

3.Did his condition become worse at night?

4.What was his temperature in the morning?

5.Why didn’t he go to the out-patient department?

6.What did the doctor find upon examining the patient?

7.Did the patient complain of breathlessness?

8.What was the doctor’s diagnosis?

9.How did the patient feel on the way to the hospital?

10.What did the patient complain of on admission to the hospital?

11.What did the laboratory analysis of the sputum reveal?

12.What did the x-ray examination show?

13.What treatment did the patient receive?

14.Did the medicine help him?

15.When did the temperature fall to normal?

16.When did the râles disappear?

17.Did the patient have any complications?

18.When did he leave the hospital?

**2. а. Найдите в тексте предложения, в которых использованы следующие****слова и выражения:** принять таблетку от…, вызвать врача, обложенный язык, сильная/мучительная/тяжелая головная боль, диспноэ, при выслушивании (известный метод исследования), поликлиника, жаловаться на…, тошнить, срыгивать/ извергать рвотные массы, воспаление лёгких, выглядеть очень больным.

**в. Read out the signs and symptoms of pneumonia from the text.**

**3. Образуйте причастие I от следующих глаголов, переведите:**

*To go – going – идущий*

to sit, to die, to feel, to accompany, to eat, to bathe, to try, to reach, to examine.

**4. Составьте предложения, пользуясь словами, данными ниже. Полученные предложения переведите:**

1. ............... of the operation, he didn’t go to the clinic. 2. The symptoms accompanying.............. of scarlet fever are nausea, sore throat and ............... 3. Being ill ........, I could not come to see him. 4. Children ............. severe diseases usually have a good appetite. 5. The cough ......... ....... at night became very severe. 6. Giving the report about the patient I forgot to tell about some ............... of his disease. 7. Do you see those children.....................?

characteristic symptoms, high temperature, recovering from, disturbing him, being afraid, severe cases, myself, bathing in the river.

**5. Переведите следующие двухкомпонентные определительные сочетания слов:**

Nose bleeding, lung inflammation, ulcer pain, drug plant, cancer cell, permanent cure, rest cure, milk tooth (BE) - baby tooth (AE), chest physician, work cure, bite wound.

**6. Переведите следующие предложения, используя активную лексику:**

1. Состояние больного обычно ухудшается вечером. 2. Доктор обнаружил в левом легком сухие хрипы. 3. Что показали лабораторные анализы? 4. При поступлении в стационар он чувствовал себя лучше, чем сейчас. 5. Вы будете вызывать врача на дом? 6. Озноб всегда сопровождает приступы малярии (to accompany attacks of malaria). 7. У больного общее недомогание, одышка и сильная головная боль. 8. Так как у больного было воспаление легких, его срочно отправили в больницу. 9. Этот пациент выглядит значительно хуже, а у того – высокая температура. 10. Если у больного не будет осложнений, мы выпишем (to discharge) его через несколько недель.

**7. Вставьте по смыслу слова, данные в рамке. Прочитайте и переведите следующий диалог:**

**Peter**: Hello, John. When did you \_\_\_\_\_?

**John**: I fell ill two weeks ago.

**Peter**: I didn't know anything about your \_\_\_\_\_ till George told me about it.

**John**: Yes, the onset was sudden.

**Peter**: Was it acute?

**John**: Yes, quite. I \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ at night, felt feverish and could hardly stand. I had a splitting headache and a bad cough.

**Peter**: Were you running a temperature?

**John**: Oh, yes. It was very \_\_\_\_\_ : 38.9C (thirty-eight point nine Celsius). I didn't realize that it was so high and wanted to go to our district polyclinic, but my mother didn't allow me to go.

**Peter**: Did you call a doctor in?

**John**: \_\_\_\_\_ . He came in the morning. He took my temperature. It was 39.2C.

**Peter**: Did he give you a diagnosis?

**John**: Yes, he did. He examined my lungs, asked me to breathe deeply and to cough repeatedly. Then he told my mother that I had pneumonia.

**Peter**: What did he \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**John**: He wrote out a prescription for penicillin injections, gave me some pills for my headache and a cough mixture. He prescribed mustard plasters and a hot-water bottle to the feet as well.

**Peter**: Did you \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor's instructions?

**John**: Certainly. The nurse came for injections in due time. The doctor called me every other day for a week.

**Peter**: And when did you \_\_\_\_\_ better?

**John**: In ten days I felt much better.

**Peter**: Did you go to the polyclinic for a check-up?

**John**: I went to our district doctor's consulting-room. He examined me very thoroughly. I was X-rayed and \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ the necessary analyses too.

**Peter**: So now there is nothing to worry about, I suppose.

**John**: Yes, I am healthy enough to return to work and studies.

**Peter**: I am very glad to hear it, John.

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| --- |
| * certainly, prescribe, couldn’t sleep, fall ill, legs, follow, high, feel, went through, illness |

Пояснения к диалогу:

Splitting headache – мучительная головная боль

Were you running a temperature? – У тебя была температура?

Mustard plasters- горчичники

İn due time– в назначенное время

**8. Составьте диалог по тексту «Pneumonia» «врач – больной». Для придания эмоциональности вы можете воспользуйтесь следующими выражениями:**

To be afraid of, terribly painful, I’m sorry to say, take it easy, things do happen, to feel much better, everything will be all right.