

**А.М. Маслова
З.И. Вайнштейн
Л.С. Плебейская**

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ МЕДИЦИНСКИХ ВУЗОВ

УЧЕБНИК

5-е издание, исправленное



**Москва
ИЗДАТЕЛЬСКАЯ ГРУППА
«ГЭОТАР-Медиа»
2018**

CYCLE VII. PUBLIC HEALTH

Грамматика: случаи употребления **should** и **would**. Союзы и союзные слова. Признаки сказуемого.

LESSON 51

HOME ASSIGNMENTS

I. Выучите следующие слова и словосочетания:

power ['paʊə] *n* власть, сила; мощь; держава

population [ˌpɒpjʊ'leɪʃn] *n* население

quality ['kwɒləti] *n* качество

government ['gʌvənmənt] *n* правительство

standard of public health уровень здравоохранения

mortality [mɔ:'tæliti] *n* смертность

citizen ['sɪtɪzn] *n* гражданин

expense [ɪk'spens] *n* стоимость; затрата, расход; **at the expense of** за счет

equip [ɪ'kwɪp] *v* оборудовать

ambulance ['æmbjuləns] *n* машина скорой помощи

lifespan ['laɪfspæn] *n* продолжительность жизни

pollution [pə'lju:ʃn] *n* загрязнение

noise [nɔɪz] *n* шум

II. Образуйте глаголы от следующих существительных. Переведите существительные и глаголы:

service, protection, prevention, extension, government, pollution, requirement, equipment.

III. Определите, в каких предложениях выделенные слова являются предлогами и в каких союзами. По каким признакам вы определите это?

1. **During the years** the standard of public health has been gradually becoming better in our country. 2. The doctor often visited her patients in their homes **for** she wanted to know their environmental conditions. 3. Great research work has been carried out on the structure of the cell **since** it is the basic unit of all living matter. 4. **After** an attack of a severe cardiac pain the

patient was carried to the hospital by ambulance. 5. **After** extensive health measures were taken the lifespan of the population of our country increased. 6. Vaccination is used **for** prevention of some infectious diseases. 7. **Before** the patient with myocardial infarction is admitted to the hospital the ambulance doctor gives him an injection to relieve a sharp cardiac pain.

IV. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на выделенные слова:

1. **Thanks to** extensive preventive measures the mortality rate has considerably decreased in our country. 2. In some industrial countries the incidence of lung cancer has increased **because of** the pollution of air with cancerogenic substances. 3. A call is made to the First Aid Station **in case of** any emergency. 4. It has been determined that some disturbances of the nervous system are **due to** the extensive traffic (уличное движение) noise in large cities. 5. **According to** the State system of Public Health numerous sanatoriums and rest houses provide our population with qualified medical aid.

V. Переведите предложения и объясните употребление should и would (см. табл. 21 на с. 291–292):

1. The doctor was sure that the patient **would** walk soon. 2. We thought we **should** have a lecture the next day at 12 sharp. 3. If the patient were better he **would** be discharged. 4. If I were you I **should** administer this patient streptomycin injections. 5. I **should** call in the ambulance immediately. 6. The physician **should** always do his best to save the life of his patient. 7. It is necessary that the blood group **should** be determined before the transfusion is given. 8. The physician suggested that chemotherapy **should** be discontinued.

VI. 1. Прочтите и определите, какой частью речи являются выделенные слова. 2. Выучите их. 3. Предложения переведите:

1. The physician wanted to know **where** the tenderness was localized. 2. **In order to** prevent the fatal outcome the emergency surgery was performed. 3. The patient has injured his left leg **as well as** the right arm. 4. **Though** cardiac insufficiency has been controlled the patient is still following a bed regimen. 5. The backache was not **so** sharp **as** that in the chest. 6. The patient recovered sooner **than** we had expected. 7. The doctor knew well how to prevent the development of delirium and prostration **in case of** diphtheria.

VII. В следующих предложениях найдите сказуемое и скажите, по каким признакам вы это определили. Переведите предложения:

1. Tens of thousands of medical institutions function in our country. 2. The state foots all the allocations for public health. 3. On physical exami-

nation the doctor revealed extensive skin irritation. 4. The bile duct obstruction may be accompanied by the pain in the umbilical and hypochondriac areas. 5. Nobody has supported this diagnosis.

VIII. 1. Прочтите текст А. 2. Найдите в нем предложения, содержащие эквиваленты русских слов и словосочетаний, и переведите их:

1) то есть; 2) ряд; 3) оздоровительные мероприятия; 4) с самого первого дня; 5) благодаря; 6) право на оплату больничного листа; 7) для того, чтобы; 8) за счет; 9) продление жизни.

3. Определите, какой частью речи являются слова before и since. 4. Найдите союзы в предпоследнем абзаце текста. 5. Сделайте сообщение на тему «The State System of Public Health».

Text A. The Development of Public Health in Our Country

Thanks to various health measures our country has achieved high standards of public health and total mortality rate has been decreased. The State has taken the responsibility for man's health. Public health allocations (ассигнования) are increasing every year. Any Russian citizen wherever he lives may go to the doctor or make a call for him if necessary and he will receive qualified medical aid free of charge.

Every citizen has the right to a sick-leave pay at the State insurance (государственное страхование) expense from the day he falls ill to the moment of his recovery.

The health service has many First Aid Stations with thousands of well-equipped modern ambulances and highly qualified ambulance doctors.

The main principles of the State Public Health are the prevention of diseases, gradual nation-wide dispensarisation and the extension of the life-span of Russian people.

In order to achieve these extensive measures to control cardiovascular diseases and cancer are being carried out. Great attention is paid to the surrounding environment — the elimination of air pollution with industrial and automobile gases, the control of growing noises in large cities.

Russian people may restore their health in different sanatoriums and rest houses.

CLASS ASSIGNMENTS

IX. Translate the following word combinations:

1) health measures; 2) to serve the population; 3) in the near future; 4) the quality of medical aid; 5) women and children consultation centres;

6) medical service; 7) high standard of public health; 8) total mortality rate; 9) at the Trade Union expense; 10) the extension of the lifespan; 11) the surrounding environment; 12) growing noises.

X. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the meaning of the words given in bold type:

1. The diagnosis of acute peritonitis **due to** the rupture of the gallbladder was made by the surgeon. 2. **Since** preventive vaccination was introduced into medical practice after the discovery of Edward Jenner the mortality rate from smallpox decreased considerably already in the 19th century. 3. The patient must follow a bed regimen **for** rheumatic endocarditis affects the heart in the most unfavourable manner. 4. **Since** all other sources of infection can be excluded there is no doubt that the patient has become infected through indirect contact.

XI. Express the following definitions in one word:

1) the incidence of deaths; 2) the car that carries patients to the hospital; 3) the people of a country; 4) a man who lives in the city; 5) the body of persons who are responsible for the health of people in a country; 6) all the conditions that surround us; 7) the period of the disease when the patient is recovering; 8) the medical procedure which may prevent the appearance of an infectious disease.

XII. Supply as many facts as possible to prove the following statements:

1. Every Russian citizen receives medical aid free of charge. 2. The government has been paying great attention to the health protection of children. 3. The State Health carries out extensive health measures.

LESSON 52

HOME ASSIGNMENTS

I. Определите функции should и would:

1. If biopsy had been performed it would have helped the physician to determine abnormalities of the liver structure. 2. The doctor considered that the patient would be rehospitalized if the symptoms of jaundice recurred. 3. You should make the urinalysis to reveal the presence of bile if you suggested the diagnosis of cholecystitis. 4. The patient was interested to know if the operation would be performed under general or local anaesthesia. 5. It is necessary that vaccination should be made to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

II. Выучите следующие слова:

private ['praɪvɪt] *а* частный, личный

office ['ɒfɪs] *и* контора, учреждение; *зд.* кабинет

advice [əd'vaɪs] *n* совет; помощь

advise [əd'vaɪz] *v* советовать; **medical adviser** врач

income ['ɪnkʌm] *n* доход

broad [brɔ:d] *a* широкий

cost [kɒst] *n* стоимость; *v* (cost, cost) стоить (*о цене*)

face [feɪs] *v* находиться лицом к; выходить на; сталкиваться с чем-л.

III. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на выделенные слова:

1. At a polyclinic or a hospital all our citizens can receive medical **advice** free of charge. 2. Our physician always **advises** his patients the necessary effective treatment. 3. Any patient with cardiac insufficiency **needs** the treatment with digitalis (наперстянка) preparations. 4. The Russian government pays great attention to the **needs** of our public health. 5. The **cost** of medical service in other countries is known to be very high. 6. Persons who have suffered smallpox have unpleasant marks on their **faces**. 7. The most important problems which **face** the medical science at present are cardiovascular diseases and cancer.

IV. 1. Прочтите текст В. 2. Скажите, чем отличается медицинское обслуживание в США от медицинского обслуживания в Российской Федерации:

Text B. Medical Service in the USA

In the USA there are three levels of organization of medical service: the private doctor, the medical institution or hospital and the United State Public Health Service.

The average American has a doctor of his own, whom he calls his “family doctor”. This doctor either has his own private office or works with several other doctors (the so-called “group practice”). This doctor gives the patient regular examinations, vaccinations and medical advice. This doctor generally receives pay directly from the patient.

Each hospital has an “Emergency Room” which serves cases that need immediate attention. The broader questions of medicine such as vaccination of school children and studies of epidemics come under the control of the Public Health Service.

The great cost of medical care in the country and a great number of people who cannot pay for it have led to the development of two new programmes by the Federal Government — Medicare and Medicaid. *Medicare* provides free medical care for all the Americans over 65. *Medicaid* provides free medical care for all those whose income is below a certain level and who are not able to pay for medical aid.

CLASS ASSIGNMENTS

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

1. Most cases of cancer are considered **incurable**. 2. He is a well trained medical **adviser** and can give qualified medical aid to the patient. 3. Thanks to the great **achievements** of medicine many infectious diseases have become **curable**. 4. It is **advisable** that the patient with peptic ulcer should follow a definite diet.

VI. Express the following definitions in one word:

1) a physician who treats the diseases of the nervous system; 2) a specialist who treats the diseases of the inner organs; 3) a medical adviser who makes X-ray examinations and describes X-ray films; 4) a doctor who treats our teeth; 5) a doctor who treats mental disturbances; 6) a medical specialist who works in the field of infectious diseases; 7) a physician who treats cardiac diseases; 8) a surgeon who operates on the heart; 9) a scientist who works in the field of physiology; 10) a researcher who investigates the life of microorganisms.

VII. In Text B find English equivalents to the following word combinations:

1) медицинское обслуживание; 2) домашний врач; 3) частный кабинет; 4) обслуживать больных; 5) находиться под контролем; 6) бесплатный медицинский уход; 7) ниже определенного уровня.

VIII. Combine the pairs of sentences choosing the necessary conjunctions. Translate the sentences:

1. You may go to the polyclinic. You need medical advice (provided, though). 2. The patient must be admitted to the emergency room. He needs immediate surgical operation (if, after). 3. Many diseases are cured successfully. The medicine has achieved great progress (since, before). 4. In the USA many people have no family doctors. Private medical service is very expensive (until, as).

IX. Read Text C. Speak about your impressions upon the courage of Russian doctors in the Great Patriotic War.

Text C. The doctors in the Great Patriotic War

Our country suffered from bitter trials during the Great Patriotic War against nazi Germany. The State Public Health system withstood trials honourably¹. The people of the noble profession "soldiers of life" had made a great contribution to our victory.

Over 200,000 doctors and 0,5 millions of medical personnel worked in the front and rear². They had to give medical aid in the difficult conditions.

Operations, dressings and evacuation of the wounded continued for many hours, days and nights. They did not think about danger, sleep or rest.

During the Great Patriotic War over 72% of the wounded and 90% of the sick officers and soldiers were returned to the army.

One of the participants of the storm of Sapun-Hill wrote: "I am a witness³ of heroism of medical people in the front. They are heroes twice."

The greatest contribution to the victory over the aggressor was made by medical scientists. In 1944 a decision was taken to organize a single medical research centre — The Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR. Academician N.N. Burdenko, the outstanding scientist and the chief surgeon of the Soviet Army, became its first President. For the first time in the history of the war there were no epidemic outbreaks on the territory of the Soviet Union.

For their heroic deeds about 100,000 medical workers were given Government awards. 47 of them became the heroes of the Soviet Union.

Notes

¹ to withstand trials honourably — честно перенести испытания

² rear [riə] — тыл

³ witness — очевидец

LESSON 53

HOME ASSIGNMENTS

Revision

I. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. По каким признакам можно определить сказуемое в предложении? 2. Назовите случаи употребления глаголов should и would.

II. Найдите сказуемые в следующих предложениях и скажите, из чего они состоят. Где возможно, дайте их формулу. Предложения переведите:

1. The Helsinki Declaration of 1964 stated that clinical research on a human being cannot be undertaken without his free consent (согласие), after he has been fully informed. 2. All the experiments should be carried out only on animals but not on human beings.

III. Переведите следующие предложения, используя глаголы should или would:

1. Врач считал, что больного будут оперировать на следующий день. 2. Необходимо, чтобы больной соблюдал строгий постельный

режим после проведенной операции. 3. Инфекционист должен знать результаты посева мазка, чтобы не ошибиться в диагнозе. 4. Вам следует немедленно сделать вакцинацию.

IV. Read Text D with a dictionary and say what this text deal with.

Text D. Faithfulness to Hippocrates

The first Congress of the world movement International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) was held in the USA in 1981. About 100 delegates from 11 countries participated in its work. By and by this movement became stronger and stronger, more and more physicians joining it.

To maintain life on Earth — such was the motto of the 6th Congress of the world movement International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War that took place in Cologne in 1986. Over 3,000 delegates from 53 countries discussed the problems involved in ridding mankind of the ghost of “the last plague” the nuclear war could become.

In 1983 at the Congress in Amsterdam an addition was introduced into Hippocrates Oath, which reads as follows: “As a physician of the twentieth century, realizing that nuclear weapon is an unprecedented challenge to my profession, that nuclear war will be the last epidemic for the mankind, I will do my best to prevent nuclear war”. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the 15th of November 1983 approved this addition to be included into the official text of the Oath of a Physician of the Soviet Union.

V. Подготовьте доклад на тему «Государственное здравоохранение».

CLASS ASSIGNMENTS

Revision

VI. On the basis of the formula form all the Infinitives of the verbs:

to report, to employ, to pay.

VII. Put the verbs in brackets in the appropriate tense:

1. Whom... the doctor... at the hospital every day (treat)? 2. What... you... now (study)? 3. What... the surgeon already... (transfuse)? 4. What... the surgeon... for two hours (perform)? 5. What mark... you... in Anatomy at your examination last year (receive)? 6. What... the lecturer... yesterday at 2 o'clock (report on)? 7. What... you... to do before you saw me (decide)? 8. What... the nurse... for an hour before the surgeon began the operation (sterilize)? 9. What... you... tomorrow (take part in)? 10. What... you... tomorrow at 3 o'clock (do)? 11. How many patients... the doctor... tomorrow by 5 p.m. (hospitalize)?

VIII. Translate the following word combinations:

1) станция скорой помощи; 2) за счет государства; 3) высококвалифицированные специалисты; 4) успешное лечение; 5) оказать первую помощь; 6) хорошо оборудованные машины скорой помощи; 7) уровень здравоохранения; 8) частная медицинская практика.

IX. Answer the following questions:

1. What three levels of organization of medical service are there in the USA? 2. What doctor is called "a family doctor" in the USA? 3. Where do the poor receive medical advice in the USA? 4. What do the terms *Medicare* and *Medicaid* mean?

X. Read Text E. Say why the struggle for peace is so important from the point view of a doctor.**Text E. Physicians in the Struggle for Peace**

There is no task more important nowadays than the preservation of peace on Earth.

Every sensible¹ man understands that the nuclear war means the end of the human civilization. That is why more and more people, more and more organizations, national and international, are fighting against the war dangers.

Many physicians from different countries take an active part in the struggle for peace.

Doctors are directly responsible for people's health. Day and night they are tirelessly² fighting for the lives of the people. And they understand better than anyone what consequences³ the nuclear war may bring to the human organism.

The physicians in many countries hold World Assemblies for Peace and Life against the nuclear war. At these meetings the scientists report on irreversible⁴ changes of the nuclear damage done to vital organs. Even reanimation is helpless in case of the nuclear war. Their reports are based on the scientific observations of the victims of Heroshima and Nagasaki atomic bombardment.

The famous German writer Arnold Zweig awarded the International Peace Prize said that if we wanted peace we had to work for it every day of our life, every hour of the day.

And physicians consider the struggle for peace as their moral and civic duty.

Notes

¹ **sensible** — разумный

² **tirelessly** — неутомимо

³ **consequences** — последствия

⁴ **irreversible** — необратимый

КРАТКИЙ СПРАВОЧНИК ПО ПРАВИЛАМ ЧТЕНИЯ И СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЯ

ПРАВИЛА ЧТЕНИЯ

Урок 1, I*

1. а) Слог, заканчивающийся *гласной* буквой, называется открытым: tu, no, me, be.

б) Слог, заканчивающийся *согласной* буквой, называется закрытым: met, not, map, pin.

2. Слоговоеделение в английских словах начинается с последней гласной (согласная во внимание не принимается): la-te, la-ter. Последняя гласная вместе с предшествующей согласной образует слог. Если буква **e** стоит в конце слова и помимо нее в слове есть другие гласные, то буква **e** образует графически открытый слог. В графически открытом слоге буква **e** не читается. Таким образом, в словах late, later — по два слога.

Примечание. Буква **l** образует отдельный слог с предшествующей согласной, поэтому в слове **table** слоговая граница проходит перед **b**: ta-ble.

При удвоении согласных слоговая граница проходит между ними: lat-ter.

3. Ударение (') в двусложных словах падает на второй слог от конца: 'la-ter. Знак (') ставится перед ударным слогом.

Урок 1, II

1. а) В открытом (I тип слога) ударном слоге гласные имеют алфавитное чтение.

Примечание. Любая гласная в безударном слоге читается [ʊ], [ɪ] или вообще не читается: method ['meθəd], begin ['bɪɡɪn], hostel ['hɒstl].

б) В закрытом (II тип слога) ударном слоге гласная читается кратко: а [ʌ], [æ], о [ʊ] и [ʊ], е [e], i [ɪ], у [ɪ].

2. а) Третий (ударный) тип слога всегда закрывается буквой **г** (за ней может следовать любая согласная). Буква **г** сама не читается,

* Римской цифрой обозначен номер задания (Assignment), арабская цифра соответствует номеру урока, в котором дан теоретический материал в учебнике.

а удлинняет слог. Поэтому гласные в этом слоге долгие: **ar** [ɑ:]; **or** [ɔ:]; **ur**, **er**, **ir**, **yr** [ɜ:].

б) Гласные в IV типе слога читаются: **a** + **re** [eə]; **o** + **re** [ɔ:], [ɔə]; **u** + **re** [juə]; **e** + **re** [iə]; **i** + **re** [aiə]; **y** + **re** [aiə].

Неударный слог **re** читается как нейтральный звук [ə], а чтение гласных в ударном слоге иногда совпадает с чтением гласных в I типе слога.

Сравните I и IV типы слога: I — cube [kju:b]; IV — cure [kjʊə].

Примечания.

1. Если в IV типе слога после **-re** (r + гласная) есть другие произносимые буквы, то буква **r** произносится: parent ['peərənt] *родитель*.

2. В буквосочетаниях **er**, **ar**, **or**, **ir**, **ur** гласные также читаются нейтрально, а предшествующая гласная звучит как в IV типе:

cha-ir [tʃeə] *стул*; кафедра; he-ar [hiə] *слышать*; be-er [biə] *пиво*; do-or [dɔ:] *дверь*.

3. Те же буквосочетания (**er**, **or**, **ir**, **ar**, **ur**), если после них стоит согласная или целый слог, читаются как в III типе слога, т.е. [ɑ], [ɜ:]: heart [hɑ:t] *сердце*; Earth [ɜ:θ] *Земля*; early ['ɜ:li] *рано*.

Урок 1, IV

В многосложных словах ударение чаще падает на третий от конца слог, при этом гласная в ударном слоге читается как в закрытом слоге, даже если этот слог открытый: family ['fæmɪli] *семья*.

СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ

Урок 2, IV

В английском языке новые слова образуются следующими способами:

1. **Словосложением**, например: head [hed] *голова* + ache [eɪk] *боль* = headache *головная боль*.

Ударение в сложных словах ставится на первом элементе, например: headache ['hedeɪk].

2. **Аффиксацией**, т.е. при помощи суффиксов и приставок. Суффиксы **-er**, **-or** образуют существительные, обозначающие действующее лицо или профессию: to found [faʊnd] *основывать* — founder ['faʊndə] *основатель*.

Приставка **-ге** обозначает **повторенность** действия: *rewrite* [rɪ'raɪt] *переписывать*; **обратное** действие: *to act* *действовать* — *to react* [ri:'ækt] *воздействовать*. Ударение на суффиксы и приставки обычно не падает: *founder* ['faʊndə].

3. **Конверсией** (совпадение форм многих слов, относящихся к разным частям речи): *to work* *работать* — *the work* *работа*; *to help* *помогать* — *the help* *помощь*.

4. Существительное, стоящее перед другим существительным, может выполнять роль определения и переводится на русский язык прилагательным или существительным в родительном падеже: *Institute library* *институтская библиотека* или *библиотека института*.

ОСНОВНЫЕ СУФФИКСЫ

Суффиксы существительных: *-age*, *-ance* (*-ence*), *-ancy* (*-ency*), *-er* (*-or*), *-ian*, *-ing*, *-ion*, *-(i)ty*, *-ist*, *-ment*, *-ness*, *-th*, *-ure*, *-y*.

Суффиксы прилагательных: *-able* (*-ible*), *-al*, *-ant* (*-ent*), *-ar*, *-ary* (*-ory*, *-ery*), *-ful*, *-ian*, *-ic(al)*, *-ing*, *-ish*, *-ive*, *-less*, *-ous*, *-y*.

Суффиксы числительных: *-th*, *-teen*, *-ty*.

Суффиксы наречий: *-ly*.

Суффиксы глаголов: *-ate*, *-ize* (*-ise*), *-y*, *-en*, *-fy*.

ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРИСТАВКИ

a-, *ab-*, *be-*, *corn-*, *con-*, *de-*, *dis-*, *ex-*, *il-*, *im-*, *in-*, *infer-*, *intra-*, *ir-*, *over-*, *per-*, *pro-*, *re-*, *sub-*, *un-*.

Фразовое ударение

Урок 2, V

1. В английском предложении под ударением стоят обычно знаменательные слова: существительные, прилагательные, смысловые глаголы, числительные, наречия, вопросительные и указательные местоимения. Неударными обычно бывают служебные слова: артикли, предлоги, союзы, вспомогательные глаголы, личные и притяжательные местоимения.

2. **Понятие о смысловой группе.** Предложения обычно делятся на смысловые группы, в которых невозможно отделить одно слово от другого, не нарушая смысла. Смысловые группы отделяются друг от друга паузой (|), например:

My 'brother and 'sister | 'want to 'study | at the 'Medical 'Institute. || Мой брат и сестра | хотят учиться в медицинском институте. ||