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1. THE STRUCTURE OF THE HUMAN BODY

The organism is the highest form of unity of protein bodies capable of exchanging substances with the environment and of growing and multiplying. The organism is a historically formed, integral, continuously changing system with a specific structure and development pattern. The organism lives only under definite environmental conditions to which it is adapted and beyond which it cannot exist.

The organism is built of separate individual structures, i.e. organs, tissues, and tissue components united into a whole.

Tissues are historically formed, individual systems of the organism. They are composed of cells and their derivatives and possess specific morphophysiological and biochemical properties.

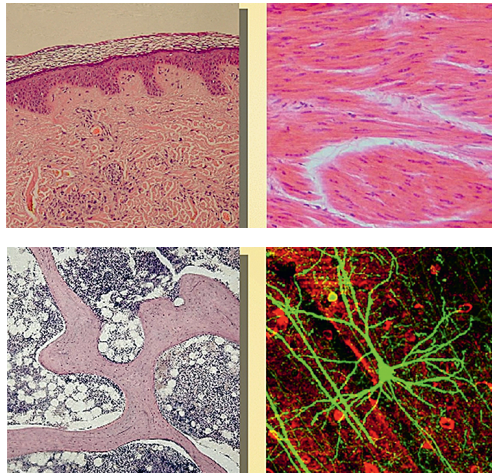


Рис. 1.1. Tissues are formed morphologically of cells and intercellular substance.

The integumentary or epithelial tissues are located on surfaces bordering the external environment and form the lining of the hollow organs and closed cavities of the body. The main functions of epithelium are tegumentary and secretory.

Tissues of the internal environment, or connective tissues are isolated from the external environment, they differ greatly in properties and are joined in one group on the basis of a common function.

Bone tissue is the hardest and strongest (after dental enamel) tissue in the organism.

Table 1.1. Active Vocabulary

1. Bone	Кость, костный
2. Border	Граничить
3. Cavity	Полость
4. Cell	Клетка
5. Common	Общий, частый, распространенный
6. Condition	Условие
7. Connective tissue	Соединительная ткань
8. Dental	Зубной
9. Derivative	Производный, вторичный
10. Differ	Отличаться
11. Environment	Окружающая среда
12. Epithelial	Эпителиальный
13. Exist	Существовать
14. External	Внешний, наружный
15. Grow	Расти
16. Hard	Твердый, жесткий
17. Hollow organs	Полые органы
18. Integumentary	Покровный
19. Intercellular	Внутриклеточный
20. Multiply	Размножаться
21. Organ	Орган
22. Possess	Обладать
23. Property	Свойство
24. Protein body	Белковое тело
25. Secretory	Секреторный
26. Specific structure	Особая структура
27. Substance	Вещество
28. Surface	Поверхность
29. Tissue	Ткань

1. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. What is the organism?
2. How does the organism live?
3. What is the organism build of?
4. What are tissues composed of?
5. Where are epithelial tissues located?
6. What are the main functions of epithelium?
7. How do connective tissues differ?
8. How are they joined in one group?
9. What is bone tissue?
10. What is the hardest tissue in the organism?

2. Дополните предложения.

1. The organism is built of _____.
2. _____ are formed of cells and intercellular substance.
3. The main functions of epithelium are _____ and _____.
4. Bone tissue is the hardest and strongest tissue in the organism after _____.
5. Epithelial tissues form _____.

3. Подберите соответствия.

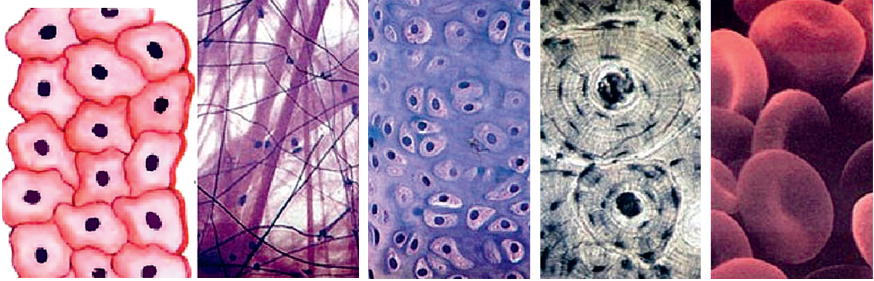
1) Tissues	a) are joined in one group on the basis of a common function
2) Dental enamel	b) tegumentary and secretory
3) The organism is built of	c) tissues
4) The organism is	d) are located on surfaces bordering the external environment
5) Epithelial tissues	e) the highest form of unity of protein bodies
6) Connective tissues	f) possess specific morphophysiological and biochemical properties
7) Historically formed, individual systems of the organism	g) organs, tissues and tissue components
8) The main functions of epithelium are	h) the hardest and strongest tissue in the organism

4. Найдите знакомые слова по теме.

H	A	R	D	E	R	O	G	K	Z	K	O	P
B	N	E	E	X	T	E	R	N	A	L	R	R
A	D	Y	N	I	I	L	O	N	N	A	G	O
M	C	U	T	S	S	T	W	O	P	V	A	P
P	U	L	A	T	S	A	N	Z	B	O	N	E
C	E	L	L	M	U	L	T	I	P	L	Y	T
V	E	M	Y	S	E	C	R	E	T	O	R	Y
C	A	V	I	T	Y	E	B	O	R	D	E	R

5. Подпишите изображения соответствующими анатомическими терминами.

Epithelial tissue, connective tissue, cartilaginous tissue, bone, blood and lymph



2. ORGANS

An organ is the part of the human body that serves as an instrument for the adaptation of the organism to the environment. An organ is a part of a single whole and cannot exist outside the organism.

At the same time, an organ is a relatively integral structure which has a definite, inherent only in it, form, structure, function, development, and position in the organism. The heart, for instance, is made up not only of cardiac muscular tissue but of different types of connective tissue (fibrous, elastic), elements of the nervous system (cardiac nerves), endothelium, and unstrained muscle fibres (vessels).

Permanent (definite) organs, i.e. those characteristic of an adult organism and resisting throughout life and temporary (provisional) organs, which appear in a certain stage of the organism's development and then disappear are distinguished from the standpoint of the periods of ontogenesis.

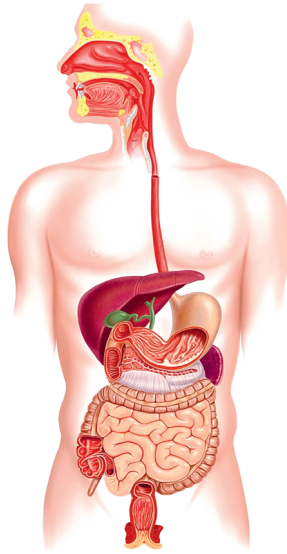
The human body is made up of the head, neck, trunk, and two parts of limbs, or extremities, the upper and the lower. The following parts are distinguished in the head: the forehead, the highest point of the skull, the back of the head, the temples, and the face. The trunk consists of the chest, the abdomen, and the back.

All organs of the human body are included in systems, which work together. The organism of the human body consists of such important systems as:

Locomotor system — provides motion and supports the body in necessary position. It consists of the skeleton, muscles, ligaments and joints.

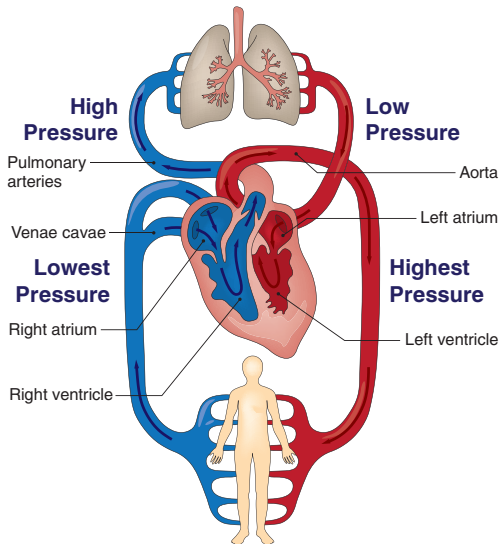
Digestive system — controls the digestive process, provides a person with energy.





Pulmonary system — consists of the lungs and pulmonary ways to process oxygen and carbon dioxide, saturating blood with oxygen.

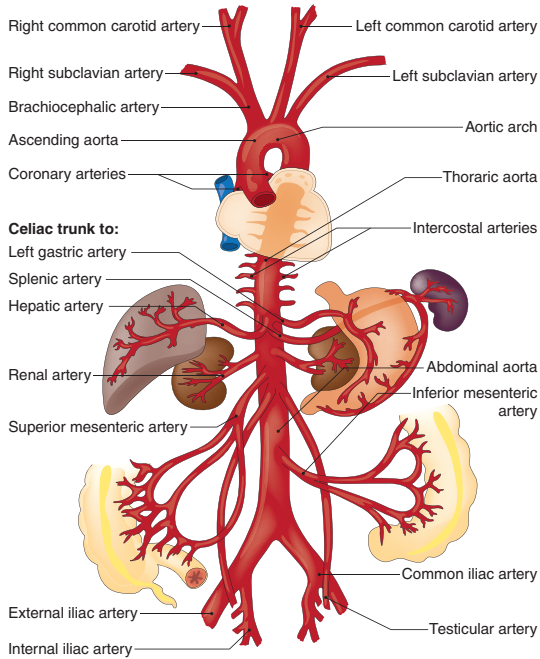
Cardiovascular system — has the most important transport function, providing the human body with blood.



Nervous system — regulates all functions of the organism, consists of the brain and the spinal cord, nervous cells and nervous endings.

Endocrine system — regulates nervous and biological processes in the organism.

Genital and urinary systems — men and women have some different organs, they have important functions: reproductive and excretory.



Integumentary system — provides protection of inner organs from external environment. It is represented with the skin.

Table 2.1. Active Vocabulary

1. Abdomen	Живот
2. Back	Спина
3. Back of the head	Затылок
4. Blood	Кровь
5. Brain	Головной мозг
6. Carbon dioxide	Углекислый газ
7. Cardiac	Сердечный
8. Cardiovascular	Сердечно-сосудистый
9. Chest	Грудная клетка

End of the table 2.1

10. Development	Развитие
11. Digestive	Пищеварительный
12. Ending	Окончание
13. Endothelium	Эндотелий
14. Excretory	Выделительный
15. Face	Лицо
16. Fibrous	Волокнистый
17. Forehead	Лоб
18. Genital	Половой
19. Head	Голова
20. Heart	Сердце
21. Human body	Тело человека
22. Joints	Суставы
23. Inner	Внутренний
24. Integumentary	Покровный
25. Ligaments	Связки
26. Limbs (extremities)	Конечности
27. Locomotor	Двигательный
28. Lungs	Легкие
29. Motion	Движение
30. Muscular tissue	Мышечная ткань
31. Muscles	Мышцы
32. Neck	Шея
33. Nervous system	Нервная система
34. Oxygen	Кислород
35. Permanent	Постоянный
36. Provide	Обеспечить
37. Pulmonary	Легочный
38. Pulmonary ways	Легочные пути
39. Saturate	Снабжать
40. Skeleton	Скелет
41. Skull	Череп
42. Spinal cord	Спинальный мозг
43. Support	Поддерживать
44. Temple	Висок
45. Temporary	Рудиментарный
46. Trunk	Туловище
47. Urinary	Мочевыделительный
48. Vessel	Сосуд

1. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами.

Outside, function, fibrous, adult organism, disappear, trunk, extremities, head

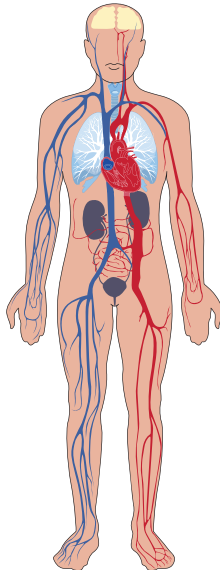
- 1. The forehead, the highest point of the skull, the back of the head, the temples and the face are distinguished in the _____ .
- 2. The heart is also made up of _____ and elastic tissues.
- 3. An organ cannot exist _____ the organism.
- 4. The human body is made up of the head, neck, trunk and upper and lower _____ .
- 5. Permanent organs is characteristic of _____ .
- 6. The chest, the abdomen and the back are the parts of _____ .
- 7. An organ is a relatively integral structure, which has a definite development, position, form, structure and _____ .
- 8. Temporary organs appear in a certain stage of the organism's development and then _____ .

2. Распределите органы по категориям.

Permanent	Temporary

Heart, deciduous teeth, liver, extremities, eyes, hair, appendix, tongue, ears, wisdom teeth, muscles, hands

3. Подпишите части тела человека.



4. Подберите соответствия.

1) Fibrous	a) Smth made of fiber
2) Cardiac	b) Smth relating to the heart
3) Neck	c) The body part that connects the head to the trunk
4) Trunk	d) Corpus of the human body
5) Motion	e) The process that helps to live
6) Face	f) The most mobile part of the body
7) Development	g) The process of changing smth old to smth new
8) Endothelium	h) The layer of the skin that locates into the vessels
9) Vessel	i) The reservoir that contains the blood inside
10) Forehead	j) The part of the body located over the eyebrows
11) Skeleton	k) The foundation of the our body
12) Abdomen	l) The body part located below the chest
13) Head	m) The part of body which includes the brain

5. Найдите знакомые слова по теме.

H	V	E	S	S	E	L	E	A	D
Q	U	Z	H	E	A	D	G	N	L
C	R	F	O	R	E	H	E	A	D
H	I	A	B	D	O	M	E	N	A
E	N	C	L	A	B	M	E	A	E
A	A	E	O	K	C	Z	B	S	D
S	R	O	O	V	S	K	U	L	L
T	Y	R	D	T	E	P	L	E	A