

Группа: 201Ф

Тема: Болезни и их лечение

Цель: 1) Развитие грамматических навыков по теме «Условные предложения»

2) Закрепление лексических навыков по теме «Болезни, симптомы, медикаменты»

3) Формирование навыков составления диалогов по теме

Ход занятия:

1) Работа с грамматическим материалом (Условные конструкции 4 типов)

Условные предложения (придаточные условия)

Нулевой тип условного предложения - неоспоримая правда, законы природы. Часто предложения нулевого типа переводятся безличными конструкциями. Например

If you mix red and white, you get pink. - Если ты смешаешь красный с белым, ты получаешь розовый. →→→ Если смешать красный с белым, получается розовый.

If you put the metal in the water, the metal will rust - Если ты положишь железо в воду, железо заржавеет →→→ Если положить железо в воду, железо ржавеет.

If the roads are wet, driving becomes dangerous - Если дороги влажные, вождение становится опасным.

В условной части (If) всегда Present Simple. В главной части может быть Present Simple, Future Simple.

Первый тип условного английского предложения говорит о реальной ситуации в настоящем или будущем. Мы можем использовать повелительное наклонение или будущее время в главной части. В условной части допускается ТОЛЬКО настоящее простое.

Compare please: (сравните)

If you want to stay healthy, eat more vegetables.

If you want to stay healthy, you will have to eat more vegetables.

Второй тип условных предложений - нереальное условие В БУДУЩЕМ. Это значит, что событие, описываемое в предложении, возможно, но маловероятно. Например

If my friend were a President, he would cancel all the nuclear weapon - Будь мой друг президентом, он отменил бы все ядерное вооружение.

Pay attention to using the verb WERE. We use it with all subjects. -
Обратите внимание, что глагол WERE в данном типе условных
предложений используется со всеми подлежащими, независимо от лица
и числа

I were, He were, you were...

If-clause consists of If+Past Simple, Main clause consists of Would+Bare Infinitive (Infinitive without "to"). - Условная часть состоит из Условия и Простого прошедшего времени. Главная часть включает в себя would и инфинитив без частицы to.

If I had more time, I would visit Jenn in hospital - Имей я больше времени, я бы навещал Джен в больнице.

Иногда условные предложения второго типа можно переводить как «будь... на чьем-то месте».

If I were you, I would buy a pet – Будь я на твоём месте, я купил бы домашнее животное.

If John were Gwendolyn, he wouldn't come to their friend Emma alone – На месте Гвендолин, Джон бы не пошел к их подруге Эмме один.

The third type of Conditional refers to the Past. It often means regrets about the past actions. (**Третий тип условного предложения** относится к прошлому. Он часто подразумевает сожаление насчет действий в прошлом)

If he hadn't eaten so much junk food, he would have been healthy now! - Не ел бы он так много еды быстрого приготовления, сейчас он был бы здоров. The third type includes The Past Perfect tense in If-clause and Would+Present Perfect in the main clause. (Третий тип состоит из Условия и прошедшего совершенного времени в условной части и would с Настоящим совершенным в главной части).

2) Чтение текста «День ожидания» - Эрнест Хемингуэй.

He came into the room to shut the windows while we were still in bed and I saw he looked ill. He was shivering, his face was white, and he walked slowly as though it ached to move. "What's the matter, Schatz?"

"I've got a headache."

"You'd better go back to bed."

"No, I'm all right."

"You go to bed. I'll see you when I'm dressed."

But when I came downstairs he was dressed, sitting by the fire, looking a very sick and miserable boy of nine years. When I put my hand on his forehead I knew he had a fever.

"You go up to bed," I said, "you're sick."

"I'm all right," he said.

When the doctor came he took the boy's temperature.

"What is it?" I asked him.

"One hundred and two."

Downstairs, the doctor left three different medicines in different colored capsules with instructions for giving them. One was to bring down the fever, another a purgative, the third to overcome an acid condition.

The germs of influenza can only exist in an acid condition, he explained. He seemed to know all about influenza and said there was nothing to worry about if the fever did not go above one hundred and four degrees. This was a light epidemic of flu and there was no danger if you avoided pneumonia.

Back in the room I wrote the boy's temperature down and made a note of the time to give the various capsules.

"Do you want me to read to you?"

"All right, if you want to," said the boy. His face was very white and there were dark areas under his eyes. He lay still in the bed and seemed very detached from what was going on.

*I read aloud from Howard Pyle's *14 Book of Pirates*, but I could see he was not following what I was reading.*

"How do you feel, Schatz?" I asked him.

"Just the same, so far," he said.

I sat at the foot of the bed and read to myself while I waited for it to be time to give another capsule. It would have been natural for him to go to sleep, but when I looked up he was looking at the foot of the bed, looking very strangely.

"Why don't you try to go to sleep? I'll wake you up for the medicine."

"I'd rather stay awake."

After a while he said to me, "You don't have to stay in here with me, Papa, if it bothers you."

"It doesn't bother me."

"No, I mean you don't have to stay if it's going to bother you."

I thought perhaps he was a little light-headed and after giving him the prescribed capsules at eleven o'clock I went out for a while.

It was a bright, cold day, the ground covered with a sleet that had frozen so that it seemed as if all the bare trees, the bushes, the cut brush and all the grass and the

bare ground had been varnished with ice. I took the young Irish setter for a little walk up the road and along a frozen creek.

At the house they said the boy had refused to let any one come into the room.

"You can't come in," he said. "You mustn't get what I have." I went up to him and found him in exactly the position I had left him, white-faced, but with the tops of his cheeks flushed by the fever, staring still, as he had stared, at the foot of the bed.

I took his temperature.

"What is it?"

"Something like a hundred," I said. It was one hundred and two and four tenths.

"It was a hundred and two," he said.

"Who said so?"

"The doctor."

"Your temperature is all right," I said. "It's nothing to worry about."

"I don't worry," he said, "but I can't keep from thinking."

"Don't think," I said. "Just take it easy."

"I'm taking it easy," he said and looked worried about something.

"Take this with water."

"Do you think it will do any good?"

"Of course, it will,"

I sat down and opened the Pirate Book and commenced to read but I could see he was not following, so I stopped.

"About what time do you think I'm going to die?" he asked.

"What?"

"About how long will it be before I die?"

"You aren't going to die. What's the matter with you?"

"Oh, yes, I am. I heard him say a hundred and two."

"People don't die with a fever of one hundred and two. That's a silly way to talk!"

"I know they do. At school in France the boys told me you can't live with forty-four degrees. I've got a hundred and two."

He had been waiting to die all day, ever since nine o'clock in the morning.

"You poor Schatz," I said. "Poor old Schatz, it's like miles and kilometers. You aren't going to die. That's a different thermometer. On that thermometer thirty-seven is normal. On this kind it's ninety-eight."

"Are you sure?"

"Absolutely," I said. "It's like miles and kilometers. You know, like how many kilometers we make when we do seventy miles in the car?"

"Oh," he said.

But his gaze at the foot of the bed relaxed slowly. The hold over himself relaxed too, finally, and the next day it was very slack and he cried very easily at little things that were of no importance.

Ответить на вопросы письменно:

- 1) What happened with the boy? Why was he so strange?**
- 2) If you were his father, what would you do in this case?**
- 3) Imagine, that you are that boy. What would you do? Would you do the same things or not?**

3) Составление диалога по теме.

Представьте диалог мальчика и его папы на следующий день. О чем вы спросили бы мальчика? Что он ответил бы? Составьте диалог, используя конструкции 1 и 2 типов условных предложений.

4) Домашнее задание – прочитать тексты «Гигиена тела» и «Гигиена ребенка», письменно ответить на вопросы после текста

Text

HYGIENE OF THE BODY

Hygiene of the body includes a lot of the methods by which we maintain (keep) good health. Hygiene involves a great many aspects of living. They are: ventilation, heating, lighting, possible contacts with industrial hazards, bacterial control of foods, the source of water supply,

exposure to infectious diseases. All these aspects influence the people's health.

The care of mouth, teeth and gums is part of the hygiene of the digestive tract. The teeth should be brushed once a day. Children should be taught to do it properly. It's necessary to visit a dentist once a year to prevent the diseases of the oral cavity.

Care of skin is of great importance to personal hygiene. The skin is more than just a protective coat of body. It is wonderful in many ways. It can stretch and fold. It has coloring matter called pigment. Pigment helps to protect the skin from the sun. The skin has a thin layer of oil. Oil glands send oil to the skin surface to make it «waterproof». There are sweat glands in the skin. The sweat moves out of the skin through pores. The sweat evaporates and body cools.

One must take care of eyes and ears too.

There are five senses that help us to enjoy the world.

With eyes we can see pictures, read words. We can see flowers and birds, the sun and the moon and the stars. We can see our dearest and nearest. Vision is precious. One should avoid serious disturbances of vision.

With ears we can hear our own voice and the voices of the others. We can hear music that makes us feel happy or sad. Hearing is important. Exposure to long – continued, loud noise damages the hearing apparatus. Chronic infection should be treated as early as possible.

Text

BABY HYGIENE

Practicing a good hygiene is extremely important to keep your baby happy and healthy all the time. Apart from the basic cleanliness, there are certain areas that require special attention to avoid any kind of infection. A good bath is necessary to keep the baby clean and tidy. But make sure you are not over-bathing your baby. Bathing the baby 2 or 3 times a week is sufficient in the first year. Excessive bathing can lead the skin to go dry and chip. It is advised to go for sponge bathing your baby till the time the navel area gets completely healed. Position the baby on a surface that is not hard, (spread a soft towel), in a warm room. Arrange for a warm water, a moist bath linen, and gentle baby soap. One of your hands should all the time be on the baby. Expose only that area of baby's body which is to be washed, keeping the rest of the body

covered by a towel. Do not use soap on baby's face. And wash rest of the body using mildly soapy water

Baby's nails are an important part that requires proper hygiene. Always keep baby's nails well-trimmed so that he/she cannot scratch himself/herself. The ideal time to trim your baby's nails is when he/she is in sleep. Do not cut the nails too deep, it can hurt the baby. Baby-sized nail clippers or scissors can be used to clip the nails.

Mother's must pay special attention towards the baby's ears. Make sure you are washing only and strictly the outer ear and not the inside of the ear. Never use a cotton bud or swab to clean baby's ear as it can lead to damage of eardrum leading to permanent deafness.

Proper cleaning of baby's nose is also essential part of the overall cleanliness of the baby. Look out for dried mucus collected in the nose, this can sometimes create problem for the baby to breathe. Use a damp wash cloth to gently clean any dried mucus in the nostrils.(Stop if the baby is feeling irritated and upset.) Use a nasal syringe to remove excess mucus from a runny or engorged , to avoid any kind of breathing problem.

Cloth diapers are less expensive than disposable ones, but unless you use a diaper service, cloth diapers are more work for you. Most newborns use about 10 diapers a day. If you are going to wash diapers, start with about 4 dozen. You can always buy more if you find this isn't enough.

Words:

1. method – метод
2. good health – хорошее здоровье
3. industrial hazards – опасности, вызванные деятельностью промышленностью
4. water supply – водоснабжение
5. exposure – воздействие
6. infectious disease – инфекционная болезнь
7. digestive tract – пищеварительный тракт
8. oral cavity – ротовая полость
9. personal hygiene – личная гигиена
10. oil glands – сальные железы
11. surface- поверхность
12. sweat glands – потовые железы
13. to require – требовать

14. sufficient – достаточный
15. navel – пупок
16. to heal – заживать
17. to require – требовать
18. cotton bud – ватная палочка
19. deafness – глухота
20. diaper – подгузник

Answer the questions. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What does the hygiene of the body include?
2. How many aspects of living does hygiene involve?
3. What do all these aspects influence?
4. What helps to keep the baby clean and tidy?
5. What is the ideal time to trim baby's nails?
6. Why is proper cleaning of baby's nose so important?
7. How many diapers a day do most newborns use?

Литература: Аракин, учебник для 2 курсов училищ и ВУЗов; Голицынский, грамматика для школьников; учебник «Английский для медицинских колледжей», 2012 г. Дербент.