

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ
БЕЛАРУСЬ**

**УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ГРОДНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»**

Кафедра иностранных языков

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**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК. УСТНЫЕ ТЕМЫ И ЗАДАНИЯ
ПО РАЗВИТИЮ РЕЧИ**

Учебно-методическое пособие

Для студентов лечебного, педиатрического, медико-
психологического и медико-диагностического факультетов,
магистрантов, аспирантов и соискателей

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С 30 Английский язык. Устные темы и задания по развитию речи :
учебно-методическое пособие для студентов лечебного,
педиатрического, медико-психологического и медико-
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лечебного, педиатрического, медико-психологического и медико-диагностического
факультетов, а также магистрантов, аспирантов и соискателей, изучающих
дисциплину «Английский язык». Цель данного пособия – развитие коммуникативных
умений студентов и специалистов-медиков на основе бытовых и общемедицинских
тем.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов 1 и 2 курсов лечебного, педиатрического, медико-психологического и медико-диагностического факультетов, аспирантов, магистрантов и соискателей, а также специалистов в области здравоохранения, самостоятельно изучающих английский язык. Задача данного пособия – научить студентов и специалистов-медиков навыкам разговорной речи на основные бытовые темы, а также темы, связанные с профессиональной и научной деятельностью в области медицины.

Основной целью учебного пособия, в соответствии с действующей типовой программой по дисциплине, является формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции специалиста-медика, позволяющей использовать иностранный язык как средство профессионального и межличностного общения.

Структура и содержание пособия ориентированы на взаимосвязанное решение коммуникативных, познавательных, развивающих и воспитательных задач и формирование у студентов-медиков профессиональной иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции.

Отбор языкового материала учебного пособия осуществлялся исходя из коммуникативных потребностей специалистов-медиков. Пособие включает следующие темы: «О себе и своей семье», «Республика Беларусь», «Гродненский государственный медицинский университет», «Здравоохранение в Республике Беларусь», «Моя профессиональная и научная деятельность».

Структурной единицей учебного пособия является урок, состоящий из двух частей: первая часть предназначена для студентов первого-второго курсов и включает материал, соответствующий по уровню требованиям учебной программы (умение рассказать о себе и своей семье, своем медицинском университете, Республике Беларусь, системе здравоохранения в республике). Вторая часть каждого урока предназначена для студентов, занимающихся по углубленной программе в группах факультатива, а также для специалистов-медиков, совершенствующих свои знания по английскому языку.

Для магистрантов, аспирантов и соискателей, готовящихся к сдаче кандидатского минимума по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»

в соответствии с требованиями учебной программы по подготовке специалистов I ступени послевузовского образования отдельно разработана тема «Моя профессиональная и научная деятельность». Этот урок пособия содержит более сложный в языковом плане тематический материал. Основная цель данного урока – формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции специалиста-медика, позволяющей использовать иностранный язык как средство профессионального, межкультурного и межличностного общения в различных сферах научной деятельности.

Каждый урок пособия состоит из активного словаря современной наиболее употребительной лексики, обязательного для усвоения, и словаря для справок и возможного использования. Активная лексика закрепляется системой предтекстовых лексических упражнений, позволяющих обогатить словарный запас обучающихся и способствующих закреплению ранее изученной тематической лексики.

Центральным структурным элементом урока является текст, который включает основную смысловую информацию урока, и предназначен для развития навыков устной речи. В тексте содержатся речевые образцы и шаблоны, которые могут быть использованы обучающимися для построения собственного монологического высказывания по данной теме. Система послетекстовых упражнений также направлена на развитие навыков разговорной речи: составление монологического и диалогического высказывания по изучаемой теме, формирование умений выразить свое собственное отношение к обсуждаемой проблеме.

Учебное пособие может быть использовано для работы, как под руководством преподавателя, так и для самостоятельной работы.

Учебное пособие написано заведующей кафедрой иностранных языков УО «Гродненский государственный медицинский университет» Я.В. Разводовской и старшим преподавателем кафедры И.В. Семенчук.

About myself and my family

PART I

VOCABULARY

I. Remember the following words and phrases and use them as much as possible in your topic.

Active Vocabulary

О себе – About myself

познакомиться

to get acquainted with

представиться

to introduce oneself

➤ *Разрешите представиться.*

➤ *Let me introduce myself.*

имя

first name

➤ *Мое имя Питер, а коротко Пит.*

➤ *My name is Peter, Pete **for** short.*

➤ *Меня зовут ...*

➤ *My name is ... / I am called ...*

➤ *Меня называли по отцу.*

➤ *I was called **after** my father.*

фамилия

surname (family name)

отчество

patronymic (middle name)

родиться

to be born

➤ *Я родился 1 мая 1975 года.*

➤ *I was born **on** the 1st of May, 1975.*

возраст

age

возраст от 13 до 20 лет

teens

быть в юношеском возрасте (18-20 лет)

to be **in** late teens

➤ *Сколько Вам лет?*

➤ *How old are you?*

➤ *Мне 20.*

➤ *I am 20.*

➤ *Мне еще нет 20.*

➤ *I am not 20 yet. / I am **under** 20.*

➤ *Мне за 20.*

➤ *I am **over** 20.*

выглядеть моложе (старше) своего возраста

to look young (old) **for** one's age

походить на кого-либо

to take **after** smb.

происходить, быть родом из ...	to come from / descend from
➤ Я из Беларуси	➤ I come from Belarus.
постоянно проживать	to reside
постоянное место жительства	permanent residence
➤ Я постоянно проживаю в Гродно.	➤ I reside in Grodno.
переезжать из ... в ...	to move from ... to ...
заканчивать школу	to finish / leave school
➤ В этом году я окончил школу с золотой медалью.	➤ I have finished school with gold medal this year.
подготовительное отделение	preparatory department
➤ В прошлом году я поступил на подготовительное отделение нашего университета.	➤ Last year I entered the preparatory department of our University. / I became a student of the preparatory department.
хорошо учиться (успевать) по какому-либо предмету в школе	to do well in smth. at school
быть способным к чему-либо, хорошо владеть чем-либо	to be good at smth.
➤ У меня есть способности к иностранным языкам	➤ I am good at foreign languages.
увлекаться чем-либо	to be fond of smth.
заниматься чем-либо	to go in for smth.
➤ Чем Вы занимаетесь? - Я студент.	➤ What do you do? / What is your occupation? – I am a student.
незамужняя, холостой	single
быть женатым, замужем	to be married
➤ У Вас есть семья?	➤ Have you got a family of your own?
состоять из ...	to consist of
➤ Моя семья состоит из 3-х членов.	➤ My family consists of three members.
незамужняя, холостой	single
студенческое научное общество	students' scientific society
➤ быть членом студенческого	➤ to be a member of the students' scientific society

научного общества

учиться в ... на факультете to study *at* ..., *at* the faculty *of* ...

Reference Vocabulary

Родство – Relations

Члены семьи – Members of the family

брат	brother
дочь	daughter
жена	wife
мать	mother (разг. mum, mummy)
муж	husband
отец	father (разг. dad, daddy)
родители	parents
сестра	sister
супруг, супруга	spouse [spauz]
сын	son

Прародители – Ancestors

бабушка	grandmother (ласк. grannie)
дедушка	grandfather (ласк. granddad)
дедушка и бабушка	grandparents
прабабушка	great grandmother
прадедушка	great grandfather

Потомки – Descendants

внук	grandson
внуки	grandchildren
внучка	granddaughter

Родственники – Relatives

близкий	close
дальний	distant
двоюродный брат, двоюродная сестра	cousin
дядя	uncle
зять	son-in-law
швагер (муж сестры); шурина (брат жены); деверь (брат мужа); свояк (муж свояченицы);	brother-in-law

мачеха	stepmother
невестка (жена брата); золовка (сестра мужа); свояченица (сестра жены)	sister-in-law
отчим	stepfather
падчерица	stepdaughter
пасынок	stepson
племянник	nephew
племянница	niece
сводная сестра	stepsister
сводный брат	stepbrother
сноха	daughter-in-law
тесть, свекор	father-in-law
тетя	aunt
теща, свекровь	mother-in-law

Прочие – Others

близнецы, двойня	twins
вдова	widow
вдовец	widower
грудной ребенок	baby
жених	fiancé [fia:nsei]
невеста	fiancée [fia:nsei]
новобрачная, невеста	bride
новобрачный, жених	bridegroom
одинокая девушка, живущая самостоятельно	bachelor girl
от брака (иметь ребенка от первого брака)	by marriage (e.g. to have a child by first marriage)
отпрыск, потомок	offspring
подросток	teenager
разведенный	divorced
ребенок	child (pl. children)
сирота	orphan
холостяк	bachelor
чета	married couple
старая дева	spinster
➤ Он мне десятая вода на киселе.	➤ He is my remote kinsman.

Род занятий – Occupation

адвокат, юрист	attorney, barrister, lawyer, solicitor
актер, актриса	actor, actress
аптекарь, химик	chemist
архитектор	architect
банкир	banker
безработный	unemployed
библиотекарь	librarian
бизнесмен, предприниматель	businessman
бухгалтер	accountant
военнослужащий	military man
гид, экскурсовод	guide
доктор, врач	doctor, physician
домохозяйка	housewife
журналист	journalist
зубной врач	dentist
издатель	editor
конструктор, дизайнер	designer
маляр, художник	painter
медицинская сестра	medical nurse
менеджер (управляющий) совместного предприятия	manager of the joint venture company
механик	mechanic
музыкант	musician
научный работник, исследователь	researcher
няня	children's nurse, baby-sitter
офицер	army officer
парикмахер (муж.)	barber
парикмахер (жен.)	hairdresser
певец, певица	singer
пенсионер(ка) по старости	old age pensioner
переводчик устный/письменный	interpreter / translator
писатель	writer
повар	cook
пожарник	firefighter
полицейский, милиционер	policeman
портниха	dressmaker

портной	tailor
почтальон	postman
проводник (в поезде)	conductor
программист	computer programmer
продавец	shop assistant/ salesman
рабочий	worker
сапожник	shoemaker
секретарь	secretary
слесарь	metalworker
слесарь-водопроводчик	plumber
слесарь-инструментальщик	tool-maker
слесарь-монтажник	fitter
служащий	employee
столяр	carpenter
сторож	watchman
строитель	Builder
стюард (есса)	steward(ess), air hostess
таможенник	customs officer
типографский рабочий	printer
тренер	coach, trainer
уборщица	charwoman, office- cleaner (в учрежд.)
ученый	scientist
учитель(ница), воспитатель(ница)	teacher
фермер	farmer
фотограф	photographer
хирург	surgeon
хореограф	choreographer
художник, артист	artist
часовщик	watchmaker
школьник	schoolboy
школьники	schoolchildren
школьница	schoolgirl
шофер, водитель	driver
экономист	economist
электрик	electrician

Внешность, внешний вид – Appearance**Общее впечатление – General impression**

красивый, интересный, приятный (о внешности)	good-looking
красивый, статный (о мужчине)	handsome
некрасивый	ugly
очаровательный	charming
привлекательный	attractive
хорошенькая, приятная, миловидная (о женщине)	pretty, pleasant-looking
➤ У нее царственная осанка.	➤ She has a queenly carriage.

Комплекция – Constitution

крепкий, хорошо сложенный	well-built
обладать хорошей фигурой	to have a good figure
полный, тучный	stout (plump, obese)
упитанный	well-nourished
с брюшком	paunchy
спортивного телосложения	sporty
статный	stately
стройный	slim, slender
тощий	skinny
широкоплечий	broad-shouldered

Рост – Height

высокий	tall
ни высокий ни низкий	neither tall nor short
низкий	short
среднего роста	of middle height

Лицо – Face

квадратное	square
круглое	round
овальное	oval
прыщеватое	pimpled
веснушка	freckle
морщина	wrinkle
родинка	mole

Цвет лица – Complexion

розово-белый	fair
бледный	pale
болезненно-бледный	pasty
смуглый	swarthy
темный	dark

Волосы – Hair

блондин	blonde
брюнет	brunette
густые	thick
редкие	thin
длинные	long
короткие	short
лысый (лысина)	bald (patch)
кудрявый, вьющийся, волнистый	curly (wavy)
прямые	straight
каштановые	chestnut
рыжие	red
рыжевато-каштановые	auburn
светлые, русые	fair
седые	grey
темные	dark
черные, как смоль	jet-black

Прическа – Hairstyle / Hair-do

боковой пробор	side-parting
длинные распущенные волосы	long hair worn loose
«ежик»	closely-cropped hair
короткая стрижка	bobbed hair
косы	plaits
хвост	ponytail
челка	fringe

Глаза – Eyes

глубоко посаженные	deep-set
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голубые	blue
карие	hazel
зеленые	green
серые	grey
<i>Нос – Nose</i>	
вздёрнутый	snub (turned up)
курносый	snub-nosed
изогнутый, искривленный	crooked
орлиный	aquiline
приплюснутый	flat
<i>Щеки, губы, подбородок, зубы – Cheeks, lips, chin, teeth</i>	
впалые	hollow
выдающийся	protruding
кривые	uneven
маленькие	tiny
полные	full
пухлые	plump
ровные	even
розовые	rosy
толстые	thick
тонкие	thin
ямочки (на щеках)	dimples (<i>in</i> one's cheeks)
борода	beard
усы	moustache [mʊs'ta:]
бакенбарды	side-whiskers
<i>Характер – Character</i>	
бодрый, веселый	cheerful
болтун	chatter-box
великодушный, благородный, щедрый	generous
горячий, вспыльчивый	hot-tempered
двуличный, неискренний	double-faced
дружелюбный	friendly
жадный	greedy
забавный	funny

завистливый	envious
замкнутый, ушедший в себя	withdrawn
застенчивый, робкий, нерешительный	shy
злбный	spiteful
копуша	dawdler
ладить, общаться с кем-либо (напр. ладить легко/ ладить с трудом)	to get along with smb. (e.g. he is easy / hard to get along with)
легкомысленный	light-minded
лентяй, лодырь, бездельник	lazy-bones, slacker, loafer
лжец	liar
медлительный	sluggish
надменный, высокомерный	haughty, supercilious
нахальный, дерзкий	impudent
начитанный	well-read
невоспитанный, грубый	ill-mannered (syn. ill- bred)
нежный, ласковый	gentle
неряха, грязнуля	sloven
низкий, нечестный	mean
нудный, надоедливый человек	bore, nuisance
обидчивый	touchy
общительный	sociable
оптимистичный	optimistic
опытный, квалифицированный	experienced
оскорблять	to insult
остроумный	witty
ответственный	responsible
отзывчивый	quick to respond / sympathetic
открытый (о человеке), общительный	outgoing
полагаться на кого- либо, доверять	to rely on smb.
разговорчивый, словоохотливый	talkative
раздражительный	irritable (short-tempered)
рассеянный	absent-minded
ревнивый	jealous
с широкими взглядами, с широким кругозором	broad-minded

самодовольный, тщеславный	conceited
сдержанный, скрытый, замкнутый	reticent, reserved
сердитый, раздраженный, разгневанный	angry, cross
скромный	retiring, bashful
скупой	stingy
слабовольный	weak-willed
сладкоежка	sweet-tooth
соня	sleepyhead
справедливый	just
трудолюбивый, прилежный	hardworking
трус	coward
тупица	blockhead
унылый, угрюмый, легко поддающийся переменам настроения	moody
упрямый	stubborn
уравновешенный	even-tempered
хвастливый	boastful
хитрый	cunning
хитрый, лицемерный	sly
честный	honest
честолюбивый	ambitious
чуткий, отзывчивый	understanding
эгоистичный	egoistic, selfish
энергичный	energetic

Phrases and verbs

быть в хорошем настроении	to be in a good mood
быть порядочным, добросовестным во всех отношениях	to be decent, conscientious all around
напускать на себя важность	to put on airs
с ним приятно иметь дело	he is pleasant to deal with
уметь делать что-либо, быть искусным в чем-либо	to be handy with smth.
у него мягкий нрав	he is of gentle disposition
он сурового нрава	he is of grave nature

у него сильный характер	he is a man of character
доверять, верить	to trust
обижать	to offend
обижаться	to get offended
обманывать, вводить в заблуждение	to deceive
подводить	to let smb. down
сговориться с кем-либо - (с ним трудно договориться)	to handle smb. (e.g. he is hard to handle)
хвалить	to praise
дошкольник	child under school age
несовершеннолетний	child under age
женщина средних лет	a middle-aged woman
быть в дружеских отношениях	to be on friendly terms
быть в хороших отношениях, ладить друг с другом	to get on well
быть женатым на ком-либо (замужем за кем-либо)	to be married to smb.
быть сильно привязанным к кому-либо	to be deeply attached <i>to</i> smb.
вести домашнее хозяйство	to run the house
воспитываться в детском доме	to be brought up in a children's home
вязать	to knit
детский сад	kindergarten, nursery school
иметь умелые руки	to be clever <i>with</i> one's hands
как две капли воды	as like as two peas
пренебрегать своими обязанностями	to neglect one's duties
присматривать за кем-либо	to look <i>after</i> smb.
убирать, приводить в порядок	to tidy
уваливать от чего-либо	to shirk smth.
уметь хорошо готовить	to be good <i>at</i> cooking
шить	to sew

II. Find pairs of synonyms. Translate them into Russian.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. surname | A. finish school |
| 2. patronymic | B. live |
| 3. leave school | C. job |
| 4. be fond of | D. family name |
| 5. occupation | E. middle name |
| 6. not married | F. like |
| 7. reside | G. single |
| 8. surname | H. finish school |

III. Translate the sentences.

1. I **was called after** my grandmother.
2. It was not easy to become a student, but I **did all my best** to do it.
3. At school I **was good at** Chemistry and Biology.
4. I **descend from** the family of doctors.
5. **As for** my character, my friends **find me** very energetic and cheerful.
6. I **go in for** basketball and always **take part in** sports competitions at our university
7. My mother **is in her late forties** but she **looks young for her age**.
8. My mother is **2 years younger than** my father.
9. People say I **take after my father** in appearance.
10. My mother is always very busy with her work and **has a lot to do about the house**.
11. My parents **have much in common**, but they have different interests, hobbies, points of view on sports and music.
12. Oleg **has graduated from the university** and works as an economist.
13. On big holidays my grandparents come to visit us and we **have a very good time** together.

IV. Read and translate the words with the same root.

- 1) to reside – resident, residence; 2) to graduate – graduate, graduation; 3) to introduce – introduction; 4) to acquaint – acquaintance; 5) to prefer – preference, preferable; 6) to care – care, caring, careful, carefulness; 7) to marry – married, marriage; 8) to differ – difference, different; 9) to occupy – occupation; 10) to relate – relative, relation, relationship; 11) to celebrate – celebration.

V. Insert the missing preposition where necessary.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. to get acquainted ... | 2. to be good ... languages |
| 3. to be born ... 1994 | 4. to do well ... maths |
| 5. to be born ... the 3 rd of March | 6. to be fond ... music |
| 7. to be ... one's late teens | 8. to enter ... the university |
| 9. to be called ... one's grandfather | 10. to be ... the first year |
| 11. to take ...one's mother in character | 12. to study ... the Faculty ... Pediatrics |
| 13. to come ... Belarus | 14. to have much ... common |

VI. Make up word combinations.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. first | a. residence |
| 2. late | b. status |
| 3. permanent | c. child |
| 4. come | d. name |
| 5. marital | e. like |
| 6. only | f. teens |
| 7. look | g. from |

VII. Read and translate the text.**ABOUT MYSELF AND MY FAMILY**

Let me introduce myself. My name is Olga Smirnova, Olya for short. I was called after my grandmother. I was born on the 12th of May, 1995 in Brest, and have been living there since my childhood. Now I am seventeen years old. This year I have finished school and entered the Grodno State Medical University. It was not easy to become a student, but I did all my best to do it. At school I was good at Chemistry and Biology, they were my favorite subjects. I was also interested in Physics and Languages. Now I am a student of the medical university, the Faculty of Pediatrics. I descend from the family of doctors. My parents and teachers at school advised me to become a doctor firstly to continue our family occupation, secondly because I have always given my preference to natural sciences. The life of a medical student is not easy; we have to study a lot. So I don't have much time for my hobbies and interests. But when I have some free time I go swimming at the swimming pool and watch videos. I like sport very much. I go in for basketball and always take part in sports competitions at our university. I am also fond of reading interesting books. Among my favorite writers are Charles Dickens and Mark Twain. As for my character, my friends find me very energetic and cheerful. But my parents consider me absent-minded. I think I take after my grandmother in character; she is very optimistic and joyful. It is quite natural because we are family members.

Now I'd like to tell you a few words about my family. My family is an average sized Belarusian family: it consists of my father, mother, elder brother and me. So we are a family of four.

I'd like to start with my parents. I have got a father and a mother. Their names are Sergey Ivanovich and Marina Petrovna. My parents have been married for twenty-five years. This year we are celebrating their silver wedding.

My father is 49 years old, he is a man of character. He is a very handsome, sporty, tall man with fair hair and green eyes. People say I take after my father in appearance. As for his character, he is very serious and reliable. He is always ready to help everyone: both the family and his patients. He works as a surgeon in the regional hospital. In his free time he likes fishing and hunting. I love my father very much.

My mother is 2 years younger than my father. She is in her late forties but she looks young for her age. My mother is a pretty, slender woman of medium height. She has long brown hair and blue eyes. My mother is a very kind and caring woman, she is always very busy with her work and has a lot to do about the house. But all family members try to help her. My mother works in the children's hospital, she is a pediatrician. I want to treat children as well.

My parents have much in common, but they have different interests, hobbies, points of view on sports and music. For example, my father is fond of sports and my mother doesn't go in for sport at all. She is a great home-sitter. She keeps the house and takes care of the family. She is very good at cooking and she is clever with her hands. But my parents have the same opinion about the education and upbringing of their children. They are good specialists as well. Both of them are real medical professionals.

Now I'm going to tell you a couple of words about other members of our family.

Besides me, my parents have got one more child. It is my elder brother. His name is Oleg. He is twenty-three. He is married and has a family of his own. His wife is a teacher. Oleg has graduated from the university and works as an economist. We have much in common with my brother but we are quite different as well. My brother is fond of exact sciences and I am good at natural sciences. But we both like sport and books.

We are happy to have grandparents. They are old now and live in the country near Brest. But we never forget to visit them regularly and help them about the house.

We also have a lot of relatives. My aunts, uncles and cousins live far from us, in different cities of Belarus. On big holidays they come to visit us and we have a very good time together.

So we are a happy family and we are getting on well together. Our family is very united. We help each other in difficult situations and discuss all family problems together. We like to spend our free time together and organize family celebrations. I am not married yet, but I would like to have similar relationships in the family of my own.

Text vocabulary

- I did all my best
- Faculty of Pediatrics
- natural sciences
- exact sciences
- я сделала все возможное
- педиатрический факультет
- естественные науки
- точные науки

- silver wedding
- fishing
- hunting
- point of view
- home-sitter
- upbringing
- a couple of words
- family celebrations
- серебряная свадьба
- рыбалка
- охота
- точка зрения
- домосед
- воспитание
- несколько слов
- семейные праздники

CONVERSATION PRACTICE

VIII. Answer the following questions.

1. What is your name (surname, patronymic)?
2. When is your birthday?
3. Where were you born?
4. How old are you?
5. What is your occupation?
6. Do you work? Where?
7. How well did you do at school?
8. What faculty do you study at?
9. Why did you decide to enter the medical university?
10. Is it easy to be a medical student?
11. How do you spend your free time?
12. Do you have any hobby?
13. Do you like to read? Who is your favourite writer?
14. Do you go in for sport?
15. Are you married?
16. Have you got a family of your own?
17. Is your family large or small?
18. How many persons does it consist of?
19. What relations do you have in your family?
20. What are your parents?
21. How long have your parents been married?
22. Do they have much in common?
23. What is your father's hobby?
24. Can you describe your mother?
25. Who do you most take after, your mother or your father?
26. Who are you like in character?
27. Who do you look like?

28. Are you an only child in the family?
29. Is your sister (brother) younger or older than you?
30. What is your sister's (brother's) occupation?
31. Who runs the house in your family?
32. What are your household duties?
33. Do you help your mother to keep the house?
34. Have you got grandparents?
35. Have you got any other close relatives? What about your distant relatives?
36. Do you often see them?
37. Is your family united?
38. Do you spend your week-ends together with your parents?
39. How would you describe the relationships in your family?
40. What are your ideas of your future family?

IX. Agree or disagree with the following statements using the following phrases: Yes, I agree that.../ It is true that ... / Yes, I think that ... Or: I don't think that is correct ... / I can't agree with the fact that ... / No, I don't think you are right...

1. People are always a part of the family.
2. The optimal size of the family is 3 members.
3. To be an only child in the family is very good.
4. It is not easy to be the head of the family.
5. Children should be polite with the elder members of the family.
6. The man is always the head of the family.
7. Brothers and sisters are always friends.
8. Happy families are always united.

X. Using the following scheme describe the appearance of one of your family members.

General impression → height → constitution → hair → eyes

Model: My mother is a good-looking tall slender woman with fair hair and blue eyes.

XI. Think of some positive and negative features of character for

a) a husband

c) a father

b) a wife

d) a mother



Positive

Negative



XII. Describe your character using the following models.

- My friends like my ... character.
- People find me
- My teachers consider me
- My parents say I am
- I'd like to be more

XIII. Speak about the atmosphere in your family using the following phrases.

- to have close relationships in the family
- to live happily together
- to be on friendly terms with each other
- to get on very well together
- to be deeply attached to each other
- to help each other in difficult situations
- to discuss family problems together
- to organize family celebrations
- to spend free time together.

XIV. Speak about yourself and about your family using the following plan:

- give some personal information about yourself (name, age, education, interests);
- describe one of your family member in detail (name, age, appearance, character, occupation, hobby);
- speak about your grandparents (name, age, place of residence, occupation);
- speak about your brother / sister (name, age, occupation, interests, things in common);
- speak about your distant relatives (categories, place of residence, relationships);
- describe the atmosphere in your family (emotional relationship, help, common activities);
- speak about your dreams about your future family (optimal size, relations, responsibilities, unity, atmosphere).

SELF CHECK

XV. Translate into English using words from Active Vocabulary.

1. Меня зовут ... , коротко
2. Я студент 1 курса ... факультета Гродненского государственного медицинского университета.
3. Я окончил школу в этом году и поступил в медицинский университет.
4. Мои родители – врачи, и я тоже решил стать доктором.
5. Кроме медицины я люблю читать. Я предпочитаю детективы.
6. Я также занимаюсь плаванием. Один раз в неделю я хожу в бассейн.
7. Мои друзья считают меня оптимистом.
8. Я пока не женат (не замужем).
9. Моя семья состоит из 4 человек: папа, мама, сестра и я.
10. Моего отца зовут Ему 42 года. Он работает хирургом в областной больнице.
11. Мой отец очень ответственный и строгий.
12. Моя мама на 2 года моложе папы. Ей 40 лет, но она выглядит моложе своего возраста.
13. Моя мама – привлекательная высокая и стройная женщина с темными волосами и зелеными глазами.
14. Моя мама очень добрая и заботливая. У нее всегда много дел, но мы все ей помогаем по дому.
15. У меня есть младшая сестра. Ее зовут Татьяна. Ей 14 лет, она учится в 8 классе.
16. У нас сестрой много общего. Мы увлекаемся плаванием и любим читать детективы.
17. У меня есть две бабушки и один дедушка. Они все уж на пенсии.
18. Мои бабушки и дедушка живут в деревне. Мы стараемся их навещать и помогать.
19. У меня есть три тети и два дяди, а также двоюродные сестры и братья. Все они живут в разных городах Беларуси.
20. Наша семья очень дружная. Мы очень привязаны друг к другу.
21. Мы всегда помогаем друг другу в трудных ситуациях и вместе решаем семейные проблемы.
22. В свободное время мы любим собираться в месте и организовывать семейные праздники.

23. Мне бы хотелось иметь такие же теплые и дружеские отношения в моей будущей семье.

XVI. Learn the English proverb about family and try to find Russian equivalents.

- East or West, home is best.
- There is no place like home.
- Marriages are made in heaven.
- A good wife makes a good husband.
- Every bird likes its own nest.
- He that has no children knows not what love is.
- Many a good father has but a bad son.
- Like father, like son.



PART II

TEXT 2

I. Read and memorize the following word combinations. Translate the sentences.

1. **play doctor** – играть роль врача

On Mondays and Fridays we **play doctor** – we read about a hypothetical patient, come up with diagnoses, reasons for his or her illness, and research topics for the week.

2. **Problem-Based Learning** – проблемно-ориентированное обучение
On Mondays and Fridays, we start with **Problem-Based Learning** (PBL).

3. **case study** анализ конкретных ситуаций/примеров из практики
PBL consists of a detailed **case study** in which a group of about 8-10 students discuss an unknown case

4. **learning issue** – проблемное задание

The **learning issue** is 1 to 1.5-page research paper on a topic relevant to the PBL case. It is beneficial to consider the **practical implications** of your research.

5. **extracurricular activities** – общественные мероприятия

My schedule is not packed with **extracurricular activities** yet.

6. **grading system** – система оценивания

Our **grading system** is pass / no pass.

II. Read and translate the text.

A TYPICAL DAY OF A MEDICAL STUDENT

Edward Chang, a first year medical student at David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, shares what his typical week of medical school consists of.

Mondays and Fridays

I wake up at 6:45am on Monday to prepare for my first class of the week at 8am. On Mondays and Fridays, we start with Problem-Based Learning (PBL). PBL consists of a detailed case study in which a group of about 8-10 students discuss an unknown case that is usually thematic for the week. From 8-10 a.m. on Mondays and Fridays, we play doctor – we read about a hypothetical patient, come up with diagnoses, reasons for his or her illness, and research topics for the week. PBL is a good way to

introduce the topic of the week on Monday and consolidate what we have learned by Friday.

We have lectures from 10 a.m.-12 p.m. Monday through Friday. The lectures can be watched online 99% of the time but I usually go to class because that's where I feel like I learn best. On Mondays and Fridays, our day pretty much "ends" at 12 p.m. We can spend the rest of the day as we would like. I usually spend Monday afternoons writing my "Learning Issue" for PBL. The learning issue is 1 to 1.5-page research paper on a topic relevant to the PBL case. This typically takes me 1 to 2 hours and I try to spend the rest of my day studying. Because I am a first year student, my schedule is not packed with extracurricular activities yet. On Fridays, I usually finish studying by 7 or 8 p.m. so that I can spend Friday night relaxing with friends.

Tuesday-Thursday

Since there is usually no class before our 10 a.m. lecture from Tuesday-Thursday, we usually have the mornings free. I try to wake up early and go to the gym during those days. In the afternoon, we have labs that start at 1pm. These labs, which include histology / pathology, anatomy, doctoring, and clinical skills, can last anywhere from 2 to 3.5 hours. Our class of about 180 students is divided into 3 sub-groups that rotate labs throughout the week.

Our total time in class is about 23 hours a week. I typically spend 3-5 hours a day studying, including weekends. Because our grading system is pass/no pass, we study as much as we need to. There is a non-graded online quiz at the end of the week so we (and medical school administrators) can keep track of our progress. The David Geffen School of Medicine (DGSOM) at UCLA is divided up into 9 blocks for first two preclinical years and each block lasts about 8 weeks. There are no exams except the final block exams, which include an exam on lecture material, anatomy, and clinical skills or doctoring.

While I am sure that there is some variability in the amount of study time amongst my classmates, many of us study diligently. Some like to procrastinate but most people study consistently every day. One thing that I quickly realized was that I would be pretty miserable if I did not enjoy learning. Most medical students spend 6-12 hours every day either in class or studying, so if you do not enjoy learning, you should think carefully about going to medical school.

Nevertheless, even though I spend a lot of time studying, there is still some time to have fun and relax, especially because I think UCLA has one

of the more relaxed schedules amongst US medical schools. There are many times when I can take Saturday off so that I can go to a UCLA football game. I try to study as much as possible throughout the week so I can spend some time during the weekend to relax.

There is really no place that I would rather be than at DGSOM. It is really rewarding to be exhausted at the end of each day, knowing that I am working to be the best doctor I can possibly be.

I hope that you got a good picture of what a typical week in medical school is like. If you are planning to apply to medical school, get ready to work hard and learn a lot.

Monday, 20 January 2014 18:10

Written by Edward Chang

Text vocabulary

- UCLA (University of California, Los Angeles) Калифорнийский университет в Лос-Анджелесе – публичный университет, расположенный в городе Лос-Анджелес в штате Калифорния, США.
- David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA – Медицинская Школа Дэвида Геффена при Калифорнийском университете в Лос-Анджелесе
- shares – делится (информацией, впечатлениями)
- consolidate – суммировать
- hypothetical – предполагаемый
- feel like – ощущать себя
- pretty much – практически
- relevant to – имеющий отношение к
- is not packed with – не заполнен
- rotate – чередовать
- pass/no pass – зачтено / не зачтено
- non-graded online quiz – несортированный онлайн тест
- keep track of our progress – следить за своей успеваемостью
- diligently – прилежно
- procrastinate – откладывать со дня на день
- miserable – несчастный
- really rewarding – действительно стоит того
- exhausted – измученный, истощенный

III. Answer the questions.

- 1) What educational establishment does Edward Chang study at?
- 2) What year is he in?
- 3) Is his student life easy?
- 4) How many days a week does he study?
- 5) Does he have similar classes every day?
- 6) What classes does Edward Chang have on Mondays and Fridays?
- 7) When do these classes begin?
- 8) What does Problem-Based Learning imply?
- 9) What does playing doctor include?
- 10) Are there any lectures in the schedule?
- 11) Do student have to attend all the lectures?
- 12) Why does Edward Chang prefer attending lectures to watching them on-line?
- 13) When do Edward Chang's classes end on Mondays and Fridays?
- 14) How does Edward Chang spend the rest of these days?
- 15) When do the classes start on other days of the week?
- 16) What does Edward Chang do in the morning on Tuesday-Tuesday?
- 17) Does he have any labs? How long do they last?
- 18) How much time does Edward Chang spend studying every day?
- 19) Does he study at the week-ends?
- 20) Does Edward Chang enjoy his studies?
- 21) What does he advise applicants of a medical school?

IV. Speak about your typical day. Use the following plan:

1. your university (faculty, year of studies)
2. number of working days
3. schedule (subjects, types of classes)
4. rules and regulations (attendance, make-ups)
5. extracurricular activities
6. free time
7. problems and difficulties
8. your recommendations to other students.

V. Study some tips for medical students concerning studies. Continue the list of good recommendations.

Study tips for medical students

Study Tip 1 – Keep organized. Medicine is a high-volume course that progresses and builds on complex concepts. However, many areas of study can be broken down and grouped to help you organize and easily recall the steps.

Study Tip 2 – Know the terminology and nomenclature well.

Study Tip 3 – Compare and contrast. Every time you are studying something, ask yourself “How is this different from . . . and how is this similar to . . . ?”

Study Tip 4 – Study every single day – being a good student requires developing good study habits.

Study Tip 5 – When in doubt, ask – simple advice, but sometimes, we are all averse to asking questions for fear of looking dumb.

Study Tip 6 – Translate the notes you receive into your own condensed, easy-to-read version. This helps you internalize the knowledge in a way you can easily access.

Study Tip 7 – Enjoy what you are doing – if you find yourself getting bored while you study, stop.



Grodno State Medical University

PART I

VOCABULARY

I. Remember the following words and phrases and use them as much as possible in your topics.

Active Vocabulary

Структура университета, общие условия – Structure of the University, General Terms

заочная форма обучения	correspondence form of studies
кафедра (фармакологии)	Department (<i>of</i> Pharmacology)
лечебный факультет (на факультете ...)	Faculty of General Medicine (<i>at</i> the Faculty ...)
медико-диагностический факультет	Faculty of Medical Diagnostics
медико-психологический факультет	Faculty of Mental Health Medicine
отделение медсестер с высшим образованием	Department of Graduated Nurses
очная форма обучения	full-time form of studies
педиатрический факультет	Faculty of Pediatrics
факультет иностранных учащихся	Faculty of International Students

Администрация – Administration

декан	dean
заведующий кафедрой (иностранных языков)	Head of the Department (of Foreign Languages)
заместитель декана	assistant dean / deputy dean / vice dean
отвечать за что-либо	to be responsible <i>for</i>
проректор (по учебно-	pro-rector / vice-rector (<i>for</i>

воспитательной работе)	academic affairs and education)
ректор	rector
секретарь деканата	secretary of the dean's office

Учебные заведения – Educational Institutions

абитуриент	applicant
выпускник	graduate
высшее учебное заведение	higher educational institution / establishment
готовить врачей	to train physicians
Гродненский государственный медицинский университет	Grodno State Medical University
Гродненское медицинское училище	Grodno Medical College
диплом (диплом с отличием)	Diploma (Honours Diploma)
закончить с отличием	to graduate <i>with</i> honours
направление на работу	appointment <i>to</i> work
окончить ВУЗ	to graduate <i>from</i>
получить специальность врача	to be qualified as physician
поступать в университет	to apply <i>to</i> the University
поступить в университет, быть принятым в университет	to enter the University / to get <i>in</i> / to be admitted <i>to</i>

Преподавательский состав – Academic Staff

ассистент (кафедры физиологии)	assistant lecturer (<i>of</i> the Department of Physiology)
доцент	assistant professor (должность) / associate professor (звание)
клиническая ординатура	Clinical Residency
клинический ординатор кафедры хирургии	resident (physician) of the Department of Surgery
куратор	tutor / advisor
преподаватель университета (вуза)	university teacher / lecturer / instructor

преподаватель (биохмии)	lecturer / instructor (<i>in</i> Biochemistry)
профессор	professor
профессорско-преподавательский состав	academic staff / teaching staff
старший преподаватель	senior lecturer / senior instructor

Учебные корпуса и их оснащение – Buildings and Facilities

актовый зал	assembly hall
библиотека	library
вестибюль	entrance hall
главный корпус университета	Administration Building of the University
деканат	dean's office
лаборатория	laboratory
лекционная аудитория	lecture hall
оборудование	equipment
общежитие	hostel / hall of residence (Br.) / dormitory (Am.)
ректорат	rector's office
преподавательская	staff room
спортзал	gymnasium
спортивная площадка	sports field / sports ground
столовая	canteen / refectory
учебная аудитория	classroom

Студенты – Students

группа	group
младшие курсы / старшие курсы	junior students / senior students
стипендия	scholarship / grants
студент-медик	medical student
первокурсник	a first-year student
учиться на первом (втором, шестом) курсе	to be <i>in</i> the first (second, sixth) year

Учебный год – Academic Year

внеучебная деятельность	extra-curricular activities
каникулы, зимние каникулы	vacation (ед.ч.) (в школе - holidays), winter vacation
перерыв, перемена	break
расписание (в расписании)	timetable (<i>on</i> the timetable)
семестр	semester / term
учебный план	curriculum
учебная программа	syllabus

Занятия – Classes

дифференцированный зачёт	mixed-grading / mixed-marking / graded test
зачет	test / final test / preliminary test / credit
зачетка	(student's) record book
зимняя сессия	winter examinations
конспектировать лекцию (на слух)	to take notes
контрольная работа	(written) test
летняя сессия	summer examinations
отметка	mark / grade (Am.)
отработка (консультация)	make-up class
писать письменную контрольную работу	to do a test
посещать занятия	to attend classes
поставить зачет (<i>ант.</i> не поставить зачёт)	to give smb. a pass / to pass smb. (<i>Ant.</i> to fail smb.)
практическое занятие	class / lesson
пропустить лекцию	to miss a lecture
проставить студенту зачёт в зачётную книжку	to sign the student's record book
сдавать экзамен	to take an examination
сдать зачет (<i>ант.</i> не сдать зачет)	to pass a test (<i>Ant.</i> to fail a test)

ставить оценки (<i>ант.</i> получать оценки)	to give marks /grades (<i>Ant.</i> to receive marks / grades)
факультатив по английскому языку	optional course in English
читать лекцию (по)	to give a lecture (офиц.: to deliver a lecture) / to lecture <i>on</i>
экзаменатор	examiner
экзаменационная комиссия	examining board

Производственная практика – clinical training

выстукивать, перкутировать	to percuss
делать инъекцию	to give injection
измерять кровяное давление	to take blood pressure
пальпировать	to palpate
приобретать основные навыки	to gain basic skills
прощупывать пульс	to feel pulse
работать у постели больного	to work at the patient's bedside
распознавать и лечить заболевания	to recognize and cure diseases

Научно-исследовательская деятельность – Research

аспирант (первого года обучения)	postgraduate (of the first year)
аспирантура	postgraduate doctoral course
научная конференция	scientific conference
научный руководитель	supervisor / research advisor
научно-исследовательская работа (НИР)	research work
обучаться в аспирантуре	to take up postgraduate doctoral course
проводить научные исследования	to carry out / do research
студенческое научное общество	student's scientific society
ученый	scholar, scientist

Reference Vocabulary

Учебные предметы – Subjects

анатомия	Anatomy
акушерство	Obstetrics
биохимия	Biochemistry
гинекология	Gynecology
гистология	Histology
гуманитарные науки	Humanities
информатика	Computer sciences
педиатрия	Pediatrics
судебная медицина	Forensic medicine
терапия	Internal medicine
фармакология	Pharmacology
физика	Physics
физиология	Physiology
химия	Chemistry
хирургия	Surgery

II. Find pairs of synonyms. Translate them into Russian.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. term | A. grade |
| 2. to enter the university | B. deputy dean |
| 3. mark | C. to deliver a lecture |
| 4. university teacher | D. canteen |
| 5. assistant professor | E. semester |
| 6. assistant dean | F. grants |
| 7. academic staff | G. to be admitted to the university |
| 8. scientist | H. hostel |
| 9. to give a lecture | I. vice-rector |
| 10. senior lecturer | J. teaching staff |
| 11. tutor | K. lecturer |
| 12. refectory | L. associate professor |
| 13. scholarship | M. scholar |
| 14. dormitory | N. senior instructor |
| 15. pro-rector | O. credit test |

III. Find pairs of antonyms. Translate them into Russian.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. give marks | A. to attend classes |
| 2. to enter the university | B. junior students |
| 3. to miss classes | C. student |
| 4. to pass exams | D. graduate |
| 5. senior students | E. to fail smb. |
| 6. instructor | F. to receive marks |
| 7. applicant | G. to fail exams |
| 8. to pass smb. | H. to graduate from the university |

IV. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Professor N. teaches *in the Department* of Surgery.
2. There were three *applicants* for every place last year.
3. There will be a large number of *graduates* this year.
4. Her brother *graduated from* the University in 2012 with honours.
5. He *was qualified as* physician.
6. My friend *applied to* the university two times but didn't *get in*.
7. He *was admitted to* the Grodno State Medical University last year. He is a *full-time* student now.
8. Grodno State Medical University *trains physicians* and Grodno Medical College *trains* nurses.
9. We usually have Latin in *Room* four or six.
10. What *year* are you in? – I'm *a first-year student* of the Faculty of Pediatrics.
11. *Make-up classes* are held two times a week.
12. The study programme is organized in both *the full-time and correspondence form of studies*.

V. Read and translate the words with the same root.

1) To graduate, graduate, graduation; 2) to lecture, lecture, lecturer; 3) to examine, examination, examiner, examining board; 4) to study, studies, studying; 5) to qualify, to be qualified, qualification; 6) to apply, applicant; 7) to train, clinical training; 8) to enter, entrance examinations; 9) to appoint, appointment; 10) science, scientist, scientific; 11) to attend, attendance.

VI. Insert the correct preposition.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. to enter ... the university | 9. to be qualified ... a physician |
| 2. to get ... the university | 10. to be ... one's first year |
| 3. to be admitted ... the university | 11. to get appointment ... work |
| 4. to study ... the university | 12. to give a paper ... Biology |
| 5. vice-rector ... academic affairs and education | 13. to teach ... the department of Biochemistry |
| 6. to be responsible ... smth. | 14. to be ... the time-table |
| 7. to graduate ... the university | 15. to graduate ... honours |
| 8. to apply ... a university | 16. instructor ... Anatomy |

VII. Complete the statements. Translate them into Russian.

- 1) ... is responsible for the work of each faculty.
A) Head of Department B) Rector C) Dean D) Vice-rector
- 2) After ... medical students receive the appointment to work.
A) enrollment B) graduation C) finishing the university C) education
- 3) The ... of lectures and classes is compulsory at our university.
A) qualification B) examination C) appointment D) attendance
- 4) During clinical training medical students acquire different practical
A) skills B) subjects C) studies D) examinations
- 5) Students can carry out ... in numerous scientific societies at our university.
A) research B) lectures C) classes D) training.
- 6) The period of ... at the Faculty of Medical Diagnostics lasts five years.
A) curriculum B) studies C) classes D) education
- 7) The students who have missed classes have to come to the ... classes.
A) make B) practical C) lecture D) make-up
- 8) All the clinical ... are located in different hospitals of our city.
A) departments B) classrooms C) physicians D) scientists
- 9) The ... of the University have established 13 scientific schools.
A) students B) scholars C) supervisors D) graduates
- 10) The Grodno State Medical University has a highly qualified academic
A) staff B) personnel C) instructors D) lecturers

VIII. Read and translate the text.

GRODNO STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

The Grodno State Medical University is one of the leading medical universities in the Republic of Belarus. Degrees awarded by our University are recognized by the World Health Organization, Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates, by medical councils of India, the USA, Lithuania, etc.



1. History. The Grodno State Medical Institute was founded in 1958. Initially there was only one medical faculty. In 1979 the Faculty of Pediatrics was established. The University was the first in the Republic to open the Department of Graduated Nurses in 1991 and the Faculty of Mental Health Medicine in 1993. Since 1995 international students have been studying here. In 2000 the Grodno State Medical Institute received the legal status of a University. In 2013 the University celebrated its 55th anniversary. The total number of students as of 2014 amounts to 4853 and about 500 of them are from foreign countries such as India, Nigeria, Angola, Ghana, etc.

2. Structure. Currently the Grodno State Medical University has four faculties: the Faculty of General Medicine, the Faculty of Pediatrics, the Faculty of Mental Health Medicine and the Faculty of Medical Diagnostics with the Departments of Graduated Nurses (a full-time and correspondence form of studies). Medical students are specializing in General Medicine, Pediatrics, Mental Health, Nursing and Medical Diagnostics correspondingly. After graduation they are qualified as physicians, pediatricians, and neurologists. International students are trained at the Medical Faculty of International Students, they are specializing in General Medicine. After graduation they are granted International Diploma and are conferred the degree of the Doctor of Medicine.

Head of the University is called the rector. The administration of each faculty is responsibility of the dean and the dean's office. Each faculty is

divided into a number of departments. For example, there are the following departments in the Administration Building of the University: the Department of Biochemistry, the Department of Medical Physics, the Department of Foreign Languages, the Department of General Chemistry, the Department of General Hygiene. The person responsible for the running of the department is called the head of department.

3. Academic staff. The Grodno State Medical University has a highly qualified academic staff. The University employs 587 lecturers working in 45 departments, among them there are 37 professors and 43 doctors of sciences, 137 associate professors and 198 candidates of sciences.

4. Buildings and facilities. The Grodno State Medical University occupies 5 buildings for studies. It has also 3 hostels for students, two gymnasiums, some sports fields, a student canteen, a great library. The University library has the status of a Regional Medical Library. The Library stocks constitute more than 412,000 native and foreign editions on medicine, numerous data bases, electronic manuals. There are two comfortable reading-rooms, Internet Center, Catalogue Room and other departments which provide favorable conditions for the work of the users. In 2013 the first in the Republic hands-on training laboratory equipped with modern training devices, simulators and manikins was opened at the University. The University also has well-equipped lecture halls, classrooms, laboratories, computerized classrooms.

5. Educational process. The period of studies at the Medical University lasts 6 years (five years at the Faculty of Medical Diagnostics). During the first 2 years the students deal with general subjects, such as Anatomy, Medical Physics, General Chemistry, Foreign Languages, etc. They acquire the necessary knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body. In the third year the medical students start their clinical training. All the clinical departments are located in different hospitals of our city, in the Regional Hospital mostly. The hospitals are well-equipped with all necessary facilities for students to obtain necessary knowledge. The students work at the patient's bedside and gain basic skills such as to feel pulse, to palpate, to percuss, to take blood pressure, to give injection. Senior students are taught to recognize and cure diseases. They study clinical subjects such as Surgery, Pharmacology, Internal Medicine, Psychiatry, etc.

6. The academic year is divided into two terms (or semesters). After the autumn term the students have winter examinations and then the winter

vacation, after the spring term the students have summer examinations and then the summer vacation. There are usually three double periods a day on the timetable. The attendance of lectures and classes is compulsory at the Grodno State Medical University. The students who have missed classes have to present a permit note from the dean's office and to come to the make-up classes.

7. Extra-curricular activities. Extra-curricular activities at the University are various, they contribute to the education and help to develop the creative initiative of the students. The University Student Club organizes cultural programs where students from different countries take part. There are different amateur art groups: a pop-singing studio, a student choir "Vyasyolka", a modern choreographic group "Kaskad", a drama studio and many others.

8. Research work. The Grodno State Medical University doesn't only provide medical training but it is also a centre of medical research. The scholars of the University have established 13 scientific schools. The scientists have advances in solving diagnostic problems and treating a wide range of surgical and internal disorders. The university works in collaboration with educational and research centers in Poland, Germany, Russia and other countries. It organizes annual scientific and practical conferences on various medical issues.

The students may also carry out research work in numerous research societies at different departments. There are 41 students' scientific societies supervised by highly qualified specialists of the University. The students attending these societies take part in Students' Scientific Conferences.

9. Post-graduate education. The University provides with the possibility of post-graduate education: Clinical residency and Post-graduate doctoral course (Ph.D) in many medical fields.

Text vocabulary

- | | |
|--|---|
| • amateur art groups | • группы самодеятельности |
| • degree | • диплом об образовании |
| • Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates | • Комиссия по делам выпускников иностранных медицинских ВУЗов |
| • hands-on training laboratory | • лаборатория практического обучения |

- library stocks
- manual
- medical council
- to deal with general subjects
- simulator
- student choir
- training device
- World Health Organization
- библиотечный фонд
- учебник, пособие
- медицинский совет
- изучать общие предметы
- симулятор
- студенческий хор
- тренажёр
- Всемирная организация здравоохранения



CONVERSATION PRACTICE

IX. Answer the following questions.

1. Does the Grodno State Medical University have a good reputation in Belarus and abroad?
2. When was the Grodno State Medical University founded?
3. What is the total number of students at the University?
4. How many international students study there?
5. How many faculties are there at the University? What are they?
6. What qualification do the students get?
7. Who heads the University?
8. Who is responsible for the work of each faculty and department?
9. What staff does the University have?

10. How many professors and doctors of sciences are employed at the University?
11. What facilities and buildings does the University have?
12. Do you often work in the University's reading room (Internet center)?
13. Where do the medical students live?
14. How long does the period of studies at the Grodno State Medical University last?
15. What subjects do the students study during the first two years?
16. What knowledge do the students acquire in this stage of studies?
17. When do the students start their clinical training?
18. Where are the clinical (theoretical) departments located?
19. What practical skills do the students acquire during clinical training?
20. What subjects do senior students study?
21. How many terms is the academic year divided into?
22. How many classes and lectures do students usually have on the time-table?
23. What opportunities does the University offer to explore extracurricular interests of the students?
24. How many scientific schools have the scholars of the University established?
25. Where may the students carry out research work?
26. How many students' scientific societies are there at the Grodno State Medical University?
27. Must all the students attend all classes and lectures regularly?
28. Does the University provide with the possibility of post-graduate education?

X. Agree or disagree with the statements using the following phrases: Yes, I agree that ... / Quite so. / Exactly. / Yes, I think that is correct. Or: I don't think that is (quite) correct. / I can't agree with that. / I disagree there. / No, I don't think you are right... / On the contrary. / Not at all.

- 1) International students are offered two forms of training: the Russian-language instruction and the-English-and-Russian-language instruction.
- 2) Degrees awarded by the Grodno State Medical University are recognized worldwide.
- 3) Initially there was only one medical faculty.
- 4) In 2013 the University celebrated the 60th anniversary.
- 5) The University was the first in the Republic of Belarus to open the Department of

Graduated Nurses in 1991. 6) In 2000 the Grodno State Medical Institute received the legal status of a University. 7) Currently the Grodno State Medical University has four faculties. 8) International students are specializing in General Medicine. 9) The University library has the status of a National Medical Library. 10) The period of studies at the medical faculty lasts 5 years. 11) The academic year is divided into three terms. 12) The attendance of lectures and classes is free at the Grodno State Medical University. 13) The university works in collaboration with educational and research centers in many countries of Europe and Asia. 14) The University offers Post-graduate doctoral course (Ph.D) in many medical fields. 15) The Grodno State Medical University has a highly qualified academic staff.

XI. Ask questions to each sentence. Begin your questions with the words given in brackets.

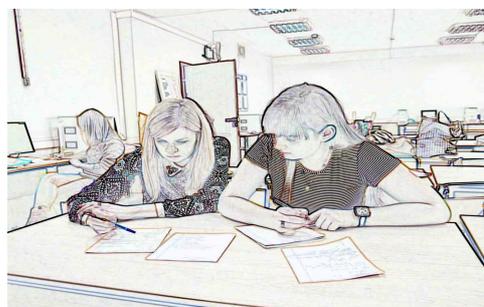


Medical University of Warsaw

1. The Medical University of Warsaw is the leading Polish medical university, which is confirmed by numerous rankings, as well as the University's research and academic achievements. (What reputation ... ?)
2. The Medical University of Warsaw was founded in 1809. (When ...?)
3. For many years the Medical University of Warsaw has collaborated with research centers all over the world, including Germany, France, Austria, Sweden, the UK, the Netherlands and the USA. (What research centers ... ?)
4. Degrees earned at the Medical University of Warsaw are recognized in the United States, Canada, European Union countries and most other countries of the world. (Are degrees ... ?)
5. At present, there are over 11 000 students, including over 500 international students. (How many... ?)
6. The University has a research and academic staff of over 1500, more than 100 of them being professors. (What research and academic staff ... ?)
7. There are four faculties at the University: Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Dentistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Faculty of Health Sciences. (What faculties ... ?)

8. The Medical University of Warsaw offers a 5-year program in dentistry for high school graduates. (What program in dentistry ... ?)
9. The University offers a 6-year programme to high school graduates and a 4-year programme to college graduates with a Bachelor's degree. (What ... the period of studies for ... ?)
10. The curriculum of a 6-year programme is comprised of 2 preclinical and 4 clinical years, the 4-year programme includes 2 preclinical and 2 clinical years. (How long ...?)
11. Upon completion of each year of the studies, the students are required to take a 4-week summer practical training. (How often ...?)
12. Five teaching hospitals are affiliated to the Medical University of Warsaw. The University has also its medical departments in nine other hospitals. (Where ... clinical training?)

XII. At an international students' conference you get acquainted with a student from the Medical University of Warsaw. Ask each other some questions about your medical universities.



XIII. Speak about Grodno State Medical University using the following plan.

1. History.
2. Structure.
3. Academic staff.
4. Buildings and facilities.
5. Academic year.
6. Practical training.
7. Extra-curricular activities.
8. Research.
9. Post-graduate education.

SELF CHECK

XII. Translate into English using words from Active and Reference Vocabulary.

1. Гродненский государственный медицинский университет – это ведущий медицинский вуз Республики Беларусь.

2. ГрГМУ был основан в середине прошлого века.
3. Наш университет обеспечивает высококвалифицированную подготовку молодых специалистов.
4. В университете 4 факультета, а именно: педиатрический, лечебный, медико-психологический и медико-диагностический.
5. Студенты-медики проходят специализацию по лечебному делу, педиатрии, медицинской психологии и медицинской диагностике.
6. Профессорско-преподавательский состав университета включает высококвалифицированных преподавателей: профессоров, доцентов, старших преподавателей, ассистентов.
7. Университет занимает 5 зданий и имеет хорошие условия для учебы и жизни студентов, например: 3 общежития, 2 спортзала, большую библиотеку, столовую, читальные залы, лекционные залы, лаборатории, аудитории, компьютерные классы.
8. Первая в Республике Беларусь лаборатория практического обучения, оснащенная современными тренажерами, манекенами, симуляторами для освоения медицинских манипуляций открылась в ГрГМУ 12 февраля 2013 года.
9. Обучение в университете длится 6 лет.
10. Первые 2 года студенты изучают общие или доклинические предметы, а именно: анатомию, физику, химию, гистологию, физиологию, биохимию, информатику, гуманитарные науки, включая языки.
11. Студенты изучают клинические предметы с 3 курса.
12. В течение следующих 4-х лет студенты учатся ставить диагноз заболеваний, выполнять лабораторные анализы и лечить больных.
13. Во время практики на третьем курсе студенты учатся измерять кровяное давление, делать инъекции, прощупывать пульс.
14. Студенты старших курсов изучают такие предметы как терапия, хирургия, гинекология и акушерство, судебная медицина, педиатрия, фармакология.
15. Учебный год состоит из двух семестров, в конце каждого из них студенты сдают сессию и затем у них каникулы.
16. Многие выпускники университета обучаются в аспирантуре.
17. Выпускники университета проходят двухгодичный курс клинической ординатуры, а после этого едут к месту назначения.

Welcome to



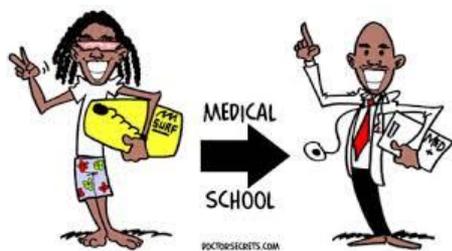
Grodno State Medical University



PART II

TEXT 2

I. Read and translate the text.



MEDICAL SCHOOL IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

In the United Kingdom, medical school generally refers to a department within a university which is involved in the education of future medical practitioners. All leading

British medical schools are state-funded and their core purpose is to train doctors on behalf of the National Health Service.

In the United Kingdom students generally commence their medical studies without any preliminary higher education, typically at the age of eighteen or nineteen. This contrasts with the U.S. system, where a preliminary bachelor's degree is required for entry to medical school. Entry to British medical schools is very competitive. Courses last five or six years. The medical education itself takes five years, consisting of an aggregate of 2 years of preclinical training in an academic environment and three years of clinical training at a teaching hospital; the way these two elements are integrated varies between medical schools. Medical schools and teaching hospitals are closely integrated. After successful completion of clinical training a student graduates as a Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery.

Applications for entry into medical school are made through the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service. UCAS generally allows students to apply for up to five places at different universities, however applicants for medical school may use only four of these places for medical courses; the remaining one must be left blank or be used to apply for non-medical courses, with many students applying for courses in biomedical science, medical genetics, etc. as insurance options. Most UK medical schools now also require applicants to sit additional entrance tests such as the United Kingdom Clinical Aptitude Test (required by 23 universities) and the BioMedical Admissions Test (required by 5 universities). As of 2008 there were approximately 8000 places for medical students annually, 3500 more than there were 10 years ago.

Medical school is extremely competitive in the UK with as many as sixteen students applying for just one university place.

Text vocabulary

- medical school
- Universities and Colleges Admissions Service
- medical practitioner
- National Health Service
- to commence
- bachelor's degree
- teaching hospital
- Aptitude Test
- competitive
- высшее медицинское учебное заведение, медицинский факультет
- Комиссия по приему в университеты и колледжи
- врач-терапевт
- Государственная служба здравоохранения
- начинать
- степень бакалавра
- базовая больница (медицинского учебного заведения)
- тест на выявление способностей (особ. при оценке профессиональной пригодности)
- конкурсный

II. Answer the questions.

- 1) What does medical school in the UK refer to?
- 2) Are leading British medical schools state-funded or private?
- 3) At what age do students start medical education in the UK?
- 4) Is entry to British medical schools very competitive?
- 5) How long do courses last?
- 6) How do students apply to medical schools?
- 7) To how many universities are students allowed to apply at a time?
- 8) Do medical schools now also require applicants to sit additional entrance tests?

III. Compare medical education in the United Kingdom and Belarus on the following issues:

- type of educational establishment
- financing
- age of entry
- period of studies
- procedure of application

- entrance to a medical school (exams, tests).

IV. Learn the following proverbs. Think of situations to illustrate them.

1. Repetition is the mother of learning.
2. No pains – no gains.
3. It's never too late to learn.
4. Knowledge is power.
5. Spare the rod and spoil the child.
6. You can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink.



Republic of Belarus

PART I

VOCABULARY

I. Remember the following words and phrases and use them as much as possible in your topics.

Active Vocabulary

Географическое положение, религия – Geographical Position, Religion

граничить с	to border <i>on</i>
площадь, территория	area
православное вероисповедание	Russian Orthodox Christianity
располагаться	to be located / situated
римско-католическое вероисповедание	Roman Catholicism

Климат, ландшафт – Climate, Landscape

болото	swamp
быть покрытым	to be covered <i>with</i>
влажный	humid
кустарник	bush
лес	forest
луг	meadow
морской бассейн	sea-basin
национальный парк	national reservation / park
принадлежать	to belong <i>to</i>
ручей, небольшая река	stream
средний	average
умеренно-континентальный	moderate continental

Природные ресурсы – Natural Resources

быть богатым (чем-либо)	to be rich <i>in</i>
глина	clay
калийная соль	potassium salt
мел	chalk
месторождение полезного ископаемого, залежь (угля, газа и т. п.)	mineral field / deposit
минеральные ресурсы, полезные минеральные ископаемые	mineral resources
нерудный минерал	non-ore mineral
песок	sand
суглинок	loams
торф	peat
<i>Экономика – Economy</i>	
благоприятный (для чего-либо)	favorable <i>for</i>
бумажная промышленность	paper making industry
животноводство	animal husbandry / cattle breeding
лесопереработка	timber processing
легкая промышленность	light industry
мясомолочная продукция	meat and dairy products
пищевая промышленность	food industry
потребление	consumption
производство мебели	furniture making
<i>Государственный строй – State system</i>	
законодательный орган	legislative body
исполнительная власть	executive power
Национальное Собрание	National Assembly
осуществлять полномочия	to exercise power
Палата Представителей	House of Representatives
представительный орган	representative body
Совет Министров	Council of Ministers

Совет Республики

Council of the Republic

Reference Vocabulary

большегрузный самосвал	large dump truck
зерновые культуры	cereals, crops
искусственное волокно	synthesized fiber
машиностроение	mechanical engineering
мясо-молочное животноводство	meat and dairy cattle breeding
строительные материалы	building materials
химическая промышленность	chemical industry
электротехническая промышленность	electrical industry

II. Find pairs of synonyms. Translate them into Russian.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. moderate | A. to be situated |
| 2. area | B. national park |
| 3. to be located | C. food processing |
| 4. animal husbandry | D. mineral field |
| 5. national reservation | E. territory |
| 6. mineral deposit | F. mean |
| 7. food industry | G. mild |
| 8. average | H. cattle breeding |

III. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Minsk *is located* on the river Svisloch and occupies an area of 200 sq km.
2. The main religion in the country is *Russian Orthodox Christianity*.
3. The second most popular religion is *Roman Catholicism*.
4. Narachansky *National Park*, in the Minsk region of Belarus, was established in 1999.
5. The Republic is rich in *non-ore minerals*.
6. *Peat* reserves are widely spread in Belarus.
7. In accordance with the Constitution the *legislative body* is the Parliament consisting of two chambers.
8. The executive power in the republic *is exercised* by the *Council of Ministers*.

9. Great attention is devoted to technical re-equipping of *light* and *food industry*.

10. *Timber processing, furniture making, paper making, light and food industries* are the main branches of industry for local *consumption*.

IV. Read and translate the words with the same root.

1) To border, borderland, boundary; 2) to cover, covering, covered; 3) to average, average; 4) to exercise, exercising; 5) to belong, belonging; 6) humid, humidity; 7) moderate, moderately; 8) located, location, locality, local; 9) to consume, consumption; 10) territory, territorially; 11) administration, administrative; 12) to vary, varied, variety; 13) to protect, protection.

V. Insert the missing preposition.

1. The Republic of Belarus borders ... Poland, the Baltic States, Russia and Ukraine.
2. All rivers of the Republic belong ... the sea-basins of the Black and Baltic seas.
3. The Republic of Belarus is situated ... the eastern part of Europe.
4. The country is famous ... its national reservations.
5. The auroch is the pride ... the the Belavezhskaya Pushcha.
6. More than one third of the republic's area is covered ... forest and bushes.
7. What non-ore minerals is the Republic rich ... ?
8. Natural conditions of Belarus are favorable ... agriculture.



VI. Read and translate the text.

REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

1. Geographical position

Belarus is located in the eastern part of Europe. The total area of Belarus is 207,600 square kilometers. It borders on Lithuania and Latvia in the north-west, Ukraine in the south, Russia in the east, and Poland in the west. The location has made Belarus an important trade and transport route between Europe and the CIS.



2. Population, religions and languages



The population of Belarus is 9.46 million people (on 1 January 2013). Over 70 percent are urban population. More than 80% of the population are ethnic Belarusians. Most of the rest are Russians, Poles and Ukrainians. The country has

two official languages: Belarusian and Russian. The main religion in the country is Russian Orthodox Christianity. The second most popular religion is Roman Catholicism.

3. Administrative division

The Republic of Belarus is divided territorially into six Oblasts (regions) with their administrative centres in Minsk, Brest, Vitebsk, Gomel, Grodno and Mogilev. The country includes 118 administrative districts (rayons). The Republic of Belarus includes 110 towns, of which 15 towns have population over 100,000 and 103 urbanized populated localities.

4. Capital

Minsk city is the capital of Belarus, its political, economic, scientific and cultural centre. It is one of the oldest and most beautiful cities in the republic. The first recorded mention of the city goes back to 1067. Minsk today is a modern international city. More than 1.9 million

people live there. It also has excellent transport links including Minsk airport, several major train stations, the Minsk metro underground network, and a well-developed road system.

5. Climate and landscape

Belarus has a moderate continental climate, with cool humid winters and warm summers. The average temperature of January is -6°C . In July the temperature averages $+18^{\circ}\text{C}$.



Belarus is known as the country of blue lakes, rivers, green meadows and swamp with varied animal and plant life. There are over 20 thousand rivers and streams flowing over the territory of Belarus, all of them belong to the sea-basins of the Black and Baltic seas. The longest rivers are the Dnieper, the Nieman, the Zapadny Bug and the

Zapadnaya Dvina. The Republic has about 11,000 lakes. The largest of them are the Naroch, the Osveyskoye, and the Chervonoye.

About 40 per cent of the Republic's area is covered with forest and bushes. There are five National Parks in Belarus, protected by the State. The most famous national reservation is the Belavezhskaya Pushcha which is home to many ancient oak trees dating back more than 500 years, as well as venerable ash, pine and fir trees. There are also significant animal and bird populations here, including the world's largest population of the rare European bison – the auroch.

6. Natural resources

In Belarus, about 30 types of mineral resources have been found (over 4,000 mineral fields and deposits). Of special significance among them are potassium salts: by their industrial reserves the country is among the leading countries in Europe. The Republic is rich in non-ore minerals like granite, dolomite, chalk, clay, loams, sand and gravel materials. Peat reserves are widely spread in Belarus as well.

7. Economy of Belarus

The economic potential of Belarus is largely dependent on *industry*. Belarusian industry produces heavy-duty trucks and tractors, large-capacity dump trucks, refrigerators, TV sets, fertilizers, meat and dairy products. They make its chief exports mainly to Russia, Ukraine and EU countries. Timber processing, furniture making, paper making, light

and food industries are the main branches of industry for local consumption.

Natural conditions of Belarus are favorable for *agriculture* which mainly specializes in animal husbandry production. Belarus's main agricultural products are potatoes, flax, sugar beets, rye, oats and wheat, as well as beef and dairy products.

8. State system

Belarus is a presidential republic, governed by the President and the National Assembly. The Parliament – the National Assembly – is a representative and legislative body of the Republic of Belarus. The Parliament consists of two chambers – the House of Representatives (110 deputies) and the Council of the Republic (64 members).

Executive power in the Republic of Belarus is exercised by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus headed by the Prime Minister.

Text vocabulary

- | | |
|--|--|
| • auroch | • зубр |
| • ancient oak trees | • многовековые дубы |
| • CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) | • СНГ (Содружество независимых государств) |
| • EU (European Union) | • Европейский Союз |
| • fertilizer | • удобрение |
| • flax | • лен |
| • heavy-duty truck | • грузовой автомобиль большой грузоподъемности |
| • large-capacity dump truck | • большегрузный самосвал |
| • mention | • упоминание |
| • oat | • овес |
| • refrigerator | • холодильник |
| • rye | • рожь |
| • sugar beets | • сахарная свекла |
| • trade and transport route | • торговый и транспортный коридор |
| • transport links | • транспортное сообщение |
| • urban | • городской |
| • urbanized populated localities | • населенные пункты городского типа |

- venerable ash, pine and fir trees • древние ясени, сосны и ели
- wheat • пшеница

CONVERSATION PRACTICE

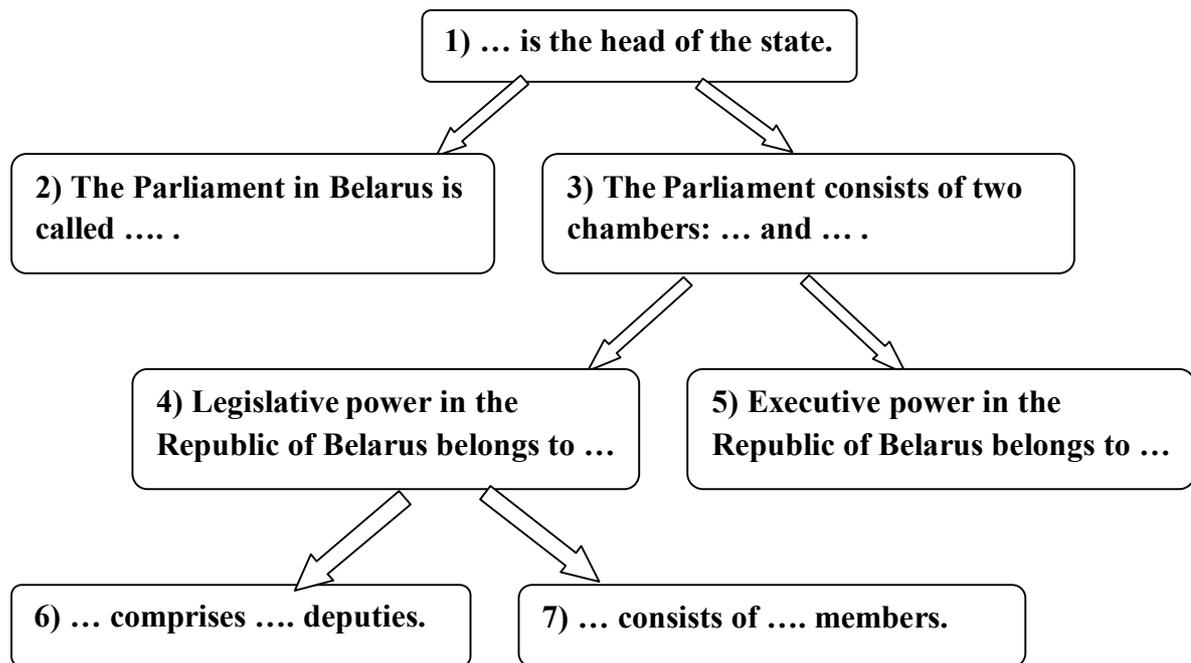
VII. Answer the following questions.

1. Where is the Republic of Belarus situated?
2. What area does it cover?
3. What countries does it border on?
4. What is the population of Belarus?
5. What nationalities does the population include?
6. What is the main religion in the country?
7. How many official languages does the country have?
8. How many regions is the Republic of Belarus divided territorially into?
9. How many administrative districts does the country include?
10. What is the largest city in the country?
11. The climate in Belarus is moderate continental, isn't it?
12. What is the average January (July) temperature?
13. Do forests occupy about 40 per cent of the country's area?
14. How many rivers and lakes does Belarus have?
15. What are the longest rivers in the country?
16. What are the largest lakes in Belarus?
17. How many types of mineral resources have been found in Belarus?
18. What mineral is of special significance?
19. What non-ore minerals is the Republic rich in?
20. Are peat reserves widely spread in Belarus?
21. What are Belarus's main agricultural products?
22. What does Belarusian industry produce?
23. What are the main industries for local consumption?
24. Is Belarus governed by the President and the National Assembly?
25. What is the National Assembly?
26. How many chambers does the Parliament consist of?
27. What state body does the executive power in the Republic of Belarus belong to?
28. Who heads the Council of Ministers?

VIII. Agree or disagree with the statements using the following phrases: Yes, I agree that... / It is true that ... / Yes, I think that ... Or: I don't think that is correct ... / I can't agree with the fact that ... / No, I don't think you are right

1) Belarus is situated in the western part of Europe. 2) It borders on Germany and France. 3) Our native land is very beautiful. 4) Most of the Belarusian territory is covered with mountains. 5) The climate in Belarus is moderate continental. 6) The main religion in the country is Roman Catholicism. 7) Urban population makes up 70% of people. 8) The Nieman is the longest river in Belarus. 9) The country is famous for its national reservations. 10) Natural conditions of the Republic of Belarus are favorable for production of milk, beef, pork, grain, potatoes, flax, white beet and so on. 11) The economic potential of Belarus is largely dependent on agriculture. 12) The judicial power in the republic belongs to the courts.

IX. Using the following plan speak about the state system of the Republic of Belarus.



X. Role play the dialogue. Two students meet at the international students' conference.

Student 1: My congratulations. Your presentation was a real success.

Student 2: Thank you. I'm very glad it was received so well.

Student 1: Your name is Katya, isn't it?

Student 2: Yes.

Student 1: And I'm Peter.

Student 2: It's nice to meet you Peter.

Student 1: You too. Where are you from?

Student 2: I'm from Belarus.

Student 1: Where is it?

Student 2: In Eastern Europe.

Student 1: What city are you from?

Student 2: Grodno. It is located on the Neman River, close to the borders of Poland and Lithuania.

Student 1: I'm sorry, but I don't really know Belarus very well. What is the capital of your country?

Student 2: Minsk city is the capital and largest city of Belarus.

Student 1: I think I've heard of it. It's where the World Ice Hockey Championship was held in May 2014.

Student 2: Exactly. Minsk is famous for its sports centers. The largest of them is Minsk Arena where many hockey matches were played.

Student 1: Well, it's been nice talking to you. It is getting rather late and I should be leaving.

Student 2: Maybe we'll meet tomorrow.

Student 1: I hope so. Good-bye.

Student 2: Good-bye.

XI. Speak about the Republic of Belarus using the following plan.

1. Geographical position.
2. Population, religions and languages.
3. Administrative division.
4. Capital.
5. Climate and landscape.
6. Natural resources.
7. Economy of Belarus.
8. State system.



XII. Translate into English using words from Active and Reference Vocabulary.

1. Республика Беларусь расположена в Восточной Европе и граничит со многими странами: на востоке с Россией, на юге с Украиной, на западе с Польшей, на северо-западе с Литвой и Латвией.
2. По своей площади наша Республика занимает 13-е место среди стран Европы и 6-е среди стран Содружества.
3. На территории Беларуси проживает около 10 млн. человек.
4. Столица нашего государства – Минск.
5. Сегодня Минск – современный европейский город, самый крупный в стране.
6. Государственными языками в республике являются белорусский и русский.
7. Согласно административному делению наша Республика состоит из 6 областей: Минской, Гродненской, Брестской, Витебской, Гомельской и Могилевской.
8. Климат Беларуси – умеренно-континентальный.
9. Примерно 1/3 территории Республики покрыта лесами.
10. Самая длинная река Беларуси – Днепр.
11. Реки Беларуси относятся к бассейнам двух морей – Балтийского и Черного.
12. Самое большое озеро в республике – озеро Нарочь в Минской области, а самое глубокое – озеро Долгое в Витебской области.
13. Наша Республика богата различными полезными ископаемыми.
14. В Беларуси имеется около 30 видов минерального сырья.
15. Беларусь богата залежами калийных солей и торфа.
16. Основными отраслями народного хозяйства являются машиностроение, электротехническая промышленность, легкая, химическая и пищевая промышленности и другие.
17. Особое значение имеет производство искусственного волокна, минеральных удобрений, строительных материалов и большегрузных самосвалов.
18. Сельское хозяйство специализируется на продукции животноводства (молоко, мясо), а также на выращивании зерновых, картофеля, овощей, сахарной свеклы, льна.
19. Во главе нашего государства стоит президент.
20. С 1994 года президентом РБ является А.Г. Лукашенко.

21. Наш парламент (Народное собрание) состоит из двух палат: Палаты представителей и Совета Республики.

22. Депутаты парламента избираются всеми гражданами Республики.

23. Палата представителей состоит из 110 депутатов, а Совет Республики из 64.

24. Совет Министров РБ является центральным органом государственного управления.



PART II

TEXT 2

I. Read and memorize the following word combinations. Translate the sentences.

1. **castle** – замок

The country also has several medieval castles and baroque churches that are real treat for the eyes.

2. **fortress** – крепость

The Brest Fortress is a monument of architecture of the 19th century.

3. **to house** – включать, содержать

The National Library houses the third largest collection of books after the Russian State Library and the National Library in St. Petersburg.

4. **invasion** – вторжение, нашествие

The castle has been protecting the old city from the invasion of Tartars and several enemy attacks over the centuries.

5. **palace and park ensemble** – дворцово-парковый ансамбль

The Palace of Rumyantsevs-Paskeviches is the main historical and cultural site of Gomel Palace and Park Ensemble.

6. **sightseeing** – осмотр достопримечательностей

Sightseeing tour of Minsk includes the main avenues (Independence Avenue, Victory Avenue) and the architectural monuments of the 17th - 20th centuries.

7. **State List of the Historical Cultural Values** – Государственный список историко-культурных ценностей

The state list of the historical-cultural values of Belarus includes 4413 objects of architecture, history, archeology and others.

8. **tourist destination / attraction** – туристическая дестинация /
достопримечательность

The Victory square is located in the center of the City of Minsk and is both key tourist attraction and place of pilgrimage for Belarusians.



II. Read and translate the text.

SIGHTSEEING IN BELARUS

You can start your **Sightseeing** in Belarus right from the capital city **Minsk**. It is a beautiful city, which has been restored after the World War II. It is one of the most frequented Tourist Destinations in Belarus. A cultural tour of Minsk will take you to various museums of the city, the Botanical Garden, the National Library of Belarus.



National Library of Belarus



Being the main cultural and information center of the country, the National Library of Belarus is visited by more than 2,200 people daily. The library houses the third largest collection of books after the Russian State Library and the National Library in St. Petersburg. It is located in a modern 72-metre high building, has 22 floors and provides more than 2,000 seats for the readers including 500-seat conference hall. It now functions successfully both as library and city attraction. The country also has several medieval castles and baroque churches that are real treat for the eyes.

Mir Castle

The Mir Castle is an excellent example of a central European castle. Its construction began at the end of the 15th century in Gothic architectural style and was finished in the early 16th century by Duke Ilinich in Renaissance style. The whole building is square-planned



with four towers at the corners, intended for heavy cannon shooting from them and walls with two rows of loop-holes. All of the towers have their unique decoration which increases the decorative value of the castle.

Gomel Palace and Park



Gomel Palace and Park Ensemble is an old large noble estate decorated by the park and located on the picturesque bank of the Sozh River in the south of Belarus in Gomel City. It is included into the State List of the Historical Cultural Values protected by the State. Beyond any doubt, the

park of the Gomel Palace and Park Ensemble is one of the major attractions of the Belarusian land. It was established in the late 18th and mid-19th century by noble military commanders of the Russian Empire: the Rumyantsevs and the Paskeviches. They brought different types of exotic trees and plants among which: elms, maples, ash trees, ginkgo biloba, red oak and English oak comb. Nowadays there are more than 6,000 trees of over 40 species in the park which cannot be seen anywhere else in Belarus.

Brest Fortress is a 19th century Russian fortress in Brest, Belarus. It is one of the most important Soviet World War II war monuments commemorating the Soviet resistance against the German invasion on June 22, 1941. Following the war, in 1965 the title Hero-Fortress was given to the Fortress to commemorate the heroic defence of the frontier stronghold during the very first weeks of the German-Soviet War. Today it is a symbol of the heroism and the fearless spirit of people of Belarus.



Nesvizh Castle and Church



Regarded by many to be one of the most marvelous places in Belarus, the Nesvizh Castle is a basic tourist destination and most popular attraction in the city. It consists of 10 separate astounding buildings that compose the entire castle complex. Although it was built in the 13th century, the castle reached the

highest level of its grandeur in the 16th century, when it became the home of the notorious Radzivil family. The most important structure in Nesvizh

is the Corpus Christi Church (1587 to 1603), connected with the castle by a dam over a ditch and containing coffins of 72 members of the Radziwil family. Combining beautiful gardens and diverse architecture, the Nesvizh Castle has become one of the most spectacular places to visit in Belarus.

Lida Castle

Lida Castle was one of several citadels erected by Grand Duke Gediminas of Lithuania in the early 14th century to defend his lands against the expansion of the Teutonic Knights. A unique medieval fortress, Lida Castle is a great work of architecture built on sand. It is said that a castle, even a house cannot be built over an unsteady base like sand. Surprisingly, despite its unstable foundation the castle has been standing for seven centuries. The castle has been protecting the old city from the invasion of Tartars and several enemy attacks over the centuries.



Text vocabulary

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| ● ash tree | ● ясень |
| ● astounding | ● поразительный, удивительный |
| ● cannon shooting | ● стрельба из пушек |
| ● coffin | ● гроб |
| ● Corpus Christi Church | ● Храм Тела Господня |
| ● dam | ● водоем со стоячей водой, ограниченный плотиной; запруда |
| ● ditch | ● ров |
| ● Duke Ilinich | ● князь Ильинич |
| ● elms | ● вяз |
| ● English oak comb | ● дуб черешчатый |
| ● fearless spirit | ● бесстрашный дух |
| ● frontier stronghold | ● пограничная крепость |
| ● Grand Duke Gediminas | ● Великий князь Литовский Гедимин |
| ● grandeur | ● величие |
| ● loop-holes | ● бойницы |
| ● maple | ● клен |
| ● marvelous | ● изумительный, великолепный |

- medieval
- military commanders
- noble estate
- notorious
- red oak
- Teutonic Knights
- to commemorate
- tower
- средневековый
- военачальники, полководцы
- дворянское сословие, дворянство
- пресловутый, известный
- красный дуб
- рыцари-тевтонцы
- увековечивать память
- башня

III. Answer the questions.

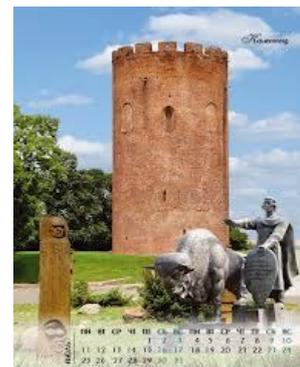
- 1) What city can you start your sightseeing in Belarus from?
- 2) Why is Minsk one of the most frequented tourist destinations in Belarus?
- 3) What is the National Library of Belarus famous for?
- 4) Are there any beautiful medieval castles and baroque churches in Belarus?
- 5) How old is the Mir Castle?
- 6) What was it primarily intended for?
- 7) Where is Gomel Palace and Park Ensemble located?
- 8) What exotic trees and plants does Gomel Park Ensemble include?
- 9) When was the title Hero-Fortress given to the Brest Fortress? Why?
- 10) When did the Nesvizh Castle reach the highest level of its grandeur?
- 11) What noble family did it belong to?
- 12) What is the most important structure in Nesvizh?
- 13) Who was Lida Castle erected by? Why?
- 14) Why is Lida Castle a great work of architecture?
- 15) Do you know any other tourist attractions in Belarus?
- 16) What tourist attractions of Belarus have you visited?
- 17) Which of them did you like best?

IV. Insert the missing words from the table and speak about Belavezhskaya Pushcha National Park.

Belaya Vezha	species	regions	Kamenets
Biosphere	remarkable	hectares	the auroch
Reserve			

Belavezhskaya Pushcha National Park

Belavezhskaya Pushcha National Park is situated in the west of the republic within Grodno and Brest 1) _____. It occupies the territory of about 90, 000 2) _____. It is placed on the United Nations World's Heritage list. Belavezhskaya Pushcha is a National Park, a 3) _____ and a Europe's last surviving primeval forest. It has preserved its prehistoric nature with relic plants and animals. 20 kms from Belavezhskaya Pushcha the town of 4) _____ is located. It was founded by Prince Vladimir Volynski in the 13th century. A watch-tower 5) _____ rises above there and the name of Belavezhskaya Pushcha comes probably from this name.



The flora and fauna of the Belavezha Forest Reserve is 6) _____ because of the great number of various types of plants and animals. Experts registered here more than 1000 oaks aged 300-700 years, 450-year-old ash-trees, 220-year-old pine-trees, 150-year-old junipers (можжевельник). You can also find here white firs (белая пихта), various types of spruce (канадская ель), pines, hornbeams (граб).

The fauna of the than 10 thousand 7) 59 species of mammals the biggest modern European fauna (грызуны) are the most more than 20 species of remarkable among them is beaver (бобр). Wolf, fox, lynx (рысь), pine marten (куница) dwell in the pushcha.



pushcha numbers more _____. More than dwell here including representative of the 8) _____. Rodents numerous, there are them. The most

Health Care System in the Republic of Belarus

PART I

VOCABULARY

I. Remember the following words and phrases and use them as much as possible in your topics.

Active Vocabulary

амбулаторное лечение	outpatient treatment
бесплатный	free of charge
больничный лист	sickness certificate / sick-leave
быть связанным (с чем-л.); иметь дело	to be concerned <i>with</i>
возглавлять	to supervise / to head
высокотехнологичный	high-tech
гарантировать	to ensure / to guarantee
достижение	achievement
заболеваемость	morbidity (rate)
здравоохранение	health care / health protection / health service
иметь право на	to have a right <i>to</i>
иметь целью, быть направленным на	to be aimed <i>at</i>
медицинский осмотр	health check
медицинское наблюдение	medical observation
медработники	health workers
направлять в больницу	to direct / to refer <i>to</i> hospital
оказывать медицинскую помощь	to render medical service / care / aid
обеспечивать	to provide (<i>with</i>)
применять	to apply
получить лечение	to receive treatment
продолжительность жизни	life-span / life expectancy

профилактика, предотвращение заболеваний	prevention / prophylaxis of diseases
реализовать право на рождаемость	to exercise a right <i>to</i> birth rate
санаторно-курортное лечение	health resort treatment
санитарное просвещение	health education
смертность	mortality (rate) / death rate
стационарное лечение	inpatient treatment
скорая неотложная помощь	emergency ambulance service
уделять внимание	to pay attention <i>to</i>
укрепление здоровья населения	health promotion
участковый врач	district doctor
ходить по вызовам, быть на связи (в случае необходимости экстренной помощи)	to be on call

Учреждения здравоохранения – Medical Institutions

амбулатория	ambulatory
аптека	chemist's (shop) / pharmacy / drugstore (Am)
больница скорой медицинской помощи	emergency hospital
диспансер	dispensary
дом инвалидов	nursing home / home for the disabled
дом отдыха	rest home
дом престарелых	home for the aged / home for old people
женская консультация	maternity consultation (center)
клиника	clinic
курорт	health resort
медицинская лаборатория	medical laboratory
поликлиника	out-patient hospital / polyclinic
родильный дом	maternity hospital

санаторий	sanatorium
фельдшерско-акушерский пункт	feldsher-midwife station
центр здоровья	health centre

Отделения больницы – Hospital Departments

гинекология	obstetrics and gynaecology
дерматология	dermatology (department)
кардиология	cardiology (department)
неврологическое отделение	neurology (department)
отделение интенсивной терапии	intensive care unit
отделение экстренной медицинской помощи	emergency room
рентгенологическое отделение	radiology (department)
терапия	medical / therapeutics department
травматология	traumatology (department)
хирургия	surgery /surgical department

Reference Vocabulary

внедрять в	to implement <i>into</i>
высококвалифицированная медицинская помощь	highly qualified medical care
декретный отпуск	maternity leave
записаться на прием к (врачу)	to make an appointment <i>with</i> (a doctor)
зубопротезная помощь	dental orthopedic service
лечебно-диагностическая помощь	medical diagnostic services
платные медицинские услуги	paid medical services
получить лекарство по рецепту	to have a prescription filled
повторно получить лекарства по рецепту	to refill a prescription
пособие	allowance
продлить больничный	to extend a sick-leave
проходить профилактический осмотр	to be followed up

путевка в санаторий	health resort voucher
разрабатывать	to elaborate
реабилитационная помощь	rehabilitation treatment
состоять на учете в	to be registered in
усовершенствовать медицинское оборудование	to update medical equipment

II. Find pairs of synonyms. Translate them into Russian.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. health care | A. to head |
| 2. to ensure | B. death rate |
| 3. to supervise | C. life expectancy |
| 4. prevention | D. to refer |
| 5. life-span | E. health service |
| 6. to direct | F. hospital treatment |
| 7. mortality | G. prophylaxis |
| 8. inpatient treatment | H. to guarantee |

III. Translate the sentences into Russian.

- Health care in Belarus is *supervised* by the Ministry of Health.
- The primary aim of the state health care policy is to create conditions for every person *to exercise his / her right* to health protection.
- District doctors* give consultations to ambulant patients during the patients' visits to the polyclinic.
- Pregnant women are kept under observation by the doctor of the *maternity consultation centre*.
- The Republican Scientific and Practical Centre «Mother and Child» *renders* gynecological *aid* to women with different gynecological diseases.
- Thanks to *prophylactic* vaccination such a disease as cholera has been eradicated.
- During the past 10 years the *infant mortality rate* decreased 3-fold (up to 3.4 per 1,000 live births in 2012).
- There is a positive tendency to an increase in *life expectancy* (71.4 years in 2012).
- Inpatient treatment* is *provided* by district and regional hospitals.
- A sick person may *receive treatment* at various medical institutions.
- Patient Ivanov *was referred* to *radiology department* to have his X-ray done.

12. *Achievements* of the health care system of Belarus have been recognized by the World Health Organization as the highest ones among the CIS countries.
13. National Programme of Demographic Security of the Republic of Belarus for 2011–2015 *is aimed at health promotion*, reduction of *morbidity and mortality*.
14. *High-tech* medical services are *rendered* at the national level.
15. The country *ensures* sanitary-epidemic well-being (безопасность) of the population.

IV. Read and translate the words with the same root.

1) To prevent, prevention, preventive; 2) to protect, protection, protective; 3) to detect, detection, detective; 4) to diagnose, diagnosis, diagnostic; 5) science, scientist, scientific; 6) to cure, curative; 7) to treat, treating, treatment; 8) to emerge, emergent, emergency; 9) preserve, preservation; 10) to equip, equipment; 11) to practise, practice, practical, practitioner; 12) to serve, service.

V. Insert the missing preposition.

1. Each pregnant woman is guaranteed free medical observation ... the maternity consultation center.
2. Constitution of the Republic of Belarus guarantees the right ... health protection to all citizens.
3. Medical research is concerned ... the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular and oncological diseases, as well as HIV and TB.
4. The work of medical institutions is supervised ... the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus.
5. Rural health institutions provide people ... routine health checks, maternity care, immunization, first aid, and treatment of minor injuries.
6. State health care policy of the Republic of Belarus is aimed ... creating conditions for every person to exercise his / her right to health protection.
7. Special attention is paid ... prophylaxis of diseases.
8. More complex cases can be referred ... the regional hospital.

VI. Read and translate the text.**HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS****1. Priorities of the state health care policy**

Health care in Belarus is supervised by the Ministry of Health. All citizens in Belarus have the right to free health care in state-funded institutions. The private health care sector amounts to about 7.0%.

The primary aim of the state health care policy of the Republic of Belarus is to create conditions for every person to exercise his/her right to health protection.



The prevention of diseases and extension of the life-span are the major principles of our health service. In 2012 the life-expectancy of Belarusian people averaged 66.6 years for men and 76.6 years for women. The mortality rate was 13.3 per 1,000 people.

The most distinctive feature of health care system in Belarus is the attention paid to prophylaxis. One of the main tasks in the fight against various diseases is the early detection of the first signs of disease.

Special attention is paid to the maternity and childhood protection. Free medical observation at the health care institutions, inpatient treatment during and after childbirth, as well as medical care and observation of the newborns are guaranteed to each pregnant woman.

2. Structure of the health care system

In 2012 about 46,760 health workers with higher education and 112,992 nursing staff provided medical services to the citizens in hospitals, polyclinics and other medical institutions.

The *primary medical care* in Belarus is provided by polyclinics. Belarus has 511 outpatient clinics, 372 of which are rural polyclinics. The polyclinic provides routine health checks, health education, immunization, sickness certification, home visits, antenatal and obstetric care. Most standard polyclinics have a range of specialists, which includes cardiologists, gastroenterologists and oncologists. Polyclinics have their own laboratories, X-ray, physiotherapy and surgical departments.

There are polyclinics for the adult population of a given area and polyclinics for children. Ambulant patients are seen at the polyclinic by district doctors. Patients who are seriously ill are visited by their district doctor at home. District doctors are on call part of their working day.

The *emergency ambulance service* operates day and night and is free of charge. In case of an emergency condition one has to dial 103 for a doctor to come. The ambulances are equipped with diagnostic, respiratory, and anaesthetic apparatus, as well as blood transfusion and other devices, which enable the doctor to give emergency surgical and medical treatment.

Secondary care is organized on a territorial basis, with a designated hospital serving each district and region. The country has 834 hospitals providing over 125,000 beds. District hospitals provide common services, such as general medicine and surgery, obstetrics and a wide range of specialties.



More complex cases can be referred to the regional hospital where a fuller range of specialties are offered.

Health resort treatment is a part of a medical rehabilitation system. There are over 100 health resorts in the country. They specialize in different spheres and provide the whole range of modern physiatrists' services. Annually over 1.3 million persons visit for recreation and medical treatment. Every year Belarusian health resorts and rehabilitation centers offer their services to over 170 thousand foreigners, with 95 percent of them being from Russia and the Baltic States.

3. Fields of medical research

Belarus has many national research and practical centers, each representing a complex of multifunctional departments. There are now 16 specialized centers in Belarus for the treatment of particular diseases: "Cardiology", "Mother and Child", "Pediatric Oncology and Hematology", "Radiation Medicine and Human Ecology", and others. They provide a close link between research and practice.

As for scientific problems, medical research is concerned with the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular, and oncological diseases, as well as HIV and TB. Medical scientists are doing research into the

problems of Neurosurgery, Traumatology, Cardiac Surgery, Otorhinolaryngology and the development of artificial knee joints. Transplantology develops successfully as well. High-tech methods and technology for rendering medical care, applied in our country, are in line with international standards.

Text vocabulary

- anaesthetic apparatus
- antenatal care
- artificial knee joints
- designated hospital
- emergency condition
- HIV (human immunodeficiency virus)
- maternity and childhood protection
- nursing staff
- obstetric care
- recreation
- sickness certification
- specialties
- TB (tuberculosis)
- to be in line with international standards
- to do research (into)
- наркозный аппарат
- дородовое наблюдение
- искусственные коленные суставы
- назначенная больница
- критическое состояние
- ВИЧ (вирус иммунодефицита человека)
- охрана материнства и детства
- средний медперсонал
- акушерская помощь
- рекреация, отдых
- выдача больничного листа
- медицинские специальности
- туберкулез
- отвечать международным стандартам
- проводить научные исследования (в какой-то области)

CONVERSATION PRACTICE

VII. Answer the following questions.

1. Is health care in Belarus free of charge?
2. What is the primary aim of the state health care policy of the Republic of Belarus?
3. Special attention is paid to the maternity and childhood protection, isn't it?
4. What is the characteristic feature of health care in our country?
5. What are the major principles of our health service?
6. What is the life-span (mortality rate, birth rate) of Belarusian people?
7. Where may a sick person receive treatment?
8. How many hospitals (polyclinics) are there in the Republic of Belarus?
9. Where is the primary medical care provided?
10. What do you know about the work of a district doctor?
11. What do people do in case of an emergency condition?
12. How is secondary care organized in the Republic?
13. What is the role of health resort treatment in the health care system?
14. Are there any specialized health centers in Belarus?
15. What are the main problems facing medical science in our country?
16. Into what problems are scientists doing research?

VIII. Agree or disagree with the statements using the following phrases: Yes, I agree that ... / It is true that ... / Yes, I think that ... Or: I don't think that is correct ... / I can't agree with the fact that ... / No, I don't think you are right

1. Prevention of diseases is the main principle of health care in our country. 2. There are some private clinics in Belarus which are not financed by the state. 3. Large industrial enterprises do not provide medical care for the workers. 4. Periodic screening is restricted only to TB patients and does not involve patients with hypertension, coronary heart diseases, and diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. 5. The primary medical care is provided by hospitals. 6. Most hospitals have the following major departments: surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics and therapeutics department. 6. The average length of stay of a patient in a hospital is 15 days. 7. Health resorts provide the whole range of modern physiatrists' services.

IX. Using the following phrases speak about

a) primary medical care in Belarus:

to be provided by, routine health checks, health education, immunization, sickness certification, home visits, antenatal and obstetric care, to have a range of specialists, ambulant patients, district doctor, to be on call, to visit patients in their homes.

b) rendering emergency ambulance service:

emergency medical service, to deal with urgent cases, free of charge, to dial 103 for the doctor to come, blood-transfusion equipment, cases of myocardial infarction, acute heart disease, to handle any emergency, to give emergent treatment.

c) secondary care in Belarus:

to be organized, territorial basis, designated hospital, district hospitals, to provide common services, a wide range of specialties, complex cases, to be referred to the regional hospital.

d) health resort treatment in Belarus:

medical rehabilitation system, health resorts, to specialize in, to provide the whole range of modern physiatrists' services, to visit for recreation and medical treatment, to offer services to foreigners.

X. Role play the dialogue.

Doctor: Well, Mary, other than that rash (сыпь), you're in great health.

Patient: Okay, Doctor. What should I do about it?

Doctor: I want you to go to dermatology. Make an appointment for them to look at it.

Patient: Where is that department?

Doctor: It's on the 3rd floor. Turn right when you pass the radiology department.

Patient: Great, I'll head up there now.

Doctor: But first, you should refill your prescription at the pharmacy.

Patient: The pharmacy is downstairs, right?

Doctor: Yes, next to the emergency room.

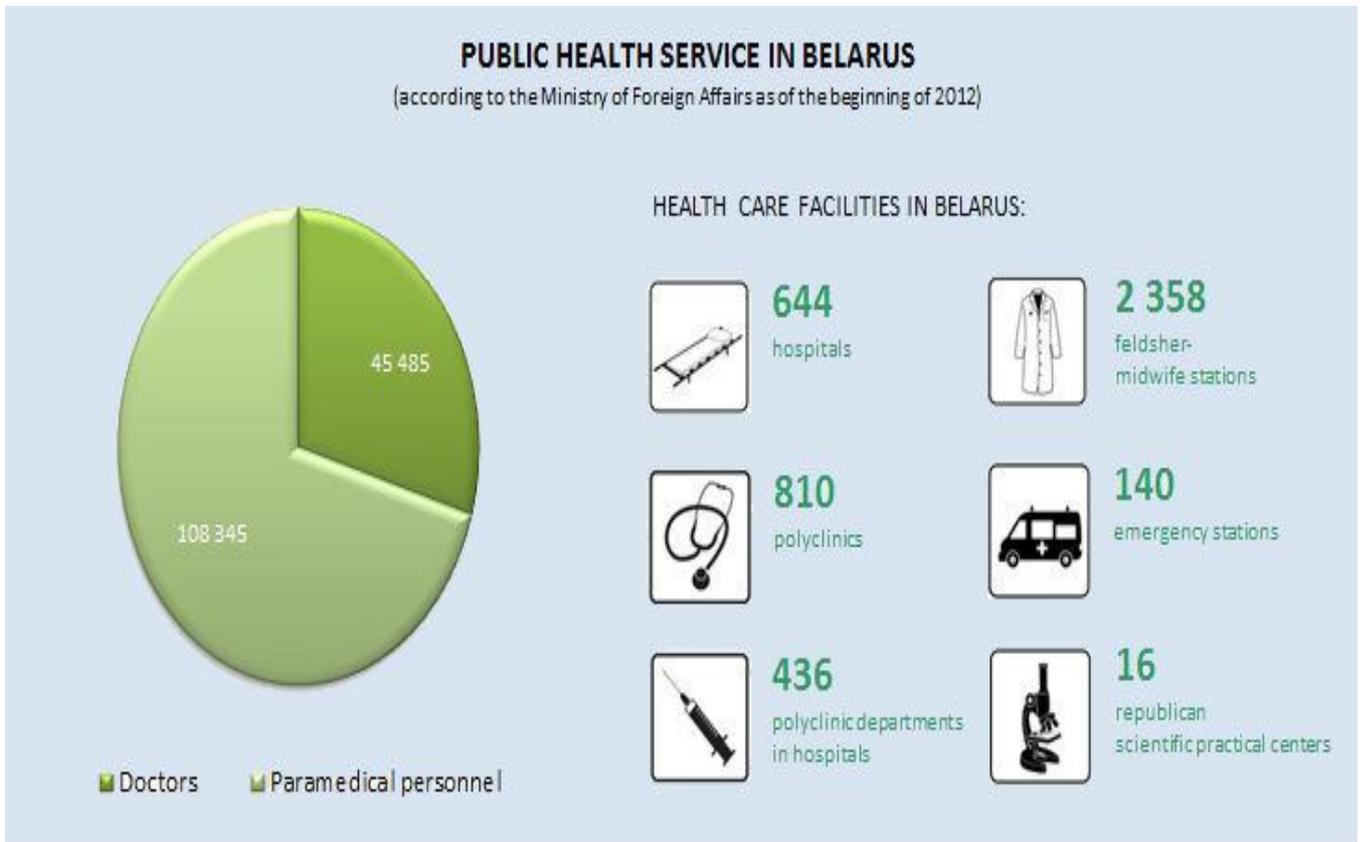


XI. Speak about Health Care System in Belarus using the following plan.

1. Main principles of Belarusian health care system.
2. The primary medical care.
3. The secondary medical care.

4. Health resort treatment.
5. Research and practical centers.
6. Fields of medical research.

XII. Study the scheme and speak about health care facilities and personnel in Belarus.



XIII. Translate into English using words from Active and Reference Vocabulary.

1. Все граждане Республики Беларусь имеют право на высококвалифицированную медицинскую помощь.
2. Каждый гражданин нашей страны может получить медицинскую помощь бесплатно.
3. Платные медицинские услуги включают в себя оказание профилактической, _____, лечебно-диагностической, реабилитационной и зубопротезной помощи.
4. Профилактика позволяет предупредить и вовремя излечить сердечно-сосудистые, онкологические и другие заболевания.
5. Школьники регулярно проходят профилактические медицинские осмотры.
6. Увеличение продолжительности жизни – это проблема, которой занимается геронтология.
7. Оказание медицинской помощи в республике Беларусь организовано по территориальному принципу.
8. Пациенты могут получить первичную медицинскую помощь в поликлинике.
9. Участковый врач работает 7 часов в неделю: 4 часа принимает пациентов в поликлинике и три часа посещает пациентов на дому.
10. В нашей стране есть поликлиники для детей и для взрослых.
11. Легче предупредить заболевание, чем лечить, не так ли?
12. Чтобы поехать в санаторий или дом отдыха нужно иметь путевку.
13. Кроме оплачиваемого декретного отпуска, женщина имеет право на ежемесячное пособие.
14. Люди с хроническими заболеваниями состоят на учете в поликлинике.
15. Новые методы лечения широко используются в медицине.
16. Средняя продолжительность стационарного лечения – 10 дней.
17. Я записался на прием к хирургу на среду на 10 часов утра.
18. Врач продлил мне больничный лист еще на одну неделю.
19. Вы можете получить лекарство по рецепту в любой государственной аптеке.

20. Научно-исследовательские институты разрабатывают новые методы лечения и работают над усовершенствованием медицинского оборудования.
21. Республиканские научно-практические центры внедряют новые технологии в диагностику и лечение заболеваний.



PART II

TEXT 2

I. Read and memorize the following word combinations. Translate the sentences.

1. natural population loss – естественная убыль населения

In 2002 the natural population loss reached its maximum level (–5.9) and it decreased to –2.8 in 2011.

2. programme-oriented planning – программно-целевое планирование

The programme-oriented planning in health care is a key mechanism to increase the efficiency of the branch.

3. restructuring of the branch – реструктурирование отрасли

Restructuring of the branch is carried out.

4. hospital-substituting technologies – стационар-замещающие технологии

Implementation of hospital-substituting technologies allows using hospital resources more efficiently.

5. evidence-based medicine – доказательная медицина

cost-effectiveness analysis – анализ экономической эффективности, анализ соотношения между затратами и эффективностью

More than 1000 clinical protocols grounded on **evidence-based medicine** and **cost-effectiveness analysis** of medical care have been introduced.

6. stipulate – предусматривать

Improvement of the demographic situation in the country is **stipulated** in the Directions of the Strategic Development of Health Care of the Republic of Belarus for 2011–2015.



II. Read and translate the text.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS (1991-2011)

During the period 1991–2011 the **infant mortality rate** decreased more than 3-fold (up to 3.9 per 1000 live births) and it is the lowest one in the CIS countries.

In 2002 the **natural population loss** reached its maximum level (–5.9) and it decreased to –2.8 in 2011.

There is a positive tendency to an increase in **life expectancy** (70.6 years in 2011).

Since 2000, the process of health care reforming in Belarus has become systemic. The introduction of the state social standards which ensure the realization of the citizens' social rights stipulated in the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, is a distinctive feature of the national health care system.

The programme-oriented planning in health care as a key mechanism to increase the efficiency of the branch has been introduced. The following state programmes are aimed at health promotion, reduction of morbidity and mortality: National Programme of Demographic Security of the Republic of Belarus for 2011–2015, State Integrated Programme on Cancer Prevention, Diagnosis and Treatment for 2010–2014, State Programme "Tuberculosis" for 2010–2014, State Programme of HIV-Infection Prevention for 2011–2015, State Program on Overcoming the Consequences of the Chernobyl Accident for 2011–2015 and the Period to 2020, State Programme "Cardiology" for 2011–2015, etc.



Restructuring of the branch is carried out. Unused hospital beds have been cut. The priority has been given to primary health care including an increase in its funding, development of hospital-substituting technologies, improvement of the material and technical basis, staff and introduction of the general practitioner's

practice. A total of 16 republican scientific and practical centers have been established.



The system of the quality control over medical health care has been improved. A compulsory licensing of medical and pharmaceutical activities has been introduced. More than 1000 clinical protocols on diagnosis and treatment of 24 disease groups, grounded on evidence-based medicine and cost-effectiveness analysis of medical care, have been elaborated and introduced.



Disabled persons, patients with tuberculosis, AIDS, systemic diseases of connective tissue, cancer and hematologic diseases, diabetes mellitus, epilepsy and some other serious diseases are provided with free medicines. Children and pregnant women with phenylketonuria are provided with free medicinal nutrition mixtures.

The country **ensures** sanitary-epidemic well-being (безопасность) of the population. In accordance with the National Immunization Schedule, the vaccination of the population is carried out. The level of the preventive vaccination coverage has reached 97–98%. In 2011, viral hepatitis incidence rate was 3.0 per 100, 000 population (in 2002 – 750.0 per 100, 000 population). No diphtheria cases were registered in 2011 (1 case – in 2010). Since 2004 a tendency to the decrease of tuberculosis incidence rate has been observed. In 2011 this indicator was 42.8 per 100, 000 population (in 2004 – 55.4 per 100, 000 population).

High-tech medical services are rendered not only at the national level, but also in the regions on the basis of the regional hospitals.

Achievements of the health care system of Belarus have been recognized by the World Health Organization as the highest ones among the CIS countries.

The **main purpose of the health care system** for the future is to stabilize and to further improve the medical and demographic situation in the country, as stipulated in the Directions of the Strategic Development of Health Care of the Republic of Belarus for 2011–2015.

The **main objectives** of the healthcare system for 2011–2015 also include the improvement of people's health indicators by further advancing the quality of medical services, and ensuring common standards of state-subsidized medical assistance to every person regardless of his/her place of residence.

A separate area of the state efforts is expansion of the export of medical services. By 2015 it should grow fivefold against 2010.

Text vocabulary

- advance
- AIDS
- compulsory licensing
- coverage
- disabled person
- expansion
- fivefold
- incidence rate
- introduction of the general practitioner's practice
- nutrition mixtures
- overcoming the consequences
- people's health indicators
- place of residence
- pregnant women
- schedule
- продвигать, развивать
- СПИД (синдром приобретенного иммунодефицита)
- обязательное лицензирование
- охват
- инвалид
- расширение
- в пять раз
- заболеваемость
- введения службы врача общей практики
- питательные смеси
- преодоление последствий
- показатели здоровья населения
- место жительства
- беременные женщины
- график

III. Answer the questions.

1. Did infant mortality rate decrease significantly during the period 1991–2011?
2. What was life expectancy in 2011?
3. Since what time has the process of health care reforming in Belarus become systemic?
4. What is a distinctive feature of the national health care system?
5. What helps to increase the efficiency of the branch?
6. How is restructuring of the branch carried out?
7. Has the system of the quality control over medical health care been improved?
8. What population categories are provided with free medicines?
9. Is the level of the preventive vaccination in Belarus high?
10. Where are high-tech medical services rendered?
11. What is the main purpose of the health care system for the future?

12. What do the main objectives of the healthcare system for 2011–2015 include?

IV. Speak about achievements of the Health Care System of the Republic of Belarus. Use the following plan.

1. Infant mortality rate.
2. Natural population loss.
3. Life expectancy.
4. Programme-oriented planning.
5. The system of the quality control.
6. Preventive vaccination.
7. High-tech medical services.
8. Main objectives of the health care system for the future.



My professional activities and research

PART I

VOCABULARY

I. Remember the following words and phrases and use them as much as possible in your topic.

Active Vocabulary

Образование – Education

иметь квалификацию	to be qualified as a ...
иметь успехи в чем-либо	to do well in smth
окончить университет (с отличием)	to graduate from the university (with honors)
получить диплом	to be awarded a diploma
получить направление на работу в ...	to get work appointment to ...
получить образование в ...	to get education at ...
приобретать опыт в чем-либо	to gain experience in ...
студенческая научная конференция	students' scientific conference
➤ участвовать в студенческих научных конференциях	➤ to participate in the students' scientific conferences
студенческое научное общество	students' scientific society
➤ быть членом студенческого научного общества	➤ to be a member of the students' scientific society
учиться в ... на факультете	to study at ..., at the faculty of ...

Профессиональная деятельность – Professional activities

работать на кафедре ... в качестве ...	to work at the department of ... as a ...
отвечать за что-либо	to be responsible for ...
проводить практические занятия	to conduct / run practical classes

читать лекции	to deliver lectures
обеспечивать подготовку по ...	to provide training <i>in</i> ...
Обучение в аспирантуре / магистратуре – Postgraduate training	
автореферат	author's abstract of dissertation
актуальность	topicality
аспирант / магистрант	postgraduate doctoral (student) / Master's degree student
аспирантура / магистратура	postgraduate doctoral course / Master's Degree programme
➤ учиться в аспирантуре / магистратуре	➤ to take a postgraduate doctoral course / Master's Degree programme
диссертация	thesis, dissertation
➤ писать диссертацию	➤ to write a thesis
➤ защита диссертации	➤ defence of a thesis
➤ защитить диссертацию	➤ to defend a thesis
➤ тема диссертации	➤ thesis subject
➤ докторская диссертация	➤ Doctoral thesis
➤ кандидатская диссертация	➤ PhD thesis
➤ магистерская диссертация	➤ Master's thesis
кандидатский минимум	qualifying (comprehensive) examination for the candidate's degree
новизна	novelty, newsness
Ученые степени – Academic degrees	
кандидат наук	Candidate of Sciences (PhD)
доктор наук	Doctor of Sciences (D.Sc)
соискатель	applicant <i>for</i> a degree
ученая степень	academic degree
➤ докторская степень	➤ Doctoral (Doctor's) degree
➤ степень кандидата наук	➤ Candidate's degree
➤ присвоить / получить степень	➤ to award (confer) / to take a degree <i>on</i>
Исследовательская деятельность – Research	

анализ, исследование, подробное рассмотрение	analysis
➤ критический анализ	critical analysis
аппарат, аппаратура	apparatus
вывод, заключение	conclusion
делать заключение	to make (draw, reach) a conclusion
приходить к заключению	to conclude / come to conclusion
вычислять, подсчитывать, рассчитывать (при помощи арифметических действий)	to calculate
выявить причины	to reveal the causes of ...
данные (о, по, относительно)	findings (<i>on</i>)
➤ данные лабораторных исследований	➤ laboratory data
➤ достоверность данных	➤ adequacy of data
данные, доказательства, свидетельства (о, по, что касается)	evidence (<i>for, of, on, concerning</i>)
данные, сведения (об, относительно, что касается)	data (<i>on, concerning, as to</i>)
доказывать	to prove
завершить исследование	to complete one's research
измерять (путём измерения)	to measure
инструмент, измерительный прибор	instrument
инструмент, орудие, средство	tool
исследование/ -ия	research (<i>on/ in/ into smth.</i>)
➤ перспективные исследования	➤ advanced research
➤ фундаментальные исследования	➤ basic research
➤ предварительное исследование	➤ pilot study
➤ чисто теоретическое исследование	➤ theoretical study
➤ исследование на животных	➤ animal study
исследователь / ученый	researcher

исследовать / изучать	to investigate / study
материал исследования	data for study
➤ собирать материал / данные	➤ to collect the material / data on
➤ получить данные	➤ to obtain data
метод проб и ошибок	hit-or-miss method, trial-and-error procedure
метод, подход (к решению), рассмотрение (с определенной точки зрения)	approach (to)
метод, приём, процедура	procedure
метод, способ	method
метод, способ, методика, техника (проведения опыта)	technique
методика	techniques
научное руководство	supervision / research supervision
➤ под руководством	➤ under supervision
➤ работать под руководством	➤ to be supervised by/ to work under supervision of
научно-исследовательская работа	research / research work
➤ заниматься научно-исследовательской работой	➤ to be engaged in research
➤ проводить исследовательскую работу	➤ to carry on an investigation / to conduct research / to research (on/ in/ into smth.)
научно-исследовательские интересы	research interests
научный руководитель	supervisor/ research supervisor/ adviser
научный сотрудник	research worker
находить, обнаруживать	to find
небольшой прибор,	device
приспособление,	
оборудование	equipment
оборудование, аппаратура	facilities
обсуждать	to discuss
описывать	to describe

описывать кратко	to outline
оценивать, подсчитывать (приблизительно)	to estimate
подсчитывать, производить численный расчёт (с помощью вычислительной техники)	to compute
подтверждать	to confirm, to verify
показывать	to show, to indicate, demonstrate
представить доказательства	to provide evidence <i>for</i> ...
применение	application
применять, использовать	to use, to employ, to apply (<i>to</i>), to utilize
проверить достоверность	to test the validity <i>of</i> ...
результат	result (<i>on, of</i>)
➤ давать, представлять результаты	➤ to give, present, provide results
способ исследования	way, manner
суммировать	to summarize, sum up
цель исследования	purpose / objective / aim of the investigation
устройство, приспособление	facility

Издания – Publications

журнал	journal
зарубежные научные издания	foreign scientific editions
медицинский журнал	medical journal
монография	monograph
сборник трудов конференции	abstract book
Список научных изданий	A List of Scientific Editions

Награды – Awards

рацпредложение	innovation proposal
почетная грамота	honorary certificate
патент на изобретение	patent for invention
свидетельство на изобретение	inventor's certificate
отличник здравоохранения	Excellence in Health Care

II. Find pairs of synonyms. Translate them into Russian.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. thesis | A. information |
| 2. to prove a thesis | B. to be busy with |
| 3. to be engaged in | C. publications |
| 4. scientific adviser | D. instrument |
| 5. research | E. dissertation |
| 6. scientific papers | F. to defend a dissertation |
| 7. device | G. supervisor |
| 8. data | H. investigation |

III. Translate the sentences.

1. I am responsible for *running practical classes* for students of the third year of various faculties.
2. Our department *provides training in* Biochemistry for the students of all faculties at our university.
3. My job *combines teaching and research*.
4. I carry out my research *under supervision* of Professor Ivanov.
5. I *am interested in* the problems of pharmacological treatment of nephropathy.
6. I decided *to take up this problem* because still there is no medicine for the treatment of complications of antibiotic therapy.
7. Before *embarking on the research* I studied a great amount of scientific literature both in *home and foreign issues*.
8. I *have come to the conclusion* that the subject of my research has not been investigated at all.
9. This fact *accounts for its topicality and urgency*.
10. I have several publications *in proceedings of conferences* and medical scientific journals.

IV. Read and translate the words with the same root.

1) To defend – defence, defensive; 2) to apply – application, applicable; 3) to detect – detection, detective; 4) to investigate – investigation, investigative; 5) science – scientist, scientific; 6) to measure – measurement, measuring; 7) to supervise – supervision, supervisor; 8) to describe – description, descriptive; 9) to prove – proof; 10) to equip – equipment; 11) to practise – practice, practical; 12) to experiment – experimenter, experimental.

V. Insert the missing preposition.

1. I graduated ... the Grodno State Medical University ... 2013 ... honors.

2. When I was a student I did well ... numerous subjects and was engaged ... research.
3. During my student life I became interested ... the research work.
4. Any student can do his research ... numerous subjects ... supervision of qualified teachers.
5. When I was a student I participated ... students' scientific conferences.
6. Now I work ... a teacher ... the Department ... Biochemistry.
7. I am responsible ... running practical classes ... students ... the third year ... various faculties.
8. I'm carrying ... my research ... Pharmacology.
9. My postgraduate research deals ... the role of alcohol in the development of this disorder.
10. The data obtained can be useful ... practical medicine.

VI. Read and translate the text.

MY PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES AND RESEARCH

Let me introduce myself. My name is Svetlana Zhuk. I'm a Master's Degree student and a teacher at the Department of Pharmacology of the Grodno State Medical University.

Some facts from my biography. I entered the Grodno State Medical University in 2007. During the following 6 years I was a full-time student of the Faculty of General Medicine. I did rather well at the University and graduated from it with honors in 2013. As a medical student I studied a lot of subjects: both general and clinical ones. My favorite subjects were Biochemistry and Pharmacology. During my student life I became interested in the research work. I must admit that students of the Grodno State Medical University have all possibilities to carry out research. Almost every department of the University has a Students' Scientific Society. Any student who is interested in research can become a member of a scientific society and do his research in numerous subjects under supervision of professors and experienced university teachers. As a student I participated in several scientific conferences. I gained some experience in doing research, making presentations and scientific publications. I think it was a very valuable experience in my research career.

At present I work as a teacher of the Grodno State Medical University at the Department of Pharmacology. The department has a highly qualified academic staff: one professor and Doctor of Medical Sciences, four assistant professors and Candidates of Medical Sciences and other experienced teachers. The department provides training in Pharmacology for the students of all faculties at our university. Pharmacology is taught in the form of lectures and practical classes. Our department provides all opportunities for studies: we have well-equipped laboratories with all modern devices. I am responsible for running practical classes for students of the third year of various faculties. I have three groups of students and teach them Pharmacology. It is rather difficult and implies thorough everyday preparation for classes.

My job combines teaching and research. I'm carrying out my research in Pharmacology. My supervisor is Professor Bushma M.I., Doctor of Medical Sciences. He is a very experienced scholar and teacher,

the author of several inventions and over 300 scientific publications. He helps me a lot with my research. His advice is always valuable.

I am interested in the problems of pharmacological treatment of aminoglykoside-induced nephropathy. My postgraduate research deals with the role of taurine in the treatment of this disorder. I decided to take up this theme because until now there is no medicine for the treatment of complications of antibiotic therapy.

The topic of my dissertation is “Nephroprotective properties of taurine in rats with aminoglykoside-induced nephropathy”. The purpose of my research is the objectification of therapeutic efficiency of taurine based on the results obtained from relevant *in vitro* and clinical investigations.

The dissertation presents characteristics of properties and physiological role of taurine, the mechanism of kidney damage caused by aminoglykoside antibiotics and describes the data indicating possible nephroprotective action of taurine in this pathology. The main tasks of the paper are to define the influence of taurine on homeostasis and metabolism of the kidney in aminoglykoside-induced nephropathy in rats, as well as to define taurine nephroprotective properties according to various references.

Before embarking on the research I studied a great amount of scientific literature both in home and foreign issues, carried out many experiments. I have come to the conclusion that the subject of my research has not been investigated at all. This fact accounts for its topicality and urgency. The topicality of the issues reviewed is also determined by the fact that taurine often is a part of complex medicines (Dibikor, Kratal, Taufon). Taurine is also used, as a constituent of biologically active supplements, foodstuffs (juice, power drinks, dry dairy mixes for children), and also forages for animals. However this amino acid belongs to an essentially new group of medicines. In certain cases taurine high activity *in vitro* did not show similar efficiency in clinical setting.

The research consists of two parts: practical and theoretical ones. At first stage of my research a review of all accessible literature sources on the problem was made. During the experimental part we simulated aminoglykoside-induced nephropathy in rats and estimated the nephroprotective properties of taurine. All experiments were carried out on white male Whistler rats. The research is made using the following methods: microscopic and histological examination and electronic microscopy in order to understand the ultrastructural level of tissue.

The data obtained can be useful for practical medicine especially for specialists in urology and scientists studying the issues of nephroprotection.

I plan to defend my dissertation by the end of the next month. The results of my research work were discussed at several scientific conferences. I also have several publications in proceedings of conferences and medical scientific journals. In the long run I plan to take up a postgraduate doctoral course and to obtain a doctoral degree.

Text vocabulary

- | | |
|---|---|
| • a full-time student | • студент дневной формы обучения |
| • valuable experience | • ценный опыт |
| • a highly qualified academic staff | • высококвалифицированный профессорско-преподавательский состав |
| • provides all opportunities for studies | • предоставляет все возможности для обучения |
| • inventions | • изобретения |
| • aminoglycoside-induced nephropathy | • аминогликозидная нефропатия |
| • taurine nephroprotective properties | • нефропротекторные свойства таурина |
| • before embarking on the research | • прежде чем начать исследование |
| • both in home and foreign issues | • как в отечественных, так и в зарубежных изданиях |
| • this fact accounts for its topicality and urgency | • данный факт подтверждает актуальность и злободневность |
| • a constituent of biologically active supplements | • компонент биологически активных добавок |
| • forages for animals | • корма для животных |
| • clinical setting | • клинические условия |
| • power drinks | • энергетические напитки |
| • dry dairy mixes | • сухие молочные смеси |
| • white male whistler rats | • самцы белых крыс |
| • in the long run | • в дальнейшем |

CONVERSATION PRACTICE

VII. Answer the following questions.

1. What higher educational institution did you graduate from? When?
2. What faculty did you study at?
3. What is your qualification?
4. Did you carry out any research at the university when a student?
5. Where do you work? How long have you been working there?
6. What are your professional duties?
7. What branch of science are you interested in?
8. What field of medicine are you carrying out your research in?
9. Are there many unsolved problems in your field of knowledge?
10. Is your work of theoretical or practical importance?
11. What is the topic of your dissertation?
12. What is the subject of your research? Why have you chosen this subject for your research?
13. Are you familiar with current scientific literature on this subject?
14. Have you read in English scientific papers related to your research?
15. What methods do you use in your research?
16. Have you already collected and arranged the necessary data?
17. Do you have any difficulties in your work?
18. Do you carry out any experiments?
19. What instruments and devices do you use?
20. Do you collaborate with anybody in your work?
21. Do you consult anybody on the problem you are interested in?
22. Who is your supervisor? Are you satisfied with his assistance?
23. What results do you expect to get when you complete your work?
24. What progress have you made in your work?
25. Have you obtained any results yet?
26. Are these findings of great importance?
27. Are there any practical results?
28. What conclusions have you come to in your research?
29. When will you finish your work on the problem?
30. Have you got any scientific publications?
31. Have you ever participated in the work of scientific conferences, symposia?
32. When do you plan to defend your dissertation?
33. What are your plans for scientific career?

VIII. Agree or disagree with the following statements using the following phrases: Yes, I agree that .../ It is true that ... / Yes, I think that ... Or: I don't think that is correct ... / I can't agree with the fact that ... / No, I don't think you are right

1. Getting an academic degree takes a lot of time and effort. 2. Grodno State Medical University provides postgraduate education. 3. You can apply for a Doctor's Degree without getting a Candidate's Degree. 4. The theme of your dissertation should be topical. 5. Only those who were members of students' scientific societies can apply for postgraduate courses. 6. A supervisor must have a Doctor's Degree. 7. All the obtained results should be published in scientific journals. 8. Participating in conferences is not necessary for researchers.

IX. Using the following extended plan speak about

1) Personal information	a) name	
	b) education	to graduate from...(with honors) in 2013, to study at the faculty of;
	c) professional/ research interests	to be good at, to be interested in, to participate in;
	d) work experience	to be appointed as, to work as, to have experience in;
	e) present academic status	to be a postgraduate / Master's Degree student, to take up a post graduate doctoral course / Master's Degree programme;
2) Professional activities	a) present occupation	to work as ... at/in, to be employed with... at;
	b) place of employment	to provide instruction in, to teach students, to be taught at the department;
	c) work responsibilities	to run classes for, to teach smth. for students, to have ... groups of students, to be responsible for, to participate in, to be in charge of;
3) Research	a) involvement in research	to combine teaching and research, to carry out research in/on, to investigate smth., to do research;
	b) supervision	to work under supervision of, to advise in research, to be supervised by;

c) topic of dissertation	to be titled, to have a title;
d) topicality of research	to be topical, to be of importance, to benefit from, to be useful for, to account for topicality and urgency;
e) purpose of research	to investigate, to compare, to find out/reveal, to assess/evaluate, to test, to confirm, to establish, to elaborate, to describe, to outline, to invent, to obtain, to develop, to determine, to examine/explore, to substantiate;
f) methods	to investigate smth. by, to utilize/employ the methods;
g) stages of study	to have several stages, to study scientific literature, to collect data on, to obtain data, to compare results, to interpret results, to come to a conclusion, to draw a conclusion;
h) area of application	to be used in, to be applied/employed in / for, to have practical significance, to benefit from, to bring benefit to, to give the opportunity to / for;
i) publications and conferences	to have several publications in, to publish the results of smth. in, to participate in conferences, to present the results at, to give a paper at the conference;
j) research career plans	to defend the dissertation, to obtain a Master's degree, to be awarded a Master's degree, to continue research, to make further research in ..., to employ the obtained results in ..., to be admitted to a Postgraduate Doctoral course, to take up a Postgraduate Doctoral course, to apply for a Doctoral degree.

X. This is a sample dialogue between an examiner and an examinee – a post-graduate student who is taking his/her Ph.D. exam in English. Complete the dialogue and act it out.

Postgraduate student: - Hello.

Examiner: - Hello. Will you sit here, please? ... So, tell us about yourself a little.

Postgraduate student: - My name is ... I graduated from ... Now I'm a post-graduate student of

Examiner: - Well, and who is your research supervisor?

Postgraduate student: - My supervisor is

Examiner: - And what sort of problem are you studying?

Postgraduate student: - Well, my topic is

Examiner: - Aha. Are you familiar with current scientific literature on this subject?

Postgraduate student: - Well, I have made a literature review of

Examiner: - And what is the practical importance of your research work?

Postgraduate student: - You see, at present

Examiner: - Well, that's interesting. Have you obtained any results yet?

Postgraduate student: - Yes, the results have been already discussed in

Examiner: - Do you plan to continue your research career after the completion of your postgraduate course?

Postgraduate student: - Yes, after

XI. Speak about Your Professional Activities and Research using the following plan.

1. Personal information.
2. Educational background.
3. Present employment.
4. Postgraduate education.
5. Research.
6. Career plans.

SELF CHECK

XII. Translate into English using words from Active Vocabulary.

1. Меня зовут Я магистрант дневной формы обучения (соискатель ученой степени кандидата наук).
2. Я окончила Гродненский государственный медицинский университет в 2013 и поступила в аспирантуру/ магистратуру.
3. Я являюсь аспирантом/ магистрантом кафедры
4. Наша кафедра обеспечивает преподавание следующих дисциплин:
5. Я веду практические занятия по ... в группах ... курса ... факультета.
6. Моя работа включает преподавание и научное исследование.
7. Я выполняю работу под руководством профессора Иванова И.И.
8. Темой моего исследования является
9. Данное исследование является актуальным и важным.
10. Целью исследования является оценка роли ... в развитии
11. Материал исследования включает
12. При проведении исследования использовались следующие методы
13. Работа включает две части: теоретическую и экспериментальную.
14. Основные результаты исследования обсуждались на многочисленных конференциях.
15. У меня есть ряд публикаций в научных журналах и материалах конференций.
16. Исследование имеет большую практическую значимость.
17. Полученные результаты могут быть использованы в практической медицине.
18. Я планирую защиту своей диссертации в июне.
19. После окончания магистратуры я собираюсь продолжить обучение в аспирантуре.
20. В дальнейшем я планирую продолжать свою научную карьеру.

PART II

TEXT 2

I. Read and memorize the following word combinations. Translate the sentences.

1. literature review – обзор литературы

The purpose of a *literature review* is not to present all possible references, but to concentrate on those that are relevant for the focus of your article.

2. practical implications – практическое значение

It is beneficial to consider the *practical implications* of your research.

3. research article – научная статья

Research article should report on research findings that are valid and original; and it should add potentially important information.

4. scientific community – научное сообщество

An article presents the research clearly and concisely to the *scientific community*.

5. subject matter – предмет изложения, основной вопрос

The Introduction justifies the significance of the *subject matter* and connects your work to previous research.

6. target audience – целевая аудитория

It is also vital to identify those who might be interested in seeing your results, i.e. who is the *target audience*.

7. target journal – намеченный (выбранный для подачи статьи) журнал

Write your article with your *target journal* in mind.

II. Read and translate the text.

WRITING A RESEARCH PAPER

A scientific paper or research article is a technical document that describes a significant experimental, theoretical or observational extension of current knowledge, or advances in the practical application of known principles. Research article should report on research findings that are not only valid and previously unpublished, but also add some new understanding, observation, proofs, i.e. potentially important information.

Unlike a novel, newspaper article or an essay, a research article has a required structure or style. However, a research article is not only a

technically rigid document, but also a subjective intellectual product that reflects personal opinions and beliefs. Therefore, it requires good skills in both structuring and phrasing the discoveries and thoughts.

The process of writing an article is initiated by considering the significance of the future article, its importance and potential newness to the scientific community. It is also vital to identify those who might be interested in seeing your results, i.e. who is the target audience? In addition, it is beneficial to consider the practical implications of your research. A scientific article must be based on research that is conducted scientifically by using accepted methods. An article wraps up research by presenting it clearly and concisely to the scientific community.

A scientific article must answer the following basic questions:

- What is the problem that is addressed?
- Why is it important?
- How did you study the problem?
- What are your results?
- What are the implications of the results?
- What do you recommend as further study for others?

Target journal

Write your article with your target journal in mind. This is useful because different journals have different perceptions of science as well as differing opinions on how articles ought to be written.

An article typically constitutes the following sections and elements:

- Title
- Abstract
- Introduction
- Theory / Literature review
- Research method / process
- Results (sometimes divided into results & analysis)
- Conclusions

Title

When considering a title for your article, do familiarize yourself with the types of titles in the target journal, analyze whether they are more general or very specific. Avoid abbreviations in the title as well as unnecessary “and” words. Fundamentally, a very long title is not good as the reader may have difficulties in perceiving the content. Journals favoring short indicative titles may, for example prefer titles with less than eight words. On the other hand, other journals may prefer long informative titles.

However, researchers ought to attempt simplifying their titles even when longer ones are allowed.

Abstract

The Abstract is one of the most central elements of your article, luring other people to read it and may also influence the acceptance of your article. An abstract must describe the purpose of your article. Moreover, it must describe how you have realized your research and provide few key findings and any practical implications. You can build your abstract by answering the following questions with one or two sentences for each one:

- What is the bigger, more general field your article relates to?
- What is the purpose of your article?
- What methodology did you use?
- What are the key results?
- What are the practical implications of your research (how can the results be utilized by e.g. practitioners, society or companies)?

Your target journal may have some specific requirements related to formulating the abstract, such as word count.

The Abstract is typically followed by key words.

Introduction

The Introduction justifies the significance of the subject matter and connects your work to previous research. This chapter can also include a definition of the key terms, if necessary.

It is sensible to write the introduction in a form of a logical funnel, where more general aspects are told first and sentence-by-sentence, paragraph-by-paragraph the text should proceed onto narrower detail. The purpose of the article is expressed last in the introduction by describing the research problem.

Start the Introduction with sentences that are adequately general, and simple enough to understand even for those who are not experts in exactly the same topic as you.

Theory / Literature review

The purpose of a literature review is not to present all possible references, but to concentrate on those that are relevant for the focus of your article. The literature review will position your research in relation to previous literature; therefore cite articles on which your research is based. Minimize self citations; only cite your own previous work if absolutely necessary.

Research method / process

The article must describe your research, the set-up and research methods precisely. This way the reviewers can assess the scientific basis of your

research and the justification of your results. In principle, the research method/process should be described so that another researcher can repeat the study. You must prove that the methodology you have chosen is robust and applicable for your study. It is important to describe clearly how the research is done. In some fields, it is customary to discuss the reliability and validity of the research in the research method section.

Results and discussion

Consider what the key results of your research are and present them clearly. Build the Results section of your article around these key results. Present your results in such an order that their logic is as easy for an outsider to understand as possible. Remember to highlight the key results by using visual elements, such as lists, illustrations and tables.

You may include a Discussion section at the end of your results section to explain and contemplate the results. The discussion can either be a part of the Results section or a separate section of its own, whichever is in line with the practices of your target journal.

Conclusions

The Conclusions section can be written up by using the following structure (one paragraph each):

- Introduction
- Results (one paragraph for each research question)
- Significance of the research/practical implications
- Limitations
- Recommended topics for further study

The Conclusions must be in line with the previous sections and should not present totally new results. The implications should, however, be discussed.

Polishing the article

Make sure your article has a solid storyline and is written in good English. Do pay attention to transitions between sentences in order for the reader to easily understand the positioning of different sentences. It must be clear whether sentences are parallel, opposed, or have a logical continuum. Consequently, words such as in addition, also, however, nevertheless, or consequently can be used for this purpose.

Text vocabulary

- contemplate – рассмотреть
- extension of current knowledge – развитие, углубление современных знаний

- funnel – воронка
- indicative titles – ориентирующие заглавия
- informative titles – информирующие заглавия
- luring – привлекающий
- rigid document – строгий документ
- robust – обоснованная
- self citations – самоцитирование
- solid storyline – единая сюжетная линия
- wraps up – завершает

III. Answer the questions.

1. How is a research article defined?
2. What kind of information should a research article present?
3. What is the typical structure of a research article?
4. Why is it necessary to choose the target article first?
5. How should a research article title be chosen?
6. What is the main purpose of Abstract?
7. What does Introduction include?
8. What is the purpose of Literature Review?
9. How should Methodology be described?
10. How should a Results and Discussion section be built?
11. What is included in a Conclusions section?
12. Why is a language aspect of a research article so important?

IV. Speak about the main issues of writing a research article. Use the following plan.

1. Research article.
2. Structure of a research article.
3. Target journal.
4. Title.
5. Abstract.
6. Introduction.
7. Literature review.
8. Methods.
9. Results and discussion.
10. Conclusion.
11. Language of writing.

V. Study the most important reasons for rejection of a research article. Give your comments on possible improvements of the listed drawbacks.

Aspect	Reason for rejection
Topic	irrelevant topic or topic of local interest only
Newness	papers offers nothing new
Focus	topic, objectives and conclusions are not connected
Methodological steps	unclear and misleading argumentation weak methodology or results
Style	unclear, unfocused and incoherent text
Data Quality	flawed design, insignificant sample number, preliminary findings only

VI. Study the rules of writing a research article. Keep in mind all these recommendations while writing your research papers.

Research article style	Main functions	Preferred style	Rules
Title	- indicates content and main discoveries; - attracts the reader's attention;	- short and simple (7-10 words); - purposive (aims at specific audience);	- avoid complex grammar; - make it catchy! - avoid redundancy ("An investigation of... ", "The analysis of... ", "Effect of... ", "Influence of... ", "New method...");
Abstract	- reflects the main 'story' of the RA; - calls attention but avoids extra explanations;	- past (perfect) tense and passive voice(!) - short and concise sentences; - no citations, tables, equations, graphs etc.	- avoid introducing the topic; - explain: what was done, what was found and what are the main conclusions; - bring summary 'numbers';
Introduction	- introduces the topic and defines the terminology;	- simple tense for referring to established knowledge or	- use the state-of-the-art references; - follow the logical moves;

Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - relates to the existing research; - indicates the focus of the paper and research objectives; - provides enough detail for competent researchers to repeat the experiment; - who, what, when, where, how and why? 	<p>past tense for literature review;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - past tense but active voice(!); - correct and internationally recognized style and format (units, variables, materials etc.); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - define your terminology to avoid confusion; - mention everything you did that can make importance to the results; - don't cover your traces ("some data was ignored"), establish an authors voice ("we decided to ignored this data"); - if a technique is familiar, only use its name (don't re-explain); - use simple example to explain complex methodology;
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gives summary results in graphics and numbers; - compares different "treatments"; - gives quantified proofs (statistical tests); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - past tense; - use tables and graphs and other illustrations; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - present summary data related to the RA objectives and not all research results; - give more emphasise on what should be emphasized; - call attention to the most significant findings; - make clear separation between your and others work;

Conclusions and Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - answers research questions/objectives; - explains discrepancies and unexpected findings; - states importance of discoveries and future implications; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - simple or present tense (past tense if it is related to results); - allows scientific speculations (if necessary); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - do not recapitulate results but make statements; - make strong statements (avoid "It may be concluded ... " style); - do not hide unexpected results – they can be the most important;
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gives list of related literature and information sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - depends on journal but authors/editors, year and title must be included. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - always cite the most accessible references; - cite primary source rather than review papers.

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