

## ЗАВДАННЯ ДО РУБІЖНОЇ АТЕСТАЦІЇ з дисципліни

### «ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ»

#### Кредит 4. Системи організму людини

##### Тема 7

##### 6 годин

*Лексична тема:* Серцево-судинна система. The Circulatory System

*Граматична тема:* Прийменник. Прийменники місця, часу, напрямку.

#### *Ex 1. P.14 Reading*

**Read the text and translate it in the written form. Copy out and learn all the unknown words.**

### **The circulatory system**

The circulatory system pumps nutrients and oxygen around the body. Blood lacking oxygen enters the right atrium of the heart through the vena cava. The heart pumps this blood through a valve and into the right ventricle. It travels through pulmonary arteries to the lungs and receives oxygen. It travels back to the heart through pulmonary veins.

The heart pumps the blood out through the aorta. It flows through capillaries in the body and delivers oxygen. The blood travels back through veins and the cycle repeats. But sometimes disruptions in the cycle occur. The heart may not pump blood effectively. This is called an arrhythmia.

#### *Ex 2. P.14 Reading*

**Read the poster in a medical office about the circulatory system. Then, fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.**

#### Word bank

aorta	lungs	circulatory	oxygen	atrium
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The human 1 \_\_\_\_\_ system delivers nutrients to parts of the body. Blood enters the heart's right 2 \_\_\_\_\_. It travels to the right ventricle. And then into the 3 \_\_\_\_\_ through pulmonary arteries. It receives oxygen and travels back to the heart. The heart pumps the blood out through the 4 \_\_\_\_\_. The blood delivers 5 \_\_\_\_\_ to the body.

***Ex 3. P.14 Vocabulary***

**Match the words (1-7) with the definitions (A-G)**

- 1 \_\_\_\_ vena cava
- 2 \_\_\_\_ atrium
- 3 \_\_\_\_ valve
- 4 \_\_\_\_ pulmonary
- 5 \_\_\_\_ artery
- 6 \_\_\_\_ capillary
- 7 \_\_\_\_ ventricle

- A** a small tube that lets blood and tissue exchange nutrients
- B** one of the two upper chambers of the heart
- C** one of the two major veins that carries blood to the heart
- D** relating to the lungs
- E** a tube that carries blood from the heart to the body
- F** a structure in the heart that opens and closes
- G** a space in the heart that holds blood

***Ex 4. P.15 Vocabulary***

**Check (+) the sentence that uses the underlined part correctly.**

- 1    **A.** Your heart pumps blood and keeps you alive.  
      **B.** A capillary is a structure that opens and closes.
- 2    **A.** Your veins carry blood back to the heart.  
      **B.** An atrium is a tube in your lungs.
- 3    **A.** The aorta sends blood from the heart to the rest of the body.  
      **B.** Your arteries carry blood back to the heart from the body.
- 4    **A.** The vena cava lets blood and tissue exchange nutrients.  
      **B.** An arrhythmia can make your heart beat abnormally.

### Ex 4. Vocabulary

Look at the diagram and complete the descriptions with the words below. Copy out and learn all the unknown words.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.

#### Body bits

##### The heart

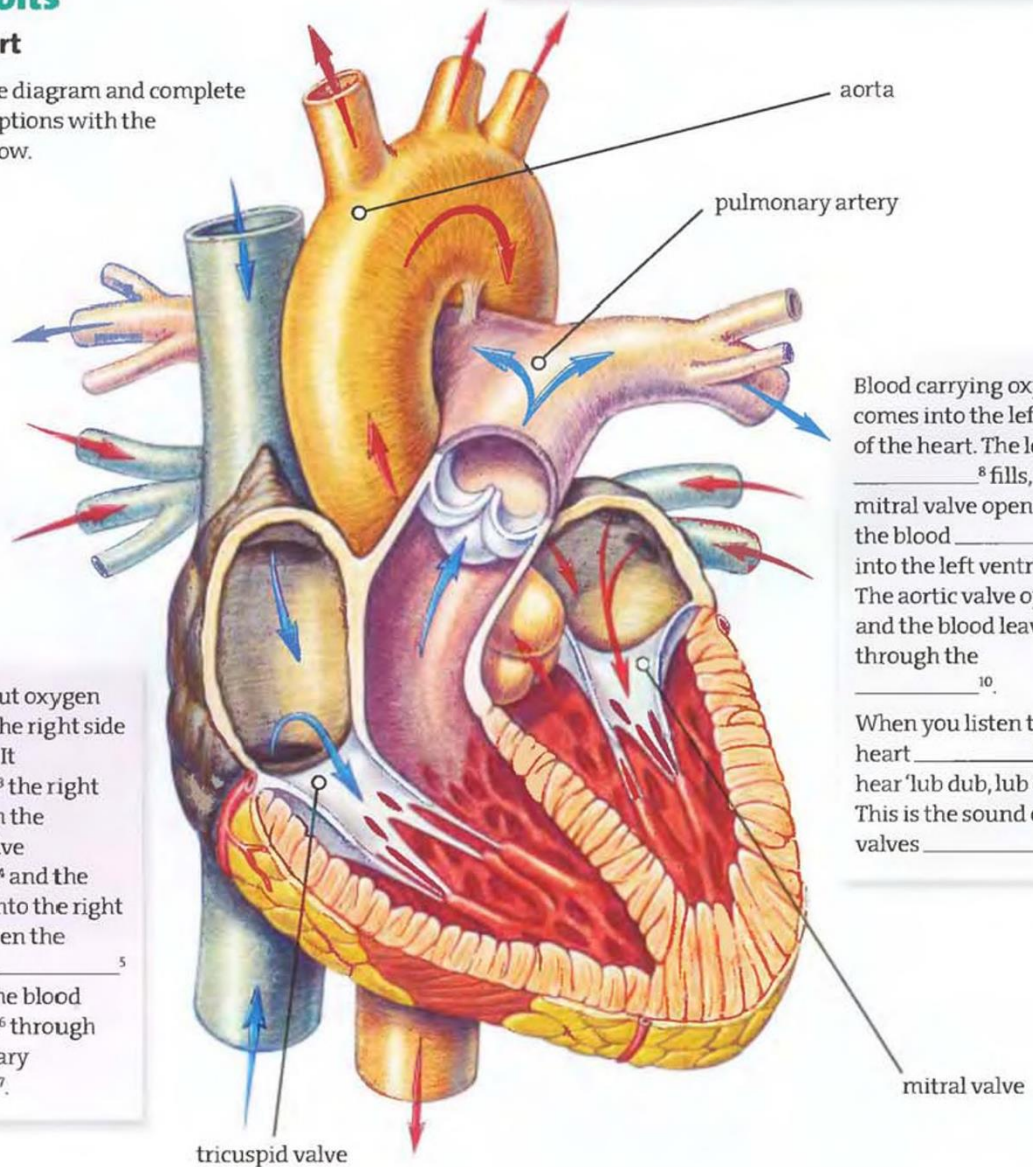
Look at the diagram and complete the descriptions with the words below.

pump  
leaves  
valve  
enters  
artery  
flows  
atrium  
fills  
aorta  
opens  
closing  
beat

Blood without oxygen comes into the right side of the heart. It \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> the right atrium. Then the tricuspid valve \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup> and the blood goes into the right ventricle. Then the pulmonary \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> opens and the blood \_\_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup> through the pulmonary \_\_\_\_\_<sup>7</sup>.

Blood carrying oxygen comes into the left side of the heart. The left \_\_\_\_\_<sup>8</sup> fills, the mitral valve opens and the blood \_\_\_\_\_<sup>9</sup> into the left ventricle. The aortic valve opens and the blood leaves through the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>10</sup>.

When you listen to a heart \_\_\_\_\_<sup>11</sup> you hear 'lub dub, lub dub'. This is the sound of the valves \_\_\_\_\_<sup>12</sup>.



## Тема 8

### Дихальна система

#### The Respiratory System Part 1

##### Copy and learn all the unknown words:

nasal cavity – ['neɪzəl] – носова порожнина – *полость носа*

larynx – ['læɪŋks] – гортань – *гортань*

upper lobe – [ləʊb] – верхня частка – *верхняя доля*

middle lobe – середня частка – *средняя доля*

lower lobe – нижня частка – *нижняя доля*

bronchus (*pl* bronchi) – ['brɒŋkəs] – бронх – *бронх*

oral cavity – ротова порожнина – *ротовая полость*

pharynx – ['fæɪŋks] – глотка – *глотка*

trachea – [trə'ki:ə] – трахея – *трахея*

pleura – ['pluərə] – плевра – *плевра*

**uraemia** – [juə'ri:miə] – уремія – *уремия* (гостре або хронічне самоотруєння організму, зумовлене нирковою недостатністю; накопиченням в крові головним чином токсичних продуктів азотного обміну (азотемія), порушенням кислотно-основного і осмотичного балансу)

diabetic coma – діабетична кома – *диабетическая кома*

**apnoea** – ['æpniə] – зупинка дихання, задуха – *остановка дыхания, удушье*

**dyspnoea** – [dɪsp'ni:ə] – задишка, утруднене дихання – *одышка, затрудненное дыхание*

**orthopnoea** – ['ɔ:θə'pni:ə] – найвищий ступінь задишки, ортопноє – *высшая степень одышки, ортопноэ*

**hyperpnoea** – ['haɪpə'pni:ə] – гіпервентиляція (легенів), гіперпноє – *гипервентиляция (легких), гиперпноэ*

shallow breathing – поверхнєве дихання – *поверхностное дыхание*

stertorous breathing – ['stɜ:tərəs] – хрипуче (хрипке, хрипле) дихання, **стерторозне дихання** – *стерторозное дыхание*

**reflex action** – **рефлекторна** дія/діяльність – *рефлекторное воздействие/деятельность*

**respiratory passages** – дихальні шляхи – *дыхательные пути*

**to irritate** – подразнювати – *раздражать*

**to expel** – виключати – *исключать*

respiratory tract – дихальні шляхи – *дыхательные пути*

non-productive cough – сухий кашель – *сухой кашель*

to expectorate – [ɪk'spektəreɪt] – відхаркувати, відкашлювати – *отхаркивать, откашливать (мокроту)*

productive cough – вологий кашель (із відхаркуванням) – *влажный кашель*

mucoid – слизистий – *слизистый*

tenacious – [tɪ'neiʃəs] – в'язкий, липкий – *вязкий, липкий*

mucus – ['mju:kəs] – слиз – *слизь*

## ***P.109 Reading***

**Read the text and translate it in the written form. Copy out and learn all the unknown words.**

### ***Respiration***

Changes in the rate and type of respiration are one of the principal symptoms of disorders of the respiratory system. They are also symptoms of diseases affecting other parts of the body. Respiratory disturbances can be seen in cardiac disease, cerebral depression, uraemia and diabetic coma.

When observing a patient, the rate and depth, and the ease or difficulty of breathing are noted. It is also important to observe whether breathing is noisy or quiet.

The following are some of the terms commonly used to describe the different types of respiration:

*Apnoea* - a period during which breathing is absent

*Dyspnoea* — difficult breathing

*Orthopnoea* — the patient can breathe comfortably only when sitting or standing erect

*Hyperpnoea* — breathing of increased rate and depth

*Shallow breathing* — seen when chest movements are painful

*Stertorous breathing* — noisy, snoring breathing

### ***The Cough***

Coughing is a reflex action which occurs when the respiratory passages are irritated. Coughing expels **irritants** such as excess sputum and foreign bodies from the respiratory tract. A cough is known as non-productive when no sputum is expectorated, and when sputum is expectorated, the cough is known as productive.

### ***Sputum***

The following terms are used to describe various types of sputum:

Mucoid sputum is clear, tenacious mucus which is produced in the early stages of respiratory tract infection.

Mucopurulent sputum is a mixture of mucus and pus which is produced in the later stages of respiratory tract infection

Purulent sputum consists mainly of pus, and is seen in cases of bronchiectasis and lung abscess.

Rust-coloured sputum is tenacious and contains altered blood. It occurs in cases of lobar pneumonia.

Haemoptysis is the term used to describe the coughing of bright red, frothy blood from the lungs. It is seen in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, carcinoma of the lung and bronchiectasis.

### ***Ex 1. P.111 Reading and Speaking***

**Read the dialogue and translate it in the written form. Copy out and learn all the unknown words. Learn the dialogue by heart**

#### **Interview**

*A patient with chest trouble and a high temperature has come to the casualty and emergency department of a hospital. Here is part of the interview between the patient and a doctor*

**Doctor** Good afternoon, Mrs Williams. I'm Doctor Martin. Now, you're having some trouble with your chest, aren't you?

**Patient** Yes, doctor, I am. I've got a terrible cough and a pain down here in my chest.

**Doctor** How long have you had the cough?

**Patient** Oh, it started about a month ago... a nasty tight cough... then it seemed to go away. Then, about a week ago, it came back again.

**Doctor** Are you bringing anything up when you cough?

**Patient** Yes. The last couple of days I've been bringing up sticky, reddish-brown phlegm.

**Doctor** Next time you bring something up, I'd like you to spit it into this mug, please.

**Patient** OK

**Doctor** Do you smoke much?

**Patient** No... not really. Five to ten a day.

**Doctor** Have you ever coughed **UP** any blood?

**Patient** No, never.

**Doctor** Have you had a temperature?

**Patient** Well, I've been feeling feverish for two or three days. I took my temperature this morning... just before I came here... and it was 102. Oh, I feel awful!

### Ex 2. P.113 Vocabulary

#### Write in other words

1. We can say *main* or *most important* or p.....
2. Another word for *disease, condition, something wrong* is d.....
3. We can say *cough up* or ex.....
4. Instead of saying *distance from top to bottom*, we can say d.....
5. We can say *standing* or *sitting* or *pointing up* or .....
6. Another word for *throw out* is e.....
7. Another word for *too much* is e.....
8. Instead of saying an *unwanted substance or object*, we can say a f.....b.....
9. Instead of saying *holding on, adhesive, sticky*, we can say t.....
10. We can say *a collection of pus somewhere in the body* or an .....
11. We can say *made up of many small bubbles* or f.....
12. Instead of saying *of the lungs*, we can say p.....

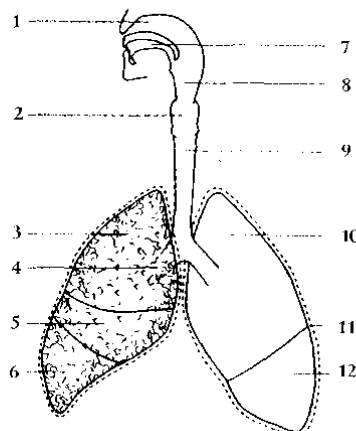
### Ex 3. P.113 Vocabulary

#### Complete the following sentences

1. Sputum consisting of mucus and pus is known as ..... sputum.
2. Breathing of increased rate and depth is known as h.....
3. A tight cough is one that produces no sputum: it is also known as a .... cough.
4. Absence of breathing is known as .....
5. .... is the term used to describe the coughing up of blood from the lungs.
6. .... breathing is noisy, snoring breathing.
7. A productive cough is one which produces sputum: it is also known as a l..... cough.
8. Sputum consisting mainly of pus is known as ..... sputum.
9. .... breathing is the type of breathing seen when chest movements are painful.
10. Sputum seen in pneumonia is often .....-coloured.
11. .... is the term used to describe a condition in which the patient can breathe with comfort only when he is sitting or standing erect.
12. .... sputum is clear, tenacious mucus.

**D**

**Label this diagram**



### Ex 4. P.91 Vocabulary