

## Class 7

### I. Vocabulary training

#### Task 1. Translate into English

Сохранить жизнь на планете Земля; заниматься наследственностью; связана другими организмами; жизненно-важная наука; подразделы биологии; взаимодействие с живыми организмами; черты (особенности) животных; обнаружить наследственность; различные функции; изучать молекулы; классифицировать микроорганизмы, исследовать ткани; описывать на клеточном уровне.

#### Task 2. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту Biology and related sciences

1. What does the science of biology study?
2. What objects does Biology deal with?
3. What natural sciences is biology bound with?
4. How are biological sciences grouped?
5. What does Ecology study?
6. What phenomena does Biochemistry explore?
7. What does Genetics study?

#### Task 3. Learn new words and word combinations:

state – состояние

health – здоровье

application – применение (помимо значений «поступление, подача заявления», изученных ранее)

foundation – основа, основание, базис

graduate – выпускник

to analyze – анализировать

to interpret – объяснять, интерпретировать, расшифровывать

general practitioner – врач общей практики (терапевт), семейный врач

clinical specialists – клинические врачи-специалисты (профильные врачи)

to evaluate – оценить, проанализировать

effectiveness - эффективность

procedure – процедура

#### Task 4. Read the text and find the answers to the following questions:

- 1) What does Medical biochemistry study?
- 2) What medical sciences have biochemical foundation? Give the examples.
- 3) What is the main task of clinical biochemists?
- 4) Why do clinical biochemists work in close contact with other specialists?

### Medical and clinical biochemistry

Medical Biochemistry is the branch of Biochemistry that studies the chemical processes in the human body in the states of health and disease. The examples of medical biochemistry application are biochemical foundations of

cardiology, neurology, gastroenterology, endocrinology, forensic medicine and others. The graduates of the Medical biochemistry course can find a career in laboratories, pharmaceutical companies, research centers, blood donor centers.

Clinical biochemists analyze and interpret the results of laboratory tests for general practitioners and clinical specialists. If the results contradict the clinical picture, clinical biochemists make a decision on additional tests. They work in close contact with chemists, pharmacologists and toxicologists to develop new tests and evaluate their effectiveness. Some of high-tech laboratory procedures need computer-aided or automated processing (обработка данных), so only specially trained biochemists can perform these procedures. Clinical biochemists may work in hospital-based labs, in clinics and other patient-focused facilities.

**Task 5.** Fill in the table with the corresponding morphological forms.

<i>Nouns</i>	<i>Adjective (if any)</i>	<i>Verb</i>
		to contradict
	procedural	
application		
	foundational	
		to graduate
analysis		
		to add
	focal	

## II. Grammar

### Types of questions

1) Общий - Do/does +S+ V

Do you study English? Does he study English?

2) Специальный по правилу - Вопросительное слово + Do/does +S+ V

Why do you study English?

3) Альтернативный - Do/does +S+ V + (or + выбор к любому члену предложения)

Do you or your brother study English? Do you study or teach English? Do you study English or German?

4) Разделительный - II + V/ Vs , do/does +not+ местоимение вместо подлежащего

He studies English, doesn't he?

Или II +don't/doesn't +V , do/does +not+ местоимение вместо подлежащего  
He doesn't study English, does he?

**Исключения (Случаи, когда в вопросе не употребляется вспомогательный глагол):**

1) Специальный вопрос к подлежащему или определяющему его слову:

а) Вопрос к подлежащему – Who\What + Vs...?

She studies English - Who studies English?

b) Вопрос к прилагательному, определяющему подлежащее – What S + V/Vs...?

A clever boy studies English. – What boy studies English?

c) Вопрос к числительному, определяющему подлежащее – How many/ How much S + V...?

Three boys study English. – How many boys study English?

2) Вопросы к предложению, в котором сказуемым является глагол be, модальный глагол или глагол have got

He is a student. – Is he a student?

He can swim. – Can he swim?

He has got a lot of friends. – Has he got a lot of friends?

**Task 3.** Make different types of questions to the sentences.

1. The students attend classes. 2. This student misses classes. 3. Scientists perform experiments. 4. The assistant checks the instruments. 5. The lecturer delivers the lecture. 6. Teachers explain the rules. 7. Students make notes of the lectures. 8. This intern writes down the questions for the exam. 9. All students understand clinical signs and symptoms. 10. The professor puts marks at the exam. 11. School leavers pass Unified state exams. 12. The future biologists study for 4 years. 13. They get a Bachelor degree. 14. Universities have several departments.

**Task 4.** Ask your group-mate several questions about his place of birth, family, daily routine, favourite subjects, plans for the future. Try to make different types of questions.