач

spaceship – космічний корабель

shuttle ['ʃʌt(ə)l] – човник

experimenter [ɪk'sperɪmentə] – дослідник

Leonid Kadeniuk is the first astronaut of the independent Ukraine.

He was born on January 2, 1951 in Ukraine in the village Klishkovichy not far from Chernivtsy.

In 1967 Leonid Kadeniuk finished school in Chernovtsy. He dreamt he to be a pilot. So, he went to Chernihiv high military flying school. In 1971 his dream came true. Leonid became a test-pilot.

Since 1976 he has trained for flights in different kinds of spaceships.

In 1996 Leonid Kadeniuk was included in the group of the Ukrainian astronauts. He trained to fly on spaceships “Space Shuttle”.

In July 1996 Leonid Kadeniuk arrived in the USA for space flight training.

On December 5, 1997 he made a space flight as an

experimenter on the American spaceship “Columbia”. His flight was 15 days 16 hours 35 minutes and 1 second long.

After his space flight Leonid Kadeniuk returned to Ukraine.

All the people are proud of the first astronaut of the independent Ukraine.

Fill in the missing words!

1. He was born on in Ukraine in the village Klishkovichy not far from Chernivtsy.
2. He dreamt he to
3. So, he went to Chernihiv high
4. Leonid became
5. Since he has trained for flights in different kinds of spaceships.
6. He trained to fly on ... “Space Shuttle”.
7. On December 5, 1997 he made a space flight as on the American spaceship “Columbia”.
8. His flight was ... days ... hours ... minutes and ... second long.
9. After his Leonid Kadeniuk returned to Ukraine.
10. All the people are proud of the first ... of the independent Ukraine.

Valentyn Voino-Yasenetskyi

to contribute [kən'tribju:t] – робити внесок

pharmacist [ˌfɑ:mə'sju:tɪst] – фармацевт

to transfer [træns'fɜ:(r)] – перенести

blind [blaɪnd] – сліпий

to recover one's sight – прозріти

acknowledgement [ək'nɒlɪdʒm(ə)nt] – визнання

to exile [ˈeksail] – вислати

archbishop [ɑ:tʃˈbɪʃəp] – архієпископ

There were a lot of bright representatives of Ukrainian science who contributed to the world progress. One of them was Valentyn Voino-Yasenetskyi, an outstanding surgeon and teacher.

He was born in 1877 in Kerch in the family of the pharmacist. At the end of the 1880s the family moved to Kyiv, where they lived in Khreshchatyk. Voino-Yasenetskyi studied at Kyiv Art School.

After graduating from it he wanted to enter St. Petersburg Academy of Arts. But he considered that a person in his life should not do what he wants but what is useful to people. That's why he entered the Department of Law. He studied there one year and then in 1898 entered the Medical Department of Kyiv University. Being a talented artist, he transferred all his love of art to the surgery.

In 1904, when the Russian-Japan war started, he left for the Far East. The case when Voino-Yasenetskyi operated the

blind, who recovered his sight, is very famous. It brought the surgeon wide acknowledgement.

In 1915 he published his book "Regional Anesthesia", illustrated by the author. He got the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

He gave lectures on anatomy at the Medical Department of Tashkent University. Later he was arrested and exiled to Siberia. But he continued to serve people with all his talents and abilities.

During World War II Voino-Yasenetskyi worked in a hospital as a chief surgeon. In 1946 he moved to Simferopol, where he continued to give lectures and operate in hospitals. He combined his work as a surgeon with the order of archbishop.

Is the statement right or false?

1. There were a lot of bright representatives of Ukrainian science who contributed to the world science.
2. One of them was Valentyn Voino-Yasenetskyi, an outstanding surgeon and teacher.
3. But he considered that a person in his life should not do what he wants but what is also useful to people.
4. Being a talented artist, he transferred all his love of art to the surgery and people.
5. The case when Voino-Yasenetskyi operated the blind, who recovered his sight, is very famous.

6. In 1920 he published his book "Regional Anesthesia", illustrated by the author.
7. He gave lectures on anatomy and surgery at the Medical Department of Tashkent University.
8. Later he was arrested and exiled to Siberia.
9. During World War II Voino-Yasenetskyi worked in a hospital as a surgeon.
10. In 1946 he moved to Simferopol, where he continued to give lectures and operate in hospitals.

UK Health Service

to provide [prə'vaɪd] – забезпечити

emergency [ɪ'mɜ:dʒ(ə)nsɪ] treatment – перша медична допомога

to be met – надходити

wage [weɪdʒ] – заробітна плата

general-practitioner – лікар-терапевт

local health authority services – місцеві органи ОЗ

to be registered with – бути прикріпленим до

optician [ɒp'tɪʃ(ə)n] – окуліст

medical inspection - медичний огляд

The National Health Service provides free treatment for people living in Britain and gives emergency treatment for visitors. The greater part of the cost is met from taxes taken from people's wages. People also pay some money every month as a sort of insurance.

The National Health Service consists of three main parts: the general practitioners, the hospital and specialist services, and local health authority services. Local health authorities are responsible for medical education, hospital building, environmental health, vaccination service and so on.

The center of National Health Service is the general practitioner (GP). Each person is registered with a certain doctor in his or her area. Dentists and opticians usually have separate clinics. They are not parts of health centers.

There is also a medium-level hospital staff. District nurses give injections, physiotherapy exercises at people's homes. Ward nurses take care of the ill in the hospital.

Regular medical inspections are held at schools. Children receive various vaccinations and are examined by different specialists.

Much attention is paid to the educational programs. The Department of Health provides anti-smoking education programs, alcohol education programs, cancer prevention programs and so on. Much attention is paid to the AIDS and drug programs.

Find the equivalents:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The National Health Service provides | I. with a certain doctor in his or her area. |
| 2. The greater part of the cost is met from taxes | II. free treatment for people living in Britain |
| 3. Local health authorities are responsible for | III. AIDS and drug programs. |
| 4. The center of National Health Service | IV. usually have separate clinics. |
| 5. Each person is registered | V. to the educational programs. |
| 6. Dentists and opticians | VI. are examined by different specialists. |
| 7. District nurses give injections | VII. medical education, hospital building. |
| 8. Children receive various vaccinations and | VIII. physiotherapy exercises |
| 9. Much attention is paid | at people's homes. |
| 10. Much attention is paid to the | IX. taken from people's wages. |
| | X. is the general practitioner. |

Health is above Wealth

wealth [welθ] – богатство

contest ['kɒntest] – змагання

to tire ['taɪə] – втомлюватись

spectator [spek'teɪtə] – глядач

Yesterday I went to see my friend Mike. He was watching a football match over the TV. After it he watched some sporting contests. He sat before the TV for three hours. When everything was over Mike said: "I like sport very much."

I looked at his round back and said: "I think that you like only to watch sportsmen. My father always tells me: Go in for sports. You will be healthy and strong. A healthy man feels and looks well. He can work hard. A sick and weak man tires quickly and often falls ill. Such a man is often nervous and cannot work well. Have some exercises every day. Good exercises develop your muscles and give you pleasure. Exercises increase heart action and blood circulation. They strengthen the nerves.

If you want to have a strong and beautiful body you must exercise yourself. It is more important to your health to be a participant than a spectator."

Fill in the right words:

1. Yesterday I went to see my ... Mike. (relative, teacher, friend)

2. He was watching a ... match over the TV. (hockey, football, polo)
3. I looked at his round ... and said: "I think that you like only to watch ..." (nose, leg, back; people, sportsmen, children)
4. A ... man feels and looks well. (funny, healthy, sick)
5. Good exercises develop your ... and give you pleasure. (muscles, nerves, body)
6. They ... the nerves. (practice, develop, strengthen)
7. It is more important to your ... to be a participant than a spectator. (body, life, health)

Water

to carry ['kæri] – переносити

to compose [kəm'pəʊz] – складати

to lose - втрачати

to give off – віддавати

pint [paint] – пінта (~0,5 л)

gland [glænd] – залоза

to replace [rɪ'pleɪs] – замінювати

replacement - заміщення

sign [saɪn] – знак, ознака

Water is very important to all living things. In the living body water carries foodstuffs from one part of the body to another.

Man gets one half of his water in the food he eats, especially in fruit and vegetables.

More than 70 per cent of the body is composed of water. Daily we lose some water.

The human body gives off about 5 pints of water every twenty-four hours through the lungs, sweat, glands and kidneys. We must replace it. If 10 per cent of the body water is lost without replacement there will be serious signs of illness. If 20% of the body water is lost a person may die.

The maximum time that a person can go without water is about 7-10 days.

Is the statement right or false?

1. Water isn't important to all living things.
2. Man gets one half of his water in the food he eats.
3. More than 90 per cent of the body is composed of water.
4. Daily we lose much water.
5. The human body gives off about 5 pints of water every 12 hours.
6. If 10% of the body water is lost without replacement there will be serious signs of illness.
7. If 30% of the body water is lost a person may die.
8. The maximum time that a person can go without water is about 7-10 days.

Prepare for Battle

germ [dʒɜ:m] – бактерія, мікроб

to protect [prə'tekt] – захищати

frequently ['fri:kw(ə)ntli] – часто

to get rid of – позбавитись

to share [ʃeə] – ділитись

to show up - викривати

tissue ['tʃu:] – носова хустина

to fight off – позбавитись

invading germs [ɪn'veɪdɪŋ] – наступаючі мікроби

to be dehydrated [,di:haɪ'dreɪtɪd] – стати обезводненим

It's easy to catch germs. But there are some things you can do to protect yourself and other people.

Wash your hands frequently with soap and warm water to get rid of any germs you may pick up. Don't share drink glasses, even if your friend doesn't look sick. Cold symptoms sometimes take days to show up.

Use a tissue when you sneeze and be sure to throw it away. If you don't have a tissue, sneeze into your shoulder, not your hand.

Eat lots of fruits and vegetables. This will keep your body strong and able to fight off any invading germs.

But sometimes, no matter what you do, you still catch a cold, you can help your body fight the virus by getting plenty of rest. Use your energy to get better.

Drinking lots of water and juice prevents your body

from being dehydrated, which makes you even more tired.

If the symptoms get worse after three or four days, your illness may be more than a cold - see or call a doctor.

Fill in the words:

1. It is easy to catch.....
2. But there are some things you can do to protect yourself and other ...
3. Wash your ... with soap and warm water.
4. Don't... drink glasses, even if your ... doesn't look sick.
5. Use a ... when you sneeze and be sure to throw it away.
6. Eat lots of... and....
7. This will keep your ... strong and able to ... any invading germs.
8. Use your energy
9. Drinking lots of... and juice prevents your ... from being dehydrated.
- 10.If the ... get worse - see or call ...

Infectious Diseases

to look after – доглядати

gown [gaʊn] – халат

As you know I am a nurse at the therapeutic hospital. My children, Ann and Pete, had many infectious diseases in the childhood. I know that infectious diseases can pass from an infectious person to a healthy person by different ways.

When a nurse looks after a patient who has an infectious disease she has two important tasks: to take care of the patient and to prevent the spread of infection.

Here are some rules how to prevent the spread of infection and I think a nurse must remember them:

1. The nurse must wear a mask and a special gown when she goes to look after an infected patient.
2. The nurse must wash her hands carefully with soap and running water each time she goes from an infectious patient.
3. Disinfect bed-clothes after use.

Correct the wrong statement!

1. My children, Ann and Pete, had no infectious diseases in the childhood.
2. Infectious diseases can pass from an infectious person to a healthy person by different ways.
3. When a nurse looks after an infected person she has two important tasks.
4. Here are some advices how to stop the prevention of

infection.

5. The nurse must wear a mask and a special gown.
6. The nurse must wash her hands sometimes with soap and running water.
7. Disinfect all clothes before use.

Fever

fever ['fi:və] – лихоманка, гарячка

ache [eik] – біль

blanket ['blæŋkɪt] – ковдра

to replace [rɪ'pleɪs] – міняти

damp [dæmp] – вологий

bedgown ['bedgaʊn] – нічна сорочка

Fever is the rise of the body temperature above normal. The symptoms of high temperature are headache, aches all over the body, red face, hot, dry skin, loss of appetite, quick pulse and breathing.

If a person has fever he must stay in bed and drink plenty of water. The nurse must keep the patient warm. The nurse must give him more blankets and hot drinks. When the patient is sweating replace the damp bed-clothes as quickly as possible, and dress the patient in a clean warm bedgown or pyjamas. When the temperature is normal the patient may sit in bed and then have a short walk.

Finish the sentences:

1. Fever is the rise of
2. The symptoms of high temperature are headache, aches all over the body, red face,
3. If a person has fever he must stay in bed and...
4. The nurse must keep
5. The nurse must give him more blankets and
6. When the temperature is normal the patient may sit in

bed ...

AIDS - the New Epidemic

to weaken ['wi:k(ə)n] – послаблювати

ability [ə'bi:lɪtɪ] – здатність

to be reported – бути зареєстрованим

victim – жертва

to restore [rɪ'stɔ:] – відновлювати

surveillance [sə'veɪl(ə)ns] – дослідження

prevention [prɪ'venʃn] – профілактика, попередження

precautions [prɪ'kə:ʃənz] – запобіжні міри (заходи)

Knowledge is the key to preventing this fast - spreading disease. AIDS is an abbreviation of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. It weakens the body's ability to fight off infection and disease. It was first reported in the USA in 1981.

More than 70% of all AIDS cases ended fatal within two years of diagnosis. Doctors are learning more about treating the infections affecting AIDS victims. But little can be done to restore the body's immune system.

The number of AIDS cases continues to grow. The AIDS virus passes from person to person through the exchange of body fluids. The World Health Organization began plans of coordinating a global surveillance of that virus. No cure has yet been found for AIDS.

AIDS is a serious public health problem. Until a cure is not been discovered prevention is the only way of fighting it. Everyone should know the facts about that disease, take

personal precautions and support the efforts to find a cure. These actions can help fighting AIDS.

Is the statement right or false?

1. Knowledge is not the key to preventing this fast-spreading disease.
2. AIDS is an abbreviation of acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.
3. It weakens person ability to fight off infection and disease.
4. It was first reported in 1957.
5. More then 70% of all AIDS cases ended fatal with in 2 years of diagnosis.
6. But much can be done to restore the body's immune system.
7. The number of AIDS cases doesn't grow.
8. No cure has yet been found for AIDS.
9. AIDS is a serious government health problem.
10. Until a cure is not discovered therapy is the only way of fighting it.

My Friend's Illness

district doctor - дільничний лікар

to shake the bottle well before using - добре збовтати
пляшку перед використанням

to gargle ['gɑ:g(ə)l] - полоскати

Lena is a student of our medical school. She studies in our group. Yesterday she came to the classes after a week's absence.

"What was the matter with you?" I asked her.

"I was ill. Do you remember that our anatomy teacher sent me home last week? When I came home I went to bed and took my temperature. It was high. I coughed and had muscular pains. My mother called in a doctor and in the morning the district doctor came, she examined me carefully and prescribed some medicines."

"Please, tell me in detail, Lena, what medicines the doctor prescribed you?"

"The doctor said: You will take the mixture three times a day before meal. You must take a table spoonful of it. Shake the bottle well before using. This is the prescription for a gargle. Gargle your throat six times a day. This is the prescription for nasal drops. And these two prescriptions are for tablets. These tablets are good for a headache. Take them twice a day. And these tablets are good for colds. Take them four times a day after meal. Lena followed all her

instructions and soon felt better. She understands that pharmacology is a very important subject and we must pay great attention to it at our studies.

Is the statement right or false?

1. Lena is a student of technical school.
2. When I came home I went to bed and took my temperature.
3. I didn't cough but had muscular pains.
4. She examined me carefully and prescribed 3 medicines.
5. You will take the mixture 3 times a day before meal.
6. Don't shake the bottle well before using.
7. Gargle your throat 8 times a day.
8. These tablets are very good for a headache.
9. Lena followed some of her instructions and soon felt better.
10. She understands that pharmacology is a very important subject.

A Case with a Boy

to seem [si:m] – здаватись

what kind of – що за

stomach washing – промивання шлунка

Dialogue between the Father and a Doctor:

Father: Doctor, when I came home I found my little boy asleep. At first that seemed normal, but when I entered the bathroom I found the bottle of my wife's sedative on the floor. I'm afraid the child took some of it.

Doctor: Do you know what kind of sedative it was?

F.: No, doctor. I only know it was one of the sedatives. Here it is.

D.: Well, it is better to do a stomach washing. Nurse, have everything ready for the stomach washing.

Answer the questions:

1. What did the boy do when the father came?
2. What did the father find in the bathroom?
3. Was the father afraid the child took some medicine?
4. Did the father know the kind of sedatives?
5. What did the doctor advise to do?

The Prescription

fever ['fi:və] – лихоманка

let him take it – дайте йому це

to swallow ['fi:və] – ковтнути

"I am ill," said Pete to his mother. "I am very ill. Yesterday I had a bad headache; today I have a fever. Please, call in a doctor."

Soon the doctor came. He felt Pete's pulse and looked at his tongue. Then, taking a piece of paper, he wrote a prescription. He gave it to Pete's mother and said: "Let him take it this evening,"

Before going to bed that night, Pete swallowed the paper. When he got up next morning he said to his mother: "Now I feel quite well again. Wasn't it a very nice prescription?"

Answer the questions:

1. Who was ill?
2. What symptoms did he have?
3. What was the doctor's advice?
4. What did Pete do?
5. How did he feel next morning?

The Prescription on the Door

to send for – послати за

ink [ɪŋk] – чорнило

to take off – зняти

hinge [hɪn(d)ʒ] – петля

A man fell ill and the doctor was sent for. The doctor came. He examined the patient and then he asked for a pen, ink and paper as he wanted to write a prescription. But there were no such things in the house, so the patient's wife went out to take them from somebody. She was absent for a long time and the doctor took a piece of coal, wrote the prescription on the door with it and went away. Nobody in the house could read or write Latin. So they took the door off its hinges, carried it to the chemist's shop and got the medicine.

Fill in the words:

1. A man fell ... and the doctor was ...
2. ... he asked for a pen, ... and ... as he wanted to write ...
3. ... the doctor took a piece of...wrote the ... on the ...
4. Nobody in the house could read or write ...
5. They took the ... off its ..., carried it to the ... shop and got the ...

From the History of Medicine in Egypt

mythology [mɪˈθɒlədʒɪ] – міфологія

Horus ['hɔːrəs] – Горус

Sett – Сет

fight [faɪt] – битва

evil ['i:vl] – зло

to restore [rɪ'stɔ:] – відновити

miraculous [mɪ'rækjʊləs] – надприродній

sign [saɪn] – знак, форма

recipe ['resɪpi] – рецепт

The early Egyptian mythology tells us a very interesting story. Horus, the God of Health, in fight with Sett, the demon of evil, lost an eye. The eye was restored to him by a miraculous means. The eye had a sign "R", which meant "Recipe". And the mythology says that the word "Recipe" written at the beginning of every prescription was taken from the sign of the eye of Horus.

Fill in the words:

1. The early Egyptian ... tells us a very ...
2. ..., the God of..., in first with ..., the demon of..., lost an eye.
3. The eye was restored to him by ... means.
4. The ... had a ... "R", which meant"..."
5. The word "... " written at the beginning of every ... was taken from the ... of ... of

Alexander Fleming

to dedicate ['dedɪkeɪt] – присвятити

bacteriology [bækˌtɪərɪˈɒlədʒɪ]

research [rɪˈsɜːtʃ] – наукове дослідження

outwardly ['aʊtwədli] – зовні

fire ['faɪə] – камін

benefit ['benɪfɪt] – користь

to relieve [rɪˈliːv] – полегшувати

Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of penicillin, was born in Scotland in 1881 at a farm. He began to go to school when he was five.

In 1895 he went to London and decided to dedicate his life to medicine. At first Fleming wanted to become a surgeon but soon he got interested in bacteriology and decided that he was to find his future in research.

Sir Alexander Fleming did not have the life which was outwardly very exciting. He spent his working hours in hospitals and laboratories. He went from home to his laboratory every morning and went home from his laboratory every night. He sat in front of his fire and talked to his wife. He taught his son to swim and to fish. It was life that did not seem to be different from the life of the bank manager or the office worker.

But it was not so. The great work that he did was done for the benefit of sick men and women. His discovery of penicillin did more to help suffering mankind than anything

else for centuries. When he died in 1955 his old friend said: "By his work he relieved more suffering than any other living man".

Answer the question:

1. When and where was Alexander Fleming born?
2. When did he go to school?
3. What did Fleming decide to dedicate his life to?
4. What did he get interested in?
5. Was his life very exiting?
6. What was his great work done for?
7. What did he discover?
8. When did he die?

War against Smoking

to take time – займати час

to make up one's mind – приймати рішення

to fail – потерпіти невдачу

to gain – отримувати

damaging ['dæmɪdʒɪŋ] – руйнівний

to climb [klaɪm] – підійматись вгору

to be free of the worry – не турбуватись

cancer ['kænsə] – рак

non-smoker - той, хто не палить

Stopping smoking takes time. There are some stages. If you get to the final stage and fail, just start from the very beginning. If you are not sure you can make it, think of these: there are millions of people in this country who have stopped smoking. So you can do it too.

The Big Question is: do you really want to stop? Because this is the key to success. Make up your mind you are going to stop, and you will. Lots of people have been surprised how easy it was to stop once they had really made up their minds. Think about what you gain by stopping.

You will be free of expensive and damaging habit. You'll be healthier, breathe more easily - for example, when you climb stairs or run for a bus. And you'll be free of the worry that you may be killing yourself.

You will lose your smoker's cough. Smokers lose 10 or 15 years of their lives.

Stop smoking before you get cancer or serious heart or lung disease from smoking. You will avoid nearly all the risks of death from smoking.

Non - smokers who live with the smoker have a higher chance of getting chest disease.

Is the statement right or false?

1. Stopping smoking doesn't take time.
2. There are thousands of people in this country who have stopped smoking.
3. The Big Question is: do you really want to stop?
4. Make up your mind you are going to stop and you will.
5. Lots of people have not been surprised how easy it was to stop.
6. Think about what you gain by stopping.
7. You will be free of poor and damaging habit.
8. And you'll be free of the worry that you may be killing yourself and your family.
9. Stop smoking before you get cancer or serious heart or lung disease.
10. Non-smokers who live with the smoker have much more higher chance of getting chest disease.

Medicines and Health

to be meant [ment] – призначатись

proverb – saying

mind [maɪnd] – дух

similar = of the same

inactive = not active

to feel refreshed [rɪ'freʃt] – почуватись свіжо

"Medicines are not meant to live on," an English proverb says. Yes, that's true and we may add that good health is better than the best medicine. And if your health is good, you are always in a good mood. You have "A sound mind in a sound body", as the old Latin saying goes. The English proverb "Sickness in the body brings sickness to the mind" expresses a similar idea, but from a different point of view.

Taking medicines is an unpleasant thing, of course, and if you want to avoid it, you should go in for sports and keep yourself fit. Physical exercise is necessary and very important. As doctors say, if a grown-up person doesn't take exercise, he can easily catch an illness.

Physically inactive people get old earlier than those who have plenty of exercise. If you do daily exercises, you feel refreshed, you have a good posture, and that makes you feel good. So pay attention to the way you stand, walk and sit.

Here are some of the rules for health:

Take long walks in the open air as often as you can.

Keep your body clean.

Keep your teeth clean.

Wear clean clothes.

Sleep with your window open.

When you are reading or writing, let the light come from behind your left shoulder.

Find equivalents:

1. "Medicines are not meant you stand to live on"
2. We may add that good health
3. And if your health is good
4. You have "A sound mind in a sound body"
5. The English proverb "Sickness in the body brings sickness to the mind"
6. Physically inactive people get old earlier than
7. If you do daily exercises, you feel refreshed
8. So pay attention to the way writing
9. long walks in the open air
10. When you are reading or I. as the old Latin saying goes. II. those who have plenty of exercise. III. expresses a similar idea. IV. as often as you can. V. an English proverb says, VI. you have a good posture, and that makes you feel good. VII. is better than the best medicine. VIII. You are always in a good mood. IX. Let the light come from behind your left shoulder. X. walk and sit.

The Study of Hormones

growth hormone [grəʊθ] – гормон росту

the pituitary gland [prɪ'tju:ɪt(ə)rɪ] – гіпофіз

to be lacking in – відчувати нестачу

dwarf [dwɔ:f] – карлик

giant ['dʒaɪənt] – велетень, гігант

mammal ['mæm(ə)l] – ссавець

whale's growth hormone [weɪl] – гормон росту кита

The shortest adult in the world was a little less than 50 cm and the tallest, about 3 meters. The cause of such difference is the so-called growth hormone, secreted by the pituitary gland. If a child is lacking in it, he may become a dwarf, if it is in excess, a giant. Such hormones are also secreted by the pituitary glands of birds, fish and mammals.

The structure of a number of protein hormones essential to the organism have been established at the Institute of Experimental Endocrinology and Hormone Chemistry. Among them is the whale's growth hormone, the most structurally similar to that of man.

Experiments conducted at the protein hormones laboratory showed that the whale hormone can stimulate growth and reproduction in some human cell cultures. This offers hope that in the future the whale hormone may be used to stimulate growth in humans.

Fill in the words:

1. The shortest adult in ... was a little less than ...
2. The cause of such difference is the so-called ... secreted by ...
3. If a child is lacking in it, he may become a ..., if it is in excess...
4. Such ... are also secreted by the pituitary glands of..., ... and ...
5. Among them is the..... hormone, the most structurally similar to that of...
6. This offers hope that in the future themay be used to stimulate ... in humans.

How to be a Doctor

(by Stephan Leacock)

to vary ['veəri] – змінюватись

to have a meal – їсти

ravenously [ræ'vinəsli] – ненажерливо

his breathing is short-circuited ['sɜ:kɪt(ə)d] with

huckleberry pie – йому відригається чорничний пиріг

self-denial – самообмеження

"What about diet, doctor?" says the patient.

The answer to this question varies very much. It depends on how the doctor is feeling and whether it is long since he had a meal himself. If it is late in the morning and the doctor is ravenously hungry, he says: "Oh, eat plenty, don't be afraid of it; eat meat, vegetables, starch, glue, cement, anything you like." But if the doctor has just had lunch and if his breathing is short circuited with huckleberry-pie, he says very firmly: "No, I don't want you to eat anything at all; absolutely not a bite; it won't hurt you, a little self-denial in the matter of eating is the best thing in the world."

"And what about drinking". Again the doctor's answer varies. He may say: "Oh, yes, you might drink a glass of liqueur now and then, or, if you prefer it, a gin and soda or a whiskey and Apollinaris, and I think before going to bed I'd take a hot Scotch with a couple of lumps of white sugar."

The doctor says this with real feeling, and his eye shines with the pure love of his profession. But if, on the other hand, the doctor has spent the night before at a little gathering of medical friends he insists to forbid the patient to touch alcohol in any shape, and to cut out the subject with great severity.

Answer the questions:

1. What are the main questions of the topic?
2. Is the doctor's answer always the same?
3. What does it depend on?
4. What kind of the doctors answer is in the late morning?
5. What will the doctor say after lunch?
6. What can the doctor say about drinking?
7. What will he say after a little gathering of medical friends?

At the Dentist's

to pluck up courage ['klʌɪdʒ] – набратись хоробрості

surgery ['sɜ:dʒ(ə)rɪ] – кабінет to come out - видаляти

prick [prɪk] – тиск

to feel rather dead – втратити чутливість

to grip – стиснути, схопити

to spit – сплюнути

Once I had a toothache for several days, but I couldn't pluck up courage to go to the dentist. As a matter of fact when I was going to ring the bell the toothache seemed to have gone away, so I went home again. But at last I had to go back, and this time I rang the bell and was shown into the waiting-room.

Well, I went into a surgery and he told me to sit in a chair that he could move up and down, backwards and forwards, and then he had a look at the inside of my mouth. He put a little mirror, then he looked serious and said: "Yes I'm afraid we can't save that one, it will have to come out".

I insisted on his giving me an injection. I felt a little prick on the gum and then he injected. He did this in two or three places and waited for a minute.

My mouth felt rather dead. Then he took a pair of forceps, gripped the tooth, and the tooth was cut. I could see it and head it but I couldn't feel it. Then he said: "It's all over. Spit in there and then wash your mouth out with an

antiseptic".

Find equivalents:

1. Once I had a toothache for several days
I. and was shown into the waiting-room.
2. When I was going to ring the bell
II. his giving me an injection.
III. and I waited for a minute.
3. And this time I rang the bell
IV. wash your mouth out with an antiseptic
4. And he told me to sit in a chair
V. but couldn't pick up courage to go to the dentist
5. I insisted
VI. and the tooth was cut.
VII. but I couldn't feel it.
6. I felt a little prick on the gum
VIII. toothache seemed to have gone away.
7. He did this in two or three places
IX. that he could move up and down.
8. Then he took a pair of forceps, gripped the tooth
X. and then he injected.
9. I could see it and head it
10. Spit in there and

Science for Health

artificial organ [ɑ:tɪ'fiʃ(ə)l] – штучний орган

organ grafting ['grɑ:ftɪŋ] – орган для пересадки

oxygen saturation [sætʃə'reɪʃ(ə)n] – насичений киснем

to weld – з'єднувати

retina ['retɪnə] – сітківка

malignant tumor [mə'liɡnənt tju:mə] – злоякісна пухлина

beam [bi:m] – промінь

Science and engineering have made many things available to doctors.

No matter how perfect an artificial organs is, it can never function better then real one, that nature has developed over millions of years.

So doctors will always search for new techniques of organ grafting. Perhaps alongside human donor organs, organs from animals will be used.

A new method of treatment — pressure oxygen saturation of tissues — is being used in our country with successes. It has proved to be highly effective for cardiovascular diseases, burns, ulcers and so on. This treatment requires special equipment.

Besides the medical applications of quantum electronics are very promising. The doctors are already using lasers to weld the eye retina, to cut soft tissues, and to deal with malignant tumors. The laser beam has been found to act

selectively – it can destroy a tumor without damaging healthy tissue.

Lasers are also used for diagnosis and experiment. Ultrasound, too, is widely used for finding structural anomalies in tissues, for examining the cortex, for studying the functioning of the heart and so on.

In our days of excess stresses and lack of muscular load the number of diseases difficult to diagnose is increasing. Many automatic diagnostic systems have been developed to analyze a disease by certain symptoms.

Is the statement right or false?

1. Science and engineering have made many things available to doctors and
2. No matter how good an artificial organ is, it can never function so well as the real one.
3. So doctors are always searching for new techniques of organ grafting.
4. Perhaps alongside human donor organs, organs from animals will be used.
5. A new method of treatment — pressure oxygen saturation of tissues – is being used in our country without great successes.
6. It has proved to be highly effective for cardiovascular diseases, burns, ulcers and so on.
7. This treatment doesn't require special equipment.

8. Besides the medical applications of quantum electronics are very promising.
9. The laser beam has been found to act sometimes selectively — it can destroy a tumour without damaging healthy tissue.
10. Lasers are also used for diagnosis and experiment and treatment.

I.P. Pavlov — Man and Scientist

companion [kəm'pænjən] – супутник to pass on to -

переходити до

previous ['pri:vɪəs] – попередній

to hide – приховувати

modesty ['mɒdɪstɪ] – скромність

enthusiasm [ɪn'θju:ziæz(ə)m]

to demand [dɪ'mɑ:nd] – вимагати

Ivan Petrovich Pavlov was born on September 14, 1849 in Ryazan. When he was still a very little boy he helped his father on his farm. His father taught him to read books.

In 1870 Pavlov entered Petersburg University to study natural sciences. Soon he decided to become a physiologist himself. During his work at the Academy Pavlov discovered several new facts about the blood pressure.

In 1881 Pavlov married. His wife was a wonderful help and companion to him. Their marriage was a very happy one. In 1890 Pavlov began to lecture on physiology in the Military Academy.

Many of Pavlov's ideas were new to the students and he was a very popular lecturer. His lectures were very simple and clear. He did not use notes since his memory was wonderful. Pavlov studied the work of the digestive system. He made many experiments on dogs.

Pavlov made great contribution to medical science. A few years before his death he addressed the youth of our

country:

"The first important thing is to be systematic in your work ... Never pass on to the next stage until you have finished the previous one.

Never try to hide the defects in your knowledge. The second important thing is modesty. Never imagine that you know everything.

The third thing that is necessary is enthusiasm. Remember that science demands of a man his whole life..." Pavlov, the great Russian scientist, died on February 27, 1936 at the age of eighty-six.

Answer the questions:

1. When was I.P. Pavlov born?
2. Did his father teach him to read books?
3. Where did he study?
4. Where did he work?
5. When did Pavlov married?
6. When did he begin to lecture on physiology?
7. What kind of lecturer was he?
8. What did Pavlov study?
9. Did he address the youth before his death?
10. When did Pavlov die?

Література

1. О.І. Литвинюк. Яскрава англійська. / Підручник для 10-х класів. - Дніпропетровськ; Навчальна книга, 1996
2. О.І. Литвинюк. Яскрава англійська. / Підручник для 11-х класів. - Дніпропетровськ; Навчальна книга, 1996
3. А.М. Маслова, З.Л. Вайнштейн. Пособие по английскому для медицинских вузов. - М.: Высшая школа, 1976
4. М.С. Муравейская, Л.К. Орлова. Английский язык для медиков. - М: Флинта-Науки, 2002
5. В.В. Мухина, Н.С. Мухина, П.Н. Скрипников. Английский язык для медицинских училищ. —М.: Высшая школа, 2002
6. А.В. Парахина, В.Г. Базилевич. Познакомтесь - Великобритания и США. - М.: Высшая школа, 1988
7. Розмовляй англійською мовою. - Тернопіль: Астон, 1996
8. С.А. Тылкина, Н.А. Темчина. Пособие по английскому языку для медицинских и фармацевтических училищ. - М.: Высшая школа, 1985
9. Г.В. Фіщенко та ін. Найкращі 1000 тем з англійської мови. - Дніпропетровськ: Ранок, 2005
10. Е.Е.Юдина, Л.В. Потяженко. Учебник Английского языка. - К.: Высшая школа, 1986.

Навчальне видання

Гальчун Наталія Петрівна

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА
Тексти та завдання з аудіювання
(для медичних закладів освіти)

Навчальний посібник

Редактор та коректор **Н.П.Гальчун**
Технічний редактор **Л. М. Козлюк**

Формат 60x84 $\frac{1}{16}$. Обсяг 4,06 ум. друк. арк., 4,18 обл.-вид. арк.
Наклад 100 пр. Зам. 619. Редакція, видавець і виготовлювач – КЗВО
«Волинський медичний інститут»
(м. Луцьк, вул. Лесі Українки, 2, тел. (0332) 72-36-55).
Свідоцтво Держ. комітету телебачення та радіомовлення України
ДК № 4607 від 30.08.2013 р.

