

## Class 2.

### I. Vocabulary training

#### Task 1. Translate into English

Практические занятия по химии, требования к зачету, поступать в университет, продолжительность лекции, научное общество студентов, одинаковые (схожие) возможности, технические средства для практики, поступление (подача заявления) в образовательное учреждение, отличаться требованиями, учебный план первого курса (года),

**Task 2.** Retell the text “A higher medical educational establishment in Russia” using the table. Complete the sentences with appropriate word combinations from the right column.

Medical educational establishments are	high state exams grades.
Application requirements and the curriculum of the universities are	live in hostels or rent a flat.
To become a student one should have	for 4 years.
Some application requirements include	similar (much alike).
Students from other cities	lectures, seminars, laboratory works, case studies and practical training.
The duration of the courses is	for 6 years.
The future biologists study	start their practice or enter a postgraduate training course
The future medical biochemists study	pass credit tests and exams
There are full-time	an interview or passing entrance exams.
The forms of teaching are	from 4 to 6 years.
At the end of the spring and the autumn terms students	colleges, institutes, academies and universities.
The graduates may	and part-time courses of study.

### II. Grammar training

#### *The verb “be”*

Местоимение	Форма be в Present	Форма be в Past	Форма be в Future
I	am	was	will be
we, you, they	are	were	will be
he, she, it	is	was	will be

#### Функции в предложении

1. Как смысловой глагол (переводится)

Peter **is** my friend. They **were** at home. The solution **was** completely unexpected. **Be** attentive.

2. Как глагол *связка*, который может не переводиться или переводится «заключается в том, чтобы; значит, это». Pessimism **is** a lack of hope. Our aim **is** to raise the social level. This problem **is** of great interest.

### 3. Как вспомогательный глагол

Во времена группы Continuous (Progressive) (*не переводится*)- I **am** reading right now. They **were** drinking coffee when I came. She **will be** sleeping at this time tomorrow.

В пассивном залоге (может переводиться) – This operation is performed by our specialists. The letter **was** written to my sister. This story will **be** forgotten tomorrow.

### 4. В безличных конструкциях (*не переводится*).

It is late to correct mistakes. It will be necessary to learn the words by heart. It was no reason to cry.

### 5. В модальном значении.

Глагол to be не является модальным глаголом, но может выражать модальное значение – долженствование, являясь синонимом must и have to. Причем to be to употребляется в значении «должен» только в настоящем и прошедшем времени. You are to work harder – Ты должен работать усерднее.

В будущем для выражения «должен буду» используется will have to.

### Построение предложений

(утвердительное) Подлеж. + to be + второстепенные

The book is boring. — Книга скучная.

(отрицательное) Подлеж. + to be + not + второстепенные

The book is not boring. — Книга не скучная.

(вопросительное, общий вопрос) To be + подлежащ. + второстепенные

Is the book boring? — Книга скучная

Но в будущем времени Will + подлежащее + be + ....

Will the lecture be interesting? – Лекция будет интересной

### Task 3. Put the verb “be” into the correct form:

1. Our teacher ... ill last week. 2. University students ... always busy? 3. They ... reading now. Be quiet! 4. Next year I ... a second year student. 5. He ... always in time for classes? 6. The teachers ... glad to see our last week's results. 7. It .... easy to pass the previous exam. 8. My friend ... absent next week. 9. Her presentation ... the best in our group? 10. It ... windy today. 11. The next week's test .... very difficult. 12. They ... reading when I came in. 13. They ... to come earlier, but we ... still waiting. 14. My friends ... easy-going. 15. She ... upset yesterday. 16. The customs ... located close to the port. 17. This subject .... difficult for me when I studied at school. 18. Our students ... watching the experiment for the whole class yesterday. 19. His knowledge ... not deep enough. 20. Biochemistry and Biology ..... fields within Biology. 21. The knowledge of this subject .... vital for people in ten years? 22. We ... graduates in 5 years. 23. All students ... present at the last lecture? 13. The students ... to submit the essay timely!

Типы вопросов с глаголом to be:

**1) Общие (прямые) вопросы** - это вопросы, которые требуют ответа Да или Нет (Yes or No) и не запрашивают дополнительной информации. Для построения вопроса необходимо поставить форму глагола be на первое место, перед подлежащим:

He is a teacher. - Is he a teacher?

You are happy. - Are you happy?

**2) Специальные вопросы** – это вопросы, в которых запрашивается дополнительная информация при помощи вопросительных слов **What?** - Что? Какой?; **Who?** - Кто?; **Where?** - Где?; **When?** - Когда?; **How?** - Как?

Строятся специальные вопросы с be так же, как и общие, но на первом месте стоит вопросительное слово – **Where are you from? When is your birthday? Who is our English teacher?**

**3) Альтернативные вопросы** – это вопросы, содержащие выбор, выраженный союзом **or** (или). Строятся так же, как и общие, но к определенному слову вопроса добавляется союз «или» и предлагается другой вариант на выбор: **Is he a teacher or a doctor? Is Joseph a 5<sup>th</sup>- year student or a graduate?**

**4) Разделительные вопросы**, по сути, являются не вопросом, а уточнением. Поэтому строятся как утвердительные или отрицательные предложения, в конце которых добавляется фраза «Не так ли?». Если главная часть предложения утвердительная, то фраза «Не так ли?» будет с частицей **not** - **James is a student, isn't he?**. Если главная часть предложения отрицательная, то фраза «Не так ли?» будет без частицы **not** – **James isn't a student, is he?**

#### **Task 4. Ask various questions to the sentences:**

1. Our teacher was ill last week. 2. The lecture is informative and clear. 3. My friends are helpful. 4. His knowledge is not deep enough.

## **II. Informative reading**

**Learn the Vocabulary** (добавить к лексическому минимуму Занятия 1).

to lead to – вести к

to deal with – иметь дело с, заниматься

chemical – химический

genetic – генный, генетический, наследственный

disease – болезнь, заболевание

major *n, adj* – ведущий предмет, главный

elective course – элективный курс

Biochemistry - биохимия

Genetics – генетика

Molecular biology – молекулярная биология

to enroll - зачислять

Chemistry – химия

science – наука

to master - осваивать

**Task 6. While reading the text, find the answers to the following questions:**

- 1) Who generally takes a course leading to the Bachelor's degree in Biomedical Sciences?
- 2) What are the majors of the course?
- 3) What are the admission requirements for the applicants?
- 4) What subjects are studied in the first two years?
- 5) What subjects do students master in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> years?
- 6) Do students have to choose elective lecture courses?

**The Bachelor of Biomedical Sciences Course**

A course leading to the Bachelor's degree in Biomedical Sciences is intended (предназначен) for students who plan to deal with research and/or practice in the chemical, genetic, cellular and physiological basis of human disease. The major is selective (Biochemistry, Genetics, Molecular biology, etc) with a limited number of students enrolled.

The application requirements of the universities in the USA and the curriculum are challenging (сложный, требующий усилий). To become a student of the university, an applicant should have a minimum average mark of 3.7 at high school exams. In GPA exams the highest mark is 4.0 which means, that 3.7 equals to A level, and 3.2 equals to B level. A statement of purpose (вступительное эссе) and one letter of reference (справка, характеристика) from a science instructor are also required.

A typical 4-year course comprises 3 years of Chemistry and Chemistry Lab. classes, which include Principles of Chemistry course, Organic Chemistry course and also Biochemistry and Molecular Biology course. Students study Foundations of Biology, Physics, General and Laboratory Microbiology, Human Physiology, Biostatistics and the Humanities in the first two years.

In the last two years they master Genetics, Biotechnology, Cellular Biology and several electives in laboratory sciences. Students have to choose at least two elective lecture courses among the following - Animal Physiology, Bioinformatics, Cell Biology, Endocrinology, Introduction to Neurobiology, Biophysical Chemistry, Immunology and Virology.