

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ
УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**

**АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА
ДЛЯ МЕДИКІВ**

*Посібник з розвитку навичок усного мовлення
(для студентів першого курсу)*

Харків 2009

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*Затверджено Вченою радою ХНМУ
Протокол № 5 від 18. 05. 2000*

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UNIT 1

PEOPLE

Look up the following words in your bilingual dictionary and write down the transcription and translation:

general practitioner

surgeon

pediatrician

dentist

obstetrician

gynecologist

ophthalmologist

neurologist

immunologist

pathologist

single

married

divorced

translator

campus

hostel

look after

niece

nephew

in-laws

mother-in-law

father-in-law

sister-in-law

brother-in-law

1. Read about Tim:

Hi! My name is Tim Jones. I am from Glasgow, a town in Scotland.

I am a student of London University. I am studying medicine and I am going to be a doctor, a surgeon, I think. It is a long course - six years to become a general practitioner plus two to specialize in surgery, but I am going to work hard. It's a

difficult job, but I like working with people. I would like to specialize in pediatric surgery - I love children, looking after them would be wonderful.

The course started a year ago, I am in my second year. I can speak German and French quite well, so I can speak three languages. I live in the campus with my fellow-students.

2. *You want to get similar information about Olga. Ask questions:*

E.g. What's ___ name? -- What's her name?

a. Where _____ come from?

b. What _____ studying?

c. What _____ going to be?

d. Is _____ to work hard?

e. _____ it a difficult job?

f. When _____ the course start?

g. What _____ speak?

h. _____ she live?

3. *Listen to Olga and write the answers to the questions:*

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.
- g.
- h.

4. *Match the questions and answers:*

When were you born?	Two, a boy and a girl.
Where were you born?	No, I am single.
What is your address?	In London, Great Britain.
What is your phone number?	5, Church Road.
Are you married?	34 62 71
How many children have you got?	Yes, I have a brother.
Have you got any brother or sister?	On March 8, 1970.

5. *Read about these people:*

Tim is a student of School of Medicine (St. George's University). He is in his third year. He wants to be a doctor. It's a long course, 11 years and he is going to work hard. He would like to specialize in Neurology.

Mary is studying arts at University. She would like to work for a museum. She likes impressionists and she wants to write a dissertation about them. Next year she is going to visit France to work in Louvre.

Underline the words and word combinations that express plans and ambitions.

6. *Complete:*

E.g. Olga likes children.
 She wants to be a doctor.
 She would like to be a pediatrician.
 She is going to enter a medical school next year.

Peter likes skiing.

He wants....

He would like

He is going

(to visit a travel agency, to go to the mountains, to spend his holidays in the Alps)

Tim likes arts.

He wants

He would like

He is going

(to learn painting in Paris, to become an artist, to enter an art school)

Bob likes travelling.

He wants ...

He would like

He is going

(to be a travel agent, to work for a big travel company, to study management at University)

7. People learn English for many reasons. Mark consequently those important to you.

___ They need it for the job.

___ They need it for the studies.

___ They like visiting different countries.

___ They like listening to songs in English.

___ They like watching American westerns.

___ They need it to participate in scientific conferences.

___ They need it to work with a computer.

Think about other reasons of learning English. Tell the class why you learn English:

I learn English because, first, ..., second, and at last

HOMEWORK

When registering at a hotel or applying for a course you are usually asked to fill in the form.

The following expressions can be found in the forms. Match an expression, question and answer:

First name	When were you born?	5, Oak Road, Springfield.
Middle name	Where do you come from?	Jones.
Surname	Where do you live?	James.
Date of birth	What is your surname?	William.
Place of birth	What do you do?	No, I am single.
Nationality	What is your phone number?	I am a teacher.
Permanent address	What is your middle name?	USA.
Telephone number	What diplomas and degrees do you have?	School of Arts.
Marital status	What is your first name?	Paris
Occupation	Are you married?	34721
Qualifications	Where do you work?	In 1973
Place of work	Where were you born?	Bachelor of Arts

When you fill in the form, you may be asked to write your name in BLOCK CAPITALS. Fill in the following:

Summer courses 2010

Registration card

Family name (Mr., Mrs., Miss) _____

First name _____

Address _____

City _____ Post code _____

Country _____ Telephone _____

Nationality _____ Fax _____

Date of birth _____ Passport No. _____

Occupation

Personal information

Sex

male ___ female ___ Do you smoke yes ___ no ___

Age

16 - 17 ___ 18 - 20 ___ 21 - 24 ___ 25 - 30 ___ 31 - 40 ___

Level of English proficiency

___ elementary ___ intermediate ___ advanced

Reasons for learning English

___ business ___ pleasure ___ exams

other _____

Signature

UNIT 2

A DAY OF A MEDICAL STUDENT

1. *You've just become a student of Kharkiv National Medical University.*

**Are you happy to be a student? Is it difficult to pass the entrance exams?
Is it easy to be a medical student? Why?**

2. *These are some of the subjects taught at medical schools. Underline those you learn now.*

Anatomy, Pathology, Latin, Therapy, Urology, Histology, Microbiology, English, Economics, Medical Ethics, Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Neurology, Physics, Biology, Psychology.

3. *Of all the subjects you learn, which are the most difficult?*

Why are these subjects difficult? Tick the right answer:

- We meet a lot of new terms.
- We have to read about 50 pages every day.
- We have to learn a lot by heart.
- We've got a lot of work in the laboratory.
- We have the classes three times a week.

4. *Tell the class about the most difficult subject.*

E.g. Anatomy is the most difficult subject because we meet a lot of new terms.

5. *Read the text. A medical student tells you how he has organized his working day:*

I am a first year student of medical faculty. I'm happy to be a student, to be honest, it was rather difficult to pass the exams. I was working hard during the whole year having extra lessons of Physics, Biology, Ukrainian because the competition is very high. It was very difficult to win it. But it is even more difficult to be a medical student. I work a lot, we have classes from Monday till Friday, every day we have four periods (lecture and practical classes). I come to university at 9 a.m. and leave it at 5.10 p.m. Besides, we have a lot of homework. So, my schedule is heavy.

I get up at 6.30 a.m. and go running or swimming. I'm lucky to live with my parents, I don't understand how the students living in the hostel manage to do everything: cooking, washing up, washing, doing the rooms plus enormous homework, shopping. At 8 my breakfast is ready. I live not far from the university, it takes me about 15 minutes to get there. I go on foot. My fellow-students who live rather far have to take a bus, or a trolley-bus, or a tram. City traffic is awful in the morning!

At 5.30 I am back home. Almost every workday I do homework after dinner. Sometimes I watch television or listen to music. I miss my school years when I had free time to visit my friends, go to disco, listen to music, play computer games, read fiction, go to the concerts, watch video, play tennis. Now I can do it only at weekends and only sometimes.

6. *Write out the activities from the text. Add three more:*

Work about the house

Leisure time activities

Studies

7. *Tell the class what you like and don't like doing.*

E.g. I like reading. - I don't like cooking.

8. *Choose one activity from the text ex.6 and ask the students about it:*

E.g. Do you like swimming?

9. *Summarize*

Nobody likes ...

Everybody likes ...

Only two students like ...

Almost everybody like ...

10. *Work in pairs. Ask each other:*

- What do (did) you have to do to help in the house?
- Can (Could) you stay out as long as you want (wanted)?
- Do (Did) you have to be at home by a certain time?

- Can (Could) you go where you want (wanted)?
- Do (Did) you have to tell you parents where you are (were) going?
- Do (Did) you argue about money, clothes, friends?

11. Listen to a student about her weekend. Are these true (v) or false (x):

___ She is a medical student.

___ She is a junior student.

___ She goes shopping with her aunt.

___ She sometimes visits her friends.

___ She goes to the opera with a friend.

___ Her parents help her in the hostel.

HOMEWORK

This is a letter to your English pen-friend about your work day. Fill in the gaps:

Hello,

I am a student now. Do you think it is easy to be a _____ student? I have to get up _____ not to be late to the classes which begin at _____. The University is _____, so it takes me _____ and _____ every day. The classes are _____ at 5.10 p.m. I am back home at _____. I _____ and _____. My schedule is _____

but senior students say that the life will be easier a bit later. I do hope!

Write me about your days at University. Do you enjoy learning arts?

Looking forward to hearing from you soon.

2. *Write your schedule.*

7.00 a.m. — I get up.

8.00 a.m. — I

9.00 a.m. — The classes

5.10 p.m. — The classes

6.00 p.m. — I

8.00 p.m. — I

11.00 p.m. — I

Be ready to describe your work day in class.

UNIT 3

UNIVERSITY

1. Do you know these words? Look them up in your dictionary:

faculty

university

found

degree

cryobiology

cryomedicine

cancer

environment

protection

course

subject

last (v)

graduate

speciality

hostel

library

building

2. Supply the words to the definitions:

a) an educational institution at the highest level _____

- b) a department within a university _____
- c) someone who works or is trained in science _____
- d) malignant tumor _____
- e) well known and important _____
- f) specialist in children's diseases _____
- g) someone whose job is to treat people's teeth _____

3. *What are you going to be? Where do you study?*

4. *Do you agree that in Great Britain (mark true and false):*

___ There are only two universities, Oxford and Cambridge.

___ Like in Ukraine, the universities consist of faculties.

___ They are awarded Bachelor's degree after the graduation.

___ They study for 5 years.

___ The universities do not have hostels and the students hire flats.

___ British students are completely different.

5. *Now listen to the interview with Maria who worked for 3 years in London teaching Ukrainian.*

Were your ideas about British universities true?

Is the Kharkov State Medical University different?

How different is it (slightly different, completely different, there are some differences in ...)?

6. *Have you ever heard these names?*

V.P. Vorobyov, A.V. Paladin, V.N. Shamov, N.S. Bokarius, V.Ya. Danilevsky, L.L. Girschman, I.I. Mechnikov

Who were these people?

Why do we mention them when speak about the Kharkiv National Medical University?

7. Match the name from Ex. 5 and the branch of science:

Anatomy _____

Microbiology _____

Ophthalmology _____

Forensic Medicine _____

Physiology _____

Who of them won the Nobel Prize?

8. This is some important information about the Kharkiv State Medical University:

Foundation: 1805 as a faculty of Kharkiv University by V.N. Karazin

Famous scientists: V.P. Vorobyov, A.V. Paladin, V.N. Shamov, N.S. Bokarius, V.Ya. Danilevsky, L.L. Girschman, I.I. Mechnikov

Scientific schools: 13, cardiovascular diseases, cancer, cryobiology, cryomedicine, reproductive medicine, environment protection

Cooperation: scientists from the USA, China, Germany, Great Britain

Students' Scientific Society: 3000 members

Faculties: 2 medical (internal medicine), 2 medical (pediatrics and prophylactic medicine), dental

Specialists: general practitioners, pediatricians, surgeons, obstetricians and gynecologists, occupational physicians, dentists.

Course of studies: 6 years (medical faculties) or 5 years (dental faculty) + 1-year internship

Subjects: theoretical, or pre-clinical: Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Latin, Biochemistry, Histology, Anatomy, Microbiology; clinical: Pathology, Therapy, Surgery, Pediatrics, Gynecology and Obstetrics, Neurology, Dermatology, Oncology, Radiology

Facilities: 6 buildings, 5 hostels, 2 libraries, computing center, students club, gymnasium.

9. Answer the questions about *Kharkiv National Medical University*:

When did the history of Kharkiv National Medical University begin?

Who founded Kharkiv University?

When did it receive the name "Kharkiv National Medical University"?

What well-known scientists worked at the University?

What fields of medicine do contemporary scientists work in?

Can the students participate in scientific research?

How many faculties does the University have?

How many students study at the university?

When can the graduates work as doctors?

What do the students do in their free time?

10. *Mark true (v) and false (x) sentences:*

- Kharkiv National Medical University is one of the oldest in Ukraine.
- It was founded in 1994.
- A lot of prominent medical men worked at the University.
- Well-known scientists of the past made their contribution in the field of cardiovascular diseases, cancer, ecology, cryobiology, cryomedicine, reproductive medicine.
- The works of contemporary scientists are known throughout the world.
- All the students of the University work in the Students' Scientific Society.
- The University has 4 faculties.
- The graduates from the University are qualified in general medicine, pediatrics, surgery, occupational diseases, dentistry.
- About 4500 students study at the University.
- The study at the University lasts for six or five years.
- After successful passing the final exams the graduates can work as doctors.
- The departments of the University are located in 6 buildings.
- The students from other towns live with their relatives or hire flats.

HOMEWORK

Work in groups of four. Take one of the problems and prepare a short information about:

- history of the KSMU;
- KSMU as a scientific center;
- the course of studies;
- structure of the University.

UNIT 4

1. *Quickly read the article advertising studying English in Edinburgh.*

*Supply the paragraphs with the headings: **The city. Travel to Edinburgh. Students and staff. The Institute. Studying in Edinburgh. The Institute's facilities. The University.***

Each year people of all ages study with us in Edinburgh. They come because of variety and quality of the general and specialist courses we offer.

As center for government, business, learning and the Arts, Edinburgh offers a unique blend of work and recreation. The city itself is one of the most attractive in Britain.

The university of Edinburgh, one of Scotland's ancient universities, was founded in 1583. Famous students and members of staff include Stevenson, author of *Treasure Island*, Simpson, pioneer of anaesthesia and Appleton, Nobel prizewinner for physics. Today it is one of the largest and most highly regarded in Britain. The main campus is in the heart of the city.

Edinburgh is a flourishing financial center with a population of half a million. It offers arts and entertainment throughout the year, including a massive street party at New Year and festivals of Jazz, Book and Film in August.

Edinburgh is also a gateway to the rest of Scotland with its lochs, mountains and islands. Whether they go north or south to explore Scotland, visitors can find beautiful scenery and fascinating historical sites.

It is not difficult to get to Scotland.

There are direct flights from many countries to Edinburgh or Glasgow. Alternatively, you can travel to London first. From there the journey to Edinburgh takes about one hour by air, five hours by train and nine hours by bus.

The nearest ferry ports are Newcastle and Hull.

The Institute for Applied Language Studies (IALS) at the University of Edinburgh is one of the largest English teaching centers in Britain. It offers broad selection of English language courses which run during the whole year - during the academic year from October to June and also during the summer months. The institute is also involved in a wide range of language studies. We carry out research into the teaching and learning languages. We produce and publish our own teaching materials.

We recognize the importance of individual study. Our Self-Access Center includes a study room, a computer laboratory, a language laboratory. Teachers will advise you on how best to use your time in private study. Those on medical English courses have access to the Medical Library.

The staff have many responsibilities: they prepare, teach, direct the courses, they are involved in extensive research and development work.

Our students come from all over the world. We usually welcome students from more than forty different countries every summer. They are university students or graduates, some are preparing for post-graduate study in the UK, others are in job. Although many of our students are in their twenties, quite a number may be older.

2. Find the following information:

The age of the students _____

The nationality of the students _____

Reasons to come to Edinburgh _____

Famous people from Edinburgh _____

How to get to Edinburgh _____

HOMEWORK

Write similar advertisement for foreign students about your faculty.

Use the plan:

Studying in Kharkiv.

The city.

Travel to Kharkiv.

The Kharkiv State Medical University.

The faculty.

The University's facilities.

Students and staff.

UNIT 5

FAMOUS MEDICAL MEN

1. *Check the meaning of these words in your dictionary:*

attend
shipping office
qualify with distinction
gain
serve
dispatch
blood
substance
tissue
devise
sensitivity
titration
assay
mould
accidentally
create
be inspired
prevent
growth
keen
be buried

2. *Put one of the words into each gap:*

- a. He gave his _____ to help his sister after the accident.
- b. Medical students must _____ both lectures and practical classes.
- c. She is _____ in weight.
- d. Dickens _____ many wonderful characters in his novels.
- e. Water, ice and snow are not different _____; they are the same in different forms.
- f. V.P.Vorobyov _____ in the wall of the museum of human anatomy.
- g. Your prompt actions _____ a serious accident.
- h. The dentist gave her an injection to reduce the _____ of the nerves.

What famous medical men do you know?
In what field of medicine did they work?

3. *Read about the life of Alexander Fleming. Divide the text into paragraphs according to the following headings:*

Fleming's Young Years

Fleming's Discoveries

Fleming's Awards and Services

Sir Alexander Fleming was born at Lochfield near Darvel in Ayrshire, Scotland on August 6th, 1881. He attended Loudon Moor School, Darvel School, and Kilmarnock Academy before moving to London where he attended the Polytechnic. He spent four years in a shipping office before entering St. Mary's Medical School, London University. He qualified with distinction in 1906 and began research at St. Mary's under Sir Almroth Wright, a pioneer in vaccine therapy. He gained M.B., B.S., (London), with Gold Medal in 1908, and became a lecturer at St. Mary's until 1914. He served throughout World War I as a captain in the Army Medical Corps, being mentioned in dispatches, and in 1918 he returned to St. Mary's. He was elected Professor of the School in 1928 and Emeritus Professor of Bacteriology, University of London in 1948. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1943 and knighted in 1944. Early in his medical life, Fleming became interested in the natural bacterial action of the blood and in antiseptics. He was able to continue his studies throughout his military career and on demobilization he settled to work on antibacterial substances which would not be toxic to animal tissues. In 1921, he discovered in «tissues and secretions» an important bacteriolytic substance which he named Lysozyme. About this time, he devised sensitivity titration methods and assays in human blood and other body fluids, which he subsequently used for the titration of penicillin. In 1928, while working on influenza virus, he observed that mould had developed accidentally on a staphylococcus culture plate and that the mould had created a bacteria-free circle around itself. He was inspired to further experiment and he found that a mould culture prevented growth of staphylococci, even when diluted 800 times. He named the active substance penicillin. Sir Alexander wrote numerous papers on bacteriology, immunology and chemotherapy, including original descriptions of lysozyme and penicillin. They have been published in medical and scientific journals. Fleming, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons (England), 1909, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (London), 1944, has gained many awards. They include Hunterian Professor (1919), Arris and Gale Lecturer (1929) and Honorary Gold Medal (1946) of the Royal College of Surgeons; Williams Julius Mickle Fellowship, University of London (1942); Charles Mickle

Fellowship, University of Toronto (1944); John Scott Medal, City Guild of Philadelphia (1944); Cameron Prize, University of Edinburgh (1945); Moxon Medal, Royal College of Physicians (1945); Cutter Lecturer, Harvard University (1945); Albert Gold Medal, Royal Society of Arts (1946); Gold Medal, Royal Society of Medicine (1947); Medal for Merit, U.S.A. (1947); and the Grand Cross of Alphonse X the Wise, Spain (1948). He served as President of the Society for General Microbiology, he was a Member of the Pontifical Academy of Science and Honorary Member of almost all the medical and scientific societies of the world. He was Rector of Edinburgh University during 1951-1954, Freeman of many boroughs and cities and Honorary Chief Doy-gei-tau of the Kiowa tribe. He was also awarded doctorate, *honoris causa*, degrees of almost thirty European and American Universities. In 1915, Fleming married Sarah Marion McElroy of Killala, Ireland, who died in 1949. Their son is a general medical practitioner. Fleming married again in 1953, his bride was Dr. Amalia Koutsouri-Voureka, a Greek colleague at St. Mary's. In his younger days he was a keen member of the Territorial Army and he served from 1900 to 1914 as a private in the London Scottish Regiment. Dr Fleming died on March 11th in 1955 and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

4. Are the sentences true (V) or false (X)? Correct the false sentences.

A. Fleming worked in the field of anatomy.

A. Fleming graduated from London University.

A. Fleming was a brilliant student and started his research at the age of 20.

A. Fleming was a military man too.

A. Fleming could combine his military career with his studies.

In 1921 A. Fleming accidentally discovered penicillin.

A. Fleming's discoveries didn't win any recognition in the world.

___ A. Fleming divorced his first wife to marry again in 1953.

5. *Answer the questions:*

a. When and where was Alexander Fleming born?

b. What fields of medicine did he make researches in?

c. When did Fleming graduate from London University?

d. What did he settle to work on demobilization?

e. What did Fleming use for the titration of penicillin?

f. When was penicillin discovered?

g. Did Fleming discover penicillin accidentally?

h. What did a mould culture developed on a staphylococcus culture plate prevent?

i. How old was Fleming when he died?

j. Where was he buried?

HOMEWORK

1. Read the text about Edward Jenner.

Smallpox took over from the bubonic plague as the major killer disease in the 18th century. Many died and those who survived were left severely disfigured or blind. Inoculation was used as a method for gaining immunity that involved spreading matter from a smallpox scab onto an open wound. This would result in a mild dose of the disease that would give immunity to any further attacks, this was first promoted by Lady Mary Wortley Montague. However, inoculation was not without risk as some people died from this mild dose or became carriers of the disease. Edward Jenner worked as a doctor in the village of Berkeley in Gloucestershire. He found that when he tried to inoculate some of the local people they refused. This was because they believed that if they had suffered from a mild form of cowpox, a disease that affected cattle, they would be immune from catching smallpox.

By observing local milkmaids, Jenner tested whether the belief that cowpox sufferers were actually immune to smallpox was true. On 14th May 1796 he conducted an experiment by scraping pus from a cowpox sore on the arm of a milkmaid and inserting it into two cuts on the arm of a young boy. On 1st July 1796 he did exactly the same with pus from a smallpox sore. The boy caught cowpox, but did not catch smallpox. After conducting this experiment on 23 different cases he concluded that those who had suffered cowpox were indeed immune to smallpox. Jenner called this new method 'vaccination' which mean 'from a cow' as a way of distinguishing it from the process of 'inoculation'.

In 1798 Jenner published his findings and submitted them to the Royal Society who refused to publish them because of opposition to vaccination from doctors. Doctors opposed vaccination because they were suspicious of new ideas and were accustomed to using inoculation. However, Jenner did have some support as members of the Royal Family were vaccinated and vaccination became widely accepted abroad. In 1802 he was awarded a grant of £10,000 by the government and then a further £20,000 in 1806. Vaccination became free for all infants in 1840 and became compulsory in Britain in 1853 and in 1980 the World Health Assembly declared that smallpox had been eradicated throughout the world.

2. Answer the questions:

a. What was one of the major killer diseases in the 18th century?

b. What did Jenner do?

c. What did Jenner find out observing local milkmaids?

d. What experiment did he conduct on 14th May 1796?

e. What does “vaccination” mean?

f. Why did doctors oppose vaccination?

g. When was smallpox eradicated throughout the world?

3. Write 100 – 150 words about any famous Ukrainian medical man. Make a report in class.

UNIT 6

Living in Europe

1. Look up the following words in your dictionary and write down the transcription and translation:

travel
voyage
Customs
immigration officer
declare
book
booking-clerk
single ticket
return ticket
luggage
seat
deck
be sea sick
change trains
departure
arrival
lost property office
waiting room
take off
land
destination

2. Have you ever been abroad? What city (cities) did you live in? Did you like being there? What attracted you most?

3. Match a country with its capital city and language:

Prague	Romania	Spanish
Moscow	Greece	Moroccan
Budapest	France	Swedish
Warsaw	Japan	Polish
Bucharest	Hungary	Romanian
Madrid	Poland	Italian
Paris	The Czech Republic	Austrian
Athens	Norway	Japanese
Vienna	Spain	Russian
Tokyo	Germany	Hungarian
Rome	Sweden	Greek
Stockholm	Austria	Norwegian
Rabat	Italy	French
Oslo	Russia	Czech
Berlin	Morocco	German

Which countries are situated in Europe? Which are members of the European Union? Add similar information about other European countries.

4. Here are some sentences about the European countries. Are they true (✓) or false (✗)? Make the false sentences true:

- _____ France is a monarchy.
- _____ Poland borders on Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Russia, Ukraine and Germany.
- _____ Great Britain is an island country.
- _____ France has a long and hard history.
- _____ The weather in Germany is very changeable.
- _____ The population of Malta is bigger than that of Spain.
- _____ Only Frenchmen live in France.
- _____ The British Parliament is the oldest in Europe.
- _____ The Queen is the head of the Italian Government.
- _____ Vienna is the centre of political, economic, scientific and cultural life of Austria.
- _____ The Netherlands means a low land.
- _____ English is the official language in France, Germany, Malta, Gibraltar, Italy.
- _____ Turkey is situated in Europe.

5. You want to get some information about the European countries. Fill in the missing words and ask questions:

- a. Where _____ Italy situated?
- b. What parts _____ Great Britain consist of?
- c. What _____ the climate of Sweden?
- d. What _____ you say about the surface of France?
- e. _____ is the capital of the Netherlands?
- f. _____ the Rhine _____ river of Germany?

6. Write the answers to the questions of Ex. 4.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____

HOMEWORK

1. Find the information about the countries:

E.g.: France

Area: 543 965 km²

Population: 59 551 000

Borders: Great Britain, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, Monaco, Spain, Andorra.

The biggest cities: Paris, Marseilles, Lion, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Havre.

Main rivers: the Sienne

Italy

Area:

Population:

Borders:

The biggest cities:

Main rivers:

Portugal

Area:

Population:

Borders:

The biggest cities:

Main rivers:

Monaco

Area:

Population:

Borders:

The biggest cities:

Main rivers:

Ireland

Area:

Population:

Borders:

The biggest cities:

Main rivers:

Germany

Area:

Population:

Borders:

The biggest cities:

UNIT 7

1. *Do you like traveling? What kind of transport do you prefer and why?*

2. *Do you know the meaning of the following:*

1. single ticket
2. return ticket
3. through train
4. dining-car
5. gangway
6. schedule
7. crew
8. landing
9. destination
10. boarding pass

3. *Read the phrases given below. Who tells them? Where are the people?*

- Can I see your passport?
- Have you got anything to declare?
- What's the purpose of your visit?
- Where are you going to live?
- Your ticket, please.
- Smoking or nonsmoking?
- Can I have a seat next to the window?
- Here's your boarding pass.
- Fasten your seatbelt.
- Day return or period return?
- Hello, I'd like a ticket to Cambridge.
- How long are you staying?
- Excuse me. Is this seat free?

4. *Read the dialogues. What kinds of transport is the question about?*

A.

1. I'd like a ticket to London, please.
 - Single or return?
 - Return, please.
 - It's 17 pounds.
 - Can I pay by card?
 - Yes, of course.
 - Here you are. Do I have to change anywhere?
 - No, no change, it's a through train.
 - Thank you. Can you tell me what time the train goes?
 - 8.35. You'll have to hurry if you want to register your luggage.

- Thanks.

B.

- Can I have your ticket, please.
- Yes, here you are.
- Do you have just one suitcase?
- Yes, this bag is a hand luggage.
- That's fine. Smoking or non-smoking?
- Non-smoking please.
- Would you like a seat next to the window?
- Yes, please.
- OK. Here's your boarding pass. Have a nice flight.

C.

- Have your passport ready, please. Pass up the gangway! First class on the right, second class on the left.
- Here we are! Would you like to stay up on deck or go down below?
- Oh, I don't know.
- I don't think you'll be seasick today; the sea is calm.
- I'll get a couple of deck chairs.
- Do you travel much by sea?
- Not often. I don't like ships. I've crossed Channel once before, but I didn't enjoy it.
- Why don't you fly?
- I wanted to go by plane, but it's much quicker to get there by sea.

2. *Work in pairs:*

- Act as a customer and a booking-clerk. You want a return ticket to London, which costs 17 pounds. You are going to pay by card;
- Act as an immigration officer and a visitor. You want to visit Great Britain for a language course, which will last three weeks. You will stay at Corpus Christi College in Oxford;
- Act as an immigration officer and a visitor. You want to visit Great Britain to take part in students' conference, which will last for 5 days. You will stay at Corpus Christi College in Oxford;
- Act as a bus driver and a passenger. You are traveling from the airport to Cambridge and you want a period return ticket, which is 23 pounds;

e) Act as a passenger and an officer. You are checking in on a plain.

3. *Discuss with your group-mates the advantages and disadvantages of traveling by air, by sea and by train.*

4. *What will you do if:*

- you want to go to your native place by train when you have holidays;
- your flight is announced;
- you missed you plane;
- you luggage is overweight.

HOMEWORK

1. You are in the airport. What do these indicator boards mean?

↑ Luggage Reclaim

↑ EC nationals

Goods to declare

↙ Arrivals

Nothing to
declare

↖ All other passports

↑ Departures →

2. What will you say if you want to know:

- at what speed the plane is flying;
- what the temperature overboard is;
- why the airport doesn't take planes;
- where you can get a snack;
- if your fellow passenger is traveling for the first time;
- if the air hostess can get you some medicine for your airsickness;
- if smoking is allowed on board the plane.

3. Your European friend has invited you to come. Write an e-mail about your arrival using the information about the flight (BA516 from Kyiv, July 5, 2005, arrives at 16.45, local time).

UNIT 8

Learning in Europe

1. Read the text. Write the title, which can be given to it.

In 1999, the education ministers from around 30 countries met in Bologna and undertaken in a joint declaration (the Bologna Declaration) to establish a European area of higher education by 2010. This is the most important and wide-ranging reform of higher education in Europe.

The Bologna Declaration of 19 June 1999 involves six actions relating to:

- a system of academic grades which are easy to read and compare, including the introduction of the diploma supplement (designed to improve international "transparency" and facilitate academic and professional recognition of qualifications);
- a system essentially based on two cycles: a first cycle geared to the employment market and lasting at least three years and a second cycle (Master) conditional upon the completion of the first cycle;
- a system of accumulation and transfer of credits;
- mobility of students, teachers and researchers;
- cooperation with regard to quality assurance;
 - the European dimension of higher education.

The credit system - ECTS (European Credit Transfer System) is a systematic way of describing an educational program by attaching credits to its components. The definition of credits in higher education systems may be based on different parameters, such as student workload, learning outcomes and contact hours.

This system provides a way of measuring and comparing learning achievements, and transferring them from one institution to another, makes study programs easy to read and compare for all students, local and foreign, and makes European higher education more attractive for students from other continents.

The aim of the process is thus to make the higher education systems in Europe converge towards a more transparent system which whereby the different national systems would use a common framework based on three cycles - Degree/Bachelor, Master and Doctorate.

40 countries are now involved in the Bologna process.

2. Write explanations for the following word combinations.

The European Higher Education Area -

ECTS -

Labor market -

Transfer of credits -

3. True or false:

- The purpose of Bologna Declaration is to enable students to change the place of studies.
- The teachers must change the place of work choosing any European University.
- The declaration will be signed in 2010
- Diploma supplement will be printed on a transparent plastic.
- According to the Bologna declaration the students will be given money credits to study at a university.

4. Arrange the sentences according to the text:

- Bologna declaration has six main goals.
- credits in higher education system are defined according to the student's workload, amount of academic hours, etc.
- Bologna Declaration has proposed the most significant reform of higher education in Europe.
- This system makes higher schools of Europe more attractive for overseas students.
- It is planned to organize the European Higher Education System by 2010.

Do you agree or disagree with the changes in educational program? Explain your opinion.

5. Work in groups of four. Write about pros and cons of Bologna Declaration.

HOMEWORK

1. Write the questions to the answers:

Q -

A - The “Bologna Process” is the most important reform of higher education in Europe.

Q -

A - This overall goal is reflected in the six main goals defined in the Bologna Declaration.

Q -

A - The first cycle is relevant to the labor market, and the second one - a cycle requiring the completion of the first cycle.

Q -

A - The definition of credits in higher education systems may be based on different parameters, such as student workload, learning outcomes and contact hours.

2. If you had a chance to study abroad what country and university would you choose and why?

UNIT 9

MEDICAL EDUCATION

Look up the following words in your bilingual dictionary:

education

applicant

application

apply

training

curriculum

faculty

department

interview

residency

demand

intern

internship

supervision

salary

dean

1. *Why do you want to be a doctor?*

__I want to help people.

__I want to have a respectable profession.

__I want to earn a lot of money.

__My parents are doctors, it's our family profession.

__My parents want me to become a doctor.

2. *Ask your group-mates and make a summary:*

E.g. A. wants to be a doctor because

Several students want to be doctors because

3. *Learning medicine is a hard work. What qualities are necessary to a medical student?*

4. *Read the following:*

Ten people apply for every place at medical school. Medical schools select the best students. The most intelligent children in a school are encouraged to study medicine. But the study of medicine also demands a good memory, the willpower to read a lot. It demands great physical strength for you must sometimes stay awake all night and go for hours without food.

The first two or three years of medical school are the pre-clinical years. The students learn anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, pharmacology, pathology.

The later (clinical) years at the medical school are spent in hospitals learning about illness. Illness is what the patient feels is wrong with him. A disease can produce a wide spectrum of illness.

In Great Britain the medical course lasts five years, in the US it lasts eight. After the final examinations the student may call himself a doctor, but cannot practice medicine alone yet. He does residency working under supervision in a hospital. Residents work long hours for a small salary. They live, eat and sleep within the hospital. So, a degree in medicine is the beginning not the end of the road. The young doctor must study for at least three or more years. For some specializations the young doctor will spend another ten years studying.

5. Find in the text and underline the qualities necessary for a medical student. Are they different from those you've written (ex.3) ?

Do you agree with the text?

6. Read the text (ex.4) once again. Are the following sentences true or false?

__The entry to a medical school is not difficult because the number of candidates is less than the number of places.

__Medical students must be intelligent, healthy and fit, have a good memory, willpower to work.

__All the subjects are divided into two groups.

__The course of studies is 5 years in all countries.

__After the final exams, the graduates begin their independent work.

__They receive a degree after final exams.

__Residents are all people who live within the hospital, e.g. patients.

6. List the subjects mentioned in the text. Is it a full list? Complete it:

7. You interview an applicant. Write five questions to him:

HOMEWORK

1. Match a word and its definition:

- 1) education, 2) applicant, 3) curriculum, 4) faculty, 5) interview, 6) salary
- a) subjects that are taught by a school, college, etc. or the things that are studied in a particular subject
- b) the process by which your mind develops through learning at a school, college, university
- c) money that you receive as payment from the organization you work for, usually paid every month
- d) one who has formally asked, usually in writing for a job, university place, etc.
- e) a department within a university
- f) to ask someone questions in order to find out if they are good enough for a job, course of study, etc.

1____, 2____, 3____, 4____, 5____, 6____

3. Say in one word:

- 1) an educational institution at the highest level **U**_____
- 2) the treatment and study of illness and injuries **M**_____
- 3) an attitude of regarding something or someone as important so that you are careful not to harm them, treat them rudely, etc. **R**_____
- 4) someone who is trained to treat people who are ill **D**_____
- 5) to make a formal, usually written request for something such as a job, place in university **A**_____
- 6) having a high level of mental ability so that you are good at understanding ideas and thinking quickly and clearly **I**_____
- 7) the scientific study of the structure of human and animal bodies **A**_____

UNIT 10

1. *Read the text. Give the title to it.*
2. *Divide the text into paragraphs according to the plan*
 1. Pre-medical training.
 2. Medical training.
 3. Structure of a medical school.
 4. Specialization.

The future doctor must pass successfully through eight to thirteen or more years of the most demanding, intensive, and exhaustive study before setting up his practice. First, he must spend three to four years of premedical training at a recognized university. Here he learns the basic sciences and absorbs a necessary amount of liberal education. From those students who have made the top grades in premedical studies are chosen the candidates for medical school. Every medical school in the United States receives applications from much more students than it can accept each year. Consequently, only the top level students are enrolled. The medical curriculum is arduous, and it is more difficult to maintain a part-time job than in regular colleges or universities. Students may be able to make long-term loans for this purpose, and scholarships are available to aid the student, but generally it is necessary to have the finances available in the family, and to show the medical school that adequate resources are available. During the first two years of the four-year medical school curriculum, the student must master the laboratory sciences. To learn the structure of the human body, he studies anatomy; both gross and microscopic. Thorough training is given in the subject of biological chemistry, which is the basis for clinical laboratory diagnosis and medical therapeutics. The functions of the body are learned from books and by laboratory experiments in classes in physiology. Because he is to deal intimately with people, the student must have a

working knowledge of psychology, the science of human behavior. In his pathology classes he will learn about diseases and diseased tissues; and in bacteriology classes, the causes of the infectious diseases will be made clear to him. Studying pharmacology, he will learn about drugs. Usually, all this study is done before he ever treats a patient. In his third and fourth years, the student receives instruction and practical experience in the actual care of patients. The organization of the course work may vary considerably from school to school in this phase of the training, but certain basic studies are common to all. Included among these are: the study of anesthetics (anesthesiology), the study of skin disorders (dermatology), the study of the glands of internal secretion (endocrinology), forensic or legal medicine, internal medicine, the study of the nervous system and its diseases (neurology), the sciences pertaining to childbirth and diseases of the female reproductive system (obstetrics and gynecology), radiology, surgery, psychiatry, ophthalmology, otolaryngology, preventive medicine, orthopedics, pediatrics, proctology and urology. During this time the student frequently has the opportunity to spend considerable time in a hospital and acquaint himself with many of the more basic procedures and common disorders. While making the rounds of the wards with his instructors, the student will learn to develop the judgement and bearing necessary to mark him as a competent practitioner of medicine. The medical school itself is organized into a considerable number of different departments, each of which teaches one of the previously mentioned subjects. The faculty of the school is composed of eminent members of the medical or allied professions, and in addition to teaching, this faculty usually engages in furthering medical progress through research. A great many of our present advances in medicine come through the efforts of such teachers, who are also eminent research scientists. After graduation from medical school, the student has the title of Doctor of Medicine in most states. However, he is still a student. Next comes one or two years of internship in a hospital. During this period, the intern usually lives at the hospital and receives a small amount of pay. While caring for the hospital's patients, he should develop more and more skill and knowledge,

transposing the theories learned in medical school into practical use. Most states have a licensing board, which gives the prospective physician a thorough examination after internship is completed. If he passes the examination, he is allowed to practice medicine within the state. At the end of this phase, the new physician may desire to specialize his practice. If so, he must obtain a residency or fellowship, lasting three to five years, through which he is guided in his study by capable and experienced men in the field of his chosen specialty. He may take an examination by a National Specialty Board on completion of this training. Postgraduate medical courses are offered by medical schools, hospitals, and medical organizations in order to keep physicians abreast of new developments. In a sense, the doctor is always a student, and always is improving.

3. Find the answers to the questions:

1. How long does it take to become a doctor in the USA?
2. What subjects does medical training include?
3. Where do they learn basic sciences?
4. When do they start working with patients?
5. What title is given after the graduation?
6. Do they stop learning medicine?

HOMEWORK

1. Read the summary. These are 5 mistakes in it. Correct them and rewrite the summary.

Medical education in the USA lasts about 10 years. Future medical students must spend 3-4 years as premeds. After premedical training all the applicants to medical schools are accepted. Medical education is charged, but all the students receive scholarships. During the first two years the students learn preclinical subjects. Beginning with the third year they master clinical subjects. The organization of the course work is the same in all medical schools. Senior students are allowed to treat patients. After graduation the students obtain the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and have to spend one or two years of internship in a hospital. After internship medical graduates can work as doctors in different fields of medicine.

2. Read about the medical education in the USA once again. Compare their system of medical education with the Ukrainian one:

E.g. They study theoretical subjects at medical colleges and we study theoretical subjects during the first two years of the university.

Find 5 differences:

3. You've just returned from the USA. Write a report about medical education in the USA.

UNIT 11

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

1. Write five questions which you would ask an English medical student about medical education in Great Britain:

Does anybody know the answers?

2. Listen to the interview with Prof. Hofmann, a German physician who has just returned from Great Britain where he studied the system of medical education (Supplement 2). Do you know the answers to your questions now? Write them:

3. The following numbers appear in the interview. What do they refer to:

18 – 19 _____

3 _____

10 – 11 _____

5 _____

1 _____

1 – 2 _____

4. *Mark true or false. Write the true sentence instead of the false one:*

___ In Great Britain doctors are trained at medical faculties of the Universities.

___ Usually the number of people who want to become medical students is much higher than the number of places.

___ Medical education is free of charge.

___ The course of studies lasts 5 years.

___ During the first two years the students study pre-clinical subjects.

___ After the final exams they receive a degree of Doctor of Medicine.

___ They can begin medical practice after the finals.

___ If they want to specialize in a definite branch of medicine, they do two years' residency.

5. *The following degrees and documents are mentioned in the interview. Match them with the explanations:*

1. Bachelor of Medicine (Bachelor of Surgery)

2. Certificate of Experience

3. Doctor of Medicine (Master of Surgery)

a) you can start your work as medical practitioner;

b) this degree is a postgraduate qualification obtained by writing a thesis, it is not required for practice;

c) the graduated are awarded this degree after successful completion of the course of studies

1____, 2____, 3____

6. *Continue the sentences:*

1. In Great Britain medical education is provided at _____

2. The number of applicants is higher than _____

3. Tuition fees are _____

4. During the first two years the students _____

5. They don't study Latin because _____

6. They pass final examinations in _____

7. After the graduation they obtain degrees _____

8. The period of work under the supervision is called _____

9. Certificate of Experience gives the right to _____

10. Further specialization requires _____

2. Write a short report about medical education in Great Britain. Get ready to make it in class.

UNIT 12

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN UKRAINE

1. Read the following and fill in the gaps:

Any citizen of Ukraine under 35 who has complete secondary education can _____ for higher medical education. In Ukraine doctors _____ at medical universities, academies and medical faculties of universities.

The entrance to higher medical schools is highly _____. The _____ pass entrance exams in Biology, Ukrainian, Physics or Chemistry, those who succeed become medical students. The course of studies lasts for _____ years at medical faculties and five at _____. During the first two years the students study _____ subjects: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____. Beginning from the third year they study _____ subjects: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, etc. The academic year begins on _____ and is divided into _____. The students have both lectures and _____. The attendance is compulsory. Medical training is provided at special departments located in the largest _____. The students' knowledge is checked by the _____ which they pass at the end of each _____. The exams are both _____ and in writing. At the 6th year the students _____ in one of the main branches: Therapy, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Surgery. After six years of studies the students take final _____ in _____, _____, _____, _____, _____. After successful passing the finals they receive diplomas of physician but cannot work _____ yet. They undergo _____ which lasts for

_____. Those who want to participate in scientific research can _____ for the 3-year post-graduate course. To obtain a scientific degree in medicine (Candidate of Doctor of Science) it is necessary to complete post-graduate training and _____ a thesis or dissertation. The Degree of Doctor of Medicine requires preparation of a larger scientific work.

2. Read the following and underline clinical subjects:

Pathology, Therapy, Gynecology, Microbiology, Anatomy, Obstetrics, Urology, Biochemistry, Histology, Anesthesiology, Physiology, Pharmacology, Dermatology, Endocrinology, Neurology, Surgery, Radiology, Physics, Psychiatry, Biology, Pediatrics, Latin

3. Write as many clinical subjects as you can:

4. What is your favorite subject? Why?

5.. This is an interview of a Ukrainian medical student. Write the questions which were asked:

Q.: _____

A.: In Ukraine you can get higher medical education at a medical academy, medical university or medical faculty of a university.

Q.: _____

A.: There are 20 higher medical schools in Ukraine.

Q.: _____

A.: The course of studies lasts for 5 or 6 years.

Q.: _____

A.: The academic year begins on September 1.

Q.: _____

A.: The academic year consists of two terms.

Q.: _____

A.: During the first two years the students study physics, chemistry, biochemistry, histology, anatomy, physiology.

Q.: _____

A.: The students pass the exams at the end of each term.

Q.: _____

A.: Yes, the students have a lot of practical work in hospitals and out-patient departments.

Q.: _____

A.: After the 5th year of studies the students specialize in Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology and Therapy.

Q.: _____

A.: No, a scientific degree is not required for practice.

2. Work in pairs. Student A: you interview a person applying for a course of studies, ask him the questions and fill in the form. Student B: use the information in Supplement 1.

First name

Surname

Date of birth

Place of birth

Address

Phone number

Marital status

Children

Occupation

HOMEWORK

Write the questions which you would ask your patient to know

- how he feels

- his complaints

- when the disease began

- what the first signs of the disease were

- what the onset of the disease was (sudden, slow, an acute attack)

- if the disease is relapsing

- after what he feels better

- what he thinks the cause of his disease is

- if his disease grows acute (subsides)

- if the relapses are often or rare

- if these relapses depend on the season, weather, his nervous state, food

- if he has any improvements

- after what he feels better (worse)

2. Prepare a report about medical education in Ukraine. Get ready to make it in class.

UNIT 13

MY FUTURE PROFESSION

Look up the following words in your bilingual dictionary.

be engaged

specialize (in)

field

salary

speciality

harmful

foundry

animal husbandry

earn

cure

consult

treat

exhausting

be responsible

sewage

reduce

prevent

cause

remove

support

medical history

sign

onset

grow acute

subside

relapse

improvement

1. What specialists are trained at Kharkiv State Medical University? What is your speciality?

dentistry

prophylactic medicine

general medicine

pediatrics

2. Underline the branches of medicine in which the graduates from your faculty work:

orthodontics, gynecology, epidemiology, therapy, pediatrics, radiology, oral surgery, esthetic dentistry, neonatology, therapeutic dentistry, urology, cardiology, nephrology, psychiatry, hygiene, prosthodontics, surgery, oncology, ophthalmology, dermatology, sanitation, children surgery, virology

3. In what branch of dentistry / general medicine / pediatrics / prophylactic medicine would you like to work? Do you know anything about this speciality?

4. *Now listen to your group-mates, make notes and generalize the information:*

5. *Why have you chosen this speciality?*

I've read a lot about it.

My parents work in this field of medicine.

This speciality is very prestigious.

I will earn a lot.

I've got some experience working at hospital / dental office / epidemiological station.

6. *Tick the difficulties of your future profession:*

Doctors work long hours.

Doctors work at night.

Women doctors often have difficulties combining medicine with motherhood.

The salary is low.

Doctors have to stand much during the working day.

Doctors have to speak much.

Doctors work with harmful substances.

7. *The following are the questions about the conditions at the place of work. Which of them can a doctor answer "yes"?*

- Do you work in the mine?

- Do you work in the foundry?

- Are you engaged in agriculture?
- Do you work with lead?
- Do you work with mercury?
- Do you work with radioactive substances?
- Do you work at night?
- Do you stand for a long time during your working day?
- Do you lift heavy things?
- Do you speak much?
- Is there any noise at your place of work?
- Are there draughts at your place of work?

7. Read the following:

Profession of a Doctor

You've chosen a profession to treat people. But medical school is not a passport to a glamorous and exciting life and there are certainly easier ways to earn a high salary. Doctors have twice the rate of alcoholism, divorce and suicide as other professional people and women doctors often have difficulty combining medicine with motherhood. But the rewards of understanding and occasionally curing the disease of the human body and mind have no parallel in any other profession.

Rate of alcoholism in different occupations

Average	1.00
Farmers	0.29
Teachers	0.44
Doctors	3.11

Barmen 6.33

Bar owners 15.73

8. Work in pairs. Act as a physician and a patient. Student A.: fill in the case history. Student B. (see Supplement 3) for the patient's information:

Name

Age

Address

Occupation

Marital status

Complaints

Beginning of the disease: character
date

First signs of the disease

Relapses

The patient feels better after

9. Comment on pros and contras of your future profession.

HOMEWORK

1. Read the text and insert the name of the medical speciality:

The _____ is often known as a doctor the patient seldom sees. Yet few departments of a hospital have more effect on a patient's welfare. It is _____ who tests a patient's blood, tracks down his disease, decides whether his tumor is malignant or benign. It is _____ who advises the patient's physician on disease and sometimes it is _____ who makes the final diagnosis.

(From A. Hailey "The Final Diagnosis")

Key: if you do not know the speciality, make it from the following letters
TTOOAILGSHP

2. You speak with a patient about consultations of a specialist. What questions would you ask him to know?

- If he consulted a doctor on his disease.

- If this patient consulted a surgeon (gynecologist, ophthalmologist, dentist, neurologist, therapist)

- What doctor he consulted

- Where he was treated

- When he was treated for this disease

- What treatment he was given

UNIT 14

1. *Quickly read the texts and find that corresponding to your speciality.*
2. *Write the title which can be given to each text*

A _____

B _____

C _____

Text A

Modern medical care is administered by a whole team of technically trained personnel. At the head of the team is the physician.

The professional life of a physician is not only success and glory as books and TV often suggest. It is an interesting life but it is also physically and mentally exhausting, stressful and full of great responsibility. In addition to medical knowledge physicians need social skills in order to be successful with patients. Making a diagnosis and determining treatment is only part of the job. The physician must explain the patient the nature of the condition, give advice and offer alternatives. He must be able to persuade, convince, encourage, to give a patient a very bad news. The physician who can reassure and comfort a sick patient is said to have a good "bedside manner".

Most young physicians choose to specialize. Two fields in which there are a number of subspecialties are internal medicine and pediatrics. General internists provide nonsurgical care for adolescents and adults. They may become subspecialists in different areas: cardiology, gastroenterology, hematology, infectious diseases, nephrology, pulmonary diseases, rheumatology, immunology. Pediatricians who treat children from birth to young adulthood can subspecialize in cardiology, endocrinology, hematology, neonatal medicine.

When choosing a speciality physicians must consider many factors. One is which branch of medicine interests him most. Another practical consideration is need — which types of specialists are in short supply in the area where they plan to practice. Physicians should also choose fields which mesh best with their abilities and talents. The first decision is whether one wants a surgical or medical speciality. Internists must be good diagnosticians, which requires mental skill of a detective. Surgeons need good eye-hand coordination, manual dexterity, physical strength to operate for several hours without rest. In addition to general surgery surgeons do surgery on the parts of the body or types of conditions they are trained to treat. Urologists operate on genitourinary system, orthopedic surgeons operate on bones, muscles, tendons, thoracic surgeons operate on the chest. Surgeons not only operate on their patients, they provide perioperative care.

Some physicians work in an operating room or a laboratory and interact more with medical personnel. They are radiologists, anesthesiologists, pathologists.

A physician choosing a speciality must consider the question of emergencies. Some specialists (dermatologists, ophthalmologists) have relatively few emergency calls. Allergists, obstetricians, pediatricians, orthopedic surgeons must get used to midnight calls. In any speciality the kinds of cases are often quite varied, involving minor problems and major ones, routine care and emergency treatment.

Medical specialization has helped to bring modern medical care to the high level. In the world of contemporary medicine, where drugs and technology change rapidly, physicians who specialize bring much more experience and knowledge to diagnosis and treatment.

But for both physician and patients specialization has its disadvantages. Before specialization the same doctor treated all members of a family for all their problems. GPs (general practitioners) of the past knew their patients' medical histories and their family medical histories. Patients consulted a doctor who knew them well instead of a series of specialists who might not remember them from one visit to next. Specialized medical care is sometimes impersonal.

Another significant disadvantage of specialization is that a specialist providing a medication for one condition might fail to notice side effects of drugs prescribed by different specialists for the same person may turn out to be a poor combination.

Patients need one physician following their general health, all medical problems and medications being taken. When there is any question, that primary physician is the one the patient should see first. For children the primary physician is pediatrician, for adults it might be a general practitioner or a specialist in family practice.

Text B

Most doctors treat diseases in individual patients. The epidemiologist looks at diseases in populations. An epidemic occurs when many people in a population all get the same disease. He gives advice to the community to try to stop epidemics. This is called public health advice. The epidemiologist advises doctors, schools, health educators or local government officials.

We usually associate epidemic with infectious diseases. Epidemiologists are responsible for public health measures which will prevent infectious diseases from spreading. Some of these measures are specific (immunizing people or advising them not to eat certain foods). General public health measures (clean water, food hygiene policies, sewage systems, good quality housing) can prevent many different infectious diseases. General public health measures are often more important than specific ones.

The first epidemiologists probably lived in India in about 1500 B.C. The ancient Indian town of Mohenjo Daro had a system of aqueducts and sewers. The Romans built their famous aqueducts and public baths between 500 B.C. and A.D. 100. These are fine examples of public health measures.

But until the 20th century most people died of infectious diseases. Now, because of better public health they are not fatal in developed countries. Epidemiologists have now started to look at non-infectious diseases in populations. Many developed countries now have epidemics of cancer, heart disease, high blood pressure. The

epidemiologists look for the causes and advise people how to reduce the risk of the disease. Lung cancer, coronary heart disease can be prevented by changes in the lifestyle.

Epidemiologists have always been unpopular with public and politicians. They advise to the public to stop doing things they enjoy (for example smoking). They advise the politicians to spend more money on public health measures, to make new laws.

All doctors try to keep their patients healthy. The epidemiologist tries to keep the whole population healthy. Today they study the pattern of the diseases in different populations and find the aspects of the lifestyle associated with the disease. Many modern diseases are caused partly by preventable risk factors. The decision to follow his advice is a matter of personal choice for individuals and of political judgement for governments.

Text C

One of the most important members of the health team is the dentist. He is responsible for the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases of the teeth and mouth. He must have a thorough knowledge of the structure, origin, growth, function and diseases of the organs of the mouth as well as medical and surgical and mechanical treatment in this area. He also must realize the relationship of the mouth to other body areas, he must know how general body diseases may be reflected by the disorders in the mouth.

There have been dentists for as long as have been physicians. One on the world's ancient civilizations, located between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers left documents which cited 52 rules for care of teeth.

One of the persons who contributed the to discovery of anesthesia was a dentist, H. Wells who employed nitrous oxide in his dental practice.

Every-day dental practice includes cleaning, filling, realigning, extracting and replacing teeth. Three main branches or dentistry are oral surgery, therapeutic

dentistry and prosthetic dentistry. Oral surgery embraces procedures from tooth extraction to major surgery on the mouth and jaws. Prosthetic dentistry implies making of artificial replacements for facial areas removed by surgery. Orthodontics is another dental speciality which has to do with the prevention and correction of abnormal positions of the teeth and jaws. The dentists who specialize in diseases of supporting structures of the teeth, gums and gingiva, is a specialist in periodontics. Pedodontics is a dental speciality concerned with oral diseases in children.

3. Do exercises to the chosen text:

Text A

1. Find the answers to the questions:

- 1) What are difficulties of a medical profession?
- 2) What must a physician be able to do?
- 3) What is the main difference between general medicine and surgery?
- 4) What kind of patients are treated by a pediatrician?
- 5) Who treats adult patients?
- 6) What qualities are necessary to a surgeon?

2. Name the factors which should be considered when choosing a speciality.

3. Discuss the pros and cons of medical specialization.

Text B

1. Find the answers to the following questions:

1) What is the difference between a physician and an epidemiologist?

2) What is the responsibility of an epidemiologist?

3) When and where did the history of epidemiology begin?

4) Why do epidemiologists deal with non-infectious diseases now?

5) What is the epidemiologist's concern now?

6) Why are epidemiologists unpopular?

2. Name general and specific public health measures.

3. Discuss the importance of epidemiology in the contemporary world.

Text C

1. Find the answers to the following questions:

1) What is the dentist responsible for?

2) What knowledge is essential for a dentist?

3) Is dentistry a new branch of medical science?

4) What is H. Wells famous for?

2. *Name the procedures done by the dentist.*

3. *Name some dental specialities.*

4. *Discuss the importance of dentistry.*

HOMEWORK

Text A

1. *Match a word and its definition:*

1) general practitioner, 2) specialist, 3) subspecialist

a) a physician who has completed speciality training, b) a medical specialist who takes additional training in a branch of his speciality, c) a physician who treats all medical problems rather than specializing

1_____ 2_____ 3_____

2. *Say in one word:*

a specialist who provides pain relief during surgical procedures

a specialist trained to perform a wide range of surgical procedures

a specialist in internal medicine trained to provide comprehensive nonsurgical care for adolescents and adults _____

a medical specialist who treats children from birth to young adulthood

Text B

Link part of the sentence in A with the correct part in B

A

Epidemiologists give advice to governments

The Romans built aqueducts, sewers and baths

Epidemiologists are usually disliked by politicians and public

In the past epidemiologists tried to prevent the spread of infectious disease

B

all of which are fine examples of public health measures.

whereas nowadays they also try to prevent non-infectious diseases.

when they are deciding the health policy for their country.

since they recommend higher spending.

2. Find the opposites to the words in italics

General public health measures *s*_____

Infectious diseases *n*_____

The spread of disease *p*_____

A rare disease *c*_____

A high risk of heart disease *l*_____

To increase the risk of cancer *r*_____

Text C

1. Match a word and its definition:

a) prevention, b) extraction, c) anesthesia, d) abnormal, e) growth

1. a swelling on your body or under your skin, caused by disease, 2. substance from inside something else, 3. the act of stopping something from happening, 4. the state of being unable to feel pain, 5. very different from usual

2. Say in one word:

a small amount of metal that is put into your tooth to prevent it from decaying

medical treatment in which a surgeon cuts open your body to repair or remove something inside _____

a group of people who have been chosen to work together to do a particular job

the way in which two or more things are connected and affect each other

the facts, skills, and understanding that you have gained through learning or experience _____

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____

Write a short report about your future profession. Be ready to make it in class (You can find some additional information in Supplement 4)

SUPPLEMENT 1

John Brown, June 5, 1970, London, Park Lane 3, Springfield, 354677, engineer, married, 2 children

SUPPLEMENT 2

Interview with Prof. Hofmann

J.: Professor, we know that you've visited lots of countries studying their systems of physician training. Our listeners are interested in medical education in Great Britain. We know that in Great Britain physicians are trained in either medical schools or medical faculties of universities.

H.: Yes. They have medical schools in the Universities of London, Oxford, Birmingham, Bristol, and Edinburg. There are faculties of medicine in the Universities of Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgo and Aberdeen. And there is a school of clinical medicine in the University of Cambridge.

J.: Is doctor a popular profession? Do many young people want to be doctors?

H.: Yes, the entry to a medical school is highly competitive and usually the number of candidates is much higher than the number of the places. To enter they must pass entrance examinations, both oral and written. They take them at the end of their secondary school course, that is at the age of 18 - 19. For entrance to a medical school chemistry, physics, biology or mathematics should be taken at advanced level.

J.: Do the students pay for their studies?

H.: No, medical education is not free. Tuition fees are charged. The students pay for a room, meals, University sport club. It is more expensive to study in Oxford than in any other University. But good students receive grants which cover their expences wholly or in part, so the situation is not so bad.

J.: And what about the academic year?

H.: The academic year is divided into 3 terms, each of 10 - 11 weeks duration. The terms run from October to December, from January to March, from April to

June. Undergraduate education occupies five years: two years of basic sciences and three years of clinical work.

J.: In Ukraine medical students study Latin. What about British students?

H.: Latin is not taught in medical schools. English and Latin spellings are similar and it is possible to write out prescriptions in English.

J.: Do they receive a degree after the graduation?

H.: Yes, they do. They are awarded degrees of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Surgery.

J.: Now, our listeners would like to know about the examinations.

H.: As for the examinations, they are held at the end of each term, that is three times a year. After each special course students take final exams, or finals. The finals are in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Pathology. The examinations are both written and oral. Written tests include short and long questions, oral tests include diagnosing a case.

J.: Can they work independently after receiving the degree?

H.: No, they cannot. After the finals the graduates work in hospitals for a year under the supervision of their medical school. This is called internship. The work of interns is difficult but the salary is small. After internship a young doctor obtains a "Certificate of Experience" and may work as a general practitioner.

J.: How do they specialize?

H.: If you want to specialize in a definite branch of medicine, it requires training in residency for 1 - 2 years.

J.: What other scientific degrees do they have?

H.: Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. These degrees are awarded after writing a thesis based on original research. But it is not required for practice.

J.: Thank you professor for your interview. Now I think that Ukrainian students will know more about medical education in Great Britain.

SUPPLEMENT 3

Mary Smith, 24, student, 7 Forest Road, San Jose, single, headache, 2 days ago, the disease began slowly, relapses depend on weather

SUPPLEMENT 4

SURGERY

One of the most dramatic medical procedures is surgery. Ever since ancient times, people have tried to cure medical problems by cutting into the body. Surgical operations are depicted on the tombs of the Egyptian Pharaohs, dating from 3000 B.C. These early operations were painful and hazardous. And after the surgery was performed, there was great risk of infection because the use of antiseptics was unknown.

Today, operations are performed under sterile conditions, and great care is taken during and after each operation to avoid infection. A variety of anesthetic drugs are available to make the patient pain-free during the operation, and highly trained medical specialists (anesthesiologists) can determine the proper drug and dosage to use. Many operations are now performed under local anesthetic, often on an outpatient basis. Hernia repair (herniorrhaphy), hemorrhoidectomy, and cataract removal are some of the operations that have been dramatically improved in recent years. Greater precision and smaller incisions greatly decrease the risk and pain of surgery.

In recent years, major advances have been made. Operations are now performed that were not even imagined 30 years ago. Clogged blood vessels can be cleaned out or replaced. Kidneys, livers, and even hearts and lungs can be transplanted from one person to another. Heart valves are routinely replaced, and severed limbs sewn back onto the body.

These operations require extremely skilled and experienced physicians. Most surgeons concentrate on learning and practicing in one area of surgery. Orthopedic surgeons, for example, repairs or replaces broken or damaged bones, while a

neurosurgeon handles surgery involving the nervous system. A thoracic surgeon operates on patients with chest and respiratory ailments. General surgeons operate mostly on the abdominal organs, breasts, and endocrine glands.

Most patients are referred to a surgeon by their family physician, who has recognized the possible need for surgical involvement. After examining the patient and the medical records from the patient's physician, the surgeon must determine whether surgery is needed and can improve the patient's condition without risk.

Surgery may be classified as emergency, urgent, required, elective, or optional. Emergency surgery is done when the patient's condition demands immediate action (for example, a tracheotomy). Urgent surgery requires prompt but not immediate action. Required surgery is that which the patient needs to cure a particular health problem but which can be postponed for weeks or months. Elective surgery can correct a condition but is not necessary to the health of the patient (for example, middle-ear surgery to correct a hearing loss). Optional surgery is done primarily for cosmetic rather than health reasons. Exploratory surgery is performed for diagnostic purposes.

The surgeon is assisted by a large staff. There is usually an assistant surgeon or two. The patient's physician may also be present. The chief operating-room nurse supervises the operating-room nursing staff, which includes a scrub nurse in charge of surgical supplies and equipment; a circulating nurse, who is in charge of activities outside the sterile theater; and an orderly, to help move the patient. An important member of the surgical team is the anesthesiologist. This specialist is responsible for administering the anesthetic.

Surgery requires a large variety of specialized equipment. In addition to the special operating table, there are high-intensity lights and the anesthesia machine. A main instrument table is covered with a large collection of scalpels, forceps, suture needles, retractors, and other instruments. There are vacuum machines to suck out excess blood and other fluids from the part of the body being operated upon. There are wash basins and refuse bins. A special sponge stand holds the used sponges.

An operation may be completed in less than an hour, or it may last for several hours. Once surgery is completed, careful postoperative care is begun. The wound is carefully bandaged, and the dressings are changed frequently. The patient is wheeled into a recovery room and kept there until awakening from the anesthetic. Often, the patient is then taken to an intensive care unit, where the vital signs are carefully monitored. Once out of danger, the patient is taken to a hospital room or ward. Early ambulation is prescribed to prevent blood clots and bed sores. When the services of the hospital staff and equipment are no longer needed, the patient is returned home or to an intermediate-care facility, where recuperation is completed.

1. Write out the members of a surgical team.

1. What are they responsible for?

3.. Find the terms denoting surgical procedures. Explain them

4. Write out the names of operating room equipment and instruments

5. Answer the questions:

What do surgeons call an operation that is performed in order to determine the cause of a patient's symptoms?

What things in an operating room must be sterile?

What instrument is used to make an incision?

What do surgeons use to sew up an incision?

After the surgical incision has been closed, what is often put over it?

7. Agree or disagree with the following:

___ People have been practicing surgery long ago.

___ Modern surgery is dangerous because of infection and pain.

___ The surgery practiced now does not differ from that practiced in 3000 B.C.

___ In the majority of cases, it is the family physician who refers the patient to the surgeon.

___ Any surgeon can easily work independently.

___ Immediately after the operation the patients are allowed to go home.

Навчальне видання

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА ДЛЯ МЕДИКІВ

Посібник з розвитку навичок усного мовлення
(для студентів першого курсу)

Укладачі

*Єнікєєва Аліна Булатівна
Корнейко Ірина Василівна*

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