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**БЕЛОРУССКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**



Минск БГМУ 2014

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ
БЕЛОРУССКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

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БЕЛОРУССКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Учебно-методическое пособие



Минск БГМУ 2014

УДК 61.(811.111)(091)(075.8)
ББК 81.2 Англ-923
ПЗ0

Рекомендовано Научно-методическим советом университета в качестве
учебно-методического пособия 30.10.2013 г., протокол № 2

Р е ц е н з е н т ы: ст. преп. Т. Г. Новицкая; преп. Г. В. Митерева

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П29 Белорусский государственный медицинский университет : учеб.-метод. пособие / М. Н. Петрова, Т. А. Проволоцкая. – Минск : БГМУ, 2014. – 35 с.

ISBN 978-985-528-953-2.

В издание включены тексты, рассказывающие о Белорусском государственном медицинском университете, о его истории, структуре, учебной программе, сегодняшнем дне университета, международном сотрудничестве. Также представлены тексты о некоторых университетах Великобритании и особенностях организации в них учебного процесса. Все тексты сопровождаются комплексом упражнений на закрепление языковых навыков и развитие речевых умений.

Предназначено для студентов 1-го курса, магистрантов и соискателей, изучающих английский язык.

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ISBN 978-985-528-953-2

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебно-методическое пособие «Белорусский государственный медицинский университет» рассчитано на 10 часов аудиторных занятий и подготовку обучающихся к общению на английском языке по тематике, связанной с университетским медицинским образованием, путем взаимосвязанного обучения основным видам иноязычной речевой деятельности: говорения, аудирования, чтения и письма.

Формирование и развитие навыков и умений диалогической и монологической разговорной речи осуществляется на материале текстов (диалогов)-образцов и комплекса разработанных к ним упражнений. При разработке системы упражнений авторы руководствовались следующими методическими принципами: сознательности, разнообразия заданий, их коммуникативной направленности, последовательности, перехода от упражнений репродуктивного типа к упражнениям продуктивного типа, стимулирующих речемыслительную деятельность учащихся.

Организация материала предусматривает последовательное формирование и развитие речевых умений от первичных навыков употребления лексических единиц по теме и их грамматического оформления до ситуативных заданий творческого характера, подготавливающих обучающихся к спонтанной диалогической и монологической речи.

Грамматический материал по теме представлен, в основном, в виде коротких правил и таблиц в грамматическом справочнике, расположенном в конце издания.

Активное использование усвоенного языкового материала, предложенного в игровых ситуациях и дискуссиях, моделирующих речевое общение, в работе над заданиями для проектной деятельности будет способствовать развитию творческого мышления обучающихся, навыков аргументации своего мнения, презентации новых идей.

PART I

VOCABULARY FOCUS

1. Memorize the vocabulary to Text 1:

1. institution [• • nst• • tju• • ən] — учреждение
2. University [• ju• n• • v• • s• t•] — университет
3. to found (founded, founded) — основывать
Syn.: to set up, to organize, to create
4. faculty ['fækəlt•] — факультет

the faculty of General ['d• enərəl] Medicine ['meds• n] — лечебный факультет

the pediatric faculty — педиатрический факультет

the faculty of preventive medicine — медико-профилактический факультет

the faculty of dentistry — стоматологический факультет

the faculty of military medicine — военно-медицинский факультет

the pharmaceutical [• f• • mə• sju• t• kəl] faculty — фармацевтический факультет

the faculty of career guidance and pre-University training — факультет профориентации и довузовской подготовки

5. pharmacists [• f• :mə• sju• t• st] — провизор

6. postgraduate [pəust• grædjuit] — зд.: аспирант (также PhD student)

7. to train — готовить кого-либо

8. to enter the University — поступить в университет

9. to be admitted to the University — быть принятым в университет

Syn.: to be enrolled — быть зачисленным

10. aim — цель

Syn. goal, purpose

11. to meet the requirements — удовлетворять (соответствовать) требованиям

12. current — современный

Syn.: contemporary, modern

13. to be committed to smth — быть преданным (приверженным) чему-либо

14. to ensure [• n• • • ə] — обеспечивать, гарантировать

15. to enhance [• n• h• • ns] — укреплять, упрочивать

16. research [r• • s• • t•] — исследовательская работа

17. besides (in addition to) — кроме (в дополнение к чему-либо)

18. except — кроме (за исключением чего-либо)

19. to last — длиться, продолжаться

20. department — кафедра, отделение, отдел
 21. associate [ə• sə• • • • t] professor — доцент
 22. to be in charge of smth — отвечать за что-либо
 23. curriculum [kə• r• kj• ləm] — учебная программа
 24. compulsory [kəm• p• lsər•] — обязательный
 25. optional [• • p• ənəl] — факультативный
 26. to approve [ə• pru• v] — одобрять
 27. to acquire [ə• kwa• ə] — приобретать
 28. scholarship — стипендия
 29. hostel (hall of residence) — общежитие
 hostel accommodation — жилье в общежитии
 30. to attend lectures [• lekt• əz] — посещать лекции
 to take notes of the lectures — конспектировать лекции
 to deliver lectures — читать лекции
 to miss lectures — пропускать лекции
 31. to provide facilities — обеспечивать возможности, условия
 32. to encourage — поощрять, поддерживать
 33. student scientific [• sa• ən• t• f• k] society [sə• sa• ət•] — СНО
 34. to enable — позволять, давать возможность
 35. topical — актуальный
 36. challenging — сложный
 37. to contribute to smth — способствовать чему-либо, вносить вклад
 во что-либо

2. Practise the pronunciation:

pediatrics [• pi:di'ætriks]	anatomy [ə'nætəmi]
cardiology [• ka:di' ləd• i]	gynaecology [• gaini'k• ləd• i]
hygiene ['haid• i:n]	obstetrics [• bs'tettriks]
physiology [• fizi' ləd• i]	endocrinology [• endəukrai'n• ləd• i]
psychiatry [sai'kaiətri]	pharmacology [• fa:mə'k• ləd• i]
surgery ['sə:dʒəri]	epidemiology [• epi• di:mi' ləd• i]
genetics [d• i'netiks]	

3. Practise the stress:

- hy'gienist, • epi• demi'ologist, • pedia'trician, • obste'trician, • thera'peutist,
 • pharma'ceutist, • gynae'cologist, • Uni'versity, • speci'ality, • speciali'zation,
 • scien'tific, • aca'demic, se'mester, la'boratory, a'ssocioate pro'fessor.

4. Form new words and translate them:

- 1) the nouns by adding **-er (or)**: to teach, to train, to instruct, to work, to read;

2) the adjectives by adding **-al**: dentistry, practice, region, clinic, option, medicine;

3) the adverbs by adding **-ly**: usual, different, special, main, scientific, bad.

5. Read and translate the families of words.

Medicine, medical, medication; to educate, education, educational; to prepare, preparation, preparatory; sanitary, sanitation; to head, a head; to guide, a guide, guidance; to practise, practice, practical, practically; to choose, choice; skill, skilful, skilfully; experience, experienced.

6. Remember the following prepositional phrases:

<u>at</u> the head of smth	во главе чего-то
to be divided <u>into</u>	делиться на
<u>at</u> the end of smth	в конце чего-то
examinations <u>in</u> smth	экзамены по
to interfere <u>with</u> smth	мешать чему-то
<u>on</u> one's own	самостоятельно
<u>in</u> the (first) year	на (первом) курсе
to work <u>as</u> a (doctor)	работать в качестве (врача)
to carry <u>out</u> (<u>on</u>) research	проводить (выполнять) научно-исследовательскую работу
to be <u>in</u> charge of smth	отвечать за что-то
to graduate <u>from</u> smth	окончить (высшее учебное учреждение)

7. Read and translate the following word combinations:

educational institution, preventive medicine, to get valuable information, to hold scientific conferences, to give good opportunities, student scientific society, to attend lectures, to work on one's own, practical skills, to work as medical nurses, to get a scholarship, to provide facilities for sports activities, to complete the course of study.

8. Translate into English:

1. Учебный год делится на два семестра.
2. На первом курсе мы изучаем так называемые доклинические предметы.
3. В конце семестра мы будем сдавать экзамены по истории и химии.
4. Во главе факультета стоит декан, который отвечает за работу факультета.
5. Студенты университета много работают самостоятельно.
6. Студенческая научная конференция проводится в университете в апреле.

7. Когда вы окончите университет?

Репозиторий БГМУ

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

Simple tenses: Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple

1. Explain the use of tenses.

1. The course of study at the Faculty of Dentistry lasts 5 years.
2. We had to work hard to get ready for centralized tests.
3. In 3 years my brother will become a surgeon.
4. All my fellow students attended the lecture delivered by Professor Kuznetsov last week.
5. The students of our University spend much time working on their own.
6. In the sixth year students will gain experience in one of the main clinical subjects.

2. Read the following regular verbs in the Past Simple form:

entered, studied, acquired, attended, passed, delivered, worked, encouraged, provided, developed, enabled, ensured, asked, trained, helped, founded, committed, based, divided, lasted, included, devoted, advanced, expanded, applied, involved, joined, offered, exchanged, contributed, improved.

3. Use the proper tense forms.

1. We (to spend) two hours in the reading-room yesterday.
2. The recent conference (to enable) them to get valuable information.
3. Last April Department of Internal Diseases #3 (to hold) an international scientific conference on the topical problems of cardiology.
4. You (to become) a surgeon or a gynecologist after graduating from the University?
5. Participation in the Student Scientific Society (not to interfere) with the studies.
6. When we (to be) at school we (to work) hard at Chemistry and Biology.
7. What subjects (to study) the students in the first year?

4. Ask different types of questions to the following sentences.

1. The University enhances its position as a leading teaching and research institution (general).
2. The University ensures high quality medical education (special).
3. The course of study at the faculty of preventive medicine lasts 6 years (alternative).
4. He studied at the faculty of Career Guidance and pre-University training last year (disjunctive).
5. When the medical students complete their course of studies they will work as interns at a big regional or city hospital (special).

6. The studies in the third, fourth and fifth years are devoted to special medical subjects (special).

READING

1. What do you already know about BSMU?

2. Read Text 1 and say what new information about the University you have learnt.

TEXT 1

Belarusian State Medical University

Belarusian State Medical University is the leading higher medical education institution in the Republic of Belarus. It is the oldest and biggest medical University in the country. It was founded on the basis of the medical faculty of Belarusian State University in 1921.



Currently, about 7000 students including postgraduates and clinical residents study at the University. The teaching process is organized at 8 faculties: the faculties of General Medicine, Pediatrics, Preventive Medicine, Dentistry, Military Medicine,

Pharmacy, Career Guidance and Pre-University Training and the Medical Faculty for International Students. Physicians and surgeons are trained at the Faculty of General Medicine. The Faculty of Dentistry trains dentists. The Faculty of Preventive Medicine trains sanitary doctors, hygienists and epidemiologists. Future pharmacutists study at the Pharmaceutical Faculty. Those who wish to improve their knowledge in Belarusian, Russian, Chemistry and Biology before entering the University can study at the Faculty of Career Guidance and Pre-University Training.

The main aim of the University is to provide the students with the knowledge and skills meeting the requirements of current practical medicine.

Therefore, the University is committed to the advancement of knowledge, ensuring high quality medical education and enhancing its position as a leading teaching and research institution.

The course of study is 6 years at all the faculties except the dental and pharmaceutical faculties where it lasts 5 years. The rector and vice-rectors are at the head of the University. Each faculty is headed by the dean. The head of

the department, usually a professor or associate professor, is in charge of the work of the department.

The teaching is based on the curriculum approved by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education. The students can also choose 3 or 5 optional subjects besides the compulsory ones. The academic year is divided into 2 terms (semesters). Each term lasts 18–19 weeks. At the end of each term students take exams in several subjects.



In the first two years the students study the so-called “preclinical subjects” including Anatomy, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Histology, Physiology, History, Latin, English etc. There are different forms of study. The students attend lectures, work in practical classes, spend much time in different laboratories and the reading-room working on their own.

In the 3^d, 4th, 5th and 6th years the studies are devoted to special medical subjects: Therapy, Surgery, Cardiology, Oncology, Gynaecology, Pharmacology, Neurology, Psychiatry, Hygiene, Genetics etc. Practical skills are very important for future doctors. Therefore, practical courses are taught at the best city hospitals and out-patient clinics where the most advanced teaching methods are applied. Besides, senior students acquire the necessary practical skills during practical training working as medical nurses and doctors' assistants.

The students who make good progress in their studies get scholarships. Most of the students live in the hostels (halls of residence). The University also provides facilities for social and sports activities and encourages the students to get involved in the cultural life giving lots of opportunities for all talents and abilities. Joining a university club or society is a good way to get to know people quickly. Depending on their interests the students can join a sports club, a musical club, a drama club, a dance group or one of the many others that are offered. A wide variety of sports and recreational events are organized by the University.



Many students take part in research work and are members of the student scientific society. Research helps them expand their knowledge, provides them with up-to-date information and valuable ideas and enables them to satisfy their professional interests. Every year in April a student scientific conference devoted to topical and challenging problems of current medicine is held at our University.

Making presentations at this conference is an excellent opportunity to exchange the knowledge and experience and get new motivation for carrying out research. Participation in research does not interfere with the studies and certainly contributes to students' future careers.

When the medical students complete their course of studies and get their diplomas they work for one year in their field of specialization as interns at big regional or city hospitals.

LANGUAGE WORK

1. Fill in the missing parts:

1. You have entered ..., the leading higher medical education institution of our Republic.
2. ... are trained at the ... of general medicine.
3. ... and ... are trained at the ... of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine.
4. Lectures ... by professors or associate professors.
5. The studies in 3^d, 4th, 5th and 6th years are devoted to
6. The students have the opportunity to ... optional
7. Students who ... in study get
8. The graduates work in their field of ... as ... for a year.

2. Put questions to the following statements.

Model: Each faculty is headed by the Dean / (Who ...? What ...?)

Who is each faculty headed by?

What is headed by the Dean?

- 1) Belarusian State Medical University is the biggest and oldest higher medical education provider in the Republic of Belarus. (What institution ...?)
- 2) Currently, there are about 7 000 registered full time undergraduate and postgraduate students at the University. (How many ...?)
- 3) The teaching and educational process is aimed at meeting the requirements of current practical medicine. (What ...?)
- 4) The Faculty of Dentistry trains dentists. (What specialists ...?)
- 5) Practical courses are taught at the best city hospitals and out-patient clinics. (Where ...?)
- 6) The University develops cooperation programs in the field of science and education. (What kind of programs ...?)
- 7) The academic year is divided into two terms. (How many terms ...?)

3. Complete the sentences by matching the phrases in Parts A and B.

A	B
1. The Medical University has	a) of the leading higher medical institution in Belarus
2. Computing facilities of the University	b) the advancement of knowledge, fostering high quality teaching and learning experience
3. Practical courses are taught at the best city hospitals and out-patient clinics	c) which enables to apply the most advanced teaching methods
4. The University is committed to ...	d) are steadily developing
5. The University was granted the status ...	e) including the faculties of General Medicine, Pediatrics, Preventive Medicine, Dentistry, Military Medicine, the Faculty for International Students and the Faculty of Career Guidance and Pre-University Training
6. The teaching process in organized at 8 faculties	f) a wide range of standard and special educational software, a growing collection of information on CD-ROMs.

4. Translate the following into English:

1. На лечебном факультете готовят врачей общего профиля и хирургов.

2. Время учёбы на стоматологическом и фармацевтическом факультетах — 5 лет, а на остальных — 6 лет.

3. Лекции читают профессора и доценты.

4. Студенты имеют возможность выбрать 3–5 факультативных предмета кроме обязательных.

5. С третьего курса студенты изучают специальные клинические предметы: хирургию, терапию, гинекологию, психиатрию, кардиологию, фармакологию и др.

6. Студенты приобретают практические навыки во время практики, работая медсестрами и ассистентами врачей.

7. Участие в научно-исследовательской работе способствует будущей карьере студентов.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. Agree or disagree with the following sentences using the formulas of agreement and disagreement:

I quite agree with you; That's right; That's wrong; I don't agree (I disagree); I'm of the same opinion.

1. Physicians and surgeons are trained at the Faculty of Pediatrics.
2. Each faculty is headed by a professor or an associate professor.
3. Assistants usually deliver lectures.
4. There is a uniform curriculum for all the faculties.
5. During the first two years the students begin to master clinical subjects.
6. Practical skills are acquired during students' practical training.
7. All the students get scholarships.
8. Having got their diplomas the students work for a year as interns.

2. Answer the questions on the text:

1. How many faculties are there at our University?
2. What specialists do they train?
3. How long is the course of study at the University?
4. Who is at the head of the University (faculties, departments)?
5. What is the teaching based on?
6. When do the students take exams?
7. When do the students have practical training?
8. What clubs and societies can the students attend?
9. Where do the graduates work as interns?

3. Discuss the following talking-points using the key-words and expressions:

1) the faculties of the University (to be trained; General Medicine, hygienists; dentists; the course of study);

2) the administrative staff (at the head; by the dean; the head of the department; a professor; an associate professor; to be in charge of);

3) the curriculum (to be based on; to study preclinical subjects; to be devoted to special medical subjects; not to interfere with; compulsory and optional subjects; to choose);

4) forms of study (to attend lectures; to work in practical classes, labs, library; to work on one's own; to acquire practical skills; practical training; to gain experience);

5) student life (to provide; hostel accommodation; to make progress in study; to get a scholarship; facilities for social and sports activities).

4. Ask your friend what he (she) knows about:

- 1) the mission of the University;
- 2) the merits (положительные стороны) and drawbacks (недостатки) of the curriculum;
- 3) the subjects studied in the first and last years of study;
- 4) student research work and its role in the professional development.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

1. Listen to the tape. You will hear a conversation between two students about the course in their medical school. Take some notes and answer the questions that follow.

1. How many students are there in the medical school?
2. What parts is the course divided (split) into?
3. How long does the preclinical (clinical) course last?
4. What does the course involve?
5. Where does each part largely take place?
6. When do the students start working in hospitals?
7. What kind of exams do the students take at the end of the preclinical course?
8. What is the other student doing?
9. Where do the clinical studies mainly take place?
10. In what form do these studies take place?
11. What exams do the students take at the end of the clinical course?
12. What happens when the students pass their final exams?
13. Is the medical course at our University different from the British one outlined by the other student? What's the difference?

2. Complete the sentences based on the dialogue.

1. The course into 2 parts.
2. The preclinical course by the clinical course.
3. The timetable is full up with ... and in the laboratories.
4. At the end of the preclinical course the students write ... and do questions.
5. The clinical course mainly in hospital.
6. The students are ... to doctors who teach them about the patients they are
7. When students ... their ... exams they start working in the wards.

3. Ask your friend from another faculty:

- when his classes usually begin;
- how many lectures he had yesterday;

- what lectures he had last week;
- how often he makes reports at seminars;
- if he studies any optional subjects;
- if he takes part in research;
- when they will study Pharmacology;
- if they will study Physiology next term;
- if he is interested in English;
- how he improves his knowledge of English;
- what class activities he likes;
- if he will have time to help you with English tomorrow.

4. Role-play. Some students from the Medical University of Bialystok who are on an exchange summer training program at BSMU are interviewing you and are interested in the curriculum, research opportunities, facilities for sports and recreation.

PART II

VOCABULARY FOCUS

1. Memorize the vocabulary to Text 2:

basis, n	['beɪsɪs]	основа
carry out (on), v	['kæri aʊt]	выполнять
collaboration, n	[• k • ləbə'reɪ • n]	сотрудничество
comprise, v	[kəm'praɪz]	включать
considerably, adv	[kən'sɪdərəbli]	значительно
expand, v	[ɪks'pænd]	расширять
honorary, adj	[• nərəri]	почётный
improve, v	[ɪm'pru:v]	улучшать
joint, adj	[d • • ɪnt]	совместный
lead, v	[li:d]	возглавлять, вести
numerous, adj	['nju:mərəs]	многочисленный
participate, v	[pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt]	участвовать
training, n	['tre • n • ɪ]	зд. стажировка
trainee, n	[• tre • • ni:]	стажер
protection, n	[prə'tek • n]	защита
relation, n	[ri'lei • n]	отношение
access, n	['æksəs]	доступ

2. Practise the pronunciation:

graduates ['grædʒuɪts]	scientific [• saɪən'tɪfɪk]
to graduate ['grædʒueɪt]	assistant [ə'sɪstənt]
diploma [di'pləʊmə]	research [ri'sə:t •]
necessary ['nesɪsəri]	society [sə'saɪəti]
front [fr • nt]	diagnosis [• daɪəg'nəʊsɪs]
period ['piəriəd]	

3. Practise the stress:

- edu'cational; • inde'pendent; • patri'otic; 'talented; • scien'tific; de'velopment;
- organi'zation; • inter'national; ma • nipu'lation; 'conference; • consul'tation.

4. Form new words and translate them:

- 1) the nouns by adding **-tion**: to organize; to graduate; to educate: to meditate; to solve, to receive: to prepare; to continue;
- 2) adjectives by adding **-al**: education; centre; nation: option: physics;
- 3) adverbs by adding **-ly**: considerable; independent; free; active; urgent; particular;

5. Read and translate the families of words:

to graduate, a graduate, a postgraduate, graduation; science, scientist, scientific, scientifically; specialist, to specialize, specialty, specialization, special, especially; practice, to practise, practical, practically, practitioner.

6. Read and translate the following word-combinations:

a real educational and scientific centre of medicine; clinical and scientific base; carry out scientific research; scientific research laboratories; international relations; the main foreign partners; work in collaboration with the World Health Organization; honorary members; the leading foreign educational institutions, joint clinical conferences.

READING

1. Read Text 2 and find the information about the recent changes at the University.

TEXT 2

The University: Yesterday and Today

Belarusian State Medical University was organized on the basis of the medical faculty of Belarusian State University in 1921. In 1925 the first 21 graduates got their diplomas. Already in 1930 this faculty became an independent medical Institute — Minsk Medical Institute.



In 1931 the Institute already had all the necessary buildings. By 1941 it had become a real educational and scientific centre of medicine in Belarus. In 1941 when the Great Patriotic War began a lot of students and teachers went to the front and the Institute temporarily stopped functioning.

In 1943 its activity was renewed in the Russian city of Yaroslavl. In 1944 the Institute returned back to Minsk and resumed its work here. It has considerably expanded over the postwar period and its clinical and scientific base has significantly improved. In 1960 the Dental Faculty was opened. The Pediatric Faculty and the Faculty of Preventive Medicine were set up in 1964. The Medical Faculty for International Students was created in 1967. The Faculty of Military Medicine was organized in 1995. In 2010 the Pharmaceutical Faculty wel-

comed its first students. In 2001 the Institute got its current title and status — BSMU.

Nowadays the University comprises 8 faculties, 70 departments and several scientific research laboratories. Teaching and research is carried out by 86 professors and 482 associate professors. We have taken significant steps to modernize the structure and content of the curriculum to ensure that our graduates are well-equipped for employment in the 21st century. The curriculum revision was aimed at providing high quality in teaching and learning, developing creative thinking and skills of analysis to meet the challenges of a changing society and produce better informed and more intellectually flexible graduates.

In view of the rapid advances in information technology the University has expanded its computing services which support the University's teaching, research and management and help students make best use of information and communications systems. The computing facilities are used for scheduled classes and



for open access offering a wide range of educational material and software to meet both general needs and the needs of particular courses.

International relations of the University are constantly developing. Our main foreign partners are the University of Western Ontario (Canada, London), the Medical Schools of Nagasaki and Akita (Japan), the Universities of Berlin and Lubeck (Germany), the Medical University of Bialystok (Poland), Karolinska Institute (Stockholm, Sweden) and others.



Since 1990 our University has been a member of the Association of Medical Schools of Europe (AMSE). The University works in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Society for the Protection of Animals. It participates in numerous research programs and projects (TEMPUS, TESIS, etc.)

Many international scientific conferences take place (are held) at the University. The University also invites famous foreign professors for delivering lectures, carrying out joint research projects, organizing clinical conferences

and seminars, performing operations, diagnostic manipulations and providing assistance in the improvement of the educational process. Many lecturers of the University have been on training at different foreign medical institutions and universities. A number of our professors are honorary doctors of the leading foreign educational institutions.

LANGUAGE PRACTICE

1. Find the synonyms or synonymous phrases:

resume	grow larger
considerably	subject matter
basis	developments
expand	planned
welcome	begin again after a pause
content	special
advances	much, a great deal
particular	the starting point
scheduled	greet

2. Fill in the correct word(s) from the list below. Use the words only once:

to be aimed at, for employment, to offer, numerous conferences, the structure and content, information technologies, to develop, to meet the needs, to take, in view of

1. ... significant steps
2. ... of the curriculum
3. ... providing high quality in teaching and research
4. to be well-equipped ...
5. ... creative thinking
6. ... of a changing society
7. ... the rapid advances in information technology
8. to make use of ...
9. ... a wide range of software
10. to hold ...

3. Complete the sentences:

- 1) The University has ... expanded over the past few years.
- 2) ... and ... is carried out by 86 professors and 482 associate professors.
- 3) The curriculum ... high quality in teaching and research.
- 4) Our graduates should be able to meet the ... of a changing society.
- 5) A number of lecturers of our University are ... professors of foreign medical schools.
- 6) Many international conferences are ... at the University.

4. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. When ... (the dental faculty/open)?
2. How many faculties ... (the University/comprise) nowadays?
3. What ... (the University curriculum/ensure)?
4. When ... (the content of the curriculum/modernize)?
5. What ... (computing services/support)?
6. What ... (students/use) computing facilities for?
7. How often ... (the curriculum/revise)?

5. Use an appropriate question tag.

1. In 1930 the medical faculty of BSMU became an independent medical Institute, ...?
2. There are 8 faculties at our University nowadays, ...?
3. Our graduates are well-equipped for employment in the 21st century, ...?
4. The curriculum ensures high quality in teaching and learning, ...?
5. Computing services support the University's teaching, research and management, ...?
6. The University successfully develops international collaboration, ...?

6. Translate into English using the vocabulary of the text:

1. За послевоенный период институт значительно расширился. Существенно улучшилась его научная и клиническая база.
2. Учебная программа обеспечивает развитие творческого мышления и аналитических навыков.
3. Университет улучшил компьютерные возможности, которые используются для плановых занятий и самостоятельной работы.
4. Многие кафедры предлагают студентам большое количество учебных материалов в электронной форме.
5. БГМУ работает в сотрудничестве с ВОЗ и другими международными организациями.
6. В нашем университете проводятся многочисленные международные научные конференции.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. Agree or disagree with the following statements.

1. In 1925 the Institute became an independent higher medical institution.
2. By 1931 the Institute had become a real educational and scientific centre of medicine in Belarus.
3. The Institute continued its work in Minsk during the war.
4. During the post-war period the Institute hasn't expanded much.

5. Among those who carry out scientific work there are many famous and talented scientists.

6. Many international conferences take place at the University.

2. Answer the questions on the text:

1. How was our University organized?

2. When was your faculty created?

3. What does the University curriculum ensure?

4. Why is it important to revise and update the curriculum?

5. What is the role of the University's computing services?

6. What are computing facilities used for?

7. Do the students have access to a wide range of databases, self-tuition material and information sources in electronic form?

3. Enlarge on the following.

1. The University has considerably expanded over the postwar period.

2. The University curriculum ensures high quality medical education.

3. The University produces well-informed and intellectually flexible graduates.

4. Students can make use of information technology and computer facilities.

5. BSMU pays great attention to the development of international relations.

SPEAKING

Role-play.

A group of Cambridge University teachers visit Belarus. They want to find out some details about Belarusian State Medical University:

a) the teaching and educational process;

b) computing facilities;

c) international collaboration.

d) entry requirements.

PART III

READING

1. What information do you expect to find in Text 3?

2. Read Text 3 and say if the following statements are true:

- a) The total number of overseas students at British Universities is 900 000.
- b) The British education system is very expensive.
- c) International students have a very high drop out rate.

TEXT 3

Universities in the UK

Universities in Britain are a magnet for overseas students. There are currently over 200,000 from outside Britain studying at British universities. The largest single group is Chinese students. The British government expects the total number of overseas students to be around 900,000 by 2020, and also thinks that a quarter of these will be Chinese.



But why is the UK such a popular destination for university students? Well, the quality of the course is guaranteed. All courses are assessed by an independent system, so students can be assured that their course is officially approved and has wide international recognition.

The British education system is very flexible and cost-effective. Degree courses are usually shorter and more intensive than in other countries. Applicants normally need 3 A-levels, which are the exams taken by people leaving school at 18, in order to enter an undergraduate degree course. You also need an IELTS score of at least 5.5, but many universities offer access courses to prepare students for their studies.

British universities offer a personalized but independent approach. The emphasis is on creative and independent thought, which helps develop

the skills graduates will need to compete in the global job market. Tutors not only teach but also provide support and guidance. As a result, international students have a very low drop out rate and a very high pass rate.

It is very simple to become an international student in the UK. The British Council offers a free service to anyone who is interested in studying in the UK, and an organisation called UCAS assists young people in finding a course and making an effective application.

British students are keen on sports, especially football and boating. The whole world knows of the traditional Oxford-Cambridge boat race held on the Thames. Social life is highly developed at British Universities. The students edit University newspapers, take part in various amateur theatricals and enjoy discussions in debating clubs.

Notes:

1. to apply = to request smth, esp. officially and in writing
2. application = an official request in writing
3. applicant – a person who makes a request
4. to assess = to judge the quality
5. IELTS — International English Language Testing System. It measures ability to communicate in English across all four language skills: listening, reading, writing and speaking
6. UCAS — Universities Central Admissions System

VOCABULARY FOCUS

1. Give English equivalents for the following words and word combinations and use them in sentences of your own.

Иностранцы, студенты, высокое качество образования, оценивать, признавать (признание), заявление о приеме в университет, обращаться по поводу работы, предлагать что-либо (курсы, помощь, работу, бесплатные услуги), делать акцент (упор) на что-либо, подчеркивать важность чего-либо, творческое самостоятельное мышление, выпускники, глобальный рынок труда, конкурировать (соревноваться), руководить (направлять), руководство (гид, путеводитель), преподаватель (куратор), интересоваться чем-либо (учебой в Великобритании, научной работой, проблемами кардиологии), издавать газету (редактор, издатель).

2. Guess the words. Express the following in one word:

- 1) a series of questions or topics to determine the level of knowledge of some subject;
- 2) the process of learning by observation;
- 3) a written confirmation of smb.'s qualification, condition;

- 4) a room or building equipped for scientific research;
- 5) a request or petition;
- 6) a condition of poor health;
- 7) smth causing competitive interest, action or thought, especially when new or difficult;
- 8) a person receiving medical treatment.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. Find at least 3 reasons in the text that make British Universities popular with international students. Compare them with your partner.

2. What was the significance of the following numbers in the text? Look through the text, if necessary.

- a) 200,000;
- b) 2020;
- c) 18;
- d) 5.5.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. Why do British Universities attract international students?
2. What are the main characteristic features of the British education system?
3. What do British Universities focus on in their educational process?
4. What is the role of the tutors?
5. What organizations assist young people in finding an appropriate course and preparing an effective application?

4. Complete the sentences.

1. The teaching process is assessed by ...
2. The students can be assured that ...
3. Many Universities offer ...
4. The emphasis is on ...
5. Tutors not only teach but also ...

PROJECT WORK

Work in groups of 3 or 4 to develop an advertisement about our University. Make use of the most relevant and convincing information for your advertising to attract more applicants. List your reasons for entering BSMU.

WRITING

Karen, a medical student, describes her course. Read her e-mail and say what you have learnt about her.

Hi Ellen!

I am just finishing my first year of medicine at the University of Glasgow. In 5 years I'll graduate from this University and become a doctor. My duty will be to treat people and fight against different diseases.

To tell the truth, studying at the Faculty of General Medicine is not easy at all. Now I understand that

achieving the high grades necessary for entering the Medical University was only one of the challenges in the very long journey to becoming a doctor. Every day we have to attend one or two lectures delivered by our professors. We also have seminars and practical classes, where we work in small groups. Each student is to write essays and papers on the subject he is studying and submit them to the tutor regularly for correction and discussion. During our practical classes in the laboratories (labs) we carry out experiments and often get interesting findings. Sometimes we study at the University from 8 a.m. till 6 p.m. So, we have to work hard throughout the year to pass all our exams successfully.

What I like about my studies is that we are involved with patients from the very beginning. Even in our first year we spend time in hospital. Much of the course is problem-based learning (PBL). We have two 2-hour classes a week where we work in groups of 8 to 10 solving clinical problems. We decide together how to tackle the problem, look up books and online sources, make notes and discuss the case together. It's a great way of learning and getting to know the other students.

My fellow students are very nice people and I am friendly with most of them. Though we are very busy we are planning to take part in some social events and cultural life.

Well, I think that's all the main news from me. How are things with you?

Hope to hear from you soon.

Best wishes,

Karen.



LANGUAGE PRACTICE

1. Give the English equivalents for the following:

поступить в университет, через 5 лет, окончить университет, лечить людей, бороться с заболеваниями, посещать лекции, читать лекции, проводить эксперименты, получать интересные данные (результаты), проблемное обучение, решать клинические проблемы, усиленно (усердно) работать, однокурсники.

2. Complete the sentences.

- 1) In 5 years ...
- 2) My duty will be ...
- 3) Every day we have to ...
- 4) During our practical classes ...
- 5) What I like about my studies is that ...
- 6) In our first year ...
- 7) Problem-based learning is connected with ...

3. Look at another letter that a student has written to her friend. There are several mistakes in this letter. Her teacher has used symbols to show her the kind of mistakes she has made. Correct these mistakes.

T — Tense	WW — Wrong word
P — Punctuation	Gr — Grammar
WO — Word order	• — Word missing
Prep — Preposition	Sp — Spelling

Dear Alison

How are you? I'm very well. I came in (Prep) London two week ago for to (Gr) study at a language school. I want • learn english (P) because • is a very important language. I'm stay (Gr) with a (Gr) English family called Roberts. They have two son (Gr) and a daughter. Mr Roberts is • teacher, and Mrs Roberts work (Gr) in a hospital.

English people is (Gr) very kind, but they speak very quickly!

I study in the morning. My teachers (P) name is Pamela. She said (WW) me my English is OK, but I do (WW) a lot of mistakes. Pamela don't (Gr) give us too much homework, so in the afternoon I go always (WO) sightseeing. London is much more big (Gr) than my town.

I like very much painting (WO), and I'm very interesting (Gr) for (Prep) modern art, so I visit galleries and museums. I have met a girl called Christina. She came (T) from Greece and she have (Gr) a lovely flat near Regent's Park. Last night we go (T) to the cinema, but the film wasn't very exiting (Sp).

Do (WW) you like to visit me in London? Why don't you come for a weekend?

Write to me soon. I'd love to see you.

Love,

Kate

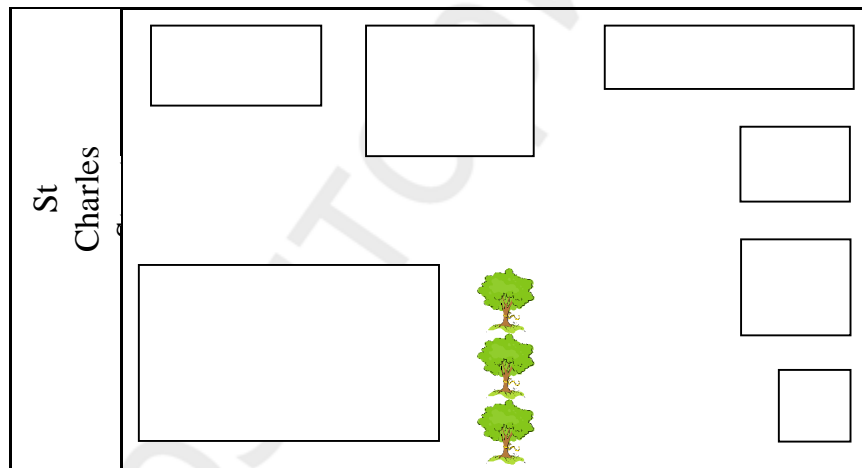
4. Write a similar letter to your friend giving some of your news.

SPEAKING

1. Work in small groups. Find some similarities and differences in the educational process at the University of Glasgow and BSMU. Discuss them.

LISTENING

1. Listen to the tape. You will hear a conversation between two students. One is new and the other is explaining to him how to find his way around the medical college. As you listen write down the names of different buildings on the diagram below.



2. Answer the questions on the dialogue.

- 1) Which gate should the student use if he goes by car?
- 2) Where are the administrative offices?
- 3) Where is the canteen?
- 4) Where is the bus stop?

3. Use the correct prepositions.

- 1) When I arrive ... the medical school where do I go?
- 2) You should go ... the back entrance ... St Charles Street.

- 3) Walk ... the Biochemistry and Physiology blocks to get ... the hall of residence.
- 4) ... front ... you you'll see the students' residence.
- 5) There is a bus stop ... the main entrance ... the college.
- 6) How do I find my way ... the main entrance ... the students' residence?

ADDITIONAL READING

Leicester University

The University of Leicester is one of the oldest universities in the United Kingdom. It was founded in 1921. There are now 8400 students studying full-time, 1400 of whom are postgraduates and 7800 studying part-time or by distance-learning, 1700 of whom are postgraduates.

Leicester is one of the top three providers of postgraduate education in the U.K. and has an international reputation for research. The University has the largest space science research centre in Europe.

The Graduate School of the Faculty of Medicine and Biological Sciences has 22 departments, bringing together teachers and researchers within basic science, clinical science and health services research. The School also offers excellent opportunities for postgraduate training.



Among the departments there are Departments of Anaesthesia and Pain Management, of Biochemistry, of Biology, of Cell Physiology and Pharmacology, of Child Health, of Epidemiology and Public Health, as well as the Department of Medicine

Research at the Department of Medicine focuses on the application of scientific method to the understanding of disease. The major interests of the Department are cardiovascular disease (including high blood pressure and ischaemic heart disease), medical problems of the elderly, renal disease, skin disease, asthma and the diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.

The Department has laboratory facilities which are fully equipped for modern molecular and physiological research.

LANGUAGE PRACTICE

1. Match the word and its definition.

anaesthesia	— the science that deals with the functions and activities of life or of living matter;
biochemistry	— the science that deals with living organisms and vital processes;
biology	— the science that deals with the drugs which decrease the patient's sensitivity;
physiology	— the science that deals with the distribution and control of disease in people;
epidemiology	— the science that deals with drugs, their properties and reactions;
pharmacology	— the science that deals with the chemical compounds and processes taking place in the organism.

2. Make up sentences using the following words:

- 1) provides, education, the, postgraduate, University;
- 2) research, out, scientific, is, the, at, carried, University;
- 3) diseases, methods, better, help, scientific, understand.

3. Complete the questions to the text beginning with the following words:

- 1) When ... ?
- 2) How many ... ?
- 3) ... , doesn't it?
- 4) What kind of...?
- 5) What ...on?
- 6) What ... for?

SPEAKING

1. Speak about Leicester University using the key-words:

to be founded, to study, postgraduate education, departments, research, to focus on, major interests, to be equipped.

2. Role – play 1. A Guided Interview.

You are a foreigner interested in studying at Belarusian State Medical University. You are interviewing a fifth-year student of BSMU. Prepare your questions. You may start with the following speech patterns:

- I'd like to know ...
- I wonder if ...

- Could you tell me ...
- Do you know ...

3. Role – play 2. A Tour.

You are asked to take a group of international students on a tour of the University.

Prepare your speech. You may use the following speech patterns:

- I have the honour to ...
- I'd like to tell you ...
- I'd like to draw your attention to ...
- I'd like to emphasize ...

Репозиторий БГМУ

GRAMMAR FILES

Present Simple

	I / you / we / they	he / she / it
+	know	knows
?	Do you know?	Does he know?
-	I don't (= do not) know.	She doesn't (does not) know.

1. We use the Present Simple for
 - a) regular, permanent or repeated actions;
 - b) habits;
 - c) facts and things which are part of your life.

He lives in Minsk.

We attend lectures every day.

He doesn't work at weekends.

2. These are the spelling rules for he / she / it.

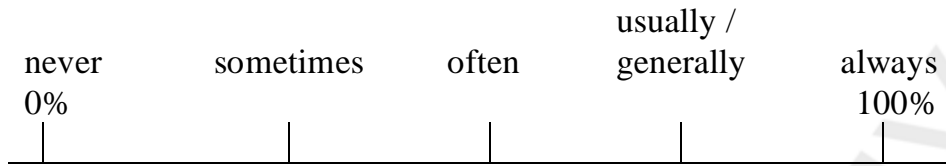
Verb	Rule	Example
ends in a consonant + -y (<i>fly</i>)	change -y to -ies	tries
Ends in -s (<i>miss</i>) -x (<i>fix</i>) -ch (<i>teach</i>) -sh (<i>finish</i>)	add -es	misses fixes teaches finishes
<i>do</i> and <i>go</i>	add -es	does
all other verbs	add -s	speaks

3. Pronunciation of -s and -es.

[z] after voiced consonants and vowels	[s] after voiceless consonants	[iz] after the sounds [s], [z], [•], [•], [•], [•]
enables trains enters ensures applies acquires attends provides studies	lasts meets develops takes works contributes assists makes invites	enhances finishes changes revises chooses teaches encourages produces passes

4. Showing how often things happen

A. Adverbs



a) With most verbs, we put the adverb before the main verb.

We often work in the reading-room.

b) With the verb be, we put the adverb after the verb.

He's always ready to help.

B. Other phrases

every	day
	week
once a (twice)	month

a) We usually put these phrases at the end of the sentence.

1. *I get up early every day.*

2. *We go to the gym twice a week.*

b) But we can also put them at the beginning of the sentence.

Every day we have lectures and practical classes.

PAST SIMPLE

Regular Past Simple forms end in *-ed* in the positive form. But many verbs have an irregular form (see this list in the dictionary).

+	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	liked (reg) saw (irreg)	the film.
-	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	didn't like / see	the film.
?	Did I / you / he / she / it / we / they	like / see	the film?

1. We use the Past Simple to talk about a finished action or state in the past. It can be something that happened once or many times. We often say **when** it happened.

*He **entered** the University.* (= single action)

*My dad **took** me to school every morning.* (= repeated action)

*They **lived** in a very small house in those days.* (= state)

2. Past Simple and time expressions.

I did it	last night. two days ago. yesterday morning. in 2005. in summer. when I was at school.
----------	---

3. For regular verbs, we add *-ed* (**worked**, **started**). But there are some exceptions.

Verb	Rule	Example
ends in one -e (decide, use)	add -d	decided, used
has one syllable and ends in vowel + 1 consonant (stop, plan)	double the final consonant	stopped, planned
ends in consonant + -y (carry out)	change -y to -ied	carried out
has two syllables and ends in one vowel + -l (travel)	double the -l	travelled

4. Pronunciation of *-ed*

[d] after voiced consonants and vowels	[t] after voiceless consonants	[id] after [d] and [t]
tried used	stopped passed	translated completed

enabled	worked	started
answered	helped	waited
ensured	asked	admitted
approved	enhanced	lasted

5. was / were

The past simple of be is **was / were**.

He was in London last year.

The findings of the experiment were interesting.

There was a lot of new information in the article.

6. used to

The **used to** form is for something you did regularly in the past which is now finished.

He used to play tennis a lot, but he doesn't play very often now.

FUTURE SIMPLE

+	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	'll be here at six.
-	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	won't see him next week.
?	Will I / you / he / she / it / we / they	have time to help me tomorrow.

1. We use Future Simple when we decide to do something at the time of speaking.

"Did you phone Lucy?" – "Oh, no, I forgot. I'll phone her now."

2. For something we expect to happen.

We hope you'll find the necessary information in this article.

I don't think I'll go out tonight, I'm too tired.

3. For future certainties, facts or prediction.

According to our curriculum we'll study Physiology next year.

You'll get a bad mark at the exam if you don't work hard.

4. When you offer, agree or promise to do something.

1. I'll do it for you right now.

2. Can you give him this book? – Sure, I'll give it to him when I see him this afternoon.

3. I won't tell anyone, I promise.

5. English has several other forms that can refer to the Future: *going to* and *the Present Continuous*.

going to is used to express a future plan, decision or intention, made *before* the moment of speaking.

I am going to become a surgeon.

The **Present Continuous** is used to express a future arrangement or a planned action.

*What **are** you **doing** tonight?*

*I **am seeing** the doctor in the morning.*

Учебное издание

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Учебно-методическое пособие
На английском языке

Ответственная за выпуск М. Н. Петрова
Компьютерный набор М. Н. Петровой
Компьютерная верстка Н. М. Федорцовой

Подписано в печать 31.10.13. Формат 60×84/16. Бумага писчая «Снегурочка».

Ризография. Гарнитура «Times».

Усл. печ. л. 2,09. Уч.-изд. л. 1,38. Тираж 300 экз. Заказ 74.

Издатель и полиграфическое исполнение:
учреждение образования «Белорусский государственный медицинский университет».
ЛИ № 02330/0494330 от 16.03.2009.
Ул. Ленинградская, 6, 220006, Минск.