

ЗАНЯТИЕ 4.

Тема: Medical Universities. There/it+be.

Оборот there +be

Предложения с оборотом **there+be** (в соответствующей форме) указывают на наличие или отсутствие (при отрицании) какого-либо лица или предмета в определенном месте. Такие предложения строятся по схеме:

THERE	BE (в соответствующей форме)	ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ	ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВО МЕСТА
There	are	examination cards	on the teacher's desk.
<i>На столе учителя лежат экзаменационные билеты.</i>			

В составе оборота **there+be** слово *there* является формальным подлежащим и на русский язык не переводится, поэтому при переводе на английский язык русских предложений, в которых обстоятельство места выражено местоимением **там**, в конце предложения употребляется наречие *there*:

There were a lot of students there. – **Там** было много студентов.

Оборот **there+be** на русский язык переводится «*есть, имеется, бывает, находится, лежит*» и т. п., хотя часто не переводится вовсе:

There is a book on the shelf. На полке книга.

Перевод таких предложений обычно начинается с обстоятельства места, которое обычно находится в конце предложения:

There are a few students in the classroom. – В аудитории (есть) несколько студентов.

Если обстоятельства места нет, то при переводе предложение начинается со слов **есть, имеется, существует** и т. п.:

There are some approaches to be used. Есть несколько подходов, которые нужно использовать.

В составе оборота **there+be** вспомогательный глагол **to be** всегда выражен формой 3-го лица: **is, was** (в единственном числе), **are, were** (во множественном числе), **will be** (в единственном и множественном числе). Если в предложении есть несколько подлежащих, то глагол **to be** обычно согласуется с подлежащим, следующим непосредственно за оборотом:

There is a table and five chairs in the room. В комнате стол и пять стульев.

There are five chairs and a table in the room. В комнате пять стульев и стол.

При образовании вопросительной формы глагол **to be** ставится перед словом **there**:

Were there many mistakes in his test? В его контрольной было много ошибок?

Краткий утвердительный ответ на такой вопрос состоит из слова **Yes (да)**, за которым следуют **there** и глагол **to be** в соответствующей форме:

Were there many mistakes in his test? - Yes, there were.

Краткий отрицательный ответ состоит из слова **No** (*нет*), за которым следуют **there** и глагол **to be** в соответствующей форме с отрицательной частицей **not**:

Were there many mistakes in his test? - No, there weren't.

При постановке вопроса к подлежащему в предложении с оборотом **there+be** употребляется вопросительное местоимение *what*, являющееся подлежащим вопросительного предложения:

What is there for dinner tonight? – Что сегодня на ужин?

При постановке вопроса к определению подлежащего используются вопросительные слова *how many*, *how much* сколько и вопросительное местоимение *what*, которые предшествуют подлежащему:

What books were (there) on your- table? Какие книги лежали на твоём столе?

В отрицательных предложениях после глагола **to be** употребляется либо *not* (когда перед следующим за отрицанием существительным стоит местоимение или числительное), либо *no* (в остальных случаях):

There are no books on the table. На столе нет книг.

There are not any books on the table.

Оборот **there+be** используется, когда надо указать, что находится в данном месте, если же надо сообщить, где находится данный предмет, оборот не используют, а на первое место в предложении выходит подлежащее. Сравните:

There is a pencil on the table.

На столе (есть, лежит) (какой-то, неопределенный) карандаш.

My pencil **is** on the table.

Мой (определенный) карандаш (лежит, находится) на столе.

Иногда глагол **to be** может быть заменен другим глаголом со сходным значением (существовать, находиться и т. п.):

There exist a lot of approaches to- solving this problem. Есть (существуют) множество методов решения данной проблемы.

Task 1. Complete the sentences with the appropriate form of the verb «to be»:

- There 1) ... a lot of institutes and universities in Russia.
- There 2) ... 10 students in our group.
- There 3) ... 13 faculties in this medical university now.
- There 4) ... some research centers in our medical university.
- There 5) ... four educational buildings and fifteen teaching hospitals in our university.
- There 6) ... many students at the University.
- There 7) ... 93 professors in the University.
- There 8) ... a reading-room on the first floor.
- There 9) ... two terms in the academic year.
- There 10) ... one faculty in the Stalingrad Medical Institute.
- A few years ago there 11) ... only nine faculties in our University but now there 12) ... even more.

- There 13) ... international societies to help international students settle in and make friends in many UK schools, colleges and universities.
- There 14) ... two new staff members next year.
- There 15) ... an Internet centre within the University library.

Task 2. Complete the sentences with the appropriate form of the verb «to be»:

1. There ... nine students in our group. 2. There ... no swimming pool at the university some decades ago. 3. There ... only one faculty when the medical institute was founded. 4. There ... several new courses in our syllabus next year. 5. At present there ... thirteen faculties at the university. 6. There ... many new journals in our library next year. 7. There ... plenty of career opportunities for us after graduating from the university. 8. There ... very few universities in medieval times. 9. There ... no nationally standardized definition of the term «University» in the United States. 10. At present there ... some international projects in which the university is involved. 11. There ... a special department within the University which is in charge of various aspects of academic activities and everyday life of overseas students. 12. At the University there ... a lot of opportunities for students to participate in extracurricular activities. 13. There ... three comfortable hostels for international students.

Task 3. Choose it or there:

1. ... was difficult for me to choose the university to go to. 2. ... are more than 880 universities in Russia and the government are investing heavily in making improvements to the educational system. 3. ... was not a computer centre in the University a few years ago. 4. ... is a museum at the Department of Human Anatomy. 5. How long does ... take you to do your homework? 6. How many pages are ... in your grammar book? 7. ... will be great to go on holiday to Italy. 8. Are ... any books you would like to borrow? 9. ... is not much information yet about the end-of-year tests. Do you know when they will be? 10. ... can be hard work operating this device. 11. ... will be trouble if you don't start getting to class on time. 12. In our class we have students from Italy, Spain and Saudi Arabia but ... are no students from France. 13. On Wednesday morning ... were two students absent from our class. 14. Please look into the teachers' room. Are ... any teachers in the teachers' room right now?

Task 4. Try to guess the meaning of the following words. Find the Russian equivalents of the words in the Multitran online dictionary:

Useful, health professional, in demand, lengthy, to rely on, commitment to, eventually, to vary, graduate school, undergraduate degree, to enroll, duration, to span, to make sure, to commit oneself, competitive, exceptional, to provide evidence, to gain work experience, a clinical setting, to secure, challenges, hands-on, take a blood sample, skills, to be coupled with, to recognize.

Task 5. Read and translate the text «Medical Universities»; answer the questions below the text:

Medical Universities

The medical profession is one of the most important and useful to society because health professionals are in demand worldwide. Doing a medical degree is lengthy and demanding, and it heavily relies on commitment to the medical field you choose and a desire to improve people's lives.

Those who choose medicine as a prospective career will need an interest in studies, research, and development. It is the combination of these three factors that provides the motivation which is required to keep going through the many years of training to eventually become a fully qualified doctor.

The study of medicine varies around the world. For example, in the US medicine is studied in graduate school after an undergraduate degree that might not be directly related to the graduate programme.

In the UK, students can be enrolled on clinical undergraduate degrees and continue on the course for the duration of their studies.

In Russia, medical universities offer a bachelor's degree (an undergraduate degree), a master's degree (a graduate program) and a 6-year degree program which leads to a Doctor of Medicine (MD) «Physician» degree.

Wherever you study, almost all clinical degrees span a great number of years – more than non-clinical courses. Therefore, it's best to make sure that you make a right choice when you commit yourself to a school (university) for a long period of time.

Getting into medical university is rather competitive. In order to become a medical student, it's necessary to demonstrate exceptional grades in a number of science subjects, such as chemistry and biology. You must provide evidence of commitment to the field. This will usually mean gaining work experience in a clinical setting.

If you have managed to secure a place on a medical course, you must work hard and be prepared for more challenges during your studies.

Medical degrees allow students to specialize in a particular field, provide them with the practical skills needed for hands-on tasks (from taking a blood sample to complex surgical procedures), and the skills required for communication with patients and their relatives.

Many medical universities involve practical development as a key focus of their programs. This means that attending seminars and lectures is coupled with observing professional healthcare practitioners, and gaining your own practical experience.

Medical training is structured differently in different countries, and medical qualifications gained in one country are not necessarily recognized in others. So, make sure you think carefully about where you'd like to do a medical course and go on to work, because the process required to complete your qualification is also different in different countries.

- A. 1)** What does doing a medical degree heavily rely on?
2) What provides the motivation to keep going through the many years of training to eventually become a fully qualified doctor?
3) What medical degrees do American universities offer?
4) What medical degrees do British universities offer?
5) What medical degrees do Russian universities offer?
6) What are the entry requirements to medical universities?
7) What do medical degrees allow students to do?
8) What is considered as a key focus in many medical programs?
9) What does practical development mean?
10) If you want to do a medical course in a foreign country, what things should be considered?

Task 6. Match the names of faculties with the specialists they train; make up sentences according to the pattern:

e.g. The Faculty of General Medicine trains therapists.

1. Faculty of General Medicine	A. Pharmacutists
2. Faculty of Dentistry	B. Clinical Psychologists & Social Workers
3. Pharmaceutical Faculty	C. Therapeutists
4. Faculty of Pediatrics	D. Health Care Managers
5. Faculty of Biomedicine	E. Biology Teachers, Medical Technologists, Laboratory Technologists
6. Faculty of Clinical Psychology and Social Work	F. Medical Bioengineers
7. Faculty of Management	G. Pediatricians
8. Faculty of Biology	H. Dentists
9. Faculty of Preventive Medicine	I. Genetics Technologists, Medical Laboratory Technologists
10. Faculty of Bioengineering Systems and Technologies	J. Hygienists, Epidemiologists