 **МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РД**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ ДАГЕСТАН**

**«ДЕРБЕНТСКИЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ**

**им. Г. А. ИЛИЗАРОВА»**

**Учебное пособие**

**для студентов медицинских**

**колледжей**

**«The work of a nurse»**

****

**г. Дербент**

Рекомендовано к изданию заседанием цикловой комиссии

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Данное учебно-методическое пособие «The work of a nurse» предназначено для использования на учебных занятиях по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский) для студентов медицинских колледжей по специальностям 31.02.01. «Лечебное дело», 31.02.02. «Акушерское дело», 34.02.01. «Сестринское дело», 31.02.03. «Лабораторная диагностика» при изучении темы «The work of a nurse» под руководством преподавателя, а также оказание помощи студентам при самостоятельной работе с текстовым материалом, необходимым для совершенствования навыков и умений чтения адаптированной и аутентичной медицинской литературы по теме «The work of a nurse».

Пособие построено в соответствии с программами специальностей и включает тексты, лексический и грамматический материал.

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**ВВЕДЕНИЕ**

Учебное - методическое пособие «The work of a nurse» подготовлено в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС СПО для специальностей: 34.02.01. «Cестринское дело»; 31.02.01. «Лечебное дело»; 31.02.02. «Акушерское дело»; 31.02.03. «Лабораторная диагностика» по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский).

Цель Пособия – оказание помощи студентам при самостоятельной работе с текстовым материалом, необходимым для совершенствования навыков и умений чтения адаптированной и аутентичной медицинской литературы, и ведения беседы по медицинской тематике.

Сформировать у студентов умения использовать английский язык как средство профессионального общения – это задача, которую помогает решить данное пособие.

Предлагаемое пособие содержит тексты, заимствованные из современной английской и американской литературы по медицине, обработанные и адаптированные для данного контингента обучающихся.

Пособие построено в соответствии с программами специальностей. В пособии представлены тексты с тематическими заданиями.

Для работы с текстом предлагаются задания: на чтение, перевод, нахождение эквивалентов лексики в текстовом материале на английском и русском языках и формирование относительно самостоятельных высказываний, а также ответы на вопросы, упражнения по грамматике.

Учебное пособие позволяет преподавателю организовать самостоятельную и творческую деятельность студентов, направленную на решение профессионально важных проблем и реализует принципы продуктивного подхода в обучении с целью повышения качества подготовки специалистов в рамках изучения дисциплины «Английский язык».

**Text**

**THE WORK OF A NURSE**

**care**[keə] - уход, забота

**change** [tʃeɪndʒ] - изменение, смена, замена

**department** [dɪˈpɑːrtmənt] - отделение

**disease** [dɪˈziːz] - болезнь, заболевание

**health** [hɛlθ] - здоровье

**infectious** [ɪnˈfekʃəs] - инфекционный, заразный

**injection** [ɪnˈdʒɛkʃən] - инъекция

**medicine** [ˈmɛdsən] - медицина, лекарство

**mortal** [ˈmɔːtəl] - смертельный, летальный

**observation** [ɒbzəˈveɪʃən] - наблюдение

**patient** [ˈpeɪʃənt] - пациент, больной

**to diagnose** [ˈdʌɪəɡnəʊz] - диагностировать, ставить диагноз

**to treat** [triːt] - лечить

**ward** [wɔːd] – палата

During our school life we begin to think about our future life, our job. I am a first year student now. My future profession is nursing. The work of nurses is very important and necessary. The nursing process is the implementation of care. The duties of nurses depend on the type of the medical institution where she/he works, her/his position and character of the work.

The ethical basis of the professional activities of nurses are humanity and compassion. The main principles of nursing ethics are based in Florence Nightingale's oath.

1. to maintain health;

2. to prevent a disease;

3. to restore health;

4. to alleviate suffering.

The code of ethics of nurses of Russia

1. Respect
2. Professional competence
3. Humane attitude to the patient, respect for his legal rights.
4. Respect for the human dignity of the patient.
5. First of all, do no harm
6. Duty to keep professional secrecy.

In a hospital the nurse has a lot of duties and she works in many areas: in wards, laboratories, emergency department, etc.

In wards the nurse gives medicines, makes injections, and applies cups and mustard plasters. She carries out all orders of doctors.

Every nurse must have enough knowledge of her work, because she must help people any hour of the day and night. She must take care of patients even if they have mortal infectious diseases.

The fact is that research work goes on not only in laboratories but also in hospital wards. Every nurse must be a member of the clinical research team.

The life of nurses is devoted to people; they are always responsible for what they do.

**Exercise 2. *Предметы ухода за больными.* *Выучите новую лексику по теме.***

**Exercise 3. *Выучите****следующие глаголы:*

to apply cups ***- ставить банки***

to apply mustard plasters ***- ставить горчичники***

***to assemble a***syringe – собирать шприц

to carry out the doctor’s prescription – выполнять указания доктора

to change ice in the ice bag – менять лёд в пузыре для льда

to disassemble***a***syringe – разбирать шприц

to examine the patient – обследовать, осматривать пациента

to fill a hot – water bag with …- наполнять грелку…

tо fill an ice-bag with … – наполнять пузырь для льда …

to give a feeding cup – давать поильник

to give an air-ring to a bed-patient – подавать надувной круг лежачему больному

to give an enema – делать клизму

to give medicine ***– давать лекарство***

to give а bed-pan to a bed-patient – подавать судно лежачему больному

to make injections ***– делать инъекцию***

to make transfusions – делать переливания

to measure blood pressure- измерять давление

to put a compress – ставить компресс

to put a hot water bag on… - ставить грелку на …

to put a sticking plaster – наклеить пластырь

to put a thermometer – поставить градусник

to put an ice-bag on… - ставить пузырь со льдом на …

to read a thermometer – прочитать показания на градуснике

to take a patient in a wheel chair – перемещать пациента на кресле-каталке

to take a thermometer out – забрать градусник

to take away a bad-pan from a bed-patient – убирать судно

to take the patients’ temperature – измерять температуру пациента

to wash a patient with a sponge – помыть пациента с губкой

**Text**

**NURSE`S WORK AT THE HOSPITAL**

Every nurse must remember that there are no two identical people and that every patient will react to illness in his own way. That`s why the doctors and the nurses look for new methods every day. If the nurse gives the patient a new medicine this patient is under special care of the doctor and the nurse.

The observations of the nurse are very important. Careful observation of the nurse can give very important information. It will help the doctor to diagnose and treat the patient.

You see that the research work goes on not only in the laboratories but also in the wards of the hospitals. Every attentive nurse is a member of the clinical research team.

I am a nurse. I work at a therapeutic hospital. Many doctors and nurses work at the hospital. Our hospital is very large. Work at the hospital begins at 6 o’clock in the morning. The nurses begin to take the patients’ temperature at 6 o’clock. They write it down in temperature charts. Then the nurses give the patients medicines and carry out other prescriptions of the doctors. They open the windows and air the wards. Sometimes I tell the doctor that the temperature of some of the patients is high and the doctor prescribes some new medicine or injections. I like my profession very much. I know that much of the nurse’s work can be learnt by practice. So I am very attentive and try to observe any changes in a patient’s condition. Doctors come at 9 o’clock in the morning and begin to examine the patients. Each ward nurse tells the doctor about her patients. As I am a ward nurse, the doctor asks me about the condition of my patients. Sometimes I tell him that they are well.

**Words:**

1. bed – patient – лежачий больной
2. sitting patient – сидячий больной
3. up – patient – ходячий больной
4. in – patient – стационарный больной
5. out – patient – амбулаторный больной
6. identical - одинаковый
7. to react - реагировать
8. own - собственный
9. to be under special care – быть под специальным наблюдением
10. observation - наблюдение
11. research - исследовательская
12. team – бригада

**Упражнение 1. Find English equivalents. Найдите английские эквиваленты.**

Каждый больной будет реагировать на болезнь по-своему; новые лекарства; этот больной под специальным наблюдением доктора и мед. сестры; поставить диагноз; лечить больного; наблюдения медсестры очень важны; и врач назначает новое лекарство; изменения в состоянии пациента.

**Упражнение 2.**  **Заполните пробелы соответствующей формой существительного или глагола, данных в скобках:**

1. (child) \_\_\_\_ are small and smelly. 2. My old friend Jack Kane thinks that men and (woman) \_\_\_\_ don’t really like each other very much. 3. The police are looking for a (man) \_\_\_\_ with black hair. 4. Toby counted at least 2000 (sheep) \_\_\_\_ before he finally fell asleep. 5. How many roast (potato) \_\_\_\_ do you want? 6. I saw three (monkey) \_\_\_\_ sitting on the temple walls. 7. Valencia FC (be) \_\_\_\_ playing against Deportivo this Saturday. It will be a difficult match. 8. The Spanish (government) \_\_\_\_ have plans to provide more computers for schools. 9. People (be) \_\_\_\_ strange, when you’re a stranger. 10. Big (company) \_\_\_\_ need to consider what effects their products have on the environment.

**Text**

**THE WORKING DAY OF A NURSE**

I am a nurse. I work at a therapeutic hospital. Many doctors and nurses work at the hospital. Our hospital is very large. Work at the hospital begins at 6 o’clock in the morning. The nurses begin to take the patients’ temperature at 6 o’clock. They write it down in temperature charts. Then the nurses give the patients medicines and carry out other prescriptions of the doctors. They open the windows and air the wards. The doctors come at 9 o’clock in the morning and begin to examine the patients. Each ward nurse tells the doctor about her patients. As I am a ward nurse the doctor asks me about the condition of my patients. Sometimes I tell him that they are well. And sometimes I tell the doctor that the temperature of some of the patients is high and the doctor prescribes some new medicine or infections. I like my profession very much. I know that much of the nurses’ work can be learnt by practice. So, I am very attentive and try to observe any changes in a patient’s condition

**Words:**

1. bed – patient – лежачий больной
2. sitting patient – сидячий больной
3. up – patient – ходячий больной
4. in – patient – стационарный больной
5. out – patient – амбулаторный больной

**Упражнение 1. Find English equivalents. Найдите английские эквиваленты.**

Я работаю в терапевтической больнице; медсестры начинают измерять температуру;

проветривают палаты; у некоторых пациентов высокая температура; врач прописывает новое лекарство; можно научиться на практике; изменения в состоянии пациентов.

**Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Past Continuous**.

1. Around me people (to talk) Russian, Italian and English.

2. Arnold (to talk) to some of the other guests on the terrace when Hardy came.

3. Alex (to look) at his watch.

4. All night long the stars (to glitter).

5. Elizabeth (to eat) and didn’t raise her head.

6. He drank some of the wine and ate several chunks of bread while he (to wait) for his dinner to come up.

7. The family (to prepare) for the party.

8. She (to argue) that only Belinda knew how to treat men.

9. A few minutes later Edward (to hurry) through the streets to his bus stop.

10. They moved across the room, which (to start) to fill up, to a vacant corner.

**Text**

**OUR BEST WARD NURSE**

Nina Ivanova is our best ward nurse. She works at our hospital and everybody respects her very much. In the morning she always comes into the ward with a smile on her face. And every patient when he sees her kind smile feels better. Everything she does in the ward she does quickly and quietly. If there is

a bed-patient in the ward Nina comes up to him. She brushes his sheets or changes them if it is necessary. She shakes his pillow. Then Nina brings a basin and washes the patient`s face and hands. She is especially patient with old people. Nina makes injections, puts mustard plasters and cups. She never hurts her patient with a rude word.

The doctors always say: "When Nina is at work we don't worry. We know that everything will be all right”.

1. To respect - уважать
2. Quietly - спокойно, тихо
3. Sheet - простыня
4. Pillow - подушка
5. Patient - терпеливый
6. Rude - грубый
7. Order - предписание
8. Mistake - ошибка
9. Angry - сердитый, раздраженный
10. Scar - шрам

**SOME GOOD RULES FOR NURSES**

1. Read the order of the doctor before you give medicines.
2. If you made a mistake in your work you must tell the doctor about it at once.
3. Do not rude when you speak with patients.
4. Learn to control your feelings. When you are angry – count to a hundred.
5. Don`t gossip about your patients.
6. Never say the word “incurable”ю

**Proverb:** “He laughs at a scar that never felt a wound”. (Тот смеется над шрамом, кто никогда не был ранен.) (Тот смеется над страданиями человека, кто сам никогда не страдал).

**Упражнение 1.** По заданной модели поставьте вопросы к каждому предложению; ответьте на эти вопросы:

(Who … hospital? Where does …? Does she?)

1. Nina Ivanova works at our hospital.

(When…? What … do in the morning? Whose sheets and pillows …?)

1. In the morning Nina brushes her patients` s sheets and shakes pillows.

(Is …? How … injections? What … very well?)

1. She is patient with old people and makes injections very well.

**Упражнение 2.** Исправьте неверные по смыслу предложения. Свое утверждение начинайте словами: No, that isn`t right или That`s wrong.

Образец: Don`t wash your hands before dinner. That`s wrong. You must wash your hands before dinner.

1.Don`t read the order of the doctor before you give medicines. 2.Never tell the doctor about your mistake. 3. You may be rude when you speak with patients. 4. Gossip about your patients.

Упражнение 3. Дополните следующие предложения, употребив новые слова:

Bed-patient, scar, respect, patient, angry

1.My father is a good worker. Everybody … him very much. 2. My mother is a very … person. She never gets … . 3. Pete cut his finger last week. He has a … on his finger. 4. There are many … in this ward.

**Text**

**THE WORK OF IN-PATIENT DEPARTMENT**

When patients are admitted to the hospital first of all they are received by a nurse on duty at the reception ward.  
Those patients who are to be hospitalized have already received the direction from the polyclinic. The nurse on duty fills in patients’ case histories in which she writes down their names, age, place of work, occupation, address and the initial diagnosis made by a doctor at the polyclinic.

Then a doctor on duty examines the hospitalized patients and gives his instruction what department and wards the patients are to be admitted.  
At the in-patient department of a hospital life begins early in the morning. The nurses on duty take patients temperature, give them intramuscular and intravenous injections, take stomach juice for analysis, apply cups and give all the prescribed remedies in the doses indicated by the ward doctors.

The nurses keep all the drugs with special labels: the names of drugs are indicated on them. Patients are. not allowed to take the medicines themselves because some drugs are poisonous, the overdosage of some other drugs may cause unfavorable reactions and even death.

At about nine o’clock in the morning the doctors begin the daily rounds of the wards during which they examine all the patients. After the medical examination the doctors administer the patients different procedures: electrocardiograms are taken, laboratory analyses of blood, urine and gastric juice are made. Some patients are administered a bed regimen, others are allowed to walk; some are to follow a diet to relieve stomachache or prevent unfavorable results in case of stomach troubles. All the doctors always treat the patients with great attention and care. There is no doubt that such a hearty attitude of the doctors to the patients helps much in their recovery.

in-patient department - стационар

a nurse on duty – дежурная медсестра

the direction from the polyclinic – направление от поликлиники

the initial diagnosis – первоначальный диагноз

intramuscular and intravenous injections – внутримышечные и внутривенные инъекции

stomach juice – желудочный сок

a bed regimen – постельный режим

unfavorable results – неблагоприятные результаты

**Упражнение 1. Find English equivalents. Найдите английские эквиваленты:**

дежурная медсестра принимает, уже получили направление из поликлиники; дежурная медсестра заполняет истории болезни пациентов; первоначальный диагноз, поставленный врачом; дежурный врач осматривает госпитализированных пациентов; дежурные медсестры измеряют температуру пациента; препараты со специальными этикетками;

некоторые лекарства ядовиты; назначают постельный режим; должны соблюдать диету.

**Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Past Continuous (все предложения относятся к прошлому).**  
1. They (to write) the test at this time yesterday.  
2. He (to work) in the garden from six till nine o'clock.  
3. We (to watch) television the whole evening.  
4. You (to play) chess at six o'clock?  
5. You (to drink) tea at seven o'clock?  
6. He (to draw) from three till five o'clock?  
7. Who (to listen) to the radio at this time?  
8. It (to rain) the whole day yesterday?  
9. They (to skate) at five o'clock?  
10. She (not to help) mother about the house from two till seven.

**Text**

**TREATMENT AND NURSING OF PATIENTS WITH HEART DISEASES**

Rest is of great importance in the treatment and nursing of heart diseases. The patient is kept in bed. Keep the patient free of fear and worry. The nurse must wash and feed him until the doctor says he may do it himself. Then the nurse must allow only little acts at first, then bigger acts: he may wash his face and neck. Then a day or two later his arms and so on.

Don’t keep patients in bed when they could be in a chair. Don't keep them in a chair when the doctor advised them to walk.

1) treatment - лечение

2) nursing - уход

3) to keep free of – ограждать, оберегать

4) to allow - позволять

**Exercise 1.** Составьте и напишите предложения из следующих слов; прочтите каждое предложение целиком и повторите его, не глядя в тетрадь

1. In, patient, is, bed, kept, the
2. Worry, and, the, keep, fear, of, patient, the
3. Advised, the, to, walk, doctor, patient, the
4. The, his, face, patient, allowed, nurse, the, wash, to, and, neck.

**Exercise 2.** Вставьте нужные предлоги.

1.Rest is… great importance for his patient. 2.The patient is kept … bed. 3. Keep the patient free … fear and worry.

**Exercise 3.** Напишите графический диктант.

Rest is of great importance in the nursing of heart diseases. Such a patient is not kept in bed. The patient may wash himself from the first days of his illness. He can eat at the table. The patient must not do morning exercises during the first days of his heart disease.

**Text**

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

Infection means invasion of the body by microorganisms which are harmful. Every infectious disease has its own specific way of invasion into a human body. Infection may pass from one person to another through blood, stools, saliva, instruments; it may enter the body through skin cuts, it may be swallowed.

There are intestinal infections, which are spread through intestines and stools; infections of the respiratory tract, which are spread during coughing or talking; skin infections and infections spread by living insects.

All-the infectious diseases are divided in several stages. They are: 1) the period of incubation, 2) the prodromal stage during which the initial symptoms may appear, 3) the stage of a fully developed disease, 4) the stage of decline

To establish a proper disease it is necessary to do some laboratory tests at the right time and in the right place.

Characteristic symptoms of the diseases may be local and systemic. Symptoms very according a disease, but a sore throat, sneezing, nausea and vomiting, restlessness and prostration, pain the limbs and back, rash may occur among the most characteristic local symptoms.

A lot of disease may begin with these symptoms.

It is necessary for a medical staff to be careful during physical examination of the infected patients. There are two important steps which mustn't omitted: to take the temperature and examine the throat. A nurse who looks after the infected person must wear a special gown and a mask. She must wash her hands with soap as often as she can, she must be very careful to prevent the spread of the infection.

**Words**:

1. infection - инфекция
2. infectious - инфекционный
3. invasion - инвазия, вторжениеi
4. intestinal - кишечный
5. respiratory - респираторный
6. insect - насекомое
7. prodromal - предшествующий
8. decline - упадок, стихание

**Ex.1 Find English equivalents. Найдите английские эквиваленты.**

Микроорганизмами; может переходить; через порезы в коже; можно проглотить; во время кашля или разговора; распространяемые живыми насекомыми; делятся; чтобы осмотреть горло; ухаживать за инфицированным больным; предотвратить распространение инфекции.

**Ex.2 Find Russian equivalents. Найдите русские эквиваленты.**

Invasion of the body; specific way of invasion; it may be swallowed; through intestines and stools; skin infections; are divided; fully developed disease; characteristic symptoms; rash may occur; medical staff; must be very careful.

**Ex.3 Answer the questions.Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What does infection mean ?

2. In what ways may infection pass?

3. What kinds of infections are there ?

4. How many stages are infectious diseases divided in ?

5. What is necessary for a medical staff during examination of the infected patients ?

7. What are the main tasks for nurses?

**Text**

**NURSES WORK AT THE SURGICAL DEPARTMENT**

From my practice at the surgical department I learn some very important things that think every nurse must remember:  
1) When the nurse puts the dressing or change it she must wear the mask.  
2) The nurse's fingers must not touch any sterile material. The nurse take the swabs, dressing or take out the stitches only with forceps.  
3) The nurse must keep the wound dry.  
Most surgical wounds need careful attention. The nurse who takes care of the wound must protect them from dust and make the dressing secure.

To touch -касаться

Swarb - тампон

Stitch – стежок, шов

Forceps – пинцет, хирургические щипцы

Dust - пыль

Secure – прочный, надежный

**Exercise 1.** Закончите предложения, используя словосочетания, данные ниже:

It is important …

It is necessary …

It is dangerous …

To touch sterile material with fingers; to wear a mask; to take out the stitches with forceps; to avoid tight packing; to avoid infection.

**Exercise 1.** Переведите русские словосочетания на английский язык и закончите предложения:

1. The nurse must … (носить маску, когда меняет повязку). 2. The nurse must not … (трогать стерильный материал пальцами). 3. The nurse must …(брать тампоны, повязки только пинцетом). 4. The nurse must …(защитить рану от пыли)

**Text**

**THE DIET**

The professor paid special attention to the diet in disease. As I shall be a nurse, it is especially interesting for me. This is what he said: “In a hospital the doctor usually prescribes the type of diet which each patient must have”.

Any patient with high temperature has a very poor appetite and so a nurse must be very careful.

The first few days the diet must be mainly fluid or semi-solid.

If a patient has high temperature for a long time he becomes very weak and it is very important to give him high caloric diet. Fat is an important part of such a diet but many patients do not like it and the nurse must take care to give it in a form which will be pleasant to the patient.

A careful nurse can do a lot to help the patient to become healthy.

Many diseases can be controlled or cured by diet.

To pay attention – обратить внимание

Disease - болезнь

Especially - особенно

To prescribe - прописывать

Type - тип

Poor – плохой, бедный

Careful – заботливый, старательный

Mainly – главным образом, большей частью

Fluid - жидкость

Semi-solid - полутвердый

Caloric - калорийный

Pleasant - приятный

To do a lot – делать много

Cure – лечение, выздоровление

**Exercise 1. Скажите по-английски:**

я буду медсестрой; высокая температура; плохой аппетит; обратить внимание; главным образом; в течение долгого времени; высоко калорийная пища; заботиться; ослабеть.

**Exercise 2. Ответьте на вопросы:**

1.Who prescribes a diet in a hospital? 2. What appetite has a patient with high temperature? 3. What is the diet of a patient with high temperature during the first few days? 4. What is the diet of a patient who has high temperature for a long time? 5. What food must the nurse give a patient with high temperature?

**Exercise 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Future Simple.**

1. I (to be) very busy at the beginning of January. We (to have) our exams.  
2. This day (to come) soon.  
3. Who (to join) me? Perhaps I (to drive) to Moscow this weekend.  
4. You (to help) me or not?  
5. He (to come) to see me next year.  
6. How long you (to be) away? We (to miss) you.  
7. She (to have) lunch in fifteen minutes.  
8. I think I (to get up) earlier tomorrow.  
9. Alex (to help) Maria to pass her exam, I’m sure.  
10. They (to write) a test tomorrow at their English lesson.

**Exercise 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple. (Все предложения относятся к будущему).**  
1. Before you (to cross) the park, you (to come) to a square.  
2. If I (to stay) some more days in your city, I (to call) on you and we (to have) a good talk.  
3. After I (to finish) school, I (to enter) the University.  
4. When he (to return) to Samara, he (to call) on us.  
5. If I (to see) him, I (to tell) him about her letter.  
6. The child (not to be) healthy, if you (not to give) him much vitamins.  
7. I (to sing) you this song, if you (to tell) me the words.  
8. If it (to be) very cold tonight, our car (not to start) in the morning.  
9. I hope you (to join) us when we (to gather) in our country

**Text**

**FAINTING**

The causeof fainting may be different: strong emotion, want of food, fa­tigue or pain.

In fainting person loses consciousness. Blood doesn't get to the brain. The face of a person before fainting gets very pale and sweat appears on his forehead. He feels dizzy and weak. His breathing is shallow. His pulse is weak and slow.

If you help a person who lost his consciousness:

1. Laythe person flaton his back.
2. Raise his feet a little.
3. Loose his dress.
4. Cover him warmly and open the window.
5. Sprinkle cold water on his face.
6. Give the person to breathe in ammonia water.

**Words:**

1. fainting - обморок
2. cause - причина; вызывать
3. emotion - душевное волнение
4. want of food - голод
5. fatigue - усталость
6. lose consciousness - терять сознание
7. brain - мозг
8. to feel dizzy - чувствовать головокружение
9. weak - слабый
10. shallow - поверхностный
11. slow - медленный
12. to lay - (laid) положить
13. flat - плоско
14. to loose - зд. ослабить
15. to cover - покрывать
16. to sprinkle - брызгать
17. sweat - пот, испарина
18. ammonia - нашатырный спирт.

**Exercise 1. Find English equivalents. Найдите английские эквиваленты.**

Сильные эмоции; терять сознание; кровь не поступает в мозг; лицо становится бледным; уложить на спину; поднять ноги; побрызгать водой; ослабить одежду; тепло укрыть.

**Exercise 2. Find Russian equivalents. Найдите русские эквиваленты.**

the cause of fainting; wait of food; the face gets pale; sweat appears; he feels diszy; shallow breathing; weak pulse; slow pulse

**Exercise 3. Answer the questions.Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What may be the causeof fainting?
2. What does person lose in fainting?
3. What appears on his forehead before fainting?
4. What does person feel?
5. How can you help a person who lost his consciousness?

#### **Exercise 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или F Упражнение 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple. (Все предложения относятся к будущему).**

#### 1. If he still (to have) a cold and (not to feel) better, he (not to go) to the theatre. 2. He (to ring) me up when he (to return) home. 3. Where we (to go) if the weather (to be) fine? 4. If we (to be) tired, we (to stop) in a small village halfway to the town and (to have) a short rest and a meal there. 5. If she (not to work) properly, her boss (to fire) her. 6. I am sure she (to come) to say goodbye to us before she (to leave) for Spain. 7. Before he (to start) to London, he (to spend) a week or two at a health resort not far from here. 8. If you (to decide) about your diet, you (to eat) wedding cake tomorrow. 9. What he (to do) when he (to come) home tomorrow evening? 10. If we (to put) in surveillance cameras, they (to stop) people stealing things.

**Text**

**POISONING**

Poisoning is caused by swallowing, injecting, breathing in, or otherwise being exposed to a harmful substance. Most poisonings occur by accident.

Immediate first aid is very important in a poisoning emergency. The first aid you give before getting medical help can save a person's life.

Items that can cause poisoning include: carbon monoxide gas, certain foods, chemicals in the workplace, drugs, including over-the-counter and prescription medicines (such as an aspirin overdose) and illicit drugs such as cocaine, cleaning products, household and outdoor plants (eating toxic plants), insecticides, paints

**First Aid.** Seek immediate medical help!

For poisoning by swallowing:

* Check and monitor the person's airway, breathing, and pulse. If necessary, begin rescue breathing and [CPR](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/000010.htm).
* Try to make sure that the person has indeed been poisoned. It may be hard to tell. Some signs include chemical-smelling breath, burns around the mouth, difficulty breathing, vomiting, or unusual odors on the person. If possible, identify the poison.
* Do NOT empty person’s stomach unless told to do so by a health care professional.
* If the person vomits, clear the person's airway. Wrap a cloth around your fingers before cleaning out the mouth and throat. If the person has been sick from a plant part, save the vomit. It may help experts identify what medicine can be used to help reverse the poisoning.
* If the person starts having convulsions, give [convulsion first aid](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/003200.htm).
* Keep the person comfortable. The person should be rolled onto the left side, and remain there while getting or waiting for medical help.
* If the poison has spilled on the person's clothes, remove the clothing and wash the skin with water.

For inhalation poisoning:

* Call for emergency help.
* If it is safe, open windows and doors to remove the fumes.
* Take several deep breaths of fresh air, and then hold your breath as you go in. Hold a wet cloth over your nose and mouth.
* Do not light a match or use a lighter because some gases can catch fire.
* After rescuing the person from danger, check and monitor the person's airway, breathing, and pulse. If necessary, begin rescue breathing and CPR.
* If necessary, perform [first aid for eye injuries](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/000054.htm) or convulsion first aid.
* If the person vomits, clear the person's airway. Wrap a cloth around your fingers before cleaning out the mouth and throat.
* Even if the person seems perfectly fine, get medical help.

**Words:**

1. swallow - глотать
2. inject – впрыскивать, вводить
3. to be exposed – подвергаться воздействию
4. harmful – вредоносный, опасный для здоровья
5. occur by accident – происходить случайно
6. carbon monoxide gas – угарный газ
7. over-the-counter – продаваемые без рецепта
8. illicit – незаконный
9. household – домашний
10. airway – дыхательный путь
11. rescue breathing – искусственное дыхание
12. CPR - СЛР, [сердечно-лёгочная реанимация](http://www.lingvo-online.ru/ru/Search/Translate/GlossaryItemExtraInfo?text=CPR&translation=%d1%81%d0%b5%d1%80%d0%b4%d0%b5%d1%87%d0%bd%d0%be-%d0%bb%d0%b5%d0%b3%d0%be%d1%87%d0%bd%d0%b0%d1%8f%20%d1%80%d0%b5%d0%b0%d0%bd%d0%b8%d0%bc%d0%b0%d1%86%d0%b8%d1%8f&srcLang=en&destLang=ru) (искусственное дыхание и закрытый массаж сердца)
13. empty – опустошать
14. stomach – желудок
15. fume – газ, пар, испарения

**Exercise 1. Find English equivalents. Найдите английские эквиваленты.**

Обмотайте ткань вокруг пальца, кусочки растений, проверьте и следите за дыхательными путями человека, химический запах дыхания, необычный запах, проверить пульс, первая помощь при конвульсиях, нелегальные наркотики, человек выглядит в порядке.

**Exercise 2. Find Russian equivalents. Найдите русские эквиваленты.**

occur by accident, over-the-counter and prescription medicines, burns around the mouth, identify, wash the skin with water, deep breaths of fresh air, first aid for eye injuries, clean out the mouth and throat

**Exercise 3. Answer the questions.Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What can cause the poisoning?
2. What to do if the poison has spilled on the person's clothes?
3. What to do if the person vomits?
4. Do you need to keep the person comfortable?
5. What to do if the person starts having convulsions?

**Exercise 4. Open the brackets using the Passive Voice.**

1. The telegram (receive) tomorrow.

2. I (give) a very interesting book last week.

3. He always (laugh at)

4. Nick (invite) to the conference last week.

5. Flowers (sell) in the shops.

6. This text (translate) from 5 p.m. till 7 p.m. yesterday.

7. Our mother already (give) a present.

8. The letter (send) before they arrived.

9. His new book (finish) by next year.

10. Many houses (burn) during the fire.

11. Doctors (give) a new pay rise by the government.

12. Usually I (pay) my salary twice a month.

13. Switch on the radio. The President’s speech (broadcast) now.

14. My husband just (offer) an interesting job in this firm.

15. For two years Tyler (tell) that his brother was dead.

16. The injured man couldn’t walk and had (carry).

17. She (ask) to come here tomorrow, too.

18. The museum (not open) by last April.

19. Brian told me he (rob) in the street.

**Text**

**FRACTURES**

Your bones are tough stuff — but even tough stuff can break. Like a wooden pencil, bones will bend under strain. But if the pressure is too much, or too sudden, bones can snap. You can break a bone by falling off a skateboard or crashing down from the monkey bars. When a bone breaks it is called a fracture.The word “fracture” means a break in a bone.

There are two kinds of fractures: closed and open. In a closed fracture there is no wound on the skin. In an open fracture there is a wound. Open fractures are more serious than closed ones.

Doctors describe fractures in the following ways:

A complete fractureis when the bone has broken into two pieces.

A greenstick fracture is when the bone cracks on one side only, not all the way through.

A single fracture is when the bone is broken in one place.

A comminutedfracture is when the bone is broken into more than two pieces or crushed.

A bowing fracture, which only happens in kids, is when the bone bends but doesn't break.

If a person breaks his arm or leg he complains of pain in the place of the break. The pain becomes more severe if he presses the place or tries to move. If you think you or someone else has broken a bone, the most important things to do are to:

* stay calm
* make sure the person who is hurt is as comfortable as possible
* do not let the person move
* use a splint for the broken limb
* bind the splints to the limb but not at the place of the fracture
* call the emergency number in your area

One super-important tip: If you're not sure what bone is broken or you think the neck or back is broken, do not try to move the injured person. Wait until a trained medical professional has arrived.

Doctors use X-rays to see the break and put plaster casts on the broken limbs. the special bandage that will keep the bone in place for the 1 to 2 months it will take for the break to mend.

**Words:**

1. fracture – перелом

2. to break – ломать, перелом

3. bone – кость

4. closed – закрытый

5. open – открытый

6. to complain of – жаловаться на

7. to move – двигаться

8. comminutedfracture – оскольчатый перелом

9. single fracture – единичный перелом

10. greenstick fracture – прелом по типу зеленой веточки

11. complete fracture – полный перелом

12**.** to appear – появляться

13. splint – шина

14. to bind - перевязывать

15. X-rays – рентгеновы лучи

16. plaster cast – гипсовая повязка

17. limb – конечность

**Exercise 1. Find English equivalents. Найдите английские эквиваленты.**

Нет раны на коже, более серьёзный, жаловаться на боль, становиться более сильной, пытаться двигаться, не позволяйте, наложите шину, на сломанные конечности.

**Exercise 2. Find Russian equivalents. Найдите русские эквиваленты.**

To bend under strain, by falling off a skateboard, a break in a bone, more serious, a wound on the skin, an open fracture, a closed fracture, a comminutedfracture, a single fracture, a greenstick fracture, a complete fracture, to see the break, to put plaster casts.

**Exercise 3. Answer the questions.Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What does the word “fracture” mean?

2. What kinds of fractures do you know?

3. What fracture is more serious?

4. When does the pain become more severe?

5. How can you help the person with fracture?

6. What do the doctors do with fractures*?*

#### **Exercise 4. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную,**[**вопросительную**](https://study-english.info/questions.php)**и отрицательную формы Past Simple.**

I (to do) morning exercises.  
2. He (to work) at a factory.  
3. She (to sleep) after dinner.  
4. We (to work) part-time.  
5. They (to drink) tea every day.  
6. Mike (to be) a student.  
7. Helen (to have) a car.  
8. You (to be) a good friend.  
9. You (to be) good friends.  
10. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

**Text**

**SUNSTROKE**

It is very dangerous to fall asleep in the open air when the sun is hot or to be in the hot sun for a long time without a hat. You may get a sunstroke.

When a person has a sunstroke, he has a high temperature. His skin is very hot, dry and red. He has a bad headache ant can even lose consciousness. Sunstroke can cause death. One must avoid walking in excessive heat conditions during the summers. It is important to stay cool.

If you help a person who has a sunstroke:

1. Take the patient into a cool and shady place.

2. Put him on his back.

3. Raise his head and shoulders a little.

4. Put cold cloth on his head.

5. Cool his body with cold water.

6. Rub his skin with a sponge to keep up blood circulation.

If you are suffering heatstroke alone:

1. Get into a shady, cool (preferably air-conditioned) area.

2. Call emergency services. Even if you still feel like you are hanging in there, you may start going into shock and be unable to call for help when you really need it. Prolonged heat stroke damages the brain, heart, kidneys, and muscles, so it’s better to be safe than sorry.

3. Remove any extra clothing (hat, shoes, socks) to aid in the cooling process.

4. Get in a cold bath, shower, stream, or pond if possible. Otherwise, put a cool, wet rag on the back of your neck, on your groin, and/or in your armpits. If you can, mist and fan yourself to promote evaporative cooling.

5. Lie down and raise your feet by about a foot (30cm). This will help you avoid potential shock.

6. Replenish your fluids and electrolytes. If you have it, slowly sip Gatorade to counteract both dehydration and the loss of salts through sweating, but don’t drink quickly or you could induce shock. If you don’t have Gatorade, sip plain water; trying to hunt down the right beverage in a panic will hurt more than help.

7. Calm yourself. Minimize your agitation by breathing deeply and focusing your thoughts away from what is happening to you.

During the summer, we try to go to the sea to get a welcome dose of sunshine and warmth. To make sure we stay undamaged, we must be aware of the danger of heat or sunstroke in advance and take the necessary measures.

**Words**:

1. sunstroke – солнечный удар

2. dry – сухой

3. headache – головная боль

4. to cool – охлаждать

5. sponge – губка

6. to keep up – поддерживать

7. blood circulation – кровообращение

**Exercise 1. Find English equivalents. Найдите английские эквиваленты.**

На открытом воздухе, высокая температура, сухая красная кожа, сильная головная боль, потерять сознание, перенести в прохладное помещение, слегка приподнять голову, обтереть кожу губкой, принять холодный душ, поднять ноги на 30 см., успокойтесь, восполните недостаток жидкости, жаловаться, остаться невредимым.

**Exercise 2. Find Russian equivalents. Найдите русские эквиваленты.**

In the open air, the sun is hot, to get a sunstroke, a high temperature, to lose consciousness, a cool and shady place, blood circulation, to start going into shock, to raise your feet, replenish your fluids, to get a welcome dose, necessary measures.

**Exercise 3. Answer the questions. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What symptoms of sunstroke do you know?

2. Have you ever had a sunstroke?

3. What must we do to help a person who has a sunstroke?

4. Can sunstroke cause death?

5. What must you do if you are suffering heatstroke alone?

#### **Exercise 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в [Past Simple](https://study-english.info/pastsimple.php).**

1. Alice (to have) a sister.  
2. Her sister’s name (to be) Ann.  
3. Ann (to be) a student.  
4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.  
5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.  
6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.  
7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.  
8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.  
9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.  
10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.  
11. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.  
12. She (to speak) English well.  
13. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o’clock.  
14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.  
15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.

**Text**

**SCARLET FEVER**

Scarlet fever (also called scarlatina in older literature) is an infectious disease which most commonly affects 4–8-year-old children and only sometimes in grown-ups.

There is no vaccine, but the disease is effectively treated with antibiotics. Most of the clinical features are caused by erythrogenic toxin, a substance produced by the bacterium Streptococcus pyogenes (group A strep.) when it is infected by a certain bacteriophage.

Before the availability of antibiotics, scarlet fever was a major cause of death. It also sometimes caused late complications, such as glomerulonephritis and endocarditis leading to heart valve disease, all of which were protracted and often fatal afflictions at the time.

It is important to recognize that strains of Group A Strep which produce the erythrogenic toxin are not inherently more dangerous than other strains which do not; they are merely more easily diagnosed because of the characteristic rash.

The disease passes from one person to another through the nose and mouth. Scarlet fever is usually spread by inhalation. Symptoms include sore throat, fever and a characteristic red rash. The beginning of the disease is quick. The patient has a sore throat, fever, headache and he often vomits. The face is flushed and the skin feels hot and dry. The temperature rises quickly on the first day and remains high for a few days. The rash appears on the second day. After the temperature falls the skin begins to peel.

We must isolate the child with scarlet fever and put him in bed. When the temperature is high the nurse gives him fluid diet and when the temperature falls she gives him nourishing food.

**Words:**

1. Scarlet fever - скарлатина
2. to pass - переходить
3. through - через, сквозь
4. to vomit - страдать рвотой
5. rash - сыпь
6. to peel - шелушиться
7. to isolate - изолировать
8. nourishing – питательный

**Exercise 1. Find English equivalents. Найдите английские эквиваленты.**

эффективно лечится с помощью антибиотиков; клинические признаки, инфракрасный токсин, вещество, основные причина смерти; осложнения; ведущих к пороками клапанов сердца, смертельные недуги; штаммы Группы Стрептококковое, более легко диагностировать.

**Exercise 2. Find Russian equivalents. Найдите русские эквиваленты.**

Before the availability of antibiotics; the characteristic rash; from one person to another; a sore throat, fever, headache; fluid diet; him nourishing food.

**Exercise 3. Answer the questions.Ответьте на вопросы.**

1.What kind of disease is scarlet fever?

2.What are the first symptoms of scarlet fever?

3.How can the disease pass from one person to another?

4.What diet must a child with scarlet fever have?

#### **Exercise 4. Вставьте**[**глагол “to be”**](https://study-english.info/auxiliary.php)**в требуемой форме Past Simple.**

1. I ... a student.  
2. My father ... not a shop-assistant, he ... a scientist.  
3. ... your aunt a nurse? - Yes, she ... .  
4. ... they at home? - No, they ... not. They ... at school.  
5. ... you an engineer? - Yes, I....  
6. ... your friend a photographer? No, she ... not a photographer, she ... a student.  
7. ... your brothers at school? - Yes, they ... .  
8. ... this her watch? - Yes, it ... .  
9. Max ... an office-worker.  
10. We ... late, sorry!

**Text**

**MEASLES**

1. Sign знак, признак
2. Dislike неприязнь, отвращение
3. Hygiene гигиена
4. Moist влажный

Measles is a very infectious disease. The disease passes from one child to another. The first symptoms are: sneezing and coughing. The disease begins with signs of a heavy cold, a running nose and a dry cough. The temperature is high and the child has a dislike of the light.

The rash appears on the third or fourth day behind the ears and around the mouth and then covers the whole body.

The nurse must be very careful to prevent the spread of infection. The nurse must take care of the hygiene of the mouth. The patient`s mouth and lips must be clean and moist.

**Exercise 1. Find in the text English equivalents for these words and word combinations**:

Признак сильной простуды; чистый и влажный; за ушами; инфекционное заболевание; первые симптомы; быть внимательным; гигиена рта; предотвратить распространение инфекции.

**Exercise** 2. **Answer these questions**:

1. Is measles an infectious disease? 2. How does the disease pass? 3. What are the symptoms of measles? 4. How must the nurse look after a patient with measles?

**Exercise 3. Insert articles on, in, into.**

1.Where is the book? — It is ... the table. 2. Where is the tea? — It is ... the cup. 3. Put the plates ... the table. 4. Put the book ... the bag. 5. There is a beautiful picture ... the wall. 6. He went ... the room. 7. I like to sit... the sofa ... my room. 8. Mother is cooking dinner ... the kitchen. 9. She went ... the room and sat down ... the sofa. 10. There are many people ... the park today. 11. There is a girl standing ... the bridge. Why is she crying? — She has dropped her doll ... the water. 12. There is no tea ... my cup. 13. Pour some tea ... my cup. 14. Put these flowers ... the windowsill. 15. I saw many people ... the platform waiting for the train. 16. We went... the garden and sat down ... a bench.

#### **Exercise 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Past Continuous.**

1. Around me people (to talk) Russian, Italian and English.  
2. Arnold (to talk) to some of the other guests on the terrace when Hardy came.  
3. Alex (to look) at his watch.  
4. All night long the stars (to glitter).  
5. Elizabeth (to eat) and didn’t raise her head.  
6. He drank some of the wine and ate several chunks of bread while he (to wait) for his dinner to come up.  
7. The family (to prepare) for the party.  
8. She (to argue) that only Belinda knew how to treat men.  
9. A few minutes later Edward (to hurry) through the streets to his bus stop.  
10. They moved across the room, which (to start) to fill up, to a vacant corner.

**WHAT IS NURSING?**

Simply put, nurses are life-savers. There are more than 3 million registered nurses in the United States. In fact, nurses outnumber doctors 3:1 in the health care industry. While doctors often specialize in one area, nurses are able to coordinate the care for all aspects of a patient’s overall health. A patient experiencing chest pains, for example, might have a cardiologist, a nephrologist and an internal medicine specialist. Each of these doctors would diagnose, treat and prescribe medications solely for their area of expertise. The nurse, though, would be the care provider responsible for the patient’s full care, ensuring prescriptions don’t negatively interact with one another, and that a patient understands and is prepared for treatment. When diagnostic results come in, it’s the nurse who reads them first and, if necessary, immediately notifies the appropriate doctor.

Gone are the days when nurses act like the doctors’ handmaidens; today, they are equally responsible for the overall care of the patient.

**WHAT IS REGISTERED NURSE?**

A registered nurse is a nurse who has obtained a nursing degree, has passed the NCLEX-RN exam and has fulfilled all other state licensing requirements. While an associates degree is the minimum education required to sit for the NCLEX-RN exam, a bachelor's degree or higher is becoming more commonly preferred among employers. For more information about becoming a registered nurse, you can read our [registered nursing career](https://www.gmercyu.edu/academics/learn/registered-nurse-career-guide) guide.

**GENERAL NURSE DUTIES**

What do nurses do? They are continuously monitoring and evaluating patients, nurses must be smart, adaptive, educated and skilled in critical thinking. Nurses’ responsibilities include coordinating with multiple specialists to ensure that their patients are adequately on the road to recovery. Through the different types of care, a nurse’s capabilities extend past their stereotypical personas; while many envision nurses donned in medical scrubs and running through a hospital, a nurse may come in many forms.

Specifically, here are some of the things nurses do on a typical day:

* Conduct physical exams
* Take detailed health care histories
* Listen to patients and analyze their physical and emotional needs
* Provide counseling and health care education to patients
* Coordinate care with other health care providers and specialists
* Stay current with advances in health care options, medications, and treatment plans
* Draw blood, and perform other health-related testing
* Check a patient’s vital signs

**WHERE DO NURSES WORK?**

Not all registered nurses work in hospitals. You can find a nurse in a wide variety of health care settings, including doctor’s offices, urgent care centers, pharmacies, schools, and many other locations. Nurses have the ability to use their skills to meet the needs of their patients, pretty much wherever they are located.  For example, many nurses now assist the elderly or disabled in their homes. Some common places where nurses work include:

* Hospitals
* Clinics
* Offices
* Schools
* Pharmacies
* Ambulance/Helicopter
* Home health care settings
* Senior living communities

**TYPES OF NURSES (with Requirements)**

Answering the question of what do nurses do can be challenging due to the fact that nurses are skilled in many fields and may choose to focus their trade specifically in certain types of care. Some specific nursing fields include geriatrics, critical care, pediatrics, treatment planning, and case management. From working face-to-face with patients to managing their paperwork, nurses play a huge role in our lives and the profession continues to be a prosperous career path for those considering taking on this role. Some different types of nurses and their education requirements include:

* **Nurse Anesthetist.**A nurse anesthetist assist mainly with medical procesdures, specifically with anesthetic. To become a nurse anesthetist, you must hold bachelor's degree.
* **Family Nurse Practitioner.**A family nurse practitioner delivers family-focused care as a part of a healthcare team. Family nurse practitioners must hold a master's degree.
* **NICU Nurse.**A NICU nurse works with sick newborn babies. To become a NICU nurse, you must hold a bachelor's degree.
* **Labor and Delivery Nurse.**A labor and delivery nurse assists with the birth of newborns. Labor and delivery nurses must hold an associates degree.
* **Travel Nurse.**A travel nurse works short-term contracts in multiple locations in order to explore the world while working as a nurse. To become a travel nurse, you must hold an associate degree.
* **Neonatal Nurse.**A neonatal nurse works with sick babies. Neonatal nurses must hold a bachelor's degree.
* **Pediatric Nurse.**A pediatric nurse works with children in maintaining their normal care. To become a pediatric nurse, you must hold an associate degree.
* **Ambulatory Nurse.**An ambulator nurse works specifically on an ambulance for numerous emergencies. Ambulatory nurses must hold an associates degree.
* **Clinical Nurse Specialist.**A clinical nurse specialist works with patients in a variety of specialties in an advanced setting. To become a clinical nurse specialist, you must hold a master's degree.
* **School Nurse.**A school nurse provides medical support, education and treatment within an adolescent school facility. School nurses must hold an bachelor's degree.
* **Nurse Educator.**A nurse educator instructs and teacher aspriring nurse and health professions in their journey towards their career. To become a nurse educator, you must hold a master's degree.

**ОСНОВНАЯ МЕДИЦИНСКАЯ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЯ**

**DISEASES**

1. **headache** - головная боль

to have a bad headache - иметь сильную головную боль

to take a tablet for a headache - принять таблетку от головной боли

2. **toothache** - зубная боль

to have a toothache - иметь зубную боль

to rinse the mouth - прополоскать рот

3. **stomachache** - боль в желудке

to have a stomachaсhe - иметь желудочную боль

to take a tablet for a stomachache - принять таблетку от боли в желудке

to keep a diet - придерживаться диеты

4. **earache** - ушная боль

to have an earache - иметь ушную боль

to put a warm compress on the ear - поставить теплый компрес на ухо

5. **heartache** - сердечная боль

to listen to the heart - послушать сердце

to have a bad (weak) heart - иметь слабое сердце

to have a healthy heart - иметь здоровое сердце

6. **backache** - боль в спине

to have a backache - иметь боль в спине

to complain of backache - жаловаться на боль в спине

7. **sore throat** - боль в горле

to have a sore throat - иметь боль в горле

to gargle the throat - полоскать горло

8. **bleeding** - кровотечение

to stop the bleeding - остановить кровотечение

the bleeding is from an arm (leg, nose...) - кровотечение из руки (ноги, носа)

nosebleed - носовое кровотечение

9. **cough** - кашель

to have a dry cough - иметь сухой кашель

to have a bad cough - иметь сильный кашель.

10. **cold in the head** - насморк

to have a bad cold in the head=

to have a running nose - иметь сильный насморк

11. **fracture** - перелом

to have an open (closed) fracture - иметь открытый (закрытый) перелом

to put splints - наложить шины

to put a plaster cast - наложить гипсовую повязку

12. **sunstroke** - солнечный удар

to get a sunstroke - получить солнечный удар

to cool the body - охладить тело

13. **fever** - лихорадка

to be ill - быть больным

to keep (stay) in bed - оставаться в постели

to catch a cold - простудиться

14. **poisoning** - отравление

to empty the stomach - опорожнить желудок

prompt - быстрый

poison - яд

to cause shock (asphyxia) - вызвать шок (удушье)

15. **fainting** - обморок

to cause fainting - вызвать обморок

to lose consciousness - потерять сознание

to feel dizzy - чувствовать головокружение

to get very pale - становиться очень бледным

**NURSING**

1. **air-ring** - надувной круг

to give an air-ring to a bed-patient - дать надувной круг лежачему боль- ному

2. **bed-pan** - подкладное судно

to give a bed-pan to a bed-patient - дать судно лежачему больному

to take away (убрать) a bed-pan from a bed-patient

3. **compress** - компресс

to put a cold (hot) compress on... - поставить холодный (горячий) компресс на...

4. **cups-**банки

to put cups on the back (chest) - поставить банки на спину (грудь)

5. **dropping bottle** - капельница

to drop накапливать

drops капли

6. **enema** - клизма

to give a warm enema - поставить теплую клизму

to give a cleansing enema - поставить очистительную клизму

to give a medicinal enema - поставить лечебную клизму

7. **feeding-cup** - поильник

to give a feeding-cup of milk (tea, water, soup) to a bed-patient

- дать поильник молока (чая, воды, супа) лежачему больному

8. **hot-water bag (bottle)** - грелка

to fill a hot-water bag with... наполнить грелку...

to put a hot-water bag on ... положить грелку на...

to change water in the hot-water bag - сменить воду

9. **ice-bag** - пузырь со льдом

to fill an ice-bag with ice (cold water) - наполнить пузырь льдом (холодной водой)

to put an ice-bag on... положить пузырь со льдом на...

to change ice in the ice-bag - сменить лед в пузыре

10. **wheel-chair** - кресло-каталка

to take a patient in a wheel-chair into a ward - отвезите пациента на катал- ке в палату.

11. **pipette** - пипетка

to pipette - накапать

12. **mustard plasters** - горчичники

to put mustard plasters on the back (chest, neck) - поставить горчичники на спину (грудь, шею)

13. **scissors** - ножницы

to cut a bandage with scissors - разрезать повязку ножницами

14. **soap** - мыло

to soap - намылить

a piece of soap - кусок мыла

15. **sticking plaster** - лейкопластырь

to put a sticking plaster on ... - наложить лейкопластырь на...

16. **syringe** - шприц

to boil a syringe - кипятить шприц

to sterilize a syringe - кипятить шприц

to assemble (disassemble) a syringe - собрать (разобрать) шприц

17. **thermometer** - градусник

to put a thermometer - поставить градусник

to take a thermometer out - вынуть градусник

to read a thermometer - прочесть показания

to shake a thermometer - сбить градусник

18. **basin** - таз

to bring a basin to a bed-patient for washing - принести таз для умывания лежачему больному.

19. **sponge** - губка

to wash a patient with a sponge - умыть больного губкой

20. **stretcher** - носилки

to be on a stretcher - быть на носилках

to carry a stretcher - нести носилки

to carry a patient on a stretcher - нести пациента на носилках

**MEDICINE**

1. **Powder** - порошок

to take a powder for... - принимать порошок от...

sweet (bitter) powder - сладкий (горький) порошок

2. **Tablet** - таблетка

to take a tablet three times a day - принимать по таблетке три раза в день

a half tablet - половина таблетки

these tablets have no side effects - эти таблетки без побочных эффектов

3. **Pill** - пилюля

to take the pill after (during, before) meal - принимать пилюлю после (во время, до) еды

to take some milk after the pill - запить пилюлю молоком

4. **Ointment** - мазь

to put the ointment on... - наложить мазь на...

5. **Suppository** - свеча (суппозиторий)

to keep the suppositories in cool place - хранить свечи в прохладном мес- те

6. **Globule** - шарик (суппозиторий)

to wash the hands before the use of the globules - мыть руки перед использованием шариков

7. **Ampule** - ампула

to keep the ampules in a dark place - хранить ампулы в темном месте

to give injections - сделать инъекцию (укол)

8. **Solution** - раствор

to read the doctor`s instruction before giving the solution - прочесть инструкцию врача перед тем, как дать раствор.

9. **Mixture** - микстура

to shake the bottle with the mixture before use - взбалтывать бутылочку с микстурой перед употреблением

10. **Infusion** - настой

to take an infusion - принимать настой

11. **Decoction** - отвар

to give a decoction four times a day before meal - давать отвар четыре раза в день до еды

12. **Drops** - капли

to keep the drops in a dark place - хранить капли в темном месте

to wash the pipette before (after) use - мыть пипетку перед (после) ис пользования

to drop five drops - накапать пять капель

13. **Tincture** - настройка

to take twenty drops of the tincture - принять двадцать капель настойки

14. **Tablespoonful** - столовая ложка

to take a tablespoonful of... - принимать... по столовой ложке

15. **Teaspoonful** - чайная ложка

to take a teaspoonful on an empty stomach - принимать по чайной ложке натощак

16. **Prescription** - предписание, рецепт

to give a prescription - выдать рецепт

to prescribe medicine (treatment) - прописать лекарство (лечение)

**УПРАЖНЕНИЯ**

**№ 1. Выберите английские эквиваленты для слов, стоящих в скобках.**

1. I live in this house. There is a bus stop in front of (ним) (him, it, its).
2. I have not met (его) sister. (his, him, its).
3. I don`t hear (его) sister. (him, his, he).
4. (Ее) project is the best in our group (her, its, hers, him).
5. He did not tell me (ничего) (nothing, something, anything).
6. He rang (никому) up (anybody, nobody, somebody).
7. (Их) work is not interesting (them, theirs, their).
8. This project is the (самый лучший) in our group. (better, best, worst).
9. This flat is (менее) comfortable than yours (worse, least, less).
10. Do you hear (что-нибудь)? (everything, something, anything).
11. We were sure that you (разрешили) the problem (solved, had solved, were solved).
12. Do you speak (какой-нибудь) foreign language? (some, any, something).
13. (Все) knows him (everything, somebody, everybody).
14. Do (кто-нибудь) ring me up? (somebody, anybody, anything).
15. They (должны были) to take part in the competition (must be, had, had to be).
16. Не (сможет) go skiing (will have to, will alow, will be able).
17. We (пришлось) to stay at home because it was raining (were able to, had to, could).
18. Foreign languages (изучаются) by the students (have learnt, are learning).
19. (Умеете) you play tennis? (must, can, may).
20. I (не смогу) to help you (shan`t be allowed, shan`t be able, shan`t have).
21. I (не был) to my native town since I entered the institute (was not, have not, had not been).
22. He said that a lot of interesting (изучаются) by the students (are studied, were studied, are studying).
23. She is (всегда) late (clean, married, every, always).
24. Show (ему) your drawing (him, her, them).
25. Tell (им) about your new flat. (they, their, them, her).
26. Show us (какую-нибудь) picture (few, some, a few, any).
27. My son is fond of (рисовать) (making, slogan, drawing, paint).
28. There are (различные) offices in this building (modern, various, comfortable, high).

**№ 2. Какие вспомогательные глаголы нужны для образования вопросительной формы: do, did, does, had?**

1. Mary goes in for skiing.

2. I like skiing in the forest.

3. First spring flowers appeared in the fields.

4. She had to miss the last lecture.

**№ 3. Выберите правильные предлоги:**

1. The train starts... 4 o`clock. (on, at, in)

2. Nick came back... train. (on, in, by)

3. He came back... the 4-th. (on, in, by, at)

4. When we came... the hall, the students were painting posters. (in, into, on)

5. ...the end of each class our teacher gives us our homework. (in, on, at)

**№ 4. Выберите слова, противоположные по значению (антонимы):**

1. Busy (free, white, comfortable)

2. to give (to put, to take, to show)

3. to go out (to come in, to come, to go)

4. low (comfortable, high, modern)

5. to stand up (to sit down, to stand)

6. to be over (to begin, to say again, to be late)

7. thin (clean, thick, free)

8. high (low, interesting, hot)

**№ 5. Выберите слова, сходные по значеню (синонимы), для следующих слов:**

1. some (many, few, any)

2. many (a lot, some, few)

3. to do (to paint, to graw, to make)

**№ 6. Выберите правильные артикли для следующих предложений (отсутствие артикля обозначается знаком О)**

а) о, b) а, c) the:

1. Close... window, please.

2. There is... map on the wall.

3. There are... flowers in the garden.

4. Give me... your bag, please.

5. What colour is... floor in your room.

6. He is... Russian.

7. His... family is large.

8. He has... wife and... daughter.

9. Sedow is...professor.

10. His... son`s name is... Nick.

**№ 7. Выберите правильные предлоги для следующих предложений (отсутствие предлога обозначается знаком О):**

1. Comrade A. is... duty today (of, in, on, for).

2. There are a lot of flowers... the monument (above, O, over, around).

3. Let`s listen... the tapes! (O, to, into, of)

4. ...what language are they speaking? (at, in, on, O)

5. There is a garden... of the house. (about, for, in front of, through)

**№ 8. Выберите соответствующие местоимения:**

1. Look at... She is ill.

a) her; b) it; c) its d) him

2. The workers are telling us about... work

a) they; b) them; c) their; d) him

3. The building is very high, but... windows are so small

a) his; b) her; c) its; d) their

4. Tom has no father... father is dead

a) them, b) him; c) his; d) her

5. Tom is busy with his lessons. Don`t speak to ... now

a) him; b) his; c) her; d) them

6. We are fond of listening to these tapes. Let`s listen to... now

a) them; b) his; c) her; d) him.

**№ 9. Выберите правильную форму глагола “to be” для следующих предложений:**

a) is; b) are; c) am.

1. There... little light in the room.

2. There... many children on the sports ground.

3. Who ... making the poster?

4. I ... late.

5. Our class ... over.

6. They ... children.

7. Helen ... a bad student.

8. These red pens on the table ... good.

9. You ... winners.

10. This theme ... very interesting.

**№ 10. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. James was hungry because he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(not eat) any breakfast that morning.
2. The boys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(listen) to music when their friends arrived.
3. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(have) more time, I'd learn the guitar.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(do) his homework for an hour and he still hasn't finished it.
5. Do you know if all the invitations \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(send) yet?
6. This time next week, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(sit) on a beach in California.
7. I saw Helen yesterday and she told me she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(have) a fantastic time on holiday.
8. Sometimes I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(know) what other people were thinking.
9. Hurry up! The exam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(start) in five minutes.
10. Did you paint the house yourself or did you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(it / paint) professionally?
11. Most of the people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(watch) the concert were teenagers.
12. You look different! You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(not / used to / have) blonde hair, did you?

**Упражнение 11:**

Поставьте правильную форму притяжательного падежа:

1. The (children) room is upstairs.
2. (Steve) school is very old.
3. My (parents) car was not expensive.
4. It’s my (neighbour) cat.
5. They are our (doctors) glasses.
6. (WHO) objective is monitoring the health situation. (WHO = World Health Organization)
7. (Mr. Jones) secretary is here.
8. The (babies) toys are funny.
9. We love (Grandma) cookies.
10. The (women) boyfriends are late.
11. Can you see (Mrs. Sally) hat?
12. (The Browns) house is for sale.
13. (The America) Cup is a trophy awarded to the winner of the races between two sailing yachts.
14. A (minute) delay can be very dangerous in such circumstances.
15. Those are (ladies) shoes.

**Упражнение 12.**

Исправьте предложения:

1. The house’ gate is closed.
2. That’s Mirandas sister.
3. The Cyclopedia’s of New Zealand was published in six volumes.
4. The chair’s legs are broken.
5. The mices tails are long and ugly.
6. We will consider Charles’es offer about our new schedule.
7. Don’t move it, it’s the managers chair.
8. Take Sue’es umbrella, it is raining.
9. There is something wrong in the paper. You must check Linda story details.
10. My husbands' toolkits are very useful.
11. Where is the WTOs headquarter? (WTO = World Trade Organization)
12. Climate of Italies varies considerably from the north to the south of the country.
13. The Earth rotation’s leads to day and night.
14. The Employees’s Retirement System was established in 1945.
15. You can find a lot of makeup idea’s for Halloween in our free tutorials.

**Упражнение 13:**

a) Скажите по-другому, используя притяжательный падеж:

1. The **meeting tomorrow** has been cancelled.
2. We couldn’t choose **a name for a boy**.
3. We used to buy **clothes for children**
4. This is a list of **magazines for women** from around the world.
5. Many people don’t agree with **the economic policy of the government**.
6. I was invited to **the party of Julia**.

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