Оңтүстік Қазақстан Медицина академиясы АҚ жанындағы медицина колледжі

Жалпы білім беретін пәндер кафедрасы

ТЕОРИЯЛЫҚ САБАҚҚА АРНАЛҒАН ӘДІСТЕМЕЛІК ӨҢДЕУ

Пэн коды: ЖКП 01 Пэн: «Кәсіби шет тілі»

Мамандығы: 09130200 - «Акушерлік іс» Біліктілігі: 4S09130201 - «Акушер»

Курс: 1 Семестр: 1

Бақылау түрі: емтихан

Барлық сағат/кредит көлемі: 72/3 Студенттің өзіндік жұмысы: 12

Студенттің педагогпен өзіндік жұмысы: 12

Теориялық: 48

2965 SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN OŃTÚSTIK QAZAQSTAN SKMA -1979 -MEDISINA MEDICAL **AKADEMIASY ACADEMY** «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия» 73-11-2025 Жалпы білім беретін пәндер кафедрасы Әдістемелік өңдеу 60 беттің 2 беті

«Жалпы білім беретін пәндер» кафедрасының мәжілісінде каралды.

Xаттама № <u>L</u> «<u>&</u>+» <u>O</u> 8 2025 ж. Кафедра меңгерушісі: <u>A.</u>T. Сатаев

 Жалпы білім беретін пәндер кафедрасы
 73-11-2025

 Әдістемелік өңдеу
 60 беттің 3 беті

Theoretical lesson - 1

5.1. Theme/Тема/Тақырыбы: Your body. The human body.

5.2. Objectives: students have to develop speaking, reading, writing and listening skills; to be able to work in groups; to broaden their general outlook.

Цели: студентам необходимо развивать навыки говорения, чтения, письма и аудирования; уметь работать в группах; разширить свой кругозор.

Мақсат: студенттердің сөйлеудегі, жазудағы, оқудағы және таңдаудағы ептілігін дамыту қажет; топ ішінде жұмыс істей алу қабілетін, студенттің жан-жақты көзқарасын дамыту.

5.3. Training goals/Задачи обучения/Оқытудың мақсаттары

Perfect consolidation of reading, speaking and writing skills.

Отработка и закрепления навыков чтения, говорения и письма.

Оқу, сөйлеу және жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.

Сабақтың барысы

- 1. Ұйымдастыру сәті:
- қатысушы оқушыларды тексеру

15min.

- оқушылардың сабаққа дайындығын тексеру
- Сабақтың міндеттері:
- мамандық бойынша ғылыми мәтіндер негізінде ойлау логикасын дамытуға ықпал ету.
- қалыптасқан оқу жағдайларында бағдарлану және оңтайлы шешім табу.
- әр түрлі стилистикалық және жанрлық сипаттамалары бар ауызша сөйлеу үлгілерінде тыңдау, сөйлеу, жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.
- орыс тілін шет тілі ретінде меңгеруге қойылатын заманауи талаптарды (инновациялық технологияларды енгізу және т.б.) ескеру қажет.
- белсенді сөздік қорын байыту, грамматика бойынша білімдерін тереңдету, студенттердің ауызша және жазбаша сөйлеуін жетілдіру.
- 2. Алдыңғы тақырыптар бойынша білімді бақылау.

30min.

Фронтальды сауалнама (ауызша / жазбаша сауалнама, орындалған жұмыстың тұсаукесері):

3. Жаңа материалды баяндау

35min.

(кіріспе сөз, түсіндіру, мәтінді салыстырмалы талдау, мәтіндік тапсырмаларды шешу, сұхбат, сауалнама)

5.4. The main questions of the theme/ Основные вопросы темы / Тақырып бойынша жаттығулар

1. Read the text and translate it.

Your Body

What is a human body? Why can we live and work, be happy and sad? We will try to find out as much information in English as possible in order to be competent to answer the questions like that.

Before studying the human body in detail try to remember the following:

2. Ex: 1, p.7

Parts of the Body

1 Match each word in the following list with the correct letter in the pictures below.

Bottom	knee	chest	neck	leg	sole
foot (pi: feet)	Tongue	toes	ear	back	tooth (pf: teeth)
shoulder	hair	waist	head	lips	mouth'

Жалпы білім беретін пәндер кафедрасы	73-11-2025	
Әдістемелік өңдеу	60 беттің 4 беті	

V. WILLIAM V.				7X+ 1/2 AV/ . V.		\sim
finoers	hand	thumb	heel	elbow	nose	. 6



3. Ex: 2, p.8 Complsete the following sentences with the correct words from Ex.l

- 1. We pick things up with our......
- 2. I lick an ice-cream with my.....
- 3. To eat something, I put it in my..........
- 4. We comb and brush our
- 5. He had a cold and blew his
- 6. I brush my regularly, especially after eating.........

3. Ex: 3, p.8 Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1. How long has die man been living on the earth?
- 2. What is the human body?.
- 3. Why is the human body called a living machine?
- 4. What does the proper functioning of the body depend on?
- 5. What does the human body consist of?
- 6. What interdependence is there in the body?
- 7. Why can we live, feel, enjoy and suffer?
- 8. Do you think a monkey is really the ancestor of the human beings?

Ex: 4. Read and translate the text.

40 min.

The Human Body

The human body is a most complex and marvelous organism. Even today we still do not understand all of its secrets. The body is often called a living machine because it consists of

many parts, all with different functions. The proper functioning of the body depends on all the different parts working together in harmony. The human body consists of millions of tiny cells. These cells are not all the same - they are different shapes and size, and have different jobs to do. Cells join together to form tissue and various tissues join together in systems which perform many of the functions of the body. There are 10 body systems:

- 1) Skeletal system
- 2) Muscular system
- 3) Circulatory system
- 4) Respiratory system
- 5) Digestive system

- 6) excretory system
- 7) reproductive system
- 8) nervous system
- 9)endocrine system
 - 10)skin system

Ex.8 Match a line in A with a line in B

 a) pituitary,thyroid,adrenal glands b) kidneys,ureters,bladder c) bones,cartilage,ligaments,joint d) stomach,intestines, e) muscles, tendons
c) bones, cartilage, ligaments, jointd) stomach, intestines,
d) stomach,intestines,
e) muscles tendons
c) muscles, tendons
f) dermis,epidermis,subcutaneous layer
g) brain,spinal cord
h) sexual organs –testes, overies, uterus
i) heart,blood vessels
j) lungs,diaphragm
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11/2/11/40/2011/1/25/11/40/2000
) \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \

5.5. Teaching methods / Методы обучения и преподавания/ Өткізілу барысы

- Listening comprehension
- Speaking comprehension
- Reading comprehension
- Individual work
- Work in small groups
- Group work
- Work in pairs
- Games
- Dialogues
- Role plays
- Crosswords
- Puzzles
- Cards

5.6. Bibliography/Литература/ Әдебиет. Қосымша 1

5.7. Control/Контроль/Бақылау

Answer the question.

15min.

- 1. How long has die man been living on the earth?
- 2. What is the human body?.
- 3. Why is the human body called a living machine?
- 4. What does the proper functioning of thebody depend on?
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Theoretical lesson # 2

5.1. Theme/Тема/Тақырыбы: The skeletal system. How bones grow.

5.2. Objectives: students have to develop speaking, reading, writing and listening skills; to be able to work in groups; to broaden their general outlook.

Цели: студентам необходимо развивать навыки говорения, чтения, письма и аудирования; уметь работать в группах; разширить свой кругозор.

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5.3. Training goals/Задачи обучения/Оқытудың мақсаттары

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- 2. Алдыңғы тақырыптар бойынша білімді бақылау.

30min.

Фронтальды сауалнама (ауызша / жазбаша сауалнама, орындалған жұмыстың тұсаукесері):

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(кіріспе сөз, түсіндіру, мәтінді салыстырмалы талдау, мәтіндік тапсырмаларды шешу, сұхбат, сауалнама)

5.4.The main questions of the theme/ Основные вопросы темы / Тақырып бойынша жаттығулар

1. Read the text and translate it.

The Skeletal System

Әдістемелік өңдеу

73-11-2025 60 беттің 7 беті

Pre-reading task

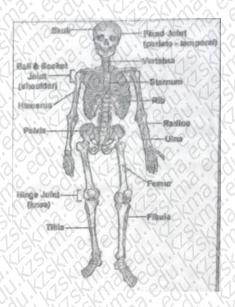
Discuss the following questions.

Why is the skeleton frightening?

- -Can the skeleton move independently?
- -Are the skeletons of the human be-ing and the animal similar?
- -Why does a man have no tail?

Would it be comfortable and useful if a man had one?

- How long will a skeleton stay intact under the ground before it crumbles?



Read this text. Use the glossary to help with new words.

Every single person has a skeleton made up of many bones. These bones give the body structure, let a person move In many ways, pro¬tect the internal organs. The adult human body has 206 bones!

The structure of the bones?

The bones that make up the skeleton are all very much alive, grow¬ing and changing a!t the time like other parts of the body.

Almost every bone in the body is made of the same materials:

- 1. The outer surface of bone is called the periosteum It's a thin, dense membrane that contains nerves and Wood vessels that nourish the bone.
- 2. The next layer is made up of compact bone. This part is smooth and very hard.
- 3. Within the compact bone are many layers of cancellous bone, which looks a brt like a sponge. Cancellous bone is not quite as hard as compact bone, but it is still very strong. In many bones, the cancellous bone protects the innermost part of the boner the
- 4. bone marrow. Bone marrow is sort of like a thick jelly, and its job is to make blood cells.

How Bones Grow

A baby's body has about 300 "soft" bones at birth. These eventually fuse (grow together) to form the 206 bones that adults have. Some of a baby's bones are made of a special material called cartilage. This cartilage is soft and flexible. During childhood, as a baby is growing, the cartilage grows and is slowly replaced by bone, with help from **calcium**. By the time a person is 25, this process will be complete.

The Spine

The spine lets a person twist and bend, and it holds the body upright. It also protects the spinal cord, a large bundle of nerves that sends information from the brain to the rest of the body. The spine is special because it's made of 33 bones in all! These bones are called vertebrae, and each one is shaped like a ring.

There are five types of vertebrae in the spine, and each does a different kind of job:

- The first seven vertebrae at the top are called the cervical vertebrae. These bones are in the back of your neck, just below your brain, and they support your head and neck.
- Below the cervical vertebrae are the thoracic vertebrae, and! there are 12 in all.
- Below the thoracic vertebrae are five lumbar vertebrae.

ONTÚSTIK QAZAOSTAN MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ		медицинская академия»
Жалпы білім беретін п	эндер кафедрасы	73-11-2025
Әдістемелік өңдеу		60 беттің 8 беті

- Beneath the lumbar vertebrae is the sacrum, which is made up of five vertebrae that are joined together.
- Finally, all the way at the bottom of the spine is the coccyx, which is made of four fused vertebrae. The bottom sections of the spine are important when it comes to bearing weight and giving a person a good center of gravity.

Between each vertebra there are small disks made of cartilage. These disks keep the vertebrae from rubbing against one another.

Ribs

The heart, lungs, and liver are protected by the ribs. Ribs act like a cage of bones around the chest. The ribs come in pairs, and the left j and right sides of each pair are exactly the same. Most people have 12 pairs of ribs, but some people are born with one or more extra ribs, and some people might have one pair less.

All 12 pairs of ribs attach in the back to the spine, where they are held in place by the thoracic vertebrae. The first seven pairs of ribs attach in the front to the sternum, a strong bone in the center of the chest that holds those ribs in place. The remaining sets of ribs don't attach to the sternum directly. The next two or three pairs are held on with cartilage to the ribs above them.

The very last two sets of ribs are called **floating** ribs because they are not connected to the sternum or the ribs above them.

The Skull

The Skull protects the most important part of all the brain. The skull is actually made up of different bones. Some of these bones protect the brain, whereas others make up the structure of the face.

The smallest bone in the whole body is in the head, too. The stirrup bone behind the eardrum is only 2.6 to 3.3 millimeteres long! The lower jawbone is the only bone in yhe head a person can move.

All babaies are born with spaces between the bones in their skulls.

This allows the bones to move, close up, and even overlap as the baby goes through the birth canal. As the baby grows, the space between the bones slowly closes up and disappears, and special joints called **sutures** connect the bones.

Hands

Each arm is attached to a shoulder blade or **scapula**, a large triangular bone on the upper back corner of each side of the rib cage. The arm is made up of three bones; the **humerus**, which is above the elbow, and the **radius** and **ulna**, which are below the elbow.

Each of these bones is wider at the ends and skinner in the middle, to help give in the strength where it meets another bone. At the end of the radius and ulna are eight smaller bones that make up the wrist.

Legs

The legs are attached to a circular group of bones called the **pelvis**. The pelvis is a bowl – shapes structure that supports the spinal column. It is made up of the two large hip bones in front and behind are the **sacrum** and the **coccyx**. The pelvis acts as a tough ring of protection around parts of the digestive system, the urinary system, and parts of the reproductive system.

Joints

The place where two bones meet is called a joint. There are moving joints that move and fixed ones that don't.

Fixed joints are fixed in place and don't move at all. The sull has some of these joints (called sutures), which close up the bones of the skull in a young person's head. One of these joints is called the **parieto-temporal loint** –it's the large one that runs around the sides and back of the skull.

Moving joints allow a person to twist, bend , and move different parts of the body. Some moving joints, like the ones in the spine, move only a little. Other joints move a lot. One of the main types of moving joints is called a hinge joint. The elbows and knees each have hinge joints, which let a person bend and then straighten the arms and legs.

2. Ex: 4, p.21. Complete each sentence using a word from the box.

40 min.

floating skull bone marrow skeleton vertebrae thoracic cartilage cervical sacrum sponge

- 1. Cancellous bone looks a bit like a.......
- 2. Blood cells are made by......
- 3. There are 206 bones in the..........
- 4. Some of a baby's bones are made of......
- 5. The spine is made of 33......
- 6. Thevertebrae are in the back of the neck.
- 7. There are 12.....vertebrae in all
- 8. Theis made up of 5 vertebrae that are joined to-gether.
- 9ribs aren't connected to the sternum.
- 10. The.....protects the brain.

3. Ex: 5, p.21 Match the following words in A with their definitions in B. A word B definition

	(\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
1.skeleton	a)a dense connective tissue composed of a matrix
2.pelvis *	b)the skeleton of the head and face
3.scapula	c)the vertebral column
4.cartilage	d)shoulder blade
15.joint	e)the hard extremely dense connective tissue that forms the skeleton of the
16,ligament	body Collins C
7.skull	1) a layer of dense connective tissue providing attachment for muscles,
8.bone	tendons and ligaments
9.spine	g)the rigid framework of the body
10.periosteum	h)a tough band of white fibrous connective tissue that links two bones together at a joint
/12/1/100	i) the bony structure formed by the hip bones, sacrum and coccyx
	k) the point at which two or more bones are connected

5.5. Teaching methods / Методы обучения и преподавания/ Өткізілу барысы

- Listening comprehension
- Speaking comprehension
- Reading comprehension
- Individual work

- Work in small groups
- Group work
- Work in pairs
- Games
- Dialogues
- Role plays
- Crosswords
- Puzzles
- Cards

5.6. Bibliography/Литература/ Әдебиет. Қосымша 1

5.7. Control/Контроль/Бақылау

Answer the question.

- 1. How long has die man been living on the earth?
- 2. What is the human body?.
- 3. Why is the human body called a living machine?
- 4. What does the proper functioning of thebody depend on?
- 5. What does the human body consist of?
- 6. What interdependence is there in the body?
- 7. Why can we live, feel, enjoy and suffer?
- 8. Do you think a monkey is really the ancestor of the human beings?

Theoretical lesson #3

135min.

15min.

5.1. Theme/Тема/Тақырыбы: Muscular system. Smooth muscle. A cardiac muscle.

5.2. Objectives: students have to develop speaking, reading, writing and listening skills; to be able to work in groups; to broaden their general outlook.

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5.3.Training goals/Задачи обучения/Окытудың максаттары

Perfect consolidation of reading, speaking and writing skills.

Отработка и закрепления навыков чтения, говорения и письма.

Оқу, сөйлеу және жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.

Сабактын барысы

- 1. Ұйымдастыру сәті:
- қатысушы оқушыларды тексеру

- оқушылардың сабаққа дайындығын тексеру

- Сабақтың міндеттері:
- мамандық бойынша ғылыми мәтіндер негізінде ойлау логикасын дамытуға ықпал ету.
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30min.

15min.

73-11-2025

Әдістемелік өңдеу

60 беттің 11 беті

Фронтальды сауалнама (ауызша / жазбаша сауалнама, орындалған жұмыстың тұсаукесері):

3. Жаңа материалды баяндау

35min.

(кіріспе сөз, түсіндіру, мәтінді салыстырмалы талдау, мәтіндік тапсырмаларды шешу, сұхбат, сауалнама)

5.4.The main questions of the theme/ Основные вопросы темы / Тақырып бойынша жаттығулар

1. Read and the text and translate it. 20min.

The Muscular System

Pre-reading task

Discuss the following questions

- ➤ Where do you put injections?
- > Why do you put injections in the muscle or in the fatty tissue?
- ➤ Why do our muscles need exercises?
- ➤ What con Id you feel if you carried a large suitcase 2 km. up a hill?
- ➤ Why does Stallone have huge biceps? Was he born with them?
- ➤ What happens to cosmonauts after descenting back to the earth?
- ➤ What will happen if some muscles in the body become weak?

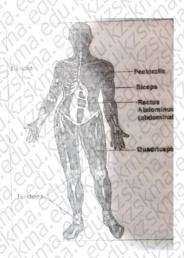
2. Read this text, Use the glossary to help with new words.

There are more than 600 muscles in the body. They do almost everything from pumping blood throughout the body to lifting a heavy burden. A person can control some of the muscles

and others, like the heart, da their jobs without a person's will.

The structure of the muscles?

Muscles are all made of the same material, a type of elastic tissue sort of like the material in a rubber band. Thousands, or even tens of thousands, of small fibers make up each muscle. There are three different types of musles in the body: smooth muscle, cardiac muscle, and skeletal muscle.



Smooth Muscles

Smooth muscles are sometimes also called **involuntary muscles** and they are usually in sheets, or layers, with one layer of muscle be hind the other. The brain and body tell these muscles what to do with out a person is even thinking about it. But smooth muscles are at work all over the body, in the stomach and digestive system, they contract (tighten up) and relax to allow food to make its journey through the body. If a person is sick (has eaten something harmful for his\ her body) and needs to throw up, the muscles push the food back out of the stomach so it comes up through the **esophagus** and out of the mouth.

A cardiac Muscle

The muscle that makes up the heart is called cardiac muscle. It is also known as the **myocardium.** The thick muscles of the heart contract to pump blood out and then relax to let blood back in after it's circulated through the body. Just like smooth muscle, cardiac muscle works all by itself with no help from a person. A special group of cells within the heart are known as the pacemaker of the heart because it controls the heartbeat.

73-11-2025

Әдістемелік өңдеу

60 беттің 12 беті

Skeletal Muscles

Skeletal Muscles are also sometimes called **striated** muscle because the light and dark parts of the muscle fibers make them look striped. Skeletal muscles are voluntary muscles, which means a person can control what they do. These muscles help to make up the musculoskeletal systemthe combination of the muscles and the skeleton or bones. Together, the skeletal muscles work with the bones to give the body power and strength. In most cases, a skeletal muscle is attached to one end of a bone. It stretches all the way across a joint (the place where two bones meet) and then attaches again to another bone. Skeletal muscles are held to the bones with the help of

Tendons are cords made of tough tissue, and they work as special connecter pieces between bone and muscle.

Face Muscles

The face has plenty of muscles. Facial muscles don't all attach directly to bone like they do in the rest of the body . instead, many of them attach under the skin. This allows a person to contract their facial muscles just a tiny bit and make dozens of different kinds of faces.

Even the smallest movement can turn a smile into a frown.

The tongue is actually made of a group of muscles that work together to allow a person to talk and help them chew food.

3. Ex: 5, p.33. Answer the following questions.

40min.

- 1. What do the muscles serve for?
- 2. What are muscles made of?
- 3. Can you see some muscles under your skin?
- 4. What does the cardiac muscle provide?
- 5. What muscles are called voluntary ones?
- 6. What involuntary muscles do you know?
- 7. What is the difference between voluntary and involuntary muscles?
- 8. Are skeletal and voluntary muscles the same?
- 9. Why doesn't the stomach work without smooth muscles?
- 10. In what cases do the muscles push the food back out of the stom ach so it comes up through the eosophagus and out of the mouth? What do we call this process?
- 11. How do smooth muscles help in labour?
- 12. What do you know about the pacemaker?
- 13. Why are skeletal muscles called striated ones?
- 14. What does the musculoskeletal system consist of?
- 15. How is a skeletal muscle connected with a bone?
- 16. Could a man move if there were not tendons? Why? i
- 17. Why is a person able to make facial expressions?
- 18. Thanks to which muscles can you talk and chew your food?
- 19. What major skeletal muscles do you know?
- 20. Thanks to which muscles can we move our shoulders?
- 21. What muscle is with two heads?
- 22. What purpose do the most athletes pursue doing bodybuilding exi cises?
- 23. How can large and strong quads be developed?
- 24. What functions do abdominals perform?
- 25. What happens with some muscles after special exercises and af stopping doing them?

73-11-2025 60 беттің 13 беті

Әдістемелік өңдеу

4. Ex: 9, p.35 Read this text. Think about any contribution to the develop- I of medicine in KZ you could make in your life.



Andreas Vesalius.

Andreas Vesalius was born in Brussels, Flanders (now Belgium) in 1514. He studied for four years in Louvain (now in Belgium) before \going to Paris, France, to study medicine for three years; it was here that he acquired his dissection skills. In Padua, Italy, he was awarded his degree in medicine in 1537. Immediately after his degree, he was appointed professor of surgery and anatomy at the university in Padua. The publication of his work De Humani Corporis Fabrica Libri Septeni (The Seven Books On The Structure Of The Human Body) in 1543 provoked a hostile reception from the followers of Galen, and so Vesalius gave up his teaching to become physician to Charles V.

He fell ill when returning from a pilgrimage to the Holy Land and is thought to have been put ashore on the island of Zakinthos (now part of Greece), where he died in 1564.

From 1539 to 1542 he worked on the preparation of De Humani forporis Fabrica Libri Septem. Vesalius concluded, through his observations, that Galen must have applied to human anatomy the contusions he had drawn from" the dissection of other animals. De Hu-rnuni Corporis Fabrica Libri Septem contains magnificent illustrations, particularly of the muscles, and excellent descriptions of the nes and nervous system, and is a masterpiece of printing. By the end of the 16th century Vesalius's great work was known and accepted throughout Europe.

4.1 Ex: 10, p.35 Answer the following questions.

- 1. When and where was Andreas Vesalius born?
- 2. What education did he receive?
- 3. What and where did Vesalius work?
- 4. What branch of medicine did he study?
- 5. What was Andreas Vesalius interested in all his life?
- 6. Which scientists* works did he study?
- 7. What phenomena of medicine did Vesalius discover?
- S. What was especially important and useful in his discovery?
- 9. What interesting facts from his life are you impressed with?
- 10. What articles of Vesalius as a scientist do you know?
- Ex.3.p.32. Complete each sentence using a word from the list.

Pectorals deltoid cardiac rubber band smooth facial tendons skeletal voluntary gluteus maximus

- 1. Elastic tissue is like the material in a...........
- 2. You can move your shoulders thanks to themuscles.
- 3. Themuscles are muscles, which you can control what they do.
- 4. Themuscles contract and relax in your stomach and digestive system.
- 5.the muscle that makes up the heart is called themuscle.
- 6. Themuscles work with your bones to give your body power and strength.
- 7. You are sitting on your..... the muscle that's under the skin and fat in your behind.
- 8. Many athletes do bodybuilding exercises to have large......
- 9. Themuscles don't all attach directly to bone like the other ones.
- 10. The special connector pieces between.

Ex.4.Match the following words in A with their definitions in B

Салпы білім беретін пәндер кафедрасы		73-11-2025
14.0	Әдістемелік өңдеу	60 беттің 14 беті

A word	B definition	
1.muscle	a) The chest muscles	
2.tendon	b) A tissue comprising the bulk of the body's musculature	
3.pectoral muscles	c) A tough cord that serves to attach a muscle to a bone	
4.quadriceps	d) The muscle of whichthe walls of the heart are composed	
5.deltoid muscle	e) One of the great extensor muscles of the legs	
6.skeletal muscle 7.cardiac muscle	f) A tissue whose cells have the ability to contract ,producing movement or force	
8.biceps	g) a muscle that is not under conscious control	
9.involuntary muscle	h) a thick muscle that covers the shoulder joint	
10.gluteus maximus	i) muscles of the buttocks	
1. K12 K100 2.00	j) a muscle with two heads	

5.5. Teaching methods / Методы обучения и преподавания/ Өткізілу барысы

- Listening comprehension
- Speaking comprehension
- Reading comprehension
- Individual work
- Work in small groups
- Group work
- Work in pairs
- Games
- Dialogues
- Role plays
- Crosswords
- Puzzles
- Cards

5.6. Bibliography/Литература/ Әдебиет.Қосымша 1

5.7. Control/Контроль/Бақылау

Answer the question.

- 1. How long has die man been living on the earth?
- 2. What is the human body?.
- 3. Why is the human body called a living machine?
- 4. What does the proper functioning of thebody depend on?
- 5. What does the human body consist of?
- 6. What interdependence is there in the body?
- 7. Why can we live, feel, enjoy and suffer?
- 8. Do you think a monkey is really the ancestor of the human beings?

Theoretical lesson #4

135min.

15min.

5.1. Theme/Тема/Тақырыбы: Skeletal muscles. Face muscle. Major muscle.

5.2. Objectives: students have to develop speaking, reading, writing and listening skills; to be able to work in groups; to broaden their general outlook.

Цели: студентам необходимо развивать навыки говорения, чтения, письма и аудирования; уметь работать в группах; разширить свой кругозор.

Мақсат: студенттердің сөйлеудегі, жазудағы, оқудағы және таңдаудағы ептілігін дамыту қажет; топ ішінде жұмыс істей алу қабілетін, студенттің жан-жақты көзқарасын дамыту.

5.3. Training goals/Задачи обучения/Оқытудың мақсаттары

Perfect consolidation of reading, speaking and writing skills.

Отработка и закрепления навыков чтения, говорения и письма.

Оқу, сөйлеу және жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.

Сабақтың барысы

- 1. Ұйымдастыру сәті:
- қатысушы оқушыларды тексеру
- оқушылардың сабаққа дайындығын тексеру
- Сабақтың міндеттері:
- мамандық бойынша ғылыми мәтіндер негізінде ойлау логикасын дамытуға ықпал ету.
- қалыптасқан оқу жағдайларында бағдарлану және оңтайлы шешім табу.
- әр түрлі стилистикалық және жанрлық сипаттамалары бар ауызша сөйлеу үлгілерінде тыңдау, сөйлеу, жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.
- орыс тілін шет тілі ретінде меңгеруге қойылатын заманауи талаптарды (инновациялық технологияларды енгізу және т.б.) ескеру қажет.
- белсенді сөздік қорын байыту, грамматика бойынша білімдерін тереңдету, студенттердің ауызша және жазбаша сөйлеуін жетілдіру.
- 2. Алдыңғы тақырыптар бойынша білімді бақылау.

30min.

15min.

Фронтальды сауалнама (ауызша / жазбаша сауалнама, орындалған жұмыстың тұсаукесері):

3. Жаңа материалды баяндау

35min

(кіріспе сөз, түсіндіру, мәтінді салыстырмалы талдау, мәтіндік тапсырмаларды шешу, сұхбат, сауалнама)

5.4. The main questions of the theme/ Основные вопросы темы / Тақырып бойынша жаттығулар

1. Read and the text and translate it. 20min.

The Muscular System

Pre-reading task

Discuss the following questions

- ➤ Where do you put injections?
- ➤ Why do you put injections in the muscle or in the fatty tissue?
- > Why do our muscles need exercises?
- ➤ What con Id you feel if you carried a large suitcase 2 km. up a hill?
- ➤ Why does Stallone have huge biceps? Was he born with them?
- ➤ What happens to cosmonauts after descenting back to the earth?
- ➤ What will happen if some muscles in the body become weak?

2. Read this text, Use the glossary to help with new words.

Skeletal Muscles

Skeletal Muscles are also sometimes called **striated** muscle because the light and dark parts of the muscle fibers make them look striped. Skeletal muscles are **voluntary** muscles, which means a person can control what they do. These muscles help to make up the **musculoskeletal** system-the combination of the muscles and the skeleton or bones. Together, the skeletal muscles work with the bones to give the body power and strength. In most cases, a skeletal muscle is attached to one end of a bone. It stretches all the way across a joint (the place where two bones meet) and then attaches again to another bone. Skeletal muscles are held to the bones with the help of **tendons**.

Tendons are cords made of tough tissue, and they work as special connecter pieces between bone and muscle.

Face Muscles

The face has plenty of muscles. Facial muscles don't all attach directly to bone like they do in the rest of the body . instead, many of them attach under the skin. This allows a person to contract their facial muscles just a tiny bit and make dozens of different kinds of faces.

Even the smallest movement can turn a smile into a frown.

The tongue is actually made of a group of muscles that work together to allow a person to talk and help them chew food.

3. Ex: 5, p.33. Answer the following questions.

40min.

- **1.** What do the muscles serve for?
 - 2. What are muscles made of?
 - Can you see some muscles under your skin?
 - ➤ What does the cardiac muscle provide?
 - What muscles are called voluntary ones?
 - What involuntary muscles do you know?
 - What is the difference between voluntary and involuntary muscles?
 - ➤ Are skeletal and voluntary muscles the same?
 - ➤ Why doesn't the stomach work without smooth muscles?
 - In what cases do the muscles push the food back out of the stom ach so it comes up through the eosophagus and out of the mouth? What do we call this process?
 - ➤ How do smooth muscles help in labour?
 - What do you know about the pacemaker?
 - ➤ Why are skeletal muscles called striated ones?
 - ➤ What does the musculoskeletal system consist of?
 - ➤ How is a skeletal muscle connected with a bone?
 - Could a man move if there were not tendons? Why? i
 - ➤ Why is a person able to make facial expressions?
 - Thanks to which muscles can you talk and chew your food?
 - ➤ What major skeletal muscles do you know?
 - Thanks to which muscles can we move our shoulders?
 - ➤ What muscle is with two heads?
 - ➤ What purpose do the most athletes pursue doing bodybuilding exi cises?
 - How can large and strong quads be developed?
 - > What functions do abdominals perform?
 - ➤ What happens with some muscles after special exercises and af stopping doing them?

Pectorals deltoid cardiac rubber band smooth facial tendons skeletal voluntary gluteus maximus

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- 7. You are sitting on your..... the muscle that's under the skin and fat in your behind.
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9. Themuscles don't all attach directly to bone like the other ones.

10. The special connector pieces between.

Ex.4. Match the following words in A with their definitions in B

A word	B definition	
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2.tendon	l) A tissue comprising the bulk of the body's musculature	
3.pectoral muscles	m)A tough cord that serves to attach a muscle to a bone	
4.quadriceps	n) The muscle of whichthe walls of the heart are composed	
5.deltoid muscle	o) One of the great extensor muscles of the legs	
6.skeletal muscle	p) A tissue whose cells have the ability to contract ,producing	
7.cardiac muscle	movement or force	
8.biceps	q) a muscle that is not under conscious control	
9.involuntary muscle	r) a thick muscle that covers the shoulder joint	
10.gluteus maximus	s) muscles of the buttocks	
9: 6:077: K1 22.77	t) a muscle with two heads	

5.5. Teaching methods / Методы обучения и преподавания/ Өткізілу барысы

Listening comprehension

Speaking comprehension

Reading comprehension

Individual work

Work in small groups

Group work

Work in pairs

Games

Dialogues

Role – plays

Crosswords

Puzzles Cards

5.6. Bibliography/Литература/ Әдебиет . Қосымша 1

5.7. Control/Контроль/Бақылау

Answer the question.

- 1. How long has die man been living on the earth?
- 2. What is the human body?.
- 3. Why is the human body called a living machine?
- 4. What does the proper functioning of thebody depend on?
- 5. What does the human body consist of?
- 6. What interdependence is there in the body?
- 7. Why can we live, feel, enjoy and suffer?
- 8. Do you think a monkey is really the ancestor of the human beings?

Theoretical lesson # 5

135 min.

15min.

5.1. Theme/Тема/Тақырыбы: Circulatory system. Circulation. Kidneys as Filters.

5.2.. Objectives: students have to develop speaking, reading, writing and listening skills; to be able to work in groups; to broaden their general outlook.

Цели: студентам необходимо развивать навыки говорения, чтения, письма и аудирования; уметь работать в группах; разширить свой кругозор.

Мақсат: студенттердің сөйлеудегі, жазудағы, оқудағы және таңдаудағы ептілігін дамыту қажет; топ ішінде жұмыс істей алу қабілетін, студенттің жан-жақты көзқарасын дамыту.

5.3.Training goals/Задачи обучения/Оқытудың мақсаттары

Perfect consolidation of reading, speaking and writing skills.

Отработка и закрепления навыков чтения, говорения и письма.

Оқу, сөйлеу және жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.

Сабақтың барысы

- 1. Ұйымдастыру сәті:
- қатысушы оқушыларды тексеру
- оқушылардың сабаққа дайындығын тексеру
- Сабақтың міндеттері:
- мамандық бойынша ғылыми мәтіндер негізінде ойлау логикасын дамытуға ықпал ету.
- қалыптасқан оқу жағдайларында бағдарлану және оңтайлы шешім табу.
- әр түрлі стилистикалық және жанрлық сипаттамалары бар ауызша сөйлеу үлгілерінде тыңдау, сөйлеу, жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.
- орыс тілін шет тілі ретінде меңгеруге қойылатын заманауи талаптарды (инновациялық технологияларды енгізу және т.б.) ескеру қажет.
- белсенді сөздік қорын байыту, грамматика бойынша білімдерін тереңдету, студенттердің ауызша және жазбаша сөйлеуін жетілдіру.
- 2. Алдыңғы тақырыптар бойынша білімді бақылау.

30min.

15min.

Фронтальды сауалнама (ауызша / жазбаша сауалнама, орындалған жұмыстың тұсаукесері):

3. Жаңа материалды баяндау

35min.

(кіріспе сөз, түсіндіру, мәтінді салыстырмалы талдау, мәтіндік тапсырмаларды шешу, сұхбат, сауалнама)

5.4. The main questions of the theme/ Основные вопросы темы / Тақырып бойынша жаттығулар

1. Read and the text and translate it. 10min.

The Circulatory System

Pre-reading task

Discuss the following questions

- -How can you find out if a man is alive or dead?
- -Does the heart really have a form like it is in the postcards for the wedding day?
- -How does your heart beat when you fall in love? Why?
- -Is it possible to have blue blood like the English royal family?!
- -What will happen to your pulse if you run 100 metres quickly
- -What part of the body does your heart move to when you afl frightened?

Read this text. Use the glossary to help with new words.

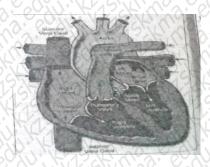
A long time ago, people thought that their emotions came from tin hearts, maybe because the heart beats faster when a person is scard or excited. Now we know that emotions come from the brain, and that the brain tells the heart what to do.

Әдістемелік өңдеу

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The structure of the heart

The heart is really a muscie. It's located a little to the left of the middle of the chest, and it's about the size of the fist. The heart muscle is special because of what it does. The heart sends blood around the body. The blood provides the body with the oxygen and nu¬trients it needs. It also carries away waste. The heart is sort of (ike a pump or two pumps in one. The right side of your heart receives blood from the body and pumps it to the lungs.



Heartbeating

Before each beat, the heart fills with blood. Then it's muscle contracts to squirt the blood along. A single pumping action of the heart is called heartbeat. A healthy adult heart beats at a rate of 60-80 per minute at rest and at up to 200 beats per minute during exercises.

Heart Parts

The heart is made up of four different blood –filled areas is called **a chamber.** There are two chambers on each side of the heart. One chamber is on the top and one chamber is on the bottom. The two chambers (left and right) on top are called the **atria** (an atruim). The atria are the chambers that fill with the blood returning to the heart from the body and lungs.

The two Chambers(left and right) on the bottom are called the **ventricles.** Their job is to squirt out the blood to the body and lungs. Running down the middle of the heart is a thick wall of muscle called **septum.** The septum's job is to separate the left side and the right side of the heart.

3. Ex: 3, p.41. Choose a word from the box to label each anatomical part in the picture. 40 min.



- a) pulmonary valve
- b) pulmonary veins
- c) right atrium
- d) tricuspid valve
- e) right ventricle
- f) aorta (arch)
- g) pulmonary arteries
- h) left atrium
- i) mitral valve
- i) aortic valve
- k) left ventricle

4. Ex: 9, p.35 Read this text. Think about any contribution to the develop- I of medicine in KZ you could make in your life.

William Harvey.

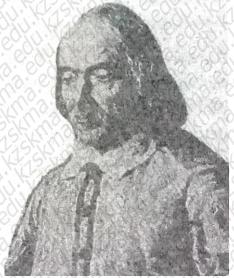
William Harvey was bom on I April 1578 in Folkestone, England. He was educated at King's School, Canterbury, and studied medicine at Gonvilie and Caius College, the University of Cambridge, England. After graduating in 1597, Harvey went to Italy to continue his studies at the university' medical school in Padua, which was considered one of the best in Europe. He studied under the Italian anatomist Fabricius, who had discovered that there were valves in the veins. Harvey obtained his doctor ate of medicine in 1602 and returned to London soon

Әдістемелік өңдеу

73-11-2025 60 беттің 20 беті

BACK TO TO THE

afterward. In 1607 he became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and in 1609 he was appointed physician at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.



When Harvey began his research, medical thinking concerning the blood was still largely dominated by the work of Greek physician Galen (c. AD 130—200), who believed that food turned to blood in the liver and ebbed and flowed in the blood vessels. In 1628 Harvey published one of the most significant books in the history of medicine, («On the Motion of the Heart and Blood in Animals»). Having spent many years observing and dissecting all manner1 of animals (including humans), Harvey had discovered that the heart was responsible for the movement of blood around the body, pumping it from the right side of the heart to the lungs, back to the left side of the heart and out through the arteries to the rest of | the body, then back to the heart through the veins, thus completing a circular motion.

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Harvey also studied the reproduction of animals and in 1651 published «Anatomical Excitations Concerning the Generation of Living Creatures». Having observed the growth of chick embryos in hens' eggs, he discovered that the embryo originated in the egg and went through many stages of gradual development until it was fully formed.

5.5. Teaching methods / Методы обучения и преподавания/ Өткізілу барысы

- 1. Listening comprehension
- 2. Speaking comprehension
- 3. Reading comprehension
- 4. Individual work
- 5. Work in small groups
- 6. Group work
- 7. Work in pairs
- 8. Games
- Dialogues
- 10. Role plays
- 11. Crosswords
- 12. Puzzles
- 13.Cards

5.6. Bibliography/Литература/ Әдебиет. Қосымша 1

5.7. Control/Контроль/Бақылау

Answer the question.

- 1. How long has die man been living on the earth?
- 2. What is the human body?.
- 3. Why is the human body called a living machine?

15min.

- 4. What does the proper functioning of thebody depend on?
- 5. What does the human body consist of?
- 6. What interdependence is there in the body?
- 7. Why can we live, feel, enjoy and suffer?
- 8. Do you think a monkey is really the ancestor of the human beings?

Theoretical lesson # 6

135 min.

5.1. Theme/Тема/Тақырыбы: Heart parts. Lub Dub sounds.

5.2.. Objectives: students have to develop speaking, reading, writing and listening skills; to be able to work in groups; to broaden their general outlook.

Цели: студентам необходимо развивать навыки говорения, чтения, письма и аудирования; уметь работать в группах; разширить свой кругозор.

Мақсат: студенттердің сөйлеудегі, жазудағы, оқудағы және таңдаудағы ептілігін дамыту қажет; топ ішінде жұмыс істей алу қабілетін, студенттің жан-жақты көзқарасын дамыту.

5.3. Training goals/Задачи обучения/Оқытудың мақсаттары

Perfect consolidation of reading, speaking and writing skills.

Отработка и закрепления навыков чтения, говорения и письма.

Оқу, сөйлеу және жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.

Сабақтың барысы

- 1. Ұйымдастыру сәті:
- қатысушы оқушыларды тексеру

15min.

- оқушылардың сабаққа дайындығын тексеру
- Сабақтың міндеттері:
- мамандық бойынша ғылыми мәтіндер негізінде ойлау логикасын дамытуға ықпал ету.
- қалыптасқан оқу жағдайларында бағдарлану және оңтайлы шешім табу.
- әр түрлі стилистикалық және жанрлық сипаттамалары бар ауызша сөйлеу үлгілерінде тыңдау, сөйлеу, жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.
- орыс тілін шет тілі ретінде меңгеруге қойылатын заманауи талаптарды (инновациялық технологияларды енгізу және т.б.) ескеру қажет.
- белсенді сөздік қорын байыту, грамматика бойынша білімдерін тереңдету, студенттердің ауызша және жазбаша сөйлеуін жетілдіру.
- 2. Алдыңғы тақырыптар бойынша білімді бақылау.

30min.

Фронтальды сауалнама (ауызша / жазбаша сауалнама, орындалған жұмыстың тұсаукесері):

3. Жаңа материалды баяндау

35min.

(кіріспе сөз, түсіндіру, мәтінді салыстырмалы талдау, мәтіндік тапсырмаларды шешу, сұхбат, сауалнама)

5.4.The main questions of the theme/ Основные вопросы темы / Тақырып бойынша жаттығулар

1. Read and the text and translate it.

The Circulatory System

Pre-reading task

Discuss the following questions

- -How can you find out if a man is alive or dead?
- -Does the heart really have a form like it is in the postcards for the wedding day?
- -How does your heart beat when you fall in love? Why?

- -Is it possible to have blue blood like the English royal family?!
- -What will happen to your pulse if you run 100 metres quickly
- -What part of the body does your heart move to when you afl frightened?

Read this text. Use the glossary to help with new words.

A long time ago, people thought that their emotions came from tin hearts, maybe because the heart beats faster when a person is scard or excited. Now we know that emotions come from the brain, and that the brain tells the heart what to do.

Heartbeating

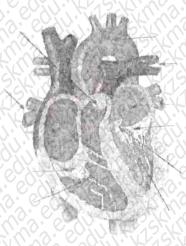
Before each beat, the heart fills with blood. Then it's muscle contracts to squirt the blood along. A single pumping action of the heart is called heartbeat. A healthy adult heart beats at a rate of 60-80 per minute at rest and at up to 200 beats per minute during exercises.

Heart Parts

The heart is made up of four different blood –filled areas is called **a chamber.** There are two chambers on each side of the heart. One chamber is on the top and one chamber is on the bottom. The two chambers (left and right) on top are called the **atria** (an atruim). The atria are the chambers that fill with the blood returning to the heart from the body and lungs.

The two Chambers(left and right) on the bottom are called the **ventricles.** Their job is to squirt out the blood to the body and lungs. Running down the middle of the heart is a thick wall of muscle called **septum.** The septum's job is to separate the left side and the right side of the heart.

4. Ex: 3, p.41. Choose a word from the box to label each anatomical part in the picture. 40min.



- a) pulmonary valve
- b) pulmonary veins
- c) right atrium
- d) tricuspid valve
- e) right ventricle
- f) aorta (arch)
- g) pulmonary arteries
- h) left atrium
- i) mitral valve
- j) aortic valve
- k) left ventricle

4. Ex: 9, p.35 Read this text. Think about any contribution to the develop- I of medicine in KZ you could make in your life.

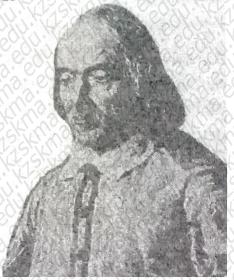
William Harvey.

William Harvey was bom on I April 1578 in Folkestone, England. He was educated at King's School, Canterbury, and studied medicine at Gonvilie and Caius College, the University of Cambridge, England. After graduating in 1597, Harvey went to Italy to continue his studies at the university' medical school in Padua, which was considered one of the best in Europe. He studied under the Italian anatomist Fabricius, who had discovered that there were valves in the veins. Harvey obtained his doctor ate of medicine in 1602 and returned to London soon

Әдістемелік өңдеу

73-11-2025 60 беттің 23 беті

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5.5. Teaching methods / Методы обучения и преподавания/ Өткізілу барысы

- 13. Listening comprehension
- 14. Speaking comprehension
- 15. Reading comprehension
- 16. Individual work
- 17. Work in small groups
- 18. Group work
- 19. Work in pairs
- 20. Games
- 21. Dialogues
- 22. Role plays
- 23. Crosswords
- 24. Puzzles
- 25. Cards

5.6. Bibliography/Литература/ Әдебиет. Қосымша 1

5.7. Control/Контроль/Бақылау

Answer the question.

- 1. How long has die man been living on the earth?
- 2. What is the human body?.
- 3. Why is the human body called a living machine?

15min.

- 4. What does the proper functioning of thebody depend on?
- 5. What does the human body consist of?
- 6. What interdependence is there in the body?
- 7. Why can we live, feel, enjoy and suffer?
- 8. Do you think a monkey is really the ancestor of the human beings?

Theoretical lesson #7

135 min.

5.1. Theme/Тема/Тақырыбы: The respiratory system. Location of the lungs. Inhalling.

5.2. Objectives: students have to develop speaking, reading, writing and listening skills; to be able to work in groups; to broaden their general outlook.

Цели: студентам необходимо развивать навыки говорения, чтения, письма и аудирования; уметь работать в группах; разширить свой кругозор.

Мақсат: студенттердің сөйлеудегі, жазудағы, оқудағы және таңдаудағы ептілігін дамыту қажет; топ ішінде жұмыс істей алу қабілетін, студенттің жан-жақты көзқарасын дамыту.

5.3.Training goals/Задачи обучения/Оқытудың мақсаттары

Perfect consolidation of reading, speaking and writing skills.

Отработка и закрепления навыков чтения, говорения и письма.

Оқу, сөйлеу және жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.

Сабақтың барысы

- 1. Ұйымдастыру сәті:
- қатысушы оқушыларды тексеру

15min.

- оқушылардың сабаққа дайындығын тексеру
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- мамандық бойынша ғылыми мәтіндер негізінде ойлау логикасын дамытуға ықпал ету.
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- 2. Алдыңғы тақырыптар бойынша білімді бақылау.

30min.

Фронтальды сауалнама (ауызша / жазбаша сауалнама, орындалған жұмыстың тұсаукесері):

3. Жаңа материалды баяндау

35min.

(кіріспе сөз, түсіндіру, мәтінді салыстырмалы талдау, мәтіндік тапсырмаларды шешу, сұхбат, сауалнама)

5.4.The main questions of the theme/ Основные вопросы темы / Тақырып бойынша жаттығулар

1. Read and the text and translate it.

The Respiratory System

Pre-reading task

Discuss the following questions.

- What's something that you do all day, every day, no matter j where you are or who you're with?
- What does it mean, "Give me a drink of fresh air"?

Әдістемелік өңдеу 60 беттің 25 беті

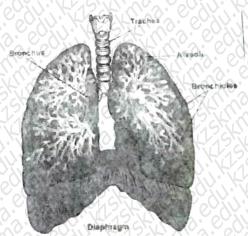
- Is it dangerous to stop your breathing for 10 minutes?
- How long are you able to stay without breathing (in) out?
- What will happen to a man if he smokes a cigarette for the first; time?
- Why do firemen put on breathing masks before they enter a burned building?
- Why does an opera singer open his mouth so wide during the performance?

Read this text. Use the glossary to help with new words.

Breathing air is necessary for keeping humans alive. Every Ring cell in the body needs a Constant supply of oxygen to survive. The role of the respiratory system, together with the circulatory system, is to deliver oxygen from the lungs to the cells and to remove carbon dioxide and return it to the lungs to be exhaled.

Location of the Lungs

The lungs are in the chest, and they are so large that they take up most of the space in there There are 2 lungs, the lung (2 lobes) on the left side of the body is a bit smaller than the lung (3 lobes on the right. This extra space on the left leaves room for the heart. The lungs are protected by the rib cage, which is made up of 12 sets of ribs.



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These ribs are connected to the spine in your back and go around the lungs to keep them safe.

Structure of the Lungs

From the outside, lungs are pink and a bit squisby, like a sponge I But the inside contains the real lowdown on the lungs! At the bottom of I the trachea, or windpipe, there are two large tubes. These tubes are called the main stem bronchi, and one heads left into the left lung, while the other heads right into the right lung. Each main stem bronchus (pi. bronchi) then branches off into tubes that get smaller and even smaller still, like branches on a big tree. The tiniest tubes are called bronchioles, and there are about 30,000 of them in each lung. I Each bronchiole is about the same thickness as a hair. At the end of each bronchiole is a special area that leads into clumps of teeny tiny air sacs called aiveoli. There are about 600 million alveoli in the lunga. Each alveolus (pi. alveoli) has a mesh-like covering of very small blood vessels called capillaries. These capillaries are so tiny that the cells in the blood need to line up single file just to march through them.

2. Ex: 2, p.58. Match the following word in A with a suitable definition in B. A word B definition 40min.

1. lung a) a tiny ridge 2. diaphragm b) a blind-ended air sac of microscopic size 3. trachea c) a dome-shaped muscle d) the tiniest tube without cartilage or mucous glands 4. bronchus e) the part of the air passage between the larynx and the main bronchi 5. bronchiole 6. alveolus f) the voice box 7. cilium g) one of the pair of organs of respiration h) a tiny hair 8. larynx 9.vocal cord i) a slick special layer

10.pleural j) any of the air passages beyond the trachea

membrane

Әдістемелік өңдеу

60 беттің 26 беті

Test

1.Indicate if each statement is true or false

- 1. The sole activity if the respiratory system is breating.
 - a) true
 - b) false
- 2. The exchange of gases between the blood and tissue cells is external respiration
 - a)true
 - b)false
- 3. Air flows in the process of pulmonary ventilation because of pressure differences between the atmosphere and the gases inside the lungs.
 - a)true
 - b)false
- 4. Intrapleural pressure is the pressure inside the alveoli of the lungs while intraalveolar pressure is the pressure within the pleural cavity
 - a)true
 - b)false
- 5. The amount of air that is exchanged during one cycle varies with age, sex, size, and physical condition.
 - a)true
 - b)false
- 6.External nares are two openings through which air enters the nasal cavity from the outside.
 - a)true
- b)false
- 7. Nasal cavities are air spaces within the skull.
- a)true
- b)false
- 8. The upper part of the pharynx lets only air pass through. Lower parts permit air, foods, and fluids to pass.
 - a)true
 - b)false

3. Ex: 3, p.59. Answer the following questions.

- 1. What is one of the most important things for you to live?
- 2. What are the main organs of the respiratory system?
- 3. What does the frequency of your breathing depend on?
- 4. Which lung is bigger? Flow many lobesare there in fhe smafter one?
- 5. Why don't die lungs have an equal size?
- 5. What do the lungs look like?
- 7. Why is trachea called the windpipe?
- S. What are bronchi like?
- 8. What do you know about bronchioles?
- 10. How many alveoli are there in the lungs? What do they do?
- 11. Is there any interrelation between alveoli and capillaries?
- 12. How can you describe the process of inhaling?
- 13. What role does the diaphragm play in this process?
- 14. What passes from the air into the blood?
- 15. What do you know about 'exchange of gases'?

- 16. What is kept out during exhaling?
- 17. What's the t° of the air that comes out of the mouth or nose?
- 18. What can you talk and sing due to?

5.5. Teaching methods / Методы обучения и преподавания/ Өткізілу барысы

- u) Listening comprehension
- v) Speaking comprehension
- w) Reading comprehension
- x) Individual work
- y) Work in small groups
- z) Group work
- aa) Work in pairs
- bb) Games
- cc) Dialogues
- dd) Role plays
- ee) Crosswords
- ff) Puzzles
- gg) Cards

5.6. Bibliography/Литература/ Әдебиет. Қосымша 1

5.7. Control/Контроль/Бақылау

15min.

Answer the question.

- 1. How long has die man been living on the earth?
- 2. What is the human body?.
- 3. Why is the human body called a living machine?
- 4. What does the proper functioning of thebody depend on?
- 5. What does the human body consist of?
- 6. What interdependence is there in the body?
- 7. Why can we live, feel, enjoy and suffer?
- 8. Do you think a monkey is really the ancestor of the human beings?

Theoretical lesson # 8

5.1. Theme/Тема/Тақырыбы: Exhale. Time for Talk. Control work № 1

5.2. Objectives: students have to develop speaking, reading, writing and listening skills; to be able to work in groups; to broaden their general outlook.

Цели: студентам необходимо развивать навыки говорения, чтения, письма и аудирования; уметь работать в группах; разширить свой кругозор.

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5.3. Training goals/Задачи обучения/Оқытудың мақсаттары

Perfect consolidation of reading, speaking and writing skills.

Отработка и закрепления навыков чтения, говорения и письма.

Оқу, сөйлеу және жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.

Сабақтың барысы

- 1. Ұйымдастыру сәті:
- қатысушы оқушыларды тексеру

15 min.

- оқушылардың сабаққа дайындығын тексеру
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- қалыптасқан оқу жағдайларында бағдарлану және оңтайлы шешім табу.

73-11-2025

Әдістемелік өңдеу

60 беттің 28 беті

- әр түрлі стилистикалық және жанрлық сипаттамалары бар ауызша сөйлеу үлгілерінде тыңдау, сөйлеу, жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.
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30min.

Фронтальды сауалнама (ауызша / жазбаша сауалнама, орындалған жұмыстың тұсаукесері):

3. Жаңа материалды баяндау

35min .

(кіріспе сөз, түсіндіру, мәтінді салыстырмалы талдау, мәтіндік тапсырмаларды шешу, сұхбат, сауалнама)

5.4.The main questions of the theme/ Основные вопросы темы / Тақырып бойынша жаттығулар

1. Read and the text and translate it.

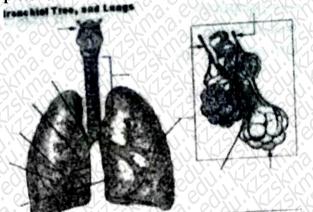
All about inhaling

As a person breathes in / inhales, their diaphragm contracts and flattens out. This allows it to move down, so the lungs have more room to grow larger as they fill up with air. The diaphragm isn't the only part that gives the lungs the room they need. The rib muscles also lift the ribs up and outward to give the lungs more space.

At the same time, a person inhales air through their mouth or nose, and the air heads down the trachea, or windpipe. On the way down the windpipe, tiny hairs called cilia move gently to keep mucus and dirt out of the lungs. The air then goes through the series of branches in the lungs, through the bronchi and the bronchioles. The air finally ends up in the 600 million alveoli. As these millions of alveoli fill up with air, the lungs get bigger. It's the alveoli that allow oxygen from the air to pass into the blood. All the cells in the body need oxygen every minute of the day. Oxygen passes through the walls of each alveolus into the Itiny capillaries that surround it. The oxygen enters the blood in the tiny [capillaries, hitching a ride on red blood cells and traveling through layers of blood veseels to the heart. The heart then sends the oxygenated (filled with oxygen) blood out to all the cells in the body.

2. Ex.:4, p.59. Choose a word from the box to label the appropriate anatomical in the picture

40 min.



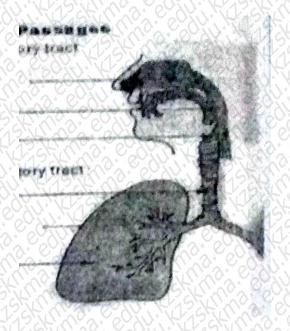
- a)larynx
- b) primary bronchi
- c) secondary bronchi
- d)bronchioles
- c) cardiac notch vein
- g) tertiary bronchi
- h) trachea
- i) alveolar duct
- j) alveoli
- k) pulmonary

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Әдістемелік өңдеу

60 беттің 29 беті

- a) nasal cavity
- b) pharynx
- c) larynx
- d) trachea
- e) primary bronchi
- f) lungs



3. Ex.:5, p.60. Complete each sentence using a word /words from the box.

Rib

- 1. Cage
- 2. Diaphragm
- 3. Vocal
- 4. Cords
- 5. pleural
- 6. membranes
- 7. lungs
- 8. air
- 9. abdominal
- 10. vibrations
- 11. cartilage
- 12. alveoli
- 1. When you breathe in yourcontracts
- 2. Children are bom with about 20 million
- 3. The lungs are protected by
- 4. The total capacity of the..... in an adult male is about 5.5 litres,
- 5. We can talk thanks to......
- 6. During normal breathing only about 500ml of is exchanged.
- 7. The lungs are covered by
- 8. The bronchial tree does not contain.....and mucous glands.
- 9. The airflow produces.....that make up speech, song and
- all other vocal noises.
- 10.Diaphragm separates the thoracic andcavities.

Ex:6 p.60 Choose a word from the right column which means the same as an underlined word in the left column.

1 <u>.let</u> you to <u>breath in</u> fresh air	Pink layers
2. <u>be saved</u> from <u>not fresh</u> air	Slick
3.the lungs are <u>occupied</u> most of the <u>room</u>	Take in stale
4.the lungsare <u>rose coloured</u>	Awesome
5.the inside contains the <u>real information</u>	Reserve
6. <u>wee</u> air sacs	Lowdown
7.to protect from mucus and sludge	Tiny allow
8. <u>frightening</u> alveoli	Get stuck
9.in <u>contrary</u> order	Get rid of
10.two really smooth special sheets	Keep out
11.things don't stick together	Space take up

5.5. Teaching methods / Методы обучения и преподавания/ Өткізілу барысы

- hh) Listening comprehension
- ii) Speaking comprehension
- jj) Reading comprehension
- kk) Individual work
- ll) Work in small groups
- mm) Group work
- nn) Work in pairs
- oo) Games
- pp) Dialogues
- qq) Role plays
- rr) Crosswords
- ss) Puzzles
- tt) Cards

5.6. Bibliography/Литература/ Әдебиет. Қосымша 1

5.7. Control/Контроль/Бақылау

Answer the question.

1. How long has die man been living on the earth?

- 2. What is the human body?.
- 3. Why is the human body called a living machine?
- 4. What does the proper functioning of thebody depend on?
- 5. What does the human body consist of?
- 6. What interdependence is there in the body?
- 7. Why can we live, feel, enjoy and suffer?
- 8. Do you think a monkey is really the ancestor of the human beings?

Theoretical lesson #9

135 min.

15min.

5.1. Theme/Тема/Тақырыбы: The digestive system.

5.2.. Objectives: students have to develop speaking, reading, writing and listening skills; to be able to work in groups; to broaden their general outlook.

Цели: студентам необходимо развивать навыки говорения, чтения, письма и аудирования; уметь работать в группах; разширить свой кругозор.

Мақсат: студенттердің сөйлеудегі, жазудағы, оқудағы және таңдаудағы ептілігін дамыту қажет; топ ішінде жұмыс істей алу қабілетін, студенттің жан-жақты көзқарасын дамыту.

5.3. Training goals/Задачи обучения/Оқытудың мақсаттары

Perfect consolidation of reading, speaking and writing skills.

Жалпы білім беретін пәндер кафедрасы Әдістемелік өңдеу

60 беттің 31 беті

Отработка и закрепления навыков чтения, говорения и письма.

Оқу, сөйлеу және жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.

Сабақтың барысы

- 1. Ұйымдастыру сәті:
- қатысушы оқушыларды тексеру

15min. - оқушылардың сабаққа дайындығын тексеру

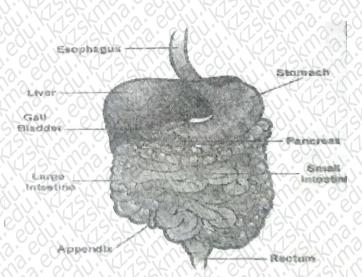
- Сабақтың міндеттері:
- мамандық бойынша ғылыми мәтіндер негізінде ойлау логикасын дамытуға ықпал ету.
- қалыптасқан оқу жағдайларында бағдарлану және оңтайлы шешім табу.
- әр түрлі стилистикалық және жанрлық сипаттамалары бар ауызша сөйлеу үлгілерінде тыңдау, сөйлеу, жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.
- орыс тілін шет тілі ретінде меңгеруге қойылатын заманауи талаптарды (инновациялық технологияларды енгізу және т.б.) ескеру қажет.
- белсенді сөздік қорын байыту, грамматика бойынша білімдерін тереңдету, студенттердің ауызша және жазбаша сөйлеуін жетілдіру.
- 2. Алдыңғы тақырыптар бойынша білімді бақылау. 30min. Фронтальды сауалнама (ауызша / жазбаша сауалнама, орындалған жұмыстың тұсаукесері):
- 3. Жаңа материалды баяндау 35min. (кіріспе сөз, түсіндіру, мәтінді салыстырмалы талдау, мәтіндік тапсырмаларды шешу, сұхбат, сауалнама)

5.4. The main questions of the theme/ Основные вопросы темы / Такырып бойынша жаттығулар

Read and the text and translate it. 20min.

The digestive system.

The digestive system working even before a rson takes the first bite of amsa. And the digestive sys- m will be busy at work on the chewed-up lunch for the next few hours - or sometimes days - depending upon what a person has eaten. This process, called digestion, allows the body to get the nutrients and energy it needs from the food a person eats.



The Small Intesine

The small intestine is a long tube that's about 3.5 to 5 centimeters I around and ifs packed beneath the stomach. An adult's small intestine is about 6.7 meters long.

The small intestine breaks down the food mixture even more so the body can absorb all the vitamins, minerals, proteins, carbohydrates due to the pancreas, liver, and gallbladder. Those organs send different to the first part of the small intestine. These juices help to digest food and allow the body to absorb nutrients. The pancreas makes juices that help the body digest fats and protein. A juice from the liver called bile helps to absorb fats into the bloodstream. And the!

73-11-2025 60 беттің 32 беті

Әдістемелік өңдеу

as a warehouse for bile, storing it until the body needs it. The food may spend as long as 4 hours ents. Next stop for the

in the small intestine and witery a very thin, watery mixture with the nutrients. Next stop for the
liver!
2. Ex:4, p.70. Complete each sentence using a word/ word combination from the box.40 min
1. Appendix
2. epiglottis
3. small
4. Intestine
5. mushy
6. tongue
7.1 bile 1000 0000 1000 1000 0000 1000 1000 10
8. oesophagus
9. large
10. intestine
11. bolus 17.5 (1.70)
12. water
13. teeth
14. gastric
15. Juices
16. bacteria
17. saliva
1. Saliva helps make the foodand easy to swallow.
2. The helps out, pushing the food around while you
chew with your
3. The is almost the last stop on the digestive tract
4. Theprevents the food entering the trachea.
5. The breaks down the chemicals in the food.
6. Thesometimes gets infected and needs to be re-moved.
7that might be in the eaten
food, 7(1), 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 5, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
8. A juice from the liver called helps to absorb fats
into the bloodstream.
9. Theis packed inside you beneath your stomach.
10. The mushed-up food is called a
11 You can help your digestive system by drinking

12. The.....moves food from the back of your throat to your

stomach.

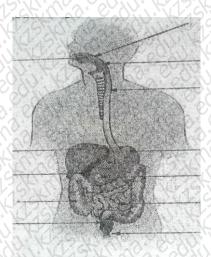
3. Ex:7, p.71. Choose a word from the box to show the appropriate anatomical part in the pictures

АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»

Жалпы білім беретін пәндер кафедрасы

Әдістемелік өңдеу

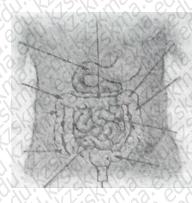
73-11-2025 60 беттің 33 беті



- a) tongue
- b) liver
- c) gallbladder
- d) large intestine
- e) rectum
- f) anus
- g) small intestine
- h) pancreas
- i) stomach
- j) esophagus
- k) pharynx
- 1) mouth

- a) oesophagus
- b) pylorus
- c) duodenum
- d) rugae
- e) fundus





- a) transverse colon
- b) duodenum
- c) hepatic flexure
- d) ascending colon
- e) caecum
- f)ileum
- g) sigmoid colon
- h) jejunum
- i) descending-colon
- j) splenic flexure

5.5. Teaching methods / Методы обучения и преподавания/ Өткізілу барысы

Listening comprehension

Speaking comprehension

Reading comprehension

Individual work

Work in small groups

Group work

Work in pairs

Games

Dialogues

Role - plays

Crosswords

Puzzles

Cards

5.6. Bibliography/Литература/ Әдебиет. Қосымша 1

5.7. Control/Контроль/Бақылау

15min.

Answer the question.

- 1. How long has die man been living on the earth?
- 2. What is the human body?.
- 3. Why is the human body called a living machine?
- 4. What does the proper functioning of thebody depend on?
- 5. What does the human body consist of?
- 6. What interdependence is there in the body?
- 7. Why can we live, feel, enjoy and suffer?
- 8. Do you think a monkey is really the ancestor of the human beings?

Theoretical lesson # 10

135 min.

5.1. Theme/Тема/Тақырыбы: The mouth and Esophagus. Stomach.

5.2.. Objectives: students have to develop speaking, reading, writing and listening skills; to be able to work in groups; to broaden their general outlook.

Цели: студентам необходимо развивать навыки говорения, чтения, письма и аудирования; уметь работать в группах; разширить свой кругозор.

Мақсат: студенттердің сөйлеудегі, жазудағы, оқудағы және таңдаудағы ептілігін дамыту қажет; топ ішінде жұмыс істей алу қабілетін, студенттің жан-жақты көзқарасын дамыту.

5.3. Training goals/Задачи обучения/Оқытудың мақсаттары

Perfect consolidation of reading, speaking and writing skills.

Отработка и закрепления навыков чтения, говорения и письма.

Оқу, сөйлеу және жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.

Сабақтың барысы

- 1. Ұйымдастыру сәті:
- қатысушы оқушыларды тексеру

15min.

- оқушылардың сабаққа дайындығын тексеру
- Сабақтың міндеттері:
- мамандық бойынша ғылыми мәтіндер негізінде ойлау логикасын дамытуға ықпал ету.
- қалыптасқан оқу жағдайларында бағдарлану және оңтайлы шешім табу.
- әр түрлі стилистикалық және жанрлық сипаттамалары бар ауызша сөйлеу үлгілерінде тыңдау, сөйлеу, жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.
- орыс тілін шет тілі ретінде меңгеруге қойылатын заманауи талаптарды (инновациялық технологияларды енгізу және т.б.) ескеру қажет.
- белсенді сөздік қорын байыту, грамматика бойынша білімдерін тереңдету, студенттердің ауызша және жазбаша сөйлеуін жетілдіру.
- 2. Алдыңғы тақырыптар бойынша білімді бақылау.

30min.

Фронтальды сауалнама (ауызша / жазбаша сауалнама, орындалған жұмыстың тұсаукесері):

3. Жаңа материалды баяндау

35min.

(кіріспе сөз, түсіндіру, мәтінді салыстырмалы талдау, мәтіндік тапсырмаларды шешу, сұхбат, сауалнама)

5.4. The main questions of the theme/ Основные вопросы темы / Тақырып бойынша жаттығулар

Read and the text and translate it.

The Mouth and Esophagus

Even before a person eats, when he/she smells a tasty food, sees it, or thinks about it, digestion begins Saliva, or spit, begins to form in the mouth. The saliva breaks down the chemicals in the food a bit, which helps make the food mushy and easy to swallow. The tongue helps out, pushing the food around while a person chews with their teeth. Then, the tongue pushes a tiny bit of mushed-up food called a bolus toward the back of the throat and, into the opening of the esophagus, the second part of the digestive tract.

The Stomach

The stomach is attached to the end of the esophagus. It's a stretchy!

I sack shaped like the letter J. It has three important jobs:

- -to store the food you've eaten
- -to break down the food into a liquidy mixture
- -to slowly empty that liquidy mixture into the small intestine

The stomach is like a mixer, churning and mashing together all the small balls of food that came down the esophagus into smaller and\ smaller pieces It does this with help from the strong muscles in the walls of the stomach and gastric juices that also come from the stomach's walls. In addition to breaking down food, gastric juices also help 1 Kin bacteria that might be in the eaten food.

The Small Intesine

The small intestine is a long tube that's about 3.5 to 5 centimeters I around and ifs packed beneath the stomach. An adult's small intestine is about 6.7 meters long.

The small intestine breaks down the food mixture even more so the body can absorb all the vitamins, minerals, proteins, carbohydrates due to the pancreas, liver, and gallbladder. Those organs send different to the first part of the small intestine. These juices help to digest food and allow the body to absorb nutrients. The pancreas makes juices that help the body digest fats and protein. A juice from the liver called bile helps to absorb fats into the bloodstream. And the! as a warehouse for bile, storing it until the body needs it. The food may spend as long as 4 hours in the small intestine and witers a very thin waters mixture with the patrients. Next step for the

as a warehouse for bile, storing it until the body needs it. The food may spend as long as 4 hours in the small intestine and witery a very thin, watery mixture with the nutrients. Next stop for the liver!

2. Ex:4, p.70. Complete each sentence using a word/ word combination from the box. 40min 1. Appendix

- epiglottis
- small
- Intestine
- mushy
- tongue
- bile
- oesophagus
- large
- intestine
- bolus
- water
- teeth
- gastric
- Juices

АКАDEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ

Жалпы білім беретін пәндер кафедрасы

73-11-2025

Әдістемелік өңдеу

60 беттің 36 беті

- bacteria
- saliva
- 1. Saliva helps make the food......and easy to swallow.
- 2. The helps out, pushing the food around while you chew with your
- 3. The is almost the last stop on the digestive tract
- 4. The.....prevents the food entering the trachea.
- 5. The breaks down the chemicals in the food.
- 6. Thesometimes gets infected and needs to be re-moved.
- 7. that might be in the eaten food.
- 8. A juice from the liver called...... helps to absorb fats into the bloodstream.
- 9. Theis packed inside you beneath your stomach.
- 10. The mushed-up food is called a.....
- 11. You can help your digestive system by drinking......
- 12. The.....moves food from the back of your throat to your stomach.

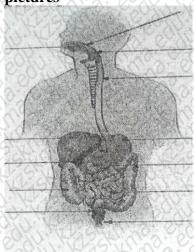
Ex:5 p70. Match a word on the left with its Latin synonym on the right.

- i. Mouth(c)
- a) oesophagus
- ii. Bowel
- b)duodenum,jejunum,ileum,colon,and rectum

iii. Spit

- c)buccal cavity
- iv. Throat
- d) colon
- v. Gullet
- e) salvia
- vi. Small intestine
- f)hard and soft palate
- vii. Large intestine
- g)pharynx
- viii. Roof of the mouth
- h)ileum

3. Ex:7, p.71. Choose a word from the box to show the appropriate anatomical part in the pictures



- a) tongue
- b) liver
- c) gallbladder
- d) large intestine
- e) rectum
- f) anus
- g) small intestine
- h) pancreas
- i) stomach
- j) esophagus
- k) pharynx
- 1) mouth

73-11-2025

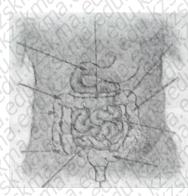
Әдістемелік өңдеу

Жалпы білім беретін пәндер кафедрасы

60 беттің 37 беті

- a) oesophagus
- b) pylorus
- c) duodenum
- d) rugae
- e) fundus





- a) transverse colon
- b) duodenum
- c) hepatic flexure
- d) ascending colon
- e) caecum
- f)ileum
- g) sigmoid colon
- h) jejunum
- i) descending-colon
- j) splenic flexure

5.5. Teaching methods / Методы обучения и преподавания/ Өткізілу барысы

Listening comprehension

Speaking comprehension

Reading comprehension

Individual work

Work in small groups

Group work

Work in pairs

Games

Dialogues

Role - plays

Crosswords

Puzzles

Cards

5.6. Bibliography/Литература/ Әдебиет. Қосымша 1

5.7. Control/Контроль/Бақылау

Answer the question.

- 1. How long has die man been living on the earth?
- 2. What is the human body?.
- 3. Why is the human body called a living machine?
- 4. What does the proper functioning of thebody depend on?
- 5. What does the human body consist of?
- 6. What interdependence is there in the body?
- 7. Why can we live, feel, enjoy and suffer?
- 8. Do you think a monkey is really the ancestor of the human beings?

15min.

Theoretical lesson # 11

135min.

5.1. Theme/Тема/Тақырыбы: The skin system. The Epidermis. The Dermis. Skin's Hygiene.

5.2. Objectives: students have to develop speaking, reading, writing and listening skills; to be able to work in groups; to broaden their general outlook.

Цели: студентам необходимо развивать навыки говорения, чтения, письма и аудирования; уметь работать в группах; разширить свой кругозор.

Мақсат: студенттердің сөйлеудегі, жазудағы, оқудағы және таңдаудағы ептілігін дамыту қажет; топ ішінде жұмыс істей алу қабілетін, студенттің жан-жақты көзқарасын дамыту.

5.3.Training goals/Задачи обучения/Оқытудың мақсаттары

Perfect consolidation of reading, speaking and writing skills.

Отработка и закрепления навыков чтения, говорения и письма.

Оқу, сөйлеу және жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.

Сабақтың барысы

- 1. Ұйымдастыру сәті:
- қатысушы оқушыларды тексеру

15min.

- оқушылардың сабаққа дайындығын тексеру
- Сабақтың міндеттері:
- мамандық бойынша ғылыми мәтіндер негізінде ойлау логикасын дамытуға ықпал ету.
- қалыптасқан оқу жағдайларында бағдарлану және оңтайлы шешім табу.
- әр түрлі стилистикалық және жанрлық сипаттамалары бар ауызша сөйлеу үлгілерінде тыңдау, сөйлеу, жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.
- орыс тілін шет тілі ретінде меңгеруге қойылатын заманауи талаптарды (инновациялық технологияларды енгізу және т.б.) ескеру қажет.
- белсенді сөздік қорын байыту, грамматика бойынша білімдерін тереңдету, студенттердің ауызша және жазбаша сөйлеуін жетілдіру.
- 2. Алдыңғы тақырыптар бойынша білімді бақылау.

30min.

Фронтальды сауалнама (ауызша / жазбаша сауалнама, орындалған жұмыстың тұсаукесері):

3. Жаңа материалды баяндау

35min.

(кіріспе сөз, түсіндіру, мәтінді салыстырмалы талдау, мәтіндік тапсырмаларды шешу, сұхбат, сауалнама)

5.4.The main questions of the theme/ Основные вопросы темы / Тақырып бойынша жаттығулар

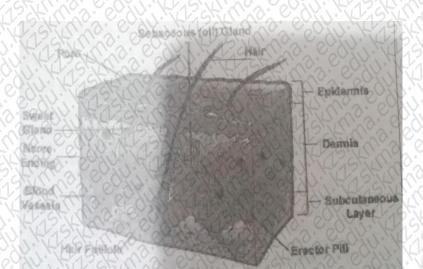
1. Read this text. Use the glossary to help with new words.

With an average surface area of about 2sq.m, the skin is one of the largest organs of the body. The skin forms a protective barrier between the harsh environment of the outside world and the body's muscles, internal organs, blood vessels, and nerves. Hair and nails grow from the skin and provide extra protection. The skin also:

- 1) protects the body
- 2) helps keep the body at just the right temperature
- 3) allows people to have the sense of touch

Әдістемелік өндеу

60 беттің 39 беті



The Dermis

The next layer down is the dermis. The dermis contains nerve endings, blood vessels, oil glands, and sweat glands It also contains collagen and elastin, which are tough and stretchy.

The nerve endings in the dermis allows a person to feel things: when he/she touches them. The nerve endings work with the brain and nervous system. The nerve endings also work with the muscles' to keep a person from getting hurt when a person is in danger off burning. The nerves quickly send this message to the brain or spinal cord, which then immediately commands the muscles to take the: hand away. This all happens in a split second.

The dermis is also full of tiny blood vessels. These keep the skin; cells healthy by bringing them the oxygen and nutrients they need and by taking away waste. The dermis is home to the oil glands, too. These are also called sebaceous glands, and they are always producing sebum Sebum i |S the skin's own natural oil. It rises to the surface of the epidermis to! keup ttit? skin lubricated and protected. It also makes the skin waterproof; it does not absorb water and get

There are sweat glands on the epidermis. The sweat comes up through pores, tiny holes in the skin that allow it to escape. When! the sebum meets the sweat, they form a protective film that is a bit sticky

The Epidermis

The skin is made up of three layers, each with its own important parts. The layer on the outside is called the epidermis.

The epidermis is the part of the skin we can see. At the bottom of the epidermis, new skin cells are forming. When the cells are ready, they start moving toward the top of your epidermis. This trip takes about 2 weeks to a month. As newer cells continue to move up, older cells near the top die and rise to the surface of the skin. These old cells are tough and strong, just right for covering the body and protecting it. But they only stick around for a little while. Soon, they lake off. Every minute of the day a person loses about 30,000 to 40,000 dead skin cells off the surface of the skin.

Most of the cells in your epidermis (95%) work to make new skin cells. The other 5% make a substance called melanin. Melanin gives the skin Its coiour. The darker the skin is, the more melanin it has. The cells make extra melanin to protect the body from getting burned by the sun's ultraviolet (UV) rays (which can cause skin cancer).

The Subcutaneous Layer

The third and bottom layer of the skin is called **the subcutaneous layer**. It is made mostly of fat and helps the body stay warm and absorb shocks, like if a person bangs into something or falls down. The subcutaneous layer also helps hold the skin to all the tissues underneath it.

This layer is where the start of hair is. Each hair on the body grows out of a tiny tube in the skin called a **follicle**. Every follicle has its roots way down in subcutaneous layer and continues up through the dermis.

A person has hair follicles all over the body, except on the lips, the palms of the hands, and the soles of the feet. There are more than 100.000 follicles on the head. Connected to each follicle in the drmis layer is a tiny sebaceous gland that releases sebum onto the hair. This lightly coats the hair with oil, giving it some shine and a little waterproofing.

The Skin as a Thermostate

The blood vessels, hair, and sweat glands cooperate to keep the body at just the right temperature. It regulates the temperature right around 36.6 degrees Celsius (98.6 degrees Fahrenheit) to keep the body and it cells healthy. The skin can respond to messages sent out by the **hypothalamus**, the brain's inner thermometer. When it is hot, the blood vessels get the signal from the hypothalamus to release some of the body's heat. They do this by bringing warm blood closer to the surface of the skin. To cool the body, sweat glands also swing into action by making lots of sweat to release body heat into the air (evaporation) when a person is cold, the blood vessels keep the body from losing heat by narrowing as much as possible and keeping the warm blood away from the skin's surface. This process is called the **pilomotor reflex** (goosebump). The reflex makes special tiny muscles called the **erector pili muscles** pull on the hairs so they stand up very straight.

Skin's Hygiene

Unlike other organs, the skin likes a good washing. When a person washes their skin, he/she should use water and a mild soap and cover scrapes and cuts with gauze or a bandage. This keeps the dirt out and helps prevent infections.

Ex: 1 p78 Indicate if each statement is true (T) or false (F).

40min.

- 1. The skin is the biggest organ in the body. **T/F**
- 2. The skin system isn't interconnected with other body systems. **T/F**
- 3. The main functions of the skin system are protection of the body, keeping the right temperature and giving the sense of touch. $\underline{\mathbf{T/F}}$
- 4. There are more than 3 layers to the skin. T/F
- 5. The epidermis is the invisible skin layer. T/F
- 6. New skin cells form at the top of the epiderm <u>T/F</u> is.
- 7.A certain part of the epidermis makes a substance called melanin. T/F
- 8. The dermis is the visible part of the skin. T/F
- 9. The nerve endings work with the brain and nervous system T/F.
- 10. Thanks to blood vessels a man can distinguish each touch. T/F
- 11. The oil glands bring the oxygen and nutrients to the skin. <u>T/F</u>
- 12. Sebum keeps the skin lubricated and protacted. T/F
- 13. The subcutaneous layer helps the body stay warm and absorb shocks. <u>T/F</u>
- 14. The body temperature doesn't influence on the condition of cells and therefore the health of a human being. $\underline{\mathbf{T}/\mathbf{F}}$

3. Ex:7, p.82. Match a Junction a-k with its mechanisms has three functions). Function Mechanism

1 protection against water loss

a) collagen and elastin in the dermis

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2 protection against micro-organisms

3 screen from UV rays

4 shield against mechanical abrasion

5 monitoring of the envi-ronment

6 formation of vitamin D

7 temperature regulation

8 energy ttorage

9 excretion of mainly salt and water

10 protection against stretch- ing

b) conversion of subcutaneous fat

c) erection of hairs

d) greasy horny layer (1)

e) nerve endings in the dermis

f) epidermal melanin

g) sweat production

h) evaporation of sweat

f) increased cell division and replacement

J) synthesis from 7- dehydrocholcslerol

k) compounds from sweat and scbaceous glands

i) control of dermal blood flow

3. Ex:8, p.82. Try to find more than 25 words in this 'word search (see p. 5)



2. Ex:5, p.81. Match the following word in A with a suitable definition in B.

A word B definition

1.skin a) the outer layer of the skin

2. epidermis b) a simple gland in the skin that secretes an oily substance, sebum

3. dermis c) a tiny tube in the skin

4. subcutane-ous layer d) a threadlike outgrowth of the epidermis

5. sebaceous gland e) the outer covering of the body

6. pore f) goosebump

7. hair follicle g) a small opening of the skin's sweat glands 8, erector pili h) the fatty layer situated under the dermis

9 sweat gland i) a simple gland lies in the dermis of the skin j) the thick layer of

10. pilomotor reflex living tissue that lies 11.hair bneath the epidermis

k) special tiny muscle, which forces the skin hairs to stand up

3. Ex:6, p.81. Complete each sentence using a word from the list.

pores nutrient dermis melanin goosebumps epidermis stretchy sebum sweat glands brain skin cells hypothalamus lips

1.is a substance, which is made by the epidermis.

«Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»

Жалпы білім беретін пәндер кафедрасы

Әдістемелік өңдеу

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~	A 11	4 (2)	12/// / //		() 1	
1	Collagen	and ϵ	lastin ai	re folloh	and	10
4.	Comagen	unu c	rubtill u	to tough	unu	

- 3. The skin is lubricated, protected and waterproof due to
- 4. Through the blood vessels the skin gets
- 5. The skin responds to signals from..........
- 6. Sebaceou and.....create more sticky stuff.
- 7. The layer on the outside is called the......
- 8. Nerve endings, blood vessels, oil glands and sweat glands are contained in the
- 9. The..... is the biggest organ of the body.

10 appear when you are cold.

- 11. New skin are forming at the bottom of the epidermis.
- 12. The.....controls the actions of the nerve endings.
- 13allow the sweat to escape.
- 14. Hair follicles don't grow on the

5.5. Teaching methods / Методы обучения и преподавания/ Өткізілу барысы

Listening comprehension

Speaking comprehension

Reading comprehension

Individual work

Work in small groups

Group work

Work in pairs

Games

Dialogues

Role – plays

Crosswords

Puzzles

Cards

5.6. Bibliography/Литература/ Әдебиет. Қосымща

5.7. Control/Контроль/Бақылау

15min.

Answer the question.

- 1. How long has die man been living on the earth?
- 2. What is the human body?.
- 3. Why is the human body called a living machine?
- 4. What does the proper functioning of thebody depend on?
- 5. What does the human body consist of?
- 6. What interdependence is there in the body?
- 7. Why can we live, feel, enjoy and suffer?
- 8. Do you think a monkey is really the ancestor of the human beings?

Theoretical lesson # 12

135min.

5.1. Theme/Тема/Тақырыбы: The nervous system. The cerebrum. The Cerebellum.

5.2.. Objectives: students have to develop speaking, reading, writing and listening skills; to be able to work in groups; to broaden their general outlook.

Цели: студентам необходимо развивать навыки говорения, чтения, письма и аудирования; уметь работать в группах; разширить свой кругозор.

Мақсат: студенттердің сөйлеудегі, жазудағы, оқудағы және таңдаудағы ептілігін дамыту қажет; топ ішінде жұмыс істей алу қабілетін, студенттің жан-жақты көзқарасын дамыту.

Әдістемелік өңдеу

60 беттің 43 беті

5.3.Training goals/Задачи обучения/Оқытудың мақсаттары

Perfect consolidation of reading, speaking and writing skills.

Отработка и закрепления навыков чтения, говорения и письма.

Оқу, сөйлеу және жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.

Сабақтың барысы

- 1. Ұйымдастыру сәті:
- қатысушы оқушыларды тексеру

15min.

- окушылардың сабаққа дайындығын тексеру
- Сабақтың міндеттері:
- мамандық бойынша ғылыми мәтіндер негізінде ойлау логикасын дамытуға ықпал ету.
- қалыптасқан оқу жағдайларында бағдарлану және оңтайлы шешім табу.
- әр түрлі стилистикалық және жанрлық сипаттамалары бар ауызша сөйлеу үлгілерінде тыңдау, сөйлеу, жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.
- орыс тілін шет тілі ретінде меңгеруге қойылатын заманауи талаптарды (инновациялық технологияларды енгізу және т.б.) ескеру қажет.
- белсенді сөздік қорын байыту, грамматика бойынша білімдерін тереңдету, студенттердің ауызша және жазбаша сөйлеуін жетілдіру.
- 2. Алдыңғы тақырыптар бойынша білімді бақылау.

30min.

Фронтальды сауалнама (ауызша / жазбаша сауалнама, орындалған жұмыстың тусаукесері):

3. Жаңа материалды баяндау

35min.

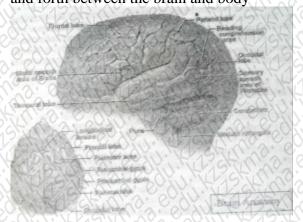
(кіріспе сөз, түсіндіру, мәтінді салыстырмалы талдау, мәтіндік тапсырмаларды шешу, сұхбат, сауалнама)

5.4. The main questions of the theme/ Основные вопросы темы / Такырып бойынша жаттығулар

1. Read this text. 10min.

Nervous

So the brain Is boss, but it can't do it alone. It needs some nerved actually a lot of them. And it needs the spinal cord, which is a bundle of nerves inside the spinal column, the vertebrae that protect® It's the spinal cord and nerves - known as the nervous system - that messages flow back and forth between the brain and body '



The nervous system is made up of millions and millions of neurons, which are microscopic cells Each neuron has tiny branches coming off it that let it connect to many other neurons.

The Cerebrum

The biggest part of the brain is the cerebrum. The cerebrum makes up 85% of the brain's weight, and if easy to see why. The cerebrum is the thinking part of the brain and it controls the

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voluntary muscles. Both short-term and long-term memory are in the cerebfum. The cerebrum has two halves, with one on either side of the heijad, Some scientists think that the right half helps a person think about abstract things like [music, colours, and shapes. The left half is said to be more analytical, helping a person with math, logic, and speech. The right half of the cerebrum controls the left side of the body, and theileft half controls the right side.

The Cerebellum

The cerebellum is at the back of the brain, below the cerebrum, It's a lot smaller than the cerebrum at only 1/8 of its size. But it's a very important part of the brain. It controls balance, movement, and coordinapn (how your muscles work together). Because of the cerebellum, a person can stand upright, keep the balance, and move around.

The Brain Stem

Another brain part that's small but mighty is the brain stem. The brain stem sits beneath the cerebrum and in front of the cerebellum, ft connects the rest of the brain to the spinal cord, which runs down the neck and back.

- 2. Ex: 5, p.107 Correct the following sentences and complete them if necessary.
- 1. The cerebellum is a bit bigger than the cerebrum.
- 2. The brain stem is responsible for movement of the body
- 3. Every person has only short-term memory.
- 4. The cerebrum makes up a half of the brain's weight.
- 5. The hypothalamus produces and releases hormones of growth.
- 6. The spinal column is a long bundle of nerves protected by vertebrae.
- 7. Neurons are blood cells of large size.
- 8. You are emotional because your heart is so sensitive.
- 9. You sweat and shiver while the hypothalamus is a bit tired and requires a rest,
- 10. You can learn to do everything at once if you want without practice.
- 11. The amygdale is a bunch of cells in every part of your body.
- 12. Harmful food for the nervous system are those which contain calcium and minerals.
- 3. Ex: 8, p.109 Choose a correct word complete sentences. Are ready to show your skill in accuracy?

brain left half hormones cord sensory axons skull cerebrum brain stem thermostat messages column peripheral nerves amygdale membrane reflexes

- 1. The.....controls your voluntary muscles.
- 2.The.....of the cerebrum is more analytical.
- 3...are fibers which transmit impulses away from the main cell body.
- 4. Nerves which cany messages from muscles to the CNS are called.....nerves.

Жалпы білім беретін пәндер кафедрасы 60 беттің 45 беті Әдістемелік өндеу

5. The is responsible for all the functions of the
body; inhaling, exhaling, digestion and circulation.
6. The pituitary gland produces and releasesinto the body.
7. The hypothalamus is like the brain's inner
8. The spinal is protected by the spinal
9. The is charge of emotion.
10. Some nerves can carry at over 500 kilometers per
hour, Colored to the
11. The weighs about 1.4 kilograms and looks like a
grey, wrinkly, very soft mass.
12. The brain is located inside the and is covered by a of very fine tissue.
13. The are all the nerves of the body not found in the CNS.

2. Ex: 3, p.106 Choose one preposition from the box to complete a sentences You can use some of them several times.

– In

14.

- For
- Of
- Up
- On
- At
- Out
- 1. The brain is charge of movement, feelings, ture and emotions
- 2. The cerebrum makes 85 % of the brain's weight

Not all go through the spinal cord.

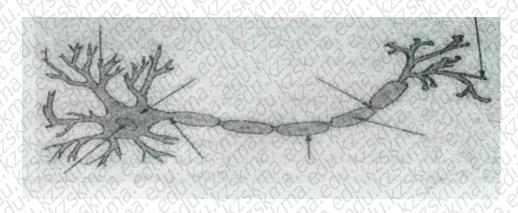
- 3. There are five key players the brain team,
- 4. Can you figure .this word?
- 5. The cerebellum is smaller then the cerebrum one eighth of its size.
- 6. The amygdala is responsible .. emotions.
- 7. Some minerals, potassium and calcium are important the nervous system.
- 8. The pituitary gland controls the amount...... sugar and water in the body.
- 9. The hypothalamus is in charge control of temperature.
- 10. The left part of the cerebrum is said to help the person logic and speech.
- 3. Ex: 6, p.107 You have no problems with medical terms in Latin! Check up yourself choosing a word from the box to show the appropriate anatomical part in the picture.

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- a) dendrite
- b) cell body
- c) node of ranvier
- d) axon terminal
- e) Schwann's cell
- f) Myelin sheath
- g) axon
- h) nucleus



4.Ex.7 p.108 Show your erudition answering the following questions.

- 1.As you know the brain stem is in charge of the functions your body needs to stay alive. How does it do this job?.....
- 2.All the people on the earth are not the same height. What does it depend on?.....
- 3.It's not a secret the hypothalamus is like your brain's inner thermostat. How does it control the body temperature?.....
- 4. Scientists consider that the brain is the boss the human body. How can this wrinkly, grey mass manage the body?.....
- 5.Every person has a great variety of emotions. Can he\she effect on their mood as well as emotions? What function does the amygdala fulfill?.....
- 6.Everywhere you can read and see posters that smoking and alcohol are harmful for you health. What dangerous impact do they (smoking, drinking alcohol) make on the work of the brain?......

5.5. Teaching methods / Методы обучения и преподавания/ Өткізілу барысы

- Listening comprehension
- Speaking comprehension
- Reading comprehension
- Individual work
- Work in small groups
- Group work
- Work in pairs
- Games
- Dialogues
- Role plays
- Crosswords
- Puzzles
- Cards

5.6. Bibliography/Литература/ Әдебиет. Қосымша 1

5.7. Control/Контроль/Бақылау

Answer the question.

- 1. How long has die man been living on the earth?
- 2. What is the human body?.
- 3. Why is the human body called a living machine?
- 4. What does the proper functioning of thebody depend on?
- 5. What does the human body consist of?
- 6. What interdependence is there in the body?

15min.

- 7. Why can we live, feel, enjoy and suffer?
- 8. Do you think a monkey is really the ancestor of the human beings?

Theoretical lesson # 13

135min.

5.1. Theme/Тема/Тақырыбы: The endocrine system. Exocrine system. Endocrine glands. Hormones.

5.2. Objectives: students have to develop speaking, reading, writing and listening skills; to be able to work in groups; to broaden their general outlook.

Цели: студентам необходимо развивать навыки говорения, чтения, письма и аудирования; уметь работать в группах; разширить свой кругозор.

Мақсат: студенттердің сөйлеудегі, жазудағы, оқудағы және таңдаудағы ептілігін дамыту қажет; топ ішінде жұмыс істей алу қабілетін, студенттің жан-жақты көзқарасын дамыту.

5.3. Training goals/Задачи обучения/Оқытудың мақсаттары

Perfect consolidation of reading, speaking and writing skills.

Отработка и закрепления навыков чтения, говорения и письма.

Оқу, сөйлеу және жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.

Сабақтың барысы

- 1. Ұйымдастыру сәті:
- қатысушы оқушыларды тексеру

15min.

- оқушылардың сабаққа дайындығын тексеру
- Сабақтың міндеттері:
- мамандық бойынша ғылыми мәтіндер негізінде ойлау логикасын дамытуға ықпал ету.
- қалыптасқан оқу жағдайларында бағдарлану және оңтайлы шешім табу.
- әр түрлі стилистикалық және жанрлық сипаттамалары бар ауызша сөйлеу үлгілерінде тыңдау, сөйлеу, жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.
- орыс тілін шет тілі ретінде меңгеруге қойылатын заманауи талаптарды (инновациялық технологияларды енгізу және т.б.) ескеру қажет.
- белсенді сөздік қорын байыту, грамматика бойынша білімдерін тереңдету, студенттердің ауызша және жазбаша сөйлеуін жетілдіру.
- 2. Алдыңғы тақырыптар бойынша білімді бақылау.

30min.

Фронтальды сауалнама (ауызша / жазбаша сауалнама, орындалған жұмыстың тұсаукесері):

3. Жаңа материалды баяндау

35min.

(кіріспе сөз, түсіндіру, мәтінді салыстырмалы талдау, мәтіндік тапсырмаларды шешу, сұхбат, сауалнама)

5.4.The main questions of the theme/ Основные вопросы темы / Тақырып бойынша жаттығулар

1. Read this text.

Endocrine system.

The endocrine glands do not have ducts to carry their product to a surface. They are called ductless glands. The word endocrine is derived from the Greek terms "endo," meaning within, and "krine," meaning to separate or secrete. The secretory products of endocrine glands are called hormones and are secreted directly into the blood and then carried throughout the body where they influence only those cells that have receptor sites for that hormone.

Hormones

Chemically, hormones may be classified as either proteins or steroids.

Action hormones are carried by the blood throughout the entire body, yet they affect only certain cells. The specific cells that respond to a given hormone have receptor sites for that hormone. This is sort of a lock and key mechanism. If a hormone fits the receptor site, then there will be an effect. If a hormone and a receptor site do not match, then there is no reaction. All the cells that have receptor sites for a given hormone make up the target tissue for that hormone.

Pituitary glands

The pituitary gland or hypophysis is a small gland about 1 centimeter in diameter or the size of a pea. The gland is connected to the hypothalamus of the brain by a slender stalk called the infundibulum. There are two distinct regions in the gland: the anterior lobe (adenohypophysi and the posterior lobe (neurohypophysis). The activity of the adenohypophysis is controlled by releasing hormones from the hypothalamus. The neurohypophysis is controlled by nerve stimulation. Growth hormone is a protein that stimulates the growth of bones, muscles, and other organs by promoting protein synthesis. This hormone drastically affects the appearance of an individual.

Pineal Gland

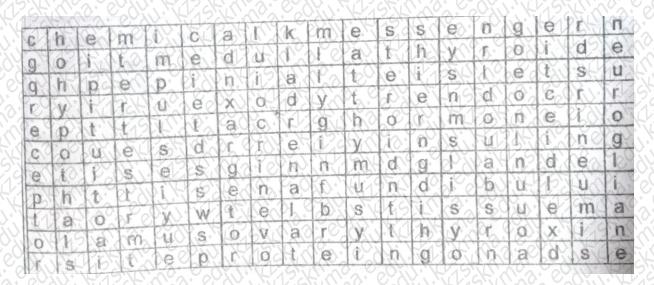
The pineal gland, also called pineal body or epiphysis cerebri, is a small cone-shaped structure that extends posteriorly from the third ventricle of the brain. The pineal gland consists of portions of neurons, neuroglial cells, and specialized secretory cells called pinealocytes. The pinealocytes synthesize the hormone melatonin and secrete it directly into the cerebrospinal fluid, which takes it into the blood. Melatonin affects reproductive development and daily physiologic cycles.

2. Ex: 5, p.125 Choose a correct word from the box to complete a sentence. 40min. protein receptor site steroid hormones insulin iodine medulla endokrine gonads cortex blood protein hormones neurotransmitters parathyroid

- 1.react with receptors on the surface of the cell.
- 2. The nervous system acts through electrical impulses and......to cause muscle contraction and glandular secretion.
- 3. Pancreatic islets secrete.....
- 4. The are responsible for producing the sperm and ova.
- 5. typically react with receptor sites inside a cell.
- 6. The Greek term means to separate or secrete within.
- 7. The adrenal.....is essential to life, but the
- 8.may be removed with no life-threatening effects.
- 9. Growth hormone is a.....that stimulates the growth of bones, muscles, and other organ
- 3. Ex: 9, p.129 Try to find more than 25 words in this 'word search (see p. 5).

73-11-2025 60 беттің 49 беті

Әдістемелік өңдеу



1.Test. Choose true (T) or false(F) for each statement.

1. The endocrine system acts through neurotransmitters called harmones that influence growth, development, and metabolic activities.

T\F

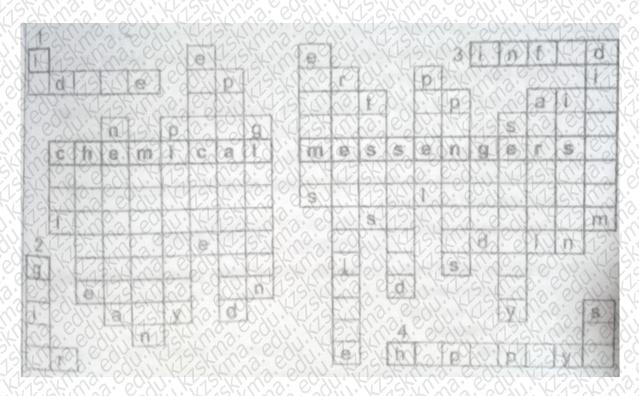
- 2. Endocrine glands have ducts that carry their secretory product to a surface. T\F
- 3. Since the endocrine glands are scattered throughout the body, they are regarded as different systems. $T\F$
- 4. The specific cells that respond to a given hormone have receptor sites for that hormone. T\F
- 5.A negative feedback system causes a reversal of increases and decreases in body conditions in order to maintain a state of stability of homeostasis. **T\F**
- 6. Some glands have endocrine and non-endocrine regions, which function differently. T\F
- 7. Growth hormone is a protein that stimulates the growth of bones, muscles, and other organs by promoting protein synthesis. This hormone is produced by the pituitary gland. $T\F$
- 8. The adrenal cortex consists of two regions, with each region producing a different group or type of hormones. $T\F$
- 9. The gonads, the primary reproductive organs, are only responsible for secreting hormones and are considered to been docrine glands. T\F
- 10. The heart also acts as an endocrine organ in addition to its major role of pumping blood. T\F

2. Ex: 3, p.123 Answer these questions in detail.

- 1. How does the endocrine system interact with the nervous one?
- 2. What differences are theje in actions of the endocrine and nervous systems?
- 3. How long can the action of the endocrine system last? What does it depend on? Please, give some examples.
- 4. What can you tell about two major categories of glands?
- 1. What does a duct mean?
- 2. What are hormones? What contributes to their effective working?
- 3. What major endocrine glands do you know? What functions do they perform?
- 3. Ex: 3, p.127 Guess what words are encoded add the omitted letters to get these medical terms.

Әдістемелік өңдеу

60 беттің 50 беті



5.5. Teaching methods / Методы обучения и преподавания/ Өткізілу барысы

Listening comprehension

Speaking comprehension

Reading comprehension

Individual work

Work in small groups

Group work

Work in pairs

Games

Dialogues

Role – plays

Crosswords

Puzzles

Cards

5.6. Bibliography/Литература/ Әдебиет. Қосымша 1

5.7. Control/Контроль/Бақылау

15min.

Answer the question.

- 1. How long has die man been living on the earth?
- 2. What is the human body?.
- 3. Why is the human body called a living machine?
- 4. What does the proper functioning of thebody depend on?
- 5. What does the human body consist of?
- 6. What interdependence is there in the body?
- 7. Why can we live, feel, enjoy and suffer?
- 8. Do you think a monkey is really the ancestor of the human beings?

Theoretical lesson # 14

135min.

5.1. Theme/Тема/Тақырыбы: Thyroid glands. Adrenal glands. Pancreas and gonads.

5.2.. Objectives: students have to develop speaking, reading, writing and listening skills; to be able to work in groups; to broaden their general outlook.

Цели: студентам необходимо развивать навыки говорения, чтения, письма и аудирования; уметь работать в группах; разширить свой кругозор.

Мақсат: студенттердің сөйлеудегі, жазудағы, оқудағы және таңдаудағы ептілігін дамыту қажет; топ ішінде жұмыс істей алу қабілетін, студенттің жан-жақты көзқарасын дамыту.

5.3. Training goals/Задачи обучения/Оқытудың мақсаттары

Perfect consolidation of reading, speaking and writing skills.

Отработка и закрепления навыков чтения, говорения и письма.

Оқу, сөйлеу және жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.

Сабақтың барысы

- 1. Ұйымдастыру сәті:
- қатысушы оқушыларды тексеру

15min.

- оқушылардың сабаққа дайындығын тексеру
- Сабақтың міндеттері:
- мамандық бойынша ғылыми мәтіндер негізінде ойлау логикасын дамытуға ықпал ету.
- қалыптасқан оқу жағдайларында бағдарлану және оңтайлы шешім табу.
- әр түрлі стилистикалық және жанрлық сипаттамалары бар ауызша сөйлеу үлгілерінде тыңдау, сөйлеу, жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.
- орыс тілін шет тілі ретінде меңгеруге қойылатын заманауи талаптарды (инновациялық технологияларды енгізу және т.б.) ескеру қажет.
- белсенді сөздік қорын байыту, грамматика бойынша білімдерін тереңдету, студенттердің ауызша және жазбаша сөйлеуін жетілдіру.
- 2. Алдыңғы тақырыптар бойынша білімді бақылау.

30min.

Фронтальды сауалнама (ауызша / жазбаша сауалнама, орындалған жұмыстың тұсаукесері):

3. Жаңа материалды баяндау

35min.

(кіріспе сөз, түсіндіру, мәтінді салыстырмалы талдау, мәтіндік тапсырмаларды шешу, сұхбат, сауалнама)

5.4.The main questions of the theme/ Основные вопросы темы / Тақырып бойынша жаттығулар

1. Read this text.

Adrenal glands.

The adrenal, or suprarenal, gland is paired with one gland located near the upper portion of each kidney. Each gland is divided into an outer cortex and an inner medulla. The cortex and medulla of the adrenal gland develop from different embryonic tissues and secrete different hormones. The adrenal cortex is essential to life, but the medulla may be removed with no life-threatening effects.

Pancreas

The pancreas is a long, soft organ that lies transversely along the posterior abdominal wall, posterior to the stomach, and extends from the region of the duodenum to the spleen. This gland has an exocrine portion that secretes digestive enzymes that are carried through a duct to the duodenum. The endocrine portion consists of the pancreatic is lets, which secrete glucagons and insulin.

Әдістемелік өңдеу

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60 беттің 52 беті

Alpha cells in the pancreatic islets secrete the hormone glucagons in response to a low concentration of glucose in the blood. Beta cells in the pancreatic islets secrete the hormone insulin in response to a high concentration of glucose in the blood.

Gonads

The gonads, the primary reproductive organs, are the teslr mate and the ovaries in the female. These organs ar responsible producing the sperm and ova, but they also secrete hormones

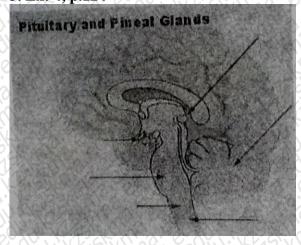
2. Ex: 10, p.128 Replace the words in brackets with other medical terms form the box.

40min.

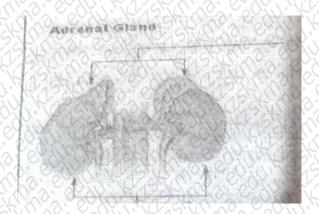
accelerates consequences continuous bind buffer derive disequilibrium excite fluctuate Inhibit intermittent maintains metabolism overproduction regulator secreted stimulate underproduction

- 1. The endocrine system operates by a system of hormones which are (produced) secreted into the blood stream.
- 2. Hormones either (increase)..... or (slow)
- 3. the activity of specific cells.
- 4. Many hormones (join) to carrier proteins and this
- 5. has a (protective) effect against sudden changes.
- 6. Hormone levels generally (go up and down) but within limits

3. Ex: 4, p.124



a) pineal gland b) cerebel lum c) spinal cord d) medull oblongata e) pons f) pituitar



a) adrena l gland b) c) Kidne

y gland

d)

Жалпы білім беретін пәндер кафедрасы Әдістемелік өндеу 73-11-2025

60 беттің 53 беті

2. Ex: 8, p.129 Read this text. Think about any contribution to the development of medicine in KZ you could make in your life.

Frederick Sanger (1918)

Life and Career

Frederick Sanger was born in Rendcombe, England, on 13 August 1918 and educated at St John's College, University of Cambridge, England. After graduating in 1939 he began research in the biochemistry. He gained his doctorate in 1943 and became a medical re-search fellow of St John's College, leaving in 1951 to join the British Medical Research Council. In 1961 he became head of the Protein.



Chemistry Division, working in the Council's molecular biology laboratory in Cambridge. In 1954 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society of London. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1958 and again in 1980. By 1955 he had determined the entire sequence of 51 amino acids in the insulin molecule and shown how they are arranged in two polypeptide chains linked by disulfide bonds. This enabled a complete structural formula to be written for insulin, allowing it to be synthesized for use by diabetics; it also paved the way for the elucidation of other protein structures. DNA and RNA. Once his work on insulin was complete, Sanger took on the job of identifying the sequence of nucleotides that link to form strands of DNA and RNA. This time he used enzymes to cut the j long chains and identify the component nucleotides

2. Ex: 9, p.130. Answer the following questions.

- 1. When and where was Frederick Sanger born?
- 2. What education did he receive?
- 3. What work did Frederick Sanger do?
- 4. What branch of medicine did he study?
- 5. What was Frederick Sanger interested in all his life?
- 6. What great services was Frederick Sanger awarded for?
- 7. What phenomena of medicine did Frederick Sanger discover?
- 8. What was especially important and useful in his discovery?
- 9. What science articles of Frederick Sanger do you know?

5.5. Teaching methods / Методы обучения и преподавания/ Өткізілу барысы

- Listening comprehension
- Speaking comprehension
- Reading comprehension
- Individual work
- Work in small groups
- Group work
- Work in pairs
- Games
- Dialogues

- Role plays
- Crosswords
- Puzzles
- Cards

5.6. Bibliography/Литература/ Әдебиет. Қосымша 1

5.7. Control/Контроль/Бақылау

15min.

Answer the question.

- 1. How long has die man been living on the earth?
- 2. What is the human body?.
- 3. Why is the human body called a living machine?
- 4. What does the proper functioning of thebody depend on?
- 5. What does the human body consist of?
- 6. What interdependence is there in the body?
- 7. Why can we live, feel, enjoy and suffer?
- 8. Do you think a monkey is really the ancestor of the human beings?

Theoretical lesson #15

135min.

5.1. Theme/Тема/Тақырыбы: The reproductive system. Male reproductive system. Female reproductive system.

5.2. Objectives: students have to develop speaking, reading, writing and listening skills; to be able to work in groups; to broaden their general outlook.

Цели: студентам необходимо развивать навыки говорения, чтения, письма и аудирования; уметь работать в группах; разширить свой кругозор.

Мақсат: студенттердің сөйлеудегі, жазудағы, оқудағы және таңдаудағы ептілігін дамыту қажет; топ ішінде жұмыс істей алу қабілетін, студенттің жан-жақты көзқарасын дамыту.

5.3. Training goals/Задачи обучения/Оқытудың мақсаттары

Perfect consolidation of reading, speaking and writing skills.

Отработка и закрепления навыков чтения, говорения и письма.

Оқу, сөйлеу және жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.

Сабақтың барысы

- 1. Ұйымдастыру сәті:
- қатысушы оқушыларды тексеру

15min.

- оқушылардың сабаққа дайындығын тексеру
- Сабақтың міндеттері:
- мамандық бойынша ғылыми мәтіндер негізінде ойлау логикасын дамытуға ықпал ету.
- қалыптасқан оқу жағдайларында бағдарлану және оңтайлы шешім табу.
- әр түрлі стилистикалық және жанрлық сипаттамалары бар ауызша сөйлеу үлгілерінде тыңдау, сөйлеу, жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.
- орыс тілін шет тілі ретінде меңгеруге қойылатын заманауи талаптарды (инновациялық технологияларды енгізу және т.б.) ескеру қажет.
- белсенді сөздік қорын байыту, грамматика бойынша білімдерін тереңдету, студенттердің ауызша және жазбаша сөйлеуін жетілдіру.
- 2. Алдыңғы тақырыптар бойынша білімді бақылау.

30min.

Фронтальды сауалнама (ауызша / жазбаша сауалнама, орындалған жұмыстың тұсаукесері):

3. Жаңа материалды баяндау

35min.

(кіріспе сөз, түсіндіру, мәтінді салыстырмалы талдау, мәтіндік тапсырмаларды шешу, сұхбат, сауалнама)

Әдістемелік өңдеу

60 беттің 55 беті

5.4.The main questions of the theme/ Основные вопросы темы / Такырып бойынша жаттығулар

1. Read this text.

The reproductive system

Are you married? Not yet? Don't worry. Anyway, sooner or later some quite interesting moments of your life will happen to you when your own baby is born. You can find out some of these facts in the website "GERD humor".



- ©Your friends, neighbours and grandparents refuse to be left alone with your high-need baby. Those who do come to help never return after one day at your house.
- ©Friends, relatives and strangers tell you, "She looks so healthy." She doesn't look sick". You just nod and smile.
- ©You'll have a wonderfully strong back from carrying the baby around all day.j
- ©If your baby spits up...You'll have to replace all your clothes a new wardrobe.
- ©You'll have to replace all your furnishings new caipet, couch, etc. You'll have to replace your washing machine - the old one blew up.
- ©No need for home security devices the place looks such a mess that burglars will think someone has beaten them to it.
- © When your child is a toddler, you will always know where he or she is clinging to your leg.
- © ©In spite of these temporary difficulties you will feel .the happiest person all over the world.

Read the text using the glossary to help with the new words.

Producing a new generation (offspring) to ensure the continuation of the species fulfills one of the primary functions of the reproductive system. Other systems in the body, such as the endocrine and urinary systems, work continuously to maintain homeostasis for survival of the individual.

The main functions of the reproductive system include

- Producing egg and sperm cells
- Transporting and sustaining these cells
- Nurturing the developing fetus\infant
- Producing hormones

These functions are divided between the primary and secondary (accessory) reproductive organs. The primary reproductive organs-gonads-consist of the ovaries and testes.

2. Ex: 2, p.139. Answer the flowing questions in detail. Do not look at the text.

40min.

- 1. What is the major function of the reproductive system?
- 2. How can other systems contribute to effective work of the reproductive system?
- 3. What do you know about primary and secondary reproductive organs? What functions do they fulfill?
- 4. What are the main organs of male reproductive system/ female reproductive system?
- 5. What is the main difference between male and female genital organs?
- 6. When and where does the process of fertilization start?
- 7. How does fertilization occur?
- 8. What periods of development of the fetus do you know? How long does the pregnancy last?
- 9. Which three signs of labour are obvious before the onset of child- birth!
- 3. Ex: 5, p.141. Put the following terms in the suitable columns.

mons pubis, urethra, ovary, pubic bone, vagina, bladder, symphysis pubis, urinary bladder, ductus deferens, uterus, seminal vesicle, rectum, scrotum, clitoris, spongy urethra, penis, epididymis, labia minora, testis, cervix, prostate gland, labia majora

male	female	both
13: 6977: 1728 173	66971147224773356	777.1612.1617.

5.5. Teaching methods / Методы обучения и преподавания/ Өткізілу барысы

Listening comprehension

Speaking comprehension

Reading comprehension

Individual work

Work in small groups

Group work

Work in pairs

Games

Dialogues

Role - plays

Crosswords

Puzzles

Cards

5.6. Bibliography/Литература/ Әдебиет. Қосымша 1

5.7. Control/Контроль/Бақылау

15min.

Answer the question.

- 1. How long has die man been living on the earth?
- 2. What is the human body?.
- 3. Why is the human body called a living machine?
- 4. What does the proper functioning of the body depend on?
- 5. What does the human body consist of?
- 6. What interdependence is there in the body?
- 7. Why can we live, feel, enjoy and suffer?
- 8. Do you think a monkey is really the ancestor of the human beings?

Theoretical lesson # 16

135min.

5.1. Theme/Тема/Тақырыбы: The excretory system. Control work № 2.

5.2. Objectives: students have to develop speaking, reading, writing and listening skills; to be able to work in groups; to broaden their general outlook.

Цели: студентам необходимо развивать навыки говорения, чтения, письма и аудирования; уметь работать в группах; разширить свой кругозор.

Мақсат: студенттердің сөйлеудегі, жазудағы, оқудағы және таңдаудағы ептілігін дамыту қажет; топ ішінде жұмыс істей алу қабілетін, студенттің жан-жақты көзқарасын дамыту.

5.3. Training goals/Задачи обучения/Оқытудың мақсаттары

Perfect consolidation of reading, speaking and writing skills.

Отработка и закрепления навыков чтения, говорения и письма.

Оқу, сөйлеу және жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.

Сабақтың барысы

- 1. Ұйымдастыру сәті:
- қатысушы оқушыларды тексеру
- оқушылардың сабаққа дайындығын тексеру
- Сабақтың міндеттері:
- мамандық бойынша ғылыми мәтіндер негізінде ойлау логикасын дамытуға ықпал ету.
- қалыптасқан оқу жағдайларында бағдарлану және оңтайлы шешім табу.
- әр түрлі стилистикалық және жанрлық сипаттамалары бар ауызша сөйлеу үлгілерінде тыңдау, сөйлеу, жазу дағдыларын қалыптастыру.
- орыс тілін шет тілі ретінде меңгеруге қойылатын заманауи талаптарды (инновациялық технологияларды енгізу және т.б.) ескеру қажет.
- белсенді сөздік қорын байыту, грамматика бойынша білімдерін тереңдету, студенттердің ауызша және жазбаша сөйлеуін жетілдіру.
- 2. Алдыңғы тақырыптар бойынша білімді бақылау.

30min.

15min.

Фронтальды сауалнама (ауызша / жазбаша сауалнама, орындалған жұмыстың тұсаукесері):

3. Жаңа материалды баяндау

35min.

(кіріспе сөз, түсіндіру, мәтінді салыстырмалы талдау, мәтіндік тапсырмаларды шешу, сұхбат, сауалнама)

5.4.The main questions of the theme/ Основные вопросы темы / Тақырып бойынша жаттығулар

1. Read this text.

The excretory system.

Your score = less than 50. What does your score mean?

You have a lot in common - hygiene is just not your cup of tea While it's true that modern society has gone a bit overboard with the obsession for cleanliness, you may want to have your own mind about hy-giene. Not everyone, after all, shares the same tolerance you do. A tidy appearance is certainly conducive to a successful career and interpersonal relationships. Sure, it takes a little effort to "think clean", but the pay off is yours in the long run.

Your score — more than 50. What does your score mean?

When it comes to hygiene, you're a happy, healthy medium. You know the importance of cleanliness, both for protection against nasty germs and to maintain a decent appearance, but you don't go to extremes. Depending on your answers to specific questions on the test, you seem to be winning the war against germs. If you answered, however, that you don't always wash your hands after using the loo, this would be a good time to reassess your habits!

The excretory system.

Your score = more than 80. What does your score mean?

Germs are your enemy, and you've staged an all out war against them. Of course, everyone has certain things they find particularly repulsive, but there's also the possibility of going too far - do

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Әдістемелік өңдеу

60 беттің 58 беті

you shower several times a day, even though you don't really need to. If we never allow ourselves the slightest exposure to some creepy crawlies, our bodies don't learn that they are, in tact, harmless. So keep on washing your hair and changing that underwear.. .but you could relax a little!

The urinary system .one of the excretory systems, also known as the urinary tract, acts as a filtering unit for the body's blood, excreting waste products and excess water as urine. It consists of a pair of kidneys; the bladder; the uretres, which connect each kidney to the bladder and the urethra.

2. Ex: 4, p.159. Answer the following questions in detail using some prompts and the context.

1. What is the excretory system?

(waste disposal)

2. What are the main functions of the excretory system?

(filter & eliminator of waste, regulator of water and salt)

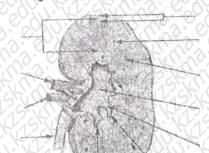
- 3. What body systems fulfill the excretory functions as well?
- 4. What can you tell about the urinary system?
- 15. What are the main parts of the urinary system?
- 16. Why arc the kidneys as important as the heart? What are their 1 main functions?
- 7. Where and how does cleaning up occur?
- 2. Ex: 2, p.158. The Junctions of the excretory system are fulfilled by different body systems. Match these systems with their excretory functions. 40min.

body system

Functions

- > the digestive system
- > the respiratory system
- > the skin system
- > the urinary system
- function
- a) ...removes water and other wastes through the skin.
- b) ...excretes urine
- c) ...removes carbon dioxide from the lungs
- d) ...removes wastes through the bowel

3. Ex: 3, p.158. You have no problems with medical terms in Latin! Check up yourself choosing a word from the box to show the appropriate anatomical part in the picture. ough the Kidney



- a) medulla
- b) cortex
- c) papillae
- d) ureter
- e) renal pelvis
- f) renal artery
- g) pyramid
- h) renal vein
- i) renal column j) major calyx k) capsule
- 1) minor calyx

5.5. Teaching methods / Методы обучения и преподавания/ Өткізілу барысы

- Listening comprehension
- Speaking comprehension
- Reading comprehension

- Individual work
- Work in small groups
- Group work
- Work in pairs
- Games
- Dialogues
- Role plays
- Crosswords
- Puzzles
- Cards

5.6. Bibliography/Литература/ Әдебиет. Қосымша 1

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5.7. Control/Контроль/Бақылау

15min.

Answer the question.

- 1. How long has die man been living on the earth?
- 2. What is the human body?.
- 3. Why is the human body called a living machine?
- 4. What does the proper functioning of thebody depend on?
- 5. What does the human body consist of?
- 6. What interdependence is there in the body?
- 7. Why can we live, feel, enjoy and suffer?
- 8. Do you think a monkey is really the ancestor of the human beings?

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Әдістемелік өңд	gey 60 беттің 60 беті