

ILLNESS AND DISEASE

Pre-listening

Before listening to the lecture do some training to prevent difficulties in understanding.

I. Practise the pronunciation of the words. Try to guess their meaning basing on their Russian and Latin equivalents.

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|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. function | [ˈfʌŋkʃən] |
| 2. infection | [ɪnˈfɛkʃən] |
| 3. microorganism | [ˈmaɪkrəuˈɔ:gənɪzəm] |
| 4. microscope | [ˈmaɪkrəuskəʊp] |
| 5. symptom | [ˈsɪmptəm] |
| 6. hypertension | [ˈhaɪpə(:)ˈtenʃən] |
| 7. ophthalmoscope | [ɔf.θælməˈskɔp] |
| 8. subjective | [səbˈdʒektɪv] |
| 9. abnormal | [æbˈnɔ:məl] |
| 10. clinical | [ˈklɪnɪkəl] |
| 11. diagnosis | [ˌdaɪəgˈnəʊsi:z] |
| 12. tablet | [ˈtæblɪt] |
| 13. instrument | [ˈɪnstrumənt] |
| 14. patient | [ˈpeɪʃənt] |
| 15. problem | [ˈprɒbləm] |

II. Memorize the following word combinations. Insert the necessary ones in the statements and make up your own sentences with these words.

ill – больной, нездоровый

to feel ill – чувствовать себя больным

to be ill (with smth) – болеть (чем-либо)

to fall (fell; fallen) ill with smth – заболеть чем-либо

ill-health – плохое здоровье, недомогание

illness – болезнь, нездоровье

1. Why is he absent? Is he _____?
2. I usually see my therapist in case of _____.
3. I _____ the grippe last week and haven't recovered yet.
4. You look so pale and tired. – Yes, I _____.
5. Jane doesn't attend school as she _____ measles.
6. If you feel unwell, you certainly have an _____.
7. When did you _____? – May be several days ago.

III. Match the proper Russian equivalents for the modal verbs minding their form.

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| you might think | ВЫ НЕ МОЖЕТЕ ЧУВСТВОВАТЬ |
| it can be measured | ДОКТОР МОГ НАЙТИ |
| you may not have heard | ВЫ МОЖЕТЕ ПРЕДОТВРАТИТЬ |
| you can't feel | ЭТО МОЖНО ИЗМЕРИТЬ |
| you can see | ВЫ МОЖЕТЕ ПОДУМАТЬ |
| the doctor may find | ВЫ МОЖЕТЕ УВИДЕТЬ |
| you can prevent | ВЫ МОЖЕТЕ НЕ СЛЫШАТЬ |
| | ДОКТОР МОЖЕТ НАЙТИ |
| | ВЫ МОГЛИ БЫ ПОДУМАТЬ |
| | ВЫ МОГЛИ НЕ СЛЫШАТЬ |

Name the modal verbs used in:

- a) the Past form; b) the Perfect form; c) the Present form; d) the Passive form; e) the Present negative form

4. Here is the list of new vocabulary that will help you understand the lecture.

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. synonymous | [sɪˈnɒnɪməs] | синонимичный |
| 2. experience | [ɪksˈpɪəriəns] | опыт, переживание |
| 3. to accompany | [əˈkɒmpəni] | сопровождать, сопутствовать |
| 4. disturbance | [dɪsˈtɜːbəns] | нарушение |
| 5. cancer | [ˈkænsə] | рак |
| 6. to measure | [ˈmeɪzə] | измерять, мерить |
| 7. weakness | [ˈwiːknɪs] | слабость |
| 8. nausea | [ˈnɔːsjə] | тошнота |
| 9. to complain of | [kəmˈpleɪn] | жаловаться на /мед./ |
| to complain about | | жаловаться на /быт/ |
| 10.complaint | [kəmˈpleɪnt] | жалоба |
| 11.to result in | [rɪˈzʌlt] | приводить к ч-л. |
| 12.to develop | [dɪˈveləp] | развиваться, распространяться |
| 13.vessel | [vesl] | сосуд |
| 14.damage | [ˈdæmɪdʒ] | вред, повреждение |
| 15.sign | [saɪn] | признак |
| 16.to report | [rɪˈpɔːt] | сообщать, рассказывать |
| 17.to involve | [ɪnˈvɒlv] | включать |
| 18.to look for | [luːk] | искать |
| 19.characteristic | [ˌkærɪktəˈrɪstɪk] | характерный |
| 20.pattern | [ˈpætən] | образец, модель, шаблон |
| 21.to fit | [fɪt] | приспосабливать, подходить |
| 22.jigsaw | [ˈdʒɪɡzɔː] | составная картинка-загадка |
| 23.to occur | [əˈkɜː] | случаться, происходить |
| 24.heart attack | [ˈha:t əˈtæk] | сердечный приступ |
| 25.to prevent | [prɪˈvent] | предотвратить, предупредить |

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 26.to cure | [kjuə] | вылечивать, исцелять / исцеление |
| 27.to afford | [ə`fɔ:d] | позволить себе |
| 28.rare | [rɛə] | редкий |
| 29.notion | [`nəʊʃən] | понятие, идея |
| 30.descriptive | [dis`kriptiv] | описательный |
| 31.palliative | [`pæliətiv] | паллиативный, смягчающий |
| 32.to remove | [ri`mu:v] | устранить, удалить |
| 33.to get rid of smth | [rid] | избавиться от чего-либо |

5. Translate the sentences into English using the new vocabulary

1. Характерные признаки этой болезни – слабость и тошнота.
2. Паллиативное лечение не приводит к исцелению.
3. Сердечный приступ случился рано утром.
4. Компания ищет специалиста с большим опытом работы.
5. Этот курс включает лекции и практические занятия.
6. Неправильное питание может привести к нарушению работы кишечника.
7. Повреждение сосудов развилось очень быстро.
8. На что Вы жалуетесь?
9. Это заболевание сопровождается больным горлом, кашлем и высокой температурой.

Listening

Now you are going to hear the lecture divided into four sections. During the pause after each section you'll have to answer the questions:

Section I

- What is an illness?
- What is a disease?

Section II

- What is a symptom?
- What is an ophthalmoscope used for?

Section III

- What is a sign?
- What does the process of making a diagnosis involve?

Section IV

- Why is prevention better than cure?

Post-listening

I. Try to remember in which section the following words were mentioned first.

symptom; feeling of ill-health; clinical sign; cure; hypertension; illness; diagnosis; descriptive medicine; prevent; infection; characteristic pattern; blood vessels; microorganism; abnormal; technological treatment; pain; jigsaw.

II. Complete the definitions of the key words

1. Illness is the experience ____.
2. Disease is a disturbance ____.
3. Symptom is a subjective ____.
4. Hypertension is high ____.
5. Ophthalmoscope is a special instrument ____.
6. Diagnosis is the process ____.
7. Prevention is much better ____.

III. Listen to the lecture for the second time and dwell on the following ideas proving them with the concrete examples

1. Difference between illness and disease.
2. Is it possible to have a disease and not feel it at all?
3. The process of making a diagnosis.
4. Prevention is better than cure.

IV. Choose the right words according to the context

1. You have a headache; it's a(n) (disease; illness).
2. Your analyses are not good enough; it's a(n) (disease; illness).
3. You complain of a sore throat and a headache; these are (symptoms; signs).
4. The doctor hears moist rales; it's a (symptom; sign).
5. It's cheaper to (prevent; cure) the disease.
6. Hypertension is a disease developing in the (heart; blood vessels).
7. The doctor fits symptoms and signs into a (pattern; jigsaw).
8. (All the diseases; only infectious diseases) may be cured.

V. Answer the questions minding the details

1. Are the notions "illness" and "disease" synonymous?
2. Does a disease accompany an illness or on the contrary?
3. What do people complain of?
4. Where does hypertension develop?
5. How can you see the damage?
6. What does the doctor find on examining a patient?
7. What does the process of making a diagnosis involve?
8. Can you say that making a diagnosis is like solving a jigsaw? Why?

9. What should people suffering from hypertension do?
10. What diseases are possible to cure?
11. What sort of medicine is it?
12. Can you get rid of the disease completely?