

Государственное образовательное учреждение высшего
профессионального образования
«Сибирский государственный медицинский университет
Министерства здравоохранения и социального развития
Российской Федерации»

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Учебное пособие для студентов, обучающихся по
специальности «стоматология».

Томск
Сибирский государственный медицинский университет
2011

УДК 616.31(075.8)
ББК Ш 143.21-09я7
А 647

А 647 Английский язык: учебное пособие / М. В. Кулешова, О. В. Петухова, О. В. Саликаева, О. Г. Стародубцева, Н. А. Стасюк, Т. К. Таушканова – Томск: СибГМУ, 2011. – 92 с.

Данное пособие направлено на выработку умений и навыков практического применения английского языка, состоит из 8 разговорных тем, предназначенных для овладения медицинской терминологией, каждая тема включает основной текст и лексико-грамматические упражнения.

Учебное пособие написано в соответствии с требованиями и целевыми установками программы по иностранному языку в медицинском вузе и предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по специальности 060105-«стоматология».

Рецензент: зав. кафедрой, доктор культурологии, доцент
С.Ю. Колесникова

Утверждено и рекомендовано к печати Объединенной учебно-методической комиссией факультета клинической психологии и психотерапии и социальной работы и факультета экономики управления в здравоохранении (протокол № 4 от 24.06.2010 г.) и центральным методическим советом ГОУ ВПО СибГМУ Росздрава (протокол № 4 от 24.12. 2010 г.)

© Сибирский государственный медицинский университет, 2011

ТЕМА 1

РАБОЧИЙ ДЕНЬ СТУДЕНТА-МЕДИКА

1. Обратите внимание на произношение следующих слов:

people, dream, leave, meet, easy, between, evening, read, three, far, class, after, half, article, always, morning, long, all, important, ordinary, taught, already, abroad, report, short, quarter, qualified, life, time, wise, rise, exercise, science, scientific, society, library, either, try, light, working, early, learn, university, some, come, become, up, bus, subject, much, culture, other, study, Russian.

2. Ознакомьтесь со словами и словосочетаниями к тексту.

Запомните их значения:

to come true	сбываться
the lost time	потерянное время
to waste time	терять время
on week-days	в будние дни
an early riser	«ранняя пташка»
in time	вовремя
to do one's morning exercises	делать утреннюю зарядку
to make one's bed	заправлять кровать
it takes me (him, her, etc)	мне требуется много/мало времени
much/little time	мне требуется много/мало времени
to leave smth. for smth	уходить откуда-то куда-либо
to go on foot	ходить пешком
to go by bus/trolley-bus	ездить на автобусе/троллейбусе
to be late	опаздывать
a break (short, long)	перерыв (короткий, большой)
as a rule	как правило
to attend lectures	посещать лекции
to deliver lectures	читать лекции
ordinary	обычный, ординарный
a foreign language	иностранный язык
to teach (taught)	обучать, преподавать
to be over	оканчиваться
either... or...	или... или..., либо... либо...
right after classes	сразу после занятий

to join a Students' Scientific Society

to care for

to make reports

to carry out research work

to go to bed

интересоваться чем-либо

делать доклады

выполнять исследовательскую работу

ложиться спать

3. Подберите пары слов, имеющих сходное значение.

Much, get up, studies, care for, classes, think, make one's bed, clever, rise, must, men, many, be interested in, wise, guess, have to, do one's bed, people.

4. Подберите пары слов, имеющих противоположное значение.

Be over, like, late, day off, heavy breakfast, undress, necessary, attend classes, early riser, much, leave home, short, near, difficult, bad, begin, light breakfast, far, easy, little, week-day, good, dress, unlike, heavy sleeper, miss classes, early, unnecessary, come home, long.

5. Посмотрите на «часы» и скажите:

1) Какое время они показывают?

7: 00 a.m.

7: 30 a.m.

8: 15 a.m.

12:50 p.m.

3: 25 p.m.

2) Что Вы обычно делаете в это время?

3) В какое время Вы:

– просыпаетесь (wake up),

– завтракаете (have your breakfast),

– приходите домой из университета (come home),

– делаете домашнюю работу (do your homework),

– ложитесь спать (go to bed).

6. Поинтересуйтесь у своего друга, сколько обычно требуется времени, чтобы выполнить указанные ниже действия.

Модель: – *How long does it take you (him, her, them) to get dressed?*

– *Generally it takes me (him, her, them) not more than 10 minutes to get dressed.*

You – to make your bed (не более 5 минут).

They – to do their morning exercises (не менее 20 минут).

They – to have their breakfast (около 15 минут).

She – to get ready for her breakfast (не менее 1 часа).

He – to get to the university (полчаса).

He – to do his homework (не менее 2 часов).

7. Вспомните и:

а) назовите три основные формы следующих неправильных глаголов: to be, to come, to begin, to have, to do, to get, to make, to leave, to know, to take, to teach, to read, to go, to become;

б) определите форму глагола (время и залог): is doing, had read, left, have to get up, were going, met, has taken, went, are taught, will have been made, have had, were, began, will be making, is known, became.

8. Найдите соответствующий русский эквивалент следующих пословиц и поговорок:

1. The lost time is never gained.

а) Утро вечера мудренее.

б) Здоровье дороже богатства.

в) Всему свое время.

2. Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

г) Кто рано ложится и рано встает – и здоровье, и богатство и ум наживет.

д) Потерянное время не вернешь.

3. Good health is better than wealth.

е) Никогда не откладывай на завтра то, что можно сделать сегодня.

9. Прочтите и переведите текст А.

MEDICAL STUDENT'S WORKING DAY

I am a student. My dream has come true. A new life begins. I guess it is not easy to study at the Medical University. Every day I have much work to do. I remember that the lost time is never gained so I don't waste time.

My week-days don't differ much one from another. My working day begins early. English people say: «Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise». I am not an early riser, but I have to get up at 7 a.m. It is well known that good health is better than wealth so I try to do my morning exercises. It doesn't take me much time. Then I wash, make my bed and have a light breakfast.

At a quarter past 8 a.m. I leave the hostel for the University. I go to the

University on foot as it is not far from the hostel where I live. It takes me little time to get there. Many of our students live at home. They go to the University by bus or trolley bus. I always come to the University in time. I am never late.

Our classes usually begin at 8.45 a.m. Between classes we have short breaks and one long break for dinner.

As a rule we have practical classes, lectures and seminars in numerous theoretical and special subjects. Like most of our students I attend all the lectures as they are delivered by qualified professors and teachers, and are very interesting and important. We work much in class, at our laboratories and library to get deep knowledge.

As the students want to become not ordinary but good specialists they must study not only their text-books but read special medical literature in Russian and foreign languages. So English, German and French are taught at the University. To know some foreign language is necessary for every person because its knowledge also helps to learn more about culture, science, life and other events abroad.

There is a Students' Scientific Society at our University. The students may join it and work on the subjects they care for. They carry out research work and then make reports at the conferences.

My classes are over either at 3.10 or 5.20 p.m. Right after classes I go straight to the hostel. Sometimes I go to the library to take some books or articles necessary for my studies.

When I come home I have a short rest, then I do my homework. It takes me not less than 3 hours. In the evening I have supper, read books, listen to music or watch TV. If I have time I go to the cinema or theatre. On my week-days I usually go to bed at about 12 o'clock.

10. Назовите:

а) глаголы, с которыми в тексте сочетаются следующие существительные: dream, time, bed, breakfast, hostel, lectures, specialists, knowledge, classes, books, home, homework, supper, music, TV, theatre, society, reports;

б) существительные, с которыми в тексте сочетаются данные прилагательные: working, foreign, ordinary, numerous, scientific, lost, short, healthy, wealthy and wise, practical, light, interesting and important, special medical, qualified, long, research.

11. Помогите восстановить недостающую информацию.

- 1) Like most of our students...
- 2) I guess it is not...
- 3) At a quarter past 8 a.m. ...
- 4) They carry out research work...
- 5) I remember that...
- 6) Right after classes...
- 7) As the students want...
- 8) English people say...
- 9) As a rule we...
- 10) To know some foreign language...
- 11) My week-days don't...
- 12) I am not an early riser but...
- 13) We work much in...
- 14) It is well known that good...
- 15) In the evening I...

12. Прочтите данные утверждения и выразите свое согласие или несогласие. Начните свой обоснованный ответ со следующих фраз:

You are right.	Sorry, you are wrong.
I quite agree with you.	I don't agree with you.
I think so.	I don't think so.
	You are mistaken.

Модель: – *You always waste your time.*

– *Sorry, you are wrong. I remember that the lost time is never gained so I don't waste time.*

- 1) Every day you have much work to do.
- 2) Usually you get up at 9 a.m.
- 3) You always go to the University by tram.
- 4) It is necessary to know some foreign language.
- 5) It takes you not more than 10 minutes to do your homework.
- 6) Your dream has come true.
- 7) You are never late.
- 8) Right after classes you always go to the library.
- 9) You attend all lectures and practical classes.
- 10) You have no breaks between classes.
- 11) You try to do your morning exercises.

13. Скажите, что Вы и Ваш друг делаете то же самое, что и я.

Модель: – *I go to the University by bus.*

– *So do I. I also go to the University by bus.*

– *So does my friend. He also goes to the University by bus.*

To get up at 7 a.m.; to do morning exercises; to come to the University in time; to attend all classes; to study English at the University; to read special medical literature; to go to the library to take books; to watch TV sometimes; to go to the cinema on Sundays; to go to bed at 12 o'clock.

14. Скажите, что ни Вы, ни Ваш друг не делаете того, что делаю я.

Модель: – *On Sunday I don't get up at 7 a.m., I get up at 10 a.m.*

– *Neither does my friend. He doesn't get up at 7 a.m. either.*

To go to the University on foot; to want to become an ordinary specialist; to read only text-books; to study French; to go to the library every day; to waste time; to go to bed at 9 o'clock.

15. Узнайте, делают ли Ваш друг (одногоруппник), сестра и т.д. то же самое, что и Вы.

Модель: – *I do my morning exercises every day. And what about you? Do you also do your morning exercises every day?*

– *Yes? I do (No, I don't).*

– *And your sister? Does she also do her morning exercises every day?*

– *No, she doesn't (Yes, she does).*

To make one's bed; to have breakfast; to go by bus; to read special medical literature; to have a long rest after classes; to make reports at the conferences; to come in time; to watch TV; to attend classes.

16. Расспросите своего друга.

Модель: – *I have my breakfast at our canteen. And what about you? Where do you have your breakfast?*

– *I have my breakfast at home by the way.*

– *And what about your friend? Where does he have his breakfast?*

– *As far as I know he has his breakfast at the hostel.*

Where (to live; to go right after classes; to do homework; to make reports).

When (to get up; to leave the hostel / home for the University; to come home; to have dinner).

What (to attend; to read; to do after classes).

17. Попробуйте узнать подробности о рабочем дне Вашего знакомого, который учится в другом вузе.

- Когда ты обычно встаешь? – Generally at 7 o'clock in the morning.
- Ты делаешь зарядку? – Of course, I do. That is what I begin with.
- Что ты делаешь после зарядки? – I wash, make my bed and dress.
- В какое время ты завтракаешь? – Usually at about 8.
- А где ты завтракаешь? – As a rule, I have my breakfast at our canteen.
- Когда ты уходишь на занятия? – Right after breakfast, at 8.15 a.m.
- Как ты добираться до университета? – I usually take a trolley-bus.
- Сколько времени у тебя уходит, чтобы добраться туда? – About half an hour.
- Когда начинаются твои занятия? – At 9 o'clock.

18. Расскажите группе о своем рабочем дне, опираясь на следующие вопросы:

- 1) What are you?
- 2) When does your working day begin?
- 3) Are you an early riser or a heavy sleeper?
- 4) Do you do your morning exercises?
- 5) What do you usually do in the morning?
- 6) Are you always in a hurry in the morning?
- 7) When do you leave home for the University?
- 8) How do you get to the University?
- 9) How long does it take you to get there?
- 10) Are you late for classes?
- 11) When do your classes usually begin?
- 12) Do you miss lectures?
- 13) What subjects are you studying in the 1st year?

- 14) What foreign languages are you taught at the University?
- 15) Why is it necessary to know some foreign language?
- 16) When are your classes over?
- 17) Where do you go right after classes?
- 18) Why do medical students join Scientific Societies? What do they do there?
- 19) What do you do in the evening?
- 20) What time do you go to bed on week-days?

19. Опишите, как Ваш друг начинает день, используя следующие словосочетания:

To be an early riser; to get up early / late; to wake up at...; to take a shower; to dress; to make one's bed; to have breakfast; to be in a hurry; to have no free time; to waste time; to do morning exercises; a heavy sleeper.

20. Ваш друг хочет, чтобы Вы пришли к нему, но Вы очень заняты. Посмотрите свой ежедневник и объясните, почему Вы не сможете сделать этого. Используйте: «to be going to do something».

- Your friend: Can you come on Monday evening?
 You: Sorry, **I'd love to**, but I... .
 Your friend: What about Tuesday evening then?
 You: **I can't I'm afraid**. I... .
 Your friend: What are you doing on Wednesday evening?
 You:
 Your friend: I see. Well, are you free on Thursday evening?
 You: **I'm afraid not**... .
 Your friend: Well, have you got anything special to do on Friday evening?
 You:
 Your friend: Yes, I have, I... .
 You: Then, let's meet on Saturday. Agreed?
 Your friend: **I wish I could** but... .
 You: Oh! Then could you manage Sunday at 11 o'clock?
 Your friend: **That would be quite all right**.
 You: **That's settled**.

21. Убедите Вашего друга последовать Вашему совету. Используйте «Should + Infinitive»:

- to learn English hard,
- to join some scientific society,
- to attend all lectures and practical classes,
- to get up early,
- to do morning exercises,
- to go on foot more often.

22. Подберите соответствующие окончания поговорок и пословиц. Дайте их русское значение.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) Early to bed and early to rise... | is better than wealth. |
| 2) As busy... . | is worth two in the evening. |
| 3) Lost time... . | makes a man healthy, wealthy and wi |
| 4) An hour in the morning... . | is never found again. |
| 5) Good health... . | what you can do today. |
| 6) Never put off till tomorrow... . | as a bee. |

23. Прочитайте диалоги.

Диалог 1

Oleg: What time do you get up on week-days?

Dima: I generally get up at seven o'clock.

Oleg: Why so early?

Dima: Because I have a lot of things to do before I leave for the University.

Do you do your morning exercises regularly?

Oleg: Yes, that's what I begin with as a rule. Then comes the usual

Dima: procedure of making my bed, washing and so on.

Do you take a bath every morning?

Oleg: No, I don't. As a matter of fact I hardly ever take a bath in the

Dima: morning. I prefer taking a shower. Then I clean my teeth, comb my hair and get dressed.

Who makes your breakfast for you?

Oleg: If my mother is not up yet, I make my breakfast myself. If my

Dima: mother is up, she does. After breakfast I usually help mother to clean up.

Good for you. And when do you leave home?

Oleg: Usually at half past eight, as it takes me about twenty minutes to get

Dima: to the University.

Do you walk to the University or do you take a trolley-bus?

Oleg: I always take a trolley-bus in the morning. But after classes I

Dima: sometimes go on foot.

You go home right after classes, don't you?

Oleg: Sometimes I do, and sometimes I don't. If I can prepare for the next

Dima: day's classes at home, I go straight home. If I haven't got necessary books and journals at home, I go to the library.

Диалог 2.

Student: Professor, I can't go to class today.

Professor Why can't you go?

: I don't feel well.

Student: Where don't you feel well?

Professor In class.

:

Student:

Диалог 3.

Mother: It's nine o'clock and you are not in bed yet. What will father say when he comes home?

Henry: He'll say: «Supper! Supper! What's for supper?»

24. Найдите 18 глаголов, связанных с темой. Они расположены в двух направлениях:



W	A	S	T	E	L	I	S	T	E	N
B	T	W	G	M	M	D	S	H	K	C
E	A	O	A	A	E	R	T	E	N	O
G	K	R	I	K	E	E	U	L	O	M
I	E	K	N	E	T	A	D	P	W	E
N	G	O	G	E	T	M	Y	S	A	Y
D	E	L	I	V	E	R	R	E	A	D

25. Прочтите и переведите текст Б.

A COUCH POTATO

Forty-three-year-old Brian Blakey from Birmingham is sitting on his sofa and telling me about his perfect day.

When I wake up I don't get up immediately. I turn on the television and watch the children's programs and old movies until about half-past ten. Then I get up, go downstairs and switch on the telly. For lunch, I have biscuits and a glass of milk, and I watch the news. In the afternoon, I often watch another old film – they're showing some good ones at the moment. In the evenings, I often watch soap operas or sport and the news again.

I like the main news at six o'clock. At nine thirty, if there is a good play on BBC2, I switch over and watch it. Then at night I watch more films and I usually switch off the telly at about two o'clock. I never watch the TV all night.

I watch TV for sixteen or seventeen hours a day. I also do some exercise every day. I take Tina, the dog, for a walk every afternoon. I don't go far, of course. I walk to the wall outside my house. I always take my portable telly and I sit on the wall while the dog walks round in a circle.

Of course, I couldn't live this lifestyle without a good wife. She's not here now because she's working, but she always makes my meals. We haven't got much money, you know, but we're happy. Sit down, watch the telly – you've got the world at your feet. And in your hand. Great!

ТЕМА 2

НАШ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

1. Познакомьтесь с речевыми сегментами, необходимыми для беседы по теме. Обратите внимание на произношение; определите время сказуемого в каждом предложении.

To have the opportunity to do smth – иметь возможность что-то делать.

– Do you have the opportunity to become a good doctor?

– Yes, I do (No, I don't).

– He has the opportunity to get a higher education.

– We had the opportunity to take books, text-books and literature on special subjects at the library.

To enter smth., entrance – поступить, вступительный.

– Where did you enter?

– I entered the Medical University.

– I will enter the Medical University next year.

– My brother had to take entrance examinations to enter the University.

Pediatric (pharmaceutical, treating, medico-biological...) faculty

– What faculties has the Medical University?

– There are 6 faculties in our University.

To work for exams (credit-tests, the coming session) – готовиться к экзаменам (зачетам, предстоящей сессии).

To work at (on) a text-book – работать над учебником.

– He worked hard on English in order to pass the exam successfully.

– I read many special books in Anatomy to work for the exam.

To graduate from smth., graduation from smth. – оканчивать что-либо, окончание чего-либо.

– Many students graduate from the Medical University and become doctors of different specialties.

– After graduation from the pediatric faculty the students will treat children.

2. Ознакомьтесь со словами и выражениями к тексту:

specialist

специалист

to cure

лечить

science

наука

research

исследование

professor	профессор
surgeon	хирург
therapist	терапевт
to pay attention to smth	уделять внимание чему-либо
ear-throat and nose diseases	лор-заболевания
to train	обучать, готовить
head nurse\	старшая медицинская сестра
doctors' advanced courses	курсы усовершенствования врачей
clinic of eye diseases	клиника глазных заболеваний
surgery	хирургия
cardiology	кардиология
psychiatry	психиатрия
genetics	генетика
pharmacology	фармакология
maternity and child protection	охрана здоровья матери и ребенка
cardiovascular system	сердечно-сосудистая система

3. Подберите однокоренные слова.

Модель: biology – biological – biologist.

Therapy, surgery, pharmacy, science, to educate, to graduate, medicine, to enter, to train, to protect.

4. Найдите в цепи данных слов пары, имеющие сходное значение.

To educate, well-known, for example, to discover, doctor, to have the opportunity, to train, to cure, faculty, to investigate, department, to treat, for instance, famous, to have the possibility, physician.

5. Прочтите текст и переведите.

OUR UNIVERSITY

The Siberian State Medical University was founded in 1888 as the medical faculty of the Tomsk Imperial University and at present it is the

leading medical educational establishment in Siberia and the Far East.

The university has 8 faculties – treating, pediatric, pharmaceutical, medico-biological, nursing faculty, the faculty of psychology and psychotherapy, the faculty of economics, the faculty of social work.

The students who graduate from the treating faculty will cure different diseases of adults. Some of them will become surgeons, the others – therapists and so on.

The students of the pediatric faculty study children diseases: they will treat children.

The pharmaceutical faculty prepares specialists of pharmacy. They will work at analytical laboratories, pharmaceutical plants and at chemist's shops.

The medico-biological faculty prepares specialists who will investigate inner physical and chemical processes in a human being; they will study reasons of diseases and help physicians to do away with them.

The graduates of the faculty of psychology and psychotherapy will help people to cope with their mental disorders and social disadaptation.

The nursing faculty prepares specialists who will work in the field of Health service management.

The faculties of social work and economics prepare students to work in accordance with their acquired specialities in the field of medicine.

There are clinics for 1055 beds such as clinic of eye diseases, ear, nose and throat diseases, of surgery, therapy and so on.

In 1980-s large research institutes of oncology, cardiology, psychiatry, medical genetics, pharmacology were separated from the Tomsk Medical Institute. At present these research institutes represent the Tomsk Scientific Center of the Siberian department of the Russian Academy of Medical Science and cooperate with the University as the united educational scientific practical complex «Medicine».

The University deals with many important problems. For example, the scientists of the pharmaceutical faculty discover and study new pharmacological preparations, the professors of treating faculty discover new methods of treatment. Much attention is paid to maternity and child protection, physiology and pathology of cardiovascular system and others.

The Tomsk Medical University has trained over 55.000 doctors and pharmacists. Many famous Russian scientists who graduated from the University have created famous scientific schools well known not only in Russia.

6. Используйте слова и выражения, данные в пунктах 1 и 2:

- 1) Every person... to study at the Medical University and become a doctor.
- 2) Young people have to pass exams... the University.
- 3) There are several clinics such as... .
- 4) The students who... the pediatric faculty will cure children's diseases.
- 5) Much attention is paid to... and pathology of... and others.
- 6) The University has 8 faculties. They are:

7. Выразите Ваше мнение о возможностях, предоставленных Вашим университетом:

- 1) I have never had the opportunity... .
- 2) People today have much more opportunity... .
- 3) But there is no much opportunity... .
- 4) I'd like to have the opportunity... .
- 5) Where I live there is a plenty of opportunity... .

8. Ответьте на вопросы Вашего одногруппника, используя «to have (much) opportunity to do smth.».

Модель: – Do you speak English often?

– No, I don't have much opportunity to speak English.

- 1) Do you go to the library often?
- 2) Do you see many foreign films?
- 3) Do you pass the exams ahead of the time?
- 4) Do you use your English much?
- 5) Do you live in the hostel?

9. Определите в каждом ряду слов то слово, которое не сочетается с другими словами ряда:

1) treating, pharmaceutical, pediatric, medico-biological, therapist.

2) oncology, preparation, surgery, psychiatry, pharmacology, medical genetics.

3) therapist, cardiologist, science, pharmacist, surgeon.

4) ear-throat and nose diseases, pharmacy, children's diseases, cardiovascular diseases.

5) to protect, to discover, to research, to investigate.

10. Задайте вопросы так, чтобы предложения, данные ниже, служили ответами:

1) When...?

– In 1888 it was the medical faculty of the Tomsk Imperial University.

2) What...?

– There are clinics of eye diseases, ear-throat and nose diseases, of surgery, therapy and so on.

3) ...?

– Yes, they were. In 1980-s large research Institutes were separated from the Tomsk Medical University.

4) ...?

– Yes, it does. It cooperates with large research Institutes.

5) How many...?

– The Tomsk Medical University has trained over 55.000 doctors and pharmacists.

11. Прочтите и переведите диалог с помощью данных выражений:

to be interested in

интересоваться

to work hard

усердно работать

to pass an exam

сдавать экзамен

in the first year

на первом курсе

general subjects

общие предметы

to come easy

даваться легко

weak point

слабое место

to work on

работать над чем-то

to gain deep knowledge

накапливать глубокие знания

to fail at

провалиться на (экзамене)

to work by fits and starts

работать спустя рукава

vocation

призвание

Ann: Hello, Piter. Haven't seen you for ages. What are you doing now?

Piter: I'm studying at the medico-prophylactic faculty of the Siberian State Medical University.

Ann: Oh, how very interesting! You know, my sister is leaving school this year and her dream is to enter this University. Will you tell me something about your studies?

Piter: With pleasure. What are you interested in?

Ann: First of all I'd like to know what entrance exams did you have to take to enter the University?

Piter: They were biology, chemistry and literature. To tell the truth, the entrance exams were rather difficult, but I worked hard and passed them successfully.

Ann: What subjects are you studying in the first year?

Piter: We study general subjects: anatomy, biology histology, Latin and many others.

Ann: Which of them do you find more difficult?

Piter: Anatomy comes easy to me and chemistry is my weak point. I have to work on the Atlas of Human anatomy in the dissecting room.

Ann: What other faculties are there at the Medical University, except of the treating?

Piter: Also, there are 5 faculties: pediatric, pharmaceutical, medico-biological, the department training head nurses, the doctors' advanced courses.

Ann: Tell me, please, about the pharmaceutical faculty. What will the students of this faculty do after graduation?

Piter: The pharmaceutical faculty prepares specialists of pharmacy. They will work at analytical laboratories, pharmaceutical plants and at chemist's shops.

Ann: How long will your course run?

Piter: Six years. Already in the third year we will undergo our medical practice in clinics of the University.

Ann: How many classes do you have daily? As far as I know, the students of the Medical University should study twenty-four-hours.

Piter: As a rule we have one or two lectures, then a seminar or a practical class. After classes we usually go to the Library to take the necessary books and journals in order to prepare home-work.

Ann: Is it hard to study at your faculty?

Piter: If you attend all classes and work regularly you are sure to gain deep knowledge and get good marks. On the whole to study at the University is difficult but interesting.

Ann: Do students sometimes fail at the exams?

Piter: They do, if they work by fits and starts.

Ann: Thanks for your useful information. I think my sister can enter and study at the Medical University, she is a real hardworker. She says, medicine is her vocation.

12. Побеседуйте с Вашим другом об университете, в котором Вы учитесь:

- 1) – Where do you study?
– ...
– Whom will you become after graduation from the University?
– ...and I will have the possibility to work at... .
- 2) – How many faculties are there at the Medical University? And what are they?
– ...
– How long does the course of study at the treating faculty take?
– ... and already in the third year the students undergo... .
– What clinics are there at the University?
– There are... .
- 3) – Tomsk is a scientific and educational center, isn't it?
– ...It is one of... .
– As I know, it provides... and trains specialists for our medical science and practical doctors.
- 4) – Where do the students prepare their home-work?
– ...and also there are many students in the dissecting room.
– What do they do there?
– Only hard work in... will give them... to gain... .

13. Ваш друг собирается поступить в медицинский университет, ответьте на его вопросы:

- 1) What higher educational establishment do you study at?
- 2) When was the Siberian State Medical University founded?
- 3) How many departments does the University have?
- 4) What clinics are there?
- 5) What research institutes cooperate with the University nowadays?
- 6) What problems does the University deal with?
- 7) What specialists does the medical faculty prepare?
- 8) What diseases do the students of the pediatric faculty study?
- 9) Where will the students of the pharmaceutical faculty work after graduation?
- 10) What do the graduates of the medico-biological faculty deal with?

14. Прочтите и запомните значения следующих слов и словосочетаний:

currently	в настоящее время
famous sights	знаменитые достопримечательности

entertainment	развлечение
wealth	богатство
local British Council office	местное представительство Британского Совета
to advise	советовать
to fit into	соответствовать
overseas students	зарубежные студенты
accommodation	помещение для проживания
Student's Union	студенческий союз
Environmental Sciences	науки, относящиеся к сфере «окружающая среда»
to involve	вовлекать, включать в себя

15. Произнесите правильно следующие слова:

Currently, famous, sights, entertainment, wealth, local, council, accommodation.

16. Что Вы знаете об образовании за рубежом?

- 1) Have you ever dreamed of studying abroad?
- 2) Where do you want to study abroad?
- 3) What information have you got about British or American Universities?

17. Прочтите и переведите текст.

STUDY SCIENCE AND HEALTH IN LONDON

Students from over 90 countries are currently studying at the University of East London. More than quarter of a million students choose to study in London. Famous sights, entertainment, a wealth of museums, galleries and libraries – all of it can be enjoyed and explored in London. What qualifications do you need? Your local British Council office will advise you on how your own qualifications fit into the British system.

Overseas students are guaranteed University or private accommodation if you apply early enough. All students belong to the Student's Union, which has many societies, including several of interest to international students, for example, Chinese and African. You can study Biochemistry and Biotechnology in London. You can study Environmental Sciences, Health, Microbiology, Parasitology, Physiology, Pharmacology, Physiotherapy, and Nursing.

The study of the environment involves a wide variety of scientific disciplines as well as areas such as politics, economics, sociology and law.

In particular Environmental sciences examine the relationship between humanity and the environment. As for Health Studies, the degrees in this subject area are designed for those who have an interest in health topics.

Microbiology is one of the three subject areas within the Department of Life Sciences and provides a home base for students specializing in microbiological subjects.

Many international students study Physiology and Pharmacology, because Physiology is the study of the biological functions of the human body and Pharmacology is the study of drugs, their biological effects on physiological systems.

These science are very important for doctors. Future doctors can also study Physiotherapy. It is a health care profession which adopts physical means and practical approaches in the prevention and treatment of disease and disability.

For those who are going to be qualified nurses, there are many degrees in professional studies in nursing, they are specifically designed for qualified nurses to give them the academic development to widen their career opportunities.

18. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) How many students study in London?
- 2) What can be enjoyed in London?
- 3) Where can you get the information about studying in London?
- 4) What subjects can you study?
- 5) Are there any possibilities to be qualified nurses?

19. Найдите английские эквиваленты соответствующим словам и выражениям:

знаменитые достопримечательности, богатство музеев, квалификация, соответствовать Британской системе, гарантировать, принадлежать, включающий, научные дисциплины, политика, обеспечивать, специализирующийся, квалифицированные медсестры.

20. Обсудите следующие вопросы в диалогах:

- 1) What science is the most interesting for you and why?
- 2) What Universities are famous in your country?
- 3) Where can you get the information about studying at the University?

ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

Выберите один правильный вариант

1. THE SIBERIAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY WAS FOUNDED...
 - 1) in 1898
 - 2) in 1888
 - 3) in 1910

2. THE FIRST FACULTY OF THE TOMSK IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY WAS...
 - 1) law-faculty
 - 2) medical faculty
 - 3) faculty of History

3. AT PRESENT THE SIBERIAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY IS...
 - 1) the leading medical establishment in Siberia and the Far East
 - 2) the leading medical establishment in Russia
 - 3) the leading medical establishment all over the world

4. THE UNIVERSITY HAS...
 - 1) 8 faculties
 - 2) 7 faculties
 - 3) 6 faculties

5. THE OLDEST FACULTY IS...
 - 1) the medico-biological one
 - 2) the treating one
 - 3) the pharmaceutical one

6. THE YOUNGEST FACULTIES ARE...
 - 1) the pharmaceutical and medico-biological faculties
 - 2) the treating and pediatric faculties
 - 3) the faculty of economics and the faculty of clinical psychology

7. THE STUDENTS WHO GRADUATE FROM THE TREATING FACULTY WILL CURE...
 - 1) different diseases of adults
 - 2) children diseases
 - 3) diseases of adults and children

8. THE GRADUATES OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL FACULTY WILL WORK...
- 1) at research institutes and specialized clinics
 - 2) at analytical laboratories, pharmaceutical plants and chemist's shops
 - 3) at polyclinics and hospitals
9. THE MEDICO-BIOLOGICAL FACULTY PREPARES SPECIALISTS WHO WILL...
- 1) investigate inner physical and chemical processes in a human being
 - 2) study reasons of diseases and help physicians to do away with them
 - 3) both
10. THE GRADUATES OF THE FACULTY OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHOTHERAPY...
- 1) will work as psychiatrists
 - 2) will help people to cope with their mental disorders
 - 3) will treat people for different diseases
11. THERE ... CLINICS FOR 1055 BEDS SUCH AS CLINIC OF EYE DISEASES, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES, OF SURGERY, THERAPY AND SO ON.
- 1) was
 - 2) are
 - 3) will be
12. IN 1980-S RESEARCH INSTITUTES OF ONCOLOGY, CARDIOLOGY, PSYCHIATRY, MEDICAL GENETICS, PHARMACOLOGY ... SEPARATED FROM THE TOMSK MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
- 1) were
 - 2) are
 - 3) will be
13. AT PRESENT THE RESEARCH INSTITUTES ... THE TOMSK SCIENTIFIC CENTER OF THE SIBERIAN DEPARTMENT OF THE RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCE
- 1) represent
 - 2) represented
 - 3) are represented
14. THE UNIVERSITY ... WITH MANY IMPORTANT PROBLEMS
- 1) deal
 - 2) deals
 - 3) has dealt

ТЕМА 3

МЕДИЦИНСКОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ В РОССИИ

1. Выучите следующие слова и словосочетания:

to apply to a medical university	подать заявление о поступлении в медицинский университет
applicant	абитуриент
competition	конкурс
competitive exams	конкурсные экзамены
to be admitted to the university	поступить в университет
compulsory	обязательный
voluntary	свободный
to instruct	обучать
out-patient department	поликлиника
in-patient department	больница
scholarship	стипендия
sub-internship	субординатура
intern	интерн
internship	интернатура
post-graduate	аспирант
post-graduate course	аспирантура

2. Поставьте следующие инфинитивы в перфектную форму:

To study, to divide, to begin, to get, to have, to obtain, to act, to pass, to apply.

3. Прочтите и запомните следующие словосочетания. Переведите предложения с этими словосочетаниями:

World Health Organization (WHO) – Всемирная организация здравоохранения.

World Health Organization promotes the development of health education in all countries of the world. The regional WHO office for Europe is situated in Copenhagen.

4. Определите, от каких глаголов образованы данные существительные и переведите их.

Information, achievement, examination, selection, instruction, training, supervision, introduction.

5. Прочтите и переведите следующий текст:

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

All Russian citizens have the right to an education. The opportunity to study is open to everybody. Any citizen of our country who has a complete secondary education may apply to any university. All the applicants are required to take entrance competitive examinations in biology, chemistry and Russian language. Applicants who have finished school with a gold or silver medal have to take only one examination. And those who obtained the highest marks in the examinations are admitted.

Our academic year begins on September 1-st and each term the students have to pass a number of examinations. The study course lasts for six years and covers the basic preclinical and clinical subjects. In the preclinical years the curriculum is uniform for the students of medical, sanitation and hygiene, stomatological and pediatric, medico-biological faculties. During the first two years students study physics, organic, inorganic, analytical, physical, colloidal and biological chemistry. The students also study human anatomy, physiology, histology, microbiology, Latin, a foreign language and philosophy. The third year students study special clinical subjects – all branches of therapy, surgery, gynaecology, obstetrics, ophthalmology, infectious diseases and others. Senior students have a lot of practical work with patients in clinics, hospitals and out-patient departments. Students get knowledge in a definite number of medical procedures and learn to diagnose. At the end of the third year students have a six-week practical course. They perform the duties of nurses. After their fourth year the students have another practical course lasting eight weeks, during which they act as doctor's assistants at the therapeutical, surgical, obstetrical and gynaecological departments. After the fifth year students take a six-week practical course in an out-patient department. Specialization begins in the sixth year, which is the final year of medical school. Everybody knows the sixth year to be termed sub-internship.

During the sixth year students work in clinics, polyclinics, sanitary and epidemiological stations. They also attend lectures, seminars and

clinical conferences. At the end of the sixth sub-internship year students pass the final state examinations and receive their diploma. Future clinical specialists spend a year as interns. Interns work under the direct supervision of experienced specialists in clinics and in major hospitals. Medical graduates can apply for the post-graduate course. During three years post-graduates prepare a thesis, defend it and obtain the degree of candidate of Medical Science.

6. Прочтите следующие слова за преподавателем и выучите их значения.

To apply, applicant, competition, competitive, compulsory, voluntary, scholarship, sub-internship, intern, internship, thesis.

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) How long does the study course last?
- 2) What subjects do all applicants take entrance competitive examinations in?
- 3) Who takes only one entrance examination?
- 4) How many terms is the academic year divided into?
- 5) How many months does each term include?
- 6) What can you say about curriculum in the preclinical years?
- 7) What subjects do the first year medical students study?
- 8) When do medical students begin to study special clinical subjects?
- 9) Tell about practical courses at medical universities.
- 10) When does specialization begin?
- 11) When do medical students receive their diploma?
- 12) Who can apply for the post-graduate course?

8. Закончите фразы, совместив части предложений из колонки А и колонки Б:

А

Б

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1) All applicants are required | 1) in the sixth year |
| 2) Those who have obtained the highest marks | 2) in an out-patient department |
| 3) The study course lasts for six years and covers | 3) are admitted to the university |
| 4) Students get knowledge in a definite number of medical | 4) sub-internship |

procedures

5) After the fifth year students take a six week practical course

6) The final year of medical university is termed

7) Specialization begins

8) Those who want to be clinical specialists spend

5) a year as interns

6) the basic pre-clinical and clinical subjects

7) to take entrance exams

8) and learn to diagnose

9. Поинтересуйтесь, кем станет Ваш собеседник после окончания вуза.

Модель: – I am studying all branches of therapy at the Medical University.

– Are you going to be (to become) a doctor?

1) I am a second-year student of the Stomatological Faculty.

2) Oleg Klimov is especially interested in surgery.

3) My elder sister studies different branches of chemistry.

4) My friend is getting on very well at the Sanitation and Hygiene Faculty.

5) My favourite subject is obstetrics and gynaecology.

10. Ваш друг учится на шестом курсе лечебного факультета. Попросите его рассказать Вам о его занятиях. Используйте следующие словосочетания в Вашей беседе:

Sub-internship, the final year of medical training, practical work in the hospital, surgery, to assist at operations, clinical conferences, to treat patients, to attend lectures, examinations.

11. Найдите в тексте 5 инфинитивы и объясните их функции.

12. Переведите следующие предложения и обратите особое внимание на перевод сложного подлежащего и сложного дополнения:

1) I expect him to have taken entrance competitive examinations.

2) I want you to apply for the post- graduate course.

3) Our lectures permit us to get much knowledge for our future work.

4) We know the sixth sub-internship year students to pass the final

state examinations.

- 5) They were sure to perform the duties of nurses.
- 6) Specialization is known to begin in the final year of medical university.
- 7) The study course is known to last for six years.
- 8) Post-graduates are supposed to prepare a thesis.
- 9) Specialization is known to begin in the sixth year.
- 10) The students of our group turn out to have an eight- week practical course.
This student is unlikely to have taken a six- week practical course in the out-patient department.
- 11) I know interns to work under the direct supervision of experienced specialists in clinics and major hospitals.
- 12) We believe him to be attending clinical conferences.
- 13) He is thought to have obtained an excellent mark.
- 14) I know her to have finished school with a gold medal.

13. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык. Обратите особое внимание на перевод сложного подлежащего и сложного дополнения.

- 1) Известно, что студентам третьего курса преподают специальные клинические предметы.
- 2) Хорошие знания позволят поступить мне в аспирантуру.
- 3) Говорят, что старшекурсники проходят практику в клиниках и амбулаторных отделениях.
- 4) Мы знаем, что в конце каждого семестра студенты сдают экзамены.
- 5) Мои родители хотели, чтобы я поступила в медицинский университет.

14. Студенты вашей группы принимают участие во встрече американских и канадских студентов-медиков. Расскажите гостям о системе высшего образования в нашей стране, используя следующий план:

- 1) The rules of admission to a Medical University.
- 2) The instruction of medical students in Russia.
- 3) Preclinical subjects at Medical universities in our country.
- 4) Clinical subjects.

- 5) The practical course in the fourth and fifth years of studies.
- 6) The work of young doctors after graduation.

15. Прочтите и переведите текст, используя словарь.

THE FINAL EXAMINATIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

To a medical student the final examinations are something like death, an unpleasant inevitability to be faced sooner or later. The examinations of the United Hospitals Committee are held twice a year in a large building near Harley street.

Three or four hundred students arrive from every hospital in London and from every medical school in the United Kingdom. Any country that accepts British qualification is represented. There are Indians, black gentlemen from West Africa standing in nervous groups, coffee-coloured Egyptians discussing in their own language fine points of medicine, hearty Australians, New Zealanders and South Africans showing no more anxiety than if they were waiting for a pub to open. The examination is split into three sections, each one of which must be passed on its own. First there are the written papers, then «viva voce» examinations, and finally the clinical, when the student is presented with a patient and required to turn in a competent diagnosis in half an hour.

Notes

- 1) United Hospitals Committee – Объединенный медицинский комитет, принимающий экзамены и присваивающий звание врача.
- 2) «viva voce» examinations – устные экзамены.

16. Прочтите дополнительный текст, используя словарь.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN THE USA

The future doctor must pass through eight to thirteen years of intensive study before starting to practice. First he must spend three or four years of premedical training at an university. There he learns the basic sciences. From those students who have made top grades in premedical studies are chosen candidates for medical school.

During the first two years of the four-year medical school the medical curriculum is difficult. The students must master laboratory sciences and learn the structure of the human body. They study anatomy, both gross and microscopic. Thorough training is given in the subject of biological chemistry, which is the basis for clinical laboratory diagnosis and medical therapeutics. The functions of the body are learned from books and by laboratory experiments in classes of physiology. As he is to

deal intimately with people, the student must have knowledge of psychology, the science of human behaviour. In the pathology classes he will learn about diseases and diseased tissues and in bacteriology classes the causes of infectious diseases will be made clear to him. Studying pharmacology he will learn about drugs. Usually all this study is done before he treats a patient.

In the third and fourth years the student receives instructions and practical experience in the actual care of the patient. Basic studies in the senior courses include anaesthesiology, dermatology, endocrinology, internal medicine, neurology, obstetrics and gynaecology, radiology, surgery, psychiatry, ophthalmology, preventive medicine, pediatrics and urology. During this time a student has the opportunity to spend considerable time in a hospital and acquaint himself with the basic procedures and common disorders.

17. Прочтите диалог между российским студентом и школьником из Африки.

- Hi, let me introduce myself. I am Oleg. I am a medical student.
- Oh, you can not even imagine how lucky I am. I am eager to find out all information connected with medical education in Russia. The thing is: it is Russia where I am going to study for a doctor's degree.
- Hey, hold on, buddy. Can you introduce yourself at first?
- Oh, sorry. I have absolutely forgotten. So, my name is Paul. I am sixteen and I come from Africa. I should like to receive any possible information concerning the term of study for a doctor's degree in your country.
- OK, Paul. I shall try to do my best. In general, medical education takes six years. You have to succeed in taking final examinations to receive a diploma and a doctor's degree as the diploma gives you the right to work as a therapist. I have always dreamed of cardio-surgical work.
- It is up to you. You may work wherever you want, I mean in any branch of medicine. But to become a really good and qualified practitioner you are to work for a year as an intern under the guidance of an experienced staff. Only after that you can count on receiving a certificate of specialization.
- Thanks a lot. I hope my dream will come true no matter how difficult it is.
- Good luck, Paul. In case of any questions keep in touch.
- See you then, Oleg, thank you.
- You are welcome, Paul.

ТЕМА 4

МОЯ ПРОФЕССИЯ – СТОМАТОЛОГ



- Why have you chosen this profession?
- Where would you like to work after the graduation from the University?

1. Ознакомьтесь со следующими словами к теме:

physician	врач
diagnosis	диагноз
prevention	профилактика
origin	происхождение
growth	рост
to realize	понимать
relationship	отношение
to reflect	отражать
disorder	нарушение
dental profession	стоматологическая профессия
dentistry	стоматология
tooth extraction	удаление зуба
gum	десна

2. Образуйте существительные от следующих глаголов с помощью суффиксов: -tion; -ment.

to extract; to reflect; to correct; to treat; to replace; to relate; to protect; to operate; to separate.

3. Образуйте слова противоположного значения с помощью приставок:

ab-; dis-: order; organization; location; like; normal. un-; ir-; in-: regular; responsible; removable; stable; clean; civil; comfortable; difference; direct; distinct.

4. Прочтите и переведите текст.

MY PROFESSION IS A STOMATOLOGIST.

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

A person, desiring to enter the dental professions must spend 6 years at the stomatological faculty of the Medical University. While there, he will take courses in anatomy, mathematics, chemistry, physics, biology and others. The curriculum includes many subjects. More hours are spent studying anatomy of the head and neck areas and diseases and problems of the mouth and teeth.

Until recent times, tooth extraction itself was one of the most crudely done operations of minor surgery, now it is scientifically performed and virtually painless. Indeed, the development of anesthesia had its origin in the offices of dentists who searched for a method to ease pain during tooth extraction. So the students must have practice. Their work consists of cleaning, filling, extracting teeth.

Some of the speciality fields include oral surgery, which embraces procedures from tooth extraction to major surgery on the mouth and jaws, and prosthodontics or prosthetic dentistry, which implies the making of artificial replacements for facial areas removed by surgery.

The graduates of stomatological faculty are to work at clinics. This profession is very prestigious nowadays.

5. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What is necessary to know for a stomatologist?
- 2) What courses are studied at the stomatological faculty?
- 3) How is tooth extraction performed nowadays?
- 4) Where do the graduates of the stomatological faculty work?

6. Выразите своё согласие или несогласие, используя следующие выражения:

- 1) I agree. 1) I don't agree.
2) I quite agree. 2) I disagree.
 3) I don't think so.

- 1) Tooth extraction was painless many years ago.
2) Only anesthesia can ease pain.
3) Some body diseases are reflected by disorders in the mouth.
4) The curriculum of stomatological faculty doesn't include biology, physics, anatomy.
5) More hours are spent studying anatomy of the head and neck areas.
6) The students don't have practice, because it is not necessary.

7. Какие бы Вы задали вопросы, чтобы предложения, данные ниже, служили им ответами:

- 1) - How ...?
- A person, desiring to enter the dental professions must spend six years at the Medical University.
2) What ...?
- He will take courses in anatomy, mathematics chemistry, physics, biology and others.
3) - What ...?
- The curriculum includes many subjects. More hours are spent studying anatomy of the head and neck areas and diseases and problems of the mouth and teeth?
4) - What ...?
- Some of the speciality fields include oral surgery.
5) - Where ...?
- The graduates of stomatological faculty are to work at clinics.

8. Ответьте на вопросы Вашего друга, используя слова и выражения из текста:

- 1) What faculty do you study at?
2) How long does it take to get the dental professions?
3) What courses do you study? - ...
4) What does your practice consist of?
5) Where will you work?

9. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

THE DENTIST

There have been dentists for as long as there have been physicians. Indeed, one of the world's most ancient civilizations, located between the Tigris and Euphrates¹⁾ rivers, left documents which cited some 52 rules for care of the teeth, including bleaching of discolored teeth and the prevention of bad breath. The Talmud contains specific rules of oral hygiene, and the Koran gives instructions in the use of a "toothbrush". However, the modern toothbrush was not invented until 1498, when a Chinese dentist developed such a brush for the royal family. Little knowledge of the teeth was gained until recent years. In ancient Greece, infants were drugged during the teething period, and as late as the 18 th century, dentists were advised to plunge a red hot knife into the gums for toothache. Much of the rudimentary information about the teeth was gathered in the 16 th century by Bartholommeo Eustacheo, who studied the teeth, their blood and nerve supplies, and the phenomenon of first and second dentition.

One of the persons who contributed to the discovery of anesthesia was a dentist, Horace Wells, who in 1844 attended a demonstration on the effects of nitrous oxide or "laughing gas". Intrigued with the possibilities of this gas, he administered some to himself and had a colleague extract one of his teeth. The operation was entirely painless. Consequently, Doctor Wells employed nitrous oxide in his dental practice.

A little over 100 years ago, a person could become a dentist by serving an apprenticeship to a practising dentist. In 1840, the first college for the systematic education of dentists was established, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. The history of dentistry as a profession may be said to have begun at this date.

10. Передайте краткое содержание текста на английском языке.

11. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) When was a toothbrush invented?
- 2) How did the ancient dentists cure toothache?
- 3) Who contributed to the discovery of anesthesia?
- 4) What did Doctor Wells employ in his dental practice?
- 5) When was the first college for the systemic education of dentists established?

12. Употребите глагол в нужной форме:

- 1) Bartholommeo Eustacheo (was gathered/gathered) much information of the teeth.
- 2) The discovery of anesthesia (was made/made) by Horace Wells.
- 3) Nitrous oxide (employed/was employed) by Doctor Wells in his dental practice.
- 4) Many years ago the tooth extraction (was/is) painful.
- 5) Horace Wells (contributed/was contributed) to the discovery of anesthesia.

13. Переведите на английский язык:

- 1) Стоматологи располагают современными методами обезболивания.
- 2) Все виды стоматологической помощи осуществляют в таких учреждениях как стоматологические поликлиники и стоматологические отделения при районных поликлиниках.
- 3) Большое внимание уделяется стоматологическому обслуживанию детей.
- 4) С целью улучшения стоматологического обслуживания с каждым годом увеличивается число стоматологов, которые оканчивают вузы нашей страны.
- 5) В стоматологических поликлиниках стоматологи используют новые материалы, новое оборудование и новые методы лечения.

14. Прочитайте и переведите текст, передайте краткое содержание на русском языке

DENTISTRY IN AMERICA

The dental student commences college fresh from high school and does his basic sciences during his three of four year college term, after which he commences the four year dental course. The dental course includes the medical subjects, studied during the first and second years, but more than half of these two years is spent on purely dental subjects and the remaining two years completely so. The standard and complexity of practical work attained during the course is very high and the sight, for example, of a second-year student executing a complicated porcelain and gold bridge is usual. The student graduates with a high degree of practical knowledge and skill.

Most post-graduate courses emphasise conservative dentistry in its

various forms, some schools being particularly good in various branches. In conservative work the standard of amalgam restorations is very high; every cavity is prepared and restored under rubber dam and the minutest details of cavity preparations are enforced. Gold inlays are treated similarly and in both types of restoration the principles of G.V. Black are followed. Gold foil restorations are taught to every graduate and post-graduate and there is a nation-wide society of dentists advocating its widespread use. Gold foils are used extensively on the West Coast, particularly in Southern California. Root canal therapy is of a high standard and vital pulpectomy is practised on all teeth. Crown and bridge prosthesis is well taught in all universities and the post-graduate standard is high. Jacket crowns are of porcelain, the acrylic crown is rarely seen and not held in high favour; most bridge pontics are of gold and fused porcelain.

Partial denture prosthesis is almost completely tooth-borne and of gold or vitallium or similar metals. The acrylic partial denture is rare. Full denture technique is taught on the anatomical articular with particular emphasis on latest developments in the arts of staining and tinting.

ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

Выберите один правильный вариант

1. A STOMATOLOGIST IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ...
 - 1) the treatment of diseases of the teeth.
 - 2) the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of the teeth and mouth diseases.
 - 3) general body diseases.

2. A PERSON, DESIRING TO ENTER THE DENTAL PROFESSIONS MUST TAKE COURSES
 - 1) in physics and biology.
 - 2) in mathematics and physics.
 - 3) in anatomy, mathematics, chemistry, physics, biology and others.

3. THE CURRICULUM INCLUDES ...
 - 1) the main subjects.
 - 2) preclinical training and the anatomy of the head.
 - 3) many subjects.

4. THE STUDENTS HAVE PRACTICE WHICH CONSISTS OF ...
 - 1) teeth examination.
 - 2) the major surgery of the mouth and jaws.
 - 3) cleaning, filling, extracting teeth.

5. UNTIL RECENT TIMES, TOOTH EXTRACTION WAS ONE ...
 - 1) of the most painless operations.
 - 2) of the most complex operations.
 - 3) of the most crudely done operations of minor surgery.

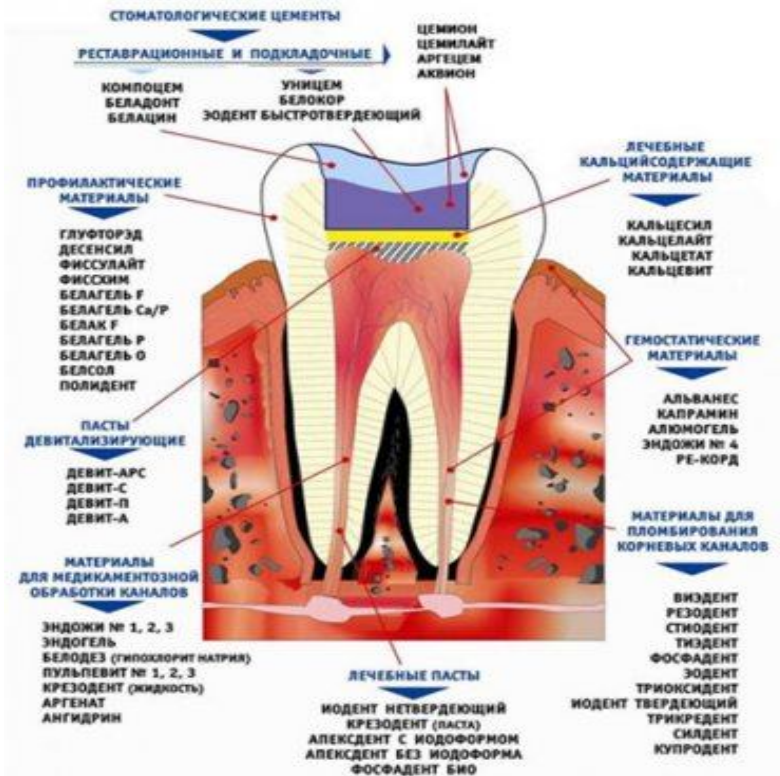
6. SOME OF THE SPECIALITY FIELDS INCLUDE ...
 - 1) abdominal surgery.
 - 2) oral surgery and prosthodontics.
 - 3) general surgery.

7. THE GRADUATES OF STOMATOLOGICAL FACULTY ARE TO WORK AT ...
 - 1) clinics.
 - 2) chemist's.
 - 3) laboratories.

8. THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANESTHESIA HAD ITS ORIGIN IN THE OFFICES OF ...
- 1) biologists, who searched for a new method.
 - 2) therapists, who searched for the treatment of ulcer.
 - 3) dentists, who searched for a method to ease pain.
9. A TOOTHBRUSH WAS INVENTED IN ...
- 1) 1498
 - 2) 1900
 - 3) 1801
10. DOCTOR WELLS EMPLOYED ... IN HIS DENTAL PRACTICE.
- 1) oxygen.
 - 2) nitrogen.
 - 3) nitrous oxide.
11. BARTHOLOMMEO EUSTACHEO STUDIED ...
- 1) blood supply
 - 2) the teeth, their blood and nerve supplies.
 - 3) inner organs.
12. IN ANCIENT GREECE INFANTS WERE DRUGGED DURING ...
- 1) the nursing period.
 - 2) the teething period.
 - 3) the growing period.
13. HORACE WELLS DISCOVERED ...
- 1) anesthesia.
 - 2) rudimentary information.
 - 3) toothbrush.
14. 1840 IS THE BEGINNING OF ...
- 1) anesthesia.
 - 2) dentistry as a profession.
 - 3) surgery.
15. IN THE 18TH CENTURY DENTISTS WERE ADVISED TO PLUNGE A RED HOT KNIFE INTO THE GUMS FOR ...
- 1) toothache.
 - 2) headache.
 - 3) stomachache.

ТЕМА 5

АНАТОМИЯ ЗУБА



1. Выучите произношение следующих слов:

crowн, root, jaw, apex, enamel, dentine, cementum, pulp, fissure, cusp, process.

2. Ознакомьтесь со словами и словосочетаниями к тексту. Запомните их значение:

visible

видимый

hidden

спрятанный

junction

соединение

to be called

называться

to cover

покрывать

hard

твёрдый

sensitive

чувствительный

undergo

проходить, подвергаться

to cause

вызывать

decay

гниение

injury

повреждение

process	процесс
rod	полоска
angle	угол
surface	поверхность
soft	мягкий
unlike	в отличие от
vessel	сосуд
foramen	отверстие
chamber	камера
occur	происходить, проявляться
layer	слой
repair	восстановление
bundle	пучок

3. Прочтите и переведите текст.

Structure of the Teeth

Every tooth consists of a crown, a neck and one or more roots. The crown is the part visible in the mouth and the root is the part hidden inside the jaw. The junction of crown and root is called the neck and the end of the root is called the apex (Fig. 1). Every tooth is composed of enamel, dentine, cementum and pulp.

Enamel

This is the outer covering of the crown and is the hardest substance in the body. It is insensitive to pain. Unlike most other body tissue it cannot undergo repair thus any damage caused by decay or injury is permanent. The microscope shows that it consists of long solid rods, called enamel prisms, cemented together by the interprismatic substance. The prisms run roughly at right angles to the surface.

Cementum

This is the outer covering of the root and is similar in structure to bone. Cementum meets enamel at the neck of the tooth.

Dentine

This occupies the interior of the crown and root, and is very sensitive to pain. Dentine from elephants' tusks is commonly known as ivory but is exactly the same dentine as that found in human teeth.

Pulp

Unlike enamel, dentine and cementum, the pulp is purely soft tissue. It contains blood vessels and nerves, and occupies the centre of the dentine. Vessels and nerves of the pulp enter the root apex through the

apical foramen and pass up the root canal into the crown, where the space occupied by the pulp is called the pulp chamber. The nerves of the pulp are responsible for pain felt when dentine is drilled or toothache occurs. The outermost layer of the pulp, next to the dentine, is lined with the special cells which formed the dentine. Under the microscope fine prolongations of these cells can be seen passing through tubes in the dentine. They run throughout the full thickness of dentine and, by their origin from the pulp, are associated with its repair processes and sensitivity to pain.

Supporting Structures

Every tooth is inserted into the jaw by its root. The part of the jaw containing the teeth is known as the alveolar process¹ and is covered with a soft tissue called gum. The jaw bones consist of a dense outer layer known as compact bone² and a softer interior called spongy bone³.

A tooth is attached to its socket in the jaw by a soft fibrous tissue called the periodontal membrane. This acts as a shock absorber and is attached to the cementum of the root and the compact bone lining the socket. The periodontal membrane contains nerves and blood vessels, but consists mainly of bundles of fibres which pass obliquely from cementum to bone.

Notes

¹alveolar process — альвеолярный отросток

²compact bone — компактное вещество

³spongy bone — губчатое вещество

4. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты для данных слов и словосочетаний:

состоять из; быть скрытым; называться; быть нечувствительным к боли; таким образом; быть скреплённым; быть похожим по структуре; это такой же дентин, как; она содержит кровеносные сосуды и нервные окончания; пульповая камера; быть ответственным за; рядом с дентином; проходить через; будучи пульпарными по происхождению; быть покрытым чем-либо; действовать как.

5. Найдите в тексте предложения с данными словосочетаниями:

Visible; the junction; to be composed of; the hardest substance in the body; run roughly; meet; very sensitive to pain; soft tissue enter; to be responsible for pain; to be associated; alveolar process; to be attached.

6. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What does a tooth consist of?
- 2) How is the junction of crown and root called?
- 3) What is every tooth composed of?
- 4) What do you know about enamel?
- 5) What does it consist of?
- 6) Where does cementum meet enamel?
- 7) What is cementum?
- 8) Is dentine sensitive to pain.
- 9) What does pulp contain?
- 10) What is the pulp chamber?
- 11) What supporting structures can you name?

7. Заполните пропуски артиклями, где необходимо:

- 1) ... tooth consists of a crown and one or more roots. ... crown is ... visible part, ... root is ... hidden part.
- 2) ... tooth is composed of enamel, dentine, cementum and pulp.
- 3) Enamel is ... hardest substance in the body.
- 4) Cementum is ... outer covering of the root.
- 5) Dentine occupies ... interior of the crown and root.
- 6) ... vessels and ... nerves of the pulp enter ... root apex through the apical foramen.
- 7) ... space occupied by the pulp is called ... pulp chamber.
- 8) Every tooth is inserted into ... jaw by its roots.
- 9) ... part of the jaw containing the teeth is known as the alveolar process.
- 10) It is covered with ... soft tissue called.... gum.
- 11) ... tooth is attached to its socket in the jaw by ... soft tissue called the periodontal membrane.

8. Подберите правильные определения к каждому термину:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. molar teeth situated | a) one of the two teeth with two cusps between the canine and the first molar |
| 2. premolar teeth teeth; | b) the teeth of the first dentition, milk deciduous teeth |
| 3. temporary teeth crushing | c) a multicuspidate tooth used for |

food

4. eye tooth d) a tooth with a conical crown, situated between the lateral incisor and the first premolar; cuspid tooth
5. canine tooth e) the upper canine tooth

9. Вставьте предлоги или наречия:

- 1) Every tooth consists ... a crown and one or more roots.
- 2) It is insensitive ... pain.
- 3) Any damage caused ... decay or injury is permanent.
- 4) They are cemented together ... the interprismatic substance.
- 5) The prisms run roughly ... right angles ... the surface.
- 6) Cementum is similar ... structure to bone.
- 7) Dentine occupies the interior ... the crown and root.
- 8) Vessels and nerves of the pulp pass ... the root canal ... the crown.
- 9) The outermost layer of the pulp is lined ... special cells.
- 10.) They run ... the full thickness of dentine.
- 11) A tooth is inserted ... the jaw ... its root.
- 12) Any tooth is attached ... its socket ... the jaw ... a soft fibrous tissue called the periodontal membrane.

10. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам:

- 1) The root is the part hidden inside the jaw.
- 2) The microscope shows that it consists of long solid rods.
- 3) Cementum is similar in structure to bone.
- 4) Cementum meets enamel at the neck of the tooth.
- 5) Dentine is very sensitive to pain.
- 6) The pulp is purely soft tissue.
- 7) The outermost layer of the pulp is lined with the special cells.
- 8) The alveolar process is covered with gum.
- 9) Periodontal membrane acts as a shock absorber.
- 10) It consists mainly of bundles of fibers.

11. Переведите на английский язык

1. Коронка, шейка и корни составляют зуб.
2. Место перехода коронки в корень называют шейкой.
3. Эмаль — самая твёрдая часть человеческого тела.
4. Призмы, изгибаясь, проходят радиально к поверхности коронки.
5. Цемент соединяется с эмалью у шейки зуба.
6. Дентин очень чувствителен к боли.
7. В отличие от других структур

зуба, пульпа — это рыхлая ткань. 8. Клетки пульпы проходят через всю толщину дентина. 9. Зуб удерживается в десне корнем и периодонтом. 10. Альвеолярный отросток покрыт мягкой тканью, называемой десна. 11. Периодонтальная мембрана действует как амортизатор. 12. Она состоит из пучков фиброзных волокон.

12. Прочтите следующие слова и запомните их произношение:

alveolar	альвеолярный
appear	появляться
arch	дуга
bud	сенсорный рецептор
crest	возвышающаяся часть, гребень
dentition	прорезывание (или рост зубов)
depart	отклоняться
deciduous	молочный
germ	зачаток, зародыш
enamel	эмаль
heap	возвышаться
indented	заострённый
occlusion	прикус
opposing	противоположный
papilla	бугорок
require	требовать
slight	незначительный, небольшой
succeeding	(по) следующий
surface	поверхность

13. Найдите в тексте синонимы следующих слов:

growing, top, following, to arise, small

14. Найдите в тексте антонимы следующих слов:

to stop, to disappear, considerable, form, to arrange

15. Выучите следующие словосочетания:

deciduous teeth
alveolar arch
slight heaping up
enamel organ
connective tissue

dental papilla
permanent tooth
opposing arch

16. Назовите основные формы следующих глаголов:

to know, to give, to require, to define, to be

17. Прочтите и переведите тексты на русский язык.

DECIDUOUS DENTITION

Formation of the deciduous teeth begins near the end of the second month of pregnancy. The alveolar arches present first a slight heaping up of tissue along the crest where the crowns of the deciduous teeth will later appear. The surface of each of those buds becomes indented and is known as the enamel organ.

Under the cap of the enamel organ the connective tissue known as the dental papilla will develop specialized cells required for the formation of the dentin. When the crown begins to take shape, the mass composed of enamel organ and dental papilla is known as the tooth germ. As the tooth germ takes on definite form, another bud is given off from the alveolar arch which will later become the enamel organ of the succeeding permanent tooth. When enamel organ anatomy and function is normal, the deciduous teeth will be well formed with hard white enamel. Under unfavorable circumstances, the enamel organ will be deformed and its function deranged with resultant enamel hypoplasia.

EVOLUTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NORMAL OCCLUSION

Occlusion is defined as the relation of the teeth of one arch to those of the opposing arch. It is to be noted in this definition that we have departed from the usual definition, which was. Occlusion is the contact of the teeth of one arch with the teeth of the opposing arch ...

It is to be remembered, in considering any definitions of occlusion, that teeth are placed in a certain relation to each other so that they may perform a definite and positive function. A study of the relation of the teeth which is based upon function shows that there has always been a close relation between the arrangement of the teeth and the function which they were to perform.

18. Найдите соответствующие определения для данных терминов:

- 1) Tooth germ arch to those a) is the relation of the teeth of one of the opposing arch.
- 2) Alveolar arch organ and b) is the mass composed of enamel dental papilla.
- 3) Occlusion crest where c) is a heaping up of tissue along the the crowns of the teeth appear.

19. Верны ли данные утверждения?

- 1) Formation of the deciduous teeth begins near the end of the ninth month of pregnancy.
- 2) The mass composed of enamel organ and dental papilla is known as the tooth germ.
- 3) There is a close relation between the arrangement of the teeth and the function which they are to perform.

20. Соедините предложения по смыслу:

- 1) The surface of each of crowns the becomes indented. a) will develop cells for formation of the dentin.
- 2) The connective tissue known as teeth of one the dental papilla. b) as the contact of the arch with the teeth of opposing arch
- 3) According to the usual definition enamel organ occlusion can be defined. c) and is known as the

21. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

- 1) When does the formation of the deciduous teeth begin?
- 2) What do the alveolar arches present first?
- 3) What is the enamel organ?

- 4) What is known as the tooth germ?
- 5) When can the enamel organ be deformed?
- 6) What is the occlusion?
- 7) What is to be remembered in considering any definitions of occlusion?

ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

Выберите один правильный вариант

1. A TOOTH IS ATTACHED TO ITS SOCKET IN THE JAW BY...

- 1) solid rod
- 2) apex
- 3) a soft fibrous tissue

2. THE PERIODONTAL MEMBRANE CONTAINS NERVES AND ...

- 1) enamel
- 2) blood vessels
- 3) neck

3. THE JUNCTION OF CROWN AND ROOT IS CALLED ...

- 1) enamel prizm
- 2) decay
- 3) neck

4. ENAMEL IS THE OUTER COVERING OF THE CROWN AND IS ... IN THE BODY.

- 1) the most sensitive part
- 2) the largest part
- 3) the hardest

5. FORMATION OF THE DECIDUOUS TEETH BEGINS ...

- 1) on the ninth month of pregnancy
- 2) at the end of the second month of pregnancy
- 3) only after delivery

6. THE SURFACE OF EACH OF THE BUDS BECOMES INDENTED AND IS KNOWN AS

...

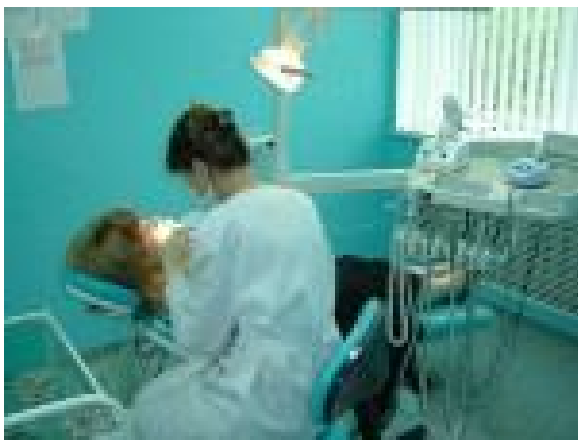
- 1) the enamel organ
- 2) hypoplasia
- 3) alveolar arch

7. AS THE TOOTH GERM TAKES ON DEFINITE FORM, AN OTHER BUD IS GIVEN OFF FROM THE ALVEOLAR ARCH WHICH

- 1) will form deciduous tooth
- 2) will form the decay
- 3) will later become the enamel organ of the succeeding permanent tooth.

ТЕМА 6

В СТОМАТОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ПОЛИКЛИНИКЕ



1. Напишите транскрипцию следующих слов и запомните их произношение:

polyclinic

comfortable

convenience

surgery

restorative

diagnosis

aetiology

pathogenesis

procedure

visual

anodyne

engine

endodontic

orthopaedic

saliva

hygienic

2. Выучите следующие слова и выражения:

dental aid — стоматологическая помощь

modern conveniences — современные удобства

dental surgery — стоматологический кабинет

electropathic room — физиотерапевтический кабинет

perform - осуществлять

X-ray room - рентген-лаборатория
bite - прикус
fit - подгонка
determine - определять
aetiology - этиология
pathogenesis - патогенез
symptoms - симптомы
reveal - обнаруживать
make a diagnosis — поставить диагноз
history taking — запись истории болезни
procedure - процедура
cavity - полость
without any pain — без боли
discover - открывать
sensation - ощущение
fear - страх
anodyne - анестетик
equipment - оборудование
tray - поднос

3. Переведите слова и образуйте от них наречия с помощью суффикса 'ly:

certain; different; independent; strict; regular.

4. 1) Найдите определение префикса:

- 1) inter –
- 2) post –
- 3) bi –
- 4) pre –
- 5) multi –
- 6) ex -

- a) more than one; many
- b) later than; after
- c) before; in preparation
- d) former and still living
- e) between; among a group
- f) two; twice; double

2) Образуйте новые слова и переведите их:

1 inter – 2 post – 3 in – 4 dis – 5 im – 6 re – 7 il – 8 un – 9 over –

- a) ... limitable
- b) ... appointment
- c) ... operational
- d) ... able
- e) ... construct
- f) ... put
- g) ... plant
- h) ... dependent
- i) ... heat

5. Вставьте вместо пропусков слова, подходящие по смыслу:

1. A stomatological polyclinic is well-planned and ...
2. In any polyclinic there are some ...
3. The specialist in the polyclinic performs all ...
4. First of all it is necessary to make a correct ...
5. Different procedure ... to establish a diagnosis.
6. Tooth treatment is sometimes a very ... procedure.
7. With an early stage cavity the tooth is usually ... right without any pain.
8. Dentists are investigating new ... of dental treatment.
9. The causes of ... are very difficult to be determined.

(dental surgeries, diagnosis, painful, to be used, to be set, kinds of dental work, comfortable, caries, techniques)

6. Прочтите текст и переведите.

At the Stomatological Polyclinic.

Dental aid is usually rendered at stomatological polyclinics. As a rule a stomatological polyclinic is well-planned and comfortable. It has all modern conveniences. There are many dental surgeries, a laboratory, an X-ray room, an electropathic room and other rooms here. Many specialists work here. They perform all kinds of dental work: the treatment of diseases of the dental pulp, extractions and the performance of laboratory tests, correcting the bite, the treatment of gum diseases, the design and fit of bridgework and dentures to replace missing teeth, all kinds of restorative work. Before the treatment of a disease it is necessary to make a diagnosis, determine its aetiology, pathogenesis as well as the symptoms

by which it can be revealed. A number of different procedures are used to establish a diagnosis: history taking, physical examination, which includes visual examination, palpation, laboratory studies, instrumental studies, for example, X-ray examination and others.

Dental treatment is at times a very painful procedure. If a cavity is discovered at an early stage, the tooth can be set right without any pain. Only when it is neglected the patient has some unpleasant sensations. Dentists try to do something about this. They evolve new methods of dental treatment and new anodynes. Soon people will forget all about their fears.

The dentists treat the patients at dental surgeries. A modern dental surgery is a large and light hall. One can see some universal equipment here to fulfill the needs of the dentist. First of all there are units including engines with arm-chairs for the patients. These are quite modern easy-to-use dental unit systems. The patients can sit or lie in the arm-chair.

There are also small chairs for the dentists, they are movable and comfortable. There is an instrument table or an instrument holder near every armchair. It can be easily moved to be at the dentist's disposal. You can see some instruments on it. Usually there is a tray with a set of instruments such as: an explorer, a mixing pad, a pincer, a dental mirror and some others.

There are also instrument cupboards with many instruments in them.

Hygiene is very important in the work of a dentist, that's why all the instruments are carefully cleaned or disinfected.

7. Найдите английские эквиваленты соответствующим словам и выражениям:

как правило; все современные удобства; рентген-лаборатория; коррекция прикуса; отсутствующие зубы; мосты и зубные протезы; поставить диагноз; ряд процедур; сбор анамнеза; без боли; неприятный; анестетик; забывать.

8. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) Where is dental aid usually rendered?
- 2) What does any dental clinic have?
- 3) What kinds of dental work do dentists perform?
- 4) When is it necessary to make a diagnosis?
- 5) What procedures are used to establish a diagnosis?
- 6) Is dental treatment always painful?

- 7) When does a patient have unpleasant sensations?
- 8) Do dentists do anything about it?
- 9) Why do they use new anodynes?
- 10) What will people forget soon about?
- 11) The dentists treat the patients at the chemical laboratory, don't they?
- 12) Hygiene is not very important in the work of a dentist, is it?

9. Восстановите следующие предложения:

- 1) different, many, to help, procedures, to make, a, diagnosis, correct.
- 2) treatment, to be, tooth, a, procedure, sometimes, very, painful.
- 3) try, treat, to, dentists, any, without, pain, new, using, anodynes, the, patients.
- 4) polyclinic, the, of, dentists, the, kinds, perform, all, of, work, dental.
- 5) a, light, a, modern, to be, and, dental, large, surgery, hall.

10. Вставьте артикли, где необходимо:

- 1) Preventing tooth decay is ... very difficult problem.
- 2) ... number of different procedures are necessary for making ... diagnosis of caries.
- 3) Any polyclinic has ... dental surgeries, ... laboratory, ... X-ray room, ... electropathic room and others.
- 4) ... stomatological polyclinics are well-planned and comfortable.
- 5) ... treatment of diseases of ... dental pulp is very important.
- 6) If ... cavity is treated at ... early stage it can be painless.
- 7) Before ... treatment one must make ... diagnosis.
- 8) Unpleasant sensations are connected with ... neglected tooth disorder.

11. Составьте диалог между врачом и пациентом в правильном порядке:

- So, I shan't feel any pain, shall I, doctor, please?
- That's just what I'm afraid of.
- What's wrong? What troubles you?
- And will the tooth stop hurting?
- No, you won't. Be quiet.
- Sit down in this chair. I'll examine your teeth. Open your mouth. Don't be afraid. I won't hurt you. Here is the bad tooth. It can't be filled. The cavity is too

large. You

must have it pulled out.

- How do you do?

- It will stop hurting the moment it is out Sit still ... I'll pull it out in no time

There, it won't give you any trouble.

- Don't be afraid. I'll use anaesthetics to deaden the pain.

- I have a bad toothache. It hurts me so ... Cold makes it more painful. But I don't know

which tooth it is.

12. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:

1. Если у пациента болит зуб, он идёт в стоматологическую поликлинику.

2. Стоматологическая поликлиника оказывает различную помощь в лечении пациентов.

3. Стоматологическая поликлиника имеет несколько кабинетов, где врачи лечат заболевания пульпы, восстанавливают больные зубы, протезируют, исправляют прикус.

4. Чтобы правильно поставить диагноз, надо знать этиологию заболевания, его патогенез и симптомы.

5. Физический осмотр, лабораторные исследования, рентгеноисследования играют важную роль в постановке диагноза.

6. Лечение зубов не всегда безболезненно.

7. Если зуб сильно повреждён, пациент испытывает неприятные ощущения.

8. Стоматологи используют анестетики, чтобы пациенты забыли о зубной боли.

9. Если полость небольшая, и она обнаружена на ранней стадии, то зуб можно

вылечить без боли, поэтому следует постоянно заботиться о здоровье полости рта.

13. Прочитайте диалог и воспроизведите его:

P: I have a terrible toothache, doctor.

D: Well ... Take this chair ... Open your mouth wide, please, I'll look over your teeth.

Of course, it's that back one that's giving you most of the trouble ... I'm sorry, but it'll have to come out.

P: Oh, really! Will it hurt much, doctor?

D: Oh, no. I guarantee you won't feel anything at all. I'll give you a painless injection.

It'll be all over in no time ...

P: Is it out, doctor?

D: Yes, look! Isn't it a big one?

P: Wonderful! I felt no pain at all.

D: Now will you please come and see me tomorrow? There's another one to be

attended too. It's not very much decayed, it only needs filling.

P: What are your consultation hours tomorrow, doctor?

D: Let me see ... Tomorrow is Wednesday ... My hours will be from two-thirty to

eight in the evening.

P: Could I make an appointment for three o'clock?

D: Certainly.

P: Fine. Good-bye, doctor.

14. Соотнесите русские и английские эквиваленты:



1. the instrument cupboard	1. термокаутер
2. the dentist's assistant	2. газовая горелка
3. the operating lamp	3. сосуд для ваты
4. the dental engine	4. ступка
5. the warm air syringe	5. высокий стакан для
ПОЛОСКАНИЯ	
6. the cautery	6. слюнный насос
7. the water syringe	7. шкафчик для инструментов
8. gas burner	8. стекло для размешивания
9. the instrument table	9. упор для ног
10. the receptacle for cotton-wool	10. операционная лампа
11. the mortar	11. водный шприц
12. the mixing plate	12. подставка для головы
13. the hand piece for the drill	13. плевательница
14. the operating chair	14. бормашина
15. the foot-level	15. ассистент врача
16. the head-rest	16. шприц с тёплым воздухом
17. the tumbler of rinsing water	17. столик для инструментов
18. the spittoon	18. инструмент для ручного
сверления	
1 9. the saliva ejector	19. операционное кресло

15. Прочтите и переведите диалог:

- I have a toothache. It's quite unbearable. Pull it out at once, doctor, please.

- Let me examine it first. Yes, there is a carious tooth. The cavity is large. But

it won't make you lose the tooth, I'll block the hollow up. I'll cleanse it up in

the proper way and then fill it with plastic.

- Will you do it today, doctor, please?

- No, it can't be done at once. The tooth is in a bad state. I'll have to treat it first. Besides, you want two crowns and a bridge fitted on the front teeth to

keep them more safe.

- Could I have gold crowns, please? I have a strong dislike for silver or metallic ones (teeth).

- Certainly. I'll do my best.

- Thank you, doctor.
- You'll have to come three or four times more.
- If there is nothing else to be done ...
- Certainly. Well, let's begin at once.

NOTES

<p>it won't make you lose the tooth вашего зуба</p> <p>in the proper way crown</p> <p>bridge fitted on ... to keep them more safe чтобы</p> <p>If there is nothing else to be done</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">это не повлечёт потерю</p> <p style="text-align: right;">должным образом коронка</p> <p style="text-align: right;">поставить мост на ...,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">их лучше предохранить если нет другого выхода</p>
--	---

16. Составьте собственный диалог о вашем посещении стоматолога.

17. Подготовьте монологическое высказывание на тему «Stomatological Polyclinic».

ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

Выберите один правильный вариант

I. Грамматические задания

1. SHE WANTS TO BE A STOMATOLOGIST.....
 - 1) when she will leave school
 - 2) when she leaves school
 - 3) when she is leaving school

2. DENTAL AID USUALLY..... AT STOMATOLOGICAL POLYCLINICS.
 - 1) has rendered
 - 2) was rendered
 - 3) is rendered

3. WHEN I WAS A CHILD I OFTEN A BAD TOOTHACHE.
 - 1) had
 - 2) has
 - 3) have

4. TOM IS GOING TO HIS DENTIST
 - 1) one of these days
 - 2) another day
 - 3) another of these days

5. WHAT KINDS OF DENTAL WORK..... DENTISTS PERFORM?
 - 1) does
 - 2) do
 - 3) did

6. EVERYBODYTO GO TO THE DENTIST AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR.
 - 1) should
 - 2) must
 - 3) ought

7. NOBODYTO THE DENTIST
 - 1) enjoy go
 - 2) enjoys going
 - 3) enjoy to go

8. MY DENTIST SAYS I EAT SO MANY SWEETS.

- 1) shouldn't
- 2) needn't

II. Лексические задания

1. DON'T FORGET TO YOUR TEETH! .
 - 1) clean
 - 2) wash
 - 3) gargle
2. DAD ISN'T AT HOME . HE WENT TO THE DENTIST AN HOUR.....
 - 1) for
 - 2) since
 - 3) ago
3. I CAN'T EAT ! THERE IS SOMETHING WRONG WITH MY.....
 - 1) ear
 - 2) eye
 - 3) tooth
4. LITTLE TOM WAS CRYING BECAUSE HE HAD A/ AN.....
 - 1) ill tooth
 - 2) toothache
 - 3) tooth pain
5. DENTAL TREATMENT IS AT TIMES A VERY PROCEDURE.
 - 1) pleasant
 - 2) painful
 - 3) modern
6. I`VE EATEN TOO MUCH CHOCOLATE. I`VE GOT TOOTH.....
 - 1) pain
 - 2) ache
 - 3) ill
7. DOCTORS HELP PEOPLE.
 - 1) ill
 - 2) sick
 - 3) dead

ТЕМА 7

ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯ ЗУБОВ



1. Ознакомьтесь со словами и словосочетаниями к тексту:

to occur	случаться, происходить
hygiene	гигиена
frequent (ly)	частый (часто)
to involve	вовлекать, поражать
caries	кариес
carious	кариозный, гнилой
to affect	поражать (болезнью)
to gain entrance	проникать
spontaneous	самопроизвольный
gangrene	гангрена, омертвление
to cleanse	дезинфицировать, очистить
to fill	пломбировать, заполнять
mortification	омертвление
to alleviate	облегчать (боль)
to remove	удалять (орган, инородное тело)
removal	удаление
to be due to	быть обусловленным чем-то
to result in	приводить в результате к чему-либо
to remain	оставаться
remnants	остатки
refined	свободный, выделенный
white flour	крахмал
surface	поверхность

2. Обратите внимание на формы образования множественного числа следующих существительных и запомните их:

bacterium – bacteria

stimulus – stimuli

coccus – cocci — кокк (кокки)

serum – sera — сыворотка (и)

phenomenon – phenomena — явление (я)

3. Подберите пары слов, имеющих сходное значение:

blood flow, pain in the tooth, little, decay, intense, severe, tiny, damage, blood supply, toothache.

4. Проанализируйте структуру следующих слов (суффиксы и приставки) и переведите их на русский язык:

periodontium, gingival, microorganism, pathogenic, bacteriastatic, antibiotic, investigation, fungi, mycotic.

5. Переведите следующие слова и словосочетания на русский язык:

a) tooth: toothache, toothbrush, toothful, toothless, toothlessness, tooth paste, tooth extraction, tooth destruction:

b) dental: dental bone, dental bulb, dental pulp, dental caries, dental deposit, dental furrow, dental equipment, dental practice.

6. Дайте форму множественного числа следующих существительных:

bacillus, alveolus, focus, atrium, datum, medium, criterion, curriculum.

7. Прочтите и переведите текст А.

Diseases of the teeth.

A well-known saying asserts: “not even a philosopher can bear toothache calmly”. Indeed, toothache is a kind of suffering that nine of every ten inhabitants of the earth know only too well. It has become a symbol of physical agony.

Diseases of the teeth and oral cavity occur very frequently. They owe their development primarily to poor oral hygiene, but the general state of health is also of some importance. Depending on the state of the whole organism, diseases of the teeth may run a more acute course and may

quickly involve a number of teeth.

Dental Caries. Tooth decay or caries is known to be probably the commonest disease of civilization. In addition to oral hygiene, the character of nutrition and the temperature of the food, occupation and the physiological state of the organism (old age) also play an important part in this disease. The molars are most frequently affected.

Dental caries is an infectious disease which begins with dissolution of the enamel and ends in destruction of the teeth.

Causes of the Caries. It is due to acid formation on the tooth surface, dissolving away the enamel and dentine to produce a cavity. Acid is produced by the action of certain bacteria on food remaining on the teeth after meals.

All types of food are classified into three distinct groups- protein, fat and carbohydrate. Of these, only refined carbohydrate is reported to cause caries as it is the only food which can be turned into acid by the bacteria. Refined carbohydrates are sugar and white flour, so anything containing these can give rise to caries. Such foods are cake, biscuits, bread, jam and sweets.

The longer the carbohydrate stays on the teeth, the longer the duration of acid production.

Our modern diet is known to be of such a nature that refined carbohydrate is consumed nearly every time something is eaten; and the teeth are attacked by acid on each of these occasions. The acid dissolves the calcium and phosphorus in the enamel. This process leads to tooth destruction. Microorganisms can gain entrance into such teeth and into the pulp where they cause inflammation (pulpitis).

During pulpitis teeth are sensitive to chemical, mechanical and thermal stimuli. In pulpitis spontaneous severe pains arise and sometimes spread over the jaw, or the ear, temple, and so on. The pains may be very severe and may last for a long time. Pulpitis may result in gangrene of the pulp and its decomposition.

Depending on the extent of tooth destruction, various treatments can be used to restore teeth to proper form, function, and aesthetics.

The treatment of caries must consist in cleansing the cavity and filling the affected tooth. One must treat pulpitis by mortification of the pulp, removal of the pulp tissue and filling the tooth.

In order to alleviate the pains doctors use tooth drops; they introduce them into the cavity of the carious tooth on a small cotton ball (after first removing the remnants of food from the tooth). The state of person's teeth

has a direct bearing on his overall health.

Bad teeth may cause various diseases of the stomach, rheumatism and other ailments.

8. Найдите в тексте словосочетания, соответствующие следующим русским словосочетаниям:

встречаться очень часто, общее состояние здоровья, могут протекать более остро, самое распространённое заболевание, характер питания, кислотное образование, образовать полость, вызвать кариес, может привести к гангрене, пломбирование поражённого (больного зуба), облегчить боль.

9. Найдите в тексте предложения со следующими словами и словосочетаниями, переведите их на русский язык:

to owe their development; depending on the state; to play an important part, to begin with dissolution, by the action of certain bacteria, refined carbohydrate, to cause inflammation, to be sensitive to, removal of the pulp tissue .

10. Ответьте на следующие вопросы к тексту:

1) How often do diseases of the teeth and oral cavity occur? 2.) What do they owe their development to? 3.) When may diseases of the teeth run a more acute course? 4. May we call dental caries a wide-spread disease? 5. What can play an important part in dental caries? 6. What does the disease begin with? 7. By what is acid produced? 8. How can all types of food be classified? 9. Why does refined carbohydrate cause caries? 10. What food contains refined carbohydrate? 11. How can you characterize our modern diet? 12. What do microorganisms cause in the pulp? 13. What are the carious teeth sensitive to ? 14. What kind of pains are there in pulpitis? 15. What may pulpitis result in? 16. What must the treatment of caries consist in? 17. What do doctors use in order to alleviate the pains? 18. Must one seek doctor's help in case of a toothache? 19. Why must one do it? 20. What diseases may bad teeth cause?

11. Прочтите и переведите диалог:

Dr. Bright: Do diseases of the teeth and oral cavity often occur?

Medical student: Oh yes, they occur rather frequently.

Dr. Bright: What's the cause of it?

Medical student: Diseases of the teeth develop because of the poor oral hygiene, but the state of health is also of importance.

Dr. Bright: When is the disease more acute?

Medical student: It is more acute when the patient's health is poor.

Dr. Bright: And what's the cause of dental caries?

Medical student: Nutrition, temperature of food, occupation and age of patients – all that may be the cause of dental caries.

Dr. Bright: What does the caries begin with?

Medical student: It begins with dissolution of the enamel.

Dr. Bright: What does it cause?

Medical student: It causes penetration of microorganisms into the pulp and this results in pulpitis.

Dr. Bright: What are carious teeth sensitive to in pulpitis?

Medical student: In pulpitis teeth are sensitive to chemical, mechanical and thermal stimuli.

Dr. Bright: Is the pain severe in pulpitis?

Medical student: Yes, very. Sometimes the pain spreads over the jaw, the ear and causes a violent headache.

Dr. Bright: What may untreated pulpitis result in?

Medical student: It may result in gangrene of the pulp and its decomposition.

Dr. Bright: What does the treatment of caries consist of?

Medical student: It consists of cleansing the cavity and of filling the affected tooth.

Dr. Bright: What do doctors use to alleviate the pain?

Medical student: To alleviate the pain the doctors use tooth drops.

They introduce them into the cavity of the carious tooth on a small cotton ball.

Dr. Bright: Do they cleanse the cavity first?

Medical student: Yes, certainly. They introduce drops after removing the remnants of food from the tooth.

NOTES

poor health

слабое здоровье

nutrition

питание

dissolution = decomposition

разрушение

enamel

эмаль

penetration of microorganisms

проникновение микроорганизмов

result in	вызывать, иметь результатом
sensitive	чувствительный
stimuli (pl. of stimulus)	раздражители
alleviate = relieve, reduce severity of (pain)	облегчать (боль, страдание)

12. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами “can, may, must”:

- 1) The general state of health ... also play an important part in dental caries.
- 2) Diseases of the teeth ... involve a number of teeth.
- 3) Microorganisms ... gain entrance into a defective tooth.
- 4) The treatment of infected teeth ... consists in cleansing and filling the affected teeth.
- 5) One ... take care of one's teeth.
- 6) In order to alleviate the pains doctors ... use tooth drops.
- 7) Pulpitis ... result in gangrene.
- 8) An infection ... gain entrance into the organism through an infected tooth.
- 9) Diseases of the teeth ... run an acute course.

13. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на конструкцию “сложное подлежащее с инфинитивом”:

- 1) The patient was known to have been complaining of pain in the left side of the lower jaw over a prolonged period.
- 2) The area of the operation appeared to be healing normally.
- 3) Gram-negative extracellular cocci on culture proved to be streptococcus salivarius.
- 4) The process was likely to involve the right side of the jaw as well.
- 5) The neck was seen to have swollen.
- 6) The patient's condition seemed to have improved slightly after penicillin therapy.
- 7) The patient's life was believed to have been saved by the use of antibiotic treatment.

14. Переведите на английский язык, используя конструкцию “сложное подлежащее с инфинитивом”:

- 1) Известно, что кариес — одно из самых распространённых заболеваний цивилизации.
- 2) Оказывается, кислота продуцируется действием определённого вида бактерий.
- 3) Установлено, что только углеводы вызывают кариес.
- 4) Выяснили, что эта кислота растворяет эмаль и дентин,

вызывая образования полости.

5) Известно, что наша пища содержит углеводы, поэтому зубы подвергаются кислотному воздействию после каждого приёма пищи.

6) Установлено, что больные зубы вызывают различные болезни желудка.

15. Ознакомьтесь со следующими словами к тексту “Pulpitis”:

to extend	расширяться
to expose	обнажать
sequence	последовательность
abruptly	резко
rigid	жёсткий
compression	сдавливание
apart	кроме, в отдалении

16. Прочтите и переведите следующие слова и словосочетания:

sequence: the sequence of events, the sequence of tenses, in sequence;

tiny: tiny apical foramen, tiny hole, tiny piece;

death: natural death, worse than death, to cause death, to end in pulp death.

17. Прочтите и переведите текст.

Pulpitis

Pulpitis occurs when caries extends through the dentine to reach the pulp. The pulp is then said to be exposed and the sequence of events described under inflammation follows.

There is an increased blood flow through the apical foramen into the pulp. Swelling cannot occur, however, as the pulp is confined within the rigid walls of the root canal and pulp chamber. Pressure builds up instead and causes intense pain. A much more important result of this pressure, however, is compression of the blood vessels passing through the tiny apical foramen. This cuts off the blood supply and causes death of the pulp. When the pulp dies, its nerves die too, and the severe toothache stops abruptly. But the respite is short as pulp death leads to another very painful condition called alveolar abscess.

Pulpitis may be acute or chronic. It has many causes, apart from caries, but always ends in pulp death.

18. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

достигать пульпы, последовательность событий, усиленное поступление крови, пульповая камера, сильная боль, сдавливание кровеносных сосудов, крошечное апикальное отверстие, кровоснабжение, резко, альвеолярный абсцесс, гибель пульпы.

19. Найдите в тексте предложения со следующими словами:

to be exposed, through the apical foramen, swelling, pressure, blood supply, severe toothache, acute, pulp death.

20. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) When does pulpitis occur?
- 2) What sequence of events takes place?
- 3) Is there an increased blood flow?
- 4) Why cannot swelling occur?
- 5) What causes intense pain?
- 6) What is another result of the pressure?
- 7) What causes death of the pulp?
- 8) Why does the severe toothache stop abruptly?
- 9) What does pulp death lead to?
- 10) Is pulpitis acute or chronic?
- 11) Does it always end in pulp death?

21. Прочтите и переведите текст.

Alveolar Abscess.

When pulpitis occurs, the pulp eventually dies as its blood supply is cut off by inflammatory pressure. The dead pulp decomposes and infected material passes through the apical foramen into the periodontal membrane and alveolar bone at the apex of the tooth. These irritant products give rise to another inflammatory reaction which soon develops into pus formation and acute alveolar abscess.

This is an extremely painful condition. The affected tooth becomes loose and very tender to the slightest pressure; there is a continual throbbing pain and the surrounding gum is red and swollen. Frequently the whole side of the face is involved in inflammatory swelling and the patient may have a raised temperature. Looseness is due to swelling of the periodontal membrane. The tooth is so tender that it cannot be used for eating. Thus acute alveolar abscess may show all the classical features of

acute inflammation: pain, swelling, redness, heat, loss of function and a raised body temperature.

22. Вставьте необходимые предлоги:

Pulp death is sometimes followed ... development of a chronic alveolar abscess

instead. This usually gives rise ... very little pain and most patients are quite unaware ... its presence. It may often be detected ... the presence of a small hole ... the gum called a sinus, which is a track leading from the abscess cavity in the alveolar bone to the surface ... the gum. Pus drains from the abscess through the sinus ... the mouth. This outlet prevents a build-up ... pressure inside the bone and explains the lack of pain.

If an acute abscess is not treated it eventually turns ... a chronic abscess by drainage of pus through a sinus. This relieves the pain and the features ... acute inflammation largely disappear.

23. Переведите на английский язык:

- 1) Пульпит можно классифицировать как острый и хронический.
- 2) Острый пульпит является начальной стадией воспаления пульпы.
- 3) Компрессия кровеносных сосудов пульпы затрудняет кровоток и приводит к гибели пульпы.
- 4) Если острый абсцесс не лечить, воспаление перейдет в хронический процесс.

24. Заполните пропуски необходимыми по смыслу словами:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Not even a philosopher
can bear ... calmly | a) dental treatment |
| 2) ... is a kind of suffering | b) bacteriostatic antibiotics and
sulfa drugs |

that nine of every ten inhabitants
of the earth know only too well

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 3) All schoolchildren are examined and
given ... without
charge | c) toothache |
| 4) Research and other studies have
shown | d) toothache |

that the infectious agents are in the
gingival sulcus, that the actual cavity

...

5) ... clinical investigation and general

observations that odontal, periodontal and residual areas in the jawbones are caused by mycotic organisms

6) These organisms are insensitive

to powerful ...

e) or periodontal pockets are the result of the infection

f) it is apparent from laboratory research

25. Прочтите и переведите диалог:

Visitor: May I come in?

Dentist: Come in , please. What are your complaints?

Visitor: I have a very bad toothache. I can't eat and I can't sleep at night.

Dentist: Sit down in the chair here and open your mouth. (He examines his visitor's teeth.) Which tooth is it that hurts you?

Visitor: It's a big tooth at the back on the left. Ugh! That hurts very badly.

Dentist: Yes, that tooth has a big cavity, but I think I can stop it for you. Why didn't you come earlier?

Visitor: Well, you know, it is not quite a pleasure to go to the dentist's. And every time I decided to come it got better.

Dentist: I shall put a filling in this one, but there is another tooth near it which is too bad to be filled. I shall have to extract it. But don't be afraid . It will not hurt you. I shall give you an injection before I extract it.

26. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1) What do you do when you have toothache (when a tooth hurts)? 2) When do you go to the dentist? 3) Does the dentist always extract bad teeth? 4) What does the dentist do if a tooth has a cavity? 5) What does the dentist give his patient before extracting a tooth?

27. Выучите и расскажите диалог по ролям:

At the dentist's.

May I come in, doctor?

-Yes, please. What ails you?

-I have a violent toothache. The pain was so severe last night that it kept me awake. I felt pain all over the jaw, the ear and the head too.

-Open your mouth. Your oral hygiene is poor. There are many defective

teeth. You ought to have your teeth examined regularly, even when you have nothing to complain of.

-Will I have any teeth removed?

-Well, the carious teeth with large cavities must be extracted. No cure will help them.

-You must know that dental caries may run acute course and quickly involve other teeth.

-But I'll be toothless then.

-Don't worry: I'll insert artificial ones.

-Could I have plastic teeth, doctor, please? I have a strong dislike for metallic teeth.

-Certainly. I'll do my best ... You see, there are two more that need filling.

-Is the treatment for long?

-No, it won't take much time. First, I'll cleanse the hollow teeth and treat the pulpitis.

-I can't bear pain, doctor.

-Don't be afraid: neither extraction nor treatment will hurt you. You won't feel any pain.

NOTES

What ails you?

violent (=bad, severe)

you ought to have your teeth
examined regularly

Что вас беспокоит?

сильная (боль)

вам следовало бы проверять зубы
регулярно

28. Переведите на английский язык:

- Что беспокоит Вас, молодой человек?

- У меня сильная головная и зубная боль, доктор.

- Я думаю, причина Вашей головной боли является зубная боль. Садитесь в кресло. Я обследую Ваши зубы... А! Вот — полый зуб, который нужно запломбировать или придётся его удалить.

- О, нет! Только не удаление, пожалуйста. Хотя, и сверлить и удалять зуб — очень болезненно.

- Не бойтесь. Я использую местную анестезию для обезболивания этой процедуры. ... Всё! Сверление окончено. Прополощите рот этим антисептическим полосканием. Вы чувствуете боль сейчас?

- Нет, доктор.

- Теперь я запломбирую зуб, и зубная боль больше не будет Вас беспокоить.

- Спасибо, доктор.

- 29. Прочтите и переведите следующие шутки:

a) Dentist: "Open wider, please – wider."

Patient: "A-A-A-Ah."

Dentist (inserting rubber gag, towel, and sponge): "How's your family?"

b) Physician: "You have a focal infection in your system. It will probably be necessary to extract some teeth."

Patient (removing plates): "Here are all of them, doctor."

30. Переведите текст со словарём.

George Washington: a Case History

George Washington was at one time or another treated by most of the prominent dentists. All his adult life, the father of his country was plagued by toothache. At forty-seven, when he sat for his portrait to Charles Willson Peale, his face had a noticeable scar on the cheek as a result of a fistula, which had probably developed from an abscessed tooth. As he aged, Washington lost one tooth after another until, in 1790, at the time of his inauguration as president, he had only one tooth left, a lower left bicuspid. His correspondence and that of his wife are a litany of continuing dental problems.

John Greenwood made four sets of dentures for George Washington, fabricating them from a variety of materials such as gold, hippopotamus tusk, elephant ivory, and human teen. One of the sets was too short, and when Gilbert Stuart came to paint the president's portrait, he found Washington's face so sunken that he was obliged to pad his lips and cheeks with absorbent cotton, hoping to give it a more normal appearance.

In 1798 Washington must have complained to Greenwood, that the dentures he had made for him were discolored. Returning the teeth, Greenwood advised him that the stains were "occasioned by your soaking them in port-wine, or drinking it. I advise you to either take them out after drinks and put them in clear water and put in another set, or to clean them with a brush and some chalk finely scraped".

31. Переведите текст со словарём:

The work of Soviet scientists has shown that a "healthy" tooth must have a healthy periodontium and supporting bone. Research studies have shown that the infectious agents are in the gingival sulcus, that the actual cavity or periodontal pockets are the results of the infection. It was

demonstrated that if the secondary contaminants are removed, the mycotic microorganisms are shown in dark field or phase microscopy to be the etiological factors in oral disease.

It is apparent from laboratory research, clinical investigation and general observations that odontal, periodontal and residual areas³ in the jawbones are caused by mycotic organisms. These mycotic organisms may have a virus phase but their basic structure is that of a fungus of the genus Fungi Imperfecti, which is a grouping of fungi pathogenic to man. The group involved in the pathogenicity of the oral structures is of the twenty-second variety. Twenty-one of the others are already known. These organisms are insensitive to powerful bacteriostatic antibiotics and sulfa drugs. It differentiates them from the genus of actinomycetes and most other bacteria. The Fungi Imperfecti variety have neither true septated mycelium, nor stem, nor thalus. They are elementary bodies dot forms, ring forms, mycotic forms with filaments and spore cases. The coccoid forms and zoospores with spore cases as sacs, globules, cycts, protoplasts or statoblasts.

Oral diseases do not appear suddenly. They have their beginning early in life. From infancy with the Thrush infection, until the last final extraction and even to residual areas left in jawbone, microorganisms of a mycotic nature and bacteria as secondary invaders are the infectious agents in oral diseases.

It is observed that if the infective agents in oral diseases are arrested or controlled in the mouth tissues, tooth decay stops. The mechanical approach to oral diseases is no longer plausible. "Periomycin", a combination of fungicide and antibiotic have been shown to tighten teeth and arrest acute infections in the mouth. Fungicide solutions have been shown to cleanse and control the debris on the tongue and oral tissues, while a neutral fatty acid with calcium carbonate as a basis mouth cleanser has been used to cleanse the mouth and heal and repair caries lesions on the tooth.

NOTES

secondary contaminants
etiological factors
residual areas
mycotic organisms
dot form

вторичные загрязнения
этиологические факторы
остаточные пространства
грибковые организмы
пунктирная форма

ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

Выберите один правильный вариант

I. Лексические задания

1. CARIES IS DESTRUCTION OF THE ...

- 1) pulp
- 2) gum
- 3) enamel
- 4) vessel

2. THE ... ARE MOST FREQUENTLY AFFECTED.

- 1) canines
- 2) molars
- 3) incisors

4) milk teeth

3. DISEASES OF THE TEETH OCCUR

- 1) very frequently
- 2) very rarely
- 3) sometimes
- 4) never

4. DENTAL CARIES IS A(N) ... DISEASE.

- 1) immune
- 2) genetic
- 3) inflammatory
- 4) infectious

5. NUTRITION IS KNOWN ... TEETH DISEASES.

- 1) to result in
- 2) to result from
- 3) to be due to
- 4) to fill in

6. DENTAL CARIES ... POOR ORAL HYGIENE.

- 1) results in
- 2) contributes to
- 3) results from
- 4) causes

7.PULPITIS MAY RESULT IN ... OF THE PULP.

- 1) gangrene
- 2) edema
- 3) extraction
- 4) deposit

8.PRESSURE BUILDS UP WITHIN THE ROOT CANAL AND CAUSES ...

- 1) swelling
- 2) fever
- 3) intense pain
- 4) edema

9.FEVER IS USUALLY CAUSED BY ...

- 1) pulpitis
- 2) dental caries
- 3) dental furrow
- 4) alveolar abscess

10.DENTISTS TREAT CARIES BY ...

- 1) filling
- 2) operation
- 3) X-ray therapy
- 4) biopsy

II. Грамматические задания

1.Toothache is sure ... a symbol of agony.

- 1) to become
- 2) to have become
- 3) to be becoming
- 4) becomes

2.Only refined carbohydrate is reported ... caries.

- 1) to cause
- 2) to have caused
- 3) to be causing
- 4) to have been caused

3.In pulpitis the pulp is said ...

- 1) to expose
- 2) to be exposing

- 3) to have exposed
- 4) to be exposed

4. THE PATIENT WAS FOUND ... FROM TOOTHACHE FOR A LONG TIME.

- 1) to suffer
- 2) to be suffering
- 3) to have suffered
- 4) to have been suffering

5. CARIES ... TO BE THE COMMONEST DISEASE.

- 1) was known
- 2) were known
- 3) is known
- 4) are known

6. POOR ORAL HYGIENE ... TO RESULT IN TEETH DESTRUCTION.

- 1) establishes
- 2) established
- 3) is establishing
- 4) has been established

7. OUR MODERN DIET ... TO CONSIST OF REFINED CARBOHYDRATE.

- 1) are known
- 2) is known
- 3) will be known
- 4) had been known

8. THE TOOTH ... TO BE AFFECTED BY ALVEOLAR ABSCESS.

- 1) will be reported
- 2) reported
- 3) reports
- 4) is reported

ТЕМА 8

ПРОФИЛАКТИЧЕСКАЯ СТОМАТОЛОГИЯ И ГИГИЕНА РТА



1. Ознакомьтесь со словами и словосочетаниями к тексту, запомните их значения:

debris	отложение, налёт
an inspection	осмотр
to warn	предупреждать
dietary	диетический, питание
to heed	учитывать
to conserve	сохранять
to extract	удалять
further instructions	дальнейшие инструкции
dummy	сладость
to evade	избегать
a midwife	медсестра, акушерка
to confine	ограничивать
to straighten	распрямлять
to ensure	гарантировать
detergent foods	твёрдые продукты
to scour	чистить, прочищать
to encourage	поощрять, воодушевлять

2. Прочтите и переведите следующие словосочетания:

supporting tissues, patients' responsibility, health education, to avoid problems, expectant and nursing mothers, dental care, to acquire the habit, habits of lifelong value, to restrict consumption of sweets between meals, to check with disclosing tablets, affected teeth, much more publicity is necessary.

3. Прочтите и переведите следующие слова. Обратите внимание на значение

1) Приставок:

- а) глаголов: re- опять, назад: reread, replace, rewrite
 in- в, на: include, inflame, inhale
 ex- из: exclude, excrete, exclaim

б) существительных: dis – disorder, discourage, disinfection

в) прилагательных: un-, in-, im-, ir-, il- unrestricted, unknown, unlimited, unchecked, unaffected, improper, irregular, illegal.

2) Суффиксов:

а) прилагательных

-y: healthy, dietary

-al: periodontal, national, dental

-less: отсутствие качества: restless, careless, useless

б) наречий

-ly: directly, indirectly, regularly

в) существительных

-tion: contribution, education, prevention, inspection, consumption, population, formation

-ment: treatment, development, measurement

-or, -er: teacher, teenager, visitor

4. Переведите следующие гнезда слов:

1) to direct, direction, directly, indirectly;

2) order, to order, in order to, orderly;

3) to prevent, preventive, prevention;

4) to contribute, contribution, contributor, contributory;

5) to educate, education, educational, educated, uneducated;

6) courage, to encourage, courageous;

7) to consume, consumer, consumption;

8) to establish, establishment, established;

9) to maintain, maintenance;

10) dental, dentist, dentition

5. Прочтите и переведите текст:

Preventive dentistry and oral hygiene

Most dental disorders arise directly or indirectly from two basic diseases of the teeth and their supporting tissues – caries and periodontal disease. The methods of prevention are oral hygiene, which is the patients' responsibility; preventive dentistry which is the dental surgeon's contribution; dental health education and increasing the resistance of teeth to disease, which are public health measures. If everyone realized it, a lot of tooth problems would be avoided.

A correct diet during the period of tooth formation is necessary to produce teeth of good structure. Such teeth are more resistant to caries than those which are less wellformed. Teeth are forming throughout pregnancy and childhood so it is essential that the diet contains sufficient calcium, phosphorus and vitamins to ensure good tooth structure.

The practitioner can explain the causes and prevention of dental disease to individual patients in his surgery. Expectant and nursing mothers, parents of schoolchildren, and young teenagers are the groups most in need of advice on dental care. Much more publicity is necessary to warn these groups of the damage done by dummies used with sweetened fruit juices; of acquiring the habit of unrestricted snacks between meals; and evading dental inspection until toothache develops. Doctors, midwives, health visitors, clinic staff and school teachers all have a part to play in helping the dental profession to educate the public.

Nursing mothers should be encouraged to bring their babies when they have their own dental inspections. The discipline of confining sweets to mealtimes and brushing after meals can be developed at an early age, and will establish good dental habits of lifelong value.

Parents should be warned of the danger of sticky carbohydrates causing caries and encouraged to restrict consumption of sweets between meals. In school, steps should be taken to ensure that school dinners do not leave a film of carbohydrate debris on the teeth.

Regular visits to the dentists for scaling and polishing, filling cavities in front teeth, orthodontics for straightening teeth, and the value of dietary discipline and oral hygiene: all these ways of improving are freely available to young teenagers as well as to the rest of the population, but too little is being done at national level to make it known. To help reduce the vast amount of dental disease, the entire population needs to be shown how to maintain good dental health by dietary discipline, strict oral hygiene and regular dental inspection. Moreover fluoridation of water

supplies is the simplest, cheapest, safest and most effective public health measure known for prevention of caries. If this way is not available, topical fluoridation, fluoride tablets and fluoride toothpaste may be used for the purpose.

Oral hygiene consists of keeping the teeth free of food debris thus preventing plaque formation which leads to dental disease. It can be achieved by cleaning the teeth regularly after meals and not eating between meals. Toothbrushing is the best and most effective method of cleaning teeth. Patients must know how to clean their teeth when a tooth brush is not available. The best substitute in such cases is a detergent food or plain water mouth rinse. Detergent foods include raw, firm, fibrous fruits or vegetables, e.g. apples, pears, carrots, etc. They require much chewing and thereby scour the teeth clean of food remnants.

Prevention is better than cure. Patients should be encouraged to have a regular inspection twice a year. Oral hygiene can then be checked with disclosing tablets and any deficiencies shown to the patient. Further instruction can then be given if necessary. Early treatment of caries enables affected teeth to be conserved rather than extracted.

6. Найдите в тексте ответы на следующие вопросы:

- 1) What causes most dental disorders?
- 2) What are the methods of prevention?
- 3) What is necessary to produce teeth of good structure?
- 4) What can the practitioner explain in his surgery?
- 5) Why is much more publicity necessary?
- 6) Who must help educate the public?
- 7) How can babies become patients of dental surgeries?
- 8) What steps should be taken in school?
- 9) Why must the entire population be shown how to maintain good dental health?
- 10) What does oral hygiene consist of?
- 11) How often should patients have a regular inspection?

7. Подберите пары синонимов:

disease, resistance, to diminish, damage, to educate, restrict, sickness, withstanding, impairment, to teach, to reduce, to confine.

8. Подберите пары антонимов:

to increase, available, regular, to improve, to reduce, to realize, irregular, to decrease, to misunderstand, to impair, to increase, inaccessible.

9. Переведите на русский язык следующие словосочетания; скажите, чем выражено определение:

supporting tissues, tooth problems, dental disease, nursing mothers, ways of improving, affected teeth, caries and periodontal disease to be prevented, unrestricted snacks.

10. Определите функции ing-форм в следующих предложениях; переведите предложения на русский язык:

1) Topical fluoridation means applying fluoride directly to the crowns of teeth.

2) Any acceptable way of reducing caries is to be recommended.

3) Periodic scaling to remove small deposits of calculus will prevent the onset of periodontal disease.

4) Parents should be warned of the danger of sticky carbohydrates causing caries.

5) The effect of water containing fluoride is a fifty percent reduction in caries.

6) Topical fluoridation means applying fluoride directly to the crowns of teeth.

7) Oral hygiene consists simply of keeping the teeth free of food debris, thus preventing plaque formation which leads to dental disease.

11. Переведите на русский язык предложения, обращая внимание на условные придаточные предложения:

1) If they offer us their help, we'll accept it.

2) If everyone realized the responsibility, a lot of problems would be avoided.

3) If the discipline of confining sweets to mealtimes could be developed at an early age, it would establish good dental habits.

4) Your affected tooth could have been conserved if you had visited your doctor in time.

5) If the nurse could carry out the procedure herself, she wouldn't ask the dentist.

6) If they wanted to obtain good results, they could improve their method of investigation.

- 7) If he were displeased, we would notice it.
- 8) He could have helped you if you had asked him.
- 9) If she hadn't been ill severely, she might have attended that seminar.

12. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на значение модальных глаголов и их эквивалентов:

- 1) We must have your tooth X-rayed.
- 2) You should have come for a check-up long ago.
- 3) A number of different procedures are to be used to establish a diagnosis.
- 4) Can you afford this expensive restoration?
- 5) I can restore this broken incisor with a composite.
- 6) The pain may be continuous for several days or may occur intermittently over a long period.
- 7) The patient should have good general care.
- 8) Teeth may be traumatized, the trauma being so severe that teeth become luxated, fractured or even comminuted.
- 9) A totally displaced tooth may be replanted but generally should be removed.
- 10) As my tooth was totally damaged, the surgeon had to pull it out.
- 11) The loss of a single tooth can give rise to caries and periodontal disease in at least three other teeth.
- 12) If several teeth are missing, mastication cannot be performed efficiently and this may lead to digestive disorders and even malnutrition.

13. Прочтите и переведите диалог:

Mrs. Castle Makes an Appointment with the Dentist

Receptionist: Doctor Cox's office!

Mrs. Castle: This is Mrs. Castle. I'd like to make an appointment.

Receptionist: Very well. Is it for you personally?

Mrs. Castle: No, it's for my little boy.

Receptionist: Is it for a check-up or dental work, Mrs. Castle?

Mrs. Castle: He has a bad place between two back lower molars.

Receptionist: Let me see now ... I can't give you an appointment before the beginning of next month.

Mrs. Castle: Couldn't you possibly make it sooner, it bothers him quite a bit ...

Receptionist: Well, if he feels awfully bad, the Doctor could take him after

lunch.

Mrs. Castle: I'd appreciate that; I'd hate to have him lose a tooth.

Receptionist: The Doctor isn't too busy tomorrow afternoon. Why don't you bring him in about two?

Mrs. Castle: I'll have to get him out of school, but that surely will be all right.

Receptionist: That's fine. I'll put you down for two.

Mrs. Castle: Thank you so much. While I'm at it, could I arrange for a check-up for myself?

Receptionist: Certainly. Would the third of next month at ten in the morning be all right?

Mrs. Castle: The third? What day of the week is that?

Receptionist: It's a Tuesday.

Mrs. Castle: That will be fine. I know I have at least one tooth to fill.

Receptionist: I'm glad you told me that; I'll arrange for a half hour.

Mrs. Castle: Thanks again. We'll see you tomorrow at two ...

14. Переведите диалог на английский язык:

У ЗУБНОГО ВРАЧА

-Что вас беспокоит?

- У меня болит зуб слева наверху.

- Как долго этот зуб вас беспокоит?

- Примерно три дня. У меня там пломба. Она шатается. Боюсь, что она вовсе выпадет.

- Давайте, я осмотрю ваш зуб. Откройте, пожалуйста, широко рот. Я сделаю рентген.

- Хорошо.

- С правой стороны у зуба довольно глубокое дупло.

- Придётся удалить зуб?

- Нет, надеюсь его спасти. Я вам сделаю укол новокаина.

- Ладно.

- Теперь я могу приступить к работе бормашиной. Вы не чувствуете никакой боли, не правда ли?

- Нет, не чувствую.

- Я вам предлагаю, помимо обычного пломбирования, поставить коронку на зуб. Это может спасти зуб. Сегодня я поставлю временную

коронку. Постоянная коронка будет готова через 10 дней. К этому времени вы снова придёте. Согласны?

- Если вы считаете, что только таким способом можно спасти зуб, то давайте. Я понимаю, что коронка обойдётся довольно дорого. Но что поделаешь?

- Хорошо. Можно есть через два часа. Позвоните моей секретарше насчёт записи на приём через неделю.

- Спасибо, доктор.

15. Переведите текст.

DENTAL HEALTH

Evidence produced through nationwide research has shown that at least a third of all toothbrushes used in Britain are completely useless. The research was carried out on behalf of the British Dental Health Foundation, which is a registered charity designed to halt the national epidemic of dental ill-health. Presenting the research the Foundation's chairman, Mr Jack Manning, said, 'In modern society, with an industrial diet, one cannot have mouth care without an adequate toothbrush. It is the one toilet article which is essential to control gum disease, the major source of tooth loss'.

Last year £4 million was spent on press and TV advertising for toothpaste compared with a mere £5,000 on toothbrushes. Yet dentists say that the toothbrush is the main weapon for removing plaque (the film of bacteria on the teeth which causes decay and disease).

One of the Foundation's aims is to educate the public in maintaining a high standard of oral hygiene at home. Obviously the first step is to get the average Briton to change his toothbrush more frequently than he does at present.

ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

Выберите один правильный вариант

I. Лексические задания

1. THE MOST EFFECTIVE METHOD OF CLEANING TEETH IS ...
 - 1) finishing the meal with a detergent food
 - 2) toothbrushing
 - 3) mouth rinsing

2. ORAL HYGIENE IS ...
 - 1) the dental surgeon's contribution
 - 2) the patient's responsibility
 - 3) public health measure

3. EARLY TREATMENT OF CARIES ENABLES AFFECTED TEETH...
 - 1) to be extracted
 - 2) to be conserved

4. THE DISCIPLINE OF CONFINING SWEETS TO MEALTIMES AND BRUSHING AFTER MEALS CAN BE DEVELOPED...
 - 1) at a middle age
 - 2) at the end of life
 - 3) at an early age

5. A CORRECT DIET DURING THE PERIOD OF TOOTH FORMATION IS NECESSARY...
 - 1) to prevent obesity
 - 2) to look well
 - 3) to produce teeth of good structure

6. ORAL HYGIENE CONSISTS OF...
 - 1) preventing dental disease
 - 2) keeping the teeth free of food debris

7. A DETERGENT FOOD INCLUDES...
 - 1) raw, firm fruits and vegetables
 - 2) soft and little acid fruits and vegetables

II. Грамматические задания

1. IF HE WERE HERE, WE ... HIM ABOUT IT.
 - 1) can ask
 - 2) could ask
 - 3) could have asked

2. IF THEY INVITED ME, I ... TO ATTEND THE MEETING.
 - 1) will be glad
 - 2) would be glad
 - 3) would have been glad

3. IF YOU HAD ASKED HIM, HE ... YOU.
 - 1) could have helped
 - 2) can help
 - 3) could help

4. IF YOU INTERFERE IN THEIR AFFAIRS, THEY ... ANGRY.
 - 1) will get
 - 2) would get
 - 3) get

5. IF BRUSHING IS NOT POSSIBLE, FOOD DEBRIS ... WITH A DETERGENT FOOD.
 - 1) could have been removed
 - 2) can be removed

6. BRUSHING AFTER MEALS ... ONLY BE EFFECTIVE IF IT REMOVES PLAQUE.
 - 1) must
 - 2) should
 - 3) can

7. PATIENTS ... BE ENCOURAGED TO HAVE A REGULAR INSPECTION TWICE A YEAR.
 - 1) could
 - 2) should
 - 3) can

8. FLUORIDE TABLETS ... BE TAKEN DAILY THROUGHOUT INFANCY, CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE TO PRODUCE SIMILAR RESULTS TO WATER FLUORIDATION.
 - 1) must
 - 2) should

3) may

9. ONLY ABOUT TWO TEETH ... BE BRUSHED AT THE SAME TIME.

- 1) can
- 2) should
- 3) must

10. TEETH ... BE BRUSHED SYSTEMATICALLY IN THE MORNING, AND IN THE EVENING.

- a) must
- b) can
- c) may

11. TEETH ... BE BRUSHED IN THE SAME MANNER THAT A CLOTHES BRUSH IS USED.

- 1) should
- 2) may
- 3) can

12. THE ENTIRE POPULATION ... BE SHOWN HOW TO MAINTAIN GOOD HEALTH

- 1) can
- 2) may
- 3) must

Ответы к тестовым заданиям

Тема 2

1.-2); 2.-2); 3.-1); 4.-2); 5.-2); 6.-3);
7.-1);
8.-2); 9.-3); 10.-2); 11.-2); 12.-1); 13.-1);
14.-2
15.-1).

Тема 4

1.-2); 2.-3); 3.-3); 4.-3); 5.-3); 6.-2);
7.-1);
8.-3); 9.-1); 10.-3); 11.-2); 12.-2); 13.-1); 14.-2);
15.-1).

Тема 5

1.-3); 2.-2); 3.-3); 4.-3); 5.-2); 6.-2); 7.-3).

Тема 6

I. Грамматические задания

1.-2); 2.-3); 3.-1); 4.-3); 5.-1); 6.-1); 7.-3);
8.-2).

II. Лексические задания

1.-2); 2.-3); 3.-2); 4.-2); 5.-2); 6.-2); 7.-1).

Тема 7

I. Лексические задания

1.-3); 2.-2); 3.-1); 4.-4); 5.-1); 6.-3); 7.-1);
8.-3); 9.-4); 10.-1).

II. Грамматические задания

1.-2); 2.-1); 3.-4); 4.-4); 5.-3); 6.-3); 7.-2);
8.-4).

Тема 8

I. Лексические задания

1.-2); 2.-2); 3.-2); 4.-3); 5.-3); 6.-2); 7.-1).

II. Грамматические задания

1.-2); 2.-2); 3.-1); 4.-1); 5.-2); 6.-3);

7.-2);

8.-1); 9.-1); 10.-1); 11.-1); 12.-3).

СПИСОК РЕКОМЕНДУЕМОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

Основная:

1. Берзегова Л.Ю. Английский язык для студентов стоматологических факультетов – М.: «ГЭОТАР-Медиа», 2009. – 250 с.
2. Воронина Л.П., Вялова Н.А., Ермакова К.М «Говорим на английском, немецком, французском» Иностранный язык в медицинской практике./ Под редакцией С.Ю. Колесниковой. – Томск: Изд-во «Печатная мануфактура», 2007. – 252 с.
3. Мухина В.В. Английский язык для студентов-стоматологов – М.: АТС, Астрель, 2006. – 350 с.

Дополнительная:

1. Australian Dental Journal, 2007. – 150 с.
2. The Book of Health. A Medical Encyclopedia for Everyone /ed. Randolph Lee Clark. (Surgery). – New York, 2007. – 200 с.

Содержание

Тема 1. Рабочий день студента-медика.....	3
Тема 2. Наш университет.....	14
Тема 3. Медицинское образование в России.....	25
Тема 4. Моя профессия – стоматолог.....	32
Тема 5. Анатомия зуба.....	40
Тема 6. В стоматологической поликлинике.....	50
Тема 7. Заболевания зубов.....	61
Тема 8. Профилактическая стоматология и гигиена рта....	77
Ответы к тестовым заданиям.....	88
Список рекомендуемой литературы.....	90

Учебное издание

Кулешова Маргарита Вениаминовна,
Петухова Ольга Васильевна,
Саликаева Ольга Викторовна,
Стародубцева Ольга Геннадьевна,
Стасюк Наталья Александровна,
Таушканова Татьяна Константиновна.

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Учебное пособие для студентов, обучающихся по
специальности стоматология

Учебное пособие

Отпечатано в авторской редакции

Редакционно-издательский отдел СибГМУ
634050, г. Томск, пр. Ленина, 107
тел. 8(382-2) 51-41-53
факс. 8(382-2) 51-53-15
E-mail: bulletin@bulletin.tomsk.ru

Подписано в печать 01.03. 2011 г.
Формат 60x84^{1/16}. Бумага офсетная.
Печать ризограф. Гарнитура «Times». Печ. лист. 5,7
Тираж 100 экз. Заказ № 74

Отпечатано в лаборатории оперативной полиграфии СибГМУ
634050, г. Томск, ул. Московский тракт, 2