

## ТЕМА 4

### Sources, forms, keeping and storage of drugs

Passive Voice группы Simple

#### Text A

**Упражнение 1.** Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What are pharmacists?
- 2) Why did you decide to be a pharmacist?
- 3) Where is pharmacy practiced?
- 4) What can you buy in the pharmacy?
- 5) Is the chemist shop near you house?
- 6) How often do you go to the chemist shop?
- 7) Did you go the chemist shop yesterday?
- 8) Do you often buy vitamins at the chemist shop?
- 9) Where do you usually keep drugs at home?
- 10) Is digitalis obtained from a plant called foxglove?

**Упражнение 2.** Выучите слова и их правильное произношение:

|                       |   |                             |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| source                | – | источник                    |
| leaf                  | – | лист                        |
| stem                  | – | стебель                     |
| root                  | – | корень                      |
| rhizome               | – | корневище                   |
| mold                  | – | плесень                     |
| digitalis (fox-glove) | – | наперстянка                 |
| to confuse            | – | перепутать                  |
| to obtain             | – | получать, добывать          |
| infusion              | – | настой                      |
| tincture              | – | настойка                    |
| decoction             | – | отвар                       |
| vapour                | – | пар                         |
| jar                   | – | баночка                     |
| label                 | – | этикетка                    |
| to indicate           | – | указывать, обозначать       |
| direction             | – | указание по применению      |
| administration        | – | назначение по применению    |
| poisonous             | – | ядовитый                    |
| untoward              | – | неблагоприятный, побочный   |
| the dose to be taken  | – | доза, которую надо принять  |
| chemical substances   | – | химические вещества         |
| animal origin         | – | животного происхождения     |
| plant origin          | – | растительного происхождения |
| hard form             | – | твердая форма               |
| soft form             | – | мягкая форма                |

|                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| liquid formс–          | жидкая форма          |
| stick (stuck, stuck) – | наклеивать            |
| internal use –         | внутреннее применение |
| external use –         | наружное применение   |
| to store –             | хранить               |
| to protect –           | защищать              |

**Упражнение 3.** Прочитайте и переведите текст. What sources of drugs do you know? What forms of drugs do you know?

### **Sources, forms, keeping and storage of drugs.**

Drugs are chemical substances used in medicine in the treatment of diseases. These chemical substances can come from many different sources. They can be obtained from various parts of plants, such as leaves, flowers, fruit, stems, roots and rhizomes. Examples of such medicines are: digitalis from a plant called foxglove, antibiotics (penicillin and streptomycin) from a plant called mold.

Some drugs may be of animal origin. They are produced from the blood, serum, bile and other tissues and organs of animals.

Some drugs are synthesized in the laboratory (methatrexate and prednisone); vitamins are obtained from food substances. Mineral waters, salts and other natural substances are also used as drugs.

Drugs are produced in hard, soft, liquid and other forms. Hard forms of drugs are: tablets, pills and powders. Soft forms are oils, ointments, creams and so on. Liquid forms of drugs are: solutions, mixtures, infusions, decoctions, tinctures etc. Gases, vapours and aerosols are also used in medicine.

Drugs are kept in bottles, boxes, parcels, tubes, ampoules and jars. Every small bottle or a box has a label with the name of medicine stuck on it. There are labels of three colors. White ones are stuck to indicate drugs for internal use. Yellow labels indicate drugs for external use and blue labels show drugs that should be used for injections. The dose to be taken and directions for the administration are also written on the label. Nurses, doctors and patients themselves must not confuse different medicines because some of them are poisonous and their overdosage may cause an untoward reaction and sometimes even death.

Drugs are stored at room temperature, in cool places and refrigerators where they are protected from sunlight and fire, in dark places and away from children

**Упражнение 4.** Закончите предложения, заменив русские слова в скобках их английскими эквивалентами.

- 1) Drugs can come from many different (источников).
- 2) Drugs can be obtained from various parts of plants, such as (листья, стебли, корни, корневища).
- 3) Drugs of animal origin are produced from...
- 4) Liquid forms of drugs are: (настой, настойка, отвар).
- 5) Drugs are stored (при комнатной температуре).
- 6) Gases, vapours and aerosols также используются в медицине.
- 7) Every small bottle or a box has (этикетку) with the name of medicine stuck on it.

- 8) White labels are stuck to (указывать) drugs for internal use.
- 9) blue labels show drugs that should be used (для инъекций).
- 10) Nurses, doctors and patients themselves must not (путать) different medicines because some of them are poisonous and their (передозировка) may cause an untoward reaction and sometimes even death.

**Упражнение 5.** Дополните предложения по смыслу:

- 1) ... can come from many different sources.
- 2) ... can be obtained from various parts of plants, such as leaves, flowers, fruit, stems, roots and rhizomes.
- 3) Drugs of animal origin are produced from ... .
- 4) ... are hard forms of drugs.
- 5) Oils, ointments, creams are ... .
- 6) ... are: solutions, mixtures, infusions, decoctions, tinctures etc.
- 7) Drugs are stored at ....
- 8) Yellow ... indicate drugs for external use.
- 9) Vitamins ... from food substances.
- 10) ... and directions for the administration are also written on the label.
- 11) Nurses, doctors and patients themselves must not ... different medicines
- 12) Gases, ... and aerosols are also used in medicine.

**Упражнение 6.** Найдите в тексте “Sources, forms, keeping and storage of drugs” английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний. Составьте предложения с ними по содержанию текста.

химические вещества; -этикетка с названием лекарства; получать из различных источников;- вызывать неблагоприятную реакцию; животного происхождения;- некоторые лекарства ядовиты; жидкие формы; храниться при.

**Упражнение 7.** Переведите предложения на английский язык:

- 1) Лекарства используются в медицине для лечения различных заболеваний.
- 2) Лекарства могут быть получены из разных источников.
- 3) Лекарства можно получить из различных частей растений, таких как листья, цветы, плоды, стебли, корни и корневища.
- 4) Некоторые лекарства производятся из крови, сыворотки, желчи и других тканей и органов животных.
- 5) Некоторые лекарства синтезируются в лаборатории.
- 6) Препараты выпускаются в твердой, мягкой, жидкой и других формах.
- 7) Твердые формы лекарств – таблетки, пилюли и порошки, к мягким формам лекарств относятся растворы, смеси, настои, отвары, настойки и др.
- 8) В медицине также используются аэрозоли.
- 9) Лекарства хранят в коробочках, бутылках, ампулах, баночках.
- 10) На каждой бутылочке или коробке с лекарством есть этикетка с названием лекарства.
- 11) Доза, которую необходимо принять, написана на этикетке.
- 12) Передозировка может вызвать побочную реакцию, и даже смерть.
- 13) Препараты хранят при комнатной температуре, в прохладных местах и холодильниках, защищенных от солнечных лучей, в темных местах и вдали

от детей.

**Упражнение 8.** Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) How important is the pharmaceutical service in our country?
- 2) What are drugs?
- 3) What sources can drugs come from?
- 4) What forms are drugs produced in?
- 5) Where are drugs kept?
- 6) What is written on the label of each drug?
- 7) Why must not doctors, nurses, patients confuse different medicines?
- 8) How drugs are stored?

**Упражнение 9.** Расскажите об источниках, формах и хранении лекарств.

**Text B**

**Упражнение 10.** Изучите комментарии к тексту, прочтите текст и переведите текст на русский язык. Озаглавьте текст. Обоснуйте свой выбор.

Medicines are used to treat or prevent disease. For thousands of years people have been using medicines. In the earliest times they used natural substances from fruits, leaves, roots to ease pain and bring relief. Some of the early remedies worked for some reasons. For instance, mouldy bread was used as a poultice and the antibiotic produced by the mould helped to destroy the bacteria causing the infection. Many of “old wives’ tales” would still be useful if we did not have modern drugs.

Early examples of medicines include opium, which is found in oriental poppy known as the “jolly plant”. This has been used as a sedative and pain killer for at least 7,000 years. In South America, the leaves of the coca shrub were chewed by the Incas to relieve fatigue and hunger. Eventually, in 1859, the pure drug cocaine was extracted from these leaves. Cocaine was developed and used as local anesthetic in dentistry and surgery.

Many different herbs and plants have been used to provide natural extracts from which modern medicines have been extracted and developed. For example, morphine and codeine have been extracted and purified from raw opium for medical purposes. Digitalis, a heart drug, is made from foxglove leaves, and aspirin-like compounds can be developed from the bark of willow trees.

**Комментарии к тексту:**

to prevent disease – предотвращать заболевание

to bring relief – принести облегчение

mouldy bread – заплесневелый хлеб

to relieve fatigue and hunger – облегчить, снять утомление и голод

the bark of willow tree – кора ивы

poultice – припарка

**Упражнение 11.** Расположите предложения в надлежащем порядке, чтобы получилось краткое изложение текста.

- 1) Many different herbs and plants have been used to provide natural extracts from which modern medicines have been extracted and developed.
- 2) Opium was used as a sedative and pain killer.
- 3) Many of "old wives' tales" would still be useful if we did not have modern drugs.
- 4) Medicines are used to treat or prevent disease.
- 5) In the earliest times they used natural substances from fruits, leaves, roots to ease pain and bring relief.
- 6) For instance, the antibiotic produced by the mould helped to destroy bacteria causing the infection.
- 7) Cocaine was used as local anesthetic in surgery
- 8) Does pharmacy deal with medical substances?

**Упражнение 12.** Переведите словосочетания, составьте ваши собственные предложения с ними.

to treat or prevent disease, natural substances, to ease pain, to bring relief, to destroy bacteria, to cause infection, modern drugs, to develop, for medicinal purpose.

**Упражнение 13.** Найдите в тексте ответы на следующие вопросы.

- 1) What are medicines used for?
- 2) What did people use to ease pain and bring relief in the earliest times?
- 3) What was mouldy bread used for?
- 4) What did early examples of medicines include?
- 5) Where was cocaine used?
- 6) What sources have modern medicines been extracted and developed from?

**Упражнение 14.** Выразите главную мысль каждого абзаца в одном предложении, используя следующие выражения:

- I'd like to point out that...
- ...is still in question
- It seems unlikely/very likely...

### **Работа над грамматическим материалом**

**Упражнение 15.** Поставьте глагол, данный в скобках, в *Present, Past, Future Simple Passive Voice*. Образуйте общий и специальный вопрос к каждому предложению.

- 1) The patient (advise) to go to the Chemist's.
- 2) At the Chemist's various drugs for intramuscular and intravenous injections (buy).
- 3) At the Chemist's all drugs (keep) in drug cabinets.
- 4) This medicine (use) to treat Covid -19.
- 5) The drug cabinet (mark) with a big letter B.
- 6) Natural substances from fruits, leaves, roots (to use) to ease pain and bring relief.
- 7) The scientific conference (to attend) by students of pharmaceutical faculty next week.
- 8) Last practical lesson the experiment (to conduct).

- 9) Drugs (to store) in the refrigerator.
- 10) The VolSMU (to found) in 1935.

**Упражнение 16.** Поставьте глагол в нужную форму *Simple Active or Simple Passive*:

- 1) Many students (present/ are presented) scientific articles in medical journals.
- 2) New findings (will obtain/ will be obtained) next year.
- 3) The new forms of treatment (discuss/ are discussed) by doctors.
- 4) The physiologists (studied/ were studied) the process of mitosis.
- 5) The Diploma (will grant/ will be granted) in three years.
- 6) Students (will attend/ will be attended) classes in Anatomy next week.
- 7) These laboratory works (do/are done) every day.
- 8) Anatomy (teaches/is taught) in practical class.
- 9) The professor (delivers/is delivered) the lecture in Chemistry on Monday.
- 10) The lecture (followed/was followed) by a discussion.
- 11) The question (asked/was asked).
- 12) The students (translate/are translated) article every English lesson.
- 13) The paper (translated/was translated) by a student.

**Упражнение 17.** Изложите следующую информацию в страдательном залоге, сохранив временную форму глагола. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1) In chemical industry one may synthesize artificial substances.
- 2) A pharmacist gives advice on taking a medicine.
- 3) Medicines reduce pain.
- 4) A vast majority of people take great benefits from medicines.
- 5) Nowadays doctors don't prescribe this drug very often.
- 6) A pharmacist keeps all poisonous drugs in a drug cabinet marked with a big letter A.
- 7) Any chemical substance affects the functioning of the body.
- 8) D. I. Mendeleev discovered the Periodic Law in 1869?
- 9) Mendeleev arranged the elements in tabular form.
- 10) We make interesting experiments in classes.
- 11) They will attend scientific conference next week?
- 12) At the University professors deliver their lectures clearly and scientifically.
- 13) We will study organic chemistry next term.
- 14) We store drugs at room temperature, in cool places and refrigerators.
- 15) Physiologists study the process of mitosis.
- 16) Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928.
- 17) The students will take exam in Botany at the end of the term.
- 18) The scientists carried out an important experiment.
- 19) Smoking causes his lung trouble.
- 20) The physician will prescribe this drug for the gripe.
- 21) Governments regulate dispensing of medication.
- 22) Pharmacists dispense over – the – counter medications without a prescription.
- 23) A licensed medical profession prescribes medicines.
- 24) Pharmaceutical companies produce medications.

- 25) A drug alters normal bodily function.
- 26) Recreational drugs affect the central nervous system.

**Упражнение 18.** Проанализируйте формы глагола и переведите предложения:

- 1) I was advised to stop treatment.
- 2) She was given the injection for the high blood pressure.
- 3) I was asked to make the order.
- 4) We were helped with our homework.
- 5) You will be informed about the new prices.
- 6) Patients with heart disease were followed up in the hospital.