



ՀԳԲԱՄ

ENGLISH FOR PHYSIOTHERAPY STUDENTS

Methodological recommendations for
applicants for higher education

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF PHARMACY

Budanova L. G., Zhurkina S. V., Kolyada I. V.

ENGLISH FOR PHYSIOTHERAPY STUDENTS

Methodological recommendations for
applicants for higher education

Kharkiv
NUPh
2020

*Recommended by CMC of National University of Pharmacy
(letter 2 from 16 February, 2020)*

Authors: L. G. Budanova, S. V. Zhurkina, I. V. Kolyada

Reviewers:

*T.Ye. Sukhanova, Ph.D. in Philology, associate professor of the
Humanities department, NUPh*

*T.O. Krysenko, Ph.D. in Philology, associate professor of the
Humanities department, NUPh*

English for Physiotherapy Students: Methodological recommendations for applicants for higher education / L. G. Budanova, S. V. Zhurkina, I. V. Kolyada. – Kharkiv: NUPh, 2020. – 30 p.

The methodological recommendations provide materials aimed to develop lexical skills in accordance with the work program "The English Language" for physiotherapy students of medical and pharmaceutical universities at B2 level. They contain texts, vocabulary and lexical exercises tasks in the main disciplines of professional orientation of physiotherapy students.

The methodological recommendations are intended for in-class and individual work. It can appear helpful for applicants for higher education of medical and pharmaceutical universities and teachers in their professional activities.

UDC 811.111:37.091.26-057.875

**© Budanova L. G., Zhurkina S. V.,
Kolyada I. V.**

© NUPh, 2020

PREFACE

Foreign language proficiency is a compulsory component of the training of modern specialists in any field. In the modern world it is not possible to imagine our life without English, which has become an integral part of our everyday life and work. The necessity of the complex development of the personal, informational, social and cultural skills of the applicants for higher education, as well as the training methodology improvement demands the formation of specific methodological and practical tools in the English language for each specialization.

The methodological recommendations provide materials aimed to develop lexical skills in accordance with the work program "The English Language" for physiotherapy students of medical and pharmaceutical universities at B2 level. They contain texts, vocabulary and lexical exercises tasks in the main disciplines of professional orientation of physiotherapy students.

By its practical orientation and methodical bases, the textbook meets the requirements of the modern linguodidactics.

The methodological recommendations are intended for in-class and individual work. It can appear helpful for applicants for higher education of medical and pharmaceutical universities and teachers in their professional activities.

UNIT 1

MY FUTURE SPECIALITY IS A PHYSIOTHERAPIST



Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Physiotherapy is a field of medicine that studies the effect on the human body of artificially created natural, as well as physical factors and their application for the purpose of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation is a restoration of the health, function, and performance of an organism that is impaired by disease, injury or social factors.

The main tasks of rehabilitation of patients are:

- maximize health recovery;
- functional recovery (full or compensation in case of insufficiency or absence of possibility of recovery);
- return to daily life;
- involvement in the labor process.

Physiotherapist devotes his life to protecting and restoring people`s health. To become a physical therapist one should achieve knowledge in different subjects. Future specialists must know human anatomy and physiology, biomechanics, different types of massage, kinesitherapy, the basics of physical rehabilitation, psychology and diseases of different system the body. *Human anatomy* is the science which studies of the structure of organisms and their parts. It is one of the essential basic sciences that are applied in medicine. So that is one

of the most important subjects! *Physiology* studies functions and mechanisms which work within a living system. *Biomechanics* is the study of the structure, function and motion of the mechanical aspects of biological systems, at any levels from whole organisms to organs, cells, using the methods of mechanics.

The graduate physiotherapist can work as:

- a rehabilitologist;
- a sports doctor;
- a physiotherapist;
- a valeologist;
- a trainer;
- a massage therapist.

Wherever a physical therapist works he must always remember that he works with people. There is no a physical therapist without love for his profession, a profound respect for people. His aim is to help an ill person to restore all the functions of his (her) body.

In modern physiotherapy, the following sections are distinguished: electrotherapy, phototherapy, mechanotherapy, water treatment (hydrotherapy) and heat treatment.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

1. What is physiotherapy?
2. What is rehabilitation?
3. What are the main tasks of rehabilitation of patients?
4. What subjects do future physiotherapists study?
5. Where can graduate physiotherapist work?
6. What is a physical therapist's aim of work?
7. What sections are distinguished in modern physiotherapy?

Task 3. Fill in the gaps using the vocabulary from the text.

1. Physiotherapy is a field of _____ that studies the effect on the human body of _____ created natural, as well as physical factors and

- their application for the purpose of _____, _____ and _____.
2. Rehabilitation is a _____ of the health, _____, and performance of an organism that is _____ by disease, _____ or social factors.
 3. Physiotherapist devotes his life to _____ and _____ people`s health.
 4. In modern physiotherapy, the following sections are distinguished: _____, phototherapy, _____, water treatment (_____) and heat treatment.

UNIT 2

BASIC CONCEPTS OF REHABILITATION



Task 1. Read and translate the text.

The term "rehabilitation" has a broad semantic understanding and is used in all spheres of human activity - political, legal, mental, sports and others. In medicine, it is defined as the process of restoring the health and performance of patients and the disabled.

The concept of "rehabilitation" was officially applied to patients with tuberculosis. In 1946, in the USA there was a congress to rehabilitate these patients, on which Kurt Winter proposed the following definition: "Rehabilitation is a purposeful activity of the team in medical, pedagogical, social and economic aspects in order to preserve, restore and strengthen the ability of a person to take an active part in social life."

The World Health Organization views rehabilitation as "a process that includes all measures to achieve the opportunity to achieve social integration."

Rehabilitation is the process of helping a person who has suffered an illness or injury restore lost skills and so regain maximum self-sufficiency. For example, rehabilitation work after a stroke may help the patient walk and speak clearly again. It is carried out by a comprehensive medical, psychological, pedagogical, professional, legal, state, social and other measures by which victims can be returned to normal life and work, in accordance with their status.

There are such means of medical rehabilitation as active, passive, and psycho-regulatory.

Active rehabilitation includes all forms of kinesitherapy (physical exercises, elements of sports and sports training, walking, running and other cyclic exercises and sports, work on simulators, occupational therapy, etc.);

Passive rehabilitation means pharmaco- and physiotherapy, as well as complementary therapy (reflexology, phytotherapy, homeopathy, etc.);

Psycho-regulatory rehabilitation includes aesthetics, phonotherapy, autogenic training, muscle relaxation, etc.

Rehabilitation program is a sequence (procedure) of application of forms, methods and means of rehabilitation that ensure the achievement of optimal health status and performance for the patient.

Rules for drawing up a rehabilitation program:

- Determination of the patient's rehabilitation potential;
- Response results and update status;

- Daily express diagnostics of possibilities of adaptation of as many as possible, equal to physical and mental load;
- Complexity that is extremely important;
- Persistence (transience) is really carried out (gradually uses the restorative forces taking into account the dynamics of the functional state of the patient).

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

1. Where is the term "rehabilitation" used?
2. Who was the concept of "rehabilitation" officially applied to?
3. How does the World Health Organization view rehabilitation?
4. What is rehabilitation?
5. What means of medical rehabilitation do you know?
6. What does active rehabilitation include?
7. What does passive rehabilitation mean?
8. What does psycho-regulatory rehabilitation include?
9. What is rehabilitation program?
10. What are the rules for drawing up a rehabilitation program?

Task 3. Fill in the gaps using the vocabulary from the text.

1. The term _____ has a broad semantic understanding.
2. The World _____ Organization views rehabilitation as "a _____ that includes all measures to _____ the opportunity to achieve _____ integration."
3. _____ is the process of helping a person who has suffered an _____ or _____ restore lost skills.
4. There are such means of medical rehabilitation as _____, passive, and _____.
5. _____ rehabilitation includes _____, phonotherapy, autogenic training, _____ relaxation, etc.

UNIT 3

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY



Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Occupational therapy is a treatment of work to restore impaired function and performance of patients. Occupational therapy concentrates on the achievement of medical and social rehabilitation, including exercise therapy, massage, physiotherapy and mechanotherapy.

There are such types of occupational therapy as:

1. Self-service training. This kind of occupational therapy, unlike others, can be started very early - on a bed in a hospital ward.

2. Fun or entertaining occupational therapy. The purpose is to entertain the patient, reduce the aggravated condition due to the forced long stay in bed or hospital.

3. Functional or restorative occupational therapy. Its purpose is to influence the damaged part of the body, organ or system for the restoration of impaired pathological function through appropriately selected types of work activity.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

1. What is occupational therapy?
2. What does occupational therapy concentrate on?
3. What types of occupational therapy do you know?

4. What is self-service training?
5. What is entertaining occupational therapy?
6. What is restorative occupational therapy?

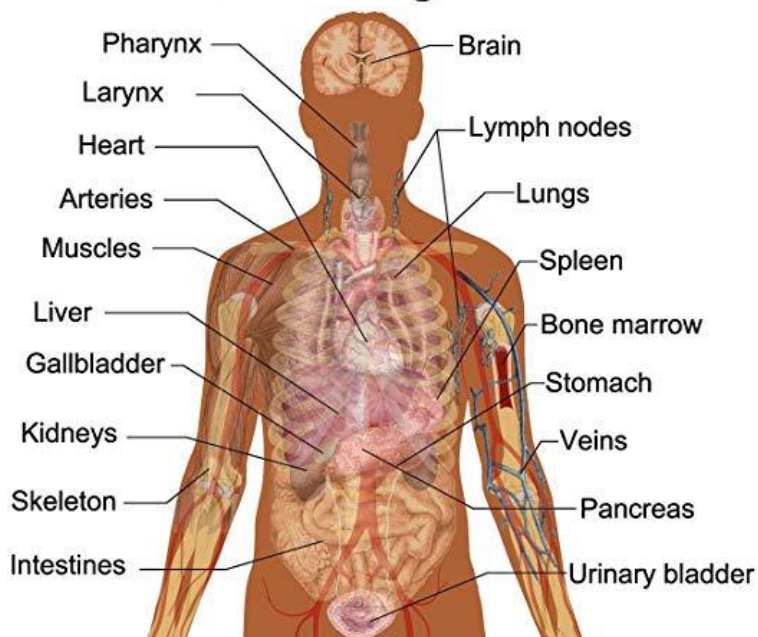
Task 3. Fill in the gaps using the vocabulary from the text.

1. _____therapy is a treatment of work to _____impaired function and _____patients.
2. Occupational therapy _____on the achievement of _____and social_____.
3. This kind of occupational therapy can be _____very early - on a bed in a hospital_____.
4. Its purpose is to _____the damaged part of the_____, organ or _____.

UNIT 4

HUMAN ANATOMY

Internal organs



Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Human anatomy is the study of the shape and form of the human body. The human body has four limbs (two arms and two legs), a head and a neck which connect to the torso. The body's shape is determined by a strong skeleton made of bone and cartilage, surrounded by fat, muscle, connective tissue, organs, and other structures. The spine at the back of the skeleton contains the flexible vertebral column which surrounds the spinal cord, which is a collection of nerve fibres connecting the brain to the rest of the body. Nerves connect the spinal cord and brain to the rest of the body. All major bones, muscles, and nerves in the body are named, with the exception of anatomical variations such as sesamoid bones and accessory muscles.

Blood vessels carry blood throughout the body, which moves because of the beating of the heart. Venules and veins collect blood low in oxygen from tissues throughout the body. These collect in progressively larger veins until they reach the body's two largest veins, the superior and inferior vena cava, which drain blood into the right side of the heart. From here, the blood is pumped into the lungs where it receives oxygen and drains back into the left side of the heart. From here, it is pumped into the body's largest artery, the aorta, and then progressively smaller arteries and arterioles until it reaches tissue. Here blood passes from small arteries into capillaries, then small veins and the process begins again. Blood carries oxygen, waste products, and hormones from one place in the body to another. Blood is filtered at the kidneys and liver.

The body consists of a number of body cavities, separated areas which house different organ systems. The brain and central nervous system reside in an area protected from the rest of the body by the blood brain barrier. The lungs sit in the pleural cavity. The intestines, liver, and spleen sit in the abdominal cavity.

Height, weight, shape and other body proportions vary individually and with age and sex. Body shape is influenced by the distribution of muscle and fat tissue.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

1. What is human anatomy?

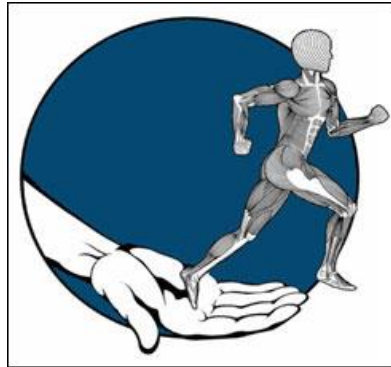
2. Name human body limbs.
3. What is the body's shape determined by?
4. What does the spine at the back of the skeleton contain?
5. What connects the spinal cord and brain to the rest of the body?
6. Why does blood move?
7. Where do venules and veins collect blood low in oxygen?
8. Where does blood receive oxygen?
9. Where is blood filtered?
10. Where do the lungs sit?
11. Where do the intestines, liver, and spleen sit?
12. What is body shape influenced by?

Task 3. Fill in the gaps using the vocabulary from the text.

1. Human _____ is the study of the _____ and form of the human body.
2. The human _____ has four _____ (two _____ and two legs), a _____ and a neck.
3. The body's _____ is determined by a strong _____ made of bone and _____.
4. _____ connect the spinal _____ and brain to the rest of the body.
5. Blood _____ carry blood throughout the body.
6. Blood is filtered at the _____ and _____.
7. The _____ sit in the pleural cavity.
8. The intestines, liver, and spleen sit in the _____ cavity.
9. Height, _____, shape and other body _____ vary individually and with _____ and sex.
10. Body _____ is influenced by the distribution of _____ and fat _____.

UNIT 5

PHYSIOLOGY



Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Human physiology is the study of how the human body functions. This includes the mechanical, physical, bioelectrical, and biochemical functions of humans in good health, from organs to the cells of which they are composed. The human body consists of many interacting systems of organs. These interact to maintain homeostasis, keeping the body in a stable state with safe levels of substances such as sugar and oxygen in the blood.

Each system contributes to homeostasis, of itself, other systems, and the entire body. Some combined systems are referred to by joint names. For example, the nervous system and the endocrine system operate together as the neuroendocrine system. The nervous system receives information from the body, and transmits this to the brain via nerve impulses and neurotransmitters. At the same time, the endocrine system releases hormones, such as to help regulate blood pressure and volume. Together, these systems regulate the internal environment of the body, maintaining blood flow, posture, energy supply, temperature, and acid balance.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

1. What is human physiology?

2. What does the human body consists of?
3. What does each system contribute to?
4. Where does the nervous system receive information from?
5. How does the nervous system transmit information to the brain?
6. What is the function of the endocrine system?
7. Name the systems that regulate the internal environment of the body, maintaining blood flow, posture, energy supply, temperature, and acid balance.

Task 3. Fill in the gaps using the vocabulary from the text.

1. Human _____ is the study of how the human body_____.
2. The human body _____ of many_____ systems of organs.
3. Each system contributes to_____, of itself, other_____, and the entire body.
4. Some combined_____ are referred to by joint names.
5. The _____ system and the _____ system operate together as the neuroendocrine system.
6. The nervous _____ receives information from the body.
7. The _____ system releases hormones, such as to help regulate blood _____ and volume.
8. Together, these systems _____ the internal _____ of the body, maintaining blood _____, posture, energy _____, temperature, and _____ balance.

UNIT 6

HOSPITALS



Task 1. Read and translate the text.

A hospital is a health care institution providing patient treatment with specialized medical and nursing staff and medical equipment. The best-known type of hospital is the general hospital, which typically has an emergency department to treat urgent health problems ranging from fire and accident victims to a sudden illness. A district hospital typically is the major health care facility in its region, with many beds for intensive care and additional beds for patients who need long-term care. Specialized hospitals include trauma centers, rehabilitation hospitals, children's hospitals, seniors' (geriatric) hospitals, and hospitals for dealing with specific medical needs such as psychiatric treatment and certain disease categories. Specialized hospitals can help reduce health care costs compared to general hospitals. Hospitals are classified as general, specialized, or government depending on the sources of income received.

A teaching hospital combines assistance to people with teaching to medical students and nurses. A medical facility smaller than a hospital is generally called a clinic. Hospitals have a range of departments (e.g. surgery and urgent care) and specialist units such as cardiology. Some hospitals have outpatient departments and

some have chronic treatment units. Common support units include a pharmacy, pathology, and radiology.

Currently, hospitals are largely staffed by professional physicians, surgeons, nurses, and allied health practitioners, whereas in the past, this work was usually performed by the members of founding religious orders or by volunteers.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a hospital?
2. What is the best-known type of hospital?
3. What is the function of an emergency department?
4. What is a district hospital?
5. What do specialized hospitals include?
6. What hospitals can help reduce health care costs compared to general hospitals?
7. How are hospitals classified?
8. What does a teaching hospital combine?
9. What is generally called a clinic?
10. Give examples of hospital departments and units.
11. What is the staff of hospitals nowadays?
12. What was the staff of hospitals in the past?

Task 3. Fill in the gaps using the vocabulary from the text.

1. A hospital is a health care _____ providing patient _____ with specialized medical and _____ staff and medical equipment.
2. The best-known type of hospital is the _____ hospital.
3. A _____ hospital typically is the major health care facility in its region.
4. _____ hospitals can help reduce health care costs compared to general hospitals.

UNIT 7

REHABILITATION CENTERS AND HOSPITALS



Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Rehabilitation (rehab) refers to physical medicine and rehabilitation. It does not refer to substance abuse or criminal rehabilitation.

Physical medicine and rehabilitation include various therapies to help a person restore function after illness or injury. These therapies can include

- Physical therapy;
- Occupational therapy;
- Speech therapy.

A rehabilitation center will offer one or more of these therapies on premises. A rehabilitation center may be outpatient only. Some hospitals offer in-patient rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation hospitals, also referred to as inpatient rehabilitation hospitals, are devoted to the rehabilitation of patients with various neurological, muscular-skeletal, orthopedic and other medical conditions following stabilization of their

acute medical issues. The industry is largely made up by independent hospitals that operate these facilities within acute care hospitals. There are also inpatient rehabilitation hospitals that offer this service in a hospital-like setting, but separate from acute care facilities. Most inpatient rehabilitation facilities are located within hospitals.

Rehabilitation centers and hospitals were created to meet a perceived need for facilities which were less costly on a per diem basis than general hospitals but which provided a higher level of professional therapies such as speech therapy, occupational therapy, and physical therapy than can be obtained in a "skilled nursing care" facility. Rehabilitation hospitals are designed to meet the requirements imposed upon them by the Medicare administration, and to bill at the rates allowed by Medicare for such a facility. Medicare allows a lifetime total of 100 days' stay in a rehabilitation hospital per person. A rehabilitation hospital can only be accessed following a stay as an inpatient in a general hospital which has lasted for a certain number of days. The general hospital will evaluate the patient to determine if the patient will benefit from rehabilitation services. A positive determination will be made if the patient is deemed to require a certain level of therapies. If a positive determination is made, a report concerning the patient's needs will be sent to the rehabilitation hospital, which has the discretion to admit or not admit the patient. If the patient is transferred to the rehabilitation hospital, his/her medical records and a recommended treatment plan will be transmitted with the patient. The treatment plan will include daily therapies except on weekends. Some rehabilitation hospitals have physicians on staff; others do not.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

1. What does rehabilitation refer to?
2. What therapies do physical medicine and rehabilitation include?
3. What are rehabilitation hospitals devoted to?
4. Where are most inpatient rehabilitation facilities located?

5. Why were rehabilitation centers and hospitals created?
6. How are rehabilitation hospitals designed?

Task 3. Fill in the gaps using the vocabulary from the text.

1. _____ refers to physical medicine and rehabilitation.
2. It does not refer to substance _____ or criminal rehabilitation.
3. A rehabilitation _____ will offer one or more of these _____ on premises.
4. A rehabilitation center may be _____ only.
5. Some hospitals offer _____ rehabilitation.
6. Most inpatient rehabilitation _____ are located within hospitals.
7. _____ allows a lifetime total of 100 days' stay in a _____ hospital per person.
8. A positive _____ will be made if the patient is deemed to _____ a certain level of therapies.
9. If a _____ determination is made, a _____ concerning the patient's needs will be sent to the rehabilitation hospital.
10. Some rehabilitation hospitals have _____ on staff; others do not.
11. The _____ plan will include daily _____ except on weekends.
12. If the _____ is transferred to the _____ hospital, his/her medical records and a _____ treatment plan will be transmitted with the patient.

UNIT 8

SPORTS EQUIPMENT (REHABILITATION EQUIPMENT)

Спортивне обладнання (обладнання для реабілітації)



Task 1. Learn the vocabulary.

1. Гімнастичні фізіотерапевтичні м'ячі	та	1. Gymnastics and physiotherapy balls
2. Гімнастичні кубики для фізіотерапії та реабілітації		2. Gymnastics blocks for physiotherapy and rehabilitation
3. Терапевтична стрічка-еспандер		3. Therapeutic expander tape
4. М'ячики для рук Thera-Band		4. Thera-Band hand balls
5. СРМ-пристрій для кисті та зап'ястя Kinetec Maestra		5. Kinetec Maestra CPM hand and wrist device
6. Тренажери ротаційні		6. Rotational training apparatuses
7. Стінки шведські		7. Gymnastics wall bars (Gymnastics ladder, stall bars, Swedish walls)
8. Бруси реабілітаційні		8. Rehabilitation bars
9. Сходишки реабілітаційні		9. Rehabilitation stairs (Training stairs, physiotherapy stairs, rehab therapy step)
10. Тренажери маятникові		10. Pendulum strength equipment
11. Вертикалізатори для дорослих		11. Verticalizers for adults
12. Реабілітаційний комплекс РК-1		12. Rehabilitation complex PK-1

13. Тренажер універсальний CP-1	13. Universal training apparatus CP-1
14. Підвісна терапія (кінезітерапія)	14. Suspension (movement) therapy (kinesitherapy)
15. Електромеханічне обладнання для безперервної пасивної терапії	15. Electromechanical equipment for continuous passive therapy
16. Тренажер педальний для відновлення рухомості рук та ніг	16. Exercise pedaler (pedal training apparatus) for restoring arm and leg mobility
17. Тренажери для реабілітації універсальні	17. Universal training apparatuses
18. Велотренажер для реабілітації	18. Exercise bike for rehab
19. Розтягуючий тренажер для хребта	19. Spinal (back) stretching machine
20. Магнітна підтримка осанки	20. Magnetic posture support
21. Лава горизонтальна	21. Horizontal bench
22. Система локомоторної терапії	22. System of locomotor therapy
23. Аква-тренажер сходинка	23. Aqua fitness step
24. Килимок аплікатор Кузнєцова	24. Kuznetsov applicator mat (rug)
25. Апарат стимуляції м'язів	25. Muscles stimulator
26. Психологопедична реабілітація	26. Psychological rehabilitation
27. Інвалідний візок	27. Wheelchair
28. Милиці	28. Crutches
29. Ходунки	29. Walkers
30. Палиця	30. Stick
31. Ліжко функціональне	31. Functional bed
32. Матрац протипроліжневий	32. Non-slip (anti-slip) mattress
33. Стіл вертекалізатор	33. Verticalizer table
34. Кушетка масажна	34. Massage couch
35. Стіл масажний	35. Massage table

Task 2. Match the words from column A with synonyms from column B.

<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>
1) gymnastics wall bars	a) back
2) rehabilitation stairs	b) anti-slip
3) suspension therapy	c) rug
4) exercise pedaler	d) Swedish walls
5) spinal	e) rehab therapy step
6) mat	f) kinesitherapy
7) non-slip	g) pedal training apparatus

Task 3. Match the words from column A with ones from column B to make a word combination and translate it.

<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>
1) therapeutic expander	a) equipment
2) Thera-Band	b) mattress
3) massage	c) tape
4) psychological	d) hand balls
5) muscles	e) rehabilitation
6) pendulum strength	f) couch
7) anti-slip	g) stimulator

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Task 4. Translate the following words and word combinations from Ukrainian into English and make up sentences with them.

1. Терапевтична стрічка-еспандер - _____

2. Стінки шведські - _____

3. Сходишки реабілітаційні - _____

4. Лава горизонтальна - _____

5. Милиці - _____

6. Ходунки - _____

7. Палиця - _____

8. Матрац протипроліжневий - _____

9. Психологопедична реабілітація - _____

10. Інвалідний візок - _____

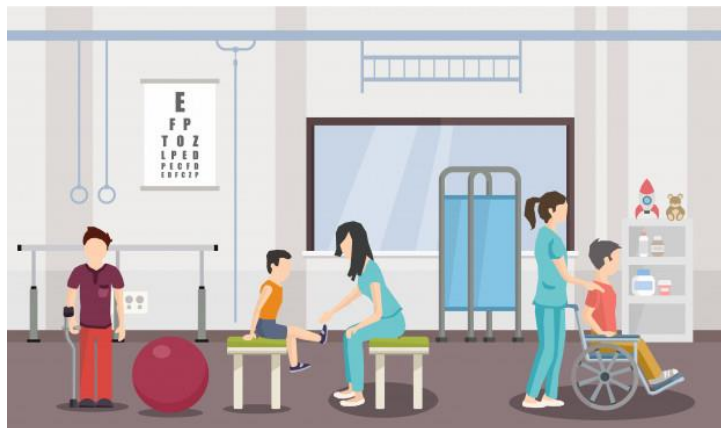
11. Кушетка масажна - _____

12. Магнітна підтримка осанки - _____

UNIT 9

THE PREMISES IN THE REHABILITATION CENTER

Приміщення в реабілітаційному центрі



Task 1. Learn the vocabulary.

1. Кабінет первинного огляду	1. Primary care exam room
2. Кабінет лікаря-педіатра	2. Pediatrician (pediatric) office
3. Кабінет лікаря-невролога (дитячого)	3. Pediatric neurologist office
4. Кабінет практичного психолога	4. Practical psychologist office
5. Кабінет логопеда	5. Speech therapist office
6. Кабінет соціального педагога	6. Social teacher office
7. Кабінет фізичної реабілітації	7. Physical rehabilitation office
8. Методичний кабінет	8. Methodical office
9. Масажний кабінет	9. Massage room
10. Кабінет сенсорної інтеграції	10. Touch Screen Integration room
11. Кімната для групових занять з дітьми	11. Room for group lessons with children
12. Консультативний кабінет для батьків	12. Advisory office for parents
13. Кабінет набуття навичок самообслуговування	13. A room for encouraging self-care (self-help) skills

14. Житлові приміщення	14. Residential accommodation
15. Адміністративні кабінети	15. Administrative offices
16. Навчальні класи	16. Educational classes
17. Регістратура	17. Reception
18. Виробничі майстерні	18. Workshops
19. Лекотека (іграшкова кімната)	19. Lecothea (toy room)
20. Їдальня	20. Canteen
21. Господарські приміщення (гаражі, склади, пральня, овочесховище)	21. Utility rooms (garages, warehouses, laundry, vegetable store)
22. Санвузли	22. Bathrooms
23. Душові	23. Showers
24. Адміністративні кабінети	24. Administrative offices
25. Навчальні класи з професійної реабілітації	25. Training classes for vocational rehabilitation (voc rehab, VR)
26. Кабінет психолога	26. Psychologist office
27. Кабінет фахівця із соціальної роботи	27. Social worker office
28. Кабінет лікаря терапевта	28. Therapist office
29. Кабінет лікаря ортопеда- травматолога	29. Orthopedic surgeon office
30. Кабінет лікаря невропатолога	30. Neurologist office
31. Кабінет лікаря психотерапевта	31. Psychotherapist office
32. Кабінет лікаря з лікувальної фізкультури та спортивної медицини	32. Exercise and sports medicine physiologist office
33. Кабінет долікарського огляду	33. Primary care exam room
34. Кабінет фізіотерапії	34. Physiotherapy room
35. Кабінет водних процедур (за	35. Hydrotherapy room (in the

наявності бальнеологічного відділення)	presence of balneology department)
36. Кабінет ароматерапії	36. Aromatherapy room
37.Тренажерний зал	39. Gym

Task 2. Match the words from column A with ones from column B to make a word combination and translate it.

<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>
1) pediatric neurologist	a) parents
2) massage	b) accommodation
3) room for group	c) lessons with children
4) advisory office for	d) room
5) a room for encouraging	e) vocational rehabilitation
6) residential	f) office
7) training classes for	g) self-care skills

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Task 3. Translate the following words and word combinations from Ukrainian into English and make up sentences with them.

1. Кабінет первинного огляду -

2. Кабінет лікаря-педіатра -

3. Кабінет логопеда -

4. Кімната для групових занять з дітьми -

5. Житлові приміщення -

6. Навчальні класи -

7. Виробничі майстерні -

8. Їдальня -

9. Пральня -

10. Душові -

11. Кабінет фізіотерапії -

12. Кабінет ароматерапії -

CONTENTS

Preface	
UNIT 1. My future speciality is a physiotherapist.....	
UNIT 2. Basic concepts of rehabilitation.....	
UNIT 3. Occupational therapy	
UNIT 4. Human anatomy	
UNIT 5. Physiology	
UNIT 6. Hospitals	
UNIT 7. Rehabilitation centers and hospitals	
UNIT 8. Sports equipment (rehabilitation equipment)	
UNIT 9. The premises in the rehabilitation center	

Методичні рекомендації містять матеріали, спрямовані на розвиток лексичних навичок відповідно до робочої програми «Англійська мова» для студентів - фізіотерапевтів медичних та фармацевтичних ВНЗ на рівень В2. Вони містять тексти, лексику та лексичні вправи з основних професійно - орієнтованих дисциплін студентів – фізіотерапевтів.

Методичні рекомендації призначені для аудиторної та самостійної роботи. Видання може бути використане здобувачами вищої освіти медичних та фармацевтичних університетів, а також викладачами у їх професійної діяльності.

Навчальне видання

Буданова Ліана Георгіївна, Журкіна Світлана Володимирівна

Коляда Ірина Валеріївна

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ-ФІЗІОТЕРАПЕВТІВ

Методичні рекомендації для здобувачів вищої освіти

Англійською мовою