

Class 5

Topic: The Skeleton

Grammar: Present Simple Active

Warm-up activities

Task 1. a) Study the following prepositions:

To be separable **into**, to consist **of**, to be located **in(side)**, to connect **with**, to be formed **by**, **from** 1 to 5, to be composed **of**, **inside** the skull, to divide **into**, **on** each side.

b) Translate from Russian into English using the appropriate phrases with prepositions:

- 1** The lower extremity ... the thigh, leg and foot.
- 2** The spinal column ... cervical, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae.
- 3** The coccyx can have ... 1 ... 5 vertebrae.
- 4** The brain is located ... the skull.
- 5** The diaphragm ... the trunk ... two cavities.
- 6** The pelvis ... the lower extremities ... the trunk.
- 7** Each rib ... the head, neck and body.
- 8** Cartilages connect seven ribs with the breastbone ... of the chest.
- 9** The skull ... the cranial and facial parts.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps with proper numerals:

- 1** There are ... bones in the skull.
- 2** There are over ... bones in the skeleton.
- 3** There are ... or ... vertebrae in the spine of the adult.
- 4** There are ... vertebrae in the cervical part of the spine.
- 5** There are... vertebrae in the thoracic part of the spine.
- 6** There are ... vertebrae in the lumbar part of the spine.
- 7** There are ... vertebrae in the sacral part of the spine.
- 8** There are from ... to ... vertebrae which form the coccyx.

***Task 3. What is the English for?**

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 columna vertebralis | 7 facies |
| 2 vertebra | 8 orbita |
| 3 cavitas | 9 mandibula |
| 4 costa | 10 sacralis |
| 5 cranium | 11 sternum |
| 6 thorax | |

Task 4. Match the nouns with the adjectives:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 chest | a cranial |
| 2 bone | b gastric |
| 3 skull | c coccygeal |

4 face
5 neck
6 vertebra
7 coccyx
8 abdomen
9 rib
10 spine
11 breastbone
12 stomach

d vertebral
e spinal
f osseous
g sternal
h cervical
i costal
j thoracic
k abdominal
l facial

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the most appropriate words:

- 1 The ... is the largest and longest bone in the trunk.
- 2 The skeleton of the head is called the
- 3 In the Anatomy class medical students study the bones of the
- 4 In the ... the bones of the extremity are longer than in the child.
- 5 On each ... of the chest there are seven ... which are connected with the
- 6 Twelve pairs of ribs, twelve thoracic vertebrae and the breastbone form the
- 7 The bones consist of ... and ... substance.
- 8 ... connects the arms with the trunk.
- 9 ... connects the lower extremity with the trunk.
- 10 Each rib is composed of the ..., ... and
- 11 The thoracic cavity contains the ... and the

II Grammar

Present Simple Active используется для обозначения:

1) регулярных, повторяющихся действий:

- Every day nurses look after patients in hospitals.
- I usually go out of town at weekends.
- I go to the University every day.

2) действий, не имеющих точной временной отнесенности, постоянных действий, «вечных истин»:

- The Earth goes round the Sun.
- A physician deals with promoting, maintaining or restoring human health.

Для формального выражения *Present Simple Active* используется **первая форма глагола (неопределенная форма/инфинитив без частицы to)**.

В третьем лице единственного числа (**he/she/it**) к первой форме добавляется окончание **- s/-es**:

Study the following:

Examples	Spelling
I/we/you/they + plural noun drive/work/do etc. he/she/it + singular noun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>verb</i> + -s [s] think → thinks • <i>verb</i> + -s [z] live → lives remember → remembers • <i>verbs ending in -y</i> [z] study → studies try → tries

<i>drives/works/does</i> etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘y’ does not change to ‘i’ if the ending is -ay/-ey/-oy/-uy enjoy → enjoys stay → stays buy → buys • “-es” after -s/ -sh/ -ch [ɪz] pass → passes finish → finishes watch → watches • also: do → does go → goes
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Для выражения **отрицательного значения** используется вспомогательный глагол *do* в сочетании с отрицательной частицей *not*. В третьем лице единственного числа (he/she/it) к вспомогательному глаголу добавляется окончание s/-es:

- I/you/we/they do not/don't provide ...
- He/she/it does not/doesn't provide ...

Вопросительная форма предложения также конструируется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *do/does*, который занимает позицию перед подлежащим:

- Do you/they provide...?
- When do you provide ...?
- Does he/she/it provide ...?
- Where does he/she/it provide ...?

Вопрос к подлежащему строится без вспомогательного глагола:

- Doctors treat patients. **Who** treats patients?

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I go (live, study)	Do I go (live, study)?	I do not (don't) go (live, study)
You go (live, study)	Do you go (live, study)?	You do not (don't) go (live, study)
He (she) goes (lives, studies)	Does he (she) go (live, study)?	He (she) does not (doesn't) go (live, study)
We go (live, study)	Do we go (live, study)?	We do not (don't) go (live, study)
You go (live, study)	Do you go (live, study)?	You do not (don't) go (live, study)
They go (live, study)	Do they go (live, study)?	They do not (don't) go (live, study)

С настоящим временем группы *Simple* часто употребляются наречия неопределенного времени, а также словосочетания *every day/morning/evening/week/month*, поскольку они по своему лексическому значению также выражают повторяемость действия.

Наречия неопределенного времени

В предложении наречия неопределенного времени *usually, often, sometimes, seldom, always*, как правило, стоят перед смысловым глаголом:

We often go to the library. Do we often go to the library? We do not often go to the library.

Однако в предложениях с глаголом *be* эти наречия ставятся после глагола *be*:

In winter the nights are always long.

Место наречий образа действия

Наречия образа действия **well** “хорошо” и др. ставятся после глагола, который они определяют, а если есть прямое дополнение, то после прямого дополнения:

He swims well. He knows English well.

Task 6. Answer the following questions:

What does a teacher do? – He **teaches**.

What do teachers do? – They **teach**.

- 1 What does a student do?
- 2 What do students do?
- 3 What does a typist do?
- 4 What do typists do?
- 5 What do writers do?
- 6 What does a writer do?
- 7 What do researchers do?
- 8 What does a researcher do?
- 9 What does a lecturer do?
- 10 What do lecturers do?

Task 7. Open the brackets using the correct form of the verb. Make them negative and ask a general question:

- 1 This student (to know) Anatomy well.
- 2 It (to take) the students a while to settle down at the start of the class.
- 3 He (to pay) great attention to his studies.
- 4 They (to attend) classes regularly.
- 5 The students (to take) exams every term.
- 6 You (to do) well in your exams.
- 7 They (to miss) lectures sometimes.
- 8 Junior doctors often (to work) in shifts.
- 9 She always (to use) Anatomy Atlas.
- 10 The findings of these experiments (to be) very important.
- 11 First-year students (to do) a course in Anatomy.
- 12 He (to prepare) for his classes carefully.
- 13 She always (to manage) to submit her homework on time.
- 14 At present we (to study) clinical subjects.
- 15 He (to have) a lot of trouble with his teeth.
- 16 They often (to complain) of pain.
- 17 We (to attend) lectures in Biology on Mondays.
- 18 She often (to go) to the doctor.
- 19 We (to do) Chemistry at the medical University.
- 20 He (to study) Latin in the first year.

Task 8. Ask special questions: Begin your questions with question-words suggested:

I usually do my homework quickly. (How ...?)

How do you usually do your homework?

- 1 We usually have two lectures on Tuesday. (How many ... ?)
- 2 This article deals with gastrointestinal disorders. (What ... with?)
- 3 We always do English homework on Monday. (On what days...?)
- 4 She does a lot of different things in her free time. (When ...?)
- 5 Nurses look after patients in hospitals. (Where ...?)
- 6 Doctors always arrive at work early. (Who ...?)
- 7 The bones form the skeleton. (What ...?)
- 8 He goes to the dentist every six months. (How often ...?)
- 9 He always comes late for the first class (Why...?)
- 10 They take exams at the end of each semester (Who...? What...?)

*****Task 9. Translate the sentences below into English:***

1. Я работаю. Мы работаем. Они не работают. Вы работаете? – Да. Он работает? – Нет, он учится. 2. Мой брат не учится. Он работает. 3. Моя сестра читает много книг. 4. Твоя сестра говорит по-французски? – Нет, она говорит по-английски. 5. Мой брат работает в больнице. Он врач. 6. Я трачу много времени на домашние задания. 7. Как часто вы ходите в библиотеку? 8. Кого вы встречаете после уроков? 9. Кто встречает вас после уроков? 10. Кто читает лекции по анатомии? – Наш профессор. 11. У меня занимает полчаса, чтобы добраться до дома. А сколько у вас занимает дорога домой? 12. Сколько времени ему нужно, чтобы приготовить кофе? – Ему нужно 10 минут. 13. Сколько времени нужно этому врачу, чтобы осмотреть пациента? – Ему нужно 15 минут. 14. Сколько времени им нужно, чтобы сделать домашнее задание? – Им нужно 2 часа.