ЧИТАЙТЕ И ГОВОРІТЕ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ МЕДИЦИНСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Учебно-методическое пособие

READ AND SPEAK MEDICAL ENGLISH

Минск 2005
HEALTH IS THE GREATEST WEALTH

Is there anything more precious than health? If your body suffers from some disorder your mind suffers with the body, too. You can’t be good either at work or at studies. Good health is better than the best medicine. 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.

If you have a headache, toothache, backache, stomachache or earache, if you have a sore throat, eye or finger, if you feel pain in your abdomen, if it hurts you to move, you need help. First of all you should call to the polyclinic to have an appointment with your district doctor for a certain hour.

When you come to the polyclinic you go to the registry first. A registering clerk on duty will ask your name, and address and will find your patient’s card. Then the clerk will direct you to the consulting room where your district doctor sees his patients. The doctor will listen to your complaints and examine you thoroughly: feel your pulse, listen to your heart and lungs, palpate your abdomen, take your temperature and blood pressure and send you to the laboratory for some tests. On the basis of the findings he will make a diagnosis and administer you some treatment. The only thing you will have to do is to follow the directions. Otherwise a slight ailment can develop into an incurable malady.

In case you catch a cold and feel rotten you should stay in bed for at least three or four days. Then you should call in a doctor who will examine you and prescribe a proper treatment. If you cough and sneeze, complain of a sore throat or are running a high temperature, you should follow the prescribed treatment to be well again as soon as possible. It is well known that if one doesn’t follow the prescribed treatment this may cause serious complications, especially after the grippe. Sometimes in addition to the medicine it is useful to have a scalding foot-bath or put a hot water-bottle to the feet and have hot tea or milk. It also helps keep the fever down.

At times you cannot avoid different infections. A lot of children suffer chicken-pox, measles or scarlet fever in their childhood.

Taking a good care of your body is one of the most important things you can do for yourself. A healthy lifestyle, physical exercise will reduce the possibility of any disease developing. To be healthy and cheerful people go in for sports, have cold rubdowns, jog and do morning exercises. It is also important to be out in the open air as much as possible.
I know all these rules, as since my childhood I have been taught to follow them. You will easily understand me. My parents are doctors. I think the profession of a doctor is noble and needed. When people fall ill or suffer from some trouble they go to the doctor’s. They believe he will help them to be well again. As far as I can remember myself I have always dreamt of being a doctor. So when I was to choose my future profession I decided to devote my life to medicine, too. The preparation for the entrance examinations took me a lot of time.

Before entering University I also had to go to the district polyclinic to get the certificate of health to hand it in to the Admission Committee. I had to be examined by different medical specialists including a therapeutist, a neurologist, a surgeon, an eye-doctor, an ENT-doctor and other specialists. They had to check my kidneys, liver, stomach, eyesight, and hearing as well. I had to go to the laboratory for blood and urine tests and to the X-ray room for the chest examination. It took me a lot of time to have everything ready but all this enabled the district doctor to obtain objective findings on my health condition.

When I returned to my district doctor he looked through the results of my examination by different specialists. Then he asked me to keep the thermometer in the armpit for 10 minutes. My temperature turned out to be 36.6°C. The doctor also measured my blood pressure. It was 120/75 mm Hg. Then he asked me to strip to the waist and listened to my heart and lungs. When the examination was over the doctor filled in my patient’s card and wrote out my certificate of health.

**NOTES**

**The preparation for the entrance examinations took me a lot of time.**

This proposition can also be expressed in an indefinite personal form: *It took me a lot of time to prepare for the entrance examinations.*

**The temperature is 36.6°C**

36.6°C (thirty-six point six degrees Celcius or thirty-six point six Centigrade).

In America the Fahrenheit thermometer is used, in which 0° corresponds to 32°. In American medical literature you can meet such temperature data: *His temperature was 104°F* (F — cskp. Fahrenheit) (that is, 38.8°C).

**My blood pressure was 120/75 mm Hg (120 over 75 mm Mercury)**

Мое давление было 120 на 75.

**troubles**

*a lung trouble*

*a heart trouble*

жалобы

Слово *trouble* in medical informal speech means: лёгочное заболевание, болезнь, сердечное заболевание.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to trouble</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>What troubles you?</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>беспокоить</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Что вас беспокоит?</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to complain of smth</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>жаловаться на</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Глагол <em>to complain</em> употребляется с предлогом <em>of</em>, если дополнение выражено именем существительным, обозначающим боль, заболевание.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>жаловаться на головную боль (боль в ухе, зубную боль)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>жаловаться на боль в спине (боку, груди)</td>
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<tr>
<td>to complain of a headache (earache, toothache)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>to complain of the pain in the back (side, chest)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Глагол <em>to complain</em> употребляется с предлогом <em>about</em>, если дополнение выражено именем существительным, обозначающим лицо или явление, ощущение, но не болезнь или боль.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>жаловаться на детей</td>
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<td></td>
<td>жаловаться на шум</td>
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<td></td>
<td>жаловаться на что-л. кому-л.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>to suffer some disease</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>перенести болезнь</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Глагол <em>to suffer</em> употребляется без предлога в значении <em>переносить</em>, <em>претерпевать</em>, <em>испытывать</em>, <em>переживать</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>С предлогом <em>from</em> глагол <em>to suffer</em> имеет значение <em>страдать от</em>, <em>страдать чем-л.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>He suffered from a bad headache</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Он страдал сильной головной болью</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>age</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>at the age of 16</em></td>
<td>возраст</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>в возрасте 16 лет</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>He has lived to the age of 60.</em></td>
<td>Он дожил до 60-летнего возраста.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>He looks young for his age.</em></td>
<td>Он выглядит молодо для своего возраста.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>They are of the same age.</em></td>
<td>Они одинаковы по возрасту.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>as much as possible</th>
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<tr>
<td><em>as... as...</em></td>
<td>как можно больше</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Сочетание союза <em>as... as...</em> со словом <em>possible</em> встречается и с другими именами прилагательными и наречиями, например:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>как можно скорее</td>
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<td></td>
<td>как можно быстрее</td>
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<td></td>
<td>как можно раньше</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>как можно больше</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>the grippe</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>грипп</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Как правило, названия различных заболеваний употребляются без артикля.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Исключения составляют:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>грипп</td>
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<td></td>
<td>инфлюенца</td>
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<td></td>
<td>простуда</td>
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<td></td>
<td>чума</td>
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<tr>
<th>to be ill with smth</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>болеть чем-л.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>прилагательное <em>ill</em> больной употребляется только в качестве</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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7
My sister is ill with the grippe.

My sick daughter was running a high temperature.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

health; registry; registering clerk; to examine a patient; medical examination; therapeutist; thoroughly; eyesight; to make smb's blood analysis; to take smb's blood pressure; to X-ray; to have an appointment with the doctor for a certain hour; to see a patient; consulting room; to take smb's temperature; to keep a thermometer in one's armpit; to make a diagnosis; to prescribe; proper; to follow the treatment; consulting hours; call; headache; to have a sore throat; to strip to the waist; to feel smb's pulse; to palpate; patient's card; disease; to suffer; scarlet fever; measles; chicken-pox; healthy; to have a cold rubdown; to be out in the open air; to jog; to catch a (bad) cold; to feel rotten; to stay in bed; to cough; to sneeze; to have a headache; to be running a (high) temperature; to cause; complication; medicine; scalding foot-bath; to put a hot-water bottle to smth; to keep the fever down; to be ill with smth; to reveal.

LIST OF PREPOSITIONS

to be on duty, to write out smth, to listen to smb's heart (lungs), to have an appointment with the doctor for a certain hour, to wait for smth/smb, to keep a thermometer in one's armpit, to go out to a call, to complain of smth, to strip to the waist, to lie down (to sit down) on a couch (a chair), to fill in a patient's card, to suffer from, to take care of smb/smth, to go in for sports, to be out in the open air, to stay in bed, a complication after (a disease), to put a hot-water bottle to (one's feet), to keep the fever down, to be ill with (some disease), in no time, to go on with smth.

VOCABULARY TRAINING

Practise the pronunciation of the following words and word combinations. Translate them:

a registry ['redʒistri], at the registry, to work at the registry, to come to the registry, a registering clerk, to work as a registering clerk, the registering clerk on duty

blood [blʌd], to make somebody's blood analysis, to take blood from somebody's finger, to take somebody's blood pressure, his blood pressure is normal, her blood pressure is abnormal

X-ray ['eks'rei], to be X-rayed, to X-ray, an X-ray examination, an X-ray room, to X-ray a patient's stomach, his lungs were X-rayed

appointment [ə'pointmənt], to have an appointment with the doctor, to make an appointment with the friend at the canteen, to make (to have) an appointment for 10 o'clock

a nurse [nəːs], nurses, an experienced nurse, a nurse on duty, to work as a nurse

a therapeutist [ˌθerə'pjuːtist], an experienced therapeutist, to work as a therapeutist, the therapeutist listens to the patient's heart and lungs, the therapeutist examined me thoroughly

da diagnosis [,daɪə'naʊsɪs], diagnoses, to make a diagnosis, to make a correct diagnosis, the therapeutist made the diagnosis of the grippe

to prescribe [pris'kreɪb], to prescribe a treatment, to prescribe some medicine for the grippe
a trouble [trʌbl], a serious trouble, to trouble, don't trouble trouble till trouble troubles you, to complain of some troubles, a heart trouble, a lung trouble, a liver trouble, a stomach trouble

a headache ['hedeik], to have a headache, to have a bad headache, to complain of a headache, to suffer from a bad headache

a throat [θrout], a sore throat, to have a sore throat, to suffer from a sore throat

a waist [weist], to strip to the waist, the doctor asked the patient to strip to the waist

a pulse [pɔls], to feel somebody's pulse, his pulse is normal, her pulse was abnormal

a rubdown ['rʌbdaun], to have a rubdown, to have a cold rubdown, you should have a cold rubdown in the morning, cold rubdowns are useful

to catch [kætʃ], caught [ko:t], to catch (a) cold, to catch (a) bad cold, he caught (a) bad cold

a cough [kɔf], to cough, to cough badly, I don't cough, to have a bad cough

to sneeze [snι:z], to sneeze badly, he doesn't sneeze, why do you usually sneeze?

to cause [ko:z], to cause pain, to cause a complication, to cause a serious complication, what caused these complications?

a scalding ['sko:ldiŋ] foot-bath ['futbaθ], to have a scalding foot-bath, to prescribe a scalding foot-bath, the doctor prescribed a scalding foot-bath to me.

fever ['fi:və], a bad fever, to keep the fever down, to have a bad fever

to reveal [ri'vi:l], revealed, the medical examination reveals, the X-ray examination revealed lung troubles

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What proverbs about the importance of health do you know? What do they mean?
2. When do people usually go to the polyclinic?
3. How can you have an appointment with your district doctor?
4. Where do you go first when you come to the polyclinic?
5. What information does the registering clerk on duty need to find your patient’s card?
6. What does the medical examination usually include?
7. What helps the doctor make a correct diagnosis?
8. Why is it important to follow the prescribed treatment?
9. What does the treatment usually consist of in case you catch a cold?
10. What helps keep the fever down?
11. Did you suffer any diseases in your childhood?
12. What does a healthy lifestyle mean?
13. Why is it important to be out in the open air as much as possible?
14. Do you follow a healthy lifestyle? What do you do to keep fit?
15. Did you have to go to the polyclinic before entering University? Why?
16. What specialists examined you?
17. What were your blood pressure and temperature?
18. What analyses were you sent to the laboratory for?
19. Were you X-rayed?
20. What did the X-ray examination reveal?
21. Were you satisfied with the results of the medical examination?
22. How much time did it take you to get your certificate of health?

II. Find English equivalents for the following word combinations and sentences:
1. когда я простужен;
2. сбить температуру;
3. класть горячую грелку к ногам;
4. заниматься спортом;
5. записаться к участковому врачу;
6. у меня ушло много времени, чтобы все подготовить;
7. измерять температуру;
8. чувствовать себя отвратительно;
9. прослушать сердце и легкие;
10. лежать (больной) в постели;
11. делать холодные обтирания;
12. быть на свежем воздухе как можно больше;
13. делать горячую ножную ванну;
14. измерить кровяное давление;
15. поставить диагноз;
16. перенести скарлатину, корь и ветряную оспу;
17. вызывать серьезные осложнения, в особенности после гриппа;
18. соблюдать прописанное лечение;
19. сделать анализ крови;
20. заполнить карточку больного;
21. прослушать пульс;
22. жаловаться на боль в горле;
23. неизлечимое заболевание;
24. соблюдать предписания;
25. посвятить жизнь медицине;
26. соблюдать правила;
27. благородная и востребованная профессия;
28. готовиться к вступительным экзаменам;
29. выписать медицинскую справку;
30. просмотреть (изучить) результаты.

III. Find equivalents for the words and expressions in bold type:
1. Take this medicine. It will bring the temperature down.
2. After the proper treatment I became healthy.
3. My younger brother is ill with measles. He should lie in bed for several days.
4. The nurse measured the patient's temperature.
5. It's your turn to go out to visit patients at home.
6. The doctor listened to my troubles.
7. Doctor Smith usually receives his patients in Consulting Room 10.
8. He arranged to be seen by the doctor at 12 a.m.
10. I'm afraid I have a bad cold because I feel very bad.
11. The doctor will tell you what disease you are suffering from.
12. Scarlet fever may often bring about a high temperature.
13. The hours during which Dr. Bridge sees his patients are from 9 a.m. till 1 p.m.

IV. Substitute antonyms for the words in bold type and make all the other necessary changes:
1. When the nurse took his temperature, it was low.
2. The patient didn’t recover after the prescribed treatment.
3. They pay little attention to their health.
4. They graduated from University last year.
5. The doctor made a wrong diagnosis.
6. They miss classes every day.
7. I couldn’t avoid an infection.
8. The patient took the thermometer out of his armpit.
9. She feels rotten.
10. They stay indoors every day.

V. Use a word on the right to form a suitable word that fits the gap in the same line.
1. What are your ____? to complain
2. The X-ray ___ didn’t reveal any troubles. to examine
3. A prolonged ___ was prescribed. to treat
4. The patient got an ___ for 3 p.m. to appoint
5. Here is your ___ for cough mixture. to prescribe
6. The patients were examined ___. thorough
7. “Thanks. I feel ___“ good
8. No ___ will help you but fresh air, ___ food and walks before ___ to bed. medical, health, to go

VI. Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs where required:
You know, my brother is eager to enter . . . Medical University. But all the applicants who enter . . . higher school must have a certificate . . . health. That is why . . . last week he went . . . our district polyclinic to get his certificate . . . health. When he came . . . the consulting room the doctor asked him to sit . . . a chair. Then my brother stripped . . . the waist and the doctor listened . . . his heart and lungs. The doctor asked him to go . . . the laboratory . . . blood analysis. The medical examination revealed that my brother was a healthy person and could enter . . . University. Tomorrow he is going to hand . . . the certificate . . . health which he received . . . the polyclinic, and his application . . . admission . . . Medical University together with other documents.

VII. a) Translate into English the following word combinations:
Много поликлиник; мало врачей; мало крови; немного лекарства; много больных; мало внимания; мало кушеток; несколько справок; много чая; много болезней; мало вызовов; несколько осмотров; мало воздуха; несколько районов; мало времени; немного терпения; мало специалистов.
b) Make up sentences with the word combinations given above

VIII. Put in “many”, “much”, “few”, “little”, “a few”, “a little”
1. There was ___ air in the room, so he had to open the window.
2. Go and buy more medicine, there is only ___ left.
3. As her condition was bad, she spent ___ time in hospital.
4. Only ___ patient’s cards are in the doctor’s office, all the others are at the registry.
5. Stop breathing for ___ time, I want to listen to your lungs.
6. Stay in the open air as ___ as possible.
7. The patient thanked the doctor for ___ care.
8. Only ___ students came for the medical check-up.
9. I don’t hear you, speak ___ louder.
10. We spend ___ time on preparing for our classes.
11. How ___ time did the examination take?
12. Are there . . . higher schools in your native town?
13. Did your mother take . . . medicines to keep the fever down?
14. How . . . subjects does the first-year curriculum include?
15. In his childhood he suffered . . . children's diseases, but he is a very healthy man now.
16. How . . . patients' cards did the registering clerk fill in yesterday?
17. The nurse took only . . . blood for analysis.
18. The human skeleton consists of . . . bones.
19. There is . . . milk in your glass. May I add some?
20. Yesterday the therapist examined only . . . patients.

IX. Put in “any”, “some”, “no”
1. There wasn’t ___ medicine in the bottle.
2. Are there ___ patients in the waiting-room? - No, there aren’t ___.
3. People need ___ oxygen for breathing.
4. Take ___ water. The medicine is too bitter.
5. There was ___ time left. We had to hurry.
6. Have you suffered ___ infectious diseases?
7. Fortunately, the X-ray revealed ___ troubles.
8. The doctor is busy in the afternoon. She will be able to see only ___ of you.
9. “What’s the matter?” – “I feel ___ pain in the chest”.
10. Don’t give the boy ___ more sweets. It won’t do him ___ good.
11. I can’t find ___ patient’s cards on the doctor’s table. Do you know where they are?
12. There is ___ place like home.
13. Choose ___ time you like for your appointment.
14. ___ students of Group 110 will take an active part in research work.
15. Yesterday Dr. Smith did not go out to ___ calls.
16. The doctor who examined me asked me to have ___ analyses made.
17. Did you take ___ medicine when you had a sore throat?
18. Did the doctor prescribe to you ___ medicine when you had a high temperature?
19. I suffered ___ diseases in my childhood.
20. Are there ___ certificates of health on the nurse's table?

X. Put the Personal Pronouns in brackets in the proper form and translate these sentences into Russian:
1. Let (he) fill in the patient’s card.
2. Let (I) listen to your heart and lungs.
3. Let (we) have dinner at our University canteen after classes.
4. Let (we) discuss the findings of our experiments.
5. Let (I) take your temperature.
6. Let (he) be X-rayed today.
7. Let (they) be out in the open air as much as possible.
8. Let (she) stay in bed for some days as she is running a high temperature.
9. Let (I) palpate your abdomen.
10. Let (he) check if she is ill with chicken-pox.

XI. Make up questions to the words in bold type:
1. There is a couch in every consulting room.
3. The scientist paid attention to the important findings of his latest experiment.
4. Besides his consulting hours a doctor goes out to the calls in the afternoon.
5. I will follow the doctor's treatment which he has prescribed to me.
6. Yesterday he had an appointment with his district doctor in the afternoon.
7. Scarlet fever may cause a high temperature.
8. The doctor is going to palpate your abdomen during the medical examination.
9. The applicants had to go to the polyclinic before entering University.
10. It took me two hours to get my certificate of health.

XII. Ask a disjunctive question to the following sentences:
1. There are a lot of hospitals in our town.
2. There is no medicine in the bottle.
3. There wasn’t any pain in the stomach.
4. There will be a new polyclinic in our street.
5. There were a lot of patients in the waiting room.
6. There won’t be any problems with getting my certificate of health.
7. There are some couches in the consulting room.
8. There is nobody in the X-ray room.
9. There were no patient’s cards on the doctor’s table.
10. There will be a lot of visits this afternoon.

XIII. Ask four types of questions (general, alternative, disjunctive and special questions) to the following sentences:
1. The patient had to wait for his district doctor in the waiting room.
2. Our district doctor will be able to go out to the calls in the afternoon.
3. My brother had to make an appointment with his doctor for 9 a.m.
4. He had to stay in bed for two weeks.
5. First-year students are allowed to attend scientific circles.
6. You can see your patients in this consulting room.
7. She should be on a strict diet every day to be healthy again.
8. This patient will have to stay in hospital for some days after the operation.
9. I had to keep the thermometer in the armpit for 10 minutes.
10. He could take an active part in this discussion.

XIV. Make the following sentences negative:
1. There is a call to 15, Green street.
2. He always follows his doctor's treatment strictly.
3. We had an appointment with our district doctor yesterday.
4. The X-ray examination revealed some lung troubles.
5. That patient will have to stay in bed for a week.
6. There are a lot of hospitals in this town.
7. I am interested in this patient's blood pressure.
8. This disease causes very serious complications.
9. The patient took this medicine every other day.
10. My younger brother suffered measles at the age of five.
11. The doctor palpated the patient's abdomen during the medical examination.

**XV. Put in the modal verbs "can", "may", "must" or their equivalents in the proper tense:**
1. If you have a bad headache you . . . take some medicine.
2. The doctor . . . have your blood analysis to be sure of the diagnosis.
3. What time . . . I have an appointment with Dr. Brown for?
4. A patient . . . have a scalding foot-bath if he has a bad cold.
5. . . . you . . . to go for your blood analysis after the doctor examined you?
6. . . . the doctor . . . to direct you to the X-ray examination?
7. As my sister has caught a bad cold she . . . stay in bed.
8. You . . . follow the doctor's treatment if you want to be well again soon.
9. . . . you cope with the task which the teacher gave you some days ago?
10. . . . you tell me what subjects the first-year curriculum includes?
11. What . . . I take to keep the fever down?
12. . . . the students take notes of every lecture?
13. . . . I feel your pulse?
14. What ... cause serious complications after the grippe?

**XVI. Translate the following sentences into English using the active vocabulary of this Step:**
A. 1. Я боюсь, у вас высокая температура. Дайте мне вашу руку, я прощупаю пульс.
   2. Доктор прописал вам что-нибудь вчера? — Да, какое-то лекарство, которое я должен принимать 3 раза в день.
   3. Когда врач принимает больных? — С 9 утра до 2 часов дня.
   4. Можно мне записаться к врачу на 11 часов?
   5. Если ваш однокурсник болен гриппом, он должен лежать в постели несколько дней.
   6. Будьте осторожны, иначе у вас может быть осложнение после операции.
   7. Есть вызов на улицу Лесную, 3. Он поступил несколько минут назад.
   8. Врач велел вам сделать рентгеновское обследование и все необходимые анализы.
   9. Я чувствую себя отвратительно, у меня страшно болит голова и горло.
   10. Вчера мы вызвали врача, потому что наш сын сильно температурит. Я боюсь, что он болен ветряной оспой.
   11. Как правило, каждое утро я делаю гимнастику и обтираюсь холодной водой.
   12. Что случилось с вашим голосом? У вас болит горло?
   13. Боюсь, что у меня простуда. Мне нужно измерить температuru.
   14. Принимайте это лекарство. Оно должно понизить температуру.
   15. Он чихает и кашляет. Он очень сильно простужен.
   17. В начале медицинского осмотра врач просит больного раздеться до пояса, прощупывает пульс, прослушивает сердце и легкие. Затем врач посылает больного на различные анализы, чтобы проверить функции желудка, печени и почек.
   18. Все те, кто поступают в высшее учебное заведение, должны представить медицинскую справку.
19. Наши ученые ведут большую научно-исследовательскую работу по борьбе с разными болезнями.

B. 1. Пусть они прочитают и обсудят эту статью.
2. Давайте изучим эти интересные экспериментальные данные.
3. Позвольте мне рассказать вам, как мы провели этот опыт.
4. На какой час можно записаться моей сестре к врачу? — Врач начинает принимать больных с 9 часов утра. — Запишите ее, пожалуйста, к врачу на 9 часов.
5. Температура этого больного только 35,6°С. Пусть он подержит термометр еще 5 минут.
6. Эти студенты — очень сильные и здоровые молодые люди. Пусть они расскажут нам, каким видом спорта они занимаются.
7. Давайте я пропальпирую вам живот, а вы скажите, где болит (it hurts).

XVII. Put the verbs in brackets into the proper tense form.

Doctor: I see you last (to come) to see me two years ago.
Mr. Smith: Yes, doctor. You (to give) me a general check-up then.
Doctor: And what (to be) wrong with you now?
Mr. Smith: Well, my throat (to hurt). I (to have) a terrible headache last night that I (can) not sleep.
Doctor: (to have) you a temperature now?
Mr. Smith: I (to take) my temperature this morning. It (to be) 38.2ºC.
Doctor: (to cough) you much?
Mr. Smith: A little bit.
Doctor: All right. I (to examine) you … Take a deep breath. Out. In. Out. Well, (not to worry), it’s only a throat infection. I (to prescribe) some pills which you (to take) in the morning and in the evening. I (not to give) any antibiotics, as you (to have) no bronchitis. You (to see) that with the pills I’ve given you (to feel) better in a few days.
Mr. Smith: Thank you, doctor.

XVIII. Fill in the missing words. Choose from the following:

Yesterday I called to the ___ to make an ___ with my district doctor.
When I arrived at the ____, the ___ found my ___ and directed me to ____ 5. I ___ to wait long. Soon the nurse ___ me to come in. She gave me a ___ to keep it in the armpit for several minutes. The doctor asked me what was ___ with me. I told her my ___, namely dry ___ and a bad ___. She told me to ___ and began ___ me. First she felt my ___ and took my ___. Then she ___ my throat and listened to my ___. The doctor didn’t think there was anything ___ with me, just a common ___. So she wrote out a ___ for some ___ which she said would make me feel ___. She also recommended me to stay in ___ for several days.
**XIX. Correct the mistakes**
1. People who always complain for something are pleasant company. (2)
2. People ill at pneumonia are never taken in hospital. (3)
3. Do you know the person which is filling the patient’s card? (2)
4. My sister took good care about me when I was ill of the grippe. (2)
5. You shall be well again through five days. (2)
6. Don’t complain of your patients. They all are wonderful peoples. (2)
7. Don’t wait me. I want have an appointment with my doctor for 5. (2)

**XX. Answer the following questions**:
1. Why did you decide to become a doctor?
2. What is the main task of a doctor?
3. When do people go to the doctor’s?
4. What helps a doctor to make a proper diagnosis?
5. What does a doctor write in a patient's card?
6. Why must a patient follow the prescribed treatment?
7. Why is it important to be out in the open air as much as possible?
8. What do you do if you have a bad headache?
9. How long must you stay in bed if you are ill with the grippe?
10. What complications may the grippe cause?
11. What diseases may cause complications?
12. What helps to keep the fever down?
13. What disease were you ill with last year?
14. What does a doctor prescribe to you if you have a sore throat?
15. What does a doctor find out when he feels the patient's pulse?
16. What do you do when you are running a high temperature?
17. Where are patients X-rayed?
18. What may an X-ray examination of the chest reveal?

**XXI. Make up your own situations using the following words and word combinations**:
1. a lung trouble; to X-ray; to reveal; to complain of; to strip to the waist; to follow the prescribed treatment.
2. to feel rotten; to catch a bad cold; to stay in bed; to keep the thermometer in one's armpit; to be running a high temperature; to have a scalding foot-bath; to cough; to sneeze.
3. a consulting room; a district doctor; to check the liver and kidneys; to examine a patient; to make a diagnosis; to prescribe; to listen to the heart and lungs; to advise.
4. to take care of oneself; to suffer from; a healthy person; to feel well; to go in for sports; to be out in the open air; to have a cold rubdown.
5. at the registry; a medical examination; to make (have) an appointment with smb for a certain hour; a registering clerk.
6. consulting hours; to take smb’s blood pressure; to make a diagnosis; to have heart trouble; to feel the pulse; to state; a certificate of health.
7. to be seriously ill with; in my childhood; to stay in bed; measles; to call in a doctor; to be well again; to suffer many children’s diseases.

**XXII. Suggested topics for oral narration**:
1. You are a doctor. You work at the polyclinic. Tell us how you examine your patients.
2. Describe an ordinary working day at a polyclinic.
3. Tell us about the diseases you suffered in your childhood.
4. Tell us how you got your certificate of health before entering University.
5. You are asked to prepare an article on a healthy lifestyle in the University newspaper. What will you write?

XXIII. Do the crossword:
Across: 1. the hollow beneath the junction of the arm and shoulder.
3. a substance used in treating disease.
8. the fluid that circulates in the heart, arteries, veins and capillaries.
9. a mixture of gases that surrounds the earth.
11. an agreement to meet at a definite time.
14. a rise of body temperature above the normal.
15. to make a sudden expiration of breath through the nose and mouth.
16. test for determining the causes from results.

Down: 2. a massage of the body.
4. the art or act of identifying a disease.
5. responsibility for an attention to health.
6. a person trained in caring for the sick.
7. the part of the body between the thorax and the pelvis.
10. the narrowed part of the body between the ribs and the hips.
12. the part of the neck in front of the spinal column.
13. an infectious disease characterized by red spots on the skin.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TOPIC VOCABULARY</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>abdomen n</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to palpate the abdomen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to feel bad pain in the right (left) side of the abdomen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ache n</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>headache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to have a (bad) headache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>earache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stomachache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toothache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>air n</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear (fresh) air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be out in the open air as much as possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>appointment n</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to have an appointment with a doctor for a certain hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to get (receive) an appointment to some place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bath n</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to have a scalding foot-bath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>blood n</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blood pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to make smb’s blood analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to take smb’s blood pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to take blood from smb’s finger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>call n</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an urgent call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to make a call to a doctor (to call in a doctor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to pay a call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a call comes in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>there is a call to 10, Forest street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to go out to a call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>care n</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to take care of smb/smth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>under the doctor’s care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>cause v</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to cause pain (trouble, suffering)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to cause a disease (a high temperature, complications)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>check (up) v</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to check smb’s kidneys (liver, stomach)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>cold n</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to catch (a) cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to catch a bad (slight) cold</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| complain  
  to complain of  
  to complain to smb | жаловаться  
  (по)жаловаться на  
  жаловаться кому-л. |
| He complained to the doctor of a bad headache | Он пожаловался врачу на сильную головную боль |
| Complication  
  complications after a disease  
  some complications may follow this disease | осложнение  
  осложнения после болезни  
  некоторые осложнения могут последовать после этой болезни  
  избежать осложнений |
| consulting hours | приемные часы |
| couch | кушетка |
| cough  
  to cough badly (little) | кашлять  
  сильно (мало) кашлять |
| diagnosis (pl. -ses)  
  the diagnosis of the grippe  
  to make a (correct) diagnosis | диагноз  
  диагноз гриппа  
  поставить (правильный) диагноз |
| disease  
  a chronic (dangerous, terrible, serious) disease | болезнь  
  хроническая (опасная, ужасная, серьезная) болезнь  
  лечить кого-л. по поводу (от) болезни  
  излечить (вылечить) от болезни кого-л.  
  бороться с болезнью  
  детская болезнь  
  переносить (распространять) болезнь  
  заразиться болезнью  
  неизлечимая болезнь |
| district  
  a district polyclinic  
  a district doctor  
  to work as a district doctor | район  
  районная (участковая) поликлиника  
  участковый врач  
  работать участковым врачом |
| duty  
  to be on duty  
  a doctor on duty | дежурство  
  дежурить, быть на дежурстве  
  дежурный врач |
| examination  
  a medical examination  
  thorough (careful) medical examination | осмотр, обследование, исследование  
  медицинский осмотр  
  тщательный (внимательный) медицинский осмотр  
  общий осмотр (обследование)  
  рентгенологическое обследование  
  при осмотре (обследовании)  
  организовать (проводить) медицинский осмотр  
  осмотр показывает, выявляет (подтверждает) |
| general examination  
  X-ray examination  
  on examination  
  to arrange (carry on) a medical examination | |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>examine</strong>  v</th>
<th>to examine a patient</th>
<th>осматривать, обследовать</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to examine smb’s throat (eyes, teeth)</td>
<td>осмотреть (обследовать) горло (глаза, зубы)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to examine smb’s heart and lungs</td>
<td>обследовать сердце и легкие</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to be examined by a doctor</td>
<td>быть осмотренным (обследованным) врачом</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>feel</strong>  v</td>
<td>to feel well (bad, better, worse, rotten)</td>
<td>чувствовать, почувствовать себя, ощущать, испытывать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to feel ill (tired)</td>
<td>чувствовать себя больным (устальным)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to feel a bad pain</td>
<td>(по)чувствовать сильную боль</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to feel smb’s pulse</td>
<td>прослушать пульс у кого-л.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>fever</strong>  n</td>
<td>to keep the fever down</td>
<td>понизить температуру (жар)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>scarlet fever</td>
<td>скарлатина</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rheumatic fever</td>
<td>суставной ревматизм</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>fill in</strong>  v</td>
<td>to fill in a patient’s card</td>
<td>заполнять</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>заполнить карточку больного</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>follow</strong>  v</td>
<td>to follow a rule</td>
<td>соблюдать правило</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to follow the prescribed treatment</td>
<td>соблюдать прописанное лечение</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>healthy</strong> a</td>
<td>a healthy person (child, body)</td>
<td>здоровый человек (ребенок, организм)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to be (look) healthy</td>
<td>быть (выглядеть) здоровым</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hot-water bottle</strong>  n</td>
<td>to put a hot-water bottle to one’s feet (back, side)</td>
<td>грелка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>положить грелку к ногам (на спину, на бок)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ill</strong> a</td>
<td>to be (seriously) ill with some disease</td>
<td>больной</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to fall ill with</td>
<td>(серьезно) болеть какой-либо болезнью</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to feel ill</td>
<td>заболевать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>чувствовать себя больным</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>jog</strong>  v</td>
<td></td>
<td>бегать трусцой</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>listen to</strong>  v</td>
<td>to listen to smb’s heart (lungs)</td>
<td>слушать, прослушать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to listen carefully (thoroughly)</td>
<td>прослушать сердце (легкие)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>прослушать внимательно (тщательно)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>medicine</strong>  n</td>
<td>to take the medicine for the grippe</td>
<td>лекарство</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to take the medicine before (after) meals</td>
<td>принимать лекарство от гриппа</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to take the medicine three times a day</td>
<td>принимать лекарство до (после) еды</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to take the medicine every other day</td>
<td>принимать лекарство три раза в день</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syn. drug</td>
<td></td>
<td>принимать лекарство через день</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nurse</strong>  n</td>
<td></td>
<td>медсестра</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>occupation</strong>  n</td>
<td>What is your occupation?</td>
<td>занятие, профессия</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Чем вы занимаетесь?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>palpate</strong>  v</td>
<td>to palpate carefully (thoroughly, skilfully)</td>
<td>просщупывать, пальпировать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>пальпировать осторожно (тищательно, умело)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>patient</strong>  n</td>
<td></td>
<td>больной, пациент</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Russian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to see (receive) patients</td>
<td>принимать больных</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to admit (take) a patient to hospital</td>
<td>положить больного в больницу</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a patient’s card</td>
<td>карточка больного</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prescribe v</strong></td>
<td><strong>прописывать</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to prescribe a proper treatment (a medicine)</td>
<td><strong>прописать</strong> надлежащее лечение (лекарство)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>proper a</strong></td>
<td><strong>должный, подходящий, правильный, надлежащий, подходящий; присущий, свойственный</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proper treatment</td>
<td><strong>надлежащее лечение</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proper diagnosis</td>
<td><strong>правильный диагноз</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proper diet</td>
<td><strong>правильный режим питания</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pulse n</strong></td>
<td><strong>пульс</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to feel smb’s pulse</td>
<td><strong>прощупать (нащупать) пульс у кого-л.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rapid, quick (slow, weak, regular, irregular, normal) pulse</td>
<td><strong>быстрый (медленный, слабый, ритмичный, аритмичный, нормальный) пульс</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>question v</strong></td>
<td><strong>опрашивать, спрашивать</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to question a patient on his health (state)</td>
<td><strong>спрашивать больного о его здоровье (состоянии)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>registering clerk n</strong></td>
<td><strong>регистратор</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>registry n</strong></td>
<td><strong>регистратура</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>reveal v</strong></td>
<td><strong>показывать, обнаруживать</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The X-ray examination reveals some disease</td>
<td><strong>Рентгенологическое исследование показывает заболевание</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>room n</strong></td>
<td><strong>комната, помещение</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a consulting room</td>
<td><strong>приемная врача, врачебный кабинет</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an X-ray room</td>
<td><strong>рентгеновский кабинет</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>rubdown n</strong></td>
<td><strong>обтирание</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to have a cold rubdown</td>
<td><strong>делать холодное обтирание</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sneeze v</strong></td>
<td><strong>чихать</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to sneeze badly</td>
<td><strong>сильно чихать</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>stay v</strong></td>
<td><strong>оставаться</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to stay in bed for some days</td>
<td><strong>лежать в постели (болеть) несколько дней</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>suffer v</strong></td>
<td><strong>страдать, испытывать</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to suffer greatly</td>
<td><strong>очень страдать</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to suffer pain</td>
<td><strong>испытывать боль</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to suffer from pain (headache)</td>
<td><strong>страдать от боли (головной боли)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to suffer from some disease</td>
<td><strong>страдать от какой-либо болезни</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>test n</strong></td>
<td><strong>тест, анализ</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urine test</td>
<td><strong>анализ мочи</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blood test</td>
<td><strong>анализ крови</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>therapeutist n</strong></td>
<td><strong>терапевт</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an experienced therapeutist</td>
<td><strong>опытный терапевт</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to work as a therapeutist</td>
<td><strong>работать терапевтом</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>temperature n</strong></td>
<td><strong>температура</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my temperature is 36.5°C</td>
<td><strong>у меня температура 36,5°С</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be running a (high) temperature</td>
<td><strong>лихорадить, температурить (сильно)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a high (low, normal) temperature</td>
<td><strong>высокая (низкая, нормальная) температура</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Russian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the temperature rises (drops, falls, remains the same)</td>
<td>температура повышается (падает, снижается, держится)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to take smb’s temperature</td>
<td>измерить кому-либо температуру</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thermometer</strong> <em>n</em></td>
<td>термометр</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to keep a thermometer in one’s armpit</td>
<td>держать термометр под мышкой</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to shake a thermometer</td>
<td>стряхивать термометр</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>throat</strong> <em>n</em></td>
<td>горло</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a sore throat</td>
<td>больное горло</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have a sore throat</td>
<td>у меня болит горло</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>treatment</strong> <em>n</em></td>
<td>лечение</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a proper (new, effective) treatment</td>
<td>надлежащее (новое, эффективное) лечение</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be on home treatment</td>
<td>лечиться дома</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to follow some treatment</td>
<td>соблюдать какое-либо лечение</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>trouble</strong> <em>n</em></td>
<td>заболевание, болезнь</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to have a heart (stomach, lung) trouble</td>
<td>иметь заболевание сердца (желудка, легких)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>waist</strong> <em>n</em></td>
<td>талия</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to strip to the waist</td>
<td>раздеться до пояса</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will you strip to the waist, please!</td>
<td>Разденьтесь до пояса, пожалуйста!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>write out</strong> <em>v</em></td>
<td>выписывать</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to write out a health certificate</td>
<td>выписывать справку о состоянии здоровья</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>well</strong> <em>a</em></td>
<td>хорошо себя чувствующий</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be well</td>
<td>чувствовать (себя) хорошо, быть здоровым</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be well again</td>
<td>поправиться, выздороветь</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>X-ray</strong> <em>v</em></td>
<td>просвечивать рентгеновскими лучами</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to X-ray lungs (heart)</td>
<td>сделать рентгеноскопию легких (сердца)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be X-rayed</td>
<td>пройти рентгеноскопию</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
THE WORKING DAY OF A DISTRICT DOCTOR

In our country the basic medical unit is the out-patient clinic. Each polyclinic has its own laboratories, X-ray, physiotherapy, surgical and dental department, as well as numerous consulting rooms. There are polyclinics for the adult population and polyclinics for children in every residential area. Out-patients are seen by their district doctors.

As a rule the working day of a district doctor begins at nine o’clock in the morning at the polyclinic, where he sees about ten and sometimes even fifteen out-patients during his consulting hours. In the afternoon he usually makes his daily round of visits to the district. He examines all those patients, who are seriously ill and can’t come to the polyclinic. These patients must follow a strict bed regime.

Here are some of the cases a district doctor deals with during his consulting hours.

A young man entered the consulting room. He said that he felt rotten. Indeed, this patient was in a poor condition: his hands and face were damp with sweat; his pulse was accelerated and faint. He was running a high temperature. The doctor asked him to lie down on the couch and began questioning him thoroughly. Making the physical examination the doctor applied a stethoscope to the patient’s chest and listened to his lungs and heart. The patient’s respiration was accelerated and turned out to be 30 per minute. Some moist râles could be heard. The doctor made the diagnosis of lobar pneumonia and said that the patient had to be admitted to hospital. It was necessary to arrest the process in his lungs immediately to avoid any complications.

A woman of about 45 entered the consulting room next. She complained of a sore throat and a bad pain in her back, so that she couldn’t sleep last night. “Well,” the doctor said, “let me have a look at your throat. I see, there is a bad inflammation. Is it hard to swallow?” When the doctor examined her thoroughly it turned out the woman suffered from quinsy. He prescribed to her an antiseptic mouth-wash with which she had to gargle her throat five or six times a day. The doctor said it would give her an instant relief. As her condition was rather bad the doctor put her on a sick-leave for several days. A nurse had to come to her place to give penicillin injections. When the patient felt
better she had to undergo a five-day course of physiotherapy. The doctor also advised her to apply mustard plasters to her back every other day before going to bed.

The next patient complained of a sharp pain in his stomach which increased after taking meals. The doctor questioned the patient on the character of the pain, palpated his abdomen and made the initial diagnosis of the ulcer of the stomach. But to be sure of his diagnosis the doctor directed the patient to be X-rayed. He prescribed to the patient a light diet. The patient had to follow it strictly, because heavy food wasn’t useful to him. The patient had to take the prescribed tablets before meals to relieve the pain.

After his consulting hours at the polyclinic the doctor usually makes calls to the district.

Here are some cases.

The doctor was called to two patients whom he had visited before. One of the patients was ill with lobar pneumonia, the other suffered from angina pectoris.

First he visited the patient ill with angina pectoris. Before examining the patient the doctor washed his hands, put on his white gown and only then entered the room, where the patient was lying. The doctor asked the patient: “How are you feeling today? Do you feel any pain in the chest? Has your condition improved?” The patient couldn’t say that the medicine he had been taking gave him any relief. The pain in the substernal area was particularly sharp on physical exertion. The doctor asked the patient to strip to the waist, listened to his heart and lungs, took his blood pressure, felt his pulse and palpated his abdomen. After five days of home treatment the patient did not feel any relief, and the doctor decided to hospitalize him.

Then the doctor visited the patient ill with lobar pneumonia. It was evident that the patient was recovering. He didn’t feel any pain in the chest. Cough disappeared and temperature returned to normal. The patient felt much better and was cheerful. He thanked the doctor for his kind attention and care. As the condition of the recovering patient was rather good the doctor advised him to be out in the open air as much as possible, to start his morning exercises again, to have rubdowns and by and by begin going in for sports.

In order to treat his patients the doctor should deal with every case carefully and attentively and try to calm those who are excited. In some cases the doctor’s words seem to act better than any medicine.

NOTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical examination</th>
<th>Физикальное обследование</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Физикальное обследование больного включает аускультацию (auscultation), пальпацию (palpation), перкуссию (percussion), а также осмотр наружных органов и состояния кожных покровов и мышц (visual examination). Все анализы: крови (blood), мочи (urine), желудочного сока (gastric juice) и т.д. составляют данные лабораторного обследования (laboratory examination).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| The respiration turned out to be 30 per minute | Дыхание оказалось 30 в минуту |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Six times per day</th>
<th>Moist râles could be heard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60 beats per minute</td>
<td>Преплод <em>per</em> — в употребляется для обозначения определенной и постоянной повторяемости, частотности в течение определенного периода времени: шесть раз в день 60 ударов в минуту</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Преплод *per* — в употребляется для обозначения определенной и постоянной повторяемости, частотности в течение определенного периода времени: шесть раз в день 60 ударов в минуту
- Moist râles could be heard
- I was listening to him, but did not hear anything

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>She complained of a bad pain in her back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>pain</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| *ache* | боль (особенно острая, мгновенная, колющая)
| a headache | боль (особенно продолжительная, тупая, ноющая)
| a toothache | Слово *pain* имеет более широкое значение, чем слово *ache*. При локализации боли в отдельных органах употребляется слово *ache*:
| an earache | головная боль |
| an stomachache | зубная боль |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>It's no wonder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I wonder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I wonder where she will go for holidays</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Не удивительно
- Мне интересно, интересно
- Интересно, куда она поедет на каникулы.

### ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

to make a daily round of visits; to be damp with sweat; to accelerate; to apply a stethoscope to smth; respiration; to turn out; moist; râle; lobar pneumonia; to arrest the process of smth in smih; to avoid; inflammation; to swallow; quinsy; mouth-wash; to gargle one's throat; instant; relief; to put smb on a sick-leave; to give smb an injection of some medicine; to undergo a course of smth; to apply a mustard plaster to smth; initial; ulcer; to direct; diet; tablet; to relieve; angina pectoris; gown; substernal; physical exertion; to hospitalize; to recover; to deal with; to calm; to excite

### LIST OF PREPOSITIONS

to make one's daily round of visits; to be damp with sweat; to apply a stethoscope to smth; to turn out; *per* minute (hour, day); to arrest the process of some disease in some organ; to have a look at; to put smb on a sick-leave for some days; to apply a mustard plaster to; to be sure of smth/smb; to put on a dress (a gown); *on* physical exertion; to recover from a disease; to deal with*

### VOCABULARY TRAINING

*Practise the pronunciation of the following words and word combinations. Translate them:*

- regime [ˈreɪdʒiːm], a bed regime, a strict bed regime, to follow a strict bed regime
sweat [swet], to be damp with sweat, his face is damp with sweat, his hands are damp with sweat
accelerate [ak'seləreit], accelerated, to be accelerated, his pulse was accelerated, the patient's respiration is accelerated
a stethoscope ['steθəskoup], to apply a stethoscope to smth, the doctor applied the stethoscope to the patient's chest, the doctor applied the stethoscope to my back
râles [ra:lz], moist râles, dry râles, the doctor heard moist râles, moist râles could be heard
respiration [,respa'reifn], the respiration is accelerated, the respiration turned out to be 30 per minute
lobar pneumonia ['loubə nju:'mouniə], to make the diagnosis of lobar pneumonia, to be ill with lobar pneumonia, to fall ill with lobar pneumonia
inflammation [,ˌinflə'meiʃn], a bad inflammation, to have a bad inflammation, there is a bad inflammation, the inflammation of the throat
to swallow ['swolou], it is hard to swallow, it hurts me to swallow, is it hard to swallow? you must swallow this tablet, swallowing, to feel pain on swallowing
quinsy ['kwinzi], to be ill with quinsy, to fall ill with quinsy, to suffer from quinsy, to make the diagnosis of quinsy, to treat a patient for quinsy
a mouth-wash ['mauθ'woʃ] an antiseptic mouth-wash, the doctor prescribed an antiseptic mouth-wash, this antiseptic mouth-wash will be useful to you
to gargle [ga:gl], to gargle one's throat, to gargle one's throat three times a day, to gargle one's throat with an antiseptic mouth-wash
relief [ri'li:f], an instant relief, a great relief, a considerable relief, to feel a considerable relief, to give an instant relief
an injection [in'dʒekʃn], to give smb penicillin injections, to receive injections, a nurse gives this patient penicillin injections every day, to give a medicine by injection
mustard plaster ['mʌstəd 'pla:sta], to apply a mustard plaster, a nurse applied mustard plasters to the patient's back, to apply mustard plasters every other day
initial [i'nifl], initial findings, initial findings were important, initial diagnosis, to make an initial diagnosis, to make the initial diagnosis of measles
ulcer ['ʌlsə], to suffer from an ulcer, an ulcer of the stomach, to have an ulcer of the stomach, to treat the patient for an ulcer of the stomach
a diet ['daiət], a light diet, to prescribe to a patient a light diet, to follow a light diet strictly
to relieve [ri'li:v], to relieve pain, these tablets relieve a bad pain, the course of physiotherapy relieved the pain in my side
angina pectoris [ən'dʒaina 'pektoris], to be ill with angina pectoris, to fall ill with angina pectoris, to suffer from angina pectoris, to treat for angina pectoris
substernal [sb'stə:nəl], the substernal area, to feel pain in the substernal area, the pain in the substernal area was particularly sharp
physical exertion ['fizikl ig'zə:fjn], on physical exertion, to feel pain on physical exertion, sometimes physical exertion causes pain
to hospitalize ['hospɪtəlaɪz], to be hospitalized, to hospitalize a patient, this patient suffering from angina pectoris must be hospitalized

to calm [kaːm], to calm down, to calm a person, the doctor must calm his patients; calm down, please.

**EXERCISES**

I. **Answer the following questions:**
1. What is the basic medical unit in our country?
2. What departments are there in every polyclinic?
3. Who are out-patients seen by?
4. What does the working day of a district doctor consist of?
5. What does he usually do during his consulting hours at the polyclinic?
6. What patients does he examine during his round of visits?
7. Describe the condition of the first patient who came to the polyclinic.
8. What did the physical examination of this patient reveal?
9. Why did the patient have to be admitted to hospital?
10. What did the female patient complain of?
11. What did the doctor prescribe to that woman?
12. Why did the doctor put her on a sick leave?
13. What did the third patient complain of?
14. What was the doctor's initial diagnosis?
15. Why did the doctor direct the patient to be X-rayed?
16. Why did the patient have to follow a light diet?
17. When did the patient have to take the prescribed tablets?
18. What patients did the district doctor visit at home?
19. What did the medical examination of the patient with angina pectoris reveal?
20. Why did the doctor decide to hospitalize this patient?
21. Was the patient ill with pneumonia recovering?
22. What was his condition like?
23. What did the doctor advise this patient to do?
24. How should doctors deal with every case?

II. **Find English equivalents for the following word combinations or sentences:**
1. относиться к каждому больному заботливо и внимательно;
2. боль была особенно острая при физическом напряжении;
3. прописать больному легкую диету;
4. поставить горчичники на спину;
5. она жаловалась на боль в горле;
6. у него был ускоренный пульс;
7. обычно он делает ежедневный обход больных;
8. принимать таблетки до еды, чтобы снять боль;
9. врач выдал ей бюллетень на несколько дней;
10. остановить процесс в легких;
11. дыхание больного было учащенным;
12. его руки и лицо покрылись испариной;
13. больной выздоравливал;
14. тяжелая (грубая) пища;
15. пройти пятидневный курс физиотерапии;
16. сильное воспаление;
17. должны придерживаться строгого постельного режима;
18. разрешите взглянуть на ваше горло;
19. принести немедленное облегчение;
20. больного нужно было госпитализировать;
21. можно было прослушать влажные хрипы;
22. как вы себя чувствуете?
23. сестра должна была делать ей уколы пенициллина;
24. врач опрашивал его тщательно;
25. трудно глотать?
26. поставить первоначальный диагноз язвы желудка.

**III. Find equivalents for the words and expressions in bold type:**

1. Will you take this medicine? Try it. You will feel an **immediate** relief.
2. When a doctor is listening to the patient's lungs and heart he must **put** a stethoscope to the patient’s chest.
3. Students usually **go through** the necessary course of treatment at the in-patient department of the students' polyclinic.
4. His pulse turned out to be **faster than normal**.
5. Oh, I'm glad you **have completely recovered**.
6. The doctor does his best **to stop** the process of the patient's disease.
7. My friend tried **to make me quiet**.
8. **Out-patient clinics** are basic medical units in our country.
9. This patient **got a written permission to be absent from his work because of illness**.
10. My friend had to take some tablets **to reduce** pain in the stomach.

**IV. Use antonyms for the following words or word combinations:**

1. to graduate from University;
2. to come into the room;
3. to be ill;
4. to get sick;
5. to be in a good condition;
6. his hands and face were dry;
7. his pulse was slow;
8. the process continued;
9. a slight pain;
10. light food;
11. to excite;
12. to feel rotten;
13. to be indoors all day long;
14. an out-patient department;
15. dry râles;
16. slow relief;
17. it makes the pain stronger;
18. to put on a gown.
V. Use the words on the right to form a suitable word that fits the gap in the same line:
1. Have you got a ___ from the polyclinic?
2. The boy was admitted to hospital because of the ___ of the lungs.
3. The leg was ___ to touch.
4. The pain was ___ sharp on exertion.
5. Physical exercises are ___ to ___.
6. ___ your friend won’t be discharged on Friday.
7. The doctor examined the wound ___.

VI. Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs where required:
1. When the doctor was examining me he applied a stethoscope . . . my chest to listen . . . my heart.
2. Yesterday I read a very interesting article dealing . . . the new ways . . . the treatment . . . lobar pneumonia.
3. Heavy food wasn't useful . . . this patient and the doctor advised him to follow . . . a light diet.
4. It is necessary to avoid any possible complications . . . scarlet fever.
5. You must undergo the course . . . X-ray therapy . . . this hospital.
6. The patient . . . the inflammation . . . the lungs was put . . . a sick-leave . . . two weeks.
7. Patients, who are ill . . . tuberculosis, are often damp . . . sweat . . . night.
8. Last night I did not sleep because . . . a sharp pain . . . the left side.
9. The nurse gave this patient an injection . . . morphine as he complained . . . a severe pain . . . his back.
10. When the doctor felt my pulse it turned . . . to be 70 . . . minute.
11. I am sure . . . the doctor's diagnosis. He is an experienced therapeutist. You must follow . . . his treatment and apply mustard plasters . . . your back.
12. The doctor wanted to have a look . . . my throat because I complained . . . the pain . . . swallowing.
13. Making his daily round . . . visits a doctor must always put . . . a white gown . . . examining patients.
14. Does the patient ill . . . angina pectoris feel any pain . . . the substernal area . . . physical exertion?
15. You are not . . . such a bad state. So calm . . . , please.

VII. Put in the verbs given in brackets in the correct tense:
1. Next year practical studies in Physiology (to include) experiments on animals.
2. As patient Smith's blood pressure was high he (to follow) a light diet.
3. Yesterday this patient (to complain) of a sore throat when Dr. Brown (to examine) him.
4. Last night I (to sleep) badly because I (to suffer) from a bad pain in my back.
5. You (to fill in) Smith's or Jackson’s patient's card at present?
6. Every doctor always (to deal) with his patients carefully and attentively.
7. While I (to swallow) this tablet I (to feel) a bad pain in my throat.
8. My sister (to gargle) her throat with this antiseptic mouth-wash every two hours.
9. You (to find) any interesting articles while you (to read) this medical journal?
10. What (to reveal) the X-ray examination of the chest?

VIII. Translate the sentences into English following the rule of the Sequence of Tenses:
1. Участковый врач был уверен, что больной скоро поправится.
2. Медсестра сказала врачу, что больной сильно температурит.
3. Терапевт надеялся, что курс физиотерапии остановит процесс воспаления.
4. Невропатолог хотел знать, какое кровяное давление у больного.
5. Врач отметил, что в легких изменений нет.
6. Больной сказал, что он чувствует некоторое облегчение после полоскания горла.
7. Врач очень хотел знать, снимает ли боль лекарство, которое принимает больной.
8. Студенты видели, что все врачи обращаются со своими больными очень внимательно.
9. Педиатр был уверен, что у этого ребенка не будет осложнений после кори.

IX. a) Translate into English:
1. врач, обследующий больных;
2. медсестра, выполняющая процедуры;
3. лекарство, облегчающее боль;
4. больной, проходящий курс лечения;
5. выздоравливающий пациент;
6. терапевт, делающий ежедневный обход;
7. при глотании таблетки;
8. находясь на больничном;
9. соблюдая постельный режим;
10. при постановке диагноза;
11. при введении инъекции;
12. после полоскания горла;
13. лекарство, останавливющее процесс воспаления;
14. находясь в плохом состоянии;
15. имея дело с больными;
16. врач, работающий в поликлинике;
17. страдающий астмой;
18. стараясь успокоить больного;
19. уважающие своего врача.

b) Make up sentences using the word combinations given above.

X. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple or Present Continuous
1. I always (to follow) the prescribed treatment.
2. Who (to wait) you for?
3. My friend (to be) in good health as he regularly (to go) in for sports.
4. The doctor (not to see) his patients yet. Wait a little.
5. Pneumonia (to give) serious complications.
6. Where (to be) Dr. White? He (to make) his daily round.
7. This medicine (to give) an instant relief.
8. Respiration usually (to accelerate) on exertion.
9. The doctor is busy. He (to admit) a patient.
10. (To recover) the patient?

XI. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Simple or Past Continuous
1. While the doctor (to examine) the patient, the nurse (to fill in) the patient’s card.
2. The patient (to recover) gradually.
3. You (to take) any medicine when you (to be) ill?
4. As the patient (to be) in a bad condition, the doctor (to put) him on a sick-leave.
5. When the doctor (to enter) the consulting room, the nurse (to give) the patient an injection.
6. Why (to direct) the doctor the patient to be X-rayed?
7. Last night when I (to sleep) I (to feel) a sharp pain in the right side.
8. The therapeutist (to hear) moist râles when he (to listen) to the patient’s lungs.
9. I (to catch) a cold when I (to skate) yesterday.
10. What (to cause) the heart attack?

XII. Put the verbs in brackets into Future Simple or Future Continuous

1. The doctor (to make) his daily round at 9 a.m. tomorrow.
2. I hope the X-ray examination (not to reveal) any changes.
3. Take the medicine. I am sure it (to keep) the fever down.
4. My mother (to undergo) the course of physiotherapy for two weeks.
5. The nurse (to come) twice a day to give you injections.
6. (To see) you the patients at 12?
7. What do you think the doctor (to prescribe) to you?
8. You (to follow) the diet for the whole month until the pain goes away completely.
9. (To become) you a surgeon after graduating from University?
10. Tomorrow I (to be) on duty at the in-patient department.

XIII. a) Put the verbs into Past and Future Continuous. Make necessary changes.

1. The nurse is giving injections now.
2. The district doctor is seeing his patients at present.
3. The patients are undergoing a course of physiotherapy.
4. The registering clerk is filling in the patient’s cards at this moment.
5. The Head of the Clinic is still making the round of the wards.
6. The therapeutist is questioning his patients now.

b) Make the sentences negative.

c) Ask different questions to the sentences.

XIV. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative:

1. In his childhood he often had a bad earache.
2. My fellow student had a sore throat two days ago.
3. My friend had a good time yesterday.
4. My mother often has a headache.
5. My friends and I usually have dinner at our University canteen.
6. I have a cold rubdown in the morning.
7. My sister had a bad backache the other day.

XV. Put the pronouns in brackets in the required form

1. This medicine will give (they) an instant relief.
2. The doctor prescribed to (he) a proper treatment.
3. Do you know (we) district doctor? — Yes, I know (she). I got acquainted with (she) when I was on duty at the out-patient department.
4. This medical examination will take (I) some hours. The doctor will have to examine (I) thoroughly.
5. The young doctor asked (he) to strip to the waist and listened to (he) heart and lungs.
6. You must be out in the open air as much as possible: fresh air is useful to (you).
7. What is the matter with (she)? She says she feels rotten.

XVI. Make up direct questions:
Ask him:
1. if he makes his daily round of visits;
2. if he can make his daily round of visits;
3. if he is making his daily round of visit;
4. if he gives patients injections;
5. if he can give patients injections;
6. if he is giving patients injections;
7. if he applied mustard plasters;
8. if he could apply mustard plasters;
9. if the nurse was applying mustard plasters to his back when the doctor came;
10. if he follows a strict bed regime;
11. if he must follow a strict bed regime;
12. why he must follow a strict bed regime;
13. if he suffers from angina pectoris;
14. if he suffered from angina pectoris;
15. if he is suffering from angina pectoris;
16. if he gargles his throat;
17. if he was gargling his throat the whole day yesterday;
18. if he gargled his throat;
19. when he gargled his throat last;
20. what he gargled his throat with.

XVII. Define "ing-forms" and translate the sentences into Russian:
1. Before making his daily round of visits the doctor went to the polyclinic.
2. Being on a sick-leave the patient was following a strict bed regime.
3. After gargling his throat with an antiseptic mouth-wash the patient felt an instant relief.
4. The doctor examining the patient revealed moist râles in the lungs.
5. On swallowing heavy food the patient felt a bad pain in his throat.
6. The registering clerk told me in what consulting room Dr. Smith was seeing his patients.
7. My mother will be undergoing an X-ray therapy tomorrow.
8. The patient with a bad pain in his stomach was following a light diet.
9. Before starting to examine the patient the doctor put on his white gown.
10. Stripping to the waist is necessary when the therapeutist wants to listen to the patient’s heart and lungs.

XVIII. Put the verbs in brackets into the proper tense form.

Peter: Hello, Nick! Where (to hurry) you?
Nick: Hi! I (to run) to the polyclinic to call in a doctor.
Peter: What (to be) the matter?
Nick: My room-mate (to catch) a cold when he (to skate) yesterday. He (to run) a high temperature and (to complain) of a sore throat. The medicine I (to give) him yesterday (not to relieve) the pain and (not to keep) the fever down. So we (to decide) to call in a doctor.
Peter: I (not to take) up your time any more. Say my hello to your friend. I hope he (to be) well again in no time. Bye, Nick.
b) Dramatize the dialogue.

c) Retell the story in the past tense.

XIX. Read the following stories and report what you’ve learnt
A. Whenever I do a little exercise I get out of breath very quickly. Even when I am sleeping, I have breathing problems. I wake up in the middle of the night and can’t get back to sleep. I don’t have pain in my chest, so I don’t think I have heart problems. I feel very worried.

B. I can’t talk very well because of my sore throat and a persistent cough. I have had it for a few months. It’s strange as I don’t smoke. I seem to be tired all the time, but I am never so sick that I can’t go to work. I have been to the doctor and had some tests, but they can’t find anything wrong with me.

C. My condition worries me a lot. At night it takes me time to fall asleep. In the morning I feel a slight headache and pain in the chest. Sometimes my back hurts and I get tired easily.

D. I’ve got a terrible pain in my back. I’ve had it for more than a week. It goes down my left leg and I feel pins and needles in my foot all the time. It’s keeping me awake at night. I have been taking aspirin but the pain comes back again.

XX. a) Put the sentences in the right order to reproduce a conversation between Mr. Williams and the doctor
1. I am not sure, doctor. But I haven’t been feeling too well. I think it’s the grippe.
2. Any vomiting? (рвота)
3. Good morning, doctor.
4. Well, let’s have a look at you. Open your mouth…
5. Hello, Mr. Williams. Take a seat. What seems to be the trouble?
6. Mm… What are the symptoms?
7. No, but I don’t feel very hungry. I’ve got no appetite at all.
8. I am feeling tired and I am aching all over. I am sneezing a lot and feeling pretty feverish, hot and cold all the time. Oh, and I’ve got a sore throat.

b) Dramatize the dialogue.

c) Retell the story in the past tense.

XXI. Correct the mistakes.
Nick: Come in, doctor. We wait for you. (1)
Doctor: Well, what are troubling you, the young man? (2)
Nick: I feel week and I am damp with sweet almost all the time. When I am coughing I fell a sharp pain in the left side. (3)
Doctor: Let I listen your lungs. I here some moist râles. I afraid it’s pneumonia. It’s necessary to arrest the process of inflammation immediately. Hare is the prescription on injections. (5)
Nick: Shall I come to the polyclinic for injections?
Doctor: No, stay in the bed. The nurse will come to you to make injections. I’ll call on you again through two days. (3)
Nick: Thanks, doctor. Good-buy. (1)
XXII. Translate the following sentences into English using the active vocabulary of this Step:
1. Он медленно выздоравливал после длительной болезни.
2. Это лекарство может немедленно снять боль.
3. Так как больной жаловался на боль в желудке, врач должен был прощупать его (желудок).
4. У больного была такая резкая боль в печени, что его руки и лицо покрылись испариною.
5. Наш участковый врач обычно делает обход больных на участке днем, после приемных часов в поликлинике.
6. Ему нужно получить бюллетень, так как у него высокая температура.
7. В какой области науки работает ваш друг?
8. Что вас беспокоит? На что вы жалуетесь? — Боюсь, что у меня очень сильная простуда. Я чувствую себя отвратительно, и у меня болит горло.
9. Инъекции этого лекарства должны будут остановить процесс болезни.
10. Сестра сделала ему укол промедола, потому что у него были сильные боли в боку.
11. Больная очень бледна и жалуется на сильную боль в правой стороне живота. Ее нужно госпитализировать немедленно.
12. Я поблагодарил врача за заботу и внимание ко мне во время моей болезни.
13. Что с вашим другом? Он такой бледный, и на лице у него выступил пот.
14. При обследовании было обнаружено, что у больного учащенное дыхание. Когда врач прослушивал легкие, он обнаружил влажные хрипы.
15. У него воспаление легких. Он должен соблюдать строгий постельный режим, чтобы поправиться как можно быстрее.
16. Я делаю утреннюю зарядку и холодные обтирания каждый день.
17. Так как вы кашляете, у вас болит горло и вам трудно глотать, я пропишу вам таблетки и полоскание. Пожалуйста, полощите горло каждые два часа. Это скоро снимет боль.
18. Вы жалуетесь на боль в спине? Вам нужно поставить горчичники на спину.
19. Сестра делала уколы этому больному через день.
20. Несколько дней тому назад врач прописал мне легкую диету. Я строго соблюдаю ее.

XXIII. Answer the following questions:
1. Would you like to be a district doctor?
2. When do you come to your district doctor?
3. What does the doctor start the examination with?
4. What does the examination usually include?
5. What does auscultation mean?
6. What kinds of râles do you know?
7. When are moist râles heard?
8. What must a doctor do to hear râles?
9. What is the best treatment for lobar pneumonia?
10. How must a doctor deal with his patients?
11. In what cases does a doctor put a patient on a sick-leave?
12. What patients should follow a diet?
13. What diet should a patient follow if he has an ulcer of the stomach?
14. What should you do if you have the inflammation of the throat?
15. What do you gargle your throat with if you have a sore throat?
16. When does a doctor advise his patient to apply mustard plasters?
17. Have you ever been ill with quinsy?
18. What course of treatment do patients undergo for the grippe?
19. How many beats does your heart make per minute?
20. When may the pain in the substernal area be particularly sharp?

XXIV. Make up your own situations on the following topics using the given words and word combinations:
1. The doctor is questioning the patient on his health.
trouble; to complain of; to suffer from; an occupation; an address; an age; to feel pain in.

2. The nurse is carrying out the doctor's prescriptions.
to give an injection of; to take smb's temperature; to apply a mustard plaster to; to cup; to put a hot-
water bottle to smb's feet.

3. The doctor is examining the patient at home.
to put on a gown; to wash the hands; to strip to the waist; to apply a stethoscope to; to listen to the
heart; to palpate the abdomen; to feel smb's pulse.

4. The doctor prescribes the patient the treatment for angina pectoris.
to follow a strict bed regime; to undergo a course of; to put smb on a sick-leave; to give smb an
injection of; to take the tablets before meals; a light diet; to relieve.

XXV. Suggested topics for oral narration:
1. You are a district doctor. Tell us about your working day.
2. Last year your friend was ill with lobar pneumonia. You took him to the polyclinic. Describe his
condition and the way how he was examined.
3. You are ill with quinsy. Tell us about the call of your district doctor.
4. Some days ago you were on duty at the polyclinic. You watched some cases. One of them was a
patient ill with angina pectoris. Describe his condition and the way how he was examined.

XXVI. Find a word for the following definitions. The first letters of each word will make up an
English proverb.
1. To admit to hospital as a patient. (11)
2. To inspect or test for evidence of disease. (7)
3. To bring to state of inactivity or to a standstill. (6)
4. One of the two main respiratory organs. (4)
5. The part of the neck in front of the spinal column. (6)
6. A rubber bag filled with hot water to provide warmth. (14)
7. A condition of the body characterized by heat, swelling, redness, etc. (12)
8. The fluid excreted through the glands of the skin. (5)
9. The narrowed part of the body between the thorax and the hips. (5)
10. A great effort. (8)
11. A disease marked by brief attacks of chest pain. (6)
12. A large gland that secretes bile. (5)
13. Discomfort, distress, inconvenience. (7)
14. A muscular organ that pumps blood. (5)
### TOPIC VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accelerate v</td>
<td>ускорять, ускорить</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accelerated pulse</td>
<td>ускоренный, учащенный пульс (дыхание)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>respiratory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admit v</td>
<td>принимать, впускать, допускать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be admitted to hospital in a bad state</td>
<td>поступить в больницу (быть доставленным в больницу) в тяжелом (плохом) состоянии</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>condition</td>
<td>состояния</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angina pectoris n</td>
<td>стенокардия, грудная жаба</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrest v</td>
<td>приостановить, приостановить</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to arrest the process of the disease in the lungs</td>
<td>приостановить процесс болезни в легких</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avoid v</td>
<td>избегать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calm v</td>
<td>успокаивать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>words and attention</td>
<td>Этот врач успокаивает своих больных добрым словом и вниманием.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calm down v</td>
<td>успокаиваться, успокоиться</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>case n</td>
<td>случай (заболевание), больной (пациент)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a severe (difficult) case</td>
<td>тяжелый (трудный) случай</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in case of angina pectoris</td>
<td>при стенокарди</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There were five cases the doctor had to see in the morning.</td>
<td>Было пятеро больных, которых врач должен был принять утром.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The doctor had to describe this case of the grippe in detail.</td>
<td>Врач должен был описать этот случай гриппа детально.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>condition n</td>
<td>состояние</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a satisfactory (good, bad) condition</td>
<td>удовлетворительное (хорошее, плохое) состояние</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>general condition</td>
<td>общее состояние</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be in a poor condition</td>
<td>находиться в плохом состоянии</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>course n</td>
<td>курс</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the course of physiotherapy (X-ray therapy,</td>
<td>курс физиотерапии (рентгенотерапии,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>penicillin therapy, vitamin therapy</strong></td>
<td>пенициллинотерапии, витаминотерапии</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>to undergo a course of treatment</strong></td>
<td>пройти курс лечения</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>deal v</strong></td>
<td><strong>иметь дело</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>to deal with smb/smth</strong></td>
<td><strong>иметь дело (обращаться) с кем-, чем-либо</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>What does this article (book) deal with?</strong></td>
<td><strong>О чем говорится в этой статье (книге)?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>department n</strong></td>
<td><strong>отделение</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an out-patient department</td>
<td><strong>амбулаторное отделение</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an in-patient department</td>
<td><strong>стационар</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>diet n</strong></td>
<td><strong>диета</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to follow a diet strictly</td>
<td><strong>строго соблюдать (придерживаться) диету</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be on a diet</td>
<td><strong>быть на диете</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to prescribe a light (strict) diet</td>
<td><strong>прописать легкую (строгую) диету</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>direct v</strong></td>
<td><strong>направлять, направить</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to direct a patient to hospital</td>
<td><strong>направить больного в больницу</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>examination n</strong></td>
<td><strong>обследование</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on physical examination</td>
<td><strong>при физическом обследовании</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>excite v</strong></td>
<td><strong>волновать, возбуждать</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>exertion n</strong></td>
<td><strong>напряжение</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on physical exertion</td>
<td><strong>при физическом напряжении</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>food n</strong></td>
<td><strong>пища</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light (heavy, good, fresh) food</td>
<td><strong>легкая (тяжелая, хорошая, свежая) пища</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>to gargle v</strong></td>
<td><strong>полоскать (горло)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to gargle one’s throat with an antiseptic mouth-wash</td>
<td><strong>полоскать горло антисептической жидкостью</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gown n</strong></td>
<td><strong>халат</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to put on (take off) a gown</td>
<td><strong>надеть (снять) халат</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to have a gown on</td>
<td><strong>быть одетым в халат</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hospitalize v</strong></td>
<td><strong>госпитализировать</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>inflammation n</strong></td>
<td><strong>воспаление</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inflammation of the lungs (throat, eyes)</td>
<td><strong>воспаление легких (горла, глаз)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>initial a</strong></td>
<td><strong>первонаучальный</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an initial diagnosis (findings, dose)</td>
<td><strong>первонаучальный диагноз (данные, доза)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>injection n</strong></td>
<td><strong>(подкожное) впрыскивание, инъекция</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to give smb an injection of some medicine</td>
<td><strong>сделать инъекцию какого-либо лекарства</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>instant a</strong></td>
<td><strong>немедленный, неотложный</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>meal n</strong></td>
<td><strong>еда</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>before (after) meals</td>
<td><strong>перед едой (после еды)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mouth-wash n</strong></td>
<td><strong>жидкость для полоскания рта</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mustard plaster n</strong></td>
<td><strong>горчичник</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to apply a mustard plaster to one’s chest (back)</td>
<td><strong>поставить горчичник на грудь (спину)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pain n</strong></td>
<td><strong>Боль</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sharp (severe, constant, persistent) pain</td>
<td><strong>острая (сильная, постоянная, устойчивая) боль</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a pain in the chest (back, side, leg, arm)</td>
<td><strong>боль в груди (спине, боку, ноге, руке)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to feel (cause, suffer, suffer from, bear) pain</td>
<td><strong>чувствовать (вызывать, испытывать, страдать, терпеть) боль</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patient</td>
<td>больной, пациент</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an out-patient</td>
<td>амбулаторный больной</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an in-patient</td>
<td>стационарный больной</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per (prep.) (лат.)</td>
<td>в</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per day (hour, minute)</td>
<td>в день (час, минуту)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pneumonia</td>
<td>воспаление легких (пневмония)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lobar pneumonia</td>
<td>лobarная (крупозная) пневмония</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôle</td>
<td>Хрип</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dry (moist, fine) râles</td>
<td>сухие (влажные, мелкие) хрипы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to hear moist râles</td>
<td>прослушивать влажные хрипы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moist râles appeared (disappeared)</td>
<td>появились (исчезли) влажные хрипы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recover</td>
<td>выzdравливать, поправляться</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to recover soon (quickly, slowly)</td>
<td>выzdравливать скорo (быстро, медленно)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to recover from a disease</td>
<td>выzdравливать, выздоровать после болезни</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regime</td>
<td>режим</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to follow a strict bed regime</td>
<td>выполнять (соблюдать) строгий постельный режим</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relief</td>
<td>облегчение</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an instant relief</td>
<td>немедленное облегчение</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to give a relief</td>
<td>дать (приносить) облегчение</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relieve</td>
<td>облегчить</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to relieve pain</td>
<td>снять боль</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>respiration</td>
<td>дыхание</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to have an accelerated (normal) respiration</td>
<td>иметь учащенное (нормальное) дыхание</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>round</td>
<td>обход (врача)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doctor's round</td>
<td>обход больных врачом</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a night (morning, evening) round</td>
<td>ночной (утренний, вечерний) обход</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a ward round</td>
<td>обход (врачом) палат</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to make one's daily round of visits</td>
<td>делать ежедневный обход больных на дому</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to come back from one's morning round</td>
<td>вернуться с утреннего обхода</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doctor's round</td>
<td>обход врачом больных</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to start out on one's round of the wards</td>
<td>отправиться на обход палат</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sick-leave</td>
<td>бюллетень, больничный лист</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to put a patient on a sick-leave</td>
<td>выписать больному бюллетень</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be on a sick-leave for some days</td>
<td>иметь больничный лист, быть на больничном (листе) несколько дней</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>substernal</td>
<td>загрудинный</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the substernal area</td>
<td>в загрудинной области</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swallow</td>
<td>глотать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it hard to swallow?</td>
<td>Трудно глотать?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does it hurt you to swallow?</td>
<td>Вам больно глотать?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sweat</td>
<td>пот</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be damp with sweat</td>
<td>покрыться испариной (потом), вспотеть</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tablet</td>
<td>таблетка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a tablet for a headache</td>
<td>таблетка от головной боли</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>раз</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three times a day</td>
<td>3 раза в день</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>several times</td>
<td>несколько раз</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>once</td>
<td>один раз</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twice</td>
<td>два раза</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulcer  n</td>
<td>Язва</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulcer of the stomach</td>
<td>язва желудка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>undergo  v</td>
<td>проходить</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to undergo a course of</td>
<td>пройти курс физиотерапии</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>physiotherapy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(treatment)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AT THE CHEMIST’S

“Medicines are not meant to live on”, an English proverb says. Good health is better than the best medicine. But sometimes we cannot avoid diseases, either infectious or noninfectious. So we go to the doctor’s or to the chemist’s hoping to get some medicine which will make all signs and symptoms disappear.

About 2000 different drugs are currently available for the treatment of illness, and new ones are being developed. There are a lot of chemist’s shops in our country. As a rule they include two main departments: the prescription department where drugs have to be ordered and the chemist’s department.

At the chemist’s department you can get some medicines right away. They don’t require a doctor’s prescription. Over-the-counter remedies include different powders and pills, tablets for headache and stomachache, drops for eye irritation and earache, decongestants which may decrease nasal stuffiness, sedatives which are used to calm those who are excited, laxatives used to relieve constipation, healing ointments which are rubbed in to relieve pain and skin irritation, as well as sleeping-draughts, pain-killers, tonics, such as bromide, vitamins, cod liver oil and other remedies.

Many drugs are available by prescription only. These drugs are either strong effective or poisonous and may be dangerous. Their overdosage may cause untoward reaction and sometimes even death. Medical personnel should have a clear idea of how and why a particular drug works and what its side effects and contraindications are. Some drugs may cause sleepiness, dry mouth, weight gain or even depression. Some drugs are addictive; therefore, their use must be strictly controlled. A patient can buy these medicines only if a doctor writes a prescription for a chemist to fill. Antibiotic drugs are often called “miracle drugs” because they can bring rapid improvement and quick cures of some serious infections. Penicillin, a well-known antibiotic, is generally effective against a variety of bacterial infections. Narcotic drugs such as codeine and morphine can also be obtained only with a prescription. They are addictive and thus can be used only in restricted dosages. They are excellent pain-killers, but in excessive amounts they can cause coma or death.

Other familiar drugs include digitalis (which helps strengthen the heart), anticoagulants (which prevent blood clots), and diuretics (which help remove excess fluid from the body). Insulin is used in the treatment of diabetes.
At the chemist’s they keep all drugs in drug cabinets. Every small bottle or box has a label with the name of the medicine stuck on it. There are labels of three colours: white ones are stuck to indicate drugs for internal use; yellow ones are stuck to indicate drugs for external use, and blue ones are stuck to indicate drugs for intramuscular and intravenous injections. The dose to be taken is usually indicated on a signature or a label. As a rule, the directions for the administration of a drug are written on the signature. It is also recommended to keep drugs in a dry and cool place. As for mixtures and solutions, they should be shaken before using. In case you want to get some medicine for injection you should also buy a little alcohol to sponge the skin and rinse the hands before giving injections.

At this chemist’s shop one can get drugs of all kinds, as well as bottles of iodine, tubes of healing ointment, ampules of glucose and camphor, mustard plasters, cups, hot-water bottles, medicine droppers, thermometers, syringes, dressing materials and many other things which are quite necessary for medical care.

The other day I went to the nearest chemist’s to order the drugs prescribed to my younger sister ill with quinsy. At the prescription department I ordered the prescription for 50 grams of alcohol to sponge her skin before giving injections. Then the chemist gave me some bottles of penicillin and streptomycin and several ampules of novocaine for intramuscular injections. I was also given an antiseptic mouth-wash to gargle the throat several times a day. The chemist recommended me to keep it in a cool place and shake it before using. He also advised me to buy mustard plasters to apply them to my sister’s back before going to bed to keep her warm at night.

NOTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemist’s</th>
<th>аптека.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>В названиях специализированных магазинов или аптеки слово shop после существительного в притяжательном падеже часто опускается (a baker — булочник; at the baker’s — в булочной; a chemist — аптекарь; at the chemist's — в аптеке).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right away</td>
<td>сразу; зд. без заказа.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White ones are stuck</td>
<td>Белые (этикетки) наклеены</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Если имя существительное, которое было употреблено в предшествующем предложении, пропущено в следующем, то оно заменяется местоимением one в единственном числе и ones во множественном числе.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The dose to be taken</td>
<td>доза, которую нужно принимать.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Здесь в функции определения употреблен Infinitive в Passive Voice. В этой функции он стоит непосредственно после имени существительного и переводится на русский язык придаточным определительным предложением. Часто в таком употреблении Infinitive имеет оттенок модальности или будущего времени.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is the experiment to be carried out right away.</td>
<td>Это опыт, который следует провести сразу же.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signature</td>
<td>сигнатура (от лат. signare — обозначать, указывать), т. е. копия рецепта врача, прилагаемая аптекой к лекарству.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As his wound heals slowly he has not recovered yet.

Так как у него медленно заживает рана, он еще не поправился.

**ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS**

prescription; chemist’s, to order a prescription; to fill a prescription; drug; chemist's department, prescription department, available; drug cabinet; label; signature; to stick smth on smth; to indicate; administration; chemist; remedy; poisonous; addictive; overdosage; untoward; powder; intravenous; intramuscular; to heal; over-the-counter remedy; ointment; to rub in; irritation; pill; sedative; tonic; a sleeping-draught; laxative; a pain-killer; mixture; solution; to administer; constipation; dropper; syringe; dressing material; to mark; effective.

**LIST OF PREPOSITIONS**

right away; to stick a label on smth; a drug for injections (internal, external use); the directions for administration of a drug; it is necessary for smb/smt; by prescription; to rub in, in case (of); something is wrong with smth/smb, because of, a tablet for headache; a prescription for smth.

**VOCABULARY TRAINING**

*Practise the pronunciation of the following words and word combinations. Translate them.*

1. **a prescription** [prisˈkripʃn], prescriptions, to write out a prescription for some medicine, to order the prescriptions.
2. **a chemist** ['kemist] to work as a chemist, the chemist's, to work at the chemist's, at the chemist's department
3. **a label** ['leibl], labels of three colours, a white label, a yellow label, a blue label, to stick a label on a bottle, the dose of the drug is indicated on a label
4. **to administer** [adˈministə], to administer some medicine, to administer some drug orally, a doctor administers a proper treatment, administration, the administration of a drug, the directions for the administration of a drug
5. **poisonous** ['poiznəs], a poisonous drug, a poisonous remedy, poisonous remedies may cause death, every nurse must know which drugs are poisonous
6. **dose** [douz], dosage ['dousidʒ], the dose to be taken, the dose is indicated on a label, overdosage of a drug may cause untoward [ʌnˈtouəd] reactions, take only the indicated dose of the drug
7. **powder** [ˈpaudə], powders for cough, powders for headache, take these powders three times a day, these are powders for internal use
8. **an ampule** ['æmpju:l], ampules, ampules of camphor, ampules of glucose [ˈɡlu:kəʊs], glucose is kept in ampules
9. **intravenous** [ˌɪntrəˈviːnəs], **intramuscular** [ˌɪntrəˈmʌskjʊlə], intravenous injections, intramuscular injections, intravenous injections of glucose, intramuscular injections of **vitamin** [ˈvɪtəmɪn] B.

10. **sedatives** ['sedətivz], **tonics** ['tɒnɪks], **cod liver oil** ['kɒdlivərˈoil], **sleeping-draughts** [ˈdraiːfts], **laxatives** [ˈlæksətɪvz], vitamins, **iodine** ['aɪədɪn], **codeine** ['kəudɪn], **morphine** [ˈmɔːfɪn], to take sleeping-draughts before going to bed, to prescribe laxatives if something is wrong with the patient’s stomach, to administer sedatives orally.

11. **digitalis** [ˌdɪdʒɪˈtɪlɪs], **anticoagulant** [ˌæntɪkəʊˈægjələnt], **diuretic** [ˌdaiəˈrɛtɪk], **insulin** [ˈɪnsjʊlɪn], to treat **diabetes** [ˌdaiəˈbɛtɪz] with insulin, to strengthen the heart with digitalis.

**EXERCISES**

I. **Answer the following questions:**
1. When do people go to the chemist’s?
2. How many departments are there in the chemist’s shop?
3. How can you get drugs at the chemist’s department?
4. What do over-the-counter remedies include?
5. What are decongestants used for?
6. In what cases do doctors prescribe laxatives?
7. When are sedatives used?
8. What are healing ointments used for?
9. What drugs are available by prescription only?
10. What may overdosage of strong effective drugs cause?
11. Why are antibiotics sometimes called “miracle drugs”?
12. What is penicillin effective against?
13. Why should narcotic drugs be used in restricted dosages?
14. What is digitalis used for?
15. In what case are anticoagulants prescribed?
16. What are diuretics used for?
17. Where are all drugs kept?
18. What is stuck on every bottle and box containing some drug?
19. What labels are stuck to indicate drugs for internal use?
20. What drugs have yellow labels stuck on?
21. What is usually written on a signature or a label stuck on a bottle?
22. What types of injections do you know?
23. Where should medicines be kept?
24. What should you do before using a mixture?
25. What should be done before giving injections?
26. What things for medical care can be bought at the chemist’s?
27. What are medicine droppers used for?
28. What are syringes used for?
29. What are thermometers used for?
30. What are dressing materials used for?
II. Find English equivalents for the following word combinations and sentences:
1. передозировка может вызвать неблагоприятные реакции;
2. микстура от кашля;
3. иногда передозировка может вызвать даже смерть;
4. заказать лекарство по рецепту;
5. хранить лекарство в прохладном месте;
6. указания для употребления лекарства;
7. в рецептурном отделе;
8. необходимы для медицинского ухода;
9. все сильнодействующие лекарства;
10. лечебные мази, которые втираются, чтобы снять боль или раздражение кожи;
11. слабительные, назначаемые внутрь;
12. белые этикетки наклеиваются, чтобы обозначить лекарства для внутреннего употребления;
13. взбалтывать его (лекарство) перед употреблением;
14. побочный эффект;
15. лекарства, вызывающие зависимость;
16. лекарства, доступные для лечения заболевания;
17. вызвать сонливость;
18. принести быстрое улучшение;
19. ограниченная доза;
20. отличное болеутоляющее средство;
21. укрепить сердце;
22. протирать кожу перед уколами;
23. перевязочный материал;
24. полоскать горло.

III. Find equivalents for the following words and word combinations:
1. the department where we can have the medicine right away;
2. the department where we order some prescriptions;
3. a small slip of paper on which the name of the medicine is written;
4. to show or to make know how to do smth;
5. drugs taken orally;
6. unfavourable reaction;
7. the drugs which may cause an untoward reaction or sometimes even death;
8. the method of introducing some medicine into the vein;
9. the method of introducing some medicine into the muscle;
10. a substance made of oil or fat and applied to the skin to heal wounds;
11. the medicine which is prescribed in case of sleeplessness;
12. I am unwell;
13. to mix the medicine in the bottle moving it quickly up and down;
14. a small instrument used for dropping some medicine;
15. the drug which produces an extremely marked influence;
16. the treatment which causes good results;
17. to go to the chemist's and order some drugs;
18. at once;
19. neither a cold nor a hot place;
20. nonprescription drugs.
IV. Use a word on the right to form a suitable word that fits the gap in the same line.
1. Do you know the ___ composition of this preparation?
2. ___ a drug the doctor should take into consideration the ___ reaction of the patient.
3. The drug should be ___ three times a day.
4. Most medicines are administered ___ .
5. Be careful. The ointment may ___ your skin.
6. The drug produced a ___ effect.
7. He gave me a ___ of vitamins.

V. Choose the suitable word for each sentence.
1. A / an ___ injection is given with in the substance of a muscle.
   a) subcutaneous;
   b) intravenous;
   c) intramuscular.
2. A ___ is a drug used as sedative.
   a) cod liver oil:
   b) bromide:
   c) laxative.
3. A / an ___ is an agent used to destroy pathogenic microorganisms on objects such as equipment and clothing.
   a) disinfectant;
   b) antiseptic;
   c) antistatic.
4. A ___ is an instrument used for giving injections.
   a) syringe;
   b) dropper;
   c) stethoscope.
5. A / an ___ is a specialist who is licensed in formulating and dispensing medications.
   a) anaesthesiologist;
   b) chemist;
   c) physician.
6. A ___ is a forecast or prediction of the probable course and outcome of a disease.
   a) diagnosis;
   b) syndrome;
   c) prognosis.

VI. Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs where required:
A. Some days ago I learned . . . Peter, one of my fellow-students, that my friend was ill. He lived . . . the University hostel, so I went there . . . once to find out what he was ill . . . . It turned . . . that he was ill . . . the grippe. I came just . . . time because there was nobody . . . that moment to go . . . the chemist's to order all the prescriptions. My friend was running a high temperature and was . . . a poor condition. I took the prescriptions written . . . the district doctor, and went . . . the nearest chemist's . . . High Street. . . . the chemist's department I bought pills and powders right . . . . I ordered the cough mixture . . . the prescription department . . . two hours I came . . . the drugs which I had ordered. When the chemist gave me the bottle . . . mixture he said to keep it . . . a cool place and shake it . . . using.

B. 1. "Have you any pain . . . the stomach?" — "Yes, I have sometimes. Something is wrong . . . it."
2. The district doctor wrote . . . a prescription . . . some tablets.
3. As my brother was running a very high temperature the doctor prescribed . . . him the tablets . . . aspirin to keep the fever . . .
4. The chemist wrote the name . . . the drug . . . the label and stuck it . . . the bottle.
5. I'll prescribe . . . you a tube . . . healing ointment. Please, rub it . . . to relieve the skin irritation.
6. These ampules . . . camphor are . . . intramuscular injections.
7. What is the matter . . . your friend? He is so pale and his face is damp . . . sweat. Shall I call . . . a doctor?
8. Please, order this prescription . . . the chemist's . . . your way . . . the University.
9. The nurse . . . duty gave an injection . . . morphine . . . the patient, who was hospitalized . . . a poor condition and had a severe pain . . . his abdomen.
10. Be careful! This drug is only . . . external use. Besides its overdosage may cause an irritation . . . the skin.
11. If something is wrong . . . the liver the doctor may write . . . the prescription . . . vitamin B₁ or B₁₂.

VII. Put the pronouns in brackets in the required form:
1. Don't confuse different remedies because some of (they) are poisonous.
2. When the doctor finished the physical examination of (I) sister, he prescribed to (she) some pills, powders and an antiseptic mouth-wash for quinsy.
3. The female patient was in a very poor condition. The nurse gave (she) an injection of camphor and caffeine.
4. Please, take these tablets. They will give (you) an instant relief.
5. Let (she) take these powders. They will be useful to (she).
6. When I entered the consulting room the doctor asked (I) to strip to the waist and listened to (I) heart and lungs.
7. What is the matter with (he)? (He) hands and face are damp with sweat.
8. "Have you any sleeping-draughts?" — "Yes, we have a lot of (they). Which of (they) do you want to have?"
9. "Do you know that woman?" — "Yes, I know (she). She is an experienced therapeutist working in (she) field for many years."
10. I see your sister feels rotten, she is sneezing and coughing. Tell (she) to have a scalding foot-bath and stay in bed for a day.
11. The nurse gave the thermometer to the patient and asked (he) to keep it in (he) armpit.
12. During (he) consulting hours Dr. Hill saw three patients. He examined (they) thoroughly.

VIII. Give the three forms of the following verbs.
to undergo, to leave, to stick, to be, to give, to have, to make, to put, to hurt, to run, to feel, to bear, to hear, to deal, to write, to take, to fall, to lay, to keep, to shake, to see, to fight, to catch, to get, to pay, to buy, to bring, to drink, to sell, to eat, to lie.

IX. a) Translate into English.
1. этикетка, наклеенная на бутылку;
2. рецепт, выписанный врачом;
3. аптека, построенная на нашей улице;
4. лекарство, хранимое в специальном шкафу;
5. укол, введенный для снятия боли;
6. доза, указанная на сигнатуре;
7. неблагоприятная реакция, вызванная передозировкой лекарства;
8. лекарство, принимаемое регулярно;
9. хрипы, выявленные при прослушивании;
10. участок кожи, протертый спиртом;
11. мазь, втираемая каждые три часа;
12. диагноз, поставленный вовремя;
13. больной, поступивший в больницу;
14. процесс воспаления, остановленный антибиотиками;
15. курс лечения, пройденный в стационаре;
16. болезнь, перенесенная в детстве.

b) Make up sentences with the word combinations given above.

X. Use either Participle I or Participle II opening the brackets.

1. The doctor (to examine) the patient is an experienced therapeutist.
2. The nurse (to fill in) the patient’s cards assists Dr. Smith.
3. Everything (to write) here is quite right.
4. Who is the doctor (to question) the patient?
5. The drug (to prescribe) by the doctor should give an instant relief.
6. The patient (to lie) on the couch is seriously ill.
7. The direction (to write) on the signature should be followed strictly.
8. (To play) outside he caught a cold.
9. The reaction (to cause) by the antibiotic resulted in a sharp pain in the heart area.
10. The instrument (to use) for giving injections is (to call) a syringe.
11. The ointment (to rub in) in the morning relieved the skin irritation.
12. The doctor (to deal) with diseases of inner organs is a therapeutist.
13. The department (to sell) drugs right away is the chemist’s department.
14. (To suffer) from a bad toothache I couldn’t sleep at night.

XI. Translate the sentences paying attention to the words in bold type:

1. The patient rubbed in the healing ointment.
2. The healing ointment rubbed in every three hours gave relief.
3. The chemist stuck a yellow label on a box of medicine.
4. The label stuck on this bottle indicated a drug for external use.
5. You must take the prescribed drug after meals.
6. The neurologist prescribed to me sleeping draughts.
7. The untoward reaction caused by the overdosage of this drug caused a bad pain in his stomach.
8. A marked effect in the patient's condition was the result of X-ray treatment.
9. The doctor marked some changes in the patient's blood pressure.
10. The drug kept in a cool place must be shaken before using.
11. The chemist kept all strong effective drugs in a special drug cabinet.

XII. Paraphrase the following sentences according to the model.

Model: I stuck a label on the bottle. — The label was stuck on the bottle.

1. The nurse sponges the patient’s skin with alcohol.
2. A poisonous remedy causes death.
3. This healing ointment relieves skin irritation.
4. The child takes vitamins regularly.
5. The surgeon rinses his hands with an antiseptic.
6. The doctor administers healing ointments in case of skin irritation.
7. The patient takes sedatives before going to bed.
8. The doctor prescribes sleeping-draughts.
9. He rubbed in healing ointment to relieve pain.
10. That drug caused a severe skin irritation.
11. I bought a medicine dropper at the chemist's department.
12. He handed in a prescription for the cough mixture.
13. The doctor administered laxatives to the patient.
14. The therapeutist heard moist râles on auscultation.
15. The X-ray examination revealed lung troubles.
16. The doctor checked up my kidneys thoroughly.
17. Professor Burke will deliver a lecture in Histology tomorrow.
18. The therapeutist will put my sister on a sick-leave tomorrow.
19. My sister applies a hot-water bottle to her feet in the evening.

**XIII. Change the following sentences from the Active Voice into the Passive Voice:**

1. She is rubbing in healing ointment to relieve pain and skin irritation.
2. The nurse was giving me the injection of camphor when my friend came in.
3. The students are taking notes of the lecture in Anatomy now.
4. The chemist was marking bottles of poisonous drugs.
5. The doctor is taking the patient's blood pressure now.
6. The therapeutists were questioning their patients thoroughly.
7. The doctors were carefully treating me when I was at the in-patient department last winter.
8. My mother was having a scalding foot-bath at 10 p.m.
9. Doctor X. is seeing patients in Room 5.
10. Our district doctor was making calls when I came to the polyclinic.
11. Now we are ordering the cough mixture at this chemist's.
12. These patients were following a strict diet for two months last year.
13. She is making the daily round of visits now.
14. The overdosage of this drug was causing an untoward reaction.
15. The doctor is checking the patient's eyesight now.

**XIV. Put the questions to the words in bold type:**

1. He is being asked by his teacher now.
2. He is often asked at the English lessons.
3. **Yesterday at 12 a.m.** the students of our group were being delivered a lecture in Histology.
4. The lecture in Anatomy will be delivered on Monday.
5. Sleeping-draughts are usually prescribed **in case of sleeplessness.**
6. The old woman was being given an **intravenous** injection.
7. My father was being examined **thoroughly** for several days before the operation.
8. Patients are always examined thoroughly **to enable the doctor to make a correct diagnosis.**
9. **The patients** are being X-rayed now.
10. Healing ointment is rubbed in **to relieve skin irritation.**
XV. Use the verbs in brackets in the proper tense and voice.
1. Where are the patient’s cards? — They (to fill in). They (to bring) in 5 minutes.
2. Where can vitamins (to buy)? — They (to sell) at the chemist’s department.
3. The examination results (to send) as soon as they are ready.
4. A new polyclinic (to build) in our street when we moved in.
5. Penicillin (to discover) in 1928.
6. The doctor (to send) for when her condition became worse.
7. He is an experienced therapist. He (to speak) highly of.
8. A sick man (to take) to hospital at night.
9. Pain-killers (to administer) to relieve pain.
10. Medicine should (to keep) in a dry cool place.
11. The patient’s wounds (to paint) with iodine.
12. Smoking (not to allow) in the University.
13. How many patients (to see) yesterday?
14. Where are the guests? — They (to show) the laboratories of the University.
15. The mother (to tell) not to worry about her sick boy. “He (to examine) soon by the doctor.
Everything (to be) all right, I am sure”, said the nurse.
16. What’s going on in the consulting room? — A patient (to question) now.
17. The lecture was very interesting, it (to listen to) with great attention.
18. When I came back, the question still (to discuss).
19. Don’t worry. The boy (to take care of) if you come late.
20. The skin usually (to sponge) before giving injections.

XVI. Make a passive sentence from the words in brackets.
1. The polyclinic looks very old. (when / it / build?)
2. Dr. Smith is an experienced doctor. (he / like and respect / by everybody).
3. Have you seen the accident? — Yes. (a lot of people / to hospitalize).
4. Has Jane been examined? — I don’t know. (When I came / she / examine / still).
5. Have you seen Pete lately? — Don’t you know? (he / admit to hospital / last week).
6. This is a strong effective drug. (it / prescribe / by the doctor).
8. At last Nick has fallen asleep. — (he / give / a sedative?)
9. Is Jack feeling better? — Much better I think. (he / discharge / in some days).
10. Did anybody call an ambulance to the place of the accident? — Yes. (but nobody / injure / so it / not need).

XVII. Translate the following sentences into English using the impersonal and indefinite personal sentences:
1. Говорят, в этой ампуле содержится пять граммов глюкозы.
2. Продают ли новокаин в отделе ручной продажи?
3. Обнаружено, что у больного тяжелая форма стенокардии.
4. Нужно много заниматься, чтобы успешно сдать экзамены.
5. Это лекарство можно заказать в любой аптеке.
6. Предполагают, что жар спадет после приема этих порошков.
7. Оказалось, что что-то было не в порядке у него с желудком.
8. Хорошо известно, что маленьким детям необходимо принимать рыбий жир регулярно.
9. Есть ли в отделе ручной продажи пипетки и грелки?
10. Оказалось, что эта мазь вызвала раздражение кожи.
11. Нужно соблюдать строгую диету при расстройстве пищеварения.

XVIII. Match the symptoms (A) and the doctor’s administration (B).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. I’ve got a constant backache and a stiff neck. My shoulder hurts as well.</td>
<td>a) Unlikely, but I’ll let you have some cough mixture to relieve the symptoms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. I feel tired all the time. Sometimes I feel sick because of very bad headaches. I have stayed indoors most of the time lately.</td>
<td>b) It might well be. I’ll put you on antibiotics for a while, to lessen the risk of serious infection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. I keep getting short of breath. Is there any way I could be suffering from asthma?</td>
<td>c) I think you should use some ointment. Just rub it in twice a day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. I’ve got rather a sore throat, and I’ve got a temperature. Do you think it could be quinsy?</td>
<td>d) Well, I don’t think it’s serious, but you should take more exercise, go for a long walk every day and get some fresh air.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. I just can’t sleep at night any more. I don’t know what to do. I feel so tired all the time.</td>
<td>e) I think, it’s allergy. I’ll write out a prescription for antihistamine preparation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. It’s every year about the same time, doctor. Stuffed-up nose, my eyes itch, especially when I am in the garden.</td>
<td>f) I’ll prescribe a diet to her, but apart from that I’d better give her these vitamine pills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. My daughter has been pale and anaemic lately.</td>
<td>g) You should try to relax before you go to bed. Make a hot drink, have a bath. But you oughtn’t to drink tea or coffee late at night. They both contain caffeine and it keeps you awake.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XIX. Read the following dialogues and report what you’ve learnt.

Chemist: Can I help you?
Dave: Could you give me something for my toothache?
Chemist: I would recommend you Tylenol. It’s for temporary relief of minor pain.
Dave: Don’t you have a painkiller?
Chemist: We’ve plenty of them. But without a doctor’s prescription you can’t have it.
Dave: Okay. Please, give me Tylenol. I have to see my dentist anyway.

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Chemist: Good evening. What can I do for you?
Henry: Could you fill this prescription?
Chemist: Just a minute. I have to check if we have this in stock. Okay. It will only take five minutes. So perhaps you’ll wait.
Henry: By the way, what do you suggest for sore lips?
Chemist: Rub in this ointment every four hours.

XX. Translate the following sentences into English using the active vocabulary of this Step:
1. Полощите горло этим лекарством два раза в день и не забудьте взбалтывать его перед употреблением.
2. Доктор, сколько раз в день я должен принимать это лекарство? — Принимайте его по столовой ложке три раза в день перед едой.
3. Я пропишу вам порошки и микстуру от кашля. Они должны вам помочь.
4. После физикального обследования врач направит больного на рентгеноскопию.
5. Больному прописали тонизирующее и успокаивающее, так как он жаловался на слабость и бессонницу.
6. Сестра сделала больному инъекцию, так как он жаловался на сильную боль в загрудинной области.
7. В отделе ручной продажи я купила порошки от головной боли и две пипетки.
8. Что вы можете мне сказать об этом лекарстве? Это сильнодействующее средство, которое нужно принимать только по назначению врача.
9. Эта мазь от раздражения кожи.
10. Эти пилюли от болей в желудке.
11. Эти порошки от высокой температуры.
12. Эти таблетки от боли в сердце.
13. Эта микстура от кашля.
14. Эти таблетки от простуды.
15. Эта микстура для полоскания горла.
16. Медсестра протерла кожу спиртом, перед тем как сделать укол.
17. Это лекарство можно назначать как внутримышечно, так и для приема внутрь.
18. Принимайте это лекарство осторожно, следуйте указаниям врача, потому что передозировка может вызвать неблагоприятную реакцию.
19. Врач прописал мне микстуру, которая сняла кашель и помогла мне быстро поправиться.
20. Почему вчера вы не дали этому больному снотворного? Он ведь жаловался на бессонницу?
21. Чувствуете ли вы боль в правом боку при физическом напряжении?
22. Больной быстро успокоился и заснул, после того как сестра сделала ему укол.
23. Вы будете принимать эту микстуру и скоро перестанете кашлять.

XXI. Answer the following questions:
1. When does a doctor prescribe some medicine?
2. What does a doctor write out when he prescribes some medicine?
3. Where do you order a prescription?
4. At what chemist’s do you order a prescription?
5. Where is the nearest chemist’s?
6. When did you order a prescription last time?
7. What prescriptions did you order?
8. What do you take for a headache?
9. What do you take for a cold?
10. What do you take for a cough?
11. What drugs does the doctor usually prescribe for colds?
12. Who does a doctor usually prescribe cod liver oil to?
13. When does a doctor prescribe penicillin injections?
14. What may cause untoward reactions?
15. What drugs are used for intramuscular injections?
16. What drugs are used for intravenous injections?
17. What must one rub in to relieve pain or skin irritation?
18. In what cases are sedatives prescribed?
19. When are sleeping-draughts administered?
20. Where are all drugs kept at the chemist's?
21. What drugs for internal use do you know?
22. What remedies for external use do you know?
23. What pills does a doctor prescribe to keep the fever down?
24. What strong effective drugs do you know?
25. What is a medicine dropper used for?
26. In what case is the skin sponged?
27. Why does a nurse or a doctor rinse the hands with alcohol?
28. What can one buy at the chemist's department?
29. What is usually indicated on a signature?
30. In what cases are laxatives administered?

XXII. Make up your own situations using the following words and word combinations:
1. at the chemist's department; to have the medicine right away; pills; powders; to indicate; a dose
2. at the prescription department; to order a prescription; to take a tablespoonful of; internal use; a cough mixture; to administer
3. a drug cabinet; a box; a bottle; to stick a label on; to indicate; a poisonous drug; the directions for administration
4. to sponge the skin; alcohol; to rinse the hands; to give the injections; a bottle of penicillin; novocaine
5. a label; yellow; to indicate; blue; to stick on; internal use; white; external use; injections.

XXIII. Suggested topics for oral narration:
1. Describe the chemist's where you usually order your prescriptions.
2. Make up a dialogue between a customer and a chemist.
3. Give your directions for administration of a cough mixture to a patient.
4. Describe your last visit to the chemist’s.
5. Describe types and properties of drugs sold at the chemist’s.

XXIV. Do the crossword:
Across:
6. Apply pressure and friction by motion over the surface.
9. Authoritative direction for a medicine.
10. A calming medicine.
12. A hollow under the arm at the shoulder.
13. A small mass of medicated material in the shape of a disc.
14. The part of a medical prescription which contains the directions to the patient.
15. An antiseptic solution.

Down:
1. A slip of paper bearing a name, price, or other particulars.
2. An agent that increases body tone.
3. A short glass tube used to measure liquids.
4. Inability to digest food.
5. Inflammatory reaction of the tissue.
7. A semisolid preparation for application to the skin.
8. A pharmacist.
11. A long, hollow cylinder of metal, glass, etc.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adminster</th>
<th>v</th>
<th>дать (лекарство) назначать, применять (лечебное средство)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to administer a proper treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td>назначить соответствующее лечение</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to administer some drugs orally</td>
<td></td>
<td>назначить лекарства внутрь</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>administration</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>назначение, применение (лекарства, диеты, лечебного метода)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alcohol</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>спирт</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ampule</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>ампула</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>available</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>доступный</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>available to smb</td>
<td></td>
<td>доступный для кого-то</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>available for smth</td>
<td></td>
<td>доступный для чего-то</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cabinet</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Зд. ящик</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a drug cabinet</td>
<td></td>
<td>шкаф для хранения лекарства</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medicine cabinet</td>
<td></td>
<td>домашняя аптечка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chemist</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>фармацевт, аптекарь</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chemist's (shop)</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>аптека</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a chemist's department</td>
<td></td>
<td>отдел ручной продажи, отдел готовых лекарственных форм</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cod liver oil</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>рыбий жир</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>constipation</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>запор</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contraindication</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>противопоказание</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cure</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>лечение, лечебное средство</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decongestant</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>противозастойное, противоотечное средство</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>digitalis</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>дигиталис, наперстянка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direction</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>указание, направление</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the direction for the administration of a drug</td>
<td></td>
<td>указание, как употреблять лекарство</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the direction from the polyclinic</td>
<td></td>
<td>направление из поликлиники</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **dosage**  
| restricted dosage | доза, дозировка
| **dose**  
| an initial dose | доза
| a dose to be taken | доза, которую следует принимать
| **dressing material**  
| | перевязочный материал
| **dropper**  
| a medicine dropper | пипетка
| **drug**  
| an effective drug | лекарство
| an addictive drug | лекарство, вызывающее привыкание; наркотик
| a narcotic drug | наркотическое лекарственное средство
| an over-the-counter drug | лекарства от головной боли
| the drugs for headache | прописать (заказать) лекарство
| to prescribe (order) some drug | **effect**  
| a side effect | эффект, воздействие
| to produce a marked effect | побочный эффект
| **effective**  
| a strong effective drug | действующий, эффективный, полезный
| an effective treatment | эффективное лечение
| **external**  
| a for external use | наружный
| for internal use | для внутреннего употребления
| **heal**  
| v | призывать, заживляться
| to heal quickly (slowly) | заживать быстро (медленно)
| a healing ointment | лечебная мазь
| His wound has healed. | Его рана зажила.
| **indicate**  
| v | указывать, обозначать, предписывать
| This treatment is indicated in case of a kidney trouble. | Это лечение показано при заболевании почек.
| **internal**  
| a for internal use | внутренний
| for internal use | для внутреннего употребления
| **intramuscular**  
| a for internal use | внутримышечный
| to give an intramuscular injection | сделать внутримышечную инъекцию
| **intravenous**  
| a | внутривенное
| **iodine**  
| n | йод
| to paint the skin with iodine | смазать кожу йодом
| **irritation**  
| n | раздражение
| irritation of the skin (eyes) | раздражение кожи (глаз)
| **label**  
| n to stick a label on a bottle | этикетка
| **laxative**  
| n | слабительное
| **mark**  
| v | отмечать
| **mixture**  
| n a cough mixture | микстура
| to take a tablespoonful of mixture | принимать микстуру по столовой ложке

54
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ointment</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>a healing ointment</th>
<th>мазь</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to rub in (apply) healing ointment</td>
<td>втирать (приложить) лечебную мазь</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overdose</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
<td>передозировка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pill</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
<td>пилиюля</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poisonous</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a poisonous drug (compound)</td>
<td>ядовитый, отравляющий, токсический</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a poisonous action</td>
<td>ядовитое лекарство (соединение, смесь)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>powder</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>a powder of aspirin</td>
<td>порошок</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>порошок аспирина</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prescription</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>a prescription for some medicine</td>
<td>рецепт</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to write out a prescription for some medicine</td>
<td>рецепт на лекарство</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to have the prescription (filled) made up</td>
<td>заказать лекарство по рецепту</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(to order a prescription)</td>
<td>рецептурный отдел</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remedy</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>a good (wonderful, new, strong, effective) remedy</td>
<td>лекарство, средство от болезни</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the remedy for a cold (disease)</td>
<td>хорошее (замечательное, новое, сильное, эффективное) средство</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rinse</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>to rinse smth thoroughly</td>
<td>полоскать, промывать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to rinse one's hands</td>
<td>промывать (полоскать) тщательно</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to rinse one's mouth</td>
<td>сполоснуть руки</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>полоскать рот</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rub in</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>to rub in some ointment</td>
<td>втирать</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>втирать мазь</td>
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<tr>
<td>sedative</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>a cough sedative</td>
<td>успокаивающее средство</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>средство, успокаивающее кашель</td>
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<tr>
<td>sign</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
<td>признак, симптом</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sleeping-draught</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>to take sleeping-draughts before going to bed</td>
<td>снотворное</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>принимать снотворное перед сном</td>
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<tr>
<td>sponge</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>to sponge the skin</td>
<td>вытирать, мыть, чистить губкой</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>вытирать кожу</td>
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<tr>
<td>stuffiness</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
<td>заложенность (носа)</td>
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<tr>
<td>symptom</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
<td>симптом</td>
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<tr>
<td>syringe</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
<td>шприц</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unit</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a bottle of penicillin 200,000 units</td>
<td>единица</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>флакон пенициллина в 200 000 единиц</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>untoward</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>an untoward reaction</td>
<td>неблагоприятный, неудачный</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>неблагоприятная реакция</td>
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Patients whose state is too serious are admitted to hospital. They are usually directed to hospital by the district doctor. Emergencies are hospitalized even without any doctor’s recommendation.

There are general hospitals where patients with different diseases are treated. There are teaching and research hospitals where students are taught and research work is done. There are also special hospitals, such as infection, children’s, military hospitals, etc.

A person who is to go to hospital is first admitted to the reception ward. On admission the patient’s history is taken as part of clinical case-taking. Apart from the patient’s personal data (name, surname, address, age, place of employment, occupation, etc), the case history should contain the date of admission and discharge, complete physical examination and laboratory studies, the systemic classification of the common symptoms and signs, the diagnosis made by the doctor in charge as well as clinical notes. They include the description of the course of the disease with any changes in the symptoms and the condition of the patient, the medicines administered and the effect of the treatment. All these findings will compose the history of the present illness.

As soon as the patient is admitted to the in-patient department the ward doctor fills in the patient’s case history. It must include the information about the patient’s parents – if they are living or not. If they died, the doctor must know at what age and of what causes they died. The doctor must know if any of the family has ever been ill with tuberculosis or has had any mental or emotional impairment. This information composes the family history.

The patient’s medical history must include the information about the diseases the patient has suffered, about the operations he has undergone, about any traumas he has had. The patient’s blood group and his sensitivity to antibiotics must be determined and written down in the patient’s case history. These findings compose the past history.

The hospital staff carry on the following duties. Doctors make their morning rounds, write case reports and give instruction to the nurse as to the treatment of the patients. Surgeons perform operations and dress wounds. Nurses carry on the doctors’ orders, give out drugs, take the patients’ temperature, feel their pulse and give them injections. Laboratory assistants collect blood and throat cultures from the patients, make blood counts, urine and other kinds of analyses.

Working days at the in-patient department are very busy. Sometimes cases are complicated. Here are some cases admitted to the in-patient department.

The onset of patient Hill’s disease was sudden. On admission his condition was poor. The doctor in charge examined him thoroughly. He questioned the patient and found out that severe pain in the heart and substernal area had begun two days before. He was still complaining of the pain radiating
to the left arm and shoulder. The patient was pale, and his lips were cyanotic. He suffered from breathlessness. The pain and breathlessness increased on the slightest physical exertion. The doctor determined that the borders of his heart were dilated, the heart sounds were dull, the pulse was irregular at times. He also examined his other inner organs and found out that it was necessary to take the electrocardiogram, to make the analyses of blood and urine. Having got all the subjective and objective findings the doctor made the initial diagnosis of angina pectoris which was confirmed later.

Emergency admission to hospital was arranged at night. The patient was a retired bus driver, 65 years of age, having a severe chest infection. He couldn’t walk and was brought to the ward on a stretcher. On arrival in the ward, he was unable to give any history. His wife stated that a week before an upper respiratory tract infection accompanied by cough and general malaise was diagnosed by the general practitioner. But two days later the general practitioner returned and found the patient very excited and breathless at rest. The doctor insisted on hospitalization. Immediate examination was carried out, urine and blood analysis were made, and the patient’s chest was X-rayed.

Another patient was a 39-year-old male who had been confined to bed for several days. The pain in the chest hadn’t subsided by the time he was admitted to hospital. He was admitted to hospital with acute myocardial infarction. On his admission to hospital, the blood pressure measured 120/80. Normal pulsations were found in the radial, ulnar, and carotid arteries and in the abdominal aorta, but pulses in both legs were reduced to one half of their normal amplitude or less. The feet were warm with a normal colour and no swelling was evident. An electrocardiogram showed typical changes of infarction.

Work at the in-patient department requires deep knowledge of medicine, quick thinking and a great sense of responsibility. A good bedside manner is of great importance. There is no doubt that such an attitude to the patients helps much in their recovery.

NOTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To find out</th>
<th>разузнать, выяснить, обнаружить</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The doctor found out some moist râles only when he had examined the patient thoroughly.</td>
<td>Глагол to find out употребляется, когда выяснение чего-либо связано с определенными усилиями, трудностями. Врач обнаружил влажные хрипы, только тщательно обследовав больного.</td>
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<tr>
<td>I know that laboratory analyses are always of great importance in making a correct diagnosis.</td>
<td>Глагол to know употребляется для обозначения постоянного состояния. Я знаю, что лабораторные данные всегда имеют большое значение в постановке правильного диагноза</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to cure of some disease</td>
<td>вылечивать, излечивать от какой-либо болезни</td>
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</table>
The patient has been treated for angina pectoris for a month, but he is not cured of it yet.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS
ward; reception ward; case history; to record; place of employment; attack; onset; to be confined to bed; impairment; stretcher; inner; procedure; to cup; family history; percussion, auscultation; to take an electrocardiogram; doctor in charge; to radiate; cyanotic; breathlessness; to determine; border; to dilate; heart sound; dull; urine; to confirm; to subside; alert; to produce a marked effect on smb/smth; to discharge from hospital; to cure; myocardial infarction, bedside manner.

LIST OF PREPOSITIONS
52 years of age; to be confined to bed; to lay smb down on a stretcher; doctor in charge; on a definite day; to find out; to radiate to; at times; to consist of; for example; to produce a marked effect on smb/smth; to discharge from hospital; to cure smb of smth; to be of (great) importance to smb.

VOCABULARY TRAINING
Practise the pronunciation of the following words and word combinations. Translate them:
therapy ['θerəpi], to have practical work in Therapy, to get a credit in Therapy, to take the exam in Therapy, therapeutic [ˌθerə'pjuːtɪk], at the therapeutic department, at the in-patient therapeutic department
a ward [ˈwoːd], a nurse on duty is in the ward, the reception ward, she works at the reception ward, a ward doctor, he works as a ward doctor
a place of employment [ɪmˈplɔɪmənt], the nurse records the place of employment in the patient’s case history, a doctor must know the place of employment of a patient
heart attack [ˈhaːt ə'tæk], the onset of the heart attack, a bad heart attack, he has a heart attack
impairment [ɪmˈpɛrment], heart impairment, impairment of blood supply, impairment of health, impairment of blood pressure
procedure [prəˈsiːdər], to carry out some procedures, the nurse carried out some procedures
percussion [pəˈkʌʃn], by means of percussion, percussion of the chest, percussion of the heart area
auscultation [ˌɔːskəlˈteɪʃn], the method of auscultation, by means of auscultation, auscultation is applied while examining a patient
a doctor in charge [tʃəˈdʒɪə], to work as a doctor in charge, he is the doctor in charge of this ward
to radiate ['reidieɪt], to radiate to smth, the pain radiates to the shoulder, the pain radiates to the back, the pain radiates to the side
cyanotic [ˌsaɪəˈnɒtɪk], cyanotic lips, cyanotic hand, the patient was cyanotic, to look cyanotic
breathlessness ['breθlɪsnɪs], a bad breathlessness, to suffer from breathlessness, to relieve breathlessness, breathlessness subsides completely
to dilate [daiˈleɪt], to be dilated, the borders of the heart are dilated, the stomach is dilated
urine ['juəriːn], the analysis of urine, urinalysis [ˌjuəriˈnælɪsɪs], to make the analysis of urine, to make urinalysis
to confirm [kənˈfɜːm] the diagnosis of angina pectoris, to confirm the findings of the experiment, to confirm the blood pressure readings
to subside [səbˈsaid], subsided, the pain subsides, breathlessness subsided gradually, fever will subside completely
to discharge [dɪsˈtʃaːdʒ], to discharge a patient from hospital, to be discharged from hospital, he is discharged from hospital, they were discharged from hospital, she will be discharged from hospital

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions:
1. When are patients admitted to hospital?
2. What cases do general hospitals deal with?
3. What kinds of hospitals are there?
4. What data are recorded in the patient’s case history?
5. What are the responsibilities of the doctor on duty at the reception ward?
6. What information does the history of the present illness include?
7. What data compose the family history?
8. What findings does the past history contain?
9. What are the duties of the hospital staff (doctors in charge, nurses, and laboratory assistants)?
10. Describe the condition of the first patient admitted to the in-patient department.
11. Who examined this patient?
12. What was revealed on examination?
13. What analysis was it necessary to make?
14. What diagnosis was made?
15. What treatment was administered?
16. What preceded the retired bus driver’s admission to hospital?
17. What was his condition on admission?
18. What examination was carried out?
19. What diagnosis was the 39-year-old male patient admitted to hospital with?
20. What findings were revealed on his admission?
21. Was the diagnosis confirmed?
22. What is important to know dealing with in-patients?

II. Find English equivalents for the following word combinations and sentences:
1. инфекционная больница;
2. хороший подход (врача) к больным;
3. страдать от одышки;
4. инфекция верхних дыхательных путей;
5. было необходимо снять электрокардиограмму;
6. утренний обход;
7. сонная артерия;
8. пульс временами был неправильным;
9. место работы;
10. губы у него были синюшные;
11. настоять на госпитализации;
12. тоны сердца были глухие;
13. явный отек;
14. границы сердца были расширены;
15. описание течения болезни;
16. прикован к постели;
17. психические нарушения;
18. сильная боль, отдающая в левую руку и плечо;
19. дата поступления (в больницу);
20. группа крови;
21. чувствительность к антибиотикам;
22. боль и одышка усилились при малейшем физическом напряжении;
23. инфаркт миокарда;
24. приемный покой;
25. чувство ответственности;
26. полное физикальное обследование;
27. предписания врача;
28. персонал больницы;
29. перевязывать раны;
30. лечащий врач.

III. Find equivalents for the words and phrases in bold type:
1. He was so seriously ill that the doctor didn't allow him to walk about the room.
2. When my friend was well again he left hospital.
3. The beginning of the disease was quite sudden and severe.
4. The pain became less when the nurse had given the patient the injection of morphine.
5. The doctor who treats these patients and takes care of them has been working here for a long time.
6. That therapeutist dealt with every patient wonderfully.
7. Antibiotics caused an untoward reaction in the patient.
8. Thorough examination and all the necessary analyses showed that the diagnosis was correct.
9. The face and the hands of the patient admitted to hospital are blue.
10. The doctor in charge found out exactly that the borders of the heart were wider.
11. The doctor in charge determined that the heart sounds were not clear.
12. Will you tell me where your pain in the leg spreads?
13. When a patient is admitted to hospital he is examined in the room used for receiving patients first.
14. When did you begin to suffer from the damage of your heart?
15. The nurse on duty wrote down all the necessary data in the case history.
16. Pain and shortness of breath increased on the slightest physical exertion.
IV. Use a word on the right to form a suitable word that fits the gap in the same line.
1. On ___ to hospital the patient complained of a bad pain in the heart area.
2. The medicine produced a marked ___ on the patient.
3. The doctor wasn’t able to ___ the disease by means of physical examination.
4. The discovery of penicillin in 1928 brought world ___ to A. Fleming.
5. Taking antibiotics in case of the grippe is ___.
6. ___ was advised immediately.
7. He is not very ___ about his health.
8. Have a little ___. The doctor will come in several minutes.
9. Please, state your name, address and ____ .

V. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where required:
1. The patient suffered greatly . . . the pain . . . his side which radiated . . . the back . . . the slightest physical exertion.
2. "Why are you so pale?" — "Something is wrong . . . my stomach." — "Has the doctor administered any diet . . . you?" — "Yes, he has. I am following . . . it."
3. The clinical features . . . angina pectoris are the following: a sharp pain . . . the heart area which radiates . . . the left shoulder and arm.
4. The patient 42 years . . . age was admitted . . . hospital. The nurse . . . duty filled . . . the patient's case history and directed him . . . a ward.
5. My sister works as a ward doctor . . . the clinic. She usually makes her morning rounds . . . the wards . . . 9 a.m.
6. His son suddenly fell ill . . . lobar pneumonia and he was confined . . . bed for a week.
7. The onset . . . my daughter's disease was so sudden that I ran . . . the polyclinic to call . . . the district doctor.
8. The findings . . . the analyses are . . . great importance . . . the doctor.
9. The blood pressure . . . patients suffering . . . angina pectoris is sometimes high.
10. . . . means . . . percussion a doctor determines the borders of some inner organs.
11. When a patient admitted . . . hospital is . . . a very poor state, he is laid . . . . . . a stretcher to be carried . . . a ward.
12. The treatment the doctor prescribed . . . me consisted . . . tablets and intramuscular injections of vitamin B₆.
13. The doctor was sure, that sedatives and tonics would produce a marked effect . . . the patient's condition.
14. He is slowly recovering . . . scarlet fever because there are some serious complications . . . the disease.
15. He was cured . . . angina pectoris . . . three weeks.

VI. Put in any of the required words "many (a lot of, a number of)", "much", "few", "little", "a few", "a little":
1. We have got . . . interesting laboratory findings.
2. The doctors of our University spend . . . time on research work.
3. Are there . . . patients in Ward 6? — No, there are . . . . There are only three.
4. There is . . . mixture in the bottle. The doctor must write out the prescription again.
5. Wait . . . , your doctor in charge will come soon.
6. Only . . . patients were admitted yesterday, but . . . were discharged.
7. There are . . . case histories which the doctor in charge has filled in.
8. There are . . . patients in that room now, because the nurses have already given injections and carried out different procedures.
9. In the corridor I saw . . . patients waiting for the doctor.

VII. Put in any of the required words "some", "any", "no":
1. Let me have a look at your throat. Oh., I see there is . . . inflammation. I'll prescribe to you . . . medicine for it.
2. As my fellow student had fallen ill with . . . serious disease he was admitted to hospital to undergo a course of treatment and arrest . . . possible complications.
3. Has he ever had . . . complications after quinsy?
4. Must the students of your group arrange . . . conference next term?
5. At the chemist's department you may buy . . . drugs right away.
6. Don't confuse these remedies because . . . of them are poisonous and may cause death.
7. The doctor has prescribed to me . . . antiseptic mouth-wash with which I have to gargle my sore throat.
8. We have . . . cod-liver oil at home, but we can buy it at . . . the chemist's.
9. Has the doctor in charge determined . . . dull heart sounds?
10. It is quite clear this patient has . . . serious impairment of his inner organs.

VIII. Translate the sentences putting the verbs in brackets in the proper tense:
1. The patient said that he (not to feel) any pain in the substernal area on physical exertion.
2. The doctor thought that the course of physiotherapy (to produce) a marked effect on the patient's condition.
3. Yesterday we learned that Dr. Hill (to discharge) this patient as he (to be cured) completely.
4. The students were told by the assistant doctor that the newly admitted patient (to suffer) from a bad heart attack.
5. Did you know what patients (have to follow) a strict bed regime?
6. By percussion the therapeutist tried to determine if the patient (to suffer) from some heart impairment.
7. The doctor in charge asked the patient what his place of employment (to be).
8. The district doctor was eager to know what children's diseases I (to have) in my childhood.
9. The patient stated that the attack of abdominal pain (to begin) two days before.
10. On physical examination it became clear that the patient's breathlessness (to subside) by and by.

IX. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Perfect of Past Simple.
1. Harry is ill. He (to have) an accident. He (to break) his leg.
2. (To have) you ever quinsy? — Yes, I . . . . — When (to have) you it? — I (to have) it last winter.
3. You (to cut) your finger. How (to happen) it?
5. Mr. Wood (not to feel) well lately. He first (to faint) last week.
6. The patient (to be confined) to bed for over a month.
7. The pain (not to subside) yet.
8. A thorough examination (to confirm) the diagnosis.
9. The patient (to be discharged) from hospital already.
10. What the examination (to reveal)?
X. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Perfect or Past Simple.
1. I (to feel) a little better after I (to take) the medicine.
2. A woman (to come) into the consulting room and (to say) that her baby just (to swallow) a piece of chalk.
3. The doctor (to make) his daily round before the consulting hours.
4. The patient’s condition (to improve) greatly by the time he (to be discharged) from hospital.
5. By the age of 40 he (to suffer) two heart attacks.
6. The doctor (to wash) his hand before he (to begin) examining Jack.
7. When he (to be admitted) to hospital with myocardial infarction everybody (to be surprised) as he (not to fall) ill before.
8. We (to get acquainted) before he (to enter) University.
9. The doctor (to question) the patient thoroughly, (to listen) to his lungs and (to direct) him to be X-rayed as the diagnosis (not to be) clear.
10. We (to analyze) all the subjective and objective data before we (to be) able to make a diagnosis.

XI. Put the verbs in brackets into Future Perfect or Future Simple.
1. The nurse (to take) the patients’ temperature by the time the doctor in charge begins the round of the wards.
2. The doctor (to start) examining the patients as soon as he is ready.
3. The patients (to be discharged) from hospital by the end of the week.
4. The diagnosis (to make) before the results of the X-ray examination come.
5. We are late. I think the examination (to start) already by the time we get to the polyclinic.
6. By the time you have your blood pressure measured, the nurse (to fill in) your case history.
7. The doctor expects the patient’s temperature (to fall down) by next morning.
8. Wait a little. The doctor (to come) soon.
9. By the end of the week he (to be) discharged from hospital for 20 days. I hope his condition (to improve) by that time.
10. What (to be) the next step in treating the patient?

XII. Put the verbs in brackets in the proper tense:
1. Ten hours before the patient was admitted to hospital he (to suffer) from a sudden severe abdominal pain.
2. The boy felt much better after the nurse (to give) him several injections of camphor.
3. The doctor in charge (to find out) the impairment of the functions of the patient's heart before the electrocardiogram was taken.
4. The doctor in charge thinks that by tomorrow morning this patient's temperature (to fall) to normal.
5. On admission the patient stated that two years before something (to be wrong with) his stomach.
6. I’m sure the whole course of treatment (to produce) a marked effect on the patient's condition by the end of this week.
7. Since what time this girl (to be confined to bed)?
8. You ever (to hear) any dull heart sounds examining this patient?
9. My father (to fall ill) with hypertension this week and his condition is still poor.
10. You ever (to follow) a strict bed regime?
11. The nurse (to take) the patient's electrocardiogram before the doctor made his daily round of the wards.
12. The pain in his back (to subside) lately.
13. The patient (to be) alert and cheerful since the 15th of May.
14. What data (to confirm) the initial diagnosis of the district doctor?
15. The X-ray examination (to reveal) that the heart borders are dilated.
16. The doctor on duty (to examine) just the patient who is cyanotic and suffering from breathlessness.

XIII. a) Put the verbs in brackets into the proper tense form.
Carol: (To want) you a magazine?
Tom: No, thanks. I (to look) through them all.
Carol: What time is your appointment?
Tom: I (not to make) an appointment. I (to drop in) just on the off-chance of seeing someone.
Carol: Any troubles?
Tom: Yes, my cough (to give) me trouble for over a week.
Carol: (To be) on a sick-leave?
Tom: No, when it (to start) first I (not to think) it (to be) something to worry about. I (to continue) to go to work. Last night I (can) not sleep at all.
Nurse: Mr. Hill, the doctor (to see) you in several minutes. (To fill in) you the card yet?
Tom: Yes, I (to give) already it to the receptionist.
Nurse: You’re welcome then. Mr. Sharp is ready for you.
Tom: I (to come). Bye, Carol.
Carol: Good luck.

b) Dramatize the conversation.

c) Retell the story in the past tense.

XIV. a) Put the verbs in brackets into the proper tense form.
Doctor: Hello, Jim. I wonder if you could see a patient for me?
Consultant: Certainly, John. What’s the story?
Doctor: Well, Mr. Alan (to come) to see this morning complaining of pain in his right leg and his back.
Consultant: When (to start) it?
Doctor: Well, it (to come) on about six weeks ago and it (to become) more severe over the past couple of weeks.
Consultant: (To be localized) the pain?
Doctor: No, poorly. At first he (to think) he (to pull) a muscle. But it (to get) so bad that he (not to be able) to do his work properly. The pain (to wake) him up at night. He (to have) difficulty in carrying on with his work. He (to lose) also three kilos and (to become) quite depressed.
Consultant: (To have) he anything similar before?
Doctor: No, not exactly, but he (to suffer) from intermittent pain in his back. Paracetamol (to give) some relief but (not to solve) the problem completely.

b) Dramatize the conversation.

c) Retell the story in the past tense.
XV. Translate the following sentences into English using the impersonal and Indefinite Personal sentences:

1. Говорят, что приступ стенокардии начался внезапно.
2. Нужно всегда соблюдать курс лечения, прописанный врачом.
3. Оказалось, что это лекарство произвело заметное воздействие на больного.
4. Нужно снять электрокардиограмму большому к трем часам.
5. Этого больного думают выписать из больницы через неделю.
6. Нужно исследовать больного тщательно.
7. Говорят, что он прикован к постели уже месяц.
8. Предполагают, что нарушение сердечной деятельности было вызвано передозировкой лекарства.
9. Нужно всегда подробно и внимательно записывать все данные в отношении состояния больного.

XVI. Translate the following sentences into English using the active vocabulary of this Step:

1. Лечащий врач — опытный терапевт. Он очень хорошо умеет обращаться с больными.
2. Тяжелые сердечные заболевания могут быть вызваны нарушением кровообращения.
3. Больная была прикована к постели. Даже малейшее физическое напряжение вызывало приступ острой боли.
4. Больные со стенокардией при физическом напряжении чувствуют боль, особенно при ходьбе на улице.
5. Наиболее тяжелые приступы стенокардии бывают (occur) ночью; как правило, больной просыпается от болей, при этом он чувствует необходимость сесть.
6. Лечащий врач прописал больному, страдающему тяжелым заболеванием сердца, уколы гепарина. Больной должен был соблюдать строгий постельный режим.
7. Чем больна ваша дочь? — У нее что-то с сердцем.
8. Данные анализов, сделанных в клинике, подтвердили первоначальный диагноз участкового врача.
9. Этот больной поступил в стационар после тяжелого сердечного приступа.
10. Врачи делают все возможное, чтобы бороться с сердечно-сосудистыми заболеваниями
11. С четверга он прикован к постели после тяжелого сердечного приступа.
12. При выстукивании определяются границы сердца, легких и других внутренних органов.
13. Синюшный больной был доставлен в приемный покой на носилках.
14. При помощи пальпации исследуются некоторые внутренние органы.

XVII. Answer the following questions:

1. In what cases is a patient confined to bed?
2. Have you ever been confined to bed?
3. Why does sea air produce a marked effect on people?
4. What may produce a marked effect on the patient's condition?
5. Where must all the data regarding the patient’s state be recorded?
6. Who fills in a patient's case history first?
7. What data are recorded in a patient's case history?
8. Why must in-patients undergo different analyses?
9. What disease may cause serious complications?
10. What must a patient do to avoid any possible complications?
11. What diet must patients suffering from indigestion follow?
12. What are the symptoms of angina pectoris?
13. What analyses are made in case of angina pectoris?
14. After what course of treatment does the inflammation in the lungs subside?
15. After what injections may a sharp pain subside?
16. Why must every doctor have a good bedside manner?
17. What effect does a good bedside manner produce on patients?
18. When are patients discharged from hospital?
19. What procedures must a nurse carry out?
20. Who usually administers different procedures to patients?
21. In what cases are electrocardiograms taken?
22. Who makes the daily rounds of the wards in the clinic?
23. When does a doctor in charge make his daily rounds of the wards?

XVIII. Make up your own situations using the given words and word combinations:
1. Describe the process of hospitalizing a patient.
a reception ward; a doctor on duty; to hospitalize; to record; a place of employment; an occupation; a case history; to ask; an address; a name; to direct.

2. Describe a daily round of the wards at the in-patient department made by a doctor in charge.
to diagnose; to examine; to listen to; to determine; to palpate; clinical features; to prescribe; a strict bed regime; to be confined to bed; blood pressure.

3. Make up a dialogue between a doctor and a patient ill with angina pectoris.
to complain of; to take the medicine; to follow the prescribed treatment; to take an electrocardiogram; to radiate to; on physical exertion; the onset of the heart attack; the pain in the substernal area.

4. Describe the discharge of a patient from hospital.
to be ill with lobar pneumonia; to be in an active state; to get a sick-leave; to thank the doctor for smth; to stay in the clinic; to cure

XIX. Suggested topics for oral narration:
1. The working day at the in-patient department.
2. You are a doctor. You are telling the medical students how to take a case history.
3. The reception ward of the in-patient department.

XX. Find a word for the following definitions. The first letters of each word will make up an English proverb.
1. The treatment of a disease. (7)
2. Any loss of abnormality. (10)
3. A substance or preparation used in treating disease. (8)
4. Graphic record of the heart’s action. (17)
5. An institution for the care and treatment of the sick. (8)
6. What is produced by a cause? (6)
7. The act of listening to sounds arising within organs. (12)
8. A room equipped for scientific research. (10)
9. A device for carrying a sick. (9)
10. A violent onset. (6)
11. A remedy that moves the bowels slightly. (8)
12. The vital organ that secretes bile. (5)
13. One of the sections of a hospital. (4)
14. A sudden beginning. (5)
15. A fluid secretion of the kidneys. (5)
16. One who cares for the sick under the supervision of a physician. (5)
17. The quantity of a drug to be taken. (4)
18. A condition or stage in the physical being. (5)

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TOPIC VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>admit v</td>
<td>принимать, допускать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be admitted to hospital</td>
<td>поступить в больницу</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>artery n</td>
<td>артерия</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an ulnar artery</td>
<td>локтевая артерия</td>
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<tr>
<td>a radial artery</td>
<td>лучевая артерия</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a carotid artery</td>
<td>сонная артерия</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assistant n</td>
<td>помощник</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a laboratory assistant</td>
<td>лаборант</td>
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<tr>
<td>attack n</td>
<td>приступ (болезни); припадок</td>
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<tr>
<td>an attack of illness (cough, fever)</td>
<td>приступ болезни (кашля, лихорадки)</td>
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<tr>
<td>a heart attack</td>
<td>сердечный приступ</td>
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<tr>
<td>a liver attack</td>
<td>приступ печеночной колики</td>
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<tr>
<td>a mild (severe) attack</td>
<td>легкий (тяжелый) приступ</td>
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<tr>
<td>a previous (initial) attack</td>
<td>предыдущий (первый) приступ</td>
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<td><strong>auscultation</strong> <strong>n</strong></td>
<td>by means of auscultation on auscultation</td>
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<td><strong>breathlessness</strong> <strong>n</strong></td>
<td>breathlessness appears (disappears, increases, decreases, subsides)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>confirm</strong> <strong>v</strong></td>
<td>to cure smb of smth</td>
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<td><strong>cure</strong> <strong>v</strong></td>
<td>bed side manner</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>cyanotic</strong> <strong>a</strong></td>
<td>data <strong>n</strong> (pl.)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>determine</strong> <strong>v</strong></td>
<td>to determine time (day, size, borders of the heart) to determine exactly (approximately, roughly; at once)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>dilate</strong> <strong>v</strong></td>
<td>to be confined to bed</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>discharge</strong> <strong>v</strong></td>
<td>to be discharged from hospital</td>
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<td><strong>doctor</strong> <strong>n</strong></td>
<td>a ward doctor a district doctor a doctor in charge a head doctor Doctor of Medicine an assistant doctor a board of doctors to call in a doctor to see a doctor to send for a doctor to telephone for a doctor to consult a doctor doctor's overall</td>
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<td><strong>dull</strong> <strong>a</strong></td>
<td>dull ache dull heart sounds</td>
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<td>Effect</td>
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<td>Finding</td>
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<td>Infarction</td>
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<td>Noun</td>
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<tr>
<td>English</td>
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<tr>
<td>on palpation</td>
<td>при пальпации</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>percut</strong>sion <strong>n</strong></td>
<td>выстукивание, перкуссия</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>procedure</strong> <strong>n</strong></td>
<td>процедура</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to carry out procedures</td>
<td>выполнить процедуры</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>radiate</strong> <strong>v</strong></td>
<td>распространяться, отдавать (о боли)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to radiate to smth</td>
<td>распространяться, отдавать куда-либо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>record</strong> <strong>v</strong></td>
<td>записывать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recovery <strong>n</strong></td>
<td>выздоровление</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a slow (quick, complete) recovery</td>
<td>медленное (быстрое, полное) выздоровление</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on one's recovery</td>
<td>по выздоровлении</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to make a (quick) recovery</td>
<td>поправляться (быстро), выздоравливать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sensitivity</strong> <strong>n</strong></td>
<td>чувствительность</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensitivity to antibiotics</td>
<td>чувствительность к антибиотикам</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state <strong>n</strong></td>
<td>состояние</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the state of health</td>
<td>здоровье</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the state of the patient (the patient's state)</td>
<td>состояние здоровья больного</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a bad, poor (satisfactory, excellent, good) state</td>
<td>плохое (удовлетворительное, отличное, хорошее) состояние</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>subside</strong> <strong>v</strong></td>
<td>спадать, понижать, утихать, успокаиваться, прекращаться</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the pain subsides</td>
<td>боль стихает</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temperature (fever) subsides</td>
<td>температура (жар) спадает</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breathlessness and weakness subside</td>
<td>одышка и слабость прекращаются</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>swelling</strong> <strong>n</strong></td>
<td>отек</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>therapeutic <strong>a</strong></td>
<td>терапевтический</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a therapeutic department</td>
<td>терапевтическое отделение</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(clinic) therapeutic exercise</td>
<td>(клиника) лечебная гимнастика</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>therapy <strong>n</strong></td>
<td>терапия, лечение</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penicillin therapy</td>
<td>пенициллиновая терапия</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X-ray therapy</td>
<td>рентгенотерапия</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a course of therapy</td>
<td>курс лечения</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a course of X-ray therapy (physiotherapy)</td>
<td>курс рентгенотерапии (физиотерапии)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to undergo a course of vitamin (hormone) therapy</td>
<td>пройти курс лечения витаминами (гормонами)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urine <strong>n</strong></td>
<td>моча</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to make an analysis of urine (to make urinalysis)</td>
<td>сделать анализ мочи</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the level of sugar in the urine</td>
<td>содержание (количество) сахара в моче</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ward <strong>n</strong></td>
<td>палата</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a reception ward</td>
<td>приемный покой</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a children's ward</td>
<td>детская палата</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weakness <strong>n</strong></td>
<td>слабость</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to feel (complain of) weakness</td>
<td>чувствовать (жаловаться на) слабость</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weakness appears (disappears, subsides)</td>
<td>слабость появляется (исчезает, прекращается)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wound <strong>n</strong></td>
<td>рана</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to dress a wound</td>
<td>перевязать рану</td>
</tr>
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Утверждено Научно-методическим советом университета в качестве учебно-методического пособия 01.06.2005 г., протокол № 8

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Проволоцкая, Т. А.


В издание включены тексты, посвященные здоровому образу жизни, работе медицинских учреждений в нашей стране. Тексты сопровождаются тематическим словарем, пояснениями для снятия языковых трудностей, а также упражнениями на закрепление лексико-грамматических навыков, совершенствование навыков устной речи.

Предназначено для студентов 1–2 курсов, продолжающих изучение английского языка в медицинском вузе.

Учебное издание

Проволоцкая Татьяна Александровна
Петрова Марина Николаевна

ЧИТАЙТЕ И ГОВОРИТЕ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ МЕДИЦИНСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Учебно-методическое пособие

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Ответственная за выпуск Т.А. Проволоцкая

Компьютерный набор Е.Н. Медведик

Компьютерная вёрстка Н.М. Федорцовой

Подписано в печать ______________. Формат 60×84/8. Бумага писчая «Снегурочка».

Печать офсетная. Гарнитура «Times».

Усл. печ. л. _____, Уч.-изд. л. _____, Тираж _____ экз. Заказ ________.

Издатель и полиграфическое исполнение – Белорусский государственный медицинский университет.


220050, г. Минск, Ленинградская, 6.