

?She (to learn) French and German two years ago.

A) learnt;

B) is learnt;

C) learnt;

D) was learnt;

E) were learnt.

?We (to keep) our car in the garage last winter.

A) were kept

B) kepted;

C) was kept;

D) kept;

E) is kept.

? They often (to make) mistakes last lesson.

A) made;

B) maked;

C) had make;

D) was made;

E) were made.

? When I lived with my parents I (to help) my mother about the house.

A) help;

B) helpt;

C) was helped;

D) helps;

E) helped.

? They (not to do) their shopping every day last year.

A) do not do;

B) did not do;

C) does not do;

D) not did;

E) did not to do.

? We (to go) to the university by metro yesterday.

A) go;

B) gone;

C) goes;

D) went;

E) did go.

? The classes (to begin) at 8 yesterday.

A) begun;

B) begun;

C) began;

D) begint;

E) begand.

? I (to stay) at school yesterday.

A) was stay;

B) stay;

C) stayed;

D) were stay;

E) stayd.

? It often (to rain) last October.

A) raint;

B) raind;

C) rain;

D) rains;

E) rained.

? Tom (to get) excellent marks in English yesterday.

A) got;

B) getted;

C) get;

D) gott;

E) was got.

? It often ( to rain) in autumn and spring last year.

A) rainet;

B) rain;

C) raint;

D) rained;

E) raned.

? Yesterday the boys (to spend) their free time on the bank of the river.

A) spent;

B) spend;

C) spended;

D) spented;

E) spond.

? She (to studiy) English hard at school.

A) study;

B) studied;

C) studed;

D) studing;

E) will study.

? Yesterday he (not to eat) breakfast because he (to get) up late.

A) didn't ate, get;

B) didn't ate, got;

C) didn't eat, get;

D) didn't eat, got;

E) don't eat, got.

? I (to read) books yesterday.

A) will read;

B) readed;

C) read;

D) was read;

E) were read.

? I (to write) a lot of letters yesterday.

A) was write;

B) write;

C) written;

D) will write;

E) wrote.

? I (to go) to the library and (to take) a book yesterday.

A) went, took

B) went, take

C) go, took

D) go, take

E) gone, taken

? Вчера я написала письмо маме.

A) Yesterday I wrote a letter to my mom

B) Yesterday I write a letter to my mom

C) Yesterday I written a letter to my mom

D) Yesterday I writed a letter to my mom

E) Yesterday I will write a letter to my mom

? Two weeks ago I (to go) to London to see a friend of mine.

A) gone

B) went

C) goes

D) go

E) goed

? This house (to cost) 35.000\$ in 1980.

A) cosed

B) costed

C) cost

D) coset

E) cose

? I was angry because Tom and Ann (to be) late.

A) are

B) were

C) is

D) was

E) am

?Ann: Did you go out last night, Tom?

Tom: Yes, I (to go) to the cinema. But I didn't enjoy the film.

A) goes

B) gone

C) go

D) went

E) got

? When ... Mr Edward's ...?

A) do, die

B) did, die

C) did, died

D) does, die

E) was, die

? What you (do) at the last week-end?

A) do,do

B) did,do

C) has,done

D) is done

E) was done

? We didn't invite her to the party, so she (not to come) come.

A) did not come

B) not came

C) is not coming

D) are coming

E) will come

? Tom (to arrive)?-Not yet.

A) have arrived

B) has arrived

C) is arrived

D) are arrived

E) arrives

? I didn't have enough money (to buy) anything to eat.

A) to buy

B) is bought

C) was bought

D) are bought

E) has bought

? These crazy scientists (to find) treasures on Antarctica.

A) founded

B) found

C) find

D) finded

E) fond

? Look what a fashionable blouse I (to buy). – Well, I (to wear) such blouse about two seasons ago.

A) buy, wear

B) bought, worn

C) buy, wore

D) bought, wear

E) have bought, wore

? I (to have) be there right in time, but I was late as usual.

A) have to

B) had

C) have

D) has to

E) had to

? I (to fly) from one continent to another last summer.

A) flew

B) flow

C) flown

D) flied

E) flyed

? I accidentally (to cut) my leg yesterday.

A) cutted

B) cat

C) cuted

D) cut

E) cute.

? Find a mistake: I founded (1) myself in a desert (2) completely (3) exhausted (4) and without any water in a bottle (5).

A) 2

B) 3

C) 1

D) 5

E) 4

? She (to be)in America two years ago.

A) are

B) were

C) is

D) was

E) am

? Tom (to live) in Africa five years ago. .

A) lifted

B) lived

C) lives

D) live

E) life

? They (to move) Moscow ten years ago.

A) move

B) is moved

C) has moved

D) moves

E) moved

? Ann (to visit) London two years ago.

A) has visited

B) visits

C) visited

D) are visited

E) visit

? Jane and Tom (to marry) two years ago.

A) married

B) has married

C) are married

D) marries

E) marry

? Mike (to swim) in the river every day.

A) swam



B) swum

C) swim

D) are swum

E) swims

? The music at the party (to be) very loud and could be heard from far away.

A) are

B) were

C) am

D) was

E) be

? They (to be glad) to meet him yesterday

A) am

B) was

C) are

D) is

E) were

? Tom: Look! It's raining again.

Ann: Oh no, not again. It (to rain) all day yesterday too.

A) is rained

B) rains

C) rained

D) are rained

E) rain

? I (to enjoy) the last party very much.

A) are enjoyed

B) is enjoyed

C) enjoyed

D) enjoys

E) has enjoyed

? Mr Edward's (to die) ten years ago.

- A) dies
- B) died
- C) is died
- D) has died
- E) die

? When I lived in Manchester, I (to work) in a bank.

- A) work
- B) works
- C) is worked
- D) worked
- E) has worked

? We (to invite) them to our party but they decided not to come.

- A) invited
- B) invites
- C) had invited
- D) invite
- E) was invited

? I was watching TV when my father (to come) back from work.

- A) went
- B) come
- C) has come
- D) comed
- E) came

? Listen, John! Who (to be) with you at yesterday's party? – It (to be) my new girlfriend.

- A) was, were
- B) was, was
- C) were, was
- D) were, were

E) had been, had been

? Bank of New York (to deal) with Halyk Bank last year, didn't it?

A) did deal

B) dealed

C) dealt

D) was dealing

E) has dealt

? I (to make) up my mind not to visit training courses any more.

A) was making

B) has made

C) makes

D) made

E) make

? The speech of our President (to awake) us to the sense of patriotism and duty.

A) awoken

B) awaked

C) awoke

D) hasawoken

E) are awoken

? I (to understand) clearly what the teacher was explaining yesterday.

A) is understood

B) understand

C) had understood

D) have understood

E) understood

? I (to go) to a basketball match last Friday.

A) went

B) gone

C) had gone

D) was going

E) have gone

? This guy (to begin) using drugs several years ago. Now he is a finished man.

A) begun

B) began

C) is begun

D) has begun

E) begins

? We (to send) him a letter last week but he hasn't answered us yet.

A) send

B) sent

C) were sending

D) have sent

E) sand

? He owes me because I (to do) him a great favor.

A) were doing

B) do

C) done

D) did

E) was doing

? I (to speak) to him last evening and he promised to come.

A) speaked

B) spoken

C) spoke

D) speak

E) spoks

? Have you seen my papers? – I guess I (to throw) them away.

A) had thrown

B) is thrown

C) thrown

D) throw

E) threw

? Whom do you think I (to see) yesterday? – Tell me the truth I don't know.

+A) saw

B) sew

C) seed

D) seen

E) had seen

? Can I wear your pink T-shirt? – I (to sell) it on a Christmas Sale.

A) sold

B) sold

C) is sold

D) sell

E) sells

? Look! What a fashionable jeans I (to buy).

A) are bought

B) bought

C) buys

D) have bought

? She (to break) this vase yesterday and today it appeared to be glued.

A) has broken

B) break

C) have broken

D) broke

E) haden broken

? Two years ago we (to be) students.

A) be

B) was

C) are;

D) been;

E) were.

? We (live) in Moscow for five years.

A) lives;

B) live;

C) lived;

D) have been living;

E) were live;

? When I (to be) student, I sometimes (stay) after classes (to play) volleyball.

A) were, stayed, to play;

B) was, stayed, play;

C) was, stayed, played;

D) was, stayed, to play;

E) was, stay, to play.

? Ann (translate) a lot of foreign letters at the office last week.

A) translates;

B) translate;

C) translated;

D) will translate;

E) translating;

? (To do) you (play) volleyball every week-end?

A) do, play;

B) did, play;

C) did, played;

D) does, play;

E) done, played;

? A week ago my friend (come) to Moscow from Leningrad.

A) came;

- B) come;
- C) comes;
- D) comed;
- E) will come;

? Yesterday (to be) my day off.

- A) be;
- B) were;
- C) are;
- D) been;
- E) was;

? I (to get) up at 8 o'clock yesterday.

- A) gets;
- B) get;
- C) got;
- D) gotten;
- E) will get;

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? When you (to have) breakfast yesterday?

- A) did...have;
- B) have;
- C) has;
- D) had;
- E) do...had;

? Mr Smith (to fix) his car yesterday morning.

- A) were fix;
- B) fix;
- C) was fix;
- D) fixed;
- E) fax;

? Yesterday I (to get up) very early.

A) will get up;

B) get up;

C) gets up;

D) got up;

E) gotten up.

? I (to go) to the bathroom and ( to wash ) my hands.

A) went, wash;

B) went, washed;

C) go, washed;

D) go, wash;

E) gone, washed;

? Yesterday I (to have) breakfast with my son.

A) was having;

B) have;

C) has;

D) will have;

E) had.

? I (no to drink) tea,I prefer milk .

A) don't drunk;

B) don't drink;

C) didn't drink;

D) didn't drank;

E) didn't drunk;

? Yesterday I (to drink) coffee.

A) drink;

B) drank;

C) drunk;

D) drinks;



E) are drunk;

? I (to leave) home with my son.

A) left;

B) leaved;

C) leaves;

D) has left;

E) was left;

? Yesterday in the evening I (to be) at home.

A) am;

B) were;

C) will be;

D) was;

E) been;

? They (walk) very quickly to be in time.

A) walked;

B) walk;

C) walks;

D) will walk;

E) was walk.

? If I studied hard, I would ... the test yesterday.

A) Be passed;

B) Had passed;

C) Passed;

D) Have passed;

E) Pass.

? Choose the correct variant.

A) I not usually have lunch at home;

B) I usually have not lunch at home;

C) I doesn't usually have lunch at home;

D) I usually have lunch at home;

E) I haven't have lunch at home.

? Choose the correct variant

A) Do his father drive a car very fast?

B) Is his father drive a car very fast?

C) Does his father drive a car very fast?

D) Do his father drive a car very fast?

E) Have his father drive a car very fast?

? Choose the correct variant

A) Do the shops close at 8 o'clock in the morning?

B) Does the shops close at 8 o'clock in the morning?

C) Do the shops closes at 8 o'clock in the morning?

D) Are the shops close at 8 o'clock in the morning?

E) Is the shops close at 8 o'clock in the morning?

? Choose the correct variant

A) You often play basketball?

B) Do you often play basketball?

C) Is you often play basketball?

D) Are you often play basketball?

E) You does often play basketball?

? Choose the correct variant

A) How you often play basketball?

B) How do you often play basketball?

C) How often do play basketball?

D) How often do you play basketball?

E) How play you often basketball?

? Choose the correct variant

A) She come home early;

B) She not comes home early;

C) She don't come home early;

D) She come home early;

E) She doesn't come home early.

? Choose the correct variant

A) Why doesn't you come to the youth club?

B) Why you not come to the youth club?

C) Why not you come to the youth club?

D) Why don't you come to the youth club?

E) Why isn't come you to the youth club?

? Choose the correct variant

A) My brother never waits for us;

B) My brother doesn't never wait for us;

C) My brother don't ever wait for us;

D) My brother does never wait for us;

E) My brother never has wait for us.

? Choose the correct variant

A) We always go abroad for our holidays;

B) Always we go abroad for our holidays;

C) We go always abroad for our holidays;

D) We go abroad always for our holidays;

E) We are always go abroad for our holidays.

? Choose the correct variant

A) Does Sandra always get up early in the morning;

B) Does Sandra get up early always in the morning;

C) Does Sandra get up always in the morning early;

D) Does Sandra get up always early in the morning;

E) Do Sandra always get up early in the morning.

? Choose the correct variant

A) When next year do you start at the university?

- B) When at the university do you start next year?
- C) When do start you at the university next year?
- D) When do you start at the university next year?
- E) When next year do at the university you start?

? Choose the correct variant

- A) We enjoy the theatre, but we don't go very often there;
- B) We enjoy the theatre, but we don't very often go there;
- C) We enjoy the theatre, but very often we don't go there;
- D) We enjoy the theatre, but we aren't go very often there;
- E) We enjoy the theatre, but we don't go there very often.

? Choose the correct variant

- A) How much does cost it for the return ticket?
- B) How much for the return ticket does it cost ?
- C) How much does it cost for the return ticket?
- D) How does much it cost for the return ticket?
- E) How much do cost it for the return ticket?

? Choose the correct variant

- A) They don't often phone my mother in London;
- B) They often don't phone my mother in London;
- C) They don't phone my mother in London often;
- D) They don't often phoned my mother in London;
- E) They don't phone my mother often in London

? Choose the Russian equivalent

The papers will have been received by tomorrow.

- A) Мы получим бумаги к утру;
- B) К утру бумаги будут на столе;
- C) Бумаги будут получены к утру;
- D) Бумаги пропали утром;
- E) Бумаги были доставлены туром.

? Choose the Russian equivalent

The doctor has been sent for.

A) Доктор сейчас подойдёт;

B) Доктор только что выехал;

C) За доктором уже послали;

D) За доктором сейчас пошлют;

E) Вамвызватьврача?

? He (to play) tennis twice a week last year.

A) play;

B) playd;

C) had play;

D) is played;

E) played.

? She (to learn) French and German two years ago.

A) lernt;

B) is learnt;

C) learnt;

D) was learnt;

E) were learnt.

? We (to keep) our car in the garage last winter.

A) keping;

B) kepted;

C) was kept;

D) were kept;

E) kept.

? They often (to make) mistakes at the lessons.

A) make;

B) maked;

C) had make;

D) was made;

E) were made.

? When I lived with my parents I (to help) my mother about the house.

A) helped;

B) helpt;

C) was helped;

D) help;

E) helps.

? They (not to do) their shopping every day last year.

A) do not do;

B) did not do;

C) does not do;

D) not did;

E) not do.

? We (to go) to the university by metro yesterday.

A) go;

B) gone;

C) goes;

D) went;

E) did go.

? The concert (to begin) at 6 p.m yesterday.

A) began;

B) begun;

C) beguned;

D) begint;

E) begand.

? I (to stay) at school yesterday.

A) stay;

B) stayed;

C) was stay;

D) were stay;

E) stays.

? It often (to rain) last autumn.

A) rain;

B) rained;

C) rained;

D) rains;

E) rraint.

## Текст для перевода

### I. Read and translate the text.

#### 1. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF PREGNANT WOMEN

Many aspects of obstetric physical examination are unique.

The assessment of pregnancy should begin with a general examination of a pregnant woman. The general examination includes first of all the woman's height and weight. Then the body mass index (BMI) can be calculated, because some antenatal and perinatal complications are associated with a BMI less 20 and more 25. The thyroid gland and breast should also be examined. Auscultation of the heart sound and lungs is essential. Many detected conditions, such as a cardiac murmur, breast lumps and others may have significant implications on the course of her pregnancy and health. Sometimes more detailed examinations are indicated in a diabetic or hypertensive woman. The measurement of maternal blood pressure (BP) is of great importance in pregnancy.

An abdominal examination (palpation and auscultation) is another important step of physical examination of a pregnant woman. It may indicate the shape and size of the uterus. The uterine size is objectively measured and expressed as height. The highest point of the fundus of the uterus should be palpated. It is important because the number of fetuses may be determined. By palpation the pelvic presentation of the fetus is examined as well.

All the examination findings are necessary for understanding of a woman clinical condition. They should form the basis for further investigations if needed.

## **2. LABOR**

Labor is divided into three stages.

The first stage begins with onset of pains and ends with the full dilatation of the cervix. It is the stage of dilation. At this stage uterine contractions occur from time to time.

The second stage begins after full dilatation of the cervix and ends with expulsion of fetus.

The third stage begins after the expulsion of the fetus and ends with the expulsion of the placenta and membranes.

When the uterine contractions become more strongly the pregnant woman suffers of pains and discomforts very much. She fears for her baby and herself. An obstetrician may give some medicine or anesthesia to the woman, if it is necessary. A role of a midwife is very important at that time. She must be very attentive and polite to the woman, she must try to calm, support and help her. The midwife must remember that she is responsible for the health and life of the pregnant woman and her baby.

## **3. POLICLINICS**

There are many polyclinics in our country. Doctors of different specialties: therapist, neurologists, surgeons, dentists, oculists, psychiatrists, urologists and nurses work there. There are many different laboratories, x-ray and procedure rooms, consulting and waiting rooms in our polyclinics.

When a patient comes to the polyclinics he goes to the registry first. A registering clerk on duty asks his name, address, age, occupation and writes it down in the patient's card.

Doctors examine their patients in their consulting rooms. During the medical examination doctors question their patients thoroughly, listen to their heart and lungs, feel their pulse and take their blood pressure, palpate, auscultate and percuss them, make the diagnosis, fill in their cards and prescribe them a special treatment.

During the physical examination doctors use such methods as palpation, percussion, auscultation, questioning a patient, feeling his pulse, taking electrocardiograms, etc.

At the end of the physical examination doctors make a diagnosis, prescribe the necessary medicine and treatment if it is necessary.

Our doctors treat patients not only with the help of different mixtures, powders, injections, but they always use a good bedside manner and deal with patients very carefully.

## **4. OBSTETRIC HISTORY**



Obstetric history-taking is a skill for good clinical practice. Competence in this area requires a deep knowledge. A carefully taken obstetric history provides good results of a physical examination of a pregnant woman because many important details of her pregnancy can be revealed.

An obstetrician should ask a name of the woman, age, number of pregnancies, including the current one (or gravidity) and parity (number of births). The expected date of delivery (EDD) can be calculated from last menstrual period (LMP) by the rule: add one year and seven days to the LMP and subtract 3 months. Then it is necessary to inquire about her health and that of her fetus. After 20 weeks it is inquired about fetal movements. Then the obstetrician asks of the current problems if there are any. Much attention should be paid to laboratory tests and ultrasound scans.

A medical worker (obstetrician) should reveal the facts and any significant events of the previous pregnancies which may have influence at the current pregnancy, such as maternal complications, mode of delivery, birth weights and the life and health of babies. It may be relevant to know some medical conditions because they may have a significant impact on the pregnancy. Heart disease, epilepsy, bronchial asthma, thyroid disorders, insulin-dependent diabetes and other medical conditions may have significant impact on the pregnancy. Alternatively pregnancy may have an impact on the medical condition.

During pregnancy the use of drugs should be noted because allergic complications may occur.

## **5. INTERNAL ORGANS**

All internal organs are situated in the chest and abdomen. The chest is separated from the abdomen by the diaphragm. The principal organs of the chest are the gullet, the heart and the lungs. The gullet connects the pharynx and the stomach. There are two lungs - one in each half of the chest. They differ in size. The right lung is larger than the left one. There is the heart between the lungs behind the breastbone. The heart pumps the blood to the whole body.

The lower part of the trunk is the abdominal cavity. The principal organs here are the stomach, the liver, two kidneys, the gallbladder, the pancreas, the spleen, the small and large intestines, the bladder and internal sex glands. There is the liver with the gallbladder in the right upper abdominal part. The liver is the largest and heaviest organ in the body. It works over all the products of digestion. The liver destroys poisons and bacteria which get into the blood. There is the stomach, the pancreas and the spleen in the left upper part of the abdominal cavity. Behind them there are the right and left kidneys at the back.

The small and large intestines occupy all the lower abdomen. Here is also the bladder and sex glands. Each internal organ of the body plays a specific role in the organism. The branch of medicine which studies internal organ diseases is called internal medicine.

## **6. OUR MEALS AND DIET**

Our eating habits affect our health. If a person has no breakfast, or poor breakfast he feels tired or cross and hungry till lunch. Food is a form of fuel. It gives us energy, helps us to grow, resist disease and form strong teeth and bones. Different foods do different things for the body. If a person wants to be in good health he must be careful about his meals and diet.

Diet should contain everything sufficient to supply the needs of the body. People of physical work need more food than and form strong teeth and bones. It is important to know that a diet must consist of proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals, water and vitamins.

In the hospital the doctor usually prescribes the diet for every patient. A person with high temperature and poor appetite needs caloric diet. You can treat many diseases by diet.

## **7. PARTS OF THE HUMAN BODY**

The body is wonderfully made, like a complex, perfect machine. Each part is specially constructed to carry out its own function, and to work as a whole with the other parts.

The body has a strong frame work of bones called the skeleton. The skeleton is covered by muscles and other soft tissues, and by skin on the outside.

The human body consists of three parts. They are the head, the trunk and the limbs.

The main part of the head is called the skull. The forehead, the temples, the cheeks, the cheekbones, the two jaws and the mouth compose the face. The teeth and the tongue are loading in the mouth. One chews food with the teeth and tastes food with the tongue. The lips are the two margins of the mouth. We see with the eyes, breathe and smell with the nose.

The trunk consists of the spine, the chest and the pelvic bones. The trunk is divided into two large cavities by diaphragm. The upper cavity of the trunk is called thorax and lower one is called the belly. The lungs and the heart are located above the diaphragms in the upper cavity. In the lower cavity we find interior organs such as stomach, liver, urinary bladder, gallbladder kidneys, spleen and intestines.

The upper limb is divided into the shoulder, the upper arm, the forearm and the hand. The join between upper arm and forearm we call the elbow. The wrist is the joint between forearm and hand. Each hand has five fingers: index, middle finger, ring finger, little finger and a thumb.

## **8. INTERNAL ORGANS**

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The small and large intestines occupy all lower abdomen. Here is also the bladder and sex glands. Each internal organ of the body plays a specific role in the organism. The branch of medicine which studies internal organ diseases is called internal medicine.

## **9. INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

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

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

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

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

It is necessary for a medical staff to be careful during physical examination of the infected patients. There are two important steps which mustn't be omitted: to take the temperature and examine the throat. A nurse who looks after the infected person must wear a special gown and a

mask. She must wash her hands with soap as often as she can, she must be very careful to prevent the spread of the infection.

## **10. HYGIENE OF THE BODY**

Hygiene of the body includes a lot of the methods by which we maintain (keep) good health. Hygiene involves a great many aspects of living. They are: ventilation, heating, lighting, possible contacts with industrial hazards, bacterial control of foods, the source of water supply, exposure to infectious diseases. All these aspects influence the people's health.

The care of mouth, teeth and gums is part of the hygiene of the digestive tract. The teeth should be brushed once a day. Children should be taught to do it properly. It's necessary to visit a dentist once a year to prevent the diseases of the oral cavity.

Care of skin is of great importance to personal hygiene. The skin is more than just a protective coat of body. It is wonderful in many ways. It can stretch and fold. It has coloring matter called pigment. Pigment helps to protect the skin from the sun. The skin has a thin layer of oil. Oil glands send oil to the skin surface to make it «waterproof». There are sweat glands in the skin. The sweat moves out of the skin through pores. The sweat evaporates and body cools.

One must take care of eyes and ears too.

There are five senses that help us to enjoy the world.

With eyes we can see pictures, read words. We can see flowers and birds, the sun and the moon and the stars. We can see our dearest and nearest. Vision is precious. One should avoid serious disturbances of vision.

## **10. SURGERY**

Treatment of injuries or traumas by operative techniques is the subject of surgery.

The surgeon has always been an integral part of medical science. Early medical texts are devoted chiefly to records of surgical cases. Strangely, however, the great advances in surgery have been dependent on medical discoveries in other fields. These advances include the discovery of ether anesthesia by Morton and Long in 1847; the discovery of the principle of antisepsis by Joseph Lister in 1865—87, and the application of rubber gloves introduced by Halstead. The use of blood transfusion, the control of fluid in the body and the use of drugs for various symptoms have also aided success in surgery.

Not many years have passed since the time when few surgeons dared to invade the interior of the abdomen.

Today every portion of the human body has been invaded successfully. The surgery of today is called physiological surgery and is aimed at restoring (восстановление) normal function of various organs and tissues when these functions have failed.

**II. Answer the questions:**

1. Do vitamins play a very important role in human health?
2. When did the story of vitamins begin?
3. What are the vitamins necessary for?
4. Is the role of the midwife important at that time?
5. Must the midwife help the woman during pushing?
6. What does the general examination of a pregnant woman include?