

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
ОДЕСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

Міжнародний факультет

Кафедра філософії, біоетики та іноземних мов

ЗАТВЕРДЖУЮ

Проректор з науково-педагогічної роботи


Едуард Бурячківський

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МЕТОДИЧНА РОЗРОБКА ДО ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ З НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ

Факультет **СТОМАТОЛОГІЧНИЙ**

Курс **ПЕРШИЙ**

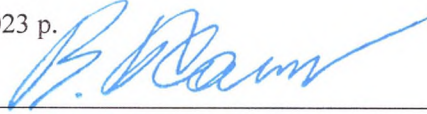
Навчальна дисципліна **ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА**

Затверджено

Засіданням кафедри філософії, біоетики та іноземних мов
Одеського національного медичного університету

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Практичне заняття № 1

1. Тема: DENTISTRY AS A BRANCH OF MEDICINE

Мета: Пояснення здобувачам вищої освіти основних принципів та концепцій, що стосуються стоматології як галузі медицини.

Основні поняття: англійська стоматологічна термінологія

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. **Організаційні заходи** (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).
2. **Контроль опорного рівня знань.**
 1. What is dentistry and what is its role in medicine?
 2. Why is the prevention of dental diseases important?
 3. What surgical procedures are performed in dentistry?
3. **Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:**

Exercise 1. Refer the patient to the right specialist:

1. A child who has a sweet tooth but does not want to brush his teeth - _____
2. A motorcyclist with a broken jaw - _____
3. An actress with one tooth missing. She needs a replacement. - _____
4. A man with calculus deposit - _____
5. A woman with necrotic dental pulp and throbbing pain. - _____
6. A man with all upper teeth missing - _____
7. A child with serious overcrowding. - _____
8. A woman with impacted wisdom tooth - _____
9. A man with exposed roots and loose teeth - _____
10. A man with chipped and stained teeth - _____

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with appropriate verb forms.

1. Dental students (to receive) their education in specialized dental schools.
2. In Ukraine a training course for dental students (to last) five academic years.
3. In ancient times people (to believe) that a worm in the teeth (to cause) tooth decay.
4. Entry to a dentistry department (to depend) on the results of the External Independent Testing.
5. Short courses (to offer) to dentists to keep them informed of the new developments in dentistry.
6. Dentistry (to consider) well-paid and secure employment in Great Britain.
7. Study of basic medical and dental subjects (to interconnect) closely with clinical dentistry.
8. Medical students (to study) Anatomy, biochemistry and physiology.

Exercise 3. Make questions to the underlined words.

1. The goals of medical universities are to train clinically competent general practitioners.
2. Until the middle of the 19th century, barbers performed most dental operations.
3. The professor will deliver a lecture in Anatomy next Monday.
4. The students should learn the importance and the role of the dentist.
5. The patient has had an acute toothache since Monday.
6. Before drilling the tooth the dentist'll anesthetize it.
7. As the patient felt very badly, he called in an ambulance.
8. Despite all the performed procedures, the doctor couldn't save the tooth.

Exercise 4. Speak about the science “dentistry” using the prompts.

1. Dentistry is the branch of medicine concerned with
2. The dentist is a specialist, who
3. The most common teeth problems are
4. Common dental treatments are

Exercise 5 a). Form nouns from the verbs given below

Prevent, decay, extract, treat, manage, diagnose, remove, apply

b) insert the nouns from the verbs given above instead of gaps

1. Pain _____ includes pain-relieving medicines also known as analgesics.
2. Tooth _____ is performed only in case when the tooth is severely damaged and can't be restored.
3. Dental caries, also known as tooth _____, is the breakdown of teeth due to acids made by bacteria.
4. Regular dental check-up provides _____ of dental caries.
5. Malocclusion _____ includes such dental appliances as braces and retainers to straighten the crooked teeth.
6. It's important to define the etiology and pathogenesis of the disease before making a _____.
7. _____ of local anesthetics is important before performing root canal treatment.
8. Pulp _____ is a procedure used to clean out the cavity in the tooth root and fill it with a protective substance to prevent further decay.

Exercise 6. Choose the correct variant:

1. Dentistry with diagnosing, preventing, and treating oral diseases.
A) is dealt B) deal C) will deal D) deals E) dealt
2. People should have regular dental checkups no less than
A) once a year B) twice a year C) three times a year D) once a month
E) every day
3. is the area of dentistry that focuses on manufacture and use of dentures.
A) surgery B) orthodontics C) prosthodontics D) dental therapy E) physiology
4. Until the middle of the 19th century, most dental operations were performed by
A) hairdressers B) priests C) doctors of general medicine D) dentists
E) barbers.
5. Tooth decay and gum diseases by the kinds of food we eat.
A) worsens B) are worsened C) worsen D) worsened E) will worsen
6. Root canal treatment is employed when the infection has already reached the
A) root B) crown C) pulp D) neck of the tooth E) cementum
7. is performed when conservative treatment is ineffective.
A) scaling B) filling C) extraction of a tooth D) restoration E) prosthesis
8. Dental surgery is concerned the extraction of teeth.
A) by B) with C) of D) within E) to
5. Prevention of oral diseases is carried out with the help of

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

Основна

1. English for first year dental students: Study guide to practical classes for the 1st year students

of higher education in dentistry [Electronic edition] / Abramovych, A. I. Levytska, – Odesa: ONMedU, 2023. – 115 p. (комп'ютерна верстка).

Додаткова

1. Medical Terminology. An Illustrated Guide. Barbara Janson Cohen, Shirley A. Jones. Ninth Edition. Jones and Bartlett Learning, 2021, pp. 670
2. Збірник тестових завдань для підготовки до ліцензійного іспиту КРОК 1: Загальна лікарська підготовка. ОНМедУ, кафедра іноземних мов, 2021.
https://info.odmu.edu.ua/chair/foreign_lang/fileinfo/73/142214
3. Medical English for Academic Purposes. Ю. В. Лисанець, О. М. Беляєва, М. П. Мелашенко. Видавництво «Медицина», 2018. 312 с.
4. Саблук А. Г., Левандовська Л. В. English for medical student=Англійська мова для студентів-медиків: підручник для мед. ВНЗ I—III р.а. Київ: ВСВ «Медицина», 2018. 576 с.
5. McCarter S. MEDICINE (OXFORD ENGLISH FOR CAREERS) 2. Student's Book. Oxford University Press, 2010. 144 с.
6. Whalen K. Lippincott Illustrated Reviews: Pharmacology. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2018. 576 с.
7. Swan M. Practical English Usage. Oxford University Press, 2017. 768 с.

Електронні інформаційні ресурси

1. Одеський національний медичний університет: <https://onmedu.edu.ua/>
2. Інформаційні матеріали: <http://www.info.odmu.edu.ua>

Практичне заняття № 2

2. Тема: CELL TISSUE

Мета полягає в ознайомленні з основними принципами організації живих організмів на рівні клітин та тканин. У цій темі вивчаються будова клітин, їх функції, взаємодія між клітинами та утворення тканин, а також різноманітні види тканин, які складають органи й системи органів у тілі людини та інших організмів.

Основні поняття: Клітина органели клітин будова клітинних мембран метаболізм клітин мітоз та мейоз тканини.

Обладнання: метод розробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What is a cell and what is its role in a living organism?
2. Name the main cell organelles and their functions.

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. What is a cell, and why is it considered the basic unit of life?
2. How does the structure of a cell vary between unicellular and multicellular organisms?
3. What are the primary components of a human cell?
4. What functions do human cells perform within the body?
5. What are organelles, and what roles do they play within a cell?
6. Can you list the major parts of a human cell and describe their functions?
7. How are prokaryotic cells different from eukaryotic cells, and what are some examples of each?
8. What is the cell cycle, and what are its major phases?
9. Explain the process of mitosis and its significance in cell division.
10. What is the purpose of tissues in the human body?
11. How is histology related to the study of tissues?
12. What are the four broad categories of tissues in the human body, and what are their primary functions?
13. How does epithelial tissue protect the body from external factors?
14. Describe the different types of epithelial tissues and their functions.
15. What are the roles of connective tissue in the body, and what are its two main types?
16. How does nervous tissue contribute to the functioning of the nervous system?
17. What are the three types of muscle tissues, and where are they found in the body?
18. Explain the roles of tissue membranes in the body.
19. What are synovial membranes, and where are they located?
20. How does the skin function as a protective epithelial membrane?

Exercise 2. Match the terms to the definitions.

Cytoplasm	a) a membrane-bound organelle of eukaryotic cells that is responsible for packaging proteins and lipids into vesicles for delivery to targeted destinations.
Cytoskeleton	b) a cell organelle containing enzymes that digest particles and that disintegrate the cell after its death.
Endoplasmic reticulum	c) a membrane-bound structure that contains a cell's hereditary information and controls its growth and reproduction.

Golgi apparatus	d) a biological structure that separates the interior of all cells from the outside environment (the extracellular space) which protects the cell from its environment.
Lysosome	e) a system of fibres that is present in the cytoplasm of eukaryotic cells to maintain the cell's shape.
Mitochondrion	f) a sphere-shaped structure within the cytoplasm of a cell that is composed of RNA and protein and is the site of protein synthesis.
Nucleus	g) all of the material within a cell, enclosed by the cell membrane, except for the cell nucleus.
Plasma membrane	h) the cell's hereditary material that contains instructions for development, growth and reproduction.
Ribosome	i) an organelle in the cytoplasm of cells that functions in energy production.
DNA	j) a network of tubes within a cell that transports substances inside the cell.

Exercise 3. Put questions to the underlined words.

- 1) The Golgi apparatus or Golgi complex was named after Camillo Golgi, an Italian biologist.
- 2) Eukaryotic cells have a nucleus and membrane bound organelles.
- 3) If you have a microscope of a higher magnification, you can see a smaller spherical body found in the nucleus called the nucleolus.
- 4) Cells were discovered by Robert Hooke in 1665.
- 5) The DNA of a prokaryotic cell consists of a single circular chromosome.
- 6) The eukaryotic DNA is organized in one or more linear molecules, called chromosomes.
- 7) Motile eukaryotes can move using motile cilia or flagella.
- 8) In 1855, Rudolf Virchow stated that new cells come from pre-existing cells by cell division.

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate preposition.

- 1) All living organisms can be sorted ... one of two groups depending ... the fundamental structure of their cells: the prokaryotes and the eukaryotes.
- 2) One of the main differences ... prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells is the nucleus.
- 3) Prokaryotes also differ ... eukaryotes in that they contain only a single loop ... stable chromosomal DNA stored ... an area named the nucleoid,
- 4) Eukaryotic cells have a true nucleus, which means the cell's DNA is surrounded ... a membrane.
- 5) The nucleus is responsible ... storing chromatin (DNA plus proteins) ... a gel-like substance called the nucleoplasm.
- 6) Flagella are used ... locomotion, while most pili are used to exchange genetic material during a type ... reproduction called conjugation.
- 7) Organelle is a specialized structure found ... cells that carries ... a specific life process.
- 8) Lysosomes are organelles that contain enzymes capable ... breaking down all types ... biological polymers—proteins, nucleic acids, carbohydrates, and lipids.

Exercise 5. Match the terms with their definitions:

1. gland	a) the delicate web (network) of connective tissue that surrounds and supports nerve cells;
2. glia	b) an animal tissue consisting of one or more layers of closely packed cells covering the external and internal surfaces of the body;
3. layer	c) any thread-shaped structure, such as a nerve fibre;
4. hyaluronan	d) a cell or organ in man and other animals that synthesizes chemical substances and secretes them for the body to use or eliminate, either through a duct or directly

	into the bloodstream;
5. fiber	e) a thickness of some homogeneous substance, such as a stratum (слой, пласт) or a coating on a surface;
6. muscle	f) a cell specialized to conduct nerve impulses: consists of a cell body, axon, and dendrites;
7. fibroblast	g) a part of an organism consisting of a large number of cells having a similar structure and function;
8. neuron(e)	h) a tissue composed of bundles of elongated (продолговатый) cells capable of contraction and relaxation to produce movement in an organ or part;
9. epithelium	i) a cell in connective tissue which produces collagen and other fibers;
10. tissue	j) is a clear, gooey substance that is naturally produced by your body.

Exercise 6. Crossword:

1.				t							
2.				i							
		3.		s							
			4.	s							
	5.			u							
		6.		e							

1. One of the types of tissue, which can be simple, stratified, pseudostratified, and transitional.
2. Noncellular substance surrounding the cells of connective tissue.
3. Bone-forming cell.
4. One of the types of muscular tissue.
5. Cells in the nervous system other than neurons.
6. The fundamental unit of every living organism.

Exercise 7. Read additional information about tissue:

1. The major types of epithelia are simple and stratified squamous epithelia, simple and stratified cuboidal epithelia, simple, pseudostratified and stratified columnar epithelia, and transitional epithelium.
2. Simple epithelium generally is involved in diffusion, filtration, secretion, or absorption.
3. Squamous cells function in diffusion and filtration.
4. Cuboidal or columnar cells secrete or absorb.
5. Connective tissue cells are blast cells (form the matrix), cyte cells (maintain it), and clast cells (break it down for remodeling).
6. The cells' names end with suffixes according to the cells' functions as blasts, cytes, or clasts.
7. Fibroblasts are cells that form fibrous connective tissue, and chondrocytes are cells that maintain cartilage (chondromeans cartilage).
8. Osteoblasts form bone (osteo- means bone), osteocytes maintain it, and osteoclasts break it down.

Exercise 8. Read the text and insert words from the brackets into the gaps.

Tissue, skin, connective, muscle, walls, cells, impulses, organ, epithelial, protection, smooth, internal.

Many different tissues grouped together create an 1. _____, which has a specific job. An example of an organ would be the stomach. Epithelial 2. _____ covers the body surface and forms the lining for most internal cavities. The major function of 3. _____

tissue includes protection, secretion, absorption, and filtration. The 4. _____ is an organ made up of epithelial tissue which protects the body from dirt, dust, bacteria and other microbes that may be harmful. Connective tissues perform a variety of functions including support and 5. _____. Fat tissue, dense fibrous tissue, cartilage, bone, blood, and lymph are all considered 6. _____ tissue. There are three types of muscle tissue: skeletal, 7. _____ and cardiac. Skeletal 8. _____ is a voluntary type of muscle tissue that is used in the contraction of skeletal parts. Smooth muscle is found in the walls of 9. _____ organs and blood vessels. It is an involuntary type. The cardiac muscle is found only in the 10. _____ of the heart and is involuntary in nature. Nerve tissue is composed of specialized 11. _____ and conducts 12. _____ to and from all parts of the body. Nerve cells or neurons are long and string-like.

Exercise 9. Put questions to underlined words:

1. Histopathology refers to the microscopic examination of tissue in order to study the manifestations of disease.
2. Specifically, in clinical medicine, histopathology refers to the examination of a biopsy or surgical specimen by a pathologist.
3. In contrast, cytopathology examines free cells or tissue fragments.
4. Histopathology deals with the microscopic study of diseased tissue.
5. Accurate diagnosis of cancer and other diseases usually requires histopathological examination of samples.
6. Trained medical doctors perform histopathological examination and provide diagnostic information based on their observations.
7. The trained personnel who prepare histological specimens for examination are histotechnicians, histology technicians (HT), histology technologists (HTL), medical scientists, medical laboratory technicians, or biomedical scientists.
8. The field of study of technologists, medical laboratory technicians, or biomedical scientists is called histotechnology.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

Основна

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https://info.odmu.edu.ua/chair/foreign_lang/fileinfo/73/142214
3. Medical English for Academic Purposes. Ю. В. Лисанець, О. М. Беляєва, М. П. Мелашенко. Видавництво «Медицина», 2018. 312 с.
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Електронні інформаційні ресурси

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2. Інформаційні матеріали: <http://www.info.odmu.edu.ua>

Практичне заняття № 3

3. Тема: HUMAN BODY

Мета теми полягає в ознайомленні з будовою, функціями та взаємозв'язками органів та систем людського організму.

Основні поняття: структури тіла людини, включаючи органи, тканини та системи.

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What is the human organism composed of and what are its constituent parts?

2. Name the major organ systems in the human body and their functions.

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What does the human body consists of?
2. What chemical elements is the human body made up of?
3. What are the principal parts of the human body?
4. What parts does the head consist of?
5. What does the face include?
6. Where is the brain located?
7. What is the organ of taste?
8. What is the organ of sight?
9. What do ears serve as?
10. What are the principal organs in the chest?
11. What organs are there in the abdomen?
12. What do we mean under the term “the upper/lower extremity”?
13. What material do the bones consist of?
14. What is homeostasis?

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences:

1. The skull *consists of*
2. The face *consists of*
3. The ear *consists of*
4. The upper extremity *consists of*
5. The lower extremity *consists of*
6. The skull *contains*
7. The chest *contains*
8. The abdomen *contains*
9. The skeleton *protects*...
10. Human Anatomy *studies* ...

Exercise 3. Match the words with their definitions:

1. finger	a) any of the digits of the hand.
2. knee	b) the joint between the thigh and the lower leg.
3. tongue	c) the movable muscular organ in the mouth that is used for tasting and eating food and for speaking.

4. chest	d) the part of the body between the neck and the abdomen.
5. arm	e) an upper limb of the human body.
6. neck	f) the part of an organism connecting the head with the rest of the body.
7. lungs	g) a pair of breathing organs in the chest.
8. torso	h) the part of the body excluding the head, neck, and limbs
9. heart	i) the muscular organ that pumps the blood.
10. tooth	j) any of various bonelike structures set in the jaws

Exercise 4. Read the definitions below. What parts of the body do they describe?

1. ... - any of the digits of the hand.
2. ... - a joint between the thigh and the lower leg.
3. ... - a part of the head between the natural hairline and the eyes.
4. ... - a movable muscular organ in the mouth that is used for tasting and eating food and for speaking.
5. ... - an upper limb of the human body.
6. ... - a part of the body connecting the head with the rest of the body.
7. ... - a finger used for pointing at objects.
8. ... - a part of the body between the neck and the abdomen.
9. - a finger between a long finger and a little finger.
10. - the largest organ of the body forming its external covering.

Exercise 5. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

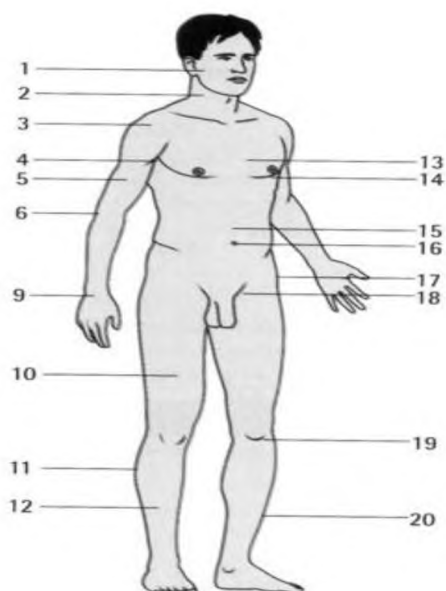
1. The human body consists of the head, the trunk, the limbs, and the extremities.
2. Each foot has five fingers.
3. The hand consists of the upper arm, the elbow, the forearm, the wrist and the upper limb.
4. The liver and the gallbladder are located in the chest.
5. The upper part of the trunk is called the chest.
6. The humans have twelve fingers on the arms.
7. There are 32 teeth in the mouth.
8. The body is covered with the muscles and the bones are covered with the skin.
9. The upper part of the trunk is the abdomen and it includes the lungs, the heart and the esophagus (gullet).
10. Anatomy studies the functions and Physiology studies the structure of the human body.

Exercise 6. Put the words from the box instead of the gaps:

<i>wrist</i>	<i>neck</i>	<i>feet</i>	<i>shoulder</i>	<i>esophagus</i>	<i>kidneys</i>	<i>knee</i>	<i>waist</i>	<i>skull</i>	<i>hand</i>
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1. _____ is a part of the body which joins the head and trunk.
2. _____ is a thin tube extending from the mouth to the stomach through which food passes.
3. _____ is a part of the arm on which we wear watches.
4. _____ is a line, located above the hips and dividing upper and lower parts of the trunk.
5. _____ is a part of the arm by which the arm is joined to the trunk.
6. _____ is a part of the arm with which we take something.
7. _____ are the parts of the body on which we stand.
8. _____ protects the brain from injuries.
9. A double organ of urinary system is _____
10. _____ is a junction between the upper and lower parts of the leg.

Exercise 7. Write down the names of the parts of the body:



Exercise 8. Open the brackets using Active and Passive Voice:

1. She (to cut) her finger yesterday.
2. The elbow (to connect) the upper arm and the forearm.
3. When he (to be) 10 years old he (to jump) from the roof and (to break) his ankle.
4. The heart (to include) in the chest.
5. In 1543, the book "On the Structure of the Human Body" (to write) by the famous anatomist, Andreas Vesalius.
6. The skull (to protect) the brain from injury.
7. The surface of the human body (to cover) by the skin.
8. The eyelashes (to grow) along the edges of the eyelids.
9. The skeleton (to provide) attachments for muscles.
10. Little children always (to point) at objects.

*** Exercise 9. Complete the following sentences using a verb (in an appropriate tense) which denotes a part of the body.**

1. You have no money. _____ the facts. You can't waste money as if you are rich.
2. Could you _____ me that book next to you? Thank you.
3. In the final minutes of the match Robson _____ the ball into the gates.
4. She _____ the car carefully out of the garage.
5. After his father's death, he had to _____ the responsibility for the family's debts.
6. She _____ the material gently. It felt as smooth as silk. She could make a wonderful dress from it.
7. The bank robber was _____ with a gun.
8. I ran out of petrol on the road, so I had to _____ a lift to the nearest petrol station.

Exercise 10. Speak about the human body according to such points:

- a) major parts of the human body;
- b) major parts of the upper extremity;
- c) major parts of the lower extremity;
- d) vital organs of the human body.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

Основна

1. English for first year dental students: Study guide to practical classes for the 1st year students of higher education in dentistry [Electronic edition] / Abramovych, A. I. Levytska, – Odesa: ONMedU, 2023. – 115 p. (комп'ютерна верстка).

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Практичне заняття № 4

4. Тема: SYSTEMS OF THE BODY

Мета теми полягає в ознайомленні з різноманітністю систем, які складають людський організм, їх функціями та взаємодією.

Основні поняття: назви систем та головних органів

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What is the central nervous system composed of, and what are its functions?
2. Describe the components of the cardiovascular system and their roles in circulation.
3. Explain the function of the respiratory system and identify its main organs.
4. What are the major glands of the endocrine system and their hormone secretions?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Answer the questions:

1. What are the major body systems of the human?
2. What does the musculoskeletal system consist of?
3. What system helps us to receive, process, and communicate information?
4. What is the main function of the circulatory system?
5. What system is responsible for converting food into energy.?
6. What organs does the urinary system include?
7. What body system brings oxygen from the air to the lungs and excretes carbon dioxide and water back into the air?
8. What are the major organs of the lymphatic system?
9. What is the purpose of the reproductive system?
10. What are the functions of the integumentary system?
11. What physiological process helps to maintain the internal systems of the body at equilibrium?
12. What does the well-being of any person depend upon?

Exercise 2. Find the organs corresponding to the following human body systems:

Lymphatic system	the heart, blood and blood vessels
Musculoskeletal system	the alimentary canal, the salivary glands, pancreas and gall bladder
Reproductive system	the pineal gland, pituitary gland, pancreas, ovaries, testes, thyroid gland, parathyroid gland, hypothalamus, gastrointestinal tract and adrenal glands
Digestive system	skin, hair, nails, sweat and other exocrine glands
Nervous system	lymph nodes, lymph ducts, and lymph vessels
Integumentary system	bones, ligaments, tendons and attached muscles
Respiratory system	brain and spinal cord, nerves, ganglia and receptors
Urinary system	ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, cervix, vagina//bladder, prostate, urethra, penis, testicles
Cardiovascular system	the airway, the lungs, and the muscles of respiration
Endocrine system	the kidneys, two ureters, bladder, and urethra

Exercise 3. Match the synonyms:

contribute	include
collection	blood flow
Cardio-vascular	transform
consist	save
communicate	protection
convert	remove
associate	cause
excrete	circulatory
bloodstream	transmit
store	aggregation
defense	accompany

Exercise 4. Insert into the gaps the words from the box:

excreting waste, the pancreas, homeostasis, bloodstream, blood pressure and volume, hormone, the heart and blood vessels, interacting systems, the brain

1. The term _____ refers to a system that regulates its internal environment and maintains a stable, relatively constant condition.
2. Many _____ and mechanisms act to maintain the human's internal environment.
3. The nervous system receives information from the body and transmits this to _____ via neurotransmitters.
4. The endocrine system may release hormones to help regulate _____.
5. Cell metabolism may help the blood's pH.
6. The digestive (or gastrointestinal) system, extending from the mouth to the anus, is responsible for receiving and digesting food and _____.
7. The cardiovascular system, including _____ is responsible for pumping and circulating the blood.
8. Hormones travel to other organs through _____ and regulate the function of those organs, for example, the thyroid gland produces thyroid _____, which controls the metabolic rate and _____ produces insulin, which controls the use of sugar.

Exercise 5. Open the brackets and insert the prepositions where it is necessary.

with; of; without; between; by; on

Homeostasis

Homeostasis (to be) the term used to describe how the body maintains its normal composition and functions. Because organ systems communicate ... each other, the body (to be able) to maintain stable amounts ... internal fluids and substances. Also, the organs neither underwork nor overwork, and each organ (to facilitate) the functions ... every other organ.

Communications to maintain homeostasis (to occur) ... means ...the autonomic nervous system and the endocrine system. Special chemicals called transmitters (to carry) ... the communications.

The autonomic nervous system largely controls the complex communication network that regulates bodily functions. This part ... the nervous system functions ... a person's thinking about it and without much noticeable indication that it is working. Transmitters called neurotransmitters (to conduct) messages ... parts ... the nervous system and between the nervous system and other organs.

Exercise 6. Use the words in CAPITALS to form an adjective instead of the gaps:

1. The bones in the body form the _____ system.	SKELETON
2. Tendons connecting muscles to bones are _____, allowing the body to move.	FLEX
3. Bone is more _____ than cartilage.	RESIST
4. The skull consists of the _____ and _____ skeleton.	CRANIUM, FACE
5. The bone surrounds a _____ blood vessel.	CENTER
6. A bone has a tough _____ outer membrane.	COLLAGEN
7. Some bones have a _____ function.	PROTECT
8. _____ contraction changes the length of the muscle.	MUSCLE

Exercise 7. Put questions to the underlined parts of the sentences:

1. The earliest operations on the pericardium taken place in the 19th century were performed by Romero and Dalton.
2. The immune system will respond to *Helicobacter* by sending white cells, killer T cells and other infection-fighting agents to restore it.
3. The gas moving through the larynx, pharynx and mouth allows humans to speak, or phonate.
4. In 1956, Forssmann and Richards were awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine for their discoveries.
5. Some neurologists have just examined the patient with the severe disturbed brain circulation.
6. Disorders of the respiratory system are usually treated internally by a pulmonologist and respiratory therapist.
7. In 1242, the Arabian physician became the first person accurately described the process of pulmonary circulation.
8. All additional investigations in order to maintain acid-base balance will have been completed by our immunologists by next week.

Exercise 8. Open the brackets and put the verbs into an appropriate tense:

1. Today the patient (to feel) better than yesterday.
2. We (to graduate) from the University in 5 years.
3. The nurse (to determine) the patient's blood group 1 hour ago.
4. Bacteria (to cause) inflammation of the gums.
5. Dentistry (to become) a medical specialty a little over a hundred years ago.
6. The professor (to deliver) an interesting lecture in Biology in 2 days.
7. The patient (take) antihistamines in large doses yesterday.
8. The human heart (to make) 60-80 contractions per min.

Exercise 9. Arrange the following sentences in a correct order to describe the notion

“Systems of the body”:

1. System of the body is a group of organs that work together to perform a certain task.
2. The major systems of the human body are as follows: musculoskeletal, nervous, circulatory, digestive, respiratory, urinary, endocrine, reproductive and other systems.
3. As the systems do not work in isolation the well-being of each person depends upon the well-being of all the interacting body systems.
4. Each system contributes to the maintenance of homeostasis of itself, other systems, and the entire body.
5. Homeostasis is a physiological process by which the internal systems of the body such as blood pressure, body temperature and acid-base balance are maintained at equilibrium.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

Основна

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Практичне заняття № 5

5. Тема: MUSCULAR-SKELETAL SYSTEM

Мета теми полягає в ознайомленні з будовою, функціями та взаємодією м'язово-скелетної системи людського організму.

Основні поняття: кістки, м'язи, суглоби.

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What are the main functions of the skeletal system?
2. Describe the structure of a typical bone and its components.
3. Name the types of joints in the human body and provide examples of each.

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Answer the questions:

1. What does the musculo-skeletal system consist of?
2. What is the function of the musculo-skeletal system?
3. What is the skeleton constructed of?
4. Why are bones important? What are their main functions?
5. What is the function of the skull?
6. Where is bone marrow located?
7. What parts can the skeleton be divided into?
8. What does the axial skeleton comprise?
9. What parts does the appendicular skeleton consist of?
10. How many bones are there in the skull of an adult?
11. How are the bone of the body connected together?
12. What are the biggest bone and the smallest bones in the body?
13. What is a ligament?
14. What is the function of a tendon?
15. What is the function of a cartilage?

Exercise 2. Match the words with their definitions:

1. skeleton	a) any of the 24 curved elastic bones that together form the chest wall in man
2. vertebra	b) the spinal column
3. trunk	c) one of the bony segments of the spinal column
4. skull	d) the fatty network of connective tissue that fills the cavities of bones
5. femur	e) the longest thickest bone of the human skeleton, located between the pelvis and the below
6. rib	f) the bony skeleton of the head
7. spine	g) a hard framework consisting of bones that supports and protects the soft parts of a human body and provides attachment for muscles
8. bone marrow	h) the body excluding the head, neck, and limbs

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box above:

nervous system; axial; spinal column; chest; appendicular; pelvis; vertebrae; joints

1. The axial skeleton is formed by the ..., the chest and the skull.
2. The ... in female skeletons is different from that of males in order to facilitate child birth.
3. The upright posture of humans is maintained by the ... skeleton.
4. The ... between bones allow movement.
5. The ... protect the spinal cord.
6. Muscles, bones, and joints are all coordinated by the
7. The ... skeleton (126 bones) is formed by the upper limbs and the lower limbs.
8. The ... and the spine protect the human lungs, human heart and major blood vessels.

Exercise 4. What terms are described:

1. any of the pieces of hard, whitish tissue making up the skeleton in human;
2. a long flat vertical bone, situated in front of the thorax, to which are attached the collarbone and the first seven pairs of ribs;
3. a small triangular bone at the base of the spinal column in humans consisting of several fused rudimentary vertebrae;
4. one of a series of long curved bones occurring in 12 pairs in humans and extending from the spine to or toward the sternum;
5. a band of strong connective tissue serving to connect bones or hold organs in place;
6. the smallest bone in the human body;
7. a band of tough, fibrous, inelastic tissue that connects a muscle to a bone;
8. the junction between two or more bones.

Exercise 5. Match the synonyms:

maintain	thorax
beneath	over
attach	collarbone
comprise	sternum
spinal column	joint
chest	support
breastbone	consist
femur	joint
articulation	spine
clavicle	thigh
above	under

Exercise 6. Complete the table with the missing degrees of adjectives:

POSITIVE DEGREE	COMPARATIVE DEGREE	SUPERLATIVE DEGREE
thin		
	easier	
		the worst
	more dangerous	
good		
		the farthest
interesting		
	fatter	
		the softest
happy		
		the sweetest
common		

Exercise 7. Open the brackets using the adjectives in the proper degree of comparison:

1. The lumbar vertebrae are (large) vertebrae in the spinal column.
2. This bone is (long) than that one.
3. He is (experienced) surgeon in this hospital.
4. It is a (good) idea.
5. This exercise is (difficult) than the one we did yesterday.
6. She is the (young) in her family.
7. Is Anatomy (interesting) than Physics for you?
8. That was the (bad) decision he could make.

Exercise 8. Open the brackets using the verb in an appropriate tense (Present, Past, Future Simple Active or Passive Voice):

1. The new equipment (to install) in the emergency room next week.
2. Yellow bone marrow (to store) calcium and fat.
3. The lungs (to protect) by the chest.
4. All the patients at the in-patient department (to examine) two hours ago.
5. The professor (to ask) a lot of questions after his lecture tomorrow.
6. This patient (to complain) of severe headache last week.
7. The doctor (to make) a diagnosis only after he gets the findings of your blood test.
8. The administration (to change), if he doesn't feel better tomorrow.

Exercise 9. Make definitions of the terms bone, skeleton, skull using the sentences below:

- a) It protects the brain.
- b) The appendicular skeleton consists of the bones of the arms and legs, along with the bones that attach them to the axial skeleton.
- c) Also, bones protect the organs beneath them.
- d) Bones are the main support for the body.
- e) The skeleton is a hard framework consisting of bones.
- f) The bones of the skull consist of cranial and facial parts.
- g) It supports and protects the soft parts of a human body and provides attachment for muscles.
- h) A bone is any of the pieces of hard, whitish tissue making up the skeleton in humans.
- i) The skull is made of a number of fused flat bones.
- j) The axial skeleton is comprised of the bones that support the trunk.
- k) Bone marrow is located inside the marrow cavity of bones.
- l) There are 26 bones in the skull.
- m) The skeleton can be divided into three basic parts: skull, axial skeleton, and appendicular skeleton.
- n) The skull is the bony skeleton of the head.
- o) Yellow bone marrow stores calcium and fat, red bone marrow produces blood cells.

BONE	SKELETON	SKULL
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4.
5.	5.	5.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

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Практичне заняття № 6

6. Тема: THE ANATOMY OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

Мета теми полягає в розгляді будови та функцій серця, кровоносних судин та інших складових частин кардіоваскулярної системи.

Основні поняття: Серце, кровоносні судини, кровообіг, серцеві клапани, захворювання серця та судин, профілактика серцево-судинних захворювань

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What are the main components of the cardiovascular system?
2. Describe the structure and function of the heart.
3. Explain the difference between arteries, veins, and capillaries.

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Answer the questions:

1. What does the cardiovascular system consist of?
2. What is the function of this system?
3. What does the word *cardiovascular* stand for?
4. Where is the heart located?
5. What does the septum serve for?
6. What does each half of the heart consist of?
7. What are the valves of the heart?
8. What is the function of the right atrium?
9. What is the function of the left atrium?
10. What do one-way valves at the exits from each chamber ensure?
11. Why does the left side of the heart have greater muscular bulk?

Exercise 2. Match the two columns:

1. to pump	a) to put together or make up by combining
2. to contract	b) to separate into parts
3. to oxygenate	c) to acquire or get something
4. to deoxygenate	d) to surround on all sides; close in
5. to receive	e) to enrich with oxygen
6. to transfer	f) to raise or cause to flow by means of a pump
7. to enclose	g) to make available for use; provide
8. to divide into	h) to reduce in size by drawing together; shrink
9. to supply	i) to convey or remove something from one place to another
10. to compose of	j) to deprive of oxygen

Exercise 3. Match the terms with their definitions:

1. atrium	a) the hollow muscular organ in vertebrates whose contractions propel the blood through the circulatory system;
2. endocardium	b) a dividing partition between two tissues or cavities;
3. pericardium	c) any device that shuts off, starts, regulates, or controls the flow of fluids;
4. myocardium	d) a cavity or a chamber in the body, especially the upper chamber of each half of the heart;
5. ventricle	e) a chamber of the heart, having thick muscular walls, that receives blood from the atrium and pumps it to the arteries;
6. septum	f) the part of the thoracic cavity that lies between the lungs, containing the heart and its vessels;
7. valve	g) the membranous sac enclosing the heart. It fixes the heart to the mediastinum and gives protection against infection;
8. venae cavae	h) the membrane that lines the cavities of the heart and forms part of the valves and provides protection to the valves and heart chambers;
9. mediastinum	i) the muscle tissue of the heart, which forms a thick middle layer between the outer epicardium layer and the inner endocardium layer;
10. heart	j) are large veins that return deoxygenated blood from the body into the heart (the superior vena cava and the inferior vena cava) and both empty into the right atrium

Exercise 4. Open the brackets and translate the following sentences:

1. The blood also (to carry) nutrients from the liver to various organs of the body.
2. Heart murmurs (to be) common in young children and the elderly.
3. The earliest descriptions of the coronary and pulmonary circulation systems can (to find) in Avicenna's Canon, published in 1242.
4. The valves of the heart (to discover) by a physician of the Hippocratean school around the 4th century BC.
5. Diseases of the heart primarily (to treat) by cardiologists.
6. In humans, the heart (to divide) into four chambers.
7. The heart (to contract) at a rate of around 72 beats per minute, at rest.
8. On dissection, arteries (to be) typically empty of blood.

Exercise 5. Open the brackets:

1. The capillaries got their names (because, because of) they resemble hairs.
2. The blood reaches the arteries (because, because of) the contraction of the heart.
3. The heart pumps about five liters of blood in one minute (because, because of) it beats 60-80 times a minute and ejects about 130 cubic centimetres of blood at each beat.
4. The two blood streams do not readily mix in the ventricle (because, because of) the muscular meshwork within its cavity.
5. (Because, because of) arteries carry blood away from the heart, they must be strong enough to withstand the high pressure of the pumping action of the heart.
6. If we stimulate the nerve in the ear by electricity, the ear becomes blanched (because, because of) the arteries contract.
7. Many infectious diseases are dangerous (because, because of) it is difficult to treat them.
8. The woman's heart beats 6 or 8 times a minute faster than that of the man (because, because of) the smaller size of her heart.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences:

1. Cardio-vascular system is ...
2. The cardio-vascular system consists of ...
3. The Central part of the cardio-vascular system ...

4. The human heart is ...
5. The weight of the heart...
6. Blood constantly moves ...
7. The heart muscle is supplied...
8. The valves of the heart include...

Exercise 7. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to explain the term “heart”:

1. It is located on the diaphragm between the lower borders of the lungs, occupying the middle of the mediastinum.
2. The human heart provides the blood circulation through the cardiac cycle and is one of the most vital organs in the human body
3. The organ is about 12 cm long, 8 cm wide at its broadest part, and 6 cm thick, and weights from 230 to 340 g.
4. The heart is the muscular pump in the centre of the chest that beats continuously and rhythmically to send blood to the lungs and the rest of the body.
5. A thick central muscular wall, the septum, divides the heart cavity into right and left halves; each half consists of an upper chamber, called an atrium, and a larger lower chamber, called a ventricle.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

Основна

1. English for first year dental students: Study guide to practical classes for the 1st year students of higher education in dentistry [Electronic edition] / Abramovych, A. I. Levytska, – Odesa: ONMedU, 2023. – 115 p. (комп’ютерна верстка).

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7. Swan M. Practical English Usage. Oxford University Press, 2017. 768 с.

Електронні інформаційні ресурси

1. Одеський національний медичний університет: <https://onmedu.edu.ua/>
2. Інформаційні матеріали: <http://www.info.odmu.edu.ua>

Практичне заняття № 7

7. Тема: THE PHYSIOLOGY OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

Мета теми полягає в розгляді функцій та процесів, що відбуваються у кардіоваскулярній системі для забезпечення ефективного перенесення крові та кисню до тканин організму

Основні поняття: структури тіла людини, включаючи органи, тканини та системи.

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. How does blood flow through the heart, starting from the vena cava to the aorta?
2. Describe the process of cardiac muscle contraction (systole) and relaxation (diastole).
3. What is the role of the sinoatrial (SA) node in cardiac physiology?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Answer the questions to the text:

1. What are the heart functions as a pump in the circulatory system?
2. What is the systemic circulation?
3. How many beats per minute does the heart make?
4. What is the total weight of the blood pumped by the heart daily?
5. What is systole?
6. What is diastole?
7. How many phases does each cardiac cycle consist of?
8. What is the role of ventricles?
9. How long does the heart muscle contract?
10. What does the rate of heartbeat depend on?

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences using the information from the text:

1. The atria act as
2. Each cardiac cycle consists of ... phases.
3. In the adult the heart makes ... beats per min.
4. The total weight of the blood pumped by the heart daily is about ... tons.
5. The rate of heart contractions is regulated by
6. Each beat of the heart is followed by
7. The period of rest of the cardiac muscle is called
8. The ventricles serve as

Exercise 3. Match the terms with their definitions:

1. systemic circulation	a) the period between two contractions of the heart when the muscles of the heart relax. It is the relaxation of a heart structure.
2. pulmonary circulation	b) the period of the cardiac cycle during which the heart contracts. It is the contraction of a heart structure.
3. systole	c) the circulation of blood to and from the lungs.
4. diastole	d) it is consist of a complete series of systolic and diastolic events makes up a heartbeat.
5. cardiac cycle	e) the maximum pressuring during ventricular contraction.
6. atria	f) either of the two lower chambers of the heart. They receive blood from the atria, which they pump out into the arteries.
7. systolic pressure	j) either of the upper chambers of the heart. They receive blood returning to the heart.
8. diastolic pressure	h) the circulation of blood through the arteries, capillaries, and veins of the general system, from the left ventricle to the right atrium.
9. ventricle	i) the lowest pressure that remains in the in arteries before the next ventricular contraction.

Exercise 4. Form Participle II of the following verbs.

to ask		to write	
to examine		to produce	
to cut		to protect	
to read		to publish	
to relieve		to know	

Exercise 5. Open the brackets using the Perfect Tense:

1. You ever (be) to Germany?
2. The young scientist (publish) many article since 2000.
3. Today the surgeon (complete) the operation.
4. You (be) to the dissecting room?
5. Recently his respiratory rate (increase) considerably.
6. The patient's sleep (become) sound since he began to take this medicine.
7. The teacher (finish) to examine students this week.
8. After the patient (to take) he feels better.

Exercise 6. Open the brackets using correct tense form and voice.

1. The heartbeat (to produce) the pulsation.
2. On admission to the clinic the physician (to examine) the patient's heart.
3. The patient's blood and urine test (to make) the following day.
4. The nagging pain in the heart (to relieve) by a tablet of nitroglycerin.
5. The pain in his heart (to subside) lately.
6. The nurse (to remove) the dressing carefully.
7. Dull heart sounds (to determine) by the physician by percussion.
8. The nurse already (to give) an injection of the nicotine acid.

Exercise 7. Select the correct characteristics of terms from the list:

systole	diastole
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. is when the heart muscle contracts. 2. is when the heart muscle relaxes. 3. is when a person's blood pressure increases. 4. When the heart contracts, it pushes the blood out of the heart and into the large blood vessels of the circulatory system. From here, the blood goes to all of the organs and tissues of the body. 	

5. When the heart relaxes, the chambers of the heart fill with blood, and a person's blood pressure decreases.

Exercise 8. Insert necessary terms:

Systole, cardiac cycle, diastole

The period of time that begins with contraction of the atria and ends with ventricular relaxation is known as the ... The period of contraction that the heart undergoes while it pumps blood into circulation is called ... The period of relaxation that occurs as the chambers fill with blood is called ...

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

Основна

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Практичне заняття № 8

8. Тема: BLOOD. BLOOD GROUPS. BLOOD TRANSFUSION

Мета теми полягає в ознайомленні з основними аспектами крові, її групами та процедурою переливання крові.

Основні поняття: кров, кровові групи

Обладнання: методорозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What are the main components of blood and their functions?

2. Explain the differences between the ABO blood group system and the Rh blood group system.

3. How is blood typing performed, and why is it important in blood transfusions?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What is blood?

2. What is blood composed of?

3. What kinds of blood cells are there?

4. How much blood does the average person have?

5. What are RBCs?

6. What are the functions of red blood cells?

7. What is hemoglobin?

8. What is the function of white blood cells?

9. What is the function of platelets?

10. What is blood plasma?

11. When did the Austrian scientist Karl Landsteiner discover human blood groups?

12. What are the two main ways to classify blood groups?

13. What are the differences in human blood due to?

14. Where are located antigens and antibodies?

15. What are the main characteristics of blood group **O**?

16. What can mixing of blood from two individuals lead to?

17. What people are called "universal donors" and "universal receivers"?

18. Why donors should be periodically tested for infectious diseases?

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences according to the text:

1. The prefix *hemo-* or *hemato-* comes from _____.

2. _____ is straw-yellow in color.

3. The function of white blood cells is _____.

4. The most numerous cells in the blood are _____.

5. The function of thrombocytes is _____.

6. _____ blood cells have no nuclei.

7. An iron-containing protein is called _____.

8. Blood is composed of the following cells: _____.

Exercise 3. Match the terms with their definitions:

1. blood	a. a blood cell that digests bacteria and fungi; an important part of the
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	body's immune system
2. Anemia	b. any of the numerous small, round cells found in the blood that function in the clotting of blood.
3. leucocyte	c. a straw-yellow protein-containing fluid portion of the blood in which the blood cells and platelets are normally suspended.
4. Leukocytosis	d. a bodily fluid consisting of plasma, blood cells, and platelets that is circulated by the heart through the vascular system, carrying oxygen and nutrients to and waste materials away from all body tissues.
5. blood plasma	e. an iron-containing protein in red blood cells, that transports oxygen from the lungs to the tissues of the body.
6. hemoglobin	f. a blood cell that transports oxygen and carbon dioxide, combined with the red pigment hemoglobin, to and from the tissues.
7. platelet	g. is a condition in which the white cell (leukocyte count) is above the normal range in the blood. It is frequently a sign of an inflammatory response, most commonly the result of infection, but may also occur following certain parasitic infections or bone tumors as well as leukemia.
8. erythrocyte	h. is a decrease in the total amount of red blood cells (RBCs) or hemoglobin in the blood or a lowered ability of the blood to carry oxygen.

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps with the missing words/word-combinations given below:

platelets; serum; hemoglobin; float; red blood cells; blood plasma; erythropoetin; carbon dioxide

1. ... are the only elements of blood capable of transporting oxygen throughout the body.
2. ... is the principal determinant of the color of blood.
3. ... contains glucose and other dissolved nutrients.
4. Without ..., you would bleed to death.
5. A hormone called ... regulates the production of erythrocytes.
6. ... enters is brought back to the lungs.
7. When plasma is allowed to clot, the fluid left behind is called
8. Erythrocytes, leucocytes and platelets ... in plasma.

Exercise 5. Match the terms with its definitions:

Hemorrhage	The protein in the red blood cells of vertebrates that carries oxygen from the lungs to tissues and that consists of four polypeptide subunits
Hemostat	Intense bleeding; discharge of blood from blood vessels
Hemophilia	Formation of new cellular components of the blood in myeloid or lymphatic tissue.
hemoglobin	The destruction of red blood cells, and subsequent release of hemoglobin, at the normal end of the cell's life.
hemangioma	An instrument which stops hemorrhage
hemolysis	Any disorder or disease of the blood
hemopoiesis	A congenital, benign tumor of endothelial cells.
hemopathy	Bleeding which cannot be controlled

Exercise 6. Match the terms with their definitions:

1. blood transfusion	a) substance that is capable of stimulating an immune response, specifically activating lymphocytes, which are the body's infection-fighting white blood cells.
2. blood groups	b) a protective protein produced by the immune system in response to the presence of a foreign substance, called an antigen.

3. Rh system.	c) is a common procedure in which donated blood or blood components are given to you through an intravenous line
4. ABO system	d) people with type O- red blood cells. Their red blood cells can be given to any other blood type
5. universal donor	e) is used to denote the presence of one, both, or neither of the A and B antigens on erythrocytes
6. universal receiver	f) is a classification of blood, based on the presence and absence of antibodies and inherited antigenic substances on the surface of red blood cells
7. antibody	g) system for classifying blood groups according to the presence or absence of the Rh antigen
8. antigen	h) people with blood group AB Rh+

Exercise 7. Arrange the following sentences in the correct order to explain the term “blood”:

- ___ It delivers nutrients and oxygen to the body cells and transports metabolic waste products away from the cells.
- ___ The average person has about 5 liters of blood.
- ___ Blood is a reddish bodily fluid that is pumped by the heart through the arteries and veins.
- ___ The blood cells are mainly red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets.
- ___ It is composed of blood cells floating in blood plasma.

Exercise 8. Arrange the following sentences in the correct order to explain the term “blood groups”:

- ___ Mixing blood from two individuals can lead to blood clumping or agglutination.
- ___ The differences in human blood are due to the presence or absence of certain protein molecules called antigens and antibodies.
- ___ In 1901 the Austrian scientist Karl Landsteiner discovered human blood groups
- ___ Karl Landsteiner discovered that blood clumping was an immunological reaction which occurs when the receiver of a blood transfusion has antibodies against the donor’s blood cells.
- ___ The two main ways to classify blood groups are the ABO (A, B, AB, O) system and the Rh (Rhesus positive +, Rhesus negative -) system.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

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Практичне заняття № 9

9. Тема: THE ANATOMY OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Мета полягає в ознайомленні з будовою та функціями органів дихальної системи людини. Вивчення анатомії носової порожнини, гортані, трахеї, бронхів, легенів та діафрагми. Огляд ролі кожного органу в процесі дихання, від очищення повітря до обміну газів.

Основні поняття: Носова порожнина, гортань і трахея, бронхі і легені, альвеоли, діафрагма

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

- 1. Організаційні заходи** (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).
- 2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.**
 1. What are the main organs of the respiratory system, and what are their functions?
 2. Describe the structure and function of the trachea and bronchial tree.
 3. Explain the role of the alveoli in gas exchange.
- 3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:**

Exercise 1. Match the terms with their definitions:

1. oral cavity	a) either of the two main branches of the trachea that lead to the lungs, where they divide into smaller branches;
2. nose	b) a membrane that encloses each lung and lines the chest cavity;
3. trachea	c) either of the two saclike respiratory organs in the thorax of humans and the higher vertebrates;
4. larynx	d) a tube that connects the pharynx and larynx to the lungs, allowing the passage of air;
5. bronchus	e) the opening through which food is taken in and vocalizations emerge;
6. alveolus	f) any of the tiny air-filled sacs arranged in clusters in the lungs, in which the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide takes place;
7. lung	g) a muscular and cartilaginous structure lined with mucous membrane at the upper part of the trachea in humans, in which the vocal cords are located.
8. pleura	h) the specialized structure of the face that serves both as the organ of smell and as a means of bringing air into the lungs.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions:

1. What is the respiratory system responsible for?
2. What are the main parts of the respiratory system?
3. What is the nose covered with?
4. What are pharynx and larynx?
5. Which bronchus is larger and why?
6. How many alveoli are there in the lungs?
7. What are the lungs? What is their vital capacity?
8. What are the common diseases of the respiratory tract?

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps with the words and word-combinations from the box:

to take in; a stuffy nose; shortness of breath; trachea or bronchi; breathless;
to supply; stress

About Respiratory Disorders

When you're short of breath, it's hard or uncomfortable for you the oxygen your body needs. You may feel as if you're not getting enough air. Sometimes mild breathing problems are from or hard exercise. But can also be a sign of a serious disease.

Many conditions can make you feel short of breath. Lung conditions such as asthma, emphysema or pneumonia cause breathing difficulties. So can problems with your, which are part of your airway system. Heart disease can make you feel if your heart cannot pump enough blood oxygen to your body. caused by anxiety can also make it hard for you to breathe. If you often have trouble breathing, it is important to find out the cause.

Exercise 4. Arrange sentences in the correct order to explain the term “lungs”:

- The lungs are divided into lobes - the right lung has three lobes and the smaller left lung has two lobes.
- The lungs are the main organs involved in the process of respiration.
- The lungs are paired, spongy organs located in the chest.
- Each lung is enclosed in a membranous sac, or pleura.
- Respiration is a process which provides body with oxygen for growth and other metabolic activities and removes waste products in the form of carbon dioxide.

Exercise 5. Arrange sentences in the correct order to explain the term “airways”:

- The trachea is a tube which extends from the base of the larynx to the lungs where it divides into two bronchi.
- Each bronchus leads into a lung where they divide and subdivide into smaller numerous bronchioles.
- The airway includes the nasal and oral cavities, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, and bronchioles.
- The nasal cavity is a hollow space within the nose and skull that is lined with hairs and mucus membrane which warm, moisturize, and filter air.
- The pharynx extends from the nasal cavity to the larynx and esophagus.
- The bronchioles end in very fine alveolar ducts leading to the alveoli.

Exercise 6. Make up interrogative sentences to the underlined words:

1. The respiratory tract is the pathway of air from the nose to the lungs.
2. The respiratory tract is divided into upper respiratory tract and lower respiratory tract.
3. In the process of breathing air enters into the nasal cavity through the nostrils.
4. Air travels through the pharynx to the larynx.
5. Larynx prevents the passage of food or drink into trachea and lungs.
6. The trachea connects the pharynx and larynx to the lungs.
7. The bronchi are two tubes which end with alveoli where process of gaseous exchange takes place.
8. The lungs are the large, spongy, paired organs which are located in the thoracic cavity.

Exercise 7. Read the text, open the brackets in the correct tense and voice.

Tina, aged 2 years, suffers from asthma. At her first treatment she (to be) very wheezy and had been prescribed steroids, which her mother didn't want to use. Both parents (to smoke). The wheezing (to reduce) after the first treatment and has now disappeared, though there (to be) a period of mucus being produced. Her breathing has improved after 4 treatments. The steroids (to discontinue) before the first treatment. It (to be) very difficult to treat a two-year-old child who is sitting and squirming on her mother's knee. However, it (to seem) to work well despite those difficulties. Normally, the child has had asthma attacks every two weeks or so during the winter. She has had none for over two months now.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

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Практичне заняття № 10

10. Тема: THE PHYSIOLOGY OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Мета полягає в розумінні функцій та процесів, що відбуваються в дихальній системі для забезпечення ефективного газообміну та дихання. Вивчення механізмів, за допомогою яких кисень забирається з повітря та вуглекислий газ виділяється з організму. Огляд процесів вдихання та видихання, регуляція дихання та адаптація до змін навколишнього середовища.

Основні поняття: Дихання та газообмін, легені та альвеоли, регуляція дихання

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What is the primary function of the respiratory system?
2. Describe the process of gas exchange in the alveoli.
3. How is breathing regulated in the body?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Answer the questions:

1. What is the respiratory system responsible for?
2. What is carbon dioxide?
3. What is the function of the nose?
4. What is the nasal cavity covered with?
5. What do the cilia do?
6. How do people expel foreign matters from the respiratory tract?
7. What is the process of enriching all parts of the body with oxygen?
8. What is the main molecule responsible for transportation of oxygen throughout the body?
9. When does the number of opened alveoli increase and decrease?

Exercise 2. Make the word-combinations:

1. to remove	1. a waste gas harmful for the body
2. to supply	2. foreign matters
3. to expel	3. body with the vital gas
4. to coat	4. with mucus
5. to breathe	5 pollutants through sneezing
6. to breathe out	6. to iron containing molecule
7. to capture	7. in pure oxygen
8. to bond	8. germs

Exercise 3. Match the terms with their definitions:

1. germ	a) the straw-colored liquid component of blood which makes up about 55% of the total blood volume;
2. cilium	b) a substance that pollutes, especially a chemical or similar substance that is produced as a waste product of an industrial process;
3. pulmonary artery	c) the system by which oxygen is taken into the body and where an exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide takes place; in mammals the system includes the nasal passages, pharynx, trachea, bronchi, and
4. hemoglobin	

5. plasma	lungs; d) a microscopic hairline process extending from the surface of a cell or unicellular organism;
6. pollutant	e) the oxygen-carrying pigment of red blood cells that gives them their red color and serves to convey oxygen to the tissues;
7. respiratory system	f) a very small living thing that causes a disease; g) an artery that carries deoxygenated blood from the heart to the lungs.

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps with the words and word-combinations from the box:

store; CO₂; less than three minutes; for a long time; longer tolerance; one minute's duration; nine minutes; 214 meters

Mechanism of respiration

Under normal conditions, humans cannot much oxygen in the body. Apnea of more than leads to severe lack of oxygen in the blood circulation. Permanent brain damage can occur after and death will ensue after a few more minutes unless ventilation is restored.

Untrained humans cannot sustain voluntary apnea for more than one or two minutes. The reason for this is that the rate of breathing and the volume of each breath are tightly regulated to maintain constant values of CO₂ tension and pH of the blood. In apnea, is not removed through the lungs and accumulates in the blood.

When a person is immersed in water, physiological changes due to the mammalian diving reflex enable somewhat of apnea even in untrained persons. Tolerance can be trained. World-class divers can hold their breath underwater up to depths of and for more than Apneists, in this context, are people who can hold their breath for a long time.

Exercise 5. Arrange the following statements in the correct order to explain the term “respiration”:

- ___ Respiration takes place in the lungs.
- ___ Respiratory system is a biological system consisting of specific organs and structures used for the process of respiration.
- ___ The anatomical structures of the respiratory system include trachea, bronchi, bronchioles, lungs, and diaphragm.
- ___ This system is involved in the intake and exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between an organism and the environment.
- ___ Molecules of oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged by diffusion. This exchange process occurs in the alveoli air sacs in the lungs.

Exercise 6. Arrange the following statements in the correct order to explain the term “alveolus”:

- ___ Found in the lung parenchyma, alveoli are the ends of the respiratory tree.
- ___ A typical pair of human lungs contains about 700 million alveoli.
- ___ Alveoli are the place of gaseous exchange.
- ___ Each alveolus is closely surrounded by capillaries.
- ___ An alveolus is an anatomical structure of the respiratory system that has the form of a hollow cavity.

Exercise 7. Arrange the following statements in the correct order to explain the term “carbon dioxide”:

- ___ It is produced as a waste product of respiration of all aerobic organisms.
- ___ In humans carbon dioxide is carried through the venous system and is breathed out through the lungs.
- ___ Hemoglobin, the main oxygen-carrying molecule in red blood cells, carries both oxygen and carbon dioxide.

___ Carbon dioxide is a colorless, odorless gas vital to life on Earth.

___ Human body produces approximately 1.0 kg of carbon dioxide per day, containing 300 g of carbon.

Exercise 8. Read the sentences and open the brackets in the correct tense and voice. Translate them into your native language:

1. The treatment, the patient (to begin) two weeks before, is quite ineffective.
2. The condition of the patient we are treating already (to become) better.
3. The scientist already (to include) the method of determining the origin of the pulmonary disease in his research.
4. The faculty where my brother studies (to train) pediatricians.
5. Patient Kirichenko (to bring) the findings of his blood analysis in 1 hour.
6. My brother (to prepare) for the exams now.
7. The pulmonary artery (to deliver) oxygen and (to remove) carbon dioxide.
8. Foreign matters (to expel) from the body through swallowing, coughing or sneezing.

Exercise 9. Make up interrogative sentences to the underlined words:

1. The right lung consists of three lobes.
2. Each lung is enclosed in a membranous sac, or pleura.
3. Oxygen and carbon dioxide are transported through the body in the blood.
4. Blood plasma has the ability to transport dissolved oxygen and carbon dioxide.
5. When respiration becomes deep the number of closed alveoli and capillaries increases.
6. Students will be delivered a lecture on physiology of respiration in 2 days.
7. Cilia grow in the larynx, trachea and bronchi.
8. The oxygen travels through the larynx and down the trachea into two bronchi.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

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Практичне заняття № 11

11. Тема: THE ANATOMY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

Мета полягає в ознайомленні з будовою та організацією нервової системи людини. Вивчення основних структур нервової системи, включаючи головний мозок, спинний мозок, нерви та нервові вузли. Дослідження ролі нервової системи у веденні інформації, контролі рухів, сприйнятті чуттів та регуляції внутрішніх органів.

Основні поняття: Головний мозок, спинний мозок структура та функції спинного мозку, його роль у передачі сигналів між мозком та тілом

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What are the main components of the nervous system?
2. Describe the structure and function of the brain.
3. Explain the role of the spinal cord in the nervous system.

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Match the words to their definitions:

1. brain	a) a bundle of fibers that uses electrical and chemical signals to transmit sensory and motor information from one body part to another
2. spinal cord	b) specialized neurons or nerve endings that respond to changes in the environment
3. neuron	c) a part of the brain located in the posterior cranial fossa behind the brainstem.
4. brainstem	d) the stemlike part of the brain that connects the cerebral hemispheres with the spinal cord.
5. sensory receptor	e) a nerve cell that receives and sends electrical signals over long distances within the body
6. cerebrum	f) the portion of the central nervous system that is located within the skull. It functions as a primary receiver, organizer, and distributor of information for the body.
7. cerebellum	g) it is the largest part of the brain that constitutes the forebrain and is located on top of the brainstem and is considered the most developed part of the brain.
8. nerve	h) It is a long, thin, tubular bundle of nervous tissue that extends from the medulla oblongata in the brainstem to the lumbar region of the vertebral column.

Exercise 2. What organs and parts of the body do the adjectives below refer to? Make up sentences with them on your own:

Model: cardiac – heart.

The heart pumps blood through the vessels.

Cranial –

Spinal –

Vertebral –

Cervical –

Thoracic –

Nervous –

Facial –

Costal –

Oral –

Vascular –

Exercise 3. Choose the proper word from the given below to complete the sentences:

Sensory, sympathetic, autonomic, receptor, reflex, neurons, cranial, central, grey matter, ganglion.

1. The brain and the spinal cord form the ... nervous system.
2. The nerves which connect the brain and structures of the head are
3. An immediate response of the body to a stimulus is a ... action.
4. A stimulus is received by a
5. Nerve cells are known as
6. Normally nerve cells are divided into motor, autonomous and
7. In the spinal cord, neuronal cell bodies are known as
8. A collection of neuronal cell bodies lying outside the CNS is called
9. The internal environment of the body is controlled by the ... nervous system.
10. Nerves which supply the body wall, skeletal muscle and skin are ... nerves.

Exercise 4. Use the modal verbs «can», «may» or «must». Explain their usage:

1. In vertebrates the nervous system ... contain two main parts, the central nervous system and the peripheral nervous system.
2. The PNS consists mainly of nerves that ... connect the CNS to every part of the body.
3. Malfunction of the nervous system ... be as a result of genetic defects, physical damage, and infection or simply of ageing.
4. The CNS ... consist of the brain and spinal cord.
5. In the peripheral nervous system, the most common problem is the failure of nerve conduction, which ... occur due to diabetic neuropathy.
6. Nerves that ... transmit signals from the brain are called motor or efferent nerves, while those nerves that ... transmit information from the body to the CNS are called sensory or afferent.

Exercise 5. Open the brackets in the correct tense and form:

1. The Greek philosopher Aristotle (to believe) that the nerves were controlled by the heart.
2. The central nervous system (to include) the brain and the spinal cord.
3. The Roman physician Galen (to contradict) Aristotle and (to conclude) that the brain was the most important organ of the body.
4. Recently the scientists (to find) that nervous cells can restore.
5. The peripheral nervous system (to make up) of the somatic and autonomic nervous systems.
6. I think we (to finish) our experiments with sensory receptors next week.
7. If they (to come) tomorrow I'll explain them the principles of the nervous activities.
8. He just (to phone) his psychotherapist.

Exercise 6. Guess which term is described:

1. It consists of the brain, spinal cord, sensory organs, and all of the nerves that connect these organs with the rest of the body.
2. It is a soft, wrinkled organ located inside the cranial cavity.
3. It contains the white and grey matter.
4. It consists of the somatic and the autonomic nervous systems.
5. It is the basic unit in the nervous system, a specialized conductor cell that receives and transmits electrochemical nerve impulses.
6. It is a nerve cell cluster located in the peripheral nervous system.

Exercise 7. Read the following information, get ready to define term “nervous system”.

The nervous system consists of the brain, spinal cord, sensory organs, and all of the nerves that connect these organs with the rest of the body. Together, these organs are responsible for the control of the body and communication among its parts. The brain and spinal cord form the control center known as the central nervous system, where information is evaluated and

decisions made. The sensory nerves and sense organs of the peripheral nervous system (PNS) monitor conditions inside and outside of the body and send this information to the CNS. Efferent nerves in the PNS carry signals from the control center to the muscles, glands, and organs to regulate their functions.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

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Практичне заняття № 12

12. Тема: THE PHYSIOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. REFLEXES

Мета теми полягає в розумінні функціонування нервової системи та механізмів реакції організму на зовнішні подразники через викликані ними рефлекс. Огляд основних принципів роботи нервової системи, включаючи передачу інформації, обробку сигналів та реагування на подразники. Розгляд різних типів рефлексів та їхніх механізмів, включаючи реакції на біологічні, хімічні та фізичні подразники.

Основні поняття: рефлекс, стимулює

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What is the definition of a reflex?
2. Describe the role of sensory neurons in reflexes.
3. How do motor neurons contribute to reflex actions?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Answer the questions:

1. What are the primary functions of the nervous system, and how can it be categorized based on these functions?
2. Define sensation in the context of the nervous system and provide examples of sensory stimuli.
3. Differentiate between somatic sensory and visceral sensory information.
4. What is the role of the afferent branch of the peripheral nervous system (PNS)?
5. Explain the concept of responses in the nervous system and how they are generated.
6. Describe the efferent branch of the PNS and its role in carrying signals.
7. How are somatic motor and visceral motor responses distinguished?
8. What is the difference between voluntary and involuntary responses, and which nervous system governs each?
9. Elaborate on the responsibilities of the somatic nervous system (SNS) within the body.
10. How does the autonomic nervous system (ANS) contribute to maintaining homeostasis?
11. Provide examples of sensory input that trigger autonomic functions.
12. Discuss the role of the sympathetic nervous system in preparing the body for action.
13. Explain the functions of the parasympathetic nervous system and the activities it stimulates.
14. Define integration in the context of the nervous system and its significance.
15. What distinguishes unconditioned reflexes from conditioned reflexes, and can you provide examples of each?

Exercise 2. Match terms with definitions

1. central nervous system	a) the section of the nervous system responsible for sensation and control of the skeletal muscles
2. peripheral nervous system	b) the part of the autonomic nervous system that tends to act in opposition to the sympathetic nervous system, as by slowing down the heartbeat and dilating the blood vessels. It regulates the function of many glands, such as those that produce tears and saliva, and stimulates motility and secretions of the digestive system
3. somatic nervous system	c) the section of the nervous system that controls the involuntary actions of the smooth muscles, heart, and glands. It has two divisions: the sympathetic and the

4. autonomic nervous system	parasympathetic
5. sympathetic nervous system	d) the portion of the nervous system consisting of the brain and spinal cord
6. parasympathetic nervous system	e) the section of the nervous system lying outside the brain and spinal cord h) the part of the autonomic nervous system that tends to act in opposition to the parasympathetic nervous system, as by speeding up the heartbeat and causing contraction of the blood vessels

Exercise 3. Say for which reflexes the following statements are true:

Model: they are also called acquired reflexes – conditioned reflexes

- 1) they are learned through training;
- 2) they are also called inborn reflexes;
- 3) they are not dependent on previous experience;
- 4) they are a function of the cerebral cortex;
- 5) the foundation for the rest of the nervous activity of the body;
- 6) they are also called behavior reflexes;
- 7) they can be modified;
- 8) they are unstable;
- 9) they are a function of the subcortical nuclei, brain stem, and spinal cord;
- 10) they are unlearned reactions

Exercise 4. Choose the antonyms:

inside	efferent
peripheral	to decrease
continuous	safety
conscious	intermittent
afferent	unconscious
major	central
separate	simple
external	internal
complex	outside
to increase	to inhibit
danger	minor
involuntary	connected
to stimulate	voluntary

Exercise 5. Choose the proper word from the given below to complete the sentences:

complex, information, ability, sympathetic nerves, spinal, signals, balance, protective structures

1. The nervous system is the most ... of all human body systems.
2. The nervous system provides us the... to perceive, understand and react to environmental events.
3. The nervous system is responsible for rapid conduction of ... throughout the body.
4. The CNS, housed entirely within the ... of the skull and vertebral column, consists of the brain and spinal cord.
5. Information flows to the central nervous system from the peripheral nervou, which senses... from the internal environment (autonomic nervous system).
6. Each ... nerve is attached to the spinal cord by a sensory and a motor root.
7. The ... increase heart rate and forcefulness, dilate airways so more oxyge can enter, increase blood pressure, and inhibit intestinal contractions so that digestion is slower.

8. The parasympathetic nerves normally act... as for the sympathetic nerves.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences:

1. The nervous system can also be divided on the basis of its functions: 1)... 2)... 3)...
2. ... refers to receiving information about the environment, either what is happening outside or inside the body.
3. Some somatic motor responses are ..., and often happen without a conscious decision to perform them.
4. The autonomic nervous system is divided into...
5. The nervous system produces ... in **effector organs** due to the sensory stimuli...
6. ... nervous system is involved in the stimulation of activities that prepare the body for action
7. The parasympathetic nervous system activates ..., such as stimulating the secretion of saliva or digestive enzymes into the stomach and small intestine.
8. Stimuli that are received by sensory structures are communicated to the nervous system where that information is processed. This is called

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

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Практичне заняття № 13

13. Тема: THE ANATOMY OF THE ALIMENTARY TRACT

Мета теми полягає в розумінні будови та організації органів травної системи людини. Дослідження будови стравоходу, шлунка, кишечника та інших органів, які беруть участь у процесі травлення. Огляд ролі кожного органу в процесі перетравлення їжі, від прийому до всмоктування поживних речовин. Вивчення взаємодії між різними органами травного тракту та їх взаємний вплив на функціонування системи в цілому.

Основні поняття: Стравохід, шлунок, кишечник, печінка та жовчний міхур, селезінка

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1.Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2.Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What is the function of the esophagus?
2. Describe the structure and function of the stomach.
3. What are the main parts of the small intestine, and what are their roles in digestion?
4. Explain the importance of the liver and gallbladder in digestion.
5. What is the function of the large intestine?
6. How does food move through the digestive tract?
7. Discuss the role of enzymes in the digestive process.

3.Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

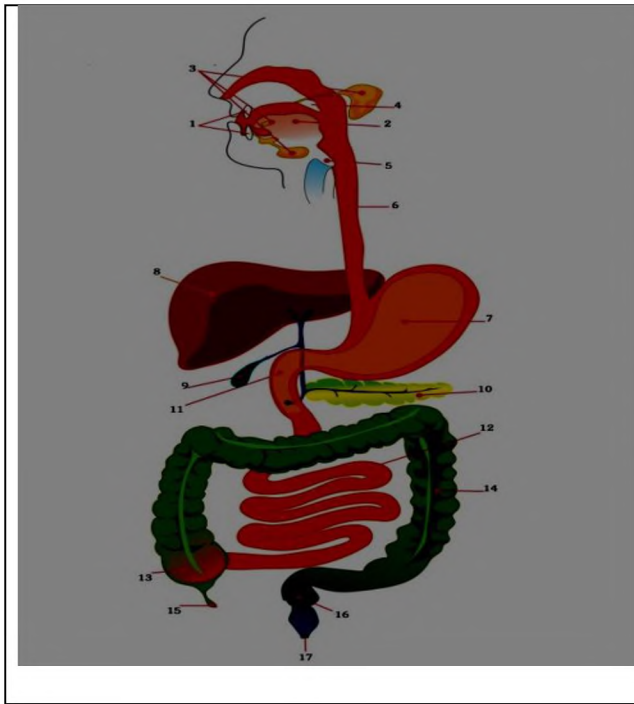
Exercise 1. Answer the questions to the text:

1. What is the alimentary tract?
2. What does the alimentary tract consist of?
3. What is the 1st division of the alimentary tract formed by?
4. What is the stomach?
5. What is the small intestine?
6. What is the function of the large intestine?
7. What largest glands in the human body do you know?
8. What is the function of the gallbladder?

Exercise 2. Match the terms with their definitions:

1. alimentary tract	a) the passage between the pharynx and the stomach;
2. stomach	b) the passage to the stomach and lungs; located in the front part of the neck below the chin and above the collarbone;
3. pharynx	c) beginning with the caecum and ending with the rectum; includes the caecum and the colon and the rectum; extracts moisture from food residues which are later excreted as feces;
4. small intestine	d) the tubular passage extending from the mouth to the anus, through which food is passed and digested;
5. large intestine	e) the longest part of the alimentary canal; where digestion is completed;
6. esophagus	f) an enlarged and muscular saclike organ of the alimentary canal; the principal organ of digestion.

Exercise 3. Write down organs in their appropriate position:



Stomach
 caecum
 colon
 appendix
 liver
 teeth
 esophagus
 rectum
 salivary glands

gallbladder
 epiglottis
 tongue
 soft palate
 pancreas
 ileum
 anus
 duodenum

Exercise 4. Say what organ is spoken about:

I. This organ is the largest gland in the human body. It is in the upper part of the abdominal cavity under the diaphragm in the right side of the abdomen. Its upper surface is convex. This organ consists of small lobules connected together by connective tissue, different vessels and nerves.

II. This organ is pyriform (грушевидный) in shape. It is a dilated portion of the alimentary canal. It is in the upper part of the abdomen under the diaphragm. The liver is above this organ, and the colon is below it. The pancreas is behind this organ.

III. It is the beginning of the alimentary tract and the digestion starts here when taking the first bite of food. Chewing breaks the food into pieces that are more easily digested, while saliva mixes with food to begin the process of breaking it down into a form your body can absorb and use.

IV. This organ is the portion of the alimentary tract that is located between the stomach and rectum. In the human being it is divided in to two parts. Its function is to digest food and to enable the nutrients released from that food to enter into the bloodstream.

V. It is a tubular organ that lies behind the trachea and heart and in front of the spinal column; it passes through the diaphragm before entering the stomach.

VI. This organ is a part of two different systems of the body, digestive system and respiratory system. It is a passageway leading from the mouth and nose to the esophagus and larynx.

VII. This is a long, narrow gland that is located across the upper abdomen, behind the stomach and the spleen. It produces important digestive enzymes and hormone called insulin.

VIII. This is a hollow organ located beneath the right lobe of the liver and measures 8 centimeters in length. Its function is to store bile.

IX. This is a thin cartilaginous flap that covers the entrance to the larynx during swallowing, preventing food from entering the trachea.

X. It is the last part of the digestive system. Water is absorbed here and the remaining waste material is stored as feces before being removed by defecation.

Exercise 5. Arrange the following sentences in a correct order to describe the following term “stomach”:

1. The stomach has three tasks in digestion: mixing foods with gastric juices, storing swallowed food and liquid, moving food into the small intestine.
2. It is located in the upper part of the abdomen under the diaphragm.
3. The stomach is a hollow, saclike organ enclosed in a muscular wall.
4. The stomach receives food from the esophagus.
5. These flexible muscles allow the stomach to extend when you eat.
6. As food reaches the end of the esophagus, it enters the stomach through a muscular valve called the lower esophageal sphincter.

Exercise 6. Continue the following sentences using the text to describe the following term “intestine”:

1. Intestine is the last part of the alimentary tract and consist of and
2. The small intestine is composed of,,
3. The large intestine is divided into, and
4. The function of intestine is and then

Exercise 7. Join two parts of the sentences and translate:

The boy laid sleeping	he decided to postpone the meeting.
Being very ill,	he realized that he had to give up.
Being busy,	the doctor asked him many questions.
The specialists operating on the patients	she couldn't understand some words.
Examining the patient,	could do anything to save the man's life.
Translating the article	when the nurse came in.
Nobody standing there	he didn't attend lectures last week.
Understanding that it will not help,	are called surgeons.

Exercise 8. Open the brackets using the verb in the appropriate form:

1. The mechanical digestion of the food (to start) by the action of mastication and the wetting contact of saliva.
2. The esophagus (to line) with smooth muscle, which forces the food down the pipe to the stomach.
3. When food is swallowed, the stomach (to produce) hydrochloric acid.
4. The shape of the stomach (to change) when it delates and its borders greatly extend.
5. The liver (to play) a major role in metabolism and (to have) a number of functions in the body.
6. Discharged from the liver bile (to store) in the gallbladder.
7. 95% of absorption of nutrients (to occur) in the small intestine.
8. Waste material (to eliminate) from the rectum during defecation.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

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Практичне заняття № 14

14. Тема: THE PHYSIOLOGY OF THE ALIMENTARY TRACT

Мета теми полягає в розумінні функціонування органів травного тракту та механізмів травлення та всмоктування поживних речовин. Огляд механічного та хімічного розщеплення їжі в різних частинах травного тракту. Вивчення механізмів, якими живильні речовини переходять з кишечника до крові та лімфи.

Основні поняття: Травлення

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What is the process of digestion, and where does it begin?
2. Describe the role of enzymes in the digestion of carbohydrates, proteins, and fats.
3. How does the stomach contribute to the digestive process?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions to the text:

1. When does the digestive process begin?
2. How many processes occur during digestion?
3. What is the difference between mechanical and chemical digestions?
4. What is the function of the smooth muscles?
5. What nutrients come from food during absorption?
6. What is the role of saliva in mastication?
7. What is the function of the enzyme?
8. How does the process of swallowing occur?

Exercise 2. Match the terms with their definitions:

1. proteins	a) any of various proteins, as pepsin, originating from living cells and capable of producing certain chemical changes in organic substances;
2. fats	b) a substance that has amino acids, compounds and carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and sometimes sulfur and is found in many foods (such as meat, milk, eggs, and beans) that is an important part of the human diet;
3. starches	c) any of various soft, solid, or semisolid organic compounds forming the esters of glycerol and fatty acids and their associated organic groups;
4. enzymes	d) the process by which food is converted into substances that can be absorbed and assimilated by the body;
5. digestion	e) the process in the human or animal body that makes something pass from the mouth, to the pharynx, and into the esophagus, while shutting the epiglottis;
6. mastication	f) the mechanical obstruction of the flow of air from the environment into the lungs. It prevents breathing, and can be partial or complete;
7. chocking	g) a carbohydrate consisting of a large number of glucose units joined by glycosidic bonds;
8. swallowing	h) the process by which food is crushed and ground by teeth.

Exercise 3. Choose the right answer:

1. All the following are regions of the stomach except:
 - a) The fundus
 - b) the cardia
 - c) the pylorus
 - d) the hilus
1. All the following are regions of the small intestines except:
 - a) Jejunum
 - b) ileum
 - c) duodenum
 - d) colon
3. Bile is produced by :
 - a) gallbladder
 - b) liver
 - c) duodenum
 - d) pancreas
4. Most absorption occurs in:
 - a) esophagus
 - b) jejunum
 - c) the lining of the stomach
 - d) along the gastrointestinal tract
5. The small intestines meets with the large intestine in the
 - a) rectum
 - b) sigmoid colon
 - c) caecum
 - d) fundus
6. Insulin is produced by :
 - a) the liver
 - b) the spleen
 - c) the pancreas
 - d) gallbladder
7. The pancreas is located close to the:
 - a) colon
 - b) the stomach
 - c) the liver
 - d) jejunum
8. all the following are the functions of the oral cavity except :
 - a) mechanical digestion
 - b) digestion of proteins
 - c) food lubrication
 - d) chemical digestion

Exercise 4. Match the synonyms:

1. sac	1. stratum
2. oral cavity	2. Genu
3. pituitary gland	3. orifice, foramen
4. intestines	4. Gingiva
5. opening	5. Umbilicus
6. Navel	6. humerus
7. Gum	7. hypophysis
8. layer	8. bursa
9. Knee	9. mouth
10. upper arm bone	10 bowels.

Exercise 5. Open the brackets and put the verbs in a correct form:

1. The left and the right heart chambers (to divide) by the septum.
2. The alimentary tract (to release) hormones to help regulate the digestive process.
3. The patient (not to sleep) since early morning.
4. In 1892 Prof. Lesgaft (to divide) the muscles into two basic groups.
5. The operation (to perform) yesterday.
6. When the doctor (to examine) the patient he (to determine) murmurs.
7. The head of the pancreas (to connect) to the duodenum through the pancreatic duct.
8. Enlargement of the liver (to reveal) on examination yesterday.

Exercise 6. Arrange the following sentences in a correct order to describe the following term "enzyme":

1. Enzyme does not control the direction of the reaction, it increases the rates of the reactions.
2. A substance produced by the body to assist in a chemical reaction.
3. Very few biochemical reactions carry on at a significant rate without the presence of an enzyme.
4. It acts as a catalyst, increasing the rate at which a chemical reaction occurs.
5. The human body probably contains about 10,000 different enzymes.

Exercise 7. Arrange the following sentences in a correct order to describe the following term "The alimentary tract":

1. During digestion proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals are broken down for better absorption.

2. It consists of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, and large intestine.
3. The alimentary tract is a musculomembraneous canal about 8½ metres in length.
4. The liver with gallbladder and pancreas are the large glands of the alimentary tract.
5. Three main processes take part in the alimentary tract: digestion, absorption and excretion.
6. It extends from the oral cavity to the anus.

Exercise 8. Continue the following sentences to describe the following term “digestion”:

1. Digestion is a process
2. Digestion begins
3. During digestion two main processes occur at the same time
4. Food is broking down into tiny pieces during
5. On chemical digestion enzyme in saliva starts

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

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Практичне заняття № 15

15. Тема: THE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE URINARY SYSTEM

Мета теми полягає в розумінні будови та функцій сечовидільної системи та її впливу на збереження гомеостазу в організмі. Дослідження структури нирок, сечового міхура, сечоводів та інших компонентів системи. Вивчення ролі нирок у виробленні сечі, сечового міхура у зберіганні сечі та сечоводів у транспортуванні сечі.

Основні поняття: сечовидільна система термінологія.

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What does the urinary system consist of?

2. What is urine?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Find corresponding definition to the words on the left:

1. kidney	a) each of the functional units in the kidney, consisting of a glomerulus and its associated tubule, through which the glomerular filtrate passes before emerging as urine
2. ureter	b) a membranous sac in which the urine, excreted from the kidneys, is stored
3. urethra	c) each of a pair of organs in the abdominal cavity of mammals, birds, that excrete urine
4. urinary bladder	d) colorless crystalline compound that is the main nitrogenous breakdown product of protein metabolism in mammals
5. renal cortex	e) the duct by which urine is conveyed out of the body from the bladder
6. nerves	f) the duct by which urine passes from the kidney to the bladder or the cloaca
7. nephron	g) the outer portion of the kidney containing the glomeruli and the tubules
8. urea	h) a watery, typically yellowish fluid which contains nitrogen compounds such as urea and other waste substances removed from the blood by the kidneys
9. urine	i) any of the cordlike bundles of fibers that conduct sensory or motor impulses

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps with the words and word-combinations from the box:

Urologic disease can involve _____ dysfunction of the urinary system. Glomerulonephritis is a type of kidney disease in which the kidneys' filters become inflamed and _____, and slowly lose their ability _____ from the blood to make urine. Patients may experience the following _____: fatigue, high blood pressure, _____, blood and protein in the urine.

Unfortunately, even with today's medicine, kidney disease cannot be _____. Treatments focus on slowing _____ of the disease and preventing _____. Treatment may include: drug therapy, diet modification, dialysis (a medical treatment to remove wastes from _____) and kidney transplantation.

congenital or acquired, complications, scarred, the blood, to remove wastes and excess fluid, symptoms, decreased urine output, cured, the progression
--

Exercise 3. Answer the questions to the text:

1. What does the urinary system consist of?
2. What is urine?
3. Where are the kidneys situated?
4. What is the function of nephrons?
5. What is the function of the ureters?
6. Where is the urine stored before it is discharged from the body?
7. What is urethra?
8. What is the function of the urethra?
9. What conveys urine from the kidneys?
10. What is the function of the urinary bladder?

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences according to the text:

1. The urine is stored in _____.
2. The nephrons regulate _____.
3. _____ conveys urine from the kidneys.
4. All urine is excreted from the body by _____.
5. Normal urine is free of _____.
6. _____ is the hollow funnel, into which urine is discharged before entering the ureter.
7. A renal stone is a solid piece of material that forms in the kidney from substances in the _____.
8. _____ are covered by the renal capsule.

Exercise 5. Choose the right variant:

1. _____ convey urine to the urinary bladder.
A) Urethra B) ureters C) kidney D) nephron E) urinary bladder
2. Urine is discharged from the body through _____.
A) Urethra B) ureters C) kidneys D) nephron E) urinary bladder
3. The chief function of _____ is to regulate the concentration of water and soluble substances.
A) Urethra B) ureters C) nephron D) nerves E) bladder
4. _____ is a triangle-shaped, hollow musculomembranous organ.
A) Kidney B) urinary bladder C) renal pelvis D) ureter E) stomach
5. _____ is divided into three portions, the prostatic, membranous, and cavernous.
A) Male urethra B) female urethra C) ureters D) urinary bladder E) kidney
6. The urinary bladder _____ in place by ligaments.
A) is tightened B) is held C) is attached D) is divided E) is bounded
7. _____ has a characteristic bean-shaped form.
A) Urinary bladder B) renal pelvis C) kidney D) liver E) spleen
8. _____ measures from 25 to 30 cm in length.
A) Urethra B) ureter C) kidney D) small intestine E) esophagus
9. Inflammation of the nephrons in the kidneys is called _____.
A) Nephrolithiasis B) nephritis C) pyelonephritis D) cystitis E) hepatitis
10. Nephrons _____.
A) eliminate wastes from the body B) regulate blood volume and pressure
C) control levels of electrolytes and metabolites
D) regulate blood pH E) all of the above

Exercise 6. Find the proper object to the verb and translate it into your native language:

1. to excrete	a) muscles in the bladder
2. to alert	b) an infection
3. to regulate	c) urine out of the body

4. to remove	d) food and fluid
5. to consume	e) blood volume and pressure
6. to break down	f) waste substances
7. to maintain	g) nerves in the brain
8. tighten and relax	h) active tissues
9. to filter	i) water balance
10. to cause	k) blood through the nephrons

Exercise 7. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box:

nephrons	urine	bladder	kidneys	wastes	urea	ureters	nerves
----------	-------	---------	---------	--------	------	---------	--------

1. in the blood come from the normal breakdown of active tissues.
2. Normal contains fluids, salts and waste products.
3. usually holds 300-350 ml of urine.
4. carry urine from the kidneys to the bladder.
5. All the blood in our bodies passes through several times a day.
6. Urine is formed by together with water and other waste substances.
7. A person gets an alarm from the in the bladder when it is time to urinate.
8. In humans, a normal kidney contains 800,000 to 1.5 million.....

Exercise 8. Agree or contradict the following statements:

1. Urine is stored in the urethra before discharging from the body.
2. A nephron regulates the concentration of water and soluble substances.
3. The urinary bladder is a hollow bean-shaped organ, which discharges urine from the body.
4. The ureters convey the urine from the kidneys to the urinary bladder.
5. Kidney is a muscular sac which stores the urine before eliminating it from the body.
6. The urine is discharged from the body through the ureters.
7. Urethra is a tube that connects the kidney and the urinary bladder.
8. The main function of the ureters is to regulate the concentration of water and soluble substances.

Exercise 9. Open the brackets and translate the sentences:

1. A kidney infection already (to develop) because of urine standing still.
2. The urine (to form) in three steps: Filtration, Reabsorption, and Secretion.
3. Significant sex difference (to exist) in the shape and length of male and female urethra.
4. A test in the structure of the kidneys (to pass) the day after tomorrow.
5. Last night she (to experience) an attack of acute pain in the lumbar region.
6. The inflammation of nephrons in the kidneys (to call) nephritis.
7. The patient (to complain) of pain and burning during urination a week ago.
8. When he entered the room, they (to carry out) the experiment.

Exercise 10. Arrange the following sentences in a correct order to describe the term “the urinary system”:

1. The urinary bladder stores the urine until it is discharged from the body through the urethra.
2. The urinary system consists of two kidneys, the ureters, the urinary bladder and the urethra.
3. The urinary system keeps the chemicals and water in your body balanced.
4. The kidneys secrete the urine out of the body.
5. The urinary system is a group of organs in the body concerned with filtering out excess of fluid and wastes from the bloodstream.
6. The ureters convey urine to the urinary bladder.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

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Практичне заняття № 16

16. Тема: THE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

Мета теми полягає в детальному вивченні будови та функцій органів репродуктивної системи людини. Дослідження анатомії чоловічих та жіночих репродуктивних органів, включаючи структуру яєчників, матки, яєчка та статевих залоз. Вивчення ролі статевих органів у процесі розмноження та вироблення статевих гормонів, таких як естрогени та тестостерон. Розгляд механізмів овуляції, запліднення, вагітності та пологів.

Основні поняття: Яєчники та яєчка, матка, статеві залози, запліднення, вагітність

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What is the reproductive system?
2. What does the word *puberty* mean?
3. What does the hypothalamus regulate?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Match the words from the column A to those from the column B to form the word-combinations. There are possible several variants with one word.

Column A	Column B
cell	intercourse
sexual	membrane
pubertal	changes
hormonal	process
voice	tube
fallopian	deepening
widening	lining
uterine	hips

Exercise 2. Match the terms to the definitions:

1. puberty	a) a white crystalline steroid hormone produced primarily in the testes and responsible for the development and maintenance of male secondary sex characteristics;
2. testosterone	b) the act or process of initiating biological reproduction by insemination;
3. miscarriage	c) the stage of adolescence in which an individual becomes physiologically capable of sexual reproduction;
4. estrogen	d) any of several steroid hormones produced chiefly by the ovaries and responsible for promoting estrus and the development and maintenance of female secondary sex characteristics;
5. stillbirth	e) any organ or gland in which gametes are produced; an ovary or testis.
6. fertilization	f) the unborn offspring that develops from an embryo. Following embryonic development the fetal stage of development takes place. In human prenatal development (fetal development) begins from the ninth week after fertilisation (or eleventh week gestational age) and continues until birth
7. fetus	
8. gonads	

g) fetal death that results in a baby born without signs of life h) also known as spontaneous abortion and pregnancy loss, is the natural death of an embryo or fetus before it is able to survive independently.
--

Exercise 3. Open the brackets. Put the verb in the correct tense form. Pay attention to the conditional sentences 1st type.

E.g.: If you treat this infection at once, you will avoid infertility.

1. The infant (to be fed) artificially, unless the mother's health (to be restored).
2. As soon as it (to be) time of puberty, the endocrine system (to release) sexual hormones.
3. When the egg (to be fertilized), zygote (form).
4. If fresh semen (to be present) during ovulation, fertilization (to occur).
5. The operation (to be continued) as soon as the bleeding (to be stopped).
6. If she (not to take) these medicines she (to have) miscarriage.
7. When the operation (to be over), the doctor (to consult) this pregnant woman.
8. If you (to go) to the doctor right now, you (to recover) more quickly.

Exercise 4. Read the text. Insert the necessary noun:

infertility, testosterone, progesterone, brain, bloodstream, ovulation, estrogen
--

Hormones and reproduction

In both men and women, reproduction begins in the _____. A part of the brain (hypothalamus) produces a substance called gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH). GnRH causes the pituitary gland to release two hormones into the _____: luteinizing hormone (LH) and follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH).

In men, LH causes the release of the male hormone _____, while FSH causes the testicles to produce sperm. In women, LH and FSH cause eggs to mature and be released (_____). They also cause production of the female hormones _____ and _____.

Many problems with _____ are caused by too little or too much of these hormones, the pattern of hormone levels over time, or problems in the hypothalamus or pituitary gland.

Exercise 5. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the correct tense and voice form:

1. Like all complex organ systems the human reproductive system (to affect) by many diseases.
2. Endocrine hormones (to know) as critical controlling factor in the normal differentiation of the reproductive system.
3. The doctor on duty (to perform) the operation on the uterus right now.
4. Chromosome characteristics (to determine) the genetic sex of a fetus.
5. Genital infections such as chlamydia and gonorrhoea can (to cause) infertility in men.
6. Some diets (to prove) to be significant for increasing fertility lately.
7. Studies (to show) that exercising too much may lead to the release of too many steroid hormones, which can affect fertility.
8. A very low or very high BMI (body mass index) (to disrupt) ovulation and may also affect production of hormones.

Exercise 6. Agree or disagree with the statements given below.

1. Sperm cells remain viable within the female reproductive tract for about 2 hours.
2. The hypothalamus produces hormones, which stimulate the gonads to produce testosterone (in females) and estrogen and progesterone (in females in males).
3. Male puberty generally occurs between the ages of 9-11.
4. Most of the male reproductive system is located outside of the body.
5. Fertilization is the last step in pregnancy.
6. Zygote is a fertilized egg cell that results from the union of a female gamete with a male gamete.

7. Male secondary sexual characteristics include breast enlargement, widening hips, increased height, weight and fat distribution.
8. Increased height and weight, broadening shoulders, voice deepening, and muscle development occur as part of the female pubertal process.

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences:

1. The major organs of the reproductive system include
2. The male reproductive system includes
3. Testosterone stimulates
4. Pregnancy is most likely to occur if
5. The female reproductive anatomy includes
6. Fertilization can only occur if
7. The human reproduction is when
8. If a sperm penetrates the egg,

Exercise 8. Match two parts of the sentences below to make an explanation of what the term “reproductive system” is:

1. In women, this system includes	a) the scrotum, testicles, spermatic ducts, sex glands and penis.
2. In men it includes	b) the first step in pregnancy.
3. The reproductive system is	c) an organ system comprised of male or female organs.
4. Function of the reproductive system is	d) reproduction.
5. Fertilization is	e) vagina, uterus, ovaries, and fallopian tubes.

Exercise 9. Arrange the following sentences in a correct order to describe the term “fertilization”:

1. Fertilization is the first step in pregnancy.
2. The purpose of of ovulation is producing a new life.
3. During fertilization, the nuclei of the sperm and egg cells combine to form a zygote.
4. Fertilization can occur if intercourse takes place before the time of ovulation.
5. Fertilization is the union of a human egg and sperm occurring in the fallopian tube.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

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Практичне заняття № 17

17. Тема: ENDOCRINE GLANDS

Мета теми полягає у вивченні ролі та функцій ендокринної системи в організмі людини. Основні цілі цієї теми включають. Дослідження структури та локалізації різних ендокринних залоз, таких як щитовидна залоза, підшлункова залоза, надниркові залози та інші. Вивчення ролі кожної залози у виробленні та виділенні гормонів, які регулюють різні фізіологічні процеси в організмі. Вивчення основних захворювань ендокринної системи, таких як діабет, гіпотиреоз, гіпертиреоз та інші, їхніх симптомів та методів лікування.

Основні поняття: Гормони, ендокринна система, гіперфункція та гіпофункція

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What is endocrinology?
2. How are glands in the human body classified?
3. What is hormone?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Arrange the following sentences in a correct order to describe the following terms.

A) The endocrine glands

1. Glands which produce internal secretions or hormones are called endocrine glands.
2. Ductless glands make a secretion which they pour into the blood stream.
3. The endocrine glands regulate all functions of the body.
4. All glands in the human body can be divided into glands with ducts and ductless.
5. The chief ductless glands are: the thyroid gland, the adrenal glands and the pituitary gland.

B) The thyroid gland

1. The cells of the thyroid secrete thyroxin, which passes into the circulation.
2. The thyroid gland lies in the front of the neck.
3. The gland is well supplied with blood vessels and consists essentially of secreting cells.
4. Thyroxin controls the general metabolism or activity of the body tissues.
5. The thyroid consists of two lobes lying on either side of the neck.

C) Adrenal glands

1. The adrenal glands consist of two parts, cortex and medulla.
2. Adrenalin increases in excitement and strong emotions such as fear or anger.
3. The adrenal glands are two small triangular glands lying one over each kidney.
4. The medulla produces a very important secretion called adrenalin
5. The outer part produces a secretion which affects sex.

D) The pituitary gland

1. The pituitary gland lies in the pituitary fossa in the base of the skull.
2. The anterior lobe produces a number of important hormones affecting growth and sexual development and the functioning of the thyroid and the adrenal glands.

3. The pituitary gland (hypophysis) is a small gland about the size of a pea.
4. Pituitrin stimulates involuntary muscle and therefore contracts the blood vessels and raises blood pressure, stimulates peristalsis.
5. The posterior lobe produces the secretion known as pituitrin.

Exercise 2. Say whether the following statements are true or false. Comment on your answer.

1. A hormone is a chemical released by a cell or a gland in one part of the body that sends forth messages that affect cells in other parts of the organism.
2. Some non-endocrine organs such as the brain, heart, lungs also produce and release hormones.
3. The thyroid gland secretes hormones which are necessary for normal digestion.
4. The thyroid is generally asymmetric, with the right lobe being significantly larger than the left one.
5. The posterior lobe of the hypophysis produces the secretion known as thyroxin.
6. The hypophysis and the gall-gladder are of the size of a pea.
7. The amount of adrenalin increases in excitement and strong emotions.
8. The thyroid gland is well supplied with blood vessels and consists mainly of secreting cells.
9. Oversection of the adrenal gland cortex does not affect sex.

Exercise 3. Match the terms to their definitions:

1. acromegaly	a) triangle-shaped glands located on top of the kidneys;
2. gland	b) a small, somewhat cherry-shaped double-lobed structure attached to the base of the brain, constituting the master endocrine gland affecting all hormonal functions of the body;
3. gigantism	c) a large endocrine gland situated in the base of the neck concerned with regulation of the metabolic rate;
4. adrenal gland	d) Increase in size of the hands, feet and the face due to excessive production of "growth hormone";
5. thyroid gland	e) an organ or group of cells that is specialized for synthesizing and secreting fluids either for use in the body or for excretion;
6. hypophysis	f) abnormal growth causing excessive height, most commonly due to oversecretion during childhood of "growth hormone".

Exercise 4. Open the brackets using the correct form of the verb. Translate the sentences:

1. Thyroxin (to control) the general metabolism or activity of the body tissues
2. The patient already (to treat) by the doctor from pneumonia.
3. The wound (to be) usually dressed by the nurse.
4. Blood pressure (to take) now.
5. Skin irritation (to cause) by overdosage of the drug.
6. The anterior lobe of the hypothesis (to produce) a number of important hormones
7. I (to treat) at this clinic for acute pneumonia last week.
8. We were told that the direction of the nerve fibers already (to establish) experimentally.
9. The thyroid gland (to supply) well with blood vessels.

Exercise 5. Put the words from the table into an appropriate gap:

Influence; controlling; eight major glands; diabetes; supplements; a hormone disorder; hormones

Your endocrine system includes ... throughout your body. These glands make If your hormone levels are too high or too low, you may have Hormone diseases also occur if your body does not respond to hormones the way it is supposed to. Stress, infection and changes in your blood's fluid and electrolyte balance can also ... hormone levels. In the United States, the most common endocrine disease is There are many others. They are usually treated by ...

how much hormone your body makes. Hormone ... can help if the problem is too little of a hormone.

Exercise 6. Make up questions to the underlined words:

1. The hormones are delivered to various organs.
2. The thyroid gland is well supplied with blood vessels.
3. The patient has been recommended to consult his pharmacist for professional advice on medicines.
4. Many hormones affect metabolism.
5. The chemical composition of some hormones is well-known.
6. Each gland consists of the glandular epithelial tissue.
7. The hormones affect the functions of the different parts of the nervous system.
8. The pituitary gland is about the size of a pea.
9. The outer part of the adrenal glands produces a secretion which affects sex.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

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1. English for first year dental students: Study guide to practical classes for the 1st year students of higher education in dentistry [Electronic edition] / Abramovych, A. I. Levytska, – Odesa: ONMedU, 2023. – 115 p. (комп'ютерна верстка).

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Практичне заняття № 18

18. Тема: THE IMMUNE SYSTEM

Мета Розуміння функцій та механізмів роботи імунної системи організму людини, її ролі у захисті від інфекцій, підтримці здоров'я та запобіганні захворювань.

Основні поняття: Імунна система, лімфоцити, антиген, антитіло, вакцинація

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What is the main cause of infectious diseases?
2. What specific capacity does the human organism have?
3. What are the two main types of immunity?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Match the words with their definitions:

1. disease	a) an antibody that neutralizes a toxin;
2. microorganism	b) a drug or agent that counteracts or neutralizes the effects of a poison;
3. infection	c) any organism, such as a bacterium, protozoan, or virus, of microscopic size
4. immunity	the ability of an organism to resist a disease;
5. antidote	d) any impairment of normal physiological function affecting an organism
6. antitoxin	a suspension of dead, attenuated (послаблений), or modified microorganisms
7. vaccine	for inoculation;
8. virulent poison	e) is a pathogen's or microorganism's ability to cause damage to a host.
	f) invasion of the body by pathogenic microorganisms.

Exercise 2. Match the words to make word-combination:

1. infectious	1. contact
2. growth of	2. protection
3. the human	3. infection
4. direct	4. antidote
5. resistance against	5. immunity
6. permanent	6. diseases
7. the characteristic	7. microorganisms
8. a chemical	8. organism
9. a sufficient	9. symptoms
10. artificial	10. amount

Exercise 3. Put the verb in brackets in the correct form (Conditional Sentences Type I):

1. If I see him, I (to give) him your report on the anatomy of the kidneys.
2. If he (to be) late for the anatomy lecture, he won't know anything about the digestive system.
3. I'll be angry if he (to lose) my book "Urinary System".
4. If you (to come) late, the teacher (not to let) you in.
5. When I (to become) a gynecologist, I (to specialize) in the care, diagnosis, and treatment of the female reproductive system disorders.

6. Tell him to ring me up after pediatrics if you (to see) him.
7. I (to feel) really happy when I (to become) a successful doctor.
8. If the muscle (not to contract), the urine (not to be expelled) from the bladder.

Exercise 4. Arrange the following statements in the correct order to explain the term “vaccine”:

- ___ Vaccines can be prophylactic or therapeutic.
- ___ A vaccine is a biological preparation that provides active artificial immunity to a particular disease.
- ___ In order to provide best protection, children are recommended to receive vaccinations as soon as their immune systems are adequately developed to respond to certain vaccines. This has led to the development of vaccination schedules.
- ___ A vaccine agent stimulates the body’s immune system to recognize any pathological microorganisms, destroy them, and “remember”.
- ___ The administration of vaccines is called vaccination.

Exercise 5. Fill in the blanks with the right word from the list below. You may use each word only once:

administer, after, antibodies, diseases, fight, generally, harmless, including, injected, orally, prevent, prevention, serums, smallpox, substances, symptoms, vaccines

Doctors use two main types of drugs for the of disease:
 Vaccines contain dead or germs. They cause the body to develop called that act to disease. Doctors before a person has been exposed to such as poliomyelitis or Vaccines are usually but sometimes are given
 Serums contain antibodies that off the germs of certain diseases, scarlet fever and lockjaw. These drugs are given a person has been exposed to the disease, or after of the disease have appeared. are administered by injection.

Exercise 6. Make up interrogative sentences to the underlined words:

1. All food consists of proteins, fats and carbohydrates.
2. Nervous tissue consists of nerve cells and nerve fibers.
3. The patient has lost 3 kilograms of weight this month.
4. Various specialists give medical consultations to patients at the polyclinic.
5. Brain coordinates the activity of the whole body.
6. The surgeon is making the limb immobile at the point of fracture at the moment.
7. The treatment has just been prolonged as the patient is still complaining of a general weakness.
8. Biologists discovered new kinds of microorganisms last month.
9. Students were dissecting a corpse for 1 hour yesterday.
10. If the infection is serious the patient will have to take strict preventive measures.

Exercise 7. “If I were...”. Finish the dreams of medical students matching the lines in the first column with the line in the second column.

1. If I were a pediatrician,	I would correct deformities of the skeletal system.
2. If I were an anesthesiologist,	I would help deliver babies.
3. If I were a gastroenterologist,	I would examine eyes and prescribe spectacles and contact lenses.
4. If I were a dentist,	I would deal with the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of mental and emotional disorders.

5. If I were an ENT doctor,	I would diagnose and treat the diseases of the ear, nose, and throat.
6. If I were a psychiatrist,	I would specialize in the care of babies and children.
7. If I were an optician,	I would practise the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases, injuries, and malformations of teeth, jaws, and mouth.
8. If I were an obstetrician,	I would specialize in diseases of the stomach, intestines and associated organs.
9. If I were an orthopedist,	I would administer an anesthetic to a patient.

Exercise 8. Arrange the following statements in the correct order to explain the term “immunity”:

___ To function properly, an immune system must detect a wide variety of agents, known as pathogens.

___ Immunology is a science that studies the structure and function of the immune system.

___ Paul Ehrlich, Ilya Metchnikoff, Robert Koch are considered to be the main contributors to the development of immunology.

___ Immune system can be classified into the innate immune system versus the adaptive immune system, or humoral immunity versus cell-mediated immunity.

___ The immune system is a system of many biological structures and processes in an organism that protects against diseases.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

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Практичне заняття № 19

19. Тема: MICROORGANISMS VIROLOGY

Мета Розуміння основних концепцій та принципів вірусології, вивчення будови, класифікації, розмноження, патогенезу та лікування вірусних захворювань.

Основні поняття: вірус, будова віруса, розмноження мікроорганізмів.

Обладнання: метод розробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What is a microorganism?

2. What are the forms of microorganisms?

3. What is the classification of microorganisms and what microorganisms does it include?

4. What does a virus consist of?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Match the synonyms:

Transmit	slice
replication	infest
fatal	small
rate	reproduction
therapy	spread
fine	dreadful
infect	frequency
section	treatment

Exercise 2. Look through the definitions and match them with the terms filling the table given below with the corresponding letters:

1. fungus	a. a bacterium of an order of typically non-motile filamentous forms. They include streptomycetes, and were formerly regarded as fungi;
2. virus	b. a simple, non-flowering, and typically aquatic plant of a large assemblage that includes the seaweeds and many single-celled forms. They contain chlorophyll but lack true stems, roots, leaves, and vascular tissue;
3. protozoan	c. a member of a large group of unicellular microorganisms which have cell walls but lack organelles and an organized nucleus, including some which can cause disease;
4. actinomycete	d. any of a group of unicellular, multicellular, or syncytial spore-producing organisms feeding on organic matter, including moulds, yeast, mushrooms, and toadstools;
5. bacterium	e. a single-celled microscopic animal of a group of phyla of the kingdom Protista, such as an amoeba, flagellate, ciliate, or sporozoan;
6. yeast	f. a microscopic single-celled organism which has neither a distinct nucleus with a membrane nor other specialized organelles, including the bacteria and cyanobacteria;
7. prokaryote	g. a microscopic fungus consisting of single oval cells that reproduce by budding, and capable of converting sugar into alcohol and carbon dioxide;
8. alga	h. an infective agent that typically consists of a nucleic acid molecule in a

	protein coat, is too small to be seen by light microscopy, and is able to multiply only within the living cells of a host.
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Exercise 3. Insert the phrases in the following sentences.

<i>bacteriophages, tobacco mosaic disease, existence of viruses, isolate, host-cell, histologic samples, DNA virus, viral replication, RNA virus, animal virus, fungal virus.</i>

1. Some viruses (e.g., adenovirus) are difficult to ... and may require specific human cell lines for isolation.
2. Adolf Eduard Mayer was a German agricultural chemist whose work on ... played an important role in the discovery of tobacco mosaic virus and viruses in general.
3. Once the virus attaches to the ... and the viral genome is inserted into this cell, the viral infection has been initiated.
4. The disintegration or destruction of cells is the final step in a ... cycle in which the virus particles burst through the host cell membrane, rupturing the cell.
5. ... is a virus whose nucleic acid core is composed of DNA, such as any adenoviruses, herpesviruses, or poxviruses.
6. An ... is a virus that has ribonucleic acid as its genetic material.
7. The study of ... is important from a veterinary viewpoint and many of these **viruses** cause diseases that are economically devastating.
7. ... are found in most species of fungi, where they usually multiply without apparent harm to the host.
8. ... is a virus that reproduces itself in bacteria.
9. ... that pass through bacterial filters was first demonstrated in 1892 by D. I. Ivanovskii, who discovered the filterability of the causative agent of tobacco mosaic disease.
10. ... is a thin slice, as of tissue, suitable for microscopic examination.

Exercise 4. Match the definition with the term:

viroids	viruses that affect plants. They are obligate intracellular parasites that do not have the molecular machinery to replicate without a host.
prions	small infectious pathogens composed of a short strand of circular, single-stranded RNA. Unlike viruses, they have no protein coating.
satellites	(fungal viruses/ Mycoviruses) are viruses that infect fungi.
animal viruses	subviral agents that differ from viroids because they depend on the presence of a helper virus for their propagation
plant viruses	a type of virus that infects bacteria and destroy their host cells
mycophages	(from Latin word that means poison) a submicroscopic infectious agent that replicates only inside the living cells of an organism.
bacteriophages	misfolded proteins that characterize several fatal and transmissible neurodegenerative diseases
virus	a small infectious agent that is unable to replicate outside a living animal cell

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

Основна

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Додаткова

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Практичне заняття № 20

20. Тема: THE ORAL CAVITY. THE STRUCTURE OF THE ORAL CAVITY

Мета Опис будови та функцій порожнини рота, розуміння її значення для загального здоров'я та процесу травлення.

Основні поняття: Порожнина рота, зуби, язик, піднебіння, ясна, слинні залози

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What does the oral cavity consist of?
2. What is the function of the oral cavity?
3. What is the vestibule bounded by?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Match the following terms with their definition:

1. saliva	a) a part of the tooth hidden in the jaw that keeps the tooth in place.							
2. a crown	b) a group of cells that secrete substances, lubricating the membrane and protect against infections							
3. an enamel	c) a part of the soft tissue lining of the mouth.							
4. a root	d) a part of the tooth visible in the mouth							
5. a tongue	e) a muscular organ that forms part of the floor of the oral cavity							
6. alveolar process	f) a small, calcified, whitish structure found in the jaws of many vertebrates and used to break down food.							
7. a tooth	g) a sticky fluid with colourless and watery appearance							
8. gingiva	h) the outer covering of the tooth that is the hardest tissue in the body							
9. mucous membrane	i) the thickened ridge of bone that contains the tooth sockets (dental alveoli) on bones that hold teeth.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Exercise 2. Match adjectives to the corresponding nouns to form word combinations.

Soft	membrane
Left	cavity
Alveolar	surface
Lower	cavity
Posterior	palate
Sponge-like	process
Periodontal	jaw
Oral	membrane
Nasal	structure
mucous	ramus

Exercise 3. Read the definitions and fill in the blanks with the words given below.

(Oral cavity, uvula, alveolar process, hard palate, mandible, tongue, fauces, mucous membrane)

1. ... is a thin horizontal bony plate located in the roof of the mouth.
- 2.... is the large bundle of skeletal muscles on the floor of the mouth that manipulates food for chewing and swallowing.
3. ... is the first portion of the alimentary canal that receives food.
4. The flexibility of this bone allows us to chew and talk....
5. ... A red, moist, glistening tissue, which is called ... forms a protective covering for the tongue, palate, floor of the mouth and the inside of the lips and cheeks, much as the skin does for the rest of the body.
6. ... is the conic projection from the posterior edge of the middle of the soft palate.
7. ... is a thick bony ridge that largely consists of sockets in which the teeth are embedded.
8. ... is the posterior part of the mouth, which leads into the pharynx.

Exercise 4. Say if the following statements are true or false. Correct the false statements to make them true.

1. Bones of the skull are flexible bones that form the oral cavity.
2. The vestibule of the mouth is a slit-like space bounded internally by the lips and cheeks.
3. The lower jaw (maxilla) is a paired stationary bone.
4. The hard palate separates the oral cavity from the nasal cavity.
5. The soft palate is placed to the inferior of the hard palate.
6. The fauces connect the oral cavity with the pharynx.
7. The upper jaw (the maxilla) is flexible and attached to the skull by muscles.
8. The roots are held in place in sockets by alveolar process.

Exercise 5. Insert the words into the gaps in an appropriate part of speech:

1. Alveolar osteitis is _____ of _____ process of the upper or lower jaw that classically occurs as a postoperative _____ of tooth extraction.	Inflame, alveolus complicate
2. The _____ of first teeth usually starts at about six months.	erupt
3. The _____ of deciduous teeth starts inside the jaw before birth	develop
4. _____ membrane produces mucus that prevents pathogens and dirt from entering the body and prevents bodily tissue from losing moisture.	Mucosa
5. A tooth's root is attached to the jaw bone by _____ membrane that is somewhat elastic and allows for a limited amount of movement of the tooth in _____ <i>alveoli</i> .	periodontum tooth open
6. The mouth is the facial _____ of the gastrointestinal tract.	
7. The tongue is responsible for gustatory sense, which occurs via stimulation of the taste buds situated in the _____ papillae.	tongue mouth, nose
8. The _____ cavity is separated from the _____ cavity by the palate.	

Exercise 6. Put the words into the gaps in an appropriate part of speech:

The _____ glands are exocrine glands that produce saliva through a system of ducts.	Saliva
You have three pairs of major salivary glands — parotid, sublingual and submandibular. Salivary glands make saliva, which aids in _____,	digest
_____ your mouth and supports healthy teeth. You have three pairs of major salivary glands under and behind your jaw — _____, sublingual and submandibular.	Moist Ear

There are about 1,000 minor salivary glands located throughout the oral cavity within the submucosa of the _____ mucosa in the tissue of the _____, _____, _____ mucosa, the soft palate, the lateral parts of the hard palate, and the floor of the mouth or between muscle fibers of the tongue.	Mouth Cheek, tongue, lip
--	-----------------------------

Exercise 7. Match the beginning with the endings of the sentences:

1. teeth are used	a) a bony socket known as an alveolus.						
2. gingiva is the soft tissue that	b) in producing speech.						
3. glands supply water, ferments and mucus to	c) that lies over the mandible and maxilla inside the mouth.						
4. the root anchors the tooth into	d) a visible part of the tooth in the mouth.						
5. the mucous membrane or mucosa forms	e) covers and protects the root of the tooth.						
6. teeth are important components	f) the food which is ground up by the teeth.						
7. the gingiva consists of the mucosal tissue	g) a protective covering for the tongue, palate, etc.						
8. the crown of a tooth is	h) to masticate food into tiny pieces.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

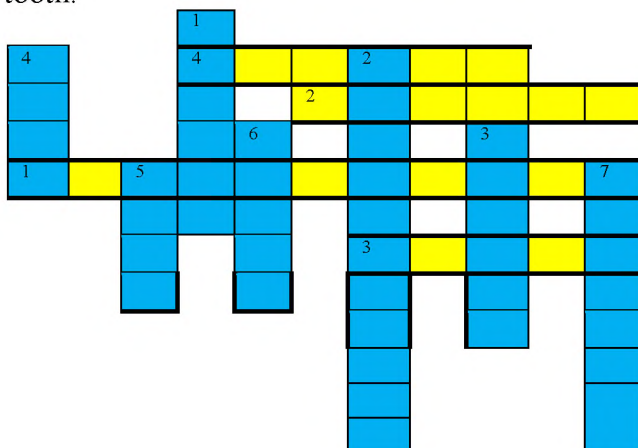
Exercise 8. Solve the puzzle:

Down:

1. The inner structure of the tooth.
2. To grind or crush food with the teeth to prepare it for swallowing and digestion.
3. The synonym to mucous membrane.
4. The soft tissue forming the inner structure of a tooth and containing nerves and blood vessels.
5. The part of a tooth below the neck attached by the periodontal ligament to the alveolar bone.
6. Small bonelike structures of jaws for mastication of food.
7. The synonym to the word *gum*.

Across:

1. The tissue that surrounds bone.
2. Secretion of the salivary glands.
3. The portion of a human tooth that is visible above the gum line.
4. The white, compact, and very hard substance covering and protecting the dentin of the crown of a tooth.



4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

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Практичне заняття № 21

21. Тема: THE ANATOMY OF THE TOOTH

Мета Опис будови зуба, включаючи його основні компоненти та їх функції, розуміння процесу розвитку та роль зубів у функціонуванні порожнини рота та процесу травлення.

Основні поняття: Емаль, дентин, пульпа, корінь зуба, зубна коронка, зубний марозивний канал, зубний марозивний відділ

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What parts does a tooth consist of?
2. How is the junction of crown and root called?
3. What layers is a tooth composed of?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Enamel is very painful part of the tooth.
2. Gingiva holds the root in the socket in the jaw.
3. A small, calcified, whitish structure found in the jaws and used to break down food is known as crown.
4. Odontoblast is a part of the outer surface of the dental pulp beneath the tooth enamel on the crown and the cementum on the root.
5. Blood vessels and nerves enter the root apex through the apical foramen.
6. The lower teeth set in a movable foundation called mandible.
7. Enamel has white but transparent structure.
8. The tooth sockets are covered with hard ivory tissue called the gum.

Exercise 2. Match the words with their definitions.

1. tooth	a) It is a thin layer of bonelike material covering the root of a tooth.
2. roots	b) A part of the tooth above the gums.
3. enamel	c) It is a yellowish tissue that makes up the bulk of all teeth. It is harder than bone but softer than enamel. Sensitivity to pain, pressure, and temperature is transmitted through it.
4. cementum	d) It makes up a visible part of the tooth, covering the crown. It is the hardest substance in the human body.
5. dentin	e) It is the thickened ridge of bone that contains the tooth sockets on bones that hold teeth.
6. pulp	f) They are normally buried in the jaw, and they serve to anchor the tooth in position.
7. crown	g) It is the part in the center of a tooth made up of living connective tissue and cells called odontoblasts.
8. alveolar process	h) Each of a set of hard, bony enamel-coated structures in the jaws of most vertebrates, used for biting and chewing.

Exercise 3. Put the words in italics in an appropriate part of speech:

1. _____ to pain increases when the tooth is drilled.	<i>Sensitive</i>
---	------------------

2. Bone tissue consists of cortical bone and _____ bone.	<i>sponge</i>
3. The _____ at the apex of the root of a tooth gives passage to the nerve and blood vessels.	<i>open</i>
4. The cavity in the tooth can undergo repair by _____.	<i>fill</i>
5. _____ is possible by _____ of the lower teeth against the upper.	<i>masticate,</i> <i>move</i>
6. _____ of the pulp is provided by blood vessels inside the root canal.	<i>nourish</i> <i>attach</i>
7. The _____ of the tooth in a tooth socket is formed by the periodontal membrane.	<i>gum</i>
8. A crevice between the tooth surface and the gum margin is called _____ sulcus.	

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the words from the box:

a pulp, a crown, an enamel, a root, an alveolar process, an odontoblast, a dentin, a cementum

1. The thickened ridge of bone that contains the tooth sockets (dental alveoli) on bones that hold teeth is called _____.
2. A protective layer of bone-like tissue called _____ covers the dentin of the root and blends with the fibers of the periodontal membrane.
3. _____ is a part of the tooth visible in the mouth.
4. _____ is composed of calcified connective tissue that is very sensitive to pain.
5. _____ is a part in the center of a tooth made up of living connective tissue and cells called odontoblasts.
6. _____ is the outer covering of the tooth that is the hardest tissue in the body.
7. A part of the tooth hidden in the jaw that keeps the tooth in place is called _____.
8. _____ is part of the outer surface of the dental pulp that takes active part in the formation of dentin.

Exercise 5. Write down synonyms to the given words.

A cancellous bone, oral mucosa, a cortical bone, an upper jaw, a lower jaw, a dental process, a dental alveolus, a gum, a periodontal ligament, dentinal cell.

Exercise 6. Substitute the words given in italics with their synonyms:

1. *A periodontal ligament* surrounds the root of the tooth and holds the root in *the dental alveolus*.
2. *A cancellous bone* is typically found at the ends of long bones, proximal to joints and within the interior of the vertebrae.
 1. *A cortical bone* forms the cortex, or outer shell, of most bones.
 2. *The gum* is composed of dense fibrous tissue and is covered by *oral mucosa*.
 3. *The upper jaw* includes the hard palates of the mouth that separates the oral cavity from the nasal one.
 4. The skull can be subdivided into two parts: the cranium and *the lower jaw*.
 5. *The dental process* is a portion of the jaw that forms the dental arch and supports the teeth.
 6. *Dental alveolus* is an opening into each jaw where each tooth fits and is attached by means of the periodontal ligament.

Exercise 7. Insert prepositions or adverbs.

1. Every tooth consists ... a crown and one or more roots.
2. Any damage caused... decay or injury is permanent.
3. They are cemented together... the interprismatic substance.
4. The prisms run roughly... right angles... the surface.
5. Dentine occupies the interior... the crown and root.
6. Vessels and nerves of the pulp pass... the root canal... the crown.

7. A tooth is inserted... the jaw... its root.
8. Any tooth is attached... its socket... the jaw... the periodontal membrane

Exercise 8. Open the brackets and put the verbs in a correct form. Translate the sentences.

1. The dental pulp (to fill) with soft connective tissue.
2. Enamel of the 1st molar already (to destroy) by caries.
3. If you drink a lot of tea or coffee, the colour of your teeth (to change).
4. The patient (to have to visit) a dentist because of a severe toothache.
5. As the tooth is severely destroyed, the dentist (to extract) it as soon as possible.
6. Cementum (to serve) as a medium by which the periodontal ligament can attach to the tooth for stability.
7. In 1685 Charles Allen (to write) the 1st dental textbook “Operator for the teeth”.
8. A test on the tooth structure (to write) by dental students next Monday.

Exercise 9 . Describe the terms according to the plan: cementum, pulp, dentin, enamel.

Plan:

1. Tell what the term means.
2. Tell what the given organ consists of.
3. Tell about its functions.
4. Give any other information you know about the given organ.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

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Практичне заняття № 22

22. Тема: TYPES OF TEETH

Мета теми - розкрити різновиди зубів у порожнині рота, їх будову та функції в процесі розщеплення та перетравлення їжі, а також їх роль у підтримці загального здоров'я порожнини рота та здоров'я організму в цілому.

Основні поняття: коронки, корінь, косий різець, клінчастий різець, кінцівка, передмоляр, моляр, мезіальний, дистальний, оклюзійна поверхня, вестибулярна поверхня, лінгвальна поверхня, оральна поверхня.

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What groups are the teeth divided into according to their form and function?
2. What is the function of incisors?
3. What function do cuspids perform?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Find the terms denoting parts and types of teeth in the following:

1. iengumscarve	a) Firm tissue around the base of the teeth
2. wisrootstooth	b) it is covered with a thin layer of bone, and it is inserted into sockets in the bone of the jaw.
3. canimolarpid	c) a tooth with at least 3 roots and a large crown.
4. bipremolarce	d) it is located between the canine and the molar. It has at least two cusps.
5. setdentitionte	e) set of teeth
6. cawisdomrot tooth	f) a tooth that erupts between 14 and 25 years.
7. tisincisormty	g) A narrow-edged tooth at the front of the mouth, adapted for cutting.
8. semcaninepy	In humans there are four of these teeth in each jaw.
	h) a tooth having one point and the longest root.

Exercise 2. Say whether the following statements are true or false:

1. The eruption of wisdom teeth varies among individuals.
2. Teeth, used for biting, are called canines.
3. Incisors have more than 2 roots.
4. Flattened chisel-shaped crowns cover the cuspids.
5. Each premolar has two cusps, one buccal and one palatal or lingual.
6. The teeth of a grown-up are divided into 4 groups according to the form and function.
7. First molars are the largest teeth of all.
8. Teeth, used for gripping, are called molars.

Exercise 3. Find synonyms to the given words in the text and translate them into your native language:

A tricuspid tooth, a cuspid, a bicuspid, a set of teeth, milk teeth, a front tooth, the third molar, secondary teeth.

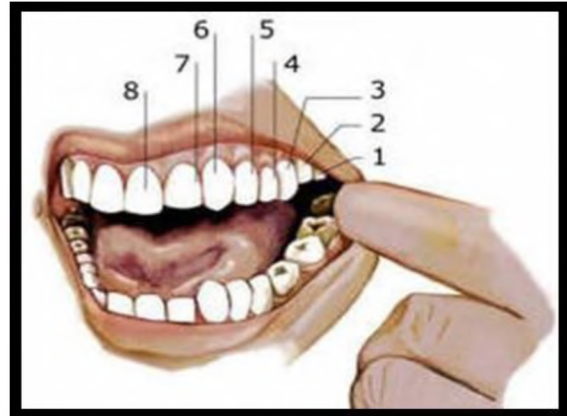
Exercise 4. Insert the words with their synonyms from exercise 3 into the gaps:

1. _____ consists of 32 teeth and start to erupt after the age of 6.

2. Upper _____ are also known as eyeteeth and are used for biting and tearing food.
3. _____ is a front tooth with one root used for biting food.
4. _____ are the last teeth in the oral cavity that sometimes fail to erupt causing serious complications.
5. _____ got their another name because they have 2 cusps.
6. _____ may have from 3 to 5 cusps that is why they are called so, especially the 1st molar.
7. _____ begin to erupt at about the age of 6 months.
8. There are usually 20 teeth in _____ of a child.

Exercise 5. Write down the names of the teeth:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____



Exercise 6. Form an appropriate part of speech from the words in italics:

1. The dental surgeon took the forceps for the _____ of wisdom teeth.	<i>Extract</i>
2. The formation of an adult dentition usually completes after the _____ of four third molars.	<i>Erupt</i>
3. The broken canine in this patient can be replaced by an _____ tooth.	<i>Art</i>
4. Premolars are considered as 'transitional teeth' during _____.	<i>Masticate</i>
5. Wisdom teeth have more _____ than other teeth because they have to compete for the room in the jaw.	<i>Complicate</i>
6. Wisdom teeth that erupt beneath dentures often cause severe _____ and should be removed.	<i>Irritate</i>
7. _____ of teeth is usually performed under local anesthesia.	<i>Remove</i>
8. Erosion is a _____ wearing away of the _____ structure without bacterial function.	<i>Chemistry, tooth</i>

Exercise 7. Open the brackets and put the verbs in a correct form. Translate the sentences:

1. The permanent set of teeth with wisdom tooth usually (to complete) at 25 years.
2. A total number of teeth (to vary) among individuals.
3. Last class the students (to spend) much time studying the structure of the teeth.
4. The dentist (to examine) the child teeth when the nurse entered the room.
5. The baby (to lose) already his 1st deciduous tooth.
6. If proper oral hygiene doesn't help to cope with gum disease, medical treatment (to use).
7. The wisdom tooth just (to extract) because of severe inflammation.
8. The nurse (to clean) the room before the dentist came in.

Exercise 8. Describe the terms according to the plan: molars, incisors, premolars, canines, wisdom teeth

Plan:

1. Tell what the term means.
2. Tell about its functions.
3. Give any other information you know about the given organ.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

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1. Одеський національний медичний університет: <https://onmedu.edu.ua/>
2. Інформаційні матеріали: <http://www.info.odmu.edu.ua>

Практичне заняття № 23

23. Тема: EXAMINATION OF THE PATIENT

Мета - ознайомлення з процесом та методами обстеження пацієнта з медичною метою для з'ясування стану здоров'я, виявлення симптомів захворювань, постановки діагнозу та призначення лікування.

Основні поняття: анамнез, фізичне обстеження, діагноз, лікування, профілактика, реабілітація.

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What is it necessary to know to make a correct diagnosis?
2. What kind of procedures are used to establish a diagnosis?
3. What groups can symptoms be divided into?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Match the symptoms to their explanations:

1. haemorrhage	a) small red spots on the skin
2. cough	b) removal of the contents of the stomach
3. headache	c) feeling of coldness during high fever
4. rash	d) pain in the head
5. fever	e) profuse bleeding from injured blood vessels
6. vomiting	f) accumulation of fluid under the skin or in the body cavities
7. chill	g) high body temperature
8. edema	h) reflex which helps to remove foreign substances and microbes from the airways

Exercise 2. Fill in with the necessary information from the text:

1. The cause of the disease is known as _____.
2. The physical examination includes the following procedures _____.
3. The pathogenesis is known as _____.
4. The instrumental studies may include _____.
5. The laboratory studies consist of _____.
6. To make a diagnosis the doctor should make the following procedures _____.
7. Three stages of physical examination are: _____.
8. The signs of a disease is known as _____.

Exercise 3. Complete the table according to the information from the text:

Physical examination	Laboratory examination	Instrumental examination

Exercise 4. Fill in the sentences with the words from the box:

urinalyses, history-taking, subjective, X-ray, palpation, laboratory, symptom, objective

1. Typical signs that can characterize particular disease are called _____.

2. Blood tests and sputum analyses are performed during _____ examination.
3. Haemorrhage, rash, cough are _____ symptom.
4. Breathlessness, dizziness are _____ symptom.
5. The fracture of bones can be revealed by _____.
6. _____ is the first step in patient's examination.
7. _____ is performed to determine to borders of internal organs.
8. The doctors usually administer _____ to reveal urinary tract infections.

Exercise 5. Complete the table:

verb	noun	Adjective/participle II
---	mind	
To examine		
		indicated
	confirmation	
		accumulated
reveal		
		applied
vomit		-----

Exercise 6. Remember:

The suffix – *itis* from Latin denotes inflammation

e.g. *gastritis* – inflammation of the stomach

Explain the terms:

Cystitis, nephritis, pyelonephritis, hepatitis, arthritis, colitis, dermatitis, gingivitis, parotitis, tonsillitis, cholecystitis, otitis, glossitis

Exercise 7. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian:

1. The cause of the disease (to call) aetiology.
2. Yesterday the students (to learn) the pathogenesis of pneumonia.
3. Tomorrow I (to take) the ECG to monitor my heart work.
4. If blood analysis (to reveal) leukocytosis, the patient (to administer) antibiotics.
5. The medical examination (to carry) out twice a year, as a rule.
6. The stomach troubles of the patient (to determine) by vomiting.
7. In a week, students (to observe) the professor examine his patients.
8. Good day light (to allow) to estimate the colour of the patient's skin, conjunctiva, oral cavity.

Exercise 8. Put questions to the underlined words:

1. To make a diagnosis the doctor needs the findings of blood analysis.
2. Any disease is usually revealed by its symptoms.
3. The patient was administered unanalysis to confirm cystitis.
4. Objective symptoms include haemorrhage, vomiting, cough, etc.
5. She felt dizzy and nauseous after taking these pills.
6. Physical examination is the first objective stage in examination of a patient.
7. By means of auscultation the examiner can reveal rales in the lungs and heart murmurs.
8. The diagnosis of tuberculosis will be confirmed after analysis of sputum.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

Основна

1. English for first year dental students: Study guide to practical classes for the 1st year students

of higher education in dentistry [Electronic edition] / Abramovych, A. I. Levytska, – Odesa: ONMedU, 2023. – 115 p. (комп'ютерна верстка).

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Практичне заняття № 24

24. Тема: AT THE DENTIST'S

Мета - опис процедур та послуг, які надаються у стоматологічному кабінеті, розуміння основних аспектів стоматологічної практики та догляду за зубами, а також виявлення та лікування стоматологічних проблем.

Основні поняття: стоматологія, зуби, пломбування, профілактика, рентген, видалення зубів.

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What departments are there in a stomatological polyclinic?
2. What must a person do if he has a bad toothache?
3. What does a dentist begin his examination with?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Agree or disagree with the following statements using the phrases:

1. There are very few clinics providing dental aid in Ukraine.
2. Before extracting a tooth a surgeon gives a patient some anesthetic.
3. If a tooth is not too bad it must be pulled out.
4. If you need artificial dentures or crowns you must consult a dental surgeon.
5. Too much sweets will do your teeth no harm.
6. Regular filling the teeth and extracting them are important for the development of dental diseases.
7. X-ray rooms are working at night for the patients with a severe toothache.
8. Oral surgeon straightens crooked teeth with the help of braces and wires.

Exercise 2. Match the terms with their definitions:

1. dental polyclinic	a) is a dentist who makes dental appliances and restorative devices, such as bridges or dentures, to the specifications of a dentist.
2. department of oral and maxillofacial surgery	b) a clinic that provides both general and specialist dental examinations and dental treatments
3. dental examination	c) room with x ray in dental polyclinic
4. dental emergency rooms	d) is a dentist trained to diagnose, prevent, and treat teeth and jaw irregularities. They correct existing conditions and are trained to identify problems that may develop in the future.
5. orthodontist	e) offers a comprehensive service relating to conditions of the face, mouth and jaws, including a routine assessment and treatment service for common oral surgical conditions.
6. dental mechanic	f) the dentist or hygienist will clean your teeth and check for cavities and gum disease.
7. X - ray rooms	g) rooms working at night for the patients with a severe toothache and dental traumas such as cuts of the oral cavity and knocked out teeth.

Exercise 3. Put in the verbs given in brackets in the correct tense:

1. Last night I (can) not sleep because I (to have) a bad pain in the tooth.
2. The dental nurse (to make) you an injection.
3. Every doctor always (to deal) with his patients carefully and attentively.
4. I usually (to brush) my teeth twice a day.
5. He (to have) allergy to anesthetics.
6. There (to be) a computer in the reception room.
7. The dentist (to receive) his patients in Room № 13.
8. What (to reveal) the X-ray examination of the mouth?

Exercise 4. Give the synonyms for:

to stop a toothache, dental technician, to pull a tooth out, a tooth is far gone, a dental examination, to prescribe a treatment, to make (to produce), dental brackets.

Exercise 5. Open the brackets using correct forms of the verbs.

1. Surgeons extract teeth that cannot (treat).
2. The examination of the oral cavity (perform) by the prosthodontist when people want dentures.
3. Bridges, crowns and dentures (make) of different materials.
4. Medical science (to make) a lot of progress in recent years both in treatment and diagnosis.
5. Different measures (to take) to save the tooth but it doesn't help.
6. Preventive care (to deal) with the two major tooth troubles: caries and gum diseases.
7. The patient (to limit) already the consumption of sweets.
8. The doctor (to drill) the left lower molar now.

Exercise 6. Ask your dentist about: WHY your tooth hurts you so much

1. WHETHER (IF) your tooth can be treated or not
2. it can be filled or not
3. it must be extracted
4. WHERE you can find the laboratory
5. HOW LONG it will take you to have your teeth treated
6. WHEN you must come next time
7. WHAT you must do to protect yourself from tooth decay

Exercise 7. Read and translate the dialogue.

A DIALOGUE

Doctor (D): How do you do, Mr. N.? What can I do for you?

Patient (P): I've got a bad tooth that aches all day and night.

D: Let me have a look at it. Well, I'm afraid it's too late to have it filled, the only thing I can do now is to extract it.

P: (*pretending to be calm*): All right, Doctor, but not without an injection.

D: (*filling a syringe and getting his instruments ready*): Certainly, Mr. N., it won't hurt at all, just keep your mouth wide open.

D: (*gives Mr. N. an injection in the gum, waits a couple of minutes, gets hold of the tooth and extracts it*): It's all over. Was it so bad?

P: (*with a sigh of relief*): Not at all, thank you very much.

Exercise 8 Try to complete the dialogue below using the Active Vocabulary.

Patient: ...

Doctor: How do you do. What's the trouble?

Patient:

Doctor: Well...Take this chair...Open your mouth, please. Here is a cavity that needs filling.

Patient:

(The doctor is treating a cavity.)

Doctor: Now it won't give you any more trouble.

Patient:

Doctor: Good-bye.

Exercise 9. Dwell upon “visiting a dentist” using the prompts.

1. A dental polyclinic includes.....
2. The dentist starts with
3. If the tooth isn't far gone, the dentist does the following:
4. If the tooth can't be saved, the dentist
5. Prevention is better than cure, that is why

4. Підбиття підсумків.

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