

**Ministry of Health of Ukraine
Zaporizhzhia State Medical University
Foreign Languages Department**



MASTER YOUR ENGLISH SKILLS

**English manual for extramural students
of the 1st, 2nd years of education
pharmaceutical faculty
specialties «Pharmacy, Technology of perfumery and cosmetics »**

Zaporizhzhia 2018

UDC 811.111 (075.8)

M 38

*Approved at the meeting of the Central methodical committee of ZSMU
(protocol № 5 from 24.05.2018) and it is recommended for the use in educational
process for extramural pharmaceutical students*

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Master Your English Skills. English manual for extramural students
of the 1st, 2nd years of education pharmaceutical faculty specialties «Pharmacy,
Technology of perfumery and cosmetics » –Zaporizhzhia: ZSMU, 2018. – 139 p.

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Міністерство охорони здоров'я України
Запорізький державний медичний університет
Кафедра іноземних мов



MASTER YOUR ENGLISH SKILLS

**Практикум з англійської мови
для студентів 1,2 курсів
фармацевтичних факультетів
за спеціальностями «Фармація», «ТПКЗ»
заочної форми навчання**

Запоріжжя 2018

УДК 811.111 (075.8)

М 38

Рекомендовано до впровадження у навчальний процес:

ЦМР ЗДМУ

Протокол № 5 від 24.05.2018 р.

Рецензенти:

Єрмакова Н.М., к. філол. н., ст. викладач кафедри суспільно-гуманітарних дисциплін комунального вищого навчального закладу «Хортицька національна навчально-реабілітаційна академія» Запорізької обласної ради

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Вдосконалюй англійську. Практикум з англійської мови для студентів 1,2 курсів фармацевтичних факультетів за спеціальностями «Фармація, ТПКЗ» заочної форми навчання – Запоріжжя: ЗДМУ, 2018. – 139 с.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Даний практикум розроблений для студентів заочної форми навчання, які вивчають дисципліну «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» на фармацевтичному факультеті Запорізького державного медичного університету, а також для викладачів кафедри іноземних мов. Мета практикуму "Master your English skills" - забезпечити студентів та викладачів завданнями для аудиторної та позааудиторної роботи, спрямованих на комплексну реалізацію особистісно-орієнтованого, діяльнісного, комунікативно-когнітивного та соціокультурного підходів до вивчення дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням».

Методичні завдання даного практикуму реалізуються за наступною схемою:

- Вказується тема заняття.
- Визначається мета заняття.
- Опрацьовується інформаційний матеріал.
- Виконується аудиторна робота.
- Виконується самостійна позааудиторна робота студентів.
- На основі матеріалу кожної теми студент представляє підсумковий монолог по темі та виконує тестові завдання

Завданнями дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» є підвищення рівня володіння іноземною мовою, оволодіння студентами необхідним і достатнім рівнем комунікативної компетенції для вирішення соціально-комунікативних завдань в різних областях побутової, культурної, професійної та наукової діяльності при спілкуванні із зарубіжними партнерами, а також для подальшої самоосвіти, розвиток у студентів вміння самостійно здобувати знання - підвищення рівня навчальної автономії, здатності до роботи з мультимедійними програмами, електронними словниками, іншомовними ресурсами мережі Інтернет; розвиток когнітивних і дослідницьких умінь, розширення кругозору та підвищення інформаційної культури студентів; формування уявлення про основи міжкультурної комунікації, розширення

словникового запасу і формування термінологічного апарату на іноземній мові в межах професійної сфери.

Практикум "Master your English skills" спрямований саме на досягнення вищезазначених завдань. Укладачі практикуму бажають великих успіхів у вивченні англійської мови!

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Placement Test

VARIANT 1

I. Додайте до кожного речення необхідне за змістом слово. Перекладіть речення рідною мовою:

some	are	your	did
------	-----	------	-----

- 1) After you swallow meal, your stomach closes at each end and the food can not get out.
- 2) No drug is absolutely safe, there is always risk of an adverse reaction.
- 3) When you develop the pain in the heart area?
- 4) No matter how good you at something, there's always about a million people better than you.

II. Граматичні завдання:

1) Використайте майбутній час в реченні:

The intake of the drug may cause constipation, sexual dysfunction and fatigue.

2) Зробіть речення питальним:

The intake should be stopped immediately if signs of digitalis toxicity occur.

III. Перекладіть наступний текст:

A decreased appetite occurs when you have a diminished desire to eat food. Appetite suppressants are drugs that induce a loss of appetite so you eat less and lose weight. Other drugs may have side effects that decrease your appetite. As a result you may become malnourished. The side effects include elevated blood pressure, increased heart rate, sleeplessness and nervousness. Consult your pharmacist about the signs, symptoms, benefits and risks of drugs decreasing appetite.

Placement Test

VARIANT 2

I. Додайте до кожного речення необхідне за змістом слов. Перекладіть речення рідною мовою:

surgically	are	after	via
------------	-----	-------	-----

1. Food enters the digestive tract the mouth, which leads into the gullet.
2. Ten tons of blood pumped through the heart daily.
3. In 1955, M. Amosov was the first in Ukraine who began treatment of heart diseases.
4. Some students go back home during vacations, but they graduate most leave home for good.

II. Граматичні завдання:

1) Зробіть речення питальним:

Successful treatment should bring the blood pressure below systolic 160 mmHg and diastolic 90 mm Hg.

2) Використайте майбутній час в реченні:

Drugs that may be used to assist the blood pressure treatment include diuretics.

III. Перекладіть наступний текст.

The easiest way to a healthy body is eating a rainbow of food. The pigments that give fruit and veg their color also act as antioxidants, neutralising cell-damaging molecules called free radicals that can cause different medical conditions. Each color brings a benefit. If you want to better look after your heart, eat purple foods — they are also good for any problems with circulation.

Unit 1. Pharmaceutical Education

1. Read and translate the text.

MY FUTURE PROFESSION

I have chosen pharmacy as my future profession. Pharmacy is the science which studies medicinal substances used for treating and preventing different diseases. Pharmacy studies recognizing, identifying, collecting, selecting, preparing, storing, testing, compounding and dispensing all medicinal substances. A pharmacist or a provisor is a specialist with higher pharmaceutical education who is permitted by law to prepare drugs at chemist's shops, pharmaceutical plants, to check up the quality of the drugs, to dispense and supply them. A pharmacist together with a doctor devotes his life to protecting people's health. He is often called 'the second doctor'.

To become a pharmacist one should achieve knowledge of different subjects. Future specialists must know chemistry - the science explaining composition and transformation of matter, different fields of chemistry. Thus, *General Chemistry* deals with basic principles and inorganic substances, *Organic Chemistry* is the chemistry of carbon compounds, *Analytical Chemistry* studies qualitative and quantitative analyses of inorganic substances, *Biochemistry* studies biochemical processes taking place in the human body and in animals, *Toxicological Chemistry* deals with toxic substances and their action on the organism. *Botany* is the science of plants, their structure, functions and classification, *Pharmacognozy* is the science of drugs of animal, vegetable and mineral origin. Of course, my future speciality is closely connected with drugs, that is why future pharmacists must know *Pharmacology* which is broadly defined as the science of drugs and their action and other sciences.

The sphere of action of a pharmacist is broad: at a chemist's he may be a manager, or an assistant manager, a head of a department, a dispensing pharmacist, an analytical chemist. A manager is responsible for the work of all departments of a

chemist's, it's financial, economic and administrative activity. A dispensing pharmacist takes prescriptions and delivers drugs. An analytical chemist controls the effectiveness of drugs, their technology and time of storing. A specialist with higher pharmaceutical education has the right to be the head of a drug storehouse or his assistant. A pharmacist may also work at a chemical analytical laboratory, which controls the quality of prepared drugs at pharmacies as well as ready-made drugs. Very often leading specialists of pharmaceutical factories are graduates of pharmaceutical academies.

At present the sphere of action of a pharmacist is becoming broader: it's worth to say about the specialists who work at numerous biochemical, clinical laboratories at sanatoria, hospitals, polyclinics. Many specialists have private chemist's shops which supply the population with all kinds of medicines, vitamins and things of medical care many of which are imported. Of course one can see pharmacy graduates teaching at higher educational establishments, schools of pharmacy, medical schools, secondary schools, etc.

Wherever a provisor works he must always remember that he works with people. There is no a provisor without love for his profession, a profound respect for people. His aim is to help an ill person to use the prescribed medicines in a better way, to strengthen a person's belief in a sooner recovery.

2.Study the vocabulary.

to choose (chose, chosen)	вибирати
to recognize	дiзнаватися
to identify	iдентифiкувати
to store	зберiгати
to permit	дозволяти
to dispense	розподiляти
to supply	постачати
to devote	присвячувати
to explain	пояснювати
origin	походження
to define	визначати
sphere	сфера
composition	склад

prescription	рецепт
quality	якість
establishment	установа
profound respect	глибока повага
to strengthen	зміцнювати
recovery	одужання

3. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. A pharmacist is a specialist with higher pharmaceutical education who is permitted by law to prepare drugs at chemist's shops, pharmaceutical plants, to check the quality of the drugs, to dispense and supply them.
2. To become a pharmacist one should achieve knowledge in different subjects (chemistry, pharmacology, pharmacognosy, etc.).
3. A pharmacist must always remember that he works with people.
4. A pharmacist acts with honesty and integrity in professional relationships.
5. A pharmacist avoids discriminatory practices, behavior or work conditions that impair professional judgment, and actions that compromise dedication to the best interests of patients.
6. A pharmacist respects the values and abilities of colleagues and other health professionals.
7. A pharmacist seeks justice in the distribution of health resources. When health resources are allocated, a pharmacist is fair and equitable, balancing the needs of patients and society.
8. A pharmacist respects the covenantal relationship between the patient and pharmacist.
9. Pharmacists must have scientific aptitude and good communication skills.
10. Doctor of Pharmacy programs include coursework in pharmacology and pharmaceutical chemistry, toxicology and pharmacy administration.

4. Answer the questions.

1. What is pharmacy which is your future profession?
2. What are the duties of a pharmacist?

3. To become a provisor one should achieve knowledge of different subjects, shouldn't he? What are these subjects?
4. Where can pharmaceutical specialist work?
5. What is a manager responsible for? (a dispensing pharmacist, an analytical chemist)
6. Can you describe the work of a chemical analytical laboratory?
7. The sphere of action of a modern specialist is becoming broader, isn't it?
8. Where else can he work?
9. What is the aim of a provisor as a medical worker?
10. What are you going to do after graduating from the University?

5. Find equivalents.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Do you have anything for a sorethroat? | a. Ви не розкажете мені про побічні ефекти? |
| 2. What do you suggest for an upsetstomach? | b. Чому б Вам не прийняти аспірин? |
| 3. You could try these "COLD BE GONE" tablets. They work wonders. | c. Чи можете Ви порекомендувати що-небудь від головного болю? |
| 4. Why don't you try aspirin? | d. Що щодо застережень? |
| 5. Can you recommend something for a headache? | e. Ви не заперечуєте, якщо я оплачу кредиткою? |
| 6. You could try these antacid tablets. | f. У Вас є що-небудь від горла? |
| 7. Would you mind describing the side effects for me, please? | g. Що Ви можете запропонувати від розладу шлунка? |
| 8. Do you mind if I pay by credit card? | h. Що Ви порекомендуєте від застуди? |
| 9. What do you recommend for a cold? | i. Ви можете спробувати ці антациди. |
| 10. What about precautions? | j. Ви можете прийняти таблетки «Прощавай застуда». Ці ліки творить чудеса. |

6. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the following expressions in appropriate forms. Use each expression only once.

smoking cessation, healthcare supplies, diabetes, intravenously, interactions, insurance, physicians, cost-benefit analyses, part time, stress management, administer, healthcare facility, research, therapy, a durable medical equipment, selection, retail, over-the-counter medications

PHARMACISTS

Pharmacists are health professionals who distribute prescription drugs to individuals. They also advise their patients, _____, and other health practitioners on the selection, dosages, _____, and side effects of medications.

Most pharmacists work in a community setting, such as a _____ drugstore, or in a _____, such as a hospital.

Pharmacists in community pharmacies dispense medications, counsel patients on the use of prescription and _____, and advise physicians about medication _____. They also advise patients about general health topics, such as diet, exercise, and _____, and provide information on products, such as _____ or home _____. Some community pharmacists provide specialized services to help patients with conditions such as _____, asthma, _____, or high blood pressure. Some pharmacists are trained to _____ vaccinations.

Pharmacists in healthcare facilities dispense medications and advise the medical staff on the _____ and effects of drugs. They may make sterile solutions to be administered _____.

Some pharmacists work for health _____ companies, carrying out _____ on certain drugs. Other pharmacists work for the government or the armed services. Finally, some pharmacists are employed full time or

_____ as college faculty, teaching classes and performing
_____ in a wide range of areas.

7. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. Training of a pharmacist (include/ includes) many subjects common to the medical curriculum.
2. Chemistry (is/are) an interesting subject.
3. The government (rewards/rewarding) scientists for their scientific achievements.
4. In our country there (is/are) a wide network of higher medical institutions, which train pharmacists.
5. During the first two years pharmacy students (study/studies) general subjects, such as botany, physiology, general chemistry, physics.

8. Translate into English (Use Present Simple).

1. Люди зберігають ліки в недоступних для дітей місцях.
2. Він приймає це ліки два рази на день.
3. Вчителі завжди допомагають учням у їх дослідженнях.
4. Люди знають багато рослин з цілющими властивостями.
5. Курс навчання на фармацевтичному факультеті триває 5 років.

9. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. Citizens from Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America study at this university.
2. Our university trains doctors of different specialties.
3. The university has good facilities for learning languages.
4. He takes this medicine twice a day.
5. Local naturalists help him in his research.

10. Compose the sentences.

1. subjects/ the/ first /During/ years/ two/ students/general/ study.
2. physical/ study/ medical/ of/ Students/ properties /and /medicines.

3. pharmaceutical/evidence/ is/ the/of/ a /high/ of/medical /and /standard/education/ our/ country/ in/ It.
4. assistants/ study/ graduates/ completing/ the/ course/ of/ work/ as /managers/ dispensing/ After/ pharmacists.
5. chemist's/have/Pharmaceutical /shops/students/ practical/ training /at.

11. Correct the mistakes.

1. Does they study chemistry at the university?
2. Pharmacy students takes courses in biological sciences.
3. The course of internship don't last for two years.
4. Do Canada require a license to practice pharmacy?
5. He doesn't studies at the pharmaceutical faculty.

12. Speak about the peculiarities of your future profession

Unit 2. Pharmaceutical education abroad

1. Read and translate the text.

Pharmaceutical Education in Great Britain

The history of pharmaceutical education has closely followed that of medical education. As the training of the physician underwent changes from the apprenticeship system to formal educational courses, so did the training of the pharmacist. The first pharmaceutical colleges in Great Britain were founded at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The course of instruction leading to a degree in pharmacy was extended from four to five years in 1960. The first and frequently the second year of training, embracing general education subjects, are often provided by a school of arts and sciences. Many institutions, in addition, offer graduate courses in pharmacy and cognate sciences leading to the degrees of Master of Science and Doctor of

Philosophy in pharmacy, pharmacology, or related disciplines. These advanced courses are intended especially for those, who are preparing for careers in research, manufacturing, or teaching in the field of pharmacy.

Several schools of pharmacy have now adopted a six-year professional course leading to the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy. This professional training includes many subjects common to the medical curriculum and involves training in hospital wards. In this service a professionally trained pharmacist is expected to give advice to the physician in the techniques of administering medication and possible interaction of drugs in the patient, along with expected side effects.

Since the treatment of the sick with drugs encompasses a wide field of knowledge in the biological and physical sciences, it is obvious that understanding of these sciences is necessary for adequate pharmaceutical training. The basic five-year curriculum in British colleges of pharmacy embraces physics, chemistry, biology, bacteriology, physiology, pharmacology, and many other specialized courses such as dispensing pharmacy. As the pharmacist is engaged in business as well, special training is provided in merchandising, accounting, computer techniques, and pharmaceutical jurisprudence. All other countries requiring licenses to practice offer the same basic curriculum with minor variations.

Before one is permitted to practice pharmacy in Great Britain as well as in other countries, in which a license is required, an applicant must be qualified by graduation from a recognized college of pharmacy, meet specific requirements for experience, and pass an examination conducted by a board of pharmacy appointed by the government. The passing of this board examination carries with it the legal right to practice pharmacy. The holder is then designated a registered or licensed pharmacist.

2. Study the vocabulary.

to encompass
to undergo
apprenticeship
to extend

охоплювати
знавати, переносити
навчання (чому) у наставника
розширювати

arts	гуманітарні науки
obvious	очевидний
cognate	споріднений, близький
advanced	поглиблений
to administer	приписувати (ліки)
to embrace	охоплювати
board	рада
to designate	призначати
to be engaged in	бути задіяним у
license	ліцензія
jurisprudence	юриспруденція
requirement	вимога, необхідна умова
dispensing	розповсюдження, дозування
merchandising	роздрібна торгівля
accounting	бухгалтерський облік
manufacturing	виробництво

3. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. Some of our courses extend over two years.
2. He's serving apprenticeship as a pharmacist.
3. Physics, chemistry, and maths are closely related subjects.
4. Advanced learners of English take part in our university conferences.
5. The doctor administered painkillers to the boy.
6. This course embraces several different aspects of psychology.
7. He is going to study at an accredited language school in Europe.
8. Charity works with children in less developed countries.
9. The council has granted him permission to practice here.
10. The course places emphasis on practical work.

4. Answer the questions.

1. What changes did the training of the pharmacist undergo?
2. When were the first pharmaceutical colleges founded in Great Britain?
3. When was the course of instruction extended?
4. Which years of training are provided by a school of arts and sciences?
5. What additional graduate courses do many institutions offer?

6. What professional training includes medical subjects and training in hospital wards?
7. What is the professionally trained pharmacist expected to do?
8. What sciences does the basic five-year curriculum embrace?
9. What curriculum do other countries offer?
10. What is required to be permitted to practice pharmacy in Great Britain?

5. Find equivalents.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. abroad | a. якість, якумаєречовина, рослинатощо |
| 2. property | b. рівень, який вважається прийнятним, або рівень, який хтось чи щось досяг |
| 3. standard | c. в іншій країні |
| 4. to last | d. факти чи ознаки, які чітко показують, що щось існує або є істинним |
| 5. to enter | e. продовжувати протягом певного періоду часу |
| 6. evidence | f. почати працювати в певній галузі або організації або почати навчання в школі чи університеті |
| 7. course | g. той, хто навчається в університеті, щоб отримати ступінь магістра або доктора філософії |
| 8. establishment | h. організація чи установа |
| 9. postgraduate | i. той, хто подав заяву у письмовій формі на отримання місця роботи або на навчання в університеті |
| 10. applicant | j. період навчання в університеті |

6. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the following expressions in appropriate forms. Use each expression only once.

was founded, internship, license, professional, developed countries, institutes and colleges, accredited college of pharmacy, supervision, state board examination, university, bachelor's degree, national organization, patient care

Pharmaceutical Education in the USA

The first college of pharmacy _____ in the United States in 1821 and is now known as the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. Other _____ were established soon after in the United States, Great Britain, and continental Europe. Later, many universities organized schools and colleges of pharmacy within their courses of instruction. Colleges of pharmacy as independent organizations or as schools of universities now operate in most _____ of the world.

To become a pharmacist in the United States, a person must graduate from an _____. After finishing this five- or six-year program, graduates must complete one year of _____ under the _____ of a practicing pharmacist. Each state requires graduates to pass a _____ before granting them a _____ to practice in the state.

There are more than seventy accredited colleges of pharmacy in the United States. Most of these colleges are part of a large _____. Pharmacy students must take courses in the biological sciences, chemistry, and mathematics, as well as in the humanities, to receive the _____ in pharmacy. They also must complete specialized _____ courses. These courses include pharmacology, the study of the effects of drugs on living things, pharmaceutics, physical chemistry of drugs, clinical pharmacy, and the application of pharmaceutical sciences to _____. Pharmacists may work in clinics, drugstores, hospitals, industrial plants, or research laboratories. They may also work for the military or government.

The American Pharmaceutical Association is a _____ of pharmacists in the United States. It was founded in 1852. The Association seeks to maintain high standards of practice among its members. It also embraces all pharmaceutical interests.

7. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. In the United States the education system (differs/ differ) from state to state.
2. The knowledge of a foreign language (is/ were) an important part of education.

3. In England and Wales compulsory school (begins/began) at the age of five, but before at age children (can go/ can goes) to a nursery school, also called play school.
4. Some English speakers(are mistakenly arguing/ are mistakenly argued) that it (is/ wasn't) unimportant for them to know another language for communicative purposes.
5. In most American schools television (is/ are) widely used in teaching and there (are/ is) television channels which (offer/ offered) a wide range of new educational shows.

8. Translate into English (Use Simple Tenses).

1. Протягом перших двох років навчання студенти фармацевтичного факультету вивчають загальні дисципліни.
2. Протягом третього року студенти вивчають чотири фундаментальні фармацевтичні науки, такі як: фармацевтика, фармакогнозія, фармацевтична хімія та фармакологія.
3. В кінці кожного курсу проводяться письмові іспити.
4. Багато закладів пропонують курси з фармації та суміжних наук, що дають можливість отримати ступень магістра або доктора філософії в галузі фармації, фармакології та суміжних дисциплін.
5. Кілька фармацевтичних шкіл Британії вже перейшли до шестирічного терміну навчання, що дозволяє отримати ступень доктора фармації.

9. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. The history of pharmaceutical education is connected with the history of medical education.
2. A five-year instruction course was adopted in 1960.
3. All pharmaceutical institutions offer courses leading to the degrees of Master of Science.
4. Different countries offer different curricula in pharmaceutical education.
5. Before one is permitted to practice pharmacy in Great Britain he must pass an examination conducted by a board of pharmacy appointed by the government.

10. Compose the sentences.

1. of /pharmacy/ as/ organizations /Colleges /or/ as /schools /of /universities/ operate/ in/ most/ independent /developed/ countries/ now /of/ the/ world.
2. States/ a/ person /must/ a/ pharmacist/ in/ the United/ from/ an/ accredited/ college /To become/ of /pharmacy /graduate.
3. before/ requires /graduates /a/ state/ board /examination /granting/ them/ a/ to pass/ license/ to practice/ Each state/ in/ the state.
4. these /of/ colleges/ are /part/ Most /of /a/ university /large.
5. maintain/ seeks /to/ practice/ high/ standards/ of/ among/ its/ members/ The Association.

11. Correct the mistakes.

1. Pharmacy were the health profession that links the health sciences with the chemical sciences.
2. Contrary to popular belief, pharmacy are not limited to counting and dispensing pills.
3. It is widely recognized that pharmacists is among the most accessible and respected health professionals.
4. Progress in many fields of medicine depend on production of corresponding antibiotics, effective narcotic, cardiac and other drugs.
5. New pharmaceutical preparations was constantly being developed for every branch of medicine.

12. Speak about the history of pharmaceutical education in Great Britain.

Unit 3. Botany

1. Read and translate the text.

Botany

Botany is the study of plants. It is one of the two main areas of biology. Botany includes taxonomy, morphology, cytology and histology, physiology, plant ecology, pathology.

Taxonomy is the science of naming and classifying animals and plants. It groups plants according to their relationships with each other. Taxonomy is also concerned with the study of plant remains.

Morphology, the study of the form and structure of plants, is the basis of taxonomy. It is necessary to study the form and structure of a plant before you can understand how to classify the plant and how it grows and lives.

Cytology is the study of the cells, of which plants, like all living things, are made. The simplest plants consist of a single cell. Large plants, like trees, are made up of many different kinds of cells. While cytology studies the cell itself, histology studies different kinds of cells and the way they are arranged within plants. Both cytology and histology are branches of plant morphology.

Physiology is the study of plants functioning. It involves the study of how plants produce and use food, how various cells of a plant help the plant grow and reproduce, and how a plant responds to the outside world. Plants take materials from the soil and air and transform them into food. This food is then used to provide energy for the plants to grow and materials for the growing plant body. These processes are called metabolism.

Plant physiology is important not only to the experts, who study plants, but also to everyone else in the world, as plants produce, either directly or indirectly, all the food that human beings and animals eat. Except for certain species of bacteria, plants are the only organisms that can make their own food. They do so by the process of photosynthesis. As a result, plants form the base of the natural food chain -

the system, in which energy is transferred from one organism to another in the form of food.

Plant ecology is the study of plants growing together under various conditions, such as in swamps, grasslands, deserts, or forests. It also includes the study of the effects of climate, water supply, and soil on plant growth. Ecology is also concerned with the way plants and animals affect each other, and with solving the problems of forestry, growing of crops, conservation, and control of insects and diseases.

Pathology is concerned with many diseases that injure plants. Sometimes plant diseases are caused by the weather or by a lack of proper minerals in the soil. More often they are caused by bacteria or germs like those that cause many human diseases, or by fungi. Fungi lack chlorophyll, the green pigment that is essential in photosynthesis, and so must get food from other plants to keep themselves alive. In doing so, they often damage or even kill other plants.

To help plants combat diseases, plant pathologists study normal plants to find out how they function. They also study plants and animals. Plant pathology uses chemicals to combat diseases. It tries to control the growing conditions of plants or to develop the kinds of plants that resist diseases.

2. Study the vocabulary.

metabolism	обмін речовин
fungus (pl. fungi)	гриб
bacterium (pl. bacteria)	бактерія
cytology	цитологія
histology	гістологія
tiny	крихітний
microscope	мікроскоп
pathologist	патолог
cell	клітина
cellulose	целюлоза; клітковина
sequoia	секвоя, мамонтове дерево
environment	довкілля
nutrient	поживна речовина
parasite	паразит
reproduction	відновлення, розмноження
concern	турбота

proper	належний, підходящий
to suffocate	задохнутись
lack	нестача, відсутність
dye	барвник
eventually	зрештою
to expand	розширюватись
distribution	поширення
binomial	біноміальний, подвійний

3. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. Plant pathology uses chemicals to combat diseases.
2. Herbarium collections are used in studies of plants of a particular kind or of a particular area.
3. Botany is the science or study of plants.
4. Plant pathology tries to control the growing conditions of plants or to develop the kinds of plants that resist diseases.
5. Ancient Greeks and Romans made the first scientific studies of plants.
6. The development of modern botany began from the Renaissance.
7. Plants maintain the living environment.
8. The study of plant ecology developed from the research on the geographical distribution of plants.
9. Dried herbs can be pounded to a fine powder, placed in airtight containers, and then stored.
10. Cooking with herbs has become a culinary art, and it adds great variety to any menu.

4. Answer the questions.

1. What does botany study?
2. What does botany include?
3. Is it necessary to study the form and the structure of a plant? Why?
4. What forms the base of the natural food chain?
5. Is ecology concerned with the way plants and animals affect each other?

6. What do plant pathologists study?
7. Are large plants, like trees, made up of many different kinds of cells?
8. Why is plant physiology important not only to the expert, who studies plants, but to everyone else in the world?
9. Is chlorophyll (the green pigment) essential in photosynthesis? Why?
10. Is taxonomy concerned with the study of plant remains?

5. Find equivalents.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. medicinal plants | a. клітинна структура |
| 2. pharmacological action | b. основні принципи |
| 3. essential principles | c. хлоропласти |
| 4. biological function | d. фармакологічна дія |
| 5. cellular structure | e. екзотичні рослини |
| 6. individual plants | f. антагоністичні принципи |
| 7. pure compounds | g. окремі рослини |
| 8. antagonistic principles | h. чиста суміш |
| 9. exotic plants | i. біологічна функція |
| 10. chloroplasts | j. медичні рослини |

6. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the following expressions in appropriate forms. Use each expression only once.

other organisms, from plants, size and form, trees, main groups, from animals, cellulose, basic characteristics, saprophytes, complex organisms, develop, photosynthesis, other plants

Plants

Plants vary greatly in _____. Almost in every part of the world, we see such plants as flowers, grass, and _____.

Without plants, there could be no life on the Earth. The oxygen in the air we breathe comes _____. The food that we eat comes from plants or _____ that eat plants. We build houses from timber. Much of our clothing is made from the fibres of the cotton plant. They also add beauty and pleasure to people's lives.

Scientists believe there are more than 350,000 species of plants. They divide all living things into five _____ called kingdoms. These kingdoms are (1) plants, (2) animals, (3) fungi, (4) protists, and (5) monerans. Scientists group organisms in a particular kingdom because of certain _____. These characteristics include physical structure, means of obtaining food, and means of reproduction.

Plants have characteristics that set them apart from other living things. Plants are _____ that are made up of many types of cells. Plant cells consist of _____.

All plants develop from a tiny form of the plant called an embryo. Monerans, protists, and fungi, such as mushrooms, do not _____ from embryos. Plants also obtain food in ways different from those most _____. Almost all plants stay in one place for their entire lives. Most plants make their own food from air, sunlight, and water by a process called _____. Some plants such as broomrape and dodder, are not green and do not produce their food by photosynthesis. They are parasites that obtain their food from _____. Some other plants, such as Indian pipe and coralroot orchid, are _____. They feed on dead plant or animal matter.

7. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. Taxonomy(is concerned/ were concerning) with the study of plant remains.
2. Great gardens (were laid out/ is laid out) and contained new plants.
3. It (was discovered/ was discovering) that certain genes can move around within the chromosomes of cells.
4. Ecology (is concerned/ concerns) with the way plants and animals affect each other.
5. Herbarium (were organized/ is organized) of dried plants.

8. Translate into English (Use Simple Tenses Passive).

1. Люди завжди цікавились рослинами та їх використанням.
2. Процес фотосинтезу є необхідним для росту рослин.
3. Поживні речовини перетворюються в енергію, яка необхідна для росту тіла.

4. Хвороби рослин спричинені погодою чи відсутністю відповідних мінералів у ґрунті.
5. Дослідники відкрили багато нових видів рослин.

9. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. Botany involves the study of how plants make and use food.
2. These processes are called metabolism.
3. It also includes the study of the effects of climate, water supply, and soil on plant growth.
4. Pathology is concerned with many diseases that injure plants.
5. Sometimes plant diseases are caused by the weather or by a lack of proper minerals in the soil.

10. Compose the sentences.

1. seeds/ also/ are/ Poppy/ used/ flavouring/ as.
2. Oriental/ is /The/ by /poppy/ transplanted/ sections /root.
3. the/age-old/ principle/ is /prescribed/ the/ law/ of/ similarity/ and/ that/ recognizes Homeopathic /medicine/ the/ body's/ ability/ to/ heal /itself /according /to.
4. plants/ Earth /there/ could /be /Without /no/ life /on/ the.
5. also/ raised /kinds/ of /herbs/ Many/ can/ be/ indoors.

11. Correct the mistakes.

1. Large plants is made up of many different kinds of cells.
2. This food were used to provide energy for the plants to grow and materials for the growing plant body.
3. Ecology were also concerned with the way plants and animals affect each other.
4. The remedies is prepared in such a way that they is non-toxic and do not cause side effects.
5. Pathology are concerned with many diseases that injure plants.

12. Speak about the structure and the development of botany.

Unit 4.Homeopathy

1. Read and translate the text.

Homeopathy

Homeopathy is a system of medicine whose principles are even older than Hippocrates. It seeks to cure in accordance with natural laws of healing and uses medicines made from natural substances: animal, vegetable, and mineral.

Homeopathy was "discovered" in the early 1800s by German physician, Samuel Christian Friedrich Hahnemann. Shortly after setting up practice, he became disillusioned with medicine, and with good reason. Eighteenth and nineteenth century physicians believed that sickness was caused by humours, or fluids, that had to be expelled from the body by every possible means. To achieve this, patients were cauterized, blistered, purged, and bled. Hahnemann protested against those brutal and senseless methods, and his colleagues quickly denounced him for heresy. He was also opposed to the way doctors prescribed medicines.

Homeopathy is a system of medicine that uses "natural" remedies made from animal, vegetable, and mineral substances. These remedies are prepared in such a way that they are non-toxic and do not cause side effects. And the remedies are available at a fraction of the cost of prescription and non-prescription drugs.

Homeopathic medicine is prescribed according to the law of similar and age-old principle that recognizes the body's ability to heal itself. This is no newfangled approach to healing; after being founded homeopathy spread rapidly throughout Europe. It was extremely popular in many countries in the nineteenth century, and then declined with the usage of "wonder drugs" and other changes in the practice of medicine. The holistic movement that surfaced in the early 1970s in America

advocates the return to natural laws of healing, and it has sparked a revival of interest in this scientific system of medicine.

Clinical evidence accumulated over more than 150 years of use demonstrates that homeopathic medicine is the viable alternative to standard medicine.

2. Study the vocabulary.

reason	причина, мета
constituent	складова частина
intermediate	середній
to embrace	обіймати, охоплювати
substance	речовина
cellular	клітинний
pure	чистий
to arise	виникати, з'являтися
condition	умова, стан
inherent	властивий, притаманний
external factors	зовнішні фактори
environmental conditions	умови навколишнього середовища
active compounds	активні речовини
pharmacological properties	фармакологічні властивості
primary plant products	первинні рослинні продукти
essential principles	основні принципи
pharmacological action	фармакологічна дія
biological function	біологічна функція
semisynthetic drugs	напівсинтетичні препарати

3. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. Besides their own essential principles, the so-called primary plant products, plants produce other principles, which apparently do not have any definite biological function.
2. Medicinal plants are important for many reasons: they provide us with natural drugs, active constituents and intermediates for semisynthetic drugs.
3. Their biological function is often discussed but the fact is that many of them have a special importance outside the plant because of their pharmacological action.
4. This situation may be complicated when there are synergistic or antagonistic principles or substances with other pharmacological effects in the plant at the same time.
5. Plants that give drugs have both active and inactive substances.

6. Drugs in general arise from a heterogeneous population of individual plants living under a variety of conditions.
7. Inactive substances include cellular structures and pharmacological inactive compounds.
8. Nature produces an astonishing variety of complex phytoconstituents which embrace all fields of pharmacological action.
9. Phytopharmacy is the study of the plants that are used as drugs and the drugs that are isolated from plants.
10. Drugs in general arise from a heterogeneous population of individual plants living under a variety of conditions.

4. Answer the questions.

1. What is phytopharmacy?
2. Are medicinal plants important? Why?
3. What does nature produce?
4. Are plants constantly metabolising?
5. Besides their own essential principles, what do plants produce?
6. May the situation be complicated when there are synergistic or antagonistic principles or substances with other pharmacological effects in the plant at the same time?
7. May the inactive compounds interfere with the action of the active ones or may they be their precursors?
8. How do drugs arise from a heterogeneous population of individual plants?
9. Are intrinsic factors latent in the plant and only appear as a response to the appropriate external factors?
10. May the inactive principles alter the activity of the drug by physical means?

5. Find equivalents.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. early stages | a. місце зберігання |
| 2. insect bites | b. зовнішній контейнер |
| 3. food poisoning | c. сильне освітлення |
| 4. puncture wounds | d. ранні стадії |

5. sprained ankle
6. strong light
7. added protection
8. storage place
9. outer container
10. to take a remedy

- e. укуси комарів
- f. додатковий захист
- g. приймати ліки
- h. розтягнення щиколотки
- i. колоті рани
- j. харчове отруєння

6. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the following expressions in appropriate forms. Use each expression only once.

medicinal, environmental conditions, definite biological function, pharmacological, plants, similar pharmacological properties, products, the organism, constituents, at the same time, heterogeneous population, external

Phytopharmacy

Phytopharmacy is the study of the _____ that are used as drugs and the drugs that are isolated from plants. _____ plants are important for many reasons: they provide us with natural drugs, active _____ and intermediates for semi-synthetic drugs. Nature produces an astonishing variety of complex phytoconstituents which embrace all fields of _____ action.

Plants are constantly metabolising, both breaking down preformed molecules and building new ones at the same time. Besides their own essential principles, the so-called primary plant _____, plants produce other principles, which apparently do not have any _____. These are the so-called secondary products. Their biological function is often discussed but the fact is that many of them have a special importance outside the plant because of their pharmacological action. Plants that give drugs have both active and inactive substances. The inactive substances include cellular structures and pharmacological inactive compounds.

A plant seldom has only one active principle. Often it produces a series of structurally related compounds having _____. In this case it is possible to use either the total principles or the isolated and chemically pure compounds. This situation may be complicated when there are synergistic or antagonistic principles or substances with other pharmacological effects in the plant _____. Also the inactive compounds may interfere with the action of

the active ones or they may be their precursors. The inactive principles may alter the activity of the drug by physical means, for example, they may act as co-solvents of the active compounds or delay their absorption or diffusion in _____.

Drugs in general arise from a _____ of individual plants living under a variety of conditions. Therefore, it is not surprising that their quality is affected by their variability, which is due to two main causes: intrinsic (endogenous) factors inherent to the genetic constitution and independent of external conditions; and extrinsic (exogenous) factors dependent on the ecological and _____ in which the plant grows. Sometimes intrinsic factors are latent in the plant and only appear as a response to the appropriate _____ factors.

7. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. When (do you/are you going) *to* visit the doctor?
2. Michaela (doesn't use/isn't using) the method of homeopathy in her practical work.
3. What (do you usually do/are you usually doing) in case of flu?
4. While my mother was calling in a doctor, my brother (cries/was crying).
5. While she (was planting/planted) roses, her little daughter was playing with the dog.

8. Translate into English (Use Continuous Tenses).

1. Доки пацієнти приймали гомеопатичні ліки, лікар не призначав інших засобів.
2. Перед операцією вони приймають спеціальні ліки.
3. Все більше фармацевтичних компаній отримують вигоду від своєї продукції.
4. Пацієнт приймає антибіотики протягом місяця.
5. Сьогодні вчені проводять експерименти на щурах.

9. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. He has been working at his thesis dedicated to rare pharmaceutical processes for ten years.

2. We had been waiting for twenty minutes for the separation of the fluid from sediment when electricity disappeared.
3. I dream of becoming a pharmacist.
4. After taking the sleeping pills the child was still sleeping when I came.
5. When the bottle exploded, we had been working with the illegal substance for half an hour.

10. Compose the sentences.

1. have/ interferons/ in /the /of /many /tested/ diseases/ including /treatment/ certain/ Researchers/ cancers.
2. new/Plants/ constantly/ both/ breaking/ preformed /down/molecules/ and / are/ at/ building/ ones/ the /same/ time /metabolising.
3. medicines/Keep /away/ from /soap /strong/ heat/ and /pungent /odors /such /as/and/ camphor/ menthol /mothballs /carbolic/ perfume/light.
4. produced/ interferon /Gamma/ also/ called /interferon/is /immune/by / blood /cells called/ lymphocytes/white.
5. bottle/opening /the/ make/ that/ nothing/certain/the/ inside/ portion /of/ the/ cork cap/ and/ close/When/the/ bottle /as soon as /touches /possible.

11. Correct the mistakes.

1. Victor are working in the pathology lab at the City Hospital.
2. Most days they is analysing samples and iscarrying out tests on blood.
3. His team are testing blood to look for bacteria and parasites.
4. He is also counted blood cells and are matching blood for transfusions.
5. Now Victor wereexamining body fluids under the microscope and were writing a report for the Infectious Diseases Department.

12. Speak about the importance of phytopharmacy and homeopathy.

TESTS

ТЕСТОВИЙ ПІДСУМКОВИЙ КОНТРОЛІ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВІІ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНОГО ФАКУЛЬТЕТУ (ЗАОЧНОЇ ФОРМИ НАВЧАННЯ)

ВАРІАНТ 1

Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

1. Today about eight thousand foreign students study medicine and pharmacy at higher medical **навчальні заклади** of Ukraine.

- a) compulsory establishments b) standard schools c) specialized institutions
d) educational establishments e) secondary schools

2. To become a pharmacist in the United States, a person must **закінчити** an accredited college of pharmacy.

- a) graduate from b) grant c) enter d) study e) finish

3. To enter a pharmaceutical faculty students take written **вступні іспити** in chemistry, biology, and Ukrainian.

- a) medical exams b) entrance examinations c) inner examinations
d) entrance credits e) final tests

Виберіть синонім до підкресленого слова:

4. The faculty trains professionals for chemist's shops and pharmaceutical plants as well as scientists of different branches.

- a) chemical laboratories b) chemical plants c) medical institutions
d) pharmaceutical faculty e) drug stores

5. There is a wide network of medical institutions, which prepares pharmacists.

- a) learns b) studies c) trains d) graduates e) masters

Виберіть антонім до підкресленого слова:

6. I'm a very busy person and have to work hard every day, but still I always look forward to my next working day because I like my studies at the university and I get a

lot of useful knowledge and necessary experience here to become a good pharmacist and help sick people.

- a) to learn by heart
- b) to relax
- c) to study much
- d) to learn long hours
- e) to master

7. As a future pharmacist I believe that “an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of treatment”.

- a) think
- b) say
- c) am sure
- d) doubt
- e) trust

Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

8. Advanced learners of English ... our university conferences.

- a) take part in
- b) study at
- c) connected with
- d) work at
- e) graduate from

9. A professionally trained pharmacist is expected ... a physician in the techniques of administering medication.

- a) to examine
- b) to give advice to
- c) to look for
- d) to lead to
- e) to look forward

10. I believe that it's easier ... than to cure them.

- a) to catch colds
- b) to treat diseases
- c) to prevent diseases
- d) to operate organs
- e) to help people

11. Physics, chemistry, and maths... .

a) students learn during the first year

b) are required to be passed for getting pharmaceutical license

c) are closely related subjects

d) are required to be passed for getting medical license

e) are not related subjects

12. Each state requires graduates to pass a state board examination

a) before entering any college

b) before entering any university

c) before granting them a license to practice in the state

d) instead of granting them a license to practice in the state

e) instead of granting them an office to practice in the state

13. The sciences we study are difficult, but good knowledge of them

a) isn't necessary for my future profession b) is necessary for my future profession

c) is to become a good pharmacist d) is authorized in each state
e) is established in Ukraine

14. After finishing this five- or six-year program, graduates must complete one year of internship under the supervision of a practicing pharmacist.

a) Після закінчення п'яти чи шести річної програми навчання, випускники можуть

рік навчатися в інтернатурі під керівництвом фармацевта.

b) Після закінчення п'яти чи шести річної програми навчання, абітурієнти мають

рік навчатися в інтернатурі під керівництвом фармацевта практиканта.

c) Фармацевтам дозволяється навчатися в інтернатурі один рік під керівництвом

фармацевта, після закінчення п'яти чи шести річної програми навчання.

d) Після закінчення п'яти чи шести річної програми навчання, випускники мають

рік навчатися в інтернатурі під керівництвом практикуючого фармацевта.

e) Після закінчення п'яти чи шести річної програми навчання, випускникам слід рік

навчатися в інтернатурі під керівництвом практикуючого фармацевта.

15. Після випуску всі студенти фармацевти протягом року проходять інтернатуру.

a) After graduation all pharmaceutical students have a period of internship, which lasts

for one year.

b) All pharmaceutical students have a period of internship after entering a university, which lasts for one year.

c) After graduation all pharmaceutical students have a period of study, which lasts for one

year.

d) After graduation all pharmaceutical students have a period of study, which is one year.

e) All pharmaceutical students have a period of internship after entering a university.

Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

16. Морфологія, the study of the form and structure of plants, is the basis of taxonomy.

a) pathology b) plant ecology c) morphology d) cytology e) taxonomy

17. Plants form the base of the природний food chain, the system, in which energy is transferred

from one organism to another in the form of food.

a) artificial b) traditional c) natural d) pathological e) special

18. ... provide us with natural drugs, active constituents and intermediates for semi-synthetic

drugs.

a) medicinal plants b) chemical compounds c) natural drugs

d) cellular structures e) pharmacological substances

19. Keep medicines away from ... heat and pungent odors.

a) cold place b) strong light c) mineral water d) dark place e) open place

20. ... is prescribed according to the law of similarity and the age-old principle that recognizes the body's ability to heal itself.

a) any drug b) medicinal plants c) homeopathic medicine

d) poppy seeds e) valuable herbs

21. Pharmacy student usually ... general and special subjects.

a) study b) to study c) studies d) study e) studied

22. ... You attend lecture in chemistry yesterday?

a) do b) did c) are d) have e) does

23. It ... him five years to become a pharmacist.

a) take b) have taken c) will take d) taken e) is taking

24. People ... how to treat many diseases in ancient times.

- a) know b) knew c) has knownd) knows e) will know
25. What subjects ... you ... at the University next year?
- a) will/study b) did/study c) do/study d) have/studied e) is/studying
26. In this system energy ... from one organism to another.
- a) transferred b) in transferred c) will transfer d) transfer e) are transferring
27. Lots of chemicals ... to combat such dangerous disease as cancer.
- a) uses b) used c) is used d) are used e) will use
28. These new species of plants ... by explorers in the 19th century.
- a) discovers b) discovered c) were discovered
d) discovering e) is discovered
29. This patient ... homeopathic medicine at present.
- a) takes b) took c) is taking d) will take e) had taken
30. The lecturer ... the rule to the students at the class yesterday.
- a) was explaining b) is explaining c) explains
d) will explain e) is explained

Прочитайте текст та виконайте післятекстові завдання:

MELONS WITHOUT SEEDS

How do seedless watermelons grow when the watermelons come from the seeds?

Scientists have done a neat trick. They have grown watermelon vines that produce watermelons with no seeds.

To understand how this is done, you first have to know some basic ideas about how a normal seed works. Each seed contains a complete set of coding – a blueprint – for making a new plant. That coding is in a set of long, chain-like molecules. All together, that set of molecules is called the plant's DNA.

(1) When one watermelon flower is fertilized by ... pollen from ... different watermelon plant, that flower makes ... new seeds. In each seed, half of ...

blueprint comes from one plant, and ... other half comes from the other plant. That's what happens in most plants.

(2) To make seedless watermelons, scientists use a trick. They ... a special chemical ... each seed twice as much DNA as a normal seed has. These seeds ... into watermelon vines and ... watermelons that ... seeds.

But after one of these double-DNA seeds grows into a vine and that vine is fertilized by a normal plant, the new seeds will grow into an unusual vine. The vine is healthy, but because it has one and one-half sets of DNA, seeds will not form. So the vine gives seedless watermelons.

31. Розташуйте артикли в абзаці (1):

- a) -, a, -, the, the
- b) the, a, -, -, the
- c) a, the, -, the, -
- d) the, - , a, -, the
- e) -, the, -, the, a

32. Розташуйте дієслова в абзаці (2):

- a) use, contain, to give, make, can grow
- b) make, contain, can grow, to give, use
- c) use, to give, can grow, make, contain
- d) make, use, to give, can grow, contain
- e) contain, use, make can grow, to give.

33. Знайдіть речення, що відповідає змісту тексту:

- a) Scientists have grown watermelon vines that produce cucumbers.
- b) Scientists have grown grapes vines that produce watermelons.
- c) Scientists didn't know how to grow watermelons with no seeds.
- d) Scientists produced watermelons with no seeds.
- e) Watermelons with no seeds are usually grown in Egypt.

34. Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

Why will seeds not form in watermelons?

- a) The vine is healthy, but because it has no sets of DNA, seeds will not form.
- b) The watermelon vines are green, that's why seeds won't form.
- c) The vine has one and one-half sets of DNA, seeds will not form.
- d) Watermelons are grown without water that's why seeds will not form.
- e) Watermelons are not fertilized, so seeds will not form.

35. Виберіть правильний варіант перекладу:

Scientists have done an experiment.

- a) Вчені створили новий сорт гарбуза.
- b) Вчені зробили розумний трюк.
- c) Вчені виростили вправну підробку.
- d) Дотепний трюк був показаний вченими.
- e) Дотепний трюк вчених був неперевершеним.

36. Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

What fact about DNA is false?

- a) The set of molecules is called DNA.
- b) Each seed contains a complete set of coding.
- c) A blueprint as a complete set of coding.
- d) The coding is in a set of long, chain-like molecules.
- e) The blueprint contains a complete set of seeds.

37. Виберіть синонім до підкресленого слова:

Each seed contains a complete set of coding.

- a) connects
- b) calls
- c) possesses
- d) covers
- e) contribute

38. Виберіть правильний варіант пояснення до підкресленого слова:

Scientists have grown watermelon vines that produce watermelons with no seeds.

- a) manufacture, make, create
- b) go forward
- c) make progress
- d) carry out an action
- e) give high rate

39. Виберіть правильний варіант пояснення до підкресленого слова:

All together, that set of molecules is called the plant's DNA.

- a) total, whole
- b) order
- c) quantity or amount
- d) place
- e) number of things of the same kind

40. Виберіть правильний варіант пояснення до підкресленого слова:

The vine is healthy, but because it has one and one-half sets of DNA, seeds will not form.

- a) extremely good
- b) having weight
- c) strong
- d) well, strong and able to resist diseases
- e) more than usual force

ВАРІАНТ II

Виберіть правильний варіант перекладу:

1. Розчин is a homogeneous mixture of two or more substances in relative amounts.
 - a) solvent b) solution c) acid d) base e) suspension.
2. A dilute solution contains little розчинений matter.
 - a) dissolved b) purified c) evaporated d) saturated e) suspended

3. To help the plants боротись diseases, plant pathologists study normal plants to find out howthey function.

a) combatb) strugglec) prevent d) to be stablee) to be resistant

Виберіть синонім до підкресленого слова:

4. Medicinal plants are important for many reasons: they provide us with natural drugs, active

constituents and intermediates for semisynthetic drugs.

a) protect b) supply c) embrace d) includee) give

5. Nature produces an astonishing variety of complex phytoconstituents which embrace all fields of pharmacological action.

a) include b) providec) used) have e) relate

Виберіть антонім до підкресленого слова:

6. Plants are constantly metabolizing, both breaking down preformed molecules and building new ones at the same time.

a) permanentlyb) rarely c) oftend) sometimes e) frequently

7. Plants form the base of the natural food chain.

a) traditionalb) special c) artificial d) potential e) valuable

Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

8.The ... are suspended in the liquid but not dissolved, and will in the end settle out.

a) different substances b) soft tissues c) solid particles d) positive ions
e) negative particles

9. A concentrated solution contains a considerable amount of the ... and the solution can be made with very soluble solutes only.

a) dissolved substance b) suspended particles c) gas mixtures
d) evaporated matter e) soluble solutes

10. The ... of the solvent by evaporation is called concentrating.

a) total removalb) partial removalc) considerable removal
d) total taking out e) general cleanse

Завершіть речення:

11. Plant pathology uses

- a) chemicals to combat diseases b) photosynthesis outside plant cells
- c) many different kinds of cells d) brutal and senseless methods
- e) a tiny form called embryo

12. Belladonna extract are used medicinally

- a) to carry out photosynthesis b) to treat ailments characterized by spasms
- c) to provide energy for the plants to grow d) to prevent many diseases that injure plants
- e) to combat different diseases

13. Pathology is concerned with

- a) chemicals to combat diseases b) natural food chain c) many diseases that injure plants
- d) structure of plants e) plant morphology

Виберіть правильний варіант перекладу речення:

14. Sometimes plant diseases are caused by the weather or by a lack of proper minerals in the soil.

- a) Хвороби рослин викликаються інколи погодою та недостатньою кількістю ґрунтових мінералів.
- b) Інколи хвороби рослин викликаються погодними умовами та недостатньою кількістю ґрунтових мінералів.
- c) Частіше всього хвороби рослин спричиняються погодними умовами та черезмірним застосуванням ґрунтових мінералів
- d) Хвороби рослин спричиняються погодою та черезмірним застосуванням ґрунтових мінералів.
- e) Погода та недостатня кількість ґрунтових мінералів викликає інколи хвороби рослин.

15. Екологія рослин вивчає ріст рослин в різних умовах, таких як болото, луки, пустелі та ліси.

- a) The study of plants growing together is plant ecology under various conditions, such as swamps, grasslands, deserts or forests.

b) Plant ecology is the study plants growing together under various conditions, such as swamps, grasslands, deserts or forests.

c) Under various conditions plant ecology is the study plants growing together such as swamps, grasslands, deserts or forests.

d) The study of plants growing is plant ecology together under various conditions, such as swamps, grasslands, deserts or forests.

e) Plant ecology is the study of growing together plant under various conditions, such as swamps, grasslands, deserts or forests.

Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

16. The reaction was shown to the students despite the fact somebody ... the apparatus

- a) broken b) has broken c) had broken d) was broken e) broke

17. Carbon compounds ... less than 25 per cent of all known compounds.

- a) formed b) form c) forms d) was forming e) have formed

18. ... means to alter or change the hue or color of something.

- a) to discolor b) discolor c) is discoloring d) discolored e) has discolored

19. The teacher attempted ... a new biologically active substance but unfortunately failed to accomplish his idea.

- a) synthesized b) to synthesize c) synthesizes d) was synthesizing
e) have synthesizing

20. Sugars are complex substances, each molecule of which ... atoms of oxygen, hydrogen and carbon.

- a) contains b) contain c) contained d) was containing e) containing

21. The solubility of substance ... only on its chemical properties.

- a) depends b) depended c) depending d) was depended e) to depend

22. This reaction...only if we add manganese to water and then try to make a new substance.

- a) may be performed b) can be performed c) must be performed
d) is to be performed e) could be performed

23. Usually plant diseases ... by the weather or by a lack of proper minerals in the soil.

a) to be caused b) is caused c) was caused d) are caused e) are causing

24. Plants ... materials from the water and air and convert them into food.

a) take b) took c) taken d) takes e) was taken

25. The remedies ... in such a way that they is non-toxic and do not cause side effects

a) is prepared b) are prepared c) was prepared d) are preparing e) to be prepared

26. Proteins is the gastrointestinal tract ... and absorbed by means of a set of difficult reactions that occur within the stomach and the small and large intestine.

a) is digested b) are digested c) was digested d) have digested e) to be digested

27. Plants that ... drugs have both active and inactive substances.

a) give b) gave c) given d) is giving e) have given

28. Chloroplasts ... to carry out photosynthesis outside plant cells.

a) were made b) are made c) is made d) to be made e) has been made

29. Physics, chemistry and mathematics ... closely... subjects.

a) is related b) are related c) were related d) was related e) are relating

30. Solutions of acids, bases and salts ... an electric current and they are called electrolytes.

a) conduct b) conducted c) to conduct d) is conducting e) was conducted

Прочитайте текст та виконайте післятекстові завдання.

HEALTH SOLUTIONS. A FAST WAY TO DETOX?

Q.: I want to go on a juice fast to eliminate all toxins from my body. Is fasting safe – and does it work?

A.: It is possible to fast safely, but doing so won't cleanse your body or eliminate "toxins" – a trendy term that really doesn't mean much. If you are healthy,

your kidneys and liver dispose of most waste products you're likely to ingest. Certain toxins – pesticides and hormones fed to chickens and cows to make them grow faster or produce more milk – may be stored in the liver, fat and muscle tissue. But fasting doesn't fix that.

(1). Fasting isn't a good weight-loss method, either. ... average person who fasts to slim down will lose muscle as well as fat. Why? Your body reads ... absence of food as ... signal of starvation and goes into survival mode: For ... first 24 hours of a fast, it will draw energy from sugar stored in ... liver; after that, muscle and fatty tissue will start to break down.

(2). If you ... you must fast, drink at least eight glasses of liquids daily. To avoid the starvation effect, ... fruit and vegetable juices that provide at least 600 to 800 calories a day. And if you're really worried about toxins, instead of abstaining from food altogether, ... closer attention to what you do eat. ... to consume more fruits and vegetables, and buy organic meats and produce whenever possible to ... your intake of artificial hormones and pesticides.

31. Розташуйте артикли в абзаці (1):

- a) a, the, the, the, a
- b) the, the, a, the, the
- c) the, the, the, a, a
- d) a, the, a, the, the
- e) the, the, the, the, a

32. Розташуйте дієслова в абзаці (2):

- a) feel, choose, pay, try, limit
- b) choose, feel, try, pay, limit
- c) limit, pay, feel, try, choose
- d) feel, limit, pay, try, choose
- e) choose, feel, limit, pay, try

33. Знайдіть речення, що відповідає змісту тексту:

- a) Fasting is a good weight-loss method.

- b) Fasting is a popular weight-loss method.
- c) Fasting isn't a good weight-loss method.
- d) Fasting is very useful weight-loss method.
- e) Fasting is a dangerous weight-loss system.

34. Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

What is it necessary to avoid the starvation effect?

- a) Consume meat, milk, cheese products.
- b) Choose fruit and vegetable juices.
- c) Eat fruits, vegetables and fish.
- d) Use sugar products.
- e) Try to consume more nuts.

35. Виберіть правильний варіант перекладу:

Try to consume more fruits and vegetables.

- a) Вживайте більше фруктів і овочів.
- b) Намагайтесь вживати більше фруктів і овочів.
- c) Використовуйте більше фруктів та овочів.
- d) Включайте в свій раціон більше овочів та фруктів.
- e) Корисно вживати більше фруктів та овочів.

36. Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

Does fasting fix certain toxins?

- a) Fasting controls certain toxins.
- b) Fasting doesn't fix certain toxins.
- c) Fasting helps to fix certain toxins.
- d) Fasting monitors certain toxins.
- e) Fasting accumulates certain toxins.

37. Виберіть синонім до підкресленого слова:

Buy organic meats and produce whenever possible to limit your intake of artificial hormones and pesticides.

- a) usage
- b) consumption
- c) taking
- d) administration
- e) getting.

38. Виберіть правильний варіант до підкресленого слова:

Pay closer attention to what you do eat.

- a) find
- b) notice
- c) observe
- d) do smth carefully
- e) watch

39. It is possible to fast safely, but doing so won't cleanse your body.

- a) purify
- b) remove
- c) detox
- d) get rid of
- e) wipe out

40. I want to go on a juice fast to eliminate all toxins from my body.

- a) dangerous substances
- b) the products of break-down
- c) compounds
- d) poisonous substances of protein origin
- e) chemicals

ВАРІАНТ III

Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

1. Our future work will require глибоких знань and all our abilities.

- a) wide knowing
- b) wide knowledge
- c) narrow knowing
- d) open knowledge
- e) deep knowledge

2. To be a good specialist in future means добре навчатися at University from the day of admission till the day of graduation.

- a) to study properly
- b) to learn by heart
- c) to learn thoroughly
- d) to study well
- e) to learn perfectly

3. During the first days after his entrance to Oxford the student meets his tutor who tells him about the lectures which he must відвідувати and gives the list of books which the student must read during the term.

- a) admit b) administer c) acquire d) approach e) attend

Виберіть синонім до підкресленого слова:

4. Working in a group is very important: you learn to take decisions together for one single purpose and to rejoice together after having achieved success.

- a) the way to make friends b) something which one lives and works for
c) something you want to have d) the problem to be solved
e) the way of connecting something

5. Smoking at University is strictly prohibited.

- a) probably allowed b) normally taken c) particularly demanded
d) definitely not allowed e) loudly proclaimed

Виберіть антонім до підкресленого слова:

6. A regular morning walk will cheer you up and sharpen your concentration.

- a) activate b) add c) cut d) increase e) decrease

Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

7. For millions of years Man must have lived on fruit, nuts, grains and leaves and so developed that kind of ... system.

- a) immune b) digestive c) cardiovascular d) nervous e) urinary

8. The abbreviation Nota bene (NB!), standing for “Note well”, draws special ... to what follows.

- a) administration b) application c) appreciation d) attention
e) approximation

9. Both chemists and biologists have long been surprised by the way the evolution selected certain elements as the ... of living organisms.

- a) building blocks b) suitable frocks c) firm rocks d) hard knocks
e) woolen flocks

10. Ann needed 120 credits to graduate. She had 124.

a) she had enough credits b) she had too few credits c) she didn't have enough credits d) she had too much credits e) she had problems

11. ... turtles, people are not designed to carry shells on their back, but lots of students carry loaded backpacks.

a) like b) dislike c) likely d) unlikely e) unlikeness

12. The bad teacher is very strict, very nervous, he doesn't smile and there is always a distance ... students.

a) in b) between c) from d) of e) at

13. The good teacher believes in ... and makes me believe in

a) me, myself b) her, herself c) him, himself d) us, themselves e) you, yourself

14. ... at class is compulsory, but the afternoon social programme is voluntary.

a) attend b) attending c) attended d) attendance e) attendant

15. ... person may be a poor writer, he may be a bad painter or an actor but a man can not and must not be ... bad doctor.

a) -, a b) a, the c) the, the d) a, a e) the, a

16. The man ... about the third of his life.

a) sleep b) sleeps c) is sleeping d) slept e) are sleeping

17. There were thirteen students on the roll but five of them ... or truanting the lesson.

a) are absent b) was absent c) were absent d) weren't absent e) have been absent

18. A doctor gives you three pills and tells you ... one every half hours. How long do the pills last ?

a) take b) are taking c) takes d) are taken e) to take

19. Some experts are alarmed: in their opinion, computers ... the imagination and spontaneity of young people.

a) to block b) block c) are blocked d) have blocked e) had blocked

20. We ... our experimental work because it was too late.

a) don't finish b) have finished c) didn't finish d) had finished e) were finishing

21. Our group always ... better results than other groups of the Pharmaceutical Faculty.

a) display b) is displaying c) to display d) displays e) has displayed

22. What lectures ... next Wednesday?

a) to deliver b) deliver c) delivered d) will deliver e) will be delivered

23. We know that coffee grew first in Ethiopia, and we know that somebody ... it there more than 1,000 years ago.

a) discovered b) was discovered c) was discovering d) has discovered e) had discovered

24. If a plant is grown in a soil not ... even traces of iron, its leaves and stem will be white as paper.

a) contain b) contains c) contained d) containing e) container

25. Growing, harvesting, and tasting your own fresh fruit is one of the most satisfying pleasures of having a garden; apples are one of the most widely ... hardy fruits, with about 7,000 varieties worldwide.

a) grow b) growing c) grown d) grew e) are grown

26. Nightshade's botanical Latin name derives from "Atropis"; today eye specialists ... Atropine from nightshade to dilate the eyes.

a) use b) are used c) are using d) used e) using

27. Vitamin C is one of the most powerful antioxidants and works with vitamin E ... combat the effects of pollution, sunlight and smoking.

a) help b) helps c) to help d) helped e) doesn't help

28. Last month she drank a herbal tincture rich in tuja, hydrastis and ligusticum. ... she really hope to strengthen her immune system?

a) shall b) does c) did d) will e) do

29. The very fact that we are alive on the Earth, that we ... by green woods and flowering fields, that we can go boating or run through puddles under the rain in summer and go skiing or skating in winter is all due to water.

a) surround b) surrounded c) have surrounded d) are surrounded e) are surrounding

30. The botanist Mikhail Tswett was interested in chlorophyll which is the coloring matter of green leaves. He discovered a new method of analysis, the “chemical prism”, which could split up the complex mixtures of substances into its ... parts.

a) component b) compound c) combination d) conception e) contrast

Прочитайте тест та виконайте позатекстові завдання:

AMAZING ALOE VERA

The Aloe plant actually looks like nothing special. The Aloe grows wild in desert regions where it matures over four years to reach a height of around half a metre. But as a plant grows it develops its marvellous inner gel to give humankind one of the most powerful natural remedies found anywhere on the planet.

(1) So what exactly is Aloe Vera? Officially it is recognized by botanists as ... “succulent” belonging to ... lily family of flowering plants, which also includes onions and garlic. However, Aloe is itself classified as ... sub-species which includes around 300 plants. ... small minority of the Aloe family are poisonous but ... majority are completely non-toxic.

So where do amazing medicinal properties of Aloe Vera come from? The answer lies inside the fleshy leaves where the plant secretes and stores a mixture of gel and sap. The outer skin of the leaves has little value. But the gel inside contains some 75 natural ingredients that provide almost all the essential nutrients and minerals required by a healthy human body. The Aloe sap also has incredible restorative effects on human skin. Aloe sap protects skin against sun burn (because it helps block out ultraviolet light), many toxins and helps promote rapid new cell growth in the skin to aid recovery from cuts, burns and abrasions.

(2) The medical and beauty industries today ... Aloe Vera as a truly organic and natural product that simply ... improve wellbeing. As a result, Aloe Vera ... an essential ingredient to many shampoos, toothpastes, deodorants, skin care products, slimming supplements, fitness foods, cosmetics and drinks. Many people claim that using Aloe Vera significantly ... their overall health, vitality and fitness.

31. Розташуйте артикли в абзаці (1):

- a) a, the, a, a, the
- b) a, a, a, the, the
- c) a, the, the, a, a
- d) the, the, a, a, a
- e) a, the, a, the, the

32. Розташуйте дієслова в абзаці (2):

- a) is, view, improves, helps
- b) is, helps, improves, view
- c) view, improves, helps, is
- d) helps, is, improves, view
- e) view, helps, is, improves

33. Знайдіть речення, що не відповідає змісту тексту:

- a) Aloe sap protects skin against sun burn
- b) The Aloe plant actually looks like nothing special
- c) The plant secretes and stores a mixture of gel and sap inside the fleshy leaves
- d) Aloe sap promotes rapid new cell growth in the skin
- e) Aloe grows well in temperate latitudes and is often found in cold or wet regions.

34. Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

Does the outer skin of the leaves have any value?

- a) The outer skin of the leaves has a lot of value

- b) The outer skin of the leaves hasn't a great value
- c) The outer skin of the leaves has little value
- d) The outer skin of the leaves hasn't any value
- e) The outer skin of the leaves have a great deal of value

35. Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

How does Aloe sap act?

- a) It is a powerful agent in preventing infectious diseases
- b) It is useful in all respiratory infections
- c) It relieves pain and promotes sleep
- d) It is an excellent nerve tonic
- e) It protects skin against sunburn, many toxins, helps promote rapid new cell growth in the skin, etc.

36. Виберіть правильний варіант перекладу:

Among the thousands of known healing plants, there is one in particular that stands above the rest because of its incredible characteristics.

- a) Серед тисяч відомих цілющих рослин існує одна зокрема, що стоїть вище решти інших через неймовірні особливості
- b) Поряд з тисячами інших рослин існує одна, що має неймовірні характерні риси
- c) Серед безмежної кількості рослин важко знайти іншу рослину, яка має стільки цілющих властивостей
- d) Серед всіх рослин є одна рослина, яка має тисячі неймовірних властивостей
- e) Між тисяч рослин є тільки одна, яка стоїть вище за інші рослини щодо своїх неймовірних особливостей

37. Виберіть синонім до підкресленого слова:

Many people claim that using Aloe Vera significantly improves their overall health, vitality and fitness.

- a) the state when your mind is brighter than ever before
- b) the condition when your body is healthy and strong
- c) the readiness for service

- d) the readiness for fight
- e) the body-building

38.Виберіть правильний варіант пояснення до підкресленого слова:

It was not until 1850-s that modern science showed any interest in the plant's properties and potential medicinal uses.

- a) that a thing is considered to be
- b) very strong and having a lot of force
- c) that can exist or happen
- d) making you strong and healthy
- e) having the possibility of becoming useful or very good in the future

39.Виберіть правильний варіант пояснення до підкресленого слова:

Four specially identified Aloes are known to contain medicinal benefits.

- a) developments in a particular way
- b) activities or ways of doing things
- c) good things that will make your life better in some way
- d) advantages, profits
- e) money that companies earn by selling medical preparations

40. Виберіть правильний варіант пояснення до підкресленого слова:

Over the centuries the Aloe has spread its way across the world finding root wherever there is a warm, arid environment.

- a) region you live in
- b) surrounding climate
- c) inner body
- d) humus
- e)unfavourable circumstances

ВАРІАНТ IV

Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

1. The theories and principles of homeopathy have their origins in medical traditions **заснованих** thousands of years ago.

a) examined; b) worked out; c) connected; d) established; e) invented;

2. Speaking about the trees and forests it is worth **згадати** the role they play in the life of the people.

a) closing; b) mentioning; c) providing; d) reading; e) improving;

3. Drugs prepared from plants, as a rule have more effective **цілющі властивості** than the medicines produced by the chemical synthesis.

a) cellular structures; b) healing features; c) curative properties; d) chemical effects; e) impacts;

Виберіть синонім до підкресленого слова:

4. After conducting provings for six years Hahneman extended his research to the sick.

a) investigations; b) observations; c) experiments; d) examinations;
e) requirements;

5. Plants, animals and the human beings contain almost all the elements of the Earth's crust.

a) associate; b) combine; c) influence; d) discover; e) consist of;

Виберіть антонім до підкресленого слова:

6. The simplest plants consist of numerous cells.

a) earliest; b) most important; c) most complex; d) worst; e) deepest;

7. The teacher attempted to synthesize a new biologically active substance but failed to accomplish his idea.

a) to complete; b) to end; c) to start; d) to use; e) finish;

Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

8. The first college of pharmacy ... in the United States in 1821.

a) was combined b) was transferred c) was changed d) was founded e) was renamed

9. Physiology ... the study of how plants make and use food.

a) provides; b) involves; c) obtains; d) completes; e) classifies;

10. The government rewards scientists for their

a) courage; b) scientific achievements; c) health; d) experience; e) students;

11. I get a lot of useful knowledge and necessary experience at the Medical University

a) to become a good pharmacist and help sick people; b) to work at the shop;

c) to go abroad; d) to prevent diseases; d) to work hard at the plant; e) to earn much money;

12. Senior students study ... of pharmacy.

a) curriculum and plans; b) grammar and lexicology; c) pro and contra; d) laws and rules; e) management and marketing;

13. Students master the mechanisms of drug ... on the body.

a) synthesis; b) analysis; c) influence; d) evidence; e) property;

14. People always were interested in the plants and their usage.

a) Люди завжди відкривали багато нових видів рослин.

b) Люди завжди цікавились фотосинтезом рослин.

c) Люди завжди готували рослинні екстракти.

d) Люди завжди цікавились рослинами та їх використанням.

e) Люди завжди вживали рослини для лікування хвороб.

15. Процес фотосинтезу є необхідним для росту рослин.

a) The process of photosynthesis is always present in the chemistry.

b) The process of photosynthesis takes place in the leaves and stem of the plants.

c) Botanists always pay great attention to the process of photosynthesis in plants.

d) The growth of plants is always due to the process of photosynthesis.

e) The process of photosynthesis is necessary for the growth of plants.

Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

16. I ... the scientific society in Biology next term.
a) shall join; b) have joined; c) am joined; d) join; e) joins;
17. We ... lectures in all subjects regularly.
a) attended; b) are attending; c) attend; d) will attend; e) have attended;
18. Students usually ... theoretical subjects with great interest.
a) learned; b) are learning; c) will learn; d) have learned; e) learn;
19. My friend Peter ... the Medical University two years ago.
a) has entered; b) entered; c) enters; d) had entered; e) will enter;
20. Nick ... to the University on week days.
a) going; b) is going; c) go; d) will go; e) goes;
21. My friend ... in sports events next month.
a) takes part; b) will take part; c) took part; d) take part; e) is taking part;
22. We ... several experiments in the chemical laboratory two days ago.
a) carry out; b) have carried out; c) carried out; d) are carried out; e) will carry out;
23. The training of pharmacists at the Medical University ... five years.
a) is taking; b) take; c) took; d) takes; e) have taken;
24. What subjects ... you study in the second year ?
a) do; b) will; c) have; d) are going; e) does;
25. Researchers ... that nitrates and nitrites, commonly used to preserve colour in meat, caused cancer.
a) realized; b) realizes; c) is realizing; d) had realized; e) are realizing
26. The quality of drugs prepared at the chemist's ... by analytical laboratories.
a) are controlled; b) is controlled; c) controlling; d) controlled;
e) is controlling;
27. The chemical laboratory ... with different devices and instruments.
a) equipped; b) equipment; c) are equipped; d) is equipped; e) were equipped;
28. It is known that Chemotherapy ... both cancer and healthy cells.

a) destroys; b) is destroying; c) is destroyed; d) have destroyed; e) had destroyed;

29. Many psychologists believe that laughing really ... the human organism to cure itself.

a) is helping; b) help; c) are helping; d) helps; e) have helped;

30. New elements and their properties ... by the scientists thanks to the Periodic Table.

a) were discovered; b) discovered; c) had been discovered; d) will discover; e) discovered;

Прочитайте текст та виконайте післятекстові завдання:

THE ORIGINS OF HOMEOPATHY

The German doctor Samuel Christian Hahnemann (1755-1843) began practicing in 1780. He continued his practice for nine years, during which time he became increasingly disillusioned with the harsh medical methods of the day, advocating instead good public hygiene, improved housing conditions, better nutrition, fresh air and exercise.

(1) Eventually his convictions led him to cease work as ... doctor. After conducting investigations for six years, Hahnemann extended his research to ... sick. Prior to prescription, he gave his patients ... thorough medical examination and noted any existing symptoms. He questioned them closely regarding their lifestyles, general health, outlook on life, and other factors that made them feel better or worse. Following ... principle of like cures like, Hahnemann then matched individual symptoms as closely as possible to ... symptom picture of ... remedy, and prescribed accordingly.

Hahnemann's work gradually brought about the establishment of new type of medicine.

(2) He ... his new system “homeopathy” from the Greek *homeo* meaning “similar” and *pathos* meaning “suffering”. In 1810 he ... its principles in *The Organon of Rationale Medicine*, and two years later he ... teaching homeopathy at the University of Leipzig. During the course of his lifetime, Hahnemann ... about 100 remedies, and also ... to develop and refine the theory and practice of the system.

Виберіть правильну послідовність артиклів в абзаці (1):

31. a) a; a; the; the; the; a;
b) a; the; a; the; the; a;
c) the; the; the; a; a; a;
d) a; the; a; the; a; the;
e) the; a; the; a; the; a;

Виберіть правильну послідовність дієслів в абзаці (2):

32. a) set out , called , began , continued , proved ;
b) called , began , set out , proved , continued ;
c) called , set out , began , proved , continued ;
d) proved , set out , continued , began , called ;
e) proved , called , continued , set out , began ;

Знайдіть речення, що відповідає змісту тексту:

33. a) Homeopathy came from the Greek meaning “ different “ and “ suffering “.
b) Homeopathy came from the Spanish meaning “ similar “ and “ suffering “.
c) Homeopathy appeared in Greece in 1235.
d) Hahnemann established homeopathy in 1780.
e) Homeopathy came from the Greek meaning “ similar “ and “ suffering “.

Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

34. Why did Hahnemann cease work as a doctor ?
a) Hahnemann decided to teach students at the Medical University.
b) Hahnemann was disillusioned with the harsh medical methods of that period.

- c) He wanted to be engaged in business operations.
- d) Hahnemann got married and went away to Australia.
- e) Hahnemann tried to develop a new trend in Chemistry.

Виберіть правильний варіант перекладу:

35.. He questioned the patients closely regarding their lifestyles, general health and factors.

- a) Він ретельно опитував хворих про їх стиль життя, загальне здоров'я та інше.
- b) Він ретельно готував нові види ліків.
- c) Він скаржився хворим на стан свого здоров'я.
- d) Пацієнти ретельно відповідали на питання лікаря.
- e) Він ретельно опитував хворих та видавав їм ліки.

Виберіть варіант пояснення до підкресленого слова:

36. Hahnemann established a new type of medicine.

- a) he expressed the essence of a new type of medicine;
- b) he tried to synthesize new remedies;
- c) he was the founder of a new type of medicine;
- d) he was elected a member of medical society;
- e) he was the first to analyze all branches of medicine;

37. He gave his patients a thorough medical examination and noted any existing symptoms.

- a) usual medical examination;
- b) quick and painful examination;
- c) long and painless examination;
- d) very scrupulous and attentive medical examination;
- e) medical examination with flower extracts;

38. Hahnemann became disillusioned with the harsh medical methods of the day.

- a) he was quite satisfied with the medical methods of the day;
- b) he was interested in the medical methods of the day;
- c) he lost his patience working as a doctor;

d) he refined the harsh medical methods of the day;

e) he was disappointed with the harsh medical methods of the day;

Виберіть синонім до підкресленого слова:

39. In 1810 he set out the principles of homeopathy in *The Organon of Rationale Medicine*.

a) obtained; b) published; c) founded; d) resumed; e) trained;

40. Eventually his convictions led him to cease work as a doctor.

a) to start; b) to take; c) to quit; d) to suspend; e) to consider;

Unit5.Chemistry

1.Read and translate the text.

What Is Chemistry?

Chemistry is a physical science that deals with the study of matter, including its composition, structure, properties and changes. It is closely related with the study of physics because while chemistry focuses on the interactions of matter, especially electrons, physics concentrates on the changes made in the nucleus of the atom and other interactions in the subatomic sphere. Some of the topics discussed in chemistry include the transformations undergone by molecules to form chemical compounds, the changes undergone by the different phases of matter and the fascinating changes of oxidation-reduction reactions.

Chemistry helps us understand everything about the world. In fact, it is the science that links all other physical sciences like biology, physics and even geology. Our bodies are made up of matter and chemical processes are in action whenever we cook our food or grow our plants. Chemistry is the reason why we are able to make such things as soap, shampoos and other modern-day conveniences. In the realm of medicine, chemistry is part and parcel of the development of drugs that relieve pain and cure diseases. It's no wonder then that chemistry is often referred to as "the central science."

There are basically five branches of chemistry. When chemistry is combined with physics, this field of study is known as physical chemistry. It is concerned with the interaction of matter and energy, as discussed in thermodynamics and quantum mechanics. The second branch of chemistry deals with the identification and measurement of matter's physical and chemical substances. This is known as analytical chemistry. Organic chemistry, on the other hand, is the third branch of chemistry. It is focused on the study of compounds containing carbon. On the other end of the spectrum, there is also chemistry that studies things that don't contain carbon. This is known as inorganic chemistry. The last branch of chemistry is the fusion of biology and chemistry. Biochemistry is the field that takes a closer look at the chemical processes that are happening among living things.

In addition to these main branches, chemistry also has other specialized branches. These include neurochemistry which focuses on neurochemicals and their role in the nervous system; materials chemistry which is new field of study that deals with the understanding and preparation of substances that are useful and computational chemistry which is another new field that applies computer programs to solve chemical problems.

Students who are interested in chemistry can go into a number of careers where their knowledge and interest of this field can be put to good use. They can work as food chemists and do their share in enhancing the safety and taste of food. Environmental chemists are concerned with the interaction of chemicals and the environment. This is a career that will put them in a position to influence government policies and will help lessen the pollution and negative impact of human activities on the planet. Aspiring chemists who are fond of crop production can work as agricultural chemists in its fast-growing subfield of agricultural biotechnology. The latter focuses on the genetic manipulation of crops to achieve pest resistance or provide it with enhanced nutritional properties.

2. Study the vocabulary.

matter	матерія
modern-day conveniences	modern-day conveniences
realm	царство, галузь
referred	звертатися, приписувати
concern	стосуватися
identification	ідентифікація, впізнавання
compounds	сполуки
carbon	вуглець
computational chemistry	обчислювальна хімія
enhancing	посилення
environment	навколишнє середовище
lessen	зменшувати
pollution	забруднення
impact	вплив
crop	урожай, вижин
pest	шкідник
resistance	опір
nutritional	харчування

3.Translate into Ukrainian.

1. Biochemistry is the fusion of biology and chemistry the field that takes a closer look at the chemical processes that are happening among living things.
2. Chemistry is the reason why we are able to make such things as soap, shampoos and other modern-day conveniences.
3. Chemistry helps us understand everything about the world.
4. There are basically five branches of chemistry.
5. Environmental chemists are concerned with the interaction of chemicals and the environment.
6. Organic chemistry is the branch of chemistry that focused on the study of compounds containing carbon.
7. When chemistry is combined with physics, this field of study is known as physical chemistry and concerned with the interaction of matter and energy, as discussed in thermodynamics and quantum mechanics.
8. Analytical chemistry deals with the identification and measurement of matter's physical and chemical substances.
9. Neurochemistry focuses on neurochemicals and their role in the nervous system.
10. Aspiring chemists who are fond of crop production can work as agricultural chemists in its fast-growing subfield of agricultural biotechnology.

4. Answer the questions.

1. What is Biochemistry ?
2. What does Analytical chemistry deal with ?
3. What does Neurochemistry focus on?
4. What does Chemistry help us understand ?
5. What is the branch of chemistry that focused on the study of compounds containing carbon?
6. What are Environmental chemists concerned with?
7. How many basically branches of chemistry do you know?

8. What is Physical chemistry?
9. Where can the students who are interested in chemistry work?
10. What is Chemistry?

5. Find equivalents.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. main branches | a. взаємодія матерії та енергії |
| 2. to achieve pest resistance | b. розширені харчові властивості |
| 3. the interaction of matter and energy | c. хімічні процеси |
| 4. physical science | d. захоплюючі зміни |
| 5. fast-growing subfield | e. основні галузі |
| 6. enhanced nutritional properties | f. швидкозростаюче підполе |
| 7. chemical processes | g. живі речі |
| 8. living things | h. досягнення стійкості до шкідників |
| 9. the fascinating changes | i. галузі хімії |
| 10. branches of chemistry | j. фізична наука |

6. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the following expressions in appropriate forms. Use each expression only once.

chemical formula, chemical equation, proton, neutron, element, electron, atomic nucleus, molecule, cation, anion, chemical compound, chemical reaction, chemical bonds, ion, molecule, atomic number

An **atom** is a collection of **matter consisting of** a positively **charged core** (the _____) which **contains** _____ and _____ and which **maintains** a number of electrons to **balance** the positive charge in the nucleus. The atom is also the smallest **portion** into which an _____ can be divided and still **retain** its properties, made up of a **dense**, positively charged nucleus surrounded by a system of _____. The most basic chemical **substances** are the chemical **elements**. They are building blocks of all other substances. An element is a class of

atoms which have the same number of protons in the nucleus. This number is known as the _____ of the element. For example, all atoms with 6 protons in their nuclei are atoms of the chemical element **carbon**, and all atoms with 92 protons in their nuclei are atoms of the element **uranium**. Each chemical element is made up of only one kind of atom. The atoms of one element **differ** from those of all other elements. Chemists use letters of the alphabet as symbols for the elements. In total, 117 elements have been observed as of 2007, of which 94 occur naturally on Earth. Others have been produced **artificially**. An _____ is an atom or a **molecule** that has lost or **gained** one or more electrons. Positively charged _____ (e.g. **sodium** cation Na^+) and negatively charged _____ (e.g. **chloride** Cl^-) can form **neutral salts** (e.g. **sodium chloride** NaCl). **Electrical forces** at the atomic level create _____ that join two or more atoms together, forming _____. Some molecules consist of atoms of a single element. **Oxygen** molecules, for example, are made up of two oxygen atoms. Chemists represent the oxygen molecule O_2 . The 2 indicates the number of atoms in the molecule. When atoms of two or more different elements **bond together**, they form a _____. Water is a compound made up of two **hydrogen** atoms and one oxygen atom. The _____ for a water molecule is H_2O . Compounds are formed or broken down by means of _____. All chemical reactions **involve** the **formation** or **destruction** of chemical bonds. Chemists use _____ to express what **occurs** in chemical reactions. Chemical equations consist of chemical formulas and symbols that show the substances **involved in** chemical change. For example, the equation $\text{C} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2$ expresses the chemical change that occurs when one **carbon** atom **reacts**, or bonds, with an oxygen molecule. The reaction produces one molecule of **carbon dioxide**, which has the formula CO_2 .

7. Choose the correct form of the verb, singular or plural.

1. Physics was / were my best subject in school.
2. Can I borrow your scissors? Mine isn't / aren't sharp enough.

3. Do you think the people is / are happy with the government?
4. Gymnastics is / are my favourite sport.
5. The trousers you bought for me doesn't / don't fit me.

8. Change the following sentences from plural to singular.

1. What criteria did the scientists use?
2. The formulae represent the molecular structures of the substances.
3. The investigated phenomena are not frequent.
4. The analyses of the results did not prove his hypotheses.
5. Electrolysis is used for purifying certain metals.

9. Write the plural form of the words in *italics*.

1. Even the best psychiatrists sometimes make mistakes in their *diagnosis* and treatment.
2. Nuclear energy is produced using the heat generated by splitting the *nucleus* of atoms of certain elements.
3. Atoms emit or absorb *quantum* of equal energy.
4. Chemical *equilibrium* may be classified into two groups, namely homogenous and heterogenous *equilibrium*.
5. After analyzing the *datum*, they were able to draw conclusions.

10. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. The last branch of chemistry is the fusion of biology and chemistry.
2. Biochemistry is the field that takes a closer look at the chemical processes that are happening among living things.
3. The atoms of one element differ from those of all other elements.
4. Chemistry helps us understand everything about the world.
5. There are basically five branches of chemistry.

11. Compose the sentences.

1. chemists the Environmental concerned with interaction are of chemicals environment. and the
2. chemistry measurement deals of matter's with the physical and identification and chemical substances. Analytical
3. nervous focuses on and role system. Neurochemistry their in the neurochemicals
4. branch last of is biology the of and chemistry fusion chemistry. The
5. classified equilibrium be homogenous into namely and groups, heterogenous equilibrium. Chemical two may

12. Correct the mistakes.

1. Chemistry are the reason why we are able to make such things as soap, shampoos and other modern-day conveniences.
2. Organic chemistry is the branch of chemistry who focused on the study of compounds containing carbon.
3. Biochemistry is the fusion for biology and chemistry the field that takes a closer look at the chemical processes that are happening among living things.
4. Aspiring chemists that are fond of crop production can work as agricultural chemists in its fast-growing subfield of agricultural biotechnology.
5. The last branch of chemistry is a fusion of biology and chemistry.

13. Speak about basically five branches of chemistry.

Unit 6. Inorganic Chemistry

1. Read and translate the text.

Solutions

A solution is a homogeneous mixture of two or more substances in relative amounts that can vary continuously up to the limit of solubility (saturation), if any, of one in the other. In all solutions the dissolved substance is called the solute, and the medium in which it is dissolved is the solvent.

Most solutions are liquids, but solutions also can be of gases or solids — for example, air (composed primarily of oxygen and nitrogen) or brass (composed chiefly of copper and zinc). In solutions comprising a solid dissolved in a liquid, the liquid is the solvent, and the solid is the solute; if both components are liquids, the one present in a smaller amount is usually considered the solute. If the saturation point is passed, excess solute separates out. Substances with ionic bonds (e.g. salts) and many with covalent bonds (e.g. acids, bases, alcohols) undergo dissociation into ions on dissolving and are called electrolytes. Their solutions can conduct electricity and have other properties that differ from those of nonelectrolytes.

Solutions are involved in most chemical reactions, refining and purification, industrial processing, and biological processes. All samples of a solution have the same properties (homogenous), but the components of a solution may be combined in different proportion of weight (variable composition), according to the concentration. When we shake up a finely-divided solid with a liquid, the latter becomes dull, or cloudy. The solid particles are here simply suspended in the liquid but not dissolved, and will in the end settle out. Such mixtures are called suspensions.

When milk is allowed to stand, the droplets of oily matter rise slowly to the top (as cream). They are lighter than the water in which they are not dissolved but dispersed. A mixture of two liquids of this type is called an emulsion.

The most useful and the commonest solvent is water, in which many inorganic substances dissolve easily. Some organic substances such as fats, paraffin, rubber,

petroleum do not dissolve in water. But they dissolve in ether, chloroform or benzene.

The solubility of a substance (at the existing temperature) means the number of grams of the solute required to saturate a fixed volume or a fixed weight. The solubility of a substance depends very largely upon the temperature: the solubility of solids in liquids increases with the rise in temperature.

A dilute solution contains little dissolved matter. A concentrated solution contains a considerable amount of the dissolved substance and the solution can be made with very soluble solutes only.

The concentration of the solution is the amount of the substance which has been dissolved by a given quantity of the solvent. The partial removal of the solvent (by evaporation) is called concentrating. The total removal of the solvent is termed evaporating to dryness.

2. Study the vocabulary.

homogeneous	однорідний
saturation	насичення
solute	розчин
solvent	розчинник
dissociation	дисоціація, розпад
covalent	ковалентний
variable	різноманітний, змінний
emulsion	емульсія
chloroform	хлороформ

3. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. In the normal solution (e.g. sugar and water), the dissolving substance (or solute) separates into molecules that become evenly dispersed throughout the solvent.

2. Acids, bases and salts separate into smaller particles than molecules when they are dissolved in water.
3. Therefore molecules of acids, bases and salts in the aqueous solution dissociate into ions consisting of electrically charged atoms or groups of atoms.
4. The dissociation into ions takes place only at the time the solute is dissolved.
5. An ion is an atom or a group of atoms bearing an electric charge, or a number of such charges.
6. There are two types of ions: the positive ions, cations, which move toward the negative electrode, cathode; and the negative ions, anions, which move toward the positive electrode, anode.
7. Solutions of acids, bases and salts conduct an electric current and so they are called electrolytes.
8. Solutions of sugars, alcohol and other substances do not conduct a current and therefore are non-electrolytes.
9. Since the solution of any electrolyte is electrically neutral, the total charges carried by the positive ions are equal to those carried by negative ions.

4. Answer the following questions.

1. What is solution?
2. What is solute?
3. What is the concentration of solution?
4. What is the physical form of solutions?
5. What are electrolytes and nonelectrolytes?
6. What are chemical reactions the chemical solutions are involved in?
7. What is suspension?
8. What is emulsion?
9. Are all substances soluble in water?
10. What is solubility?

5. Complete the sentences using words and phrases from the text.

1. A solution is ...

2. In all solutions the dissolved substance is called ...
3. The medium in which the substance is dissolved ...
4. Most solutions are liquids, but ...
5. Solutions are involved in most chemical reactions ...
6. All samples of a solution have the same properties (homogenous), but ...
7. An example of a suspension is ...
8. Emulsions are ...
9. The solubility of a substance (at the existing temperature) means
10. The concentration of the solution is the amount of the substance

6. Fill in prepositions where necessary.

1. The components ... a solution may be combined ... different proportion ... weight.
2. Fats do not dissolve ... water.
3. The solvent is saturated ... the solute ... question if the maximum amount ... the solute dissolves.
4. This is accomplished ... shaking excess ... the solute ... a finely divided state ... the solvent ... a sufficient length ... time.
5. The solubility ... a substance depends very largely ... temperature.
6. The solubility ... solids ... liquids increases ... the rise ... temperature.
7. The solubility ... gases ... liquids always diminishes ... rising temperature.
8. The total removal ... the solvent is termed evaporating ... dryness.
9. ... a normal solution the dissolving substance separates ... molecules.
10. The dissociation ... ions takes place only ... the time the solute is dissolved.
11. Since the solution ... any electrolyte is electrically neutral, the total charges carried ... the positive ions are equal ... those carried ... the negative ions.
12. The word ion derived ... a Greek word.
13. There is equilibrium ... the undissociated and dissociated parts.

7. Replace the words with their synonyms.

limit, differ, split, increase, removal, fixed, quantity, properties, excess, existing

1. The amputation of the injured limb was directly indicated.
2. The general number of red blood cells in the blood of this patient is reduced.
3. There is a growing surplus of pharmacologists in our country.
4. What are the characteristic features of all tetravalent elements?
5. There are 108 naturally occurring elements.
6. Every element has the predetermined qualities stipulated for its atomic weight.
7. The changes of climate lead to the growth in morbidity and decrease in life duration.
8. Be careful not to exceed the maximum threshold appointed by the rules.
9. Various elements vary in their chemical and physical properties.
10. The task for all the participants is to break up the compounds into simpler substances.

8. Match each word from column A with its opposite from column B.

A	B
1. dull	a. interrupted
2. continuous	b. unstable
3. considerable	c. unwanted
4. fixed	d. transparent
5. required	e. to forbid
6. to allow	f. loss
7. to combine	g. insignificant
8. excess	h. to dissolve
9. to comprise	i. unordinary
10. commonest	j. to exclude

9. Complete the following sentences.

1. The dissolved substance is called the s... .
2. The medium in which the substance is dissolved is the s... .

- 3 .If solid particles are suspended in a liquid, the mixture is called a s... .
4. If oily matter is suspended in a liquid, this type of mixtures is called an e... .
5. The commonest and the most useful s... is water.
6. The partial removal of the solvent is called c... .
7. The total removal of the solvent is termed e... .
8. The d... into ions takes place only at the time the s... is dissolved.
9. The positive ions are c... .
10. The negative ions are a... .

10. Correct the wrong statements.

1. In all solutions the dissolved substance is called the solvent, and the medium in which it is dissolved is the solute.
2. Most solutions are gases and solids.
3. Most substances express their properties separately, not in solutions.
4. An example of suspension is milk with fatty droplets.
5. Most organic substances easily dissolve in water.
6. A dilute solution contains a large amount of dissolved matter.
7. The solubility of a substance is an amount of the substance which has been dissolved by a given quantity of the solvent.
8. The solubility of a substance depends only on its chemical properties and nonetheless on the temperature.

11. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. limit | a. the act or an instance of purifying or of being purified |
| 2. electrolyte | b. used in or developed for use in industry |
| 3. purification cl | c. the act or process of concentrating |
| 4. industrial | d. a prescribed maximum or minimum amount, quantity, or number |
| 5. suspension | e. to adjust or put in order |

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 6. to settle out | f. a substance that when dissolved in a suitable solvent or when fused becomes an ionic conductor |
| 7. solvent | g. a dissolved substance |
| 8. solute | h. the amount of a substance that will dissolve in a given amount of another substance |
| 9. concentration | i. the state of a substance when its particles are mixed with but undissolved in a fluid or solid |
| 10. solubility | j. a usually liquid substance capable of dissolving or dispersing one or more other substances |

12. Give as much information as you can about:

- fields of chemistry;
- possibilities of career in different fields of chemistry;
- modern branches of chemistry like biochemistry and chemical engineering.

Unit7. Organic and Pharmaceutical Chemistry

1. Read and translate the text.

What Type Of Chemistry Is Used In Pharmacy?

Making drugs and administering them are two very different careers. Pharmacists do need a knowledge of chemistry, but working in a pharmacy is nothing like working in a pharmaceutical lab developing new drugs. If you become a pharmacist, you will be using chemistry when you make and develop concentrated solutions. You need to understand the effects that different drugs can have on the body, and the interactions they can cause in conjunction with other medications, herbs, and medical conditions.

The other field of work you are interested in involves even greater knowledge of chemistry, because it puts you on the cutting-edge: developing new drugs. This field of chemistry is sometimes called pharmaceutical chemistry, but more often is referred to as medicinal chemistry.

If you work in this career, you will actually be involved in the development of brand new drugs. You also may find new ways to format existing drugs (for example, a gel cap alternative to a standard pill, or a liquid form of a solid medication).

Some medicinal chemists also work on upgrading the manufacturing process for pharmaceutical drugs. You may find yourself working with a large team, including other medicinal chemists, toxicologists, pharmacologists, and biologists. You may even work with environmental chemists to ensure that new manufacturing methods do not have an adverse impact on the environment.

Another related field of work is in developing guidelines for medications, and ensuring that those guidelines are met before new medications are approved. Chemists who work for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) are responsible for reviewing applications for new drugs and determining whether those drugs are safe and meet appropriate guidelines for human use.

This is an important role, since chemists in this position watchdog the entire industry. It's quality assurance on a vast scale. If chemists in these positions don't do their jobs well, patients everywhere suffer. Performing successfully in this position enables you to protect millions of people.

There is really a whole spectrum of options relating to both of the fields you are interested in chemistry and pharmaceutical science. Some of the other jobs that I mentioned only in passing may interest you as well, like toxicologist. Before you decide on your career path, I suggest you do some research on demand and job duties, and maybe even talk to a few practicing chemists to find out what a day in their lives is like.

That should help you to decide how you want to get involved in the development, manufacture, or distribution of pharmaceutical drugs.

2. Study the vocabulary.

review applications	переглянути заявки
upgrading	upgrading
interaction	взаємодія
administering	адміністрування
solutions	рішення, розчин
medications	ліки

vast scale	великий масштаб
career path	кар'єра
distribution	розповсюдження
manufacture	виробництво

3. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. Some medicinal chemists work on upgrading the manufacturing process for pharmaceutical drugs.
2. Chemists who work for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) are responsible for reviewing applications for new drugs and determining whether those drugs are safe and meet appropriate guidelines for human use.
3. If you work in this career, you will actually be involved in the development of brand new drugs.
4. Working in a pharmacy is nothing like working in a pharmaceutical lab developing new drugs.
5. Pharmacists do need a knowledge of chemistry.
6. If chemists in these positions don't do their jobs well, patients everywhere suffer.
7. You need to understand the effects that different drugs can have on the body, and the interactions they can cause in conjunction with other medications, herbs, and medical conditions.
8. There is really a whole spectrum of options relating to both of the fields you are interested in chemistry and pharmaceutical science.
9. You may even work with environmental chemists to ensure that new manufacturing methods do not have an adverse impact on the environment.
10. If chemists in quality assurance positions don't do their jobs well, patients everywhere suffer. Performing successfully in this position enables you to protect millions of people.

4. Answer the questions.

1. What will it lead to if chemists in quality assurance positions don't do their jobs well?
2. Are making drugs and administering them two very different careers ?
3. What knowledge do Pharmacists need ?
4. Can different drugs have the effects on the body?
5. What are chemists who work for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) responsible for ?
6. Who works on upgrading the manufacturing process for pharmaceutical drugs?
7. What is the field of chemistry sometimes called?
8. Will you actually be involved in the development of brand new drugs, if you work in pharmacy?
9. What is the difference between working in a pharmacy and a pharmaceutical lab?
10. What type of chemistry is used in pharmacy?

5. Find equivalents.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. pharmaceutical drugs | a) методивиготовлення |
| 2. knowledge of chemistry | b) важливароль |
| 3. an important role | c) у поєднанні з іншими препаратами |
| 4. manufacturing methods | d) щоб захистити мільйони людей |
| 5. in conjunction with other medications | e) фармацевтичні препарати |
| 6. different careers | f) модернізація виробничого процесу |
| 7. to protect millions of people | g) фармацевтична лабораторія |
| 8. pharmaceutical lab | h) хіміки з екології |
| 9. upgrading the manufacturing process | i) різні професії |
| 10. environmental chemists | j) знання хімії |

6. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. Some medicinal chemists work on upgrading the manufacturing process for pharmaceutical drugs.

2. I suggest you do some research on demand and job duties.
3. You will actually be involved in the development of brand new drugs.
4. Making drugs and administering them are two very different careers.
5. Pharmacists do need a knowledge of chemistry.

7. Compose the sentences.

1. work in this the development career, you will If you actually be involved in of brand new drugs.
2. you to successfully in this of people. position Performing enables protect millions
3. a pharmacy is nothing working like Working in in a pharmaceutical developing new lab drugs.
4. may chemists environment. even work You with environmental to ensure that new manufacturing adverse impact methods do not have an on the
5. quality scale. assurance It's on a vast

8. Correct the mistakes.

1. Making drugs and administering them is two very different careers.
2. Pharmacists do need a knowledge for chemistry.
3. There is really a whole spectrum of options relating with both of the fields you are interested in chemistry and pharmaceutical science.
4. Chemists who work for the Food and Drug Administration is responsible for reviewing applications for new drugs.
5. You also may find new ways of format existing drugs.

9. Speak about Chemistry in Pharmacy.

Unit 8. Pharmacology

1. Read and translate the text.

What Is Pharmacology?

Think about the last time you took medication. Did you read the directions carefully to decide when and how often to take the drug? Were you able to eat before you swallowed the pill? Did you have a prescription filled, or were you able to buy the medicine off the pharmacy shelf? Most of these directions were developed based on research and regulations. A whole field of investigation, called pharmacology, is responsible for making sure you are able to receive medications that will treat your ailment and not harm you.

Pharmacology is the study of drugs - how they interact with other molecules in the body and how they affect the body. This field of study can be broken down into two smaller pieces: pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics. These are the two main areas of pharmacology dedicated to providing a comprehensive picture of the safety and action of a medication.

Pharmacology is a vibrant area of biomedical science that studies drug action (how medicines and other drugs work and are processed by the body). Drug action affects all of us in one way or another, through the medicines that we take, the effects alcohol or caffeine consumption or the inadvertent exposure to poisons and environmental pollutants, as well as many other aspects of modern life such as drug addiction and drug abuse including the abuse of drugs in sport.

Pharmacology is crucial for discovering new medicines to help fight diseases such as cancer, depression, heart disease and infectious diseases. It is essential for improving the effectiveness and reducing the unwanted side effects of medicines, understanding why individuals differ in the way they respond to certain drugs, and why some others cause addiction.

As a scientific discipline, pharmacology lies at the heart of biomedical science, linking together chemistry, physiology (the normal function of living organisms) and pathology (the malfunction of living organisms that leads to disease). Pharmacologists

work closely with a wide variety of other disciplines that make up modern biomedical science, including neuroscience, molecular and cell biology, immunology and cancer biology, to name just a few.

Pharmacological knowledge and understanding improves the lives of millions of people across the world by providing vital answers at every stage of the discovery, testing and clinical use of new medicines. The ability to use medicines effectively, to maximize their benefit and minimize risk and harm, relies on this knowledge. As new diseases emerge, and older medicines – most notably antibiotics – no longer work as well, the contribution of pharmacology to finding better and safer medicines becomes all the more vital.

Pharmacologists therefore make a unique contribution to today's science and tomorrow's medicines, in universities, government agencies, the health service, and the pharmaceutical and biosciences industries. Pharmacologists often work in academia, industry or healthcare environments but many pharmacologists go on to have careers outside the lab, in fields such as scientific publishing, teaching, science communication, science policy and regulatory roles in the drug discovery industry.

2. Study the vocabulary.

to swallow	ковтати
prescription	рецепт
regulation	визначення
investigation	дослідження
ailment	хвороба
to interact	взаємодіяти
comprehensive	всебічний
vibrant	яскравий
consumption	споживання
inadvertent	ненавмисний
exposure	розголошення, незахищеність
pollutants	забруднюючі речовини

addiction	залежність
ability	здібності
contribution	внесок
healthcare	охорона здоров'я

3. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. Pharmacologists therefore make a unique contribution to today's science and tomorrow's medicines, in universities, government agencies, the health service, and the pharmaceutical and biosciences industries.
2. As a scientific discipline, pharmacology lies at the heart of biomedical science, linking together chemistry, physiology and pathology
3. The ability to use medicines effectively, to maximize their benefit and minimize risk and harm, relies on the knowledge of medicine.
4. Pharmacology is a vibrant area of biomedical science that studies drug action.
5. A whole field of investigation, called pharmacology, is responsible for making sure you are able to receive medications that will treat your ailment and not harm you.
6. Pharmacology is crucial for discovering new medicines to help fight diseases such as cancer, depression, heart disease and infectious diseases.
7. The two main areas of pharmacology dedicated to providing a comprehensive picture of the safety and action of a medication.
8. Most of the directions were developed based on research and regulations.
9. Pharmacology is the study of drugs that interacts with other molecules in the body and how they affect the body.
10. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics are the two main areas of pharmacology dedicated to providing a comprehensive picture of the safety and action of a medication.

4. Answer the questions.

1. What makes a unique contribution to today's science?
2. Where does pharmacology lie, as a scientific discipline?

3. Where does Pharmacologists often work?
4. What are the two main areas of pharmacology?
5. What is Pharmacology responsible for?
6. Pharmacological knowledge and understanding improves the lives of millions of people across the world ,doesn't it?
7. What is the study of drugs?
8. What is a vibrant area of biomedical science that studies drug action?
9. What type of chemistry is used in pharmacy?
10. What is Pharmacology?

5. Find equivalents.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. a vibrant area | a) непередбачений вплив |
| 2. biomedical science | b) присвячений |
| 3. the inadvertent exposure | c) здатність використовувати ліки |
| 4. certain drugs | d) біомедична наука |
| 5. dedicated to | e) з великою різноманітністю |
| 6. a comprehensive picture | f) дві основні області |
| 7. the two main areas | g) поліпшити життя |
| 8. the ability to use medicines | h) всебічна картина |
| 9. with a wide variety of | i) певні ліки |
| 10. to improve the live | j) яскрава область |

6. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. Drug action affects all of us in one way or another.
2. Pharmacologists often work in academia, industry or healthcare environments.
3. Pharmacologists work closely with a wide variety of other disciplines that make up modern biomedical science, including neuroscience, molecular and cell biology, immunology and cancer biology, to name just a few.
4. Pharmacology is crucial for discovering new medicines to help fight diseases such as cancer, depression, heart disease and infectious diseases.

5. Most of these directions were developed based on research and regulations.

7. Compose the sentences.

1. use medicines their benefit and minimize risk and harm, relies on effectively, to maximize the knowledge of medicine. The ability to

2. dedicated to are the two main areas of pharmacology providing a picture of the safety Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics and action of a medication. comprehensive

3. of investigation, called pharmacology for making sure you are able to receive medications that A whole field will treat your ailment and, is responsible not harm you.

4. to take you read the directions Did when and how often the drug? carefully to decide

5. make today's science. a unique contribution Pharmacologists to

8. Correct the mistakes.

1. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics is the two main areas of pharmacology dedicated to providing a comprehensive picture of the safety and action of a medication.

2. Most of the directions were developed based for research and regulations.

3. The ability to use medicines effectively, to maximize their benefit and minimize risk and harm, relies on the knowledge of medicine.

4. Pharmacological knowledge and understanding improves the lives of millions for people across the world.

5. Were you able on eat before you swallowed the pill?

9. Speak about the two main areas of pharmacology dedicated to providing a comprehensive picture of the safety and action of a medication.

TESTS

ТЕСТОВИЙ ПІДСУМКОВИЙ КОНТРОЛЬ II З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ ПФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНОГО ФАКУЛЬТЕТУ (ЗАОЧНОЇ ФОРМИ НАВЧАННЯ)

ВАРІАНТ I

Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

1. Medical herbs were collected during our practice at the **ботанічних станціях**.
a) chemical laboratories b) botanical stations c) classrooms
d) fields e) parks
2. The civilization of the past contributed to **нашій теперішній обізнаності** by the collection of drugs and drug preparations.
a) present knowledge b) modern education c) developed science d) chemical experiments e) laboratory tests
3. Alcohol is the next most useful **розчинник**.
a) reagent b) substance c) acid d) solvent e) base

Виберіть синонім до підкресленого слова:

4. One can see distilled water on the tables in large bottles.
a) boxes b) ampules c) tubes d) vessels e) sacks
5. Physical changes do not mean a change in структурі of a substance.
a) form b) position c) temperature d) composition e) constituent

Виберіть антонім до підкресленого слова:

6. The development of modern botany began from the Renaissance.
a) ancient b) easy c) applied d) scientific e) geographical

7. These remedies are prepared in such a way that they are non-toxic and do not have side-effects.

- a) adverse reactions
- b) drawbacks
- c) favourable effects
- d) bad reactions
- e) required effects

Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

8. Some herbs ... in cooking to flavour foods.

- a) are grown
- b) are collected
- c) are kept
- d) are mixed
- e) are used

9. Herbaria ... an important function in the study of plants.

- a) prepare
- b) serve
- c) collect
- d) study
- e) undergo

10. The doctor ... painkillers to the boy.

- a) explained
- b) allowed
- c) administered
- d) refused
- e) examined

11. The professional pharmaceutical training includes many subjects common to the ...

- a) medical history
- b) medical garden
- c) medical treatment
- d) medical curriculum
- e) medical procedures

12. The lake water is a mixture of substances ...

- a) which are dissolved in it
- b) which are added to it
- c) which are suspended in it
- d) which are boiled in it
- e) which are isolated from it

13. Filtration can be used ...

- a) to separate the impurities from water and other liquids
- b) to dissolve the iron powder
- c) to purify most of solid material
- d) to catch bacteria and viruses
- e) to distill water and other liquids

14. Several samples of the rain water were taken for laboratory analysis.

- a) Декілька літрів дощової води взяли для лабораторного нагрівання.
- b) Декілька зразків дощової води були взяті для лабораторного аналізу.
- c) Зразки дощової води були взяті до лабораторії для вивчення.
- d) Зразки дощової води містили бруд, пісок та опале листя.

e) Зразки дощової води не містили радіонуклідів.

15. When an excessive amount of a single element occurs in the body, toxic reactions can be expected.

a) Коли надмірна кількість якогось одного елемента потрапляє до організму слід очікувати токсичні реакції

b) Коли надмірна кількість їжі потрапляє до шлунку слід очікувати небажаних наслідків

c) Коли надмірна кількість нікотину потрапляє до організму, токсичні реакції неминучі

d) Коли надмірна кількість спирту потрапляє до організму, токсичний вплив на печінку важко перебільшити

e) Коли надмірна кількість цукру або цукерок потрапляє до організму, слід очікувати шлунковий біль або діарею.

Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

16. Every month several hundreds of new organic compounds ...

a) were have prepared b) are prepared c) were prepared d) will be prepared

e) being prepared

17. How long ... a course of lectures in Organic Chemistry?

a) does Professor Petrov deliver

b) is Professor Petrov delivering

c) has Professor Petrov been delivering

d) has Professor Petrov delivered

e) Professor Petrov delivers

18. The government is worried because the number of people without jobs ...

a) increases b) has increased c) has been increasing d) is increasing

e) increase

19. I have never liked studying Chemistry. It is ... subject for me.

a) the most interesting b) less interesting c) more interesting d) pretty

interesting e) the least interesting

20. I ... rather stay at the chemical laboratory than go to the meeting.

- a) could
- b) would
- c) must
- d) shall
- e) am

21. Compound is a chemical ... or prepared from natural sources that is evaluated for its biological activities in preclinical trials.

- a) to synthesize
- b) synthesizes
- c) synthesized
- d) synthesizing
- e) is synthesized

22. No effort is required to smelt noble metals ... their ores.

- a) with
- b) of
- c) without
- d) by
- e) from

23. There was time when the discovery of new elements suddenly came to a standstill and several spaces in the Periodic Table ... blank.

a) were remained b) remained c) were remaining d) have remained e) have been remained

24. Some elements ... to immortalize the names of great scientists: curium, mendelevium, einsteinium, etc.

- a) named
- b) naming
- c) are naming
- d) were naming
- e) were named

25. There are several reasons that medicines ... to be sold by prescription.

- a) require
- b) required
- c) requiring
- d) are required
- e) are requiring

26. Solutions ... in most chemical reactions, refining and purification, industrial processing and biological processes.

- a) are involved
- b) involve
- c) have involved
- d) involves
- e) are involving

27. The concentration of the solution is the amount of the substance which ... by a given quantity of the solvent.

- a) have dissolved
- b) had dissolved
- c) has been dissolved
- d) dissolve
- e) is dissolving

28. The course of treatment ... by the patient today.

a) interrupt b) interrupts c) is interrupted d) have interrupted e) has been interrupted

29. People ... herbs to make food tasty.

- a) use
- b) are using
- c) has used
- d) uses
- e) used

30. Many variations in the size and form of the blossom ... by breeders.

a) are being produced b) are produced c) produced d) have produced e) has been produced

Прочитайте текст та виконайте післятекстові завдання:

Flowers, herbs and trees in Pharmacology

1. Since ancient times people tried to find medicinal herbs and poisonous plants. At that time plants were valued for their utility and their medicinal properties. They were considered ... gift from ... gods. Many centuries ago Egyptians recorded ... names of herbs with healing properties on ... long papyrus.

2. By the end of the eighteenth century the scientists came to discover why flowers have colour, the purpose of leaf, and the structure of seeds and fruit.

3. In the nineteenth century the improved microscope led naturalists deeper and deeper into the world of cellular structure and then to the wonders of tissue, to the growth of new substance, the working of heredity and many wonders of Nature.

4. Plants ... highly important sources of food for man. They ... us with clothing and many other things as well. Plants and used for many purposes and as scientists ... their work new uses of plants will be found.

Виберіть правильну послідовність артиклів в абзаці (1):

31. a) the, a, a, the b) a, the, the, a c) a, a, the, the d) the, the, a, a e) a, the, a, the

Виберіть правильну послідовність дієслів в абзаці (2):

32. a) supply, are grown, continue, are
b) continue, are, supply, are grown
c) are, supply, are grown, continue

- d) are grown, continue, are, supply
- e) supply, continue, are, are grown

Знайдіть речення, що відповідає змісту тексту:

33. a) Many centuries ago ancient people used herbs into their food.
b) Plants supply the human organism with necessary minerals and vitamins.
c) By the end of the 18-th century the scientists came to discover a lot of chemical elements.
d) Plants are highly important sources of food for man.
e) Plants were considered to be medicinal preparations.

Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

34. What did the scientists come to discover at the end of the 18-th century.
a) By the end of the 18-th century the scientists discovered the improved microscope.
b) By the end of the 18-th century the scientists discovered the cellular structure of herbs, seeds and fruit.
c) By the end of the 18-th century the scientists discovered that the plants may be used as medicines.
d) By the end of the 18-th century the scientists came to discover a lot of chemical elements.
e) By the end of the 18-th century the scientists came to discover why flowers have colour, the purpose of leaf, and the structure of seeds and fruit.

Виберіть правильний варіант перекладу:

35. Plants are grown and used for many purposes and as scientists continue their work new uses of plants will be found.
a) Рослини використовуються і вивчаються вченими для багатьох справ, наприклад використання їх в їжу та фармацію.

b) Рослини вирощуються та використовуються для багатьох цілей і у зв'язку з тим, що вчені продовжують свою працю, то нове використання рослин буде знайдено.

c) Так як рослини вирощуються і використовуються в їжу, вчені вивчають їх різноманітні властивості.

d) Вчені продовжують свою роботу по вивченню корисних рослин та використанню їх в сільському господарстві.

e) Вчені вирощують та вивчають корисні рослини для того, щоб успішно використати їх у лікуванні різних хвороб.

Виберіть варіант пояснення до підкресленого слова:

36. Since ancient times people tried to find medicinal herbs and poisonous plants.

a) Since ancient times people tried to find medicinal herbs and plants, which caused toxic reactions.

b) Since ancient times people tried to find medicinal herbs and bitter plants.

c) Since ancient times people tried to find medicinal herbs and sweet plants.

d) Since ancient times people tried to find medicinal herbs and aromatic plants.

e) Since ancient times people tried to find medicinal herbs and plants with unusual properties.

Виберіть правильний варіант пояснення до підкресленого слова:

37. Long ago scientists came to discover why flowers have colour, the purpose of leaf, the structure of seeds and fruit.

a) the number of seeds and fruit

b) the composition of seeds and fruit

c) the amount of seeds and fruit

d) the purpose of seeds and fruit

e) the function of seeds and fruit

Виберіть правильний варіант пояснення до підкресленого слова:

38. Egyptians recorded the names of herbs with healing properties on a long papyrus.

- a) spicy properties
- b) medicinal properties
- c) useful properties
- d) toxic properties
- e) harmful properties

Виберіть синонім до підкресленого слова:

39. They supply us with clothing and many other things as well.

- a) equip us with
- b) signify us with
- c) provide us with
- d) require us with
- e) prepare us with

Виберіть синонім до підкресленого слова:

40. In the 19-th century the improved microscope led naturalists deeper in the world of cellular structure.

- a) classified
- b) planned
- c) deteriorated
- d) degenerated
- e) perfected

ВАРІАНТ II

Виберіть правильний варіант перекладу:

1. Sugars are **складні речовини**, each molecule of which contains atoms of oxygen, hydrogen and carbon.

- a) complex compounds
- b) different matters
- c) complex substances
- d) proteins
- e) elements

2. Chemists **досліджують** properties of the substances that make up the universe and how they behave under different conditions.

- a) investigate
- b) research
- c) observe
- d) get
- e) explain

3. The combination of iron with oxygen from the air forming rust a **хімічна зміна**.

- a) chemical process
- b) chemical change
- c) chemical make up

d) chemical reaction e) chemical condition

Виберіть синонім до підкресленого слова:

4. Substances differ greatly in properties, structure and composition

a) vary b) modify c) study d) combine e) alter

5. This watery substance is very poisonous.

a) water b) liquid c) diluted d) dissolved e) organic

6. Matter exists in three different states: solid, liquid and gaseous

a) identical b) single c) lonely d) individual e) solitary

7. The physical properties tend to be temporary.

a) constant b) permanent c) modern d) separate e) changeable

Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

8. Electrochemistry ... methods for chemical analysis and production of chemicals by electrical means.

a) is provided b) provides c) has provided d) is providing e) provided

9. All chemical reactions ... formation or destruction of chemical bonds

a) involved b) has involved c) involve d) are involved e) is involved

10. Molecules of different chemical substances ... varying numbers of atoms, bonded very tightly together.

a) contains b) contained c) contain d) is containing e) have contained

Завершіть речення:

11. Inorganic chemistry is the study of all elements and compounds ...

a) that contain carbon b) that do not contain carbon c) that contain radioactive isotopes d) that contain metals e) that contain halogens

12. The most useful and the commonest solvent is ...

a) solution b) suspension c) water d) solute e) benzene

13. Some organic substances such as fats, paraffin, rubber, petroleum ...

a) do not dissolve in water b) dissolve in water c) do not suspend in water

- d) do not disperse in water e) do not concentrate in water

Виберіть правильний варіант перекладу речення:

14. The solubility of a substance depends very largely upon the temperature.

- a) Розчинність речовини залежить від температури
b) Розчинність речовини майже не залежить від температури
c) Розчинність речовини значно залежить від температури
d) Температура впливає на розчинність речовини
e) Температура не впливає на розчинність речовини

15. A dilute solution contains little dissolved matter.

- a) Невелика кількість розчиненої речовини вміщується в розчині
b) Розбавлений розчин вміщує незначну кількість розчиненої речовини
c) Розчин вміщує велику кількість розчиненої речовини
d) Велика кількість розчиненої речовини знаходиться в розбавленому розчині
e) Розбавлений розчин вміщує дуже незначну кількість розчиненої речовини

16. Більшість речовин express their properties separately, not in solutions.

- a) more substances b) less substances c) most substances
d) big amount of substances e) definite substances

17. Neutralization is the action between кислотою та основою to form a salt and water.

- a) an acid and an oxide b) an acid and a base c) alkali and residue
d) an acid and salt e) an acid an salt

18. Білки are made of many amino acids linked together.

- a) compounds b) hydrocarbons c) proteins d) lipids e) carbohydrates

Виберіть синонім до підкресленого слова:

19. Potassium cyanide is a very poisonous crystalline salt used especially in gold and silver extraction from ore.

- a) dead b) toxic c) specific d) unusual e) non toxic

20. The process of converting a substance into granules or granules particles are is known as filtration.

- a) transferring b) making c) developing d) synthesizing e) changing

Виберіть антонім до підкресленого слова:

21. Toxicology is the study of harmful chemicals and their dangerous effects on the body.

- a) toxic chemicals b) useful chemicals c) poisonous chemicals
d) pure chemicals e) various chemicals

22. Antidotes are substances given to neutralize unwanted effects of drugs.

- a) side effects b) undesirable effects c) beneficial effects d) toxic effects
e) poisonous effects

Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

23. Neutralization is the action between an acid and ... to form a salt and water.

- a) compound b) a base c) alkali d) iron e) proteins

24. A mixture of two ... of this type is called an emulsion.

- a) gases b) solids c) liquids d) substances e) atoms

25. A solution is a homogeneous ... of two or more substances in relative amounts.

- a) compound b) element c) liquid d) mixture e) fluid

Завершіть речення:

26. The total removal of the solvent is termed ...

- a) concentrating b) evaporating to dryness c) evaporation d) change to dryness
e) concentration of the solution

27. The solubility of a substance means the number of grams of the solute required to ...

- a) saturate a fixed volume b) dissolve matter c) evaporate the substance
d) dispense the liquid e) concentrate the solution

28. The solubility of a substance depends very largely ...

- a) upon the volume b) upon the temperature c) upon the concentration
- d) upon the evaporation e) upon the time

Виберіть правильний варіант перекладу:

29. Proteins are among the most important substances in plants and animals.

- a) Протеїни знаходяться серед найважливіших речовин в рослинах та тваринах
- b) Найважливішими речовинами в рослинах і тваринах є протеїни
- c) Найголовнішими елементами рослин і тварин є протеїни
- d) Серед найважливіших речовин рослин і тварин є протеїни
- e) Протеїни – найголовніші елементи рослин і тварин

30. The most important carbohydrates are sugars, starches and celluloses.

- a) Найбільш важливими вуглеводними є цукри, крохмалі, целюлози
- b) Вуглеводні – цукри, крохмалі, целюлози
- c) Цукри, крохмалі, целюлози – найважливіші вуглеводні
- d) Найважливішими вуглеводнями є цукор, крохмаль, целюлоза
- e) Найголовнішими вуглеводнями є цукор, крохмаль, целюлоза

COFFEE AND LIVER FUNCTION

1. Regular coffee intake lowers ... level of liver enzyme activity. This is beneficial to health because high enzyme activity indicates that ... function of ... cells is deteriorating. ... two chemicals responsible for this action are cafestol and kahweol. Although they increase serum cholesterol, they also possess anti-carcinogenic properties. Epidemiological studies have found an inverse association between coffee consumption and ... risk of certain types of cancers.

2. In regards to the effect of the diterpenes on cholesterol, research ... drinking filtered coffee because the coffee filter ... the offending diterpenes. And levels of these diterpenes in instant coffee ... also low.

In addition, coffee ... the risk of developing alcohol related cirrhosis of the liver. However, this does not mean you can drink more alcohol if you drink coffee. ... your intake of both beverages in moderation.

Прочитайте текст та виконайте позатекстові завдання:

Розташуйте артикли в абзаці (1):

31. a) a, the, the, the, the
b) -, -, the, the, the
c) the, the, the, the, the
d) -, the, the, the, the
e) a, a, the, the, the

Розташуйте дієслова в абзаці (2):

32. a) removes, suggests, are, reduces, keep
b) are, reduces, keep, removes, suggests
c) suggests, removes, are, reduces, keep
d) keep, removes, are, reduces, suggests
e) suggests, reduces, removes, are, keep

Знайдіть речення, що відповідає змісту тексту:

33. a) Regular coffee intake reduces the level of liver enzyme activity
b) Regular coffee intake indicates the level of liver enzyme activity
c) Regular coffee intake moderates the level of liver enzyme activity
d) Regular coffee intake higher the level of liver enzyme activity
e) Regular coffee intake increases the level of liver enzyme activity

Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

34. What chemicals are responsible for the level of liver enzyme activity?
a) cholesterol
b) cafestol and kahweol

- c) tannine
- d) bile
- e) pepsin

35. Keep your intake of alcohol and coffee in moderation

- a) Вживайте алкоголь та каву помірно
- b) Не зловживайте алкоголем та кавою
- c) Слідкуйте за помірним вживанням кави та алкоголю
- d) Бажано помірне вживання кави та алкоголю
- e) Потрібно вживати каву та алкоголь в невеликих кількостях

36. What does regular coffee intake do?

- a) It improves the level of liver enzyme activity
- b) It lowers the level of liver enzyme activity
- c) It stimulates the level of liver enzyme activity
- d) It regulates the level of liver enzyme activity
- e) It removes the level of liver enzyme activity

Виберіть правильний варіант пояснення до підкресленого слова:

37. Epidemiological studies have found a universe association between coffee consumption and the risk of certain types of cancers.

- a) using
- b) taking
- c) the act of consuming
- d) feeling
- e) storing

Виберіть синонім до підкресленого слова:

38. Downing a cup of coffee will increase bile flow, which in turn limits the development of stones in gallbladder.

- a) low
- b) reduce

- c) high
- d) stimulate
- e) regulate

Виберіть правильний варіант пояснення до підкресленого слова:

39. Keep your intake of both beverages in moderation.

- a) water
- b) juice
- c) milk
- d) a refreshing liquid for drinking other than water
- e) alcohol

40. Coffee chemicals increase serum cholesterol, they also possess anti-carcinogenic properties.

- a) have
- b) get
- c) take
- d) intake
- e) provide

ВАРІАНТ III

Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

1. Parts of the plant such as roots, rhizomes, fruits, bark, seeds, flowers, leaves, etc. may be used for **медичних цілей**.

- a) chemical effects
- b) medicinal purposes
- c) active voice
- d) usual purposes
- e) special goals

2. Speaking about the trees and forests it is worth **згадати** the role they play in the life of the people.

- a) closing
- b) preserving
- c) providing
- d) reading
- e) mentioning

3. Drugs prepared from plants, as a rule have more effective **цільові властивості** than the medicines produced by the chemical synthesis.

a) cellular structures b) healing features c) chemical effects d) curative properties e) improvement

Виберіть синонім до підкресленого слова:

4. Medicinal plants are important for many reasons: they provide us with natural drugs and active constituents.

a) conditions b) reactions c) functions d) actions e) causes

5. Plants, animals and the human beings contain almost all the elements of the Earth's crust.

a) discover b) combine c) influence d) consist of e) compare

Виберіть антонім до підкресленого слова:

6. Sometimes intrinsic factors are latent in the plant and only appear as a response to the appropriate external factors.

a) cellular b) definite c) internal d) individual e) important

7. The teacher attempted to synthesize a new biologically active substance but failed to accomplish his idea.

a) to complete b) to embrace c) to start d) to use e) to finish

Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

8. The first college of pharmacy ... in the United States in 1821.

a) was combined b) was transferred c) was changed d) was founded e) was renamed

9. The nature ... an astonishing variety of complex phytoconstituents which embrace all fields of pharmacological action.

a) produces b) involves c) obtains d) completes e) classifies

10. The branch of chemistry which studies carbon ... is called organic chemistry.

a) actions b) reactions c) compounds d) drugs e) structures

11. I get a lot of useful knowledge and necessary experience at the Medical University

- a) to become a good pharmacist and help sick people
- b) to work at the shop
- c) to go abroad
- d) to prevent diseases
- e) to earn much money

12. Such objects as vessels, fibers, paints from hydrocarbon and methane.

- a) are investigated
- b) are connected
- c) are prepared
- d) are transformed
- e) are provided

13. Students ... the mechanisms of drug influence on the human body.

- a) isolate
- b) study
- c) increase
- d) mix
- e) treat

14. Homeopathy is on the rise all over the world nowadays.

- a) Гомеопатія використовується тільки для лікування неврологічних хворих.
- b) Зараз гомеопатію вживають в окремих випадках.
- c) Зараз гомеопатія на підйомі у всьому світі.
- d) Гомеопатія- це складова частина лікування хворої людини.
- e) Зараз люди не розуміють значення гомеопатії.

15. Процес фотосинтезу є необхідним для росту рослин.

- a) The process of photosynthesis is necessary for the growth of plants
- b) The process of photosynthesis takes place in the leaves and stems of the plants.
- c) Botanists always pay great attention to the process of photosynthesis in plants.
- d) The growth of plants is always due to the process of photosynthesis.
- e) The process of photosynthesis is always present in the chemistry.

Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

16. These days scientists experiments on rats.

- a) are conducting
- b) were conducting
- c) conducted
- d) is conducting
- e) conduct

17. We ... lectures in all subjects regularly.
a) attended b) are attending c) have attended d) will attend e) attend
18. Students usually ... theoretical subjects with great interest.
a) learned b) are learning c) will learn d) have learned e) learn
19. I ... proper procedures this time next January.
a) will take b) will be taking c) is taking d) was taking e) will have taken
20. Michaela ... the method of homeopathy in her practical work.
a) isn't using b) aren't using c) doesn't use d) don't use e) hadn't used
21. My friend ... in sports events next month.
a) takes part b) will take part c) took part d) take part e) is taking part
22. We ... several experiments in the chemical laboratory two days ago.
a) carry out b) have carried out c) carried out d) are carried out e) will carry out
23. The problem ... widely ... about now.
a) was being spoken b) will be spoken c) was spoken d) is being spoken
e) being spoken
24. The suspension ... when the first customer entered the chemist's.
a) was prepared b) will be prepared c) is being prepared d) was being prepared
e) being prepared
25. The doctor ... the patient when the nurse came in.
a) was examining b) is examining c) examined d) was being examined
e) being examined
26. They ... already ... a very interesting material in Biology.
a) had collected b) has collected c) will collect d) have collecting e) have collected
27. We ... our practical work by 5 o'clock yesterday.
a) has finished b) had finished c) have finished d) finished e) finishes
28. I ... never ... this medicine before.
a) had injected b) has injected c) injected d) have injected
e) am injecting

29. The boy his leg before the help came.

a) fractured b) had fractured c) has fractured d) been fractured e) being fractured

30. The lecturer ... just ... the rule to the students.

a) have explained b) had explained c) has explained d) is explained
e) is being explained

Прочитай текст та вибери на його основі правильні відповіді:

Nature's medicines.

1. Many of our most useful drugs were known in antiquity long before ... development of sciences. For example, ... word "opium" comes from Greek. It is described as ... dried material from unripe seed capsules of ... opium poppy. The alkaloids of opium constitute about 25 per cent by weight, and there are over 20 of them.

2. However, only four- morphin, papaverine, codein and noscapine (narcotine)- have medicinal uses. Opium ... pain and ... sleep and ... a general feeling of peace and well-being. Its psychological effects were known to the ancient Babylonians and it ... in Egypt. In ancient Greek and Roman cultures it was used as a sleeping drug.

In 1803 a German pharmacist, Serturner isolated the chief alkaloid from opium and called it morphia (after Morpheus, the Greek god of dreams). Serturner showed by experiments on dogs that most of the narcotic activity of opium was dependent upon a plant. It was the first alkaloid that was isolated from a plant. Shortly after strychnine, caffeine, atropine, etc. were separated as pure crystalline alkaloids.

Виберіть правильну послідовність артиклів в абзаці (1):

31. a) the, the, the, the b) the, the, a, a c) the, the, the, a d) a, the, a, the e) the, a, a, the

Виберіть правильну послідовність дієслів в абзаці (2):

32. a) promotes, relieves, induces, was used
b) relieves, promotes, induces, was used
c) induces, relieves, was used, promotes
d) relieves, promotes, was used, induces
e) relieves, induces, promotes, was used

Знайдіть речення, що відповідає змісту тексту:

33. a) The word “ opium “ comes from Greek.
b) Most useful drugs became known in the last century.
c) Opium is described as the dried material from seed capsules of the lily of the valley.
d) Opium doesn't have medicinal uses.
e) In ancient Greek and Roman cultures opium was used as a tonic.

Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

34. How is opium described?
a) Opium is described as a drug having a characteristic order.
b) It is described as a the dried material from unripe seed capsules of the opium poppy.
c) It is an extract of herbal infusion of aloe vera.
d) It is the production of some vegetable and animal products.
e) Opium is described as the dried material from the roots and stems of belladonna.

Виберіть правильний варіант перекладу:

35. Opium relieves pain and promotes sleep and induces a general feeling of peace and well-being.
a) Опіум викликає сон та відчуття радості
b) Опіум викликає загальне відчуття занепокоєння.

- c) Загальне відчуття спокою виникає у людині у вісні.
- d) Відчуття спокою та комфорту знімає біль та сприяє сну.
- e) Опіум знімає біль, сприяє сну та викликає загальне відчуття спокою та комфорту.

Виберіть варіант пояснення до підкресленого слова:

36. Serturmer isolated the chief alkaloid from opium and called it morphia.
- a) Serturmer carried out experiments with the chief alkaloid from opium;
 - b) The chief alkaloid from opium was known to Serturmer in antiquity;
 - c) Morphia was the constituent of opium poppy;
 - d) Surturmer showed his experiments with the alkaloids at the physiological society.
 - e) Serturmer extracted the chief alkaloid from opium;

Виберіть правильний варіант пояснення до підкресленого слова:

37. In ancient Greek and Rome cultures opium was used as a sleeping drug.
- a) a drug used in cardiology;
 - b) a drug for the treatment of many diseases;
 - c) a drug used in respiratory infection;
 - d) a drug for a quiet rest and sleep;
 - e) a drug of great importance;
38. Many of our most useful drugs were known in antiquity.
- a) in the 18-th century;
 - b) in ancient Greece;
 - c) in ancient times;
 - d) some decades ago;
 - e) in ancient Egypt;

Виберіть синонім до підкресленого слова:

39. Opium relieves pain and promotes sleep and general feeling of peace.
- a) locates
 - b) separates
 - c) solidifies
 - d) suspends
 - e) soothes
40. The alkaloids of opium constitute about 25 % by weight.

- a) divide b) compose c) increase d) make e) use

ВАРІАНТ IV

Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

1. A toxicologist is also interested in finding відповідні протиотрутні засоби to these harmful effects.

- a) side effects b) therapeutic dosages c) proper contraindications
d) undesirable reactions e) proper antidotes

2. Nausea, vomiting, and alopecia are common contraindications to the chemotherapeutic drugs to treat рак (хвороба).

- a) cancer b) ulcer c) tissues d) AIDs e) idiosyncrasy

3. Although this method is probably most acceptable to patients from the standpoint of зручності, it may have several disadvantages.

- a) coincidence b) convenience c) conversion d) concerne e) completeness

Виберіть синонім до підкресленого слова:

4. Intravenous injections are given directly into the veins, i.e. in the bloodstream.

- a) blood circulation b) bloodclot c) blood infusion d) blood occusion
e) blood letting

5. The patient should be warned about the danger of letting other members of the family or neighbours use his prescribed medications.

- a) overdose b) side effect c) harm d) toxicity e) addiction

Виберіть антонім до підкресленого слова:

6. An antidepressant reduces feelings of extreme sadness.

- a) sorrow b) loss c) malaise d) loneliness e) happiness

7. An attack is usually caused by overexertion and can be relieved by rest and nitroglycerin tablets.

- a) overeating b) relaxation c) sound sleep d) overhearing e) overheating

Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

8. ... is a chronic high blood pressure.

- a) bradycardia b) angina pectoris c) hypertension d) hypotension

e) anemia

9. Vasodilators are drugs which ... the muscles of vessel walls.

a) penetrate b) relax c) constrict d) influence e) coagulate

10. You eat more, but then suddenly you taste something unpleasant. You feel ...

a) angry b) surprised c) hungry d) nauseous e) nervous

11. A geriatrician is a specialist in ...

a) diseases of the heart and circulation b) anaesthetics c) diseases of the alimentary tract
d) diseases of elderly patients e) diseases of the skeletal system

12. Here ... some information about entrance exams to the Pharmaceutical Faculty.

a) are b) is c) can d) must e) has

13. All the parts ... a tree have curative properties: the trunk, the branches, the flowers and the fruit.

a) at b) on c) from d) with e) of

14. The students, having practical classes in Chemical laboratory would do ... the teacher asked.

a) something b) anything c) nothing d) everything e) preparing

15. Today's policies allow ... use of some investigational drugs before approval for marketing.

a) broad b) broader c) the broader d) broadest e) the broadest

16. Only once the Nobel Prize was awarded for ... discovery in the field of chemical analyses; ... discovery was made in 1922 by famous Czech scientist Yaroslav Heyrovsky.

a) a, a b) a, the c) the, a d) the, the e) -, the

17. Hydrogen ... at a lower temperature than any other liquid or gas (except helium), at minus 259.1 degrees Celsius.

a) solidify b) solidified c) solidifies d) is solidified e) has solidified

18. The students determined that the borders of his heart ... , heart sounds were dull, the pulse was irregular at times.

a) were dilated b) are dilated c) dilated d) have dilated e) been dilated

19. In the dressing room the surgeon took out the stitches which ... in after the operation.

- a) put b) is putting c) have put d) had been put e) have been put

20. If the results of experiment ... the finding, the new method will be applied.

- a) confirms b) will confirm c) are confirmed d) will be confirmed
e) confirm

21. Although hereditary components in the development of allergic manifestations the exact character of inheritance of allergies has so far eluded researchers.

- a) have been recognized b) has been recognized c) were recognized d) are recognized
e) are being recognized

22. There was time when the discovery of new elements suddenly came to a standstill and several spaces in the Periodic Table ... blank.

- a) were remained b) remained c) were remaining d) have remained e) have been remained

23. Some elements ... to immortalize the names of great scientists: curium, mendelevium, einsteinium, etc.

- a) named b) naming c) are naming d) were naming e) were named

24. When the chemists ... to know hydrogen well enough, this gas drew the attention of physicists.

- a) come b) came c) have come d) had come e) were coming

25. The patient ... to go out in two days.

- a) can b) could c) was able d) will able e) will be allowed

26. A computer can show scientists what the receptor site looks like and how ... might tailor a compound to block an enzyme from attaching to the correct site on a cell's membrane.

- a) one b) you c) they d) it e) she

27. There are several reasons that medicines ... to be sold by prescription.

- a) require b) required c) requiring d) are required e) are requiring

28. Too much cholesterol can clog the arteries ... deliver blood to the heart muscle, blocking the flow of oxygen and nutrients, causing a heart attack.

a) what b) those c) which d) these e) this

29. Scientists spent decades studying ... the body makes and uses cholesterol, they identified more than 20 biochemical reactions necessary for the body to make cholesterol.

a) why b) how c) when d) where e) what

30. Horticulture can be very therapeutic; people with physical, emotional or intellectual disabilities can benefit from the growing of plants because of the many senses...

a) involve b) involving c) involves d) involved e) are involved

31. ... Pierre and Marie Curie pure radium was obtained.

a) due to b) instead of c) in spite of d) according to e) because of

Прочитайте текст та виконайте післятекстові завдання:

SOCIAL RELATIONSHIP AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(1) A country which ... its old, sick, disabled and unemployed ... a welfare state. Elderly people ... a state pension when they ... at the age of 60 or 65. People with low incomes who cannot afford to buy or rent decent accommodation are given houses or flats with subsidized rents, which means that the government or local council supports the rent to keep it low.

(2) ... sick people get free ... medical treatment from their doctor or at ... hospital. ... mothers of small children get special state financial benefits and, of course, older children receive free schooling. Physically disabled people, who cannot move normally, and mentally handicapped people, whose minds are not fully developed, also receive special assistance and, if necessary, special equipment to help them live normal lives.

People who are out of work are normally eligible to receive unemployment benefit, which is paid by the state. The social services (government departments responsible for people's wellbeing) will help people who financially, physically or psychologically have difficulty in coping with life and social workers will visit such people in their homes.

32. Розташуйте дієслова в абзаці (1):

- a) helps, is called, receive, retire
- b) is called, helps, retire, receive
- c) retire, is called, receive, helps
- d) receive, helps, is called, retire
- e) helps, receive, retire, is called

33. Розташуйте артикли в абзаці (2):

- a) –, –, the, –
- b) a, the, –, –
- c) a, the, a, –
- d) the, –, a, a
- e) a, the, –, a

34. Знайдіть речення, що не відповідає змісту тексту:

- a) People who are out of work are normally eligible to receive unemployment benefit, which is paid by charity funds.
- b) Sick people get free medical treatment from their doctor or at the hospital.
- c) A country which helps its old, sick, disabled and unemployed is called a welfare state.
- d) Elderly people receive a state pension when they retire at the age of 60 or 65.
- e) Mothers of small children get special state financial benefits and, of course, older children receive free schooling.

35. Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

How do the people with low incomes receive houses or flats?

- a) They take credits in municipal Public Banks for the period of 20-30 years.
- b) They try to build their modest homes with all kind of materials they find around: stones, woods, sand, bushes, etc.
- c) They are given houses or flats which are half-ruined and reconstruct them themselves.
- d) They are given houses or flats with subsidized rents, which means that the government or local council supports the rent to keep it low.

36. What funds do elderly people receive pension from when they retire at the age of 60 or 65?

a) They receive pension when they retire at the age of 60 or 65 directly from the owners of their enterprises.

b) They receive a state pension when they retire at the age of 60 or 65.

c) They receive pension from the local authorities of the cities, towns or villages where they had worked for a long period of time.

d) Elderly people receive their pension when they retire from their adult children, rich relatives, grandchildren, etc.

e) Elderly people receive their pension when they retire at the age of 60 or 65 from the charity organizers.

37. Виберіть правильний варіант перекладу:

The social services will help people who financially, physically or psychologically have difficulty in coping with life and social workers will visit such people in their homes.

a) Соціальні служби морально допомагають людям з обмеженими можливостями, допомагають розрадити їх, допомогти в домашніх справах.

b) Соціальні служби будуть допомагати людям, які фінансово, фізично чи психологічно не можуть впоратися з життям і тому соціальні робітники будуть вітати їх зі святами кожен рік.

c) Державні департаменти, які несуть відповідальність за людей з психічними та фізичними вадами, виділяють соціальних працівників, які відвідують таких бідолашних людей і допомагають їм.

d) Соціальні служби допомогатимуть тим людям, які фінансово, фізично чи психологічно важко поряються з життям і соціальні робітники будуть відвідувати таких людей у їхніх домівках.

e) Страхові агенти, які мають відповідальність за добробут людей фінансово, фізично чи психологічно безпорадних, будуть пильно слідкувати, щоб шахраї не скористувалися їхнім житлом.

38. Виберіть синонім до підкресленого слова:

Physically disabled people, who cannot move normally, and mentally handicapped people, whose minds are not fully developed, also receive special assistance and special equipment.

- a) aid
- b) care
- c) observance
- d) examination
- e) devotion

39. Виберіть правильний варіант пояснення до підкресленого слова:

A country which helps its old, sick, disabled and unemployed is called a welfare country.

- a) a country with developed industry and agriculture
- b) a country with rich reserves of oil, natural gas and coal
- c) a country with highly developed science, technology and machine building, and high net of computarization
- d) a country which is involved in solving the problems of environment: conservation of wilderness, hard values of survival of rare species, deterioration of nature balance which leads to the climate changes, etc.
- e) a country which helps its infants to survive; its children to have decent education and good health; its teenagers – to have an ample opportunity to develop their personality; helps its intelligentsia not to be beggars, helps its old, sick, disabled and unemployed.

40. Sick people get free medical treatment from their doctor or at the hospital.

- a) without any queues
- b) independent
- c) free of charge
- d) without paying extra money to the hospital on admission
- e) without paying doctor in charge privately

APPENDIX I

Language Clichés

1	I (don't) think (so)	Я так (не)вважаю/ вважаю
2	It seems to me	Мені здається
3	In (to) my opinion	На мою думку
4	From my point of view	З моєї точки зору
5	I am (not) sure	Я (не) впевнений
6	I'm afraid I don't know (remember)	Нажаль, я не знаю (не пам'ятаю)
7	I'm afraid I can't answer your question	Боюсь, я не можу відповісти на ваше запитання
8	I (don't) think I know (remember)	Не думаю, що я знаю (пам'ятаю)
9	I am absolutely (quite) sure	Я абсолютно (достатньо) впевнений
10	I don't know (remember) exactly	Не знаю (пам'ятаю) точно
11	It's a pity = unfortunately	Нажаль
12	If I am not mistaken	Якщо я не помиляюсь
13	May be I am wrong (not right, mistaken)	Можливо я не прав (помиляюсь)
14	It's difficult for me to say exactly (to judge)	Мені важко сказати напевно (судити)
15	As far as I know remember understand can see can judge understood from this story	Наскільки я знаю пам'ятаю розумію бачу можу судити зрозумів з цієї розповіді
16	As a rule	Як правило
17	As for me = as regards myself	Щодо мене
18	As for = as regards my opinion my point of view my idea about	Згідно моєї думки моєї точки зору мого уявлення про...
19	According to this text	Відповідно до тексту
20	According to my mother, my teacher ...	Як каже моя мати, мій вчитель...
21	As you (we) all know remember understand can see	Як ви (ми) всі знаємо пам'ятаємо розуміємо можемо бачити
22	To my way of thinking	Як я думаю
23	It's natural	Природньо
24	I know the answer to your question. I can easily answer it.	Я знаю відповідь на ваше питання. Я можу легко відповісти на нього.

25	It's not difficult (=a problem) for me to answer it.	Мені не важко (це не проблема для мене) відповісти на нього
26	Just a moment (=minute)! Let me think! (for a while) Let me concentrate! Let me remember! Let me collect my thoughts!	Одну хвилинку! Дайте подумати (трошки) Дайте мені зосередитись! Дайте мені згадати! Дайте мені зібратися з думками!
27	I didn't know before reading this text	Я не знав доки не прочитав цей текст
28	It was (very, really, so, especially) interesting (surprising) for me to know (read)	Мені було (дуже, насправді, так, особливо) цікаво (дивно) дізнатися (прочитати)
29	It was a great surprise for me to know (read)	Для мене було великим здивуванням дізнатися (прочитати)
30	I have always thought that	Я завжди вважав, що
31	Oh, I'm sorry! It was my mistake!	Вибачте! Це була моя помилка!
32	I missed to say that...(very important information,fact,thing)	Я забув сказати (дуже важливу інформацію, факт, річ)
33	I wonder,who doesn't know (like,remember)...	Ось цікаво, хто не знає (не любить, не пам'ятає)
34	Candidate for a degree	Здобувач вченого ступеня
35	To consider	Вважати
36	To suppose	Думати, вважати
37	To work at the problem	Працювати над проблемою
38	To become interested in	Бути зацікавленим в
39	To continue one's studies	Продовжити навчання
40	To pay particular attention to	Віддавати особливу перевагу
41	To be concerned with	Бути зацікавленим
42	To take up smth	Обмірковувати щось
43	Laboratory findings	Лабораторні відкриття
44	To solve a difficult task	Вирішувати складне завдання
45	The main problem of my research is.... – to reveal –to put into practice –to apply in practice	Головна проблема мого дослідження...–відкрити –ввести у практику – застосувати у практиці
46	My work concerns (deals with)	Моя робота відноситься(має справу)
47	According to the theme of my thesis	Згідно з темою моєї дисертації
48	To be in the focus of my research	Бути в центрі мого дослідження досліді
49	To reach a conclusion	Прийти до висновку
50	To draw a conclusion	Зробити висновок

51	To be engaged in research work	Бути задіяним у дослідній роботі
52	To be post-graduate	Бути аспірантом
53	To attend graduate school (courses)	Відвідувати курси для вступу в аспірантуру
54	Clinical internship	Клінічна інтернатура
55	The theme of my thesis	Тема моєї дисертації
56	My scientific supervisor is ...	Мій науковий керівник
57	Under the supervision of	Під керівництвом
58	Associate professor	Доцент
59	Assistant	Асистент
60	I'd like to point out right at the beginning that...	Спочатку хотілося б відмітити
61	Just at the beginning I would go as far as to say that...	Спочатку, хотілося відзначити
62	It should be pointed out right as the beginning that...	Спочатку, необхідно відзначити
63	We very clearly remember that...	Ми дуже добре пам'ятаємо, що
64	Today we'll be taking a closer look at...	Сьогодні ми більш детально розглянемо
65	Let's talk briefly about...	Давайте поговоримо стисло
66	But right now our attention turns to...	А зараз звернемо увагу
67	Now, let's look at the situation in...	Давайте розглянемо цю ситуацію (з іншого боку)
68	And now let's turn to...	А зараз перейдемо до
69	I think what we can hope to do now is...	Я вважаю, що зараз ми можемо сподіватися на
70	What is likely to happen is...	Скоріше за все станеться наступне
71	Let's move to another question.	Давайте перейдемо до наступного питання
72	Now it is going to be my pleasure to explain to you...	Я з задоволенням (з радістю) поясню вам
73	I don't profess to be an expert on the subject of...	Я не претендую на роль експерта у цьому питанні (у питанні стосовно до)
74	No one, I think, is challenging the view that...	Думаю, ні в кого не виникає сумнівів, що
75	I am tempted to think that...	Я схильний до думки що

76	I don't honestly think that...	Я, щиро кажучи, не вважаю, що
77	And now I'd prefer to talk about... rather than...	Зараз я би хотів поговорити про,...а не про...
78	It strikes me that...	Мене вражає, що
79	I know from personal experience...	Я з свого досвіду знаю, що
80	I hold the view that...	Я дотримуюсь точки зору, що
81	Well, my personal feeling is...	Моя власна думка
82	It's my firm believe that...	Я впевнений, що
83	As far as I am concerned...	Щодо мене, то
84	It's been my observation that...	За моїми спостереженнями
85	I am not so pessimistic as to suggest...	Я не настільки песимістичний, щоб припустити
86	I've got an impression that...	В мене враження, що
87	On the other hand...	З іншого боку
88	There is another side to this...	Є і інший бік
89	There are 2 ways of looking at this...	На це можна подивитися з обох сторін
90	There are different views of...	Існують різні думки щодо
91	It would be a mistake to think that...	Було б помилкою думати що
92	It is not a final word on the matter	Це не останнє слово у цій справі
93	It doesn't necessarily mean that...	Це не обов'язково означає, що
94	Well, there's been a debate about this.	З цього приводу ведуться суперечки.
95	I take a different view at...	У мене інша думка з цього приводу...
96	Opponents argue that...	Опоненти стверджують, що.....
97	Many people oppose the viewpoint that...	Більшість людей не підтримують точку зору, що.....
98	There's been mixed reaction to...	Була неоднозначна реакція на.....
99	Yes, you're quite right to say that...	Ви мали рацію, коли сказали.....
100	You are certainly correct to say that...	Ви абсолютно праві, говорячи...
101	You've been very right to say that...	Ви абсолютно правильно стверджуєте, що...
102	No questions about it.	Ніяких питань з цього приводу.
103	Well, exactly. That's precisely	Цілком вірно! Це саме те, що я хотів

	what I was going to say.	сказати.
104	I have almost no doubt that...	У мене майже немає сумнівів, що...
105	I am 100% certain that...	Я впевнений на 100%, що....
106	I have little doubt that...	Я майже не сумніваюсь, що....
107	I can disagree.	Я можу не погодитися.
108	I express strong objection to the idea that...	Я цілком не погоджуюсь з думкою, що....
109	I don't think it's fair to say that...	Не думаю, що справедливо стверджувати...
110	That's where you are wrong about it.	Саме в цьому ви не праві....
111	This does not seem to be so.	Здається, що це не так.
112	There is continuing disagreement over...	Постійно виникають суперечки з цього приводу....
113	There has been much disagreement over...	Існує багато суперечностей с цього приводу....
114	It is rather questionable if...	Досить сумнівно, якщо.....
115	It looks very unlikely that...	Малоймовірно, що...
116	It's an impossible question to answer.	На це питання неможливо відповісти...
117	I have considerable doubt as far as N. is concerned.	У мене великі сумніви відносно N.
118	I doubt it very much, because...	Я в цьому дуже сумніваюсь, так як...
119	I am rather vague about it.	Я в цьому не надто впевнений.
120	Nobody would want to deny the fact that...	Ніхто не стане заперечувати, що...
121	And the thing that comes particularly strongly is...	І особливо привертає увагу така річ, що...
122	I'd like to remind you that...	Хотілось би нагадати, що....
123	We have to bear in mind that...	Необхідно пам'ятати , що....
124	One has to bear in mind...	Кожен повинен пам'ятати , що..
125	What we have to look forward to is...	На що нам лишається сподіватисятак це...
126	It's from this angle that one must seriously consider this problem.	До цього питання потрібно серйозно підійти з іншого боку.
127	It must be admitted that...	Необхідно усвідомити, що...
128	It immediately brings to mind...	Це відразу нагадує.....
129	But one mustn't lose sight of the fact that...	Неможливо випускати з поля зору той факт, що...
130	The other thing that we should keep in mind is...	Наступна річ, про яку необхідно пам'ятати

APPENDIX II

Grammar Reference
VERBS (V)

Basic forms of regular verbs

The Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
ОСНОВА+ -ed (-d)		
work	worked	worked
agree	agreed	agreed
Кінцева –у після приголосної міняється на –і		
carry	carried	carried
Кінцева приголосна після короткого ударного голосного подвоюється		
stop	stopped	stopped

Basic forms of irregular verbs

The Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
Змінюється коренева голосна		
Sing	sang	sung
У простому минулому міняється коренева гласна, у дієприкметнику додається закінчення-en		
Write give	wrote gave	written given
Змінюється коренева голосна і додається закінчення -t або -d		
Sell think	sold thought	sold thought
Основа не змінюється		
Put cut	put cut	put cut
Простий минулий час і дієприкметник утворюються від різних коренів		
Be go	was, were went	been gone

THE VERB TO BE

Present Indefinite

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Негативна форма
Sg. I am a physician. You are a physician. He(she,it) is a physician.	Am I a physician? Are you a physician? Is he(she) a physician?	I am not a physician. You are not a physician. He(she) is not a physician.
Pl. We are physicians. You are physicians. They are physicians.	Are we physicians? Are you physicians? Are they physicians?	We are not physicians. You arenot physicians. They are not physicians.

Past Indefinite

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Негативна форма
Sg. I was a physician. You were a physician. He(she,it) was a physician.	Was I a physician? Were you a physician? Was he(she) a physician?	I was not a physician. You were not a physician. He(she) was not a physician.
Pl. We were physicians. You were physicians. They were physicians.	Were we physicians? Were you physicians? Were they physicians?	We were not physicians. You werenot physicians. They were not physicians.

Future Indefinite

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Негативна форма
Sg. I shall be a physician. You will be a physician. He(she,it) will be a physician	Shall I be a physician? Will you be a physician? Will he(she) be a physician?	I shall not be a physician. You will not be a physician. He(she) will not be a physician.
Pl. We shall be physicians. You will be physicians. They will be physicians.	Shall we be physicians? Will you be physicians? Will they be physicians?	We shall not be physicians. You willnot be physicians. They will not be physicians.

ACTIVE VOICE SIMPLE TENSES

Present Simple (Indefinite)

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Негативна форма
I treat. He/she treats . We treat. You treat. They treat.	Do I treat? Does he/she treat? Do we treat? Do you treat? Do they treat?	I do not treat. He/she does not treat. We do not treat. You do not treat. They do not treat.

(often, usually, always, seldom, sometimes, never, every day/year, from time to time...)

Past Simple (Indefinite)

Стверджувальна Форма	Питальна форма	Негативна форма
I treated (wrote). He/she treated (wrote). We treated (wrote). You treated (wrote). They treated (wrote).	Did I treat (write)? Did he/she treat (write)? Did we treat (write)? Did you treat (write)? Did they treat (write)?	I did not treat (write). He/she did not treat (write). We did not treat (write). You did not treat (write). They did not treat (write).

(yesterday, last night, the other day, a week ago, last year, the day before yesterday...)

Future Simple (Indefinite)

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Негативна форма
I shall treat . He/she will treat . We shall treat . You will treat . They will treat .	Shall I treat ? Will he/she treat ? Shall we treat ? Will you treat ? Will they treat ?	I shall not treat . He/she will not treat . We shall not treat . You will not treat . They will not treat .

(tomorrow, next week, in two days, soon, next year, the day after tomorrow, some day...)

PROGRESSIVE TENSES

Present Progressive (Continuous)

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Негативна форма
I am treating. He/she is treating. We are treating. You are treating. They are treating.	Am I treating? Is he/she treating? Are we treating? Are you treating? Are they treating?	I am not treating. He/she is not treating. We are not treating. You are not treating. They are not treating.

(now, at this moment ...)

Past Progressive (Continuous)

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Негативна форма
I was treating. He/she was treating. We were treating. You were treating. They were treating.	Was I treating? Was he/she treating? Were we treating? Were you treating? Were they treating?	I was not treating. He/she was not treating. We were not treating. You were not treating. They were not treating.

(at 5 o'clock yesterday, at the end of June ...)

Future Progressive (Continuous)

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Негативна форма
I shall be treating. He/she will be treating. We shall be treating. You will be treating. They will be treating.	Shall I be treating? Will he/she be treating? Shall we be treating? Will you be treating? Will they be treating?	I shall not be treating. He/she will not be treating. We shall not be treating. You will not be treating. They will not be treating.

Можливе використання will для 1-ї особи замістьshall: I (we) will be treating. (at 5 o'clock tomorrow, from now on...)

THE VERB TO HAVE (Have got)

Present Indefinite

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Негативна форма
<p>I have(got) a book. You have(got) a book. He (she,it) has(got) a book. We have(got) books. You have(got) books. They have(got) books.</p>	<p>Have I (got) a book? Have you (got) a book? Has he (she,it) (got) a book? Have we(got) books? Have you(got) books? Have they(got) books?</p>	<p>I have not(got) a book. You have not(got) a book. He (she,it) hasnot(got) a book. We havenot(got) books. You havenot(got) books</p>

Past Indefinite

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Негативна форма
<p>I had(got) a book. You had(got) a book. He (she,it) had(got) a book. We had(got) books. You had(got) books. They had(got) books.</p>	<p>Had I(got) a book? Had you(got) a book? Had he (she,it) (got) a book? Had we(got) books? Had you(got) books? Had they(got) books?</p>	<p>I had not(got) a book. You had not(got) a book. He (she,it) hadnot(got) a book. We hadnot(got) books. You hadnot(got) books. They had not(got) books.</p>

Future Indefinite

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Негативна форма
<p>I shall have(got) a book. You will have(got) a book. He (she,it) will have(got) a book. We shall have(got) books. You will have(got) books. They will have(got) books.</p>	<p>Shall I have(got) a book? Will you have(got) a book? Will he(she,it) have(got) a book? Shall we have(got) books? Will you have(got) books? Will they have(got) books?</p>	<p>I shallnothave(got) a book. You will not have(got) a book. He (she,it) will not have(got) a book. We shallnot have(got) books. You willnothave(got) books. They willnothave(got) books.</p>

PERFECT TENSES

Present Perfect

Стверджувальна Форма	Питальна форма	Негативна форма
I have treated. He/she has treated. We have treated. You have treated. They have treated.	Have I treated? Has he/she treated? Have we treated? Have you treated? Have they treated?	I have not treated. He (she) has not treated. We have not treated. You have not treated. They have not treated.

ПРИКЛАД: I **have never been** to France. — Я ніколи не був у Парижі.

My wife **has visited** Paris a few times. — Моя дружина кілька разів була в Парижі.

(already, never, ever, yet, just, lately, since...)

Past Perfect

Стверджувальна Форма	Питальна форма	Негативна форма
I had treated. He/she had treated. We had treated. You had treated. They had treated.	Had I treated? Had he/she treated? Had we treated? Had you treated? Had they treated?	I had not treated. He/she had not treated. We had not treated. You had not treated. They had not treated.

ПРИКЛАД: I received the letter he **had told** me about. — Я одержав листа, про яке він мені говорив

(at 5 o'clock yesterday, by the time I came, when I came ...)

Future Perfect

Стверджувальна Форма	Питальна форма	Негативна Форма
I shall have treated. He/she will have treated. We shall have treated. You will have treated. They will have treated.	Shall I have treated? Will he/she have treated? Shall we have treated? Will you have treated? Will they have treated?	I shall not have treated. He/she will not have treated. We shall not have treated. You will not have treated. They will not have treated.

ПРИКЛАД: He will have eaten his **lunch** before the end of the break.— Він устигне з'їсти обід до закінчення перерви. (by 5 o'clock tomorrow ...)

ТАБЛИЦЯ НЕПРАВИЛЬНИХ ДІЄСЛІВ

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	
be	was, were	been	бути
begin	began	begun	починати
break	broke	broken	ламати, розбивати
bring	brought	brought	приносити
build	built	built	будувати
burn	burnt	burnt	горіти, палати
burst	burst	burst	вибухнути
buy	bought	bought	купувати
catch	caught	caught	схопити
choose	chose	chosen	вибирати
come	came	come	приходити,
cost	cost	cost	коштувати
cut	cut	cut	різати
deal	dealt	dealt	мати справу
dig	dug	dug	копати, рити
do	did	done	робити
dream	dreamt	dreamt	мріяти,
drink	drank	drunk	пити
drive	drove	driven	правити машиною
eat	ate	eaten	їсти
feed	fed	fed	годувати
fall	fell	fallen	падати
feel	felt	felt	відчувати
fight	fought	fought	битися,
find	found	found	знаходити
fly	flew	flown	літати
forget	forgot	forgotten	забувати
forgive	forgave	forgiven	прощати
freeze	froze	frozen	заморожувати
get	got	got	одержувати
give	gave	given	давати
go	went	gone	ходити
grow	grew	grown	рости
have	had	had	мати
hear	heard	heard	чути
hide	hid	hidden	ховатися
hold	held	held	тримати
hurt	hurt	hurt	пошкодити
keep	kept	kept	зберігати
know	knew	known	знати
lay	laid	laid	покласти
lead	led	led	вести

learn	learnt	learnt	учитися
leave	left	left	лишати, вирушати,
let	let	let	дозволяти
lie	lay	lain	лежати
light	lit	lit	освітлювати
lose	lost	lost	втрачати, губити
make	made	made	робити
mean	meant	meant	означати,
meet	met	met	зустрічати
mistake	mistook	mistaken	помилятися
pay	paid	paid	платити
put	put	put	класти
read	read	read	читати
ring	rang	rung	дзвонити
rise	rose	risen	піднімати
run	ran	run	бігати
say	said	said	сказати
see	saw	seen	бачити
sell	sold	sold	продавати
send	sent	sent	посилати
set	set	set	розташовувати,
shake	shook	shaken	трясти(ся)
show	showed	shown	показувати
shut	shut	shut	закривати(ся)
sing	sang	sung	співати
sink	sank	sunk	тонути
sit	sat	sat	сидіти,
sleep	slept	slept	спати
slide	slid	slid	ковзати, котитися
smell	smelt	smelt	нюхати, пахнути
speak	spoke	spoken	розмовляти
spend	spent	spent	втрачати
split	split	split	розщеплятися
spoil	spoilt	spoilt	псувати(ся)
spread	spread	spread	розповсюджувати
stand	stood	stood	стояти
stick	stuck	stuck	колоти, приклеювати
strike	struck	struck	бити
swim	swam	swum	плавати
take	took	taken	брати
teach	taught	taught	учити
tear	tore	torn	рвати(ся)
tell	told	told	розповідати
think	thought	thought	думати
throw	threw	thrown	кидати

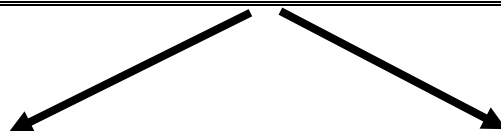
understand wake wear weep write	understood woke wore wept wrote	understood woken worn wept written	розуміти прокидатися носити плакати писати
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ПРАВИЛА ВИМОВИ СУФІКСА **-ed** В СТАНДАРТНИХ ДІЕСЛОВАХ

[-t] після глухих пр иголосних	[-d] після дзвінких приголосних і голосних	[-id] після “t” і “d”
liked relaxed worked developed stopped finished pronounced practiced	lived impaired studied solved measured localized delayed improved	wanted ended detected predicted decided dislocated elevated treated

АНГЛІЙСЬКЕ РЕЧЕННЯ

РЕЧЕННЯ
THE SENTENCE



Просте речення
THE SIMPLE SENTENCE
Один підмет+ Один присудок+ Інші члени речення
The discomfort of angina pectoris is most commonly felt beneath the sternum.

Складне речення
THE COMPLEX SENTENCE
Два і більше простих речення
Angina pectoris is typically triggered by physical activity, and the response to exertion is usually predictable

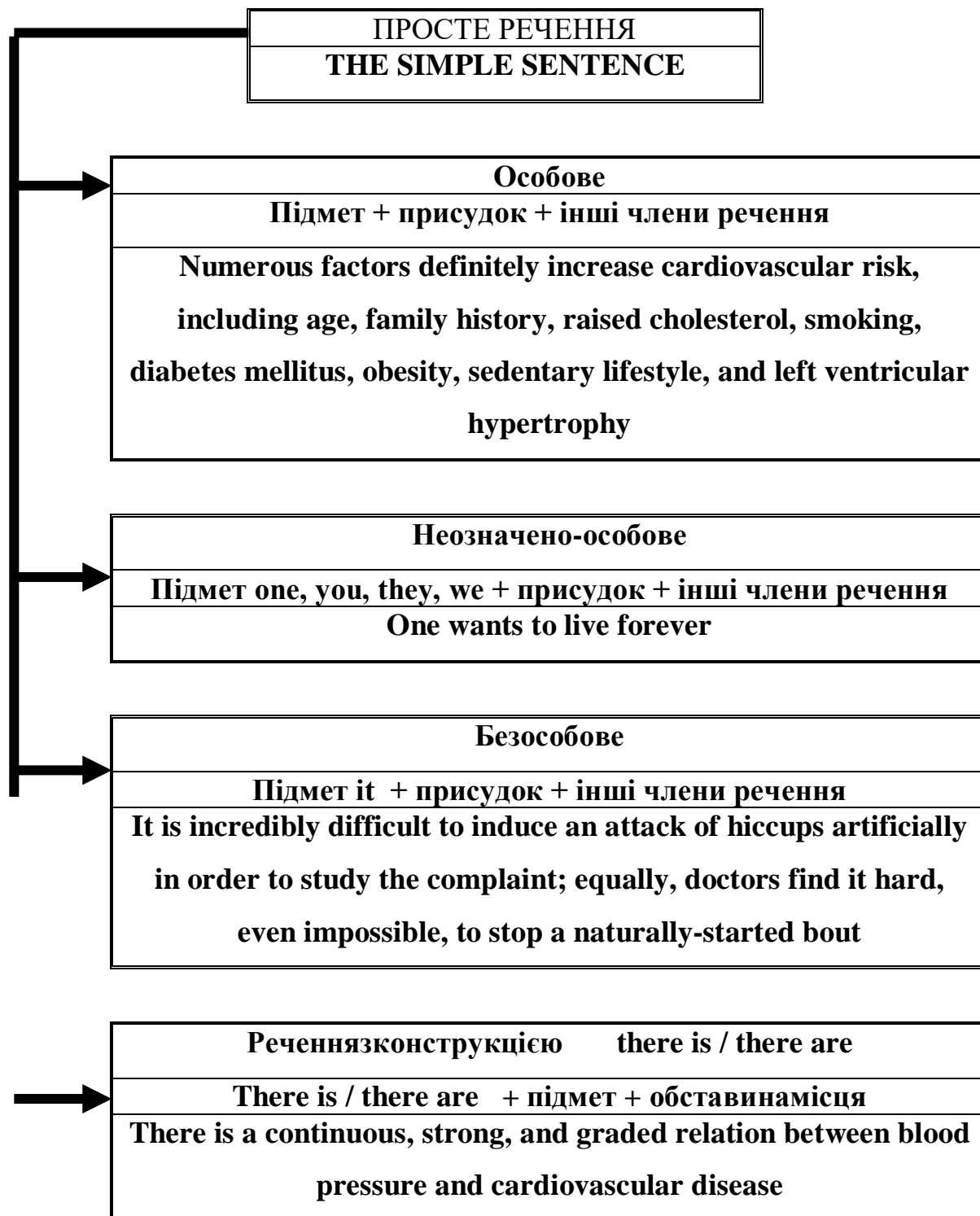


Складносурядне речення
THE COMPAUND SENTENCE
Два або кілька рівноправних за значенням речень, поєднаних за допомогою сурядного зв'язку
Attacks may vary in frequency from several/day to occasional episodes, and they may increase in frequency (crescendo angina) to a fatal outcome or may gradually decrease or disappear
You have been learning English for many years, and perhaps you have passed some examinations in English already

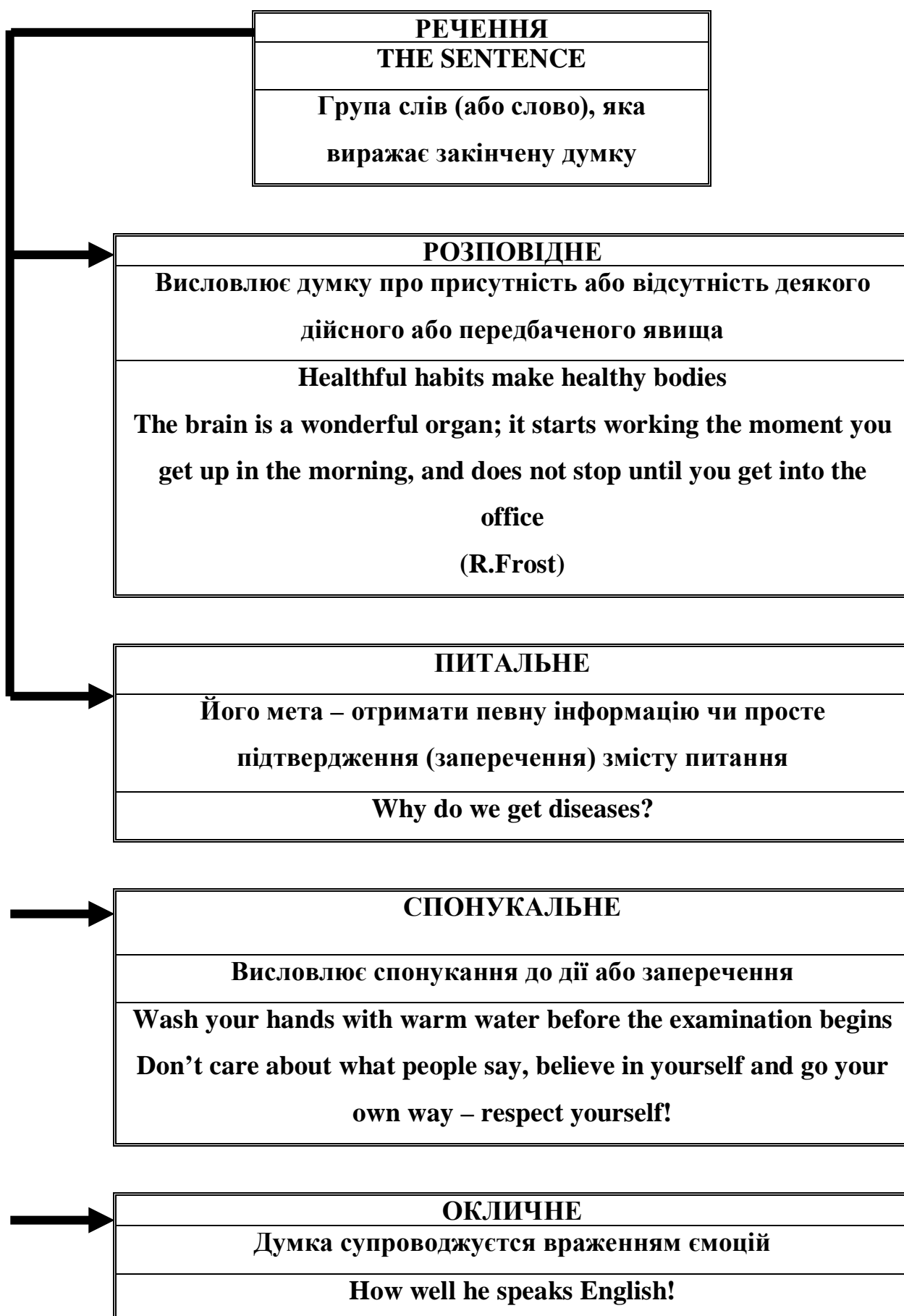
Складнопідрядне речення
THE COMPLEX SENTENCE
Головне та одне або кілька залежних підрядних речень, поєднаних з головним реченням за допомогою підрядного зв'язку
Angina pectoris occurs when cardiac work and myocardial O2 demand exceed the ability of the coronary arterial system to supply oxygenated blood
Your friend is the man who knows everything about you, and still likes you (E.Hubbard)

ТИПИ ПРОСТИХ РЕЧЕНЬ

(Засоби перекладу українського простого речення англійською мовою)



ТИПИ РЕЧЕНЬ ЗА МЕТОЮ ВИСЛОВЛЕННЯ



ТИПИ ПИТАЛЬНИХ РЕЧЕНЬ

Існує 4 типи питальних речень
THE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE

Загальні питання

Це такі питання, які починаються з допоміжних або модальних дієслів, а також смислових дієслів *to be, to have*

Do heart attacks tend to cluster in families?
Are genes that influence the renin-angiotensin system the potential etiological candidates for myocardial infarction?

Спеціальні питання

Починаються питальними словами **Who? What? Which? Where? When? How? How many? How much?** та ін. Вони базуються на загальному питанні (без того члена речення, до якого поставлене питання), крім випадків, коли питання

What did the study show?
When did you consult your doctor?
What condition is a classical example of symptomatic disease?

Альтернативні питання

Передбачають вибір із двох речей, осіб, дій, явищ та ін., їх можна поставити до будь-якого члена речення. В основі лежить загальне питання

What do you prefer, a variety of fruit, vegetables, and whole grains or different supplements ?
Where do you work, at the Medical University or at Academy ?

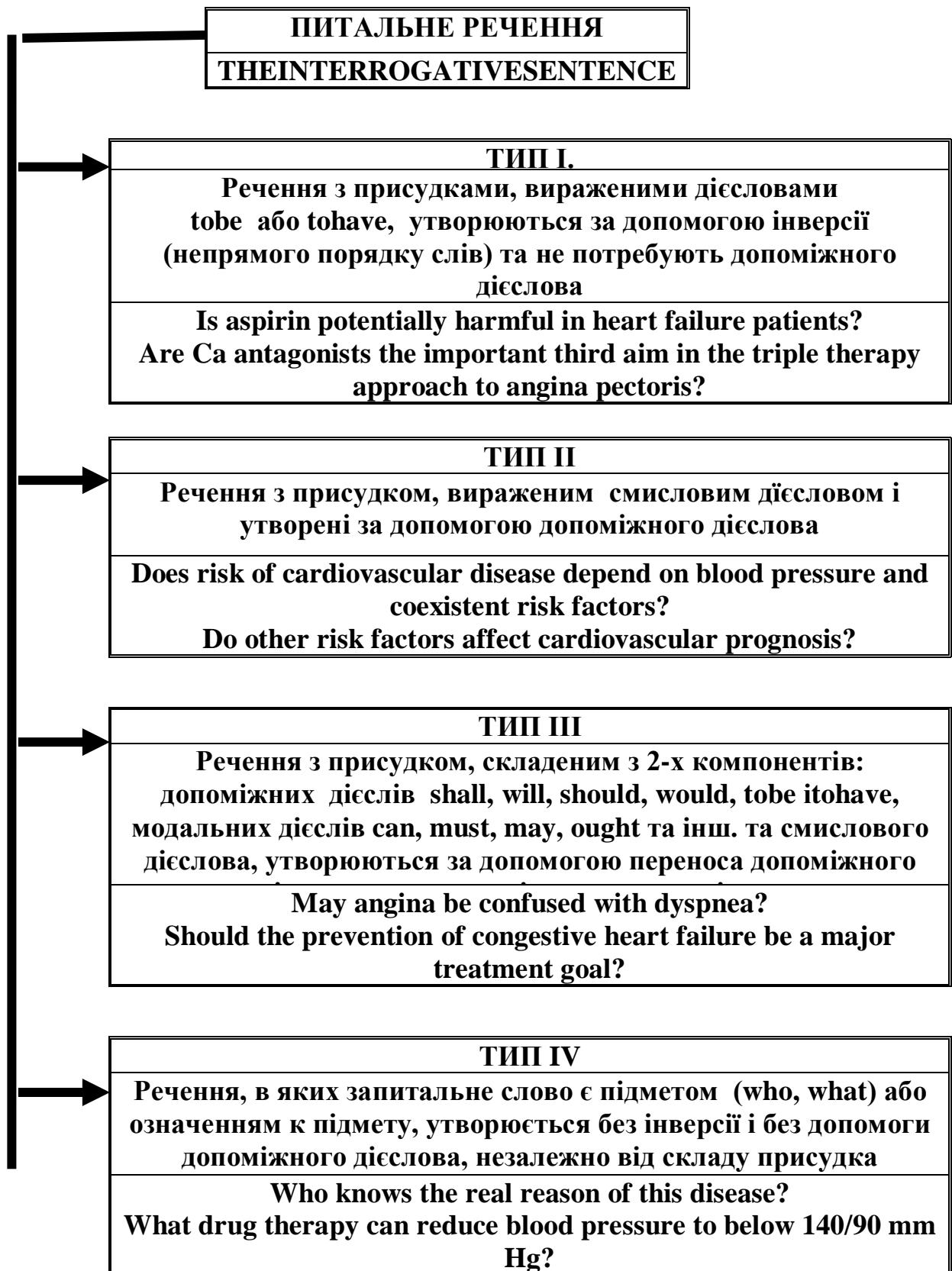
Роз'єднувальні питання

Має дві частини – перша, стверджувальна або заперечна, з прямим порядком слів, а друга – коротке заперечне загальне питання, якщо перша частина – стверджувальна, і навпаки, коротке стверджувальне загальне питання, якщо перша

You are a post graduate, aren't you?
His father works as a surgeon, doesn't he?
She isn't ill, is she?

ТИПИ ПИТАЛЬНИХ РЕЧЕНЬ

В ЗАЛЕЖНОСТІ ВІД ПРИСУДКА



ПІДМЕТ

THE SUBJECT

Один із головних членів речення, який означає особу або предмет, про котрий йде мова в реченні

Може бути вираженим наступними частинами мови

ІМЕННИКОМ В НАЗИВНОМУ ВІДМІНКУ

By medicine life may be prolonged, yet death will seize the doctor, too
(W.Shakespeare)

A health worker, Mr Holden started the first Laughter Clinic in Birmingham

ЗАЙМЕННИКОМ

Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it
(M.Twain)

ЧИСЛІВНИКОМ

I recovered from three operations, but the first was the most difficult

ІНФІНІТИВОМ

To answer this question is not so easy

ГЕРУНДІЄМ

Getting cold in your extremities and allowing your nose to dry out really does place you at risk of developing a cold

ПІДРЯДНИМ РЕЧЕННЯМ

It's a great pity that you are unwell

СИНТАКСИЧНИМ КОМПЛЕКСОМ З ІНФІНІТИВОМ, ДІСПРИКМЕТНИКОМ АБО ГЕРУНДІЄМ (СКЛАДНИЙ ПІДМЕТ)

The number of insomniacs seems to be growing rapidly in urbanized

УМОВНІ РЕЧЕННЯ
THE CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

РЕАЛЬНА УМОВА

Дія відноситься до теперішнього або майбутнього часу

I ТИП

В підрядному умовному реченні замість майбутнього часу використовується теперішній час. В головному реченні майбутній час залишається.

If I feel bad I shall go to the doctor
Якщо я буду погано себе почувати, я піду до лікаря

II ТИП

В підрядному реченні використовується форма, яка співпадає з Past Indefinite, в головному реченні – should або would + Infinitive. Умовне речення цього типу перекладається

If I felt bad I should go to the doctor

Якби я почував себе погано, то я би пішов до лікаря

NB! Дієслово to be в підрядному реченні має форму were для всіх осіб:

If he were here he would come
Якби він був тут, то він би прийшов

Дієслово were часто стоїть на

НЕРЕАЛЬНА УМОВА

Дія відноситься до минулого часу

III ТИП

В підрядному реченні використовується форма, яка співпадає з Past Perfect, в головному реченні – should або would + Perfect Infinitive. Рідною мовою речення

If I had felt bad yesterday, I should have gone to the doctor

Якби я почував себе погано учора, я би пішов до лікаря

NB! В головному реченні замість should або would можуть використовуватись could або may/might зі значенням „міг би”
However badly he may have suffered from his disease in the past he is still optimistic and energetic person

Якби сильно він не страждав від свого захворювання в минулому, він залишається оптимістичною і енергійною людиною

NB! Нереальна умова може бути вираженою іншим шляхом:

But for the rain, we should go for a walk

Якби не дощ, то ми би пішли на прогулянку

СКЛАДНИЙ ДОДАТОК З ІНФІНІТИВОМ COMPLEXOBJECT

Іменник в загальному відмінку або
особовий займенник в
об'єктному відмінку (me, him, her, it)

Інфінітив дієслова з/без частки
+
“to”

Цей зворот виконує у реченні роль складеного додатка і перекладається з
'ясувальним підрядним реченням

Складний додаток вживається після дієслів:

To see, to hear, to watch, to notice, to observe, to feel:

e.g. Cardiologists observe *beta-blockers be the drugs of choice in the therapy for chronic stable angina*

NB! Інфінітив після цих дієслів вживається без частки “to”!

To know, to think, to expect, to consider, to believe, to understand, to suppose

e.g. We believe *him to be made a correct diagnosis*

To wish, to desire, to want, to like, to love, to mean, to prefer, should like, would like, to dislike, to hate, cannot bear

e.g. I wish *your parents to be living and well*

To advise, to allow, to ask, to order, to permit, to promise, to warn, to suffer:

e.g. Doctors warn *heart attacks to tend to cluster in families*

To pronounce, to declare, to report:

e.g. The researchers reported *a total of 133 type 2 diabetic patients to participate in the study*

СКЛАДЕНИЙ ПІДМЕТ З ІНФІНІТИВОМ COMPLEX SUBJECT

Іменник або особовий займенник в називному відмінку	Is known Is said Is reported Etc.	Інфінітив
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Цей зворот виконує в реченні роль складеного підмета і вживається:

- 1) з дієсловами в пасивному стані
- 2) з дієсловами в дійсному стані

NB! Характерною рисою **COMPLEX SUBJECT** є те, що конструкція завжди розірвана.
Українською мовою конструкція перекладається складнопідрядним реченням, в якому головне речення є неозначено-особовим, а дієслово в цьому реченні може бути:

To think, to believe, to know, to expect, to consider, to suppose, to hear, to see:
e.g. Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE inhibitors) are known to reduce symptoms and improve prognosis

To say, to report, to describe:
e.g. Coumarin derivatives are widely distributed in Nature and are reported to have a wide range of biological activities such as anti-coagulants, insecticidal, anthelmintic, hypnotic and anti-fungal activity.

To advise, to allow, to ask, to order, to permit, to make, to tell:
e.g. I was asked to come at 9 o'clock

To seem, to appear, to happen, to prove, to turn out:
e.g. The protective effect of high density lipoprotein cholesterol seems to be at least as strong as the atherogenic effect of the low density fraction, particularly in women.

To be likely, to be sure, to be certain:
e.g. The patient is likely to recover soon

RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

Basic

1. English for Pharmacists : textbook for students of institutions of higher pharmaceutical education / Л.Я. Аврахова, І.О. Паламаренко, Т.В. Яхно [et al.] ; ed. by.: L. Avrakhova. - 2nd ed., revised. - Kyiv : Medicine, 2017. - 368 p.

Additional:

1. Аврахова Л.Я. Grammar in Medicine / Л.Я. Аврахова, И.А. Паламаренко, Т.В. Яхно и др. [Под ред. Л.Я. Авраховой]. – Киев : Фарм Арт , 2004. – 180с.
2. Аврахова Л.Я. Базовый словарь студента-медика. – М. : Арт Випол , 2005. –196с.
3. Методичні рекомендації з англійської мови для підготовки до складання кандидатського іспиту з іноземної мови аспірантами та здобувачами. / укл. Ю.В. Орел-Халік; А.В. Неруш - Запоріжжя, 2013. - 86 стр.
4. Практикум з англійської мови для самостійної роботи студентів-заочників фармацевтичного факультету (контрольні завдання) /уклад. : Ю.В. Орел-Халік, Сазанович Л.В., Трегуб С.Є. - Запоріжжя, ЗДМУ, 2015. – 84 с.
5. Сазанович Л.В., Орел-Халік Ю.В. Практикум з реферування медичних текстів з англійської мови (для студентів фармацевтичного факультету І курсу). – Запоріжжя: ЗДМУ, 2013. – 108 с.
6. Гордієнко О.В., Шатілова Н.А. Методичні рекомендації для студентів медичного та фармацевтичного факультетів по роботі з відеофільмами. – ЗДМУ, 2010. – 30 с.
7. Неруш А.В. Збірка контрольних робіт з дисципліни «Іноземна мова» та «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» для студентів І-ІІ курсів медичних факультетів.-ЗДМУ,2014.-65 с.

Informational Resources

EnglishOnlineCourses:

1. Free-English.Com. URL :<http://ww8.free-english.com/>
2. Free online English lessons & ESL / EFL resources. URL:
<http://www.englishpage.com>
3. Bell English All rights reserved. URL :<https://www.bellenglish.com>