

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СХІДНОУКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
імені ВОЛОДИМИРА ДАЛЯ

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
до самостійної роботи з дисципліни
«АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА VI»
*(для здобувачів вищої освіти III курсу денної та заочної форм навчання
спеціальності 035 “Філологія”)*
(Електронне видання)

ЗАТВЕРДЖЕНО
на засіданні кафедри
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Методичні вказівки до самостійної роботи з дисципліни «Англійська мова VI» (для здобувачів вищої освіти III курсу денної та заочної форм навчання спеціальності 035 «Філологія») (Електронне видання) / Укладач: З. О. Карпенко. – Київ: вид-во СНУ ім. В. Даля, 2026. – 103 с.

Запропоновані методичні вказівки спрямовані на надання допомоги здобувачам вищої освіти у підготовці до самостійної роботи з дисципліни «Англійська мова VI». В методичних вказівках наведено теми, цілі та плани практичних занять, а також рекомендації щодо підготовки доповідей з окремих питань.

Методичні матеріали розраховані на здобувачів вищої освіти спеціальності 035 «Філологія».

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ВСТУП

Дисципліна «Англійська мова VI» спрямована на подальший розвиток іншомовної комунікативної компетентності здобувачів вищої освіти спеціальності 035 «Філологія». Курс орієнтований на вдосконалення мовних навичок і вмінь студентів на просунутому рівні володіння англійською мовою, зокрема в аспектах усного та писемного мовлення, аудіювання та читання, а також на формування здатності до ефективної міжкультурної комунікації.

Методичні вказівки до самостійної роботи розроблені з метою забезпечення системності та послідовності у засвоєнні навчального матеріалу за темою Unit 4 “Stars and Crowns” та Unit 5 “Doctor at large” відповідно до чинної робочої програми та навчального підручника. Вони покликані сприяти поглибленню знань студентів, розвитку їхніх аналітичних умінь та формуванню навичок самостійного опрацювання іншомовних матеріалів.

Методичні рекомендації допоможуть здобувачам вищої освіти:

- розширити та активізувати словниковий запас відповідно до тематики розділу;
- удосконалити навички роботи з автентичними текстами різних жанрів;
- розвинути вміння аргументовано висловлювати власну думку англійською мовою;
- формувати навички критичного аналізу інформації;
- застосовувати мовні засоби у різних комунікативних ситуаціях.

Самостійна робота є важливою складовою навчального процесу та передбачає опрацювання текстового матеріалу, виконання лексико-граматичних вправ, підготовку до обговорень, а також виконання творчих і дослідницьких завдань. Значна увага приділяється роботі з автентичними джерелами, що сприяє розвитку мовної інтуїції та підвищенню рівня володіння англійською мовою.

Структура методичних вказівок включає різнорівневі завдання, спрямовані на поетапне формування мовленнєвих умінь: від розуміння змісту текстів до їх інтерпретації та практичного використання мовного матеріалу у власному мовленні. Запропоновані завдання сприяють розвитку автономності навчання, відповідальності та навичок самоконтролю.

У результаті виконання самостійної роботи здобувачі вищої освіти зможуть підвищити рівень володіння англійською мовою, сформувати впевненість у її використанні та підготуватися до подальшої професійної діяльності у сфері філології та міжкультурної комунікації.

Програмні компетентності

Внаслідок вивчення даного навчального курсу здобувач вищої освіти набуде наступних компетентностей

1. Здатність до пошуку, опрацювання та аналізу інформації з різних джерел.
2. Здатність до усвідомлення структури філологічної науки та її теоретичних основ;
3. Здатність використовувати в професійній діяльності знання про мову як особливу знакову систему, її природу, функції, рівні;
4. Здатність бути критичним і самокритичним.
5. Здатність учитися й оволодівати сучасними знаннями.
6. Здатність виявляти, ставити та вирішувати проблеми.
7. Здатність працювати в команді та автономно.
8. Здатність спілкуватися англійською мовою
9. Здатність до абстрактного мислення, аналізу та синтезу.
10. Здатність застосовувати знання у практичних ситуаціях професійної або навчальної діяльності.
11. Навички використання інформаційних і комунікаційних технологій в перекладі.

12. Здатність до збирання й аналізу, систематизації та інтерпретації мовних фактів для перекладу публіцистичних, офіційно-ділових, науково-технічних та художніх текстів.

13. Усвідомлення засад і технологій створення усних і письмових текстів відповідних жанрів і стилів державною та англійською мовами.

14. Здатність здійснювати лінгвістичний та перекладознавчий аналізи публіцистичних, офіційно-ділових, науково-технічних та художніх текстів.

15. Здатність до організації ділової міжкультурної комунікації українською та англійською мовами.

16. Здатність вільно оперувати спеціальною термінологією для розв'язання професійних (перекладацьких) завдань.

Навчальна робота за дисципліною

Дисципліна «Англійська мова VI» є обов'язковою дисципліною для вивчення здобувачами вищої освіти спеціальності 035 Філологія освітнього ступеня «бакалавр».

Обсяг дисципліни в кредитах ЄКТС – 7,0. Загальний об'єм 210 годин, практичні заняття – 72 години, самостійна робота – 138 годин.

Мова викладання: англійська, українська

Вид семестрового контролю: іспит

Самостійна робота включає: опрацювання навчального матеріалу, виконання практичних завдань, роботу з автентичними текстами.

Зміст самостійної роботи визначається робочою програмою навчальної дисципліни і методичними матеріалами.

За повністю виконані завдання здобувач вищої освіти може отримати визначену кількість балів:

Інструменти і завдання	Кількість балів
Робота на парах / Виконання практичних завдань	20
Підготовка презентацій, написання есе	20
Словникові диктанти	20
Екзаменаційна робота	40
Разом	100

Методичні вказівки для самостійної та індивідуальної роботи – частина навчально-методичного комплексу дисципліни «Англійська мова VI» для підготовки фахівців ОС «Бакалавр» галузі знань 03 «Гуманітарні науки» спеціальності 035 «Філологія», освітньо-професійна програма «Філологія (германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша - англійська)».

Методичні вказівки розроблено для того, щоб допомогти студентам-філологам самостійно розширити та активізувати словниковий запас, розвинути навички читання та письма, мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію, увагу, пам'ять, логічне, творче мислення та включають завдання різного типу складності. У ході виконання самостійної роботи студенти-філологи вчаться самостійно здобувати необхідні знання, самостійно орієнтуватися в інформаційному потоці, науково аргументувати сформовані переконання з певного питання для того, щоб використовувати набуті знання у майбутній практичній діяльності.

Всі завдання, використані у методичних вказівках, розроблені на основі автентичних матеріалів, і безперечно, стануть у нагоді студентам і викладачам вищих навчальних закладів.

Практичне заняття 1-2

Unit 4. Stars and Crowns.

Lesson 1.

Part 1. Lodge and Board

Стислий зміст: Типи готелів та засобів розміщення. Види номерів у готелях. Типи харчування. Вибір житла залежно від мети подорожі.

Мета практичного заняття: засвоїти основні типи готелів, види номерів та пансіону; сформувати вміння розрізняти особливості засобів розміщення та використовувати відповідну лексику у мовленні.

Задачі практичного заняття:

- розглянути основні типи готелів та їх характеристики;
- ознайомитися з видами номерів та умовами проживання;
- розглянути типи пансіону та їх особливості.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

Ex. 1. Read the text. Pay attention to the words highlighted in bold.

Understanding Different Types of Hotels and Accommodation

Modern tourism offers a wide variety of **accommodation** options, each designed to meet the needs of different travellers. From short business trips to long holidays, hotels not only **provide** a place to sleep but also shape the overall travel experience. Choosing where to stay often depends on location, purpose of travel, and the level of comfort a person expects.

For travellers who need quick and convenient **lodging**, an **airport hotel** is often the best choice. These hotels are usually located close to terminals and are designed for short stays. Guests typically **occupy** a **single room** or a **double room** for one night, especially when they have early flights. Most airport hotels follow the **European Plan (EP)**, meaning no **board** is included. This allows guests to

choose when and where to eat, which is useful for those with unpredictable schedules.

In contrast, a **commercial hotel** in a city centre focuses on business travellers. Such hotels often include large **conference rooms**, **exhibition rooms**, and **reception rooms** for meetings and professional events. They are designed to combine work and comfort. Guests may stay in a **twin room** or a **room with en-suit bath and WC**, and many hotels offer **Half Board (HB)** options. This type of accommodation is ideal for people who need both efficient service and access to business **facilities**.

For longer stays, especially during holidays, travellers often prefer a **resort hotel**. Located near the sea, in the mountains, or in other attractive areas, these hotels focus on relaxation and **recreational** activities. They usually offer a wide range of services, including **entertainment**, sports, and wellness programmes. Guests may stay in a **studio** or a **family room**, depending on their needs. Many resorts offer **Full Board (FB)** or **Full Pension (FP)**, which includes all meals and allows visitors to fully relax without planning their daily schedule.

Another popular option is the **bed-and-breakfast (B&B) hotel** or a small **guesthouse**. These places usually provide simple but comfortable **lodging** and a more personal atmosphere. The **rate** is often lower than in large hotels, and the focus is on basic comfort rather than luxury. In such places, guests typically stay in a **double room** or a **twin room**, and the **board** includes only breakfast. This type of accommodation is especially popular in rural areas, where travellers may also stay in a **farmhouse** or a traditional **inn**.

For those looking for health and relaxation, a **spa hotel** offers a unique experience. These hotels are often located in a **resort** area with natural mineral waters. In addition to comfortable rooms, they **provide** medical and wellness **treatment**. Guests may choose more **luxurious** options such as a **junior suit** or even a **penthouse**, depending on their budget. These hotels usually include meals

in the price, often offering **Full Board (FB)** to support a balanced and healthy lifestyle.

Finally, there are more budget-friendly options such as **hostels**, **motels**, and **motor hotels**. A hostel usually provides only basic **lodging**, often with shared rooms. A motel, typically located near a **highway**, is designed for travellers by car and offers parking and simple **services**. A motor hotel is a more comfortable version, often with better **facilities** and even a restaurant.

Overall, the hotel industry is highly diverse. Whether travellers choose a simple place to sleep or a **luxury hotel** with extensive services, each type of accommodation plays an important role in the tourism experience. Understanding these differences helps travellers make better decisions and enjoy their stay more fully.

Ex. 2. Answer the following questions.

1. What type of accommodation is most suitable for short stays near airports and why?
2. What kind of facilities can usually be found in a commercial hotel?
3. What is typically included in the Half Board (HB) plan?
4. Why do travellers choose a resort hotel for longer stays?
5. What is the difference between a bed-and-breakfast (B&B) hotel and a luxury hotel?
6. What kind of treatment can guests receive in a spa hotel?
7. Where are motels usually located, and who are they designed for?
8. What is the main difference between a hostel and a motor hotel?

Ex. 3. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Pay attention to the words in bold.

1. Many travellers prefer **a resort hotel** because it offers a wide range of **recreational** activities.

2. The **rate** of the room depends on the type of **accommodation** and included **board**.
3. A **commercial hotel** usually has a large **conference room** and modern **facilities**.
4. Guests can **occupy** a **double room** or a **twin room**, depending on their needs.
5. A **spa hotel** can provide both relaxation and medical **treatment**.
6. A **motel** is often located near a **highway** and offers simple **lodging**.
7. A **bed-and-breakfast (B&B) hotel** usually includes only breakfast in the rate.
8. Some travellers prefer more **luxurious options** such as a **penthouse** or a **junior suit**.

Ex. 4. Complete the sentences with the words from the text.

1. Travellers who have an early flight often choose to stay at an _____ because it is located very close to the terminal.
2. Many business people prefer a _____ in the city centre because it has meeting spaces and professional services.
3. When travelling on a budget, students often stay in a _____, where they may share a room with others.
4. During long holidays, people usually book a _____ where they can relax and enjoy various activities without leaving the hotel.
5. After a long drive, it is convenient to stop at a _____, especially if it is located near a major road.
6. Guests who want both accommodation and medical services may choose a _____, especially in areas with mineral waters.
7. A couple travelling together may book a _____ if they prefer to sleep in separate beds.

8. Travellers who want all meals included in the price usually choose _____.
9. A small, cosy place that offers simple accommodation and breakfast is called a _____.
10. A more comfortable and larger version of a motel, often with better services, is known as a _____.

Ex. 5. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

1. помешкання, місце проживання –
2. харчування (в готелі) –
3. вартість номера –
4. надавати (послуги) –
5. займати (номер) –
6. відновлювальні активності –
7. автострада –
8. лікування –
9. устаткування, обладнання –
10. розкішний –

Ex. 6. Match the words with their definitions.

1. airport hotel –	a) A hotel that offers health services and mineral water treatments
2. hostel –	b) A hotel designed for business travellers, often with meeting rooms
3. resort hotel –	c) A budget place with shared rooms and basic facilities
4. spa hotel –	d) A hotel located near an airport for short stays
5. motel –	
6. commercial hotel –	
7. B&B hotel –	

8. motor hotel –	e) A hotel for drivers, usually near highways f) A hotel that includes only breakfast in the price g) A hotel for holidays with entertainment and recreational activities h) A more comfortable version of a motel with better services
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Ex. 7. Writing about accommodation.

Find a real hotel online and read the information about its rooms, services, and meals. Then write a short essay (approx. 250 words) describing the hotel, using words from the vocabulary. Try to include information about the type of hotel, the types of rooms available, and the type of meal plan. Make sure your text is clear and informative, as if you were recommending the hotel to a friend.

Список рекомендованої літератури

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Практичне заняття 3-5

Unit 4. Stars and Crowns.

Lesson 1.

Part 2. Don't call a valet if you need a bulb

Стислий зміст: Сучасний готель як комплексна система послуг і організації. Готельні зручності, персонал та внутрішня структура готелю.

Мета практичного заняття: сформувати навички використання професійної лексики для опису готельних послуг, персоналу та організації роботи сучасного готелю.

Задачі практичного заняття:

- розглянути основні види готельних послуг і зручностей;
- відпрацювати лексику, пов'язану з персоналом готелю та їхніми функціями;
- сформувати навички перефразування та перекладу з використанням тематичної лексики;
- закріпити вживання граматичних структур у професійному контексті;
- розвинути вміння створювати письмові тексти з описом якості готельного обслуговування.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

Ex. 1. Read the text. Pay attention to the words highlighted in bold.

Inside a Modern Hotel: Services, Facilities, and Organisation

Modern hotels are no longer just places to sleep; they are complex systems designed to meet a wide **range** of guest needs. Many hotels today are located in **a building of historical interest**, combining traditional architecture with modern comfort. Others are newly built but still aim to offer a complete experience, including high-quality **restaurant facility**, wellness areas, and business services.

In travel **guides**, hotels are often **listed** with detailed descriptions of their services, allowing guests to choose accommodation that best suits their expectations.

One of the key aspects of any hotel is its **facilities**. Guests expect convenient services such as **parking**, **lift access**, and **telephones in all bedrooms**. Many hotels also offer **coffee and tea making facilities** in each room, which adds to comfort during the stay. For longer visits, services like **laundry**, **dry cleaner**, and **valet service** are essential. In addition, hotels often provide **room service**, allowing guests to order meals directly to their rooms. A **non smoking establishment** is also increasingly common, reflecting modern health standards. Some hotels go further and ensure that the **establishment may be suitable for disabled**, offering accessible rooms and infrastructure.

Hotels that focus on leisure often include additional features such as a **heated outdoor swimming pool**, large **gardens of 1/2 acres or more**, and **other sporting facilities available**. These elements create opportunities for relaxation and **entertainment**, especially during **special weekend breaks**. Guests may also use services like **currency exchange**, **shoe cleaning service**, or even request assistance from a **doctor** if necessary. For safety, hotels offer **valuables deposit**, ensuring that guests can store important items securely. Another important feature is **24 hour access**, which allows guests to enter and leave the hotel at any time.

For business travellers, hotels provide specialised **conference facilities** that include modern equipment, large meeting rooms, and technical support. These spaces are designed to support meetings, presentations, and professional events. In addition, hotels are often evaluated and included in travel **guides**, where their services and quality are carefully described. Some establishments receive classifications such as **3 crown commended**, which indicates a high standard of service and comfort for guests.

Behind all these services is a well-organised team of professionals. At the top is the **general manager**, who is **responsible** for the entire hotel and ensures that all departments **operate** efficiently. The **reception desk** is usually the first point of

contact for guests. Here, a **receptionist** helps visitors **check in**, complete the **registration form**, and enter their details into the **register**. A **concierge** assists with travel plans, tickets, and recommendations, while a **night porter** takes care of guests during late hours.

The **housekeeping** department is **in charge of** maintaining cleanliness and comfort. A **housekeeper** supervises the work of staff such as **chambermaids**, **floor maids**, and **laundry maids**, ensuring that rooms are clean and that fresh **linen** is always available. Technical issues are handled by a **maintenance engineer**, while communication within the hotel may be supported by a **switchboard operator**. In higher-class hotels, a **valet** may also assist guests with clothing care.

Food service is managed by the restaurant team, led by a **head chef** and a **maitre d'hôtel**. Guests interact with **waiters**, **barmen**, and **barmmaids**, who ensure a pleasant dining experience. In the hotel hall, staff such as the **doorman**, **porter**, and **bellboy** help guests with luggage and directions. A **lift attendant** may assist in older hotels. Financial matters are handled by the **cashier**, **accountant**, and **hotel controller**, who manage payments and prepare the **hotel bill**.

Finally, the **reception hall** itself is carefully organised. Items such as the **key rack**, **letter rack**, and **number tag** help staff manage room access and guest communication. Guests may use a **wall desk** to write messages or check information before they **check out**. From arrival to departure, every detail is designed to create a smooth and efficient experience.

In conclusion, a modern hotel is a highly structured organisation where each service and each employee plays an important role. Whether guests come for business, relaxation, or to **go sightseeing**, the quality of services and the professionalism of staff determine the overall experience.

Ex. 2. Answer the questions on the text.

1. What kinds of additional facilities can modern hotels offer besides accommodation?
2. Why are conference facilities important for business travellers?
3. What services are usually provided by a concierge?
4. Which department is responsible for maintaining cleanliness in the hotel?
5. What is the role of a night porter?
6. How do hotels ensure the safety of guests' belongings?
7. What services are included in a typical hotel restaurant facility?
8. Why do some hotels offer 24 hour access?

Ex. 3. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Pay attention to the words in bold.

1. Many hotels offer **room service**, allowing guests to order food directly to their rooms.
2. The hotel provides **currency exchange** for international travellers.
3. A **non smoking establishment** is becoming more common in modern tourism.
4. Guests can use **valet service** to clean and press their clothes.
5. The hotel is located in **a building of historical interest**.
6. The **lift** makes all floors accessible for guests.
7. Some hotels include a **heated outdoor swimming pool** for recreation.
8. The **reception desk** is the first place guests visit when they **check in**.

Ex. 4. Complete the sentences with the appropriate words from the box.

room service	concierge	laundry	parking
valuables deposit	doctor	dry cleaner	conference facilities
	restaurant facility	lift	

1. Business guests often book hotels with modern _____ to hold meetings and presentations.
2. Guests who arrive late at night may order _____ instead of going to the restaurant.
3. A _____ helps visitors organise trips, buy tickets, and book tables in restaurants.
4. The hotel offers secure _____ for guests who want to protect their valuables.
5. International travellers often use _____ to exchange money.
6. If guests feel unwell, the hotel can call a _____.
7. The _____ ensures clean clothes during a long stay.
8. A large _____ is available on the ground floor for dining.
9. Guests arriving by car can use the hotel _____.
10. A modern hotel must have a reliable _____ to connect all floors.

Ex. 5. Rewrite the text, expanding the abbreviations. Translate the text into Ukrainian.

Hotels today often appear in travel guides where they are listed with different classifications. Many offer **B&B**, **TV**, and **RS** in rooms. Guests may also find **P** available near the building. Some hotels are evaluated by organisations such as **AA**, **ETB**, or **RAC**, which publish official guides for travellers. In some cases, hotels are marked as **non-smkg**, which indicates a healthier environment. Weekend offers such as **WB** are also popular among tourists. Additionally, hotels may use **cfe** in menus, **cnfrnce felts** in brochures, and provide information through **RR** connections. Guests may also see references like **STB** or **WTB** in travel materials.

Ex. 6. Paraphrase the sentences using the target vocabulary

1. The hotel offers a place where guests can wash and clean their clothes.
2. Guests can leave their valuables in a secure place provided by the hotel.

3. The hotel has rooms where guests can make coffee and tea.
4. The hotel provides services that allow guests to eat in their rooms.
5. The building has facilities for people who cannot use stairs easily.
6. The hotel provides support for guests who want to change money.
7. The hotel includes rooms designed for meetings and professional events.
8. The hotel has staff who help guests carry their luggage.

Ex. 7. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition / verb form

1. Many hotels are responsible _____ providing safe and clean accommodation.
2. The receptionist is responsible _____ check-in and check-out procedures.
3. Guests depend _____ hotel staff for information and assistance.
4. The concierge helps guests _____ organising entertainment and transport.
5. The hotel is known _____ its excellent conference facilities.
6. The rooms are equipped _____ coffee and tea making facilities.
7. The building consists _____ several floors connected by a lift.
8. Staff take care _____ guests' belongings in the valuables deposit.

Ex. 8. Writing task (approx. 200–250 words)

Write your opinion on the topic:

“What makes a hotel high-quality today?”

In your answer:

- describe what services and **facilities** are important in modern hotels
- mention at least 3 types of services (e.g. **room service, conference facilities, laundry**, etc.)
- explain the importance of staff roles such as **receptionist, concierge**, or **housekeeping staff**

- give your opinion about whether luxury features are necessary or not

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Практичне заняття 6-7

Unit 4. Stars and Crowns.

Lesson 2.

Part 1. A room with a view

Стислий зміст: Процес бронювання та заселення в готелі. Резервуванням, підтвердженням, реєстрацією гостей і оплатою послуг.

Мета практичного заняття: сформувати навички використання професійної лексики для опису процесу бронювання та заселення, а також навчитися створювати письмові тексти офіційного характеру.

Задачі практичного заняття:

- розглянути основні етапи бронювання та заселення в готелі;
- відпрацювати використання ключової лексики у типових ситуаціях обслуговування гостей;
- сформувати навички перефразування з використанням тематичної лексики;
- закріпити вживання прийменників у професійному контексті.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

Ex. 1. Read the text. Pay attention to the words highlighted in bold.

Welcome to The Meridian Court Hotel – Where Every Stay Begins with Comfort

At The Meridian Court Hotel, we make every journey simple from the very first step. Whether you decide **to book** your stay online or through our reception team, every **booking** is handled quickly and professionally. Once your **reservation** is made, you will receive an instant **confirmation**, ensuring that your room is secured. For longer stays or peak seasons, a small **deposit** may be required to guarantee your **reservation**.

We understand that travel plans can change, which is why we make it easy to **confirm** or adjust your booking before arrival. Our team is always ready to assist and ensure a smooth experience from the moment you **reserve** your room to the moment you arrive.

Upon check-in, guests are welcomed at our reception desk, where our staff will kindly ask you to **fill in a guest registration card**. If you are arriving by car, we may also request your **license plate** to ensure convenient and secure **parking**. All personal information is handled with care and used only for hotel management purposes.

Your stay at The Meridian Court Hotel is always **subject to** clear and transparent conditions, including any applicable **fees** for additional services. Once the process is complete and your stay is **accepted**, our staff will **extend** a warm welcome and escort you to your room.

We believe that a hotel stay should be both comfortable and **enjoyable**, especially for guests travelling for **leisure**. That is why we offer a wide selection of breakfast options, from **porridge**, **muesli**, and **scrambled eggs**, to **poached eggs**, **soft boiled eggs**, and **hard boiled eggs**, served with fresh juice and **skimmed milk**. For a lighter option, guests can also enjoy **stewed fruit** as part of a healthy start to the day.

During your stay, you are free to relax, work, or simply **intend** to unwind. Many of our guests choose us for both business and leisure, as we provide everything needed for a balanced experience.

At the end of your visit, guests are kindly asked **to settle an account** at reception. Our staff will ensure that all charges are clear and accurate. If needed, we also assist guests who wish **to retire** early for travel or rest before departure.

We are proud to welcome international visitors, including those travelling **overseas** or **on behalf of** companies and organisations. At The Meridian Court Hotel, every detail is designed to make your stay smooth, reliable, and truly comfortable.

Ex. 2. Answer the questions on the text.

1. What steps are usually involved in making a hotel reservation?
2. Why might a hotel require a deposit?
3. What information is included in a guest registration card (form)?
4. Why does the hotel ask for a car registration number / license plate?
5. What does it mean when a stay is subject to certain conditions?
6. What happens when guests settle an account?
7. How does the hotel ensure a smooth check-in process?
8. What kinds of breakfast options are mentioned in the text?

Ex. 3. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Pay attention to the words in bold.

1. Every **booking** is confirmed immediately after payment.
2. Guests must **fill in** a registration form upon arrival.
3. The stay may **be subject to** additional fees.
4. A **deposit** is required to secure the reservation.
5. The hotel will **extend** a warm welcome to all guests.
6. Guests are asked **to settle an account** before departure.
7. The reservation must be **confirmed** before check-in.
8. The hotel experience should be **enjoyable** and comfortable.

Ex. 4. Complete the sentences with the appropriate vocabulary from the box.

book	booking	confirmation	deposit	reservation
confirm	fill in	settle an account	be subject to	extend

1. Guests must _____ a form at reception during check-in.
2. A hotel _____ is usually made online or by phone.
3. You need to _____ your arrival before the travel date.
4. A _____ is sent after the reservation is made.

5. Some hotels require a _____ to secure the room.
6. The final payment is made when guests _____.
7. Prices may _____ seasonal changes.
8. It is important to _____ your room in advance during holidays.
9. The hotel will _____ a warm welcome to all visitors.
10. Every _____ must be confirmed before arrival.

Ex. 5. Paraphrase the sentences using target vocabulary

1. Guests must pay a small amount of money in advance to secure a room.
2. Visitors complete a document with personal details at reception.
3. The hotel makes sure the room is officially reserved before arrival.
4. Guests pay all charges before leaving the hotel.
5. The hotel sends a message that the reservation is valid.
6. Some conditions depend on hotel rules or policies.
7. The hotel welcomes guests warmly upon arrival.
8. The stay is planned for relaxation and comfort.

Ex. 6. Match the words with their definitions

1. reservation –	a) A written document used when checking into a hotel
2. booking –	
3. confirmation –	b) A warm greeting given to guests
4. deposit –	c) A payment made in advance to secure a room
5. guest registration card	
6. settle an account –	d) A final payment made before leaving a hotel
7. be subject to –	e) A process of securing a room in advance
8. extend (a welcome) –	f) A statement that a booking is officially accepted

	g) A hotel stay depending on certain conditions h) A formal arrangement to stay in a hotel
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Ex. 7. Fill in the gaps

1. Guests depend ____ the hotel staff for assistance.
2. The reservation is subject ____ availability.
3. The receptionist is responsible ____ check-in procedures.
4. Guests must settle ____ their account before departure.
5. The booking depends ____ confirmation.
6. The hotel is responsible ____ providing accurate information.
7. The guest checked ____ at 2 p.m.
8. The hotel provides services ____ behalf of travel agencies.

Ex. 8. Writing task. Write a formal letter (150–180 words) making a hotel reservation.

In your letter, you should:

- introduce yourself and state the purpose of the letter
- clearly request **a booking** for a hotel room
- include details such as:
 - dates of stay
 - type of room (single / double / twin, etc.)
 - any special requests (e.g. breakfast, parking, non-smoking room)
- ask for **confirmation** of the reservation
- mention how you intend to **settle the account** (on arrival / by bank transfer, etc.)
- use at least 7 target vocabulary items

Ex. 9. Writing task (250–300 words)

Topic: “What makes a hotel booking and check-in process convenient for guests?”

In your answer:

- describe the process of reservation, confirmation, and check-in
- mention at least 5 target vocabulary items (e.g. booking, deposit, confirmation, registration card, settle an account)
- explain what services make the stay enjoyable
- give your opinion on how hotels can improve guest experience

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Практичне заняття 8-9

Unit 4. Stars and Crowns.

Lesson 2.

Part 2. Weetabix or Krispies?

Стислий зміст: Організація готельного сервісу. Процес бронювання, реєстрації та поселення. Додаткові послуги та інфраструктура готелів різних типів.

Мета практичного заняття: сформувати навички перекладу, написання формальних листів та використання активного і пасивного стану в контексті готельного сервісу.

Задачі практичного заняття:

- сформувати навички написання формальних скарг із дотриманням структури ділового листа;
- закріпити вживання активного та пасивного стану у професійному контексті;
- розвинути вміння будувати речення з використанням ключової лексики теми.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

Ex. 1. Translate the text into English. Pay attention to the target vocabulary from the unit

Сучасні готелі пропонують різні типи **розміщення**, і гості можуть **забронювати** номер заздалегідь, отримавши **підтвердження бронювання** електронною поштою. У деяких випадках для гарантії **резервування** потрібен **депозит**, який підтверджує намір гостя зупинитися в готелі.

Після прибуття гості повинні **заповнити реєстраційну картку** на рецепції. Готель може також попросити дані автомобіля, якщо гості

користуються **паркуванням**. Процес **реєстрації при поселенні** зазвичай проходить швидко і включає перевірку деталей бронювання.

Багато готелів пропонують додаткові послуги, такі як **обслуговування в номерах**, ресторан, а також **самообслуговування**. Для іноземних гостей може бути доступний **обмін валюти**, а також інші зручності, включаючи **пральню** та **хімчистку**.

Курортні та спа-готелі часто мають додаткові спортивні та **рекреаційні** об'єкти, включаючи **підігріті відкриті басейни** та великі сади. Такі готелі також можуть надавати **лікування** та інші оздоровчі послуги.

У **бізнес-готелях** зазвичай є сучасні **конференц-зали**, які використовуються для зустрічей і заходів. Деякі готелі також забезпечують **умови для людей з інвалідністю**, пропонуючи спеціально обладнані номери.

Після завершення перебування гості повинні **сплатити рахунок під час виїзду**. Усі послуги та додаткові витрати підраховуються на рецепції, щоб забезпечити точність і прозорість.

Ex. 2. Write a complaint letter

Write a formal letter of complaint to a hotel manager. In your letter (180–220 words), you should:

- explain your stay and make a reservation / booking reference
- describe at least 2 problems related to:
 - accommodation
 - facilities
 - room service / restaurant facility
 - check-in / reservation / confirmation
- mention specific issues such as:
 - missing coffee and tea making facilities
 - problems with parking

- lack of lift or accessibility (establishment may be suitable for disabled)
- unexpected fee or unclear deposit conditions
- request a solution (refund, replacement room, explanation)
- ask the hotel to confirm how the issue will be resolved

Ex. 3. Create sentences using the words below

1. reservation / confirm / hotel / booking
2. guest / fill in / registration card / check-in
3. deposit / booking / confirm / reservation
4. hotel / provide / room service / restaurant facility
5. accommodation / include / parking / lift / facilities
6. guest / settle an account / check out
7. spa hotel / provide / treatment / recreational facilities
8. motel / located / highway / parking / accommodation
9. concierge / help / reservation / entertainment
10. luxury hotel / include / penthouse / duplex / suite

Ex. 4. Rewrite the sentences in active voice.

1. The reservation was confirmed by the hotel.
2. The guest registration card was filled in at reception.
3. The account was settled before departure.
4. Room service was provided by the restaurant staff.
5. The hotel facilities are used by international guests.
6. A deposit was required for the booking.
7. The conference facilities were used for business meetings.
8. The luggage was carried by the porter.
9. The hotel bill was prepared by the cashier.
10. The accommodation was provided by the resort hotel.

Ex. 5. Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

1. The hotel provides room service to all guests.
2. The receptionist fills in the guest registration card.
3. The hotel staff confirm all bookings immediately.
4. The concierge organises entertainment and reservations for guests.
5. The housekeeping team prepares the rooms every morning.
6. The cashier settles the hotel bill at check-out.
7. The hotel offers conference facilities for business meetings.
8. The porter carries the luggage to the room.
9. The hotel includes breakfast in the price of the room.
10. The staff extend a warm welcome to all guests.

Ex. 6. Write a review (200-250 words) of a hotel you stayed in.

Include:

- type of accommodation (e.g. resort hotel, business hotel, hostel, spa hotel)
- description of facilities (parking, lift, restaurant facility, room service, etc.)
- experience with reservation / booking / confirmation / check-in
- opinion about staff (receptionist, concierge, housekeeping)
- pros and cons of the hotel

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Практичне заняття 10-11

Unit 4. Stars and Crowns.

Lesson 2.

Part 3. Mixed prepositions exercises

Стислий зміст: Використання прийменників у типових ситуаціях бронювання, заселення та проживання в готелі.

Мета практичного заняття: сформувати навички правильного вживання прийменників у контексті готельного сервісу та навчитися застосовувати їх у письмовому мовленні.

Задачі практичного заняття:

- опрацювати та засвоїти основні прийменникові конструкції, що використовуються у сфері гостинності;
- сформувати навички виправлення типових помилок у використанні прийменників;
- навчитися застосовувати прийменники у професійних ситуаціях (бронювання, заселення, обслуговування гостей).

Завдання для самостійної роботи

Ex. 1. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

(in / on / at / to / from / into / out of / for / with / during)

1. Guests usually check ____ the hotel at 2 p.m.
2. The receptionist is waiting ____ the reception desk.
3. The hotel is located ____ the city centre.
4. The porter carries the luggage ____ the room.
5. The guest arrived ____ the airport late at night.
6. Breakfast is served ____ 7 a.m. ____ 10 a.m.
7. The reservation is valid ____ three nights.

8. The guests moved ____ the lobby ____ the lift.
9. The booking is confirmed ____ email.
10. Guests relax ____ their stay ____ the hotel.

Ex. 2. Choose the correct preposition

1. a hotel ____ historical interest (in / of / at)
2. a room ____ en-suite bathroom (with / in / for)
3. a deposit ____ the reservation (for / on / at)
4. facilities ____ disabled guests (for / of / with)
5. service ____ room service (of / for / with)
6. a stay ____ a hotel (at / in / on)
7. a view ____ the sea (to / of / from)
8. check-in ____ the reception desk (at / in / on)
9. payment ____ arrival (on / in / at)

Ex. 3. Correct the mistakes.

1. The guest stayed in a hotel on the city centre.
2. The booking is for three days at 200 euros.
3. The receptionist asked about the passport on check-in.
4. The hotel provides rooms for the guests with disabled.
5. The luggage was taken in the room by the porter.
6. The reservation depends from availability.
7. The guest arrived to the hotel at midnight.
8. The breakfast is included on the price.
9. The hotel is located on the airport.

Ex. 4. Complete with the correct preposition.

- check ____ / check ____
- depend ____ availability

- be responsible ____ reception
- consist ____ rooms and facilities
- pay ____ the hotel bill
- ask ____ information
- stay ____ a hotel
- book ____ advance
- arrive ____ the hotel
- extend a welcome ____ guests

Ex. 5. Write a short hotel report (180–220 words) describing a stay where some services did not work properly.

You should:

- describe the hotel (type of accommodation, location, general impression)
- mention at least 3 hotel services/facilities (e.g. room service, parking, lift, conference facilities, currency exchange, laundry, restaurant facility)
- explain at least 2 problems that occurred during the stay
- say how the staff responded (receptionist, concierge, manager, etc.)
- include a reservation / booking / check-in / check-out element
- suggest improvements for the hotel

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Практичне заняття 12-13

Unit 4. Stars and Crowns.

Lesson 3.

Part 1. Have a break

Стислий зміст: Вибір готелю та організація подорожі. Бронювання та послуги готелю.

Мета практичного заняття: сформувати навички використання лексики з теми подорожей і готельного сервісу, а також навчитися описувати процес планування поїздки та вибору готелю.

Задачі практичного заняття:

- розглянути ключову лексику, пов'язану з бронюванням і готельними послугами;
- сформувати навички аналізу факторів, що впливають на вибір готелю;
- навчитися використовувати сталі вирази для опису процесу планування поїздки.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

Ex. 1. Read the text. Pay attention to the words highlighted in bold.

Hotel Selection and Guest Experience

In modern tourism, choosing the right hotel is an important decision that can significantly influence the quality of a trip. One clear **advantage** of early planning is that guests can **book** better rooms and make suitable **arrangements** in advance. Many travellers **consider** location, price, and available services before making a final decision, and these **considerations** often **depend on** personal needs, budget, and travel purpose.

Hotels usually offer different types of **arrangements**, including room types, meals, and additional services. These may **include** breakfast, access to conference

rooms, or transport services from the **booking office**. Depending on availability, guests can **obtain** different levels of comfort, and services may vary **respectively** according to hotel classification or price range. Some guests prefer simple accommodation, while others choose a **complete** package that includes all services.

However, not all decisions are easy. Some travellers **hesitate** when choosing between several options, especially when hotel descriptions are complex or unfamiliar. In some cases, hotel terms may feel like a **closed book**, particularly for first-time travellers. For this reason, clear information and professional assistance are essential to help guests understand what is **included** in the price and what is not.

Guest satisfaction is also an important factor. A well-organised hotel experience can **be to one's advantage**, especially when staff **arrange** personalised services or upgrades. For example, a hotel may **show guests around** the building, helping them understand available facilities. Good service often ensures that guests are **in the hotel's good books**, while poor communication or mistakes may place a guest **in the hotel's black books**.

Hotels also focus on presentation and guest perception. Rooms, services, and staff performance are designed to **show to good advantage**, highlighting comfort and quality. At the same time, staff are trained to ensure that guests feel **content** with their stay. In many cases, a positive experience encourages guests to **take advantage of** special offers or return in the future.

Finally, additional costs such as **VAT (value added tax)** and service charges are usually clearly indicated in the final price. This ensures transparency and helps guests understand the **contents** of their payment. Overall, hotel services and **arrangements** aim to provide a balance between comfort, convenience, and value, depending on the expectations of different travellers.

Ex. 2. Find in the text the expressions that have the following meanings:

- to make travel or hotel plans in advance –
- to organise something in a planned and structured way –
- to guide someone around a place (e.g. a hotel) –
- to use a situation to get the best possible result –
- to consider or think about different factors before making a decision –
- to feel unsure or not confident before doing something –
- to be included in something as part of a whole –
- to become familiar with a place that was previously unknown –
- to receive or get something (especially formally or officially) –
- to present something in the most positive way –

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences with the appropriate words from the box.

advantage, arrange, booking office, consider, hesitate, include, inclusive, depend on, vary, contents, show up, take advantage of, respect, obtain, show off

1. Prices may _____ depending on the season and availability.
2. Don't _____ to ask for help if you need it.
3. You should _____ all options before making a decision.
4. We decided to _____ our trip in advance.
5. Some packages _____ meals and transportation.
6. This hotel offers an _____ service, so everything is included.
7. You can buy tickets at the _____ or online.
8. The final price may _____ several factors.
9. Make sure you check the _____ of your booking confirmation.
10. He likes to _____ by staying in expensive hotels.
11. Always treat staff with _____.
12. We managed to _____ useful information from the guide.
13. Try to _____ all the opportunities available.
14. Don't _____ late for your flight.

15. It's always an _____ to plan your trip in advance.

Ex. 4. Match the words with their definitions.

1. advantage –	a) to feel unsure before making a decision
2. arrangement –	b) a place where tickets or bookings are made
3. booking office –	c) something that makes a situation better or more useful
4. depend on –	d) to guide someone through a place
5. hesitate –	e) to be influenced or controlled by something
6. show around –	f) to get or acquire something
7. obtain –	g) an agreement or organised plan
8. complete –	h) politeness and admiration for someone
9. consideration –	i) full and finished, with nothing missing
10. respect –	j) a reason or factor taken into account

Ex. 5. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets

1. Tourists often _____ (consider) price and location before booking a hotel.
2. The guest _____ (show) around the hotel by the concierge yesterday.
3. Many travellers _____ (depend) on online reviews when choosing accommodation.
4. The hotel _____ (arrange) airport transfer for all guests.
5. Guests usually _____ (hesitate) when the information is unclear.
6. The booking _____ (include) breakfast and VAT.
7. Staff _____ (obtain) permission before changing reservations.
8. The hotel experience _____ (be) to the guest's advantage.
9. The receptionist _____ (book) the room in advance.

10. Guests _____ (take advantage) of special weekend offers.

Ex. 6. Complete the text with the correct words from the box. There are more words than you need.

advantage, arrangement, depend on, include, obtain, hesitate, consideration,
respect, complete, booking office, show around, take advantage, content,
respectively, dependent, independence

Choosing a hotel is not always an easy process, as it often _____ many different factors such as price, location, and available services. Travellers usually make a _____ in advance, especially during busy seasons, to ensure that they can _____ a suitable room.

One clear _____ of early planning is that guests have more options and better prices. However, some people still _____ when they are unsure about hotel conditions or cancellation policies. In such cases, a travel agency or _____ can help provide additional information.

Hotels usually _____ a wide range of services, including accommodation, meals, and transport options. Guests are advised to carefully _____ all conditions before confirming a reservation, as additional fees may apply.

During their stay, guests may _____ special offers or additional services such as room upgrades or spa treatments. Hotel staff often _____ guests _____ the building to ensure they understand all available facilities.

All services are provided with _____ for guests' comfort and satisfaction, and pricing may vary _____ to the season and demand. Ultimately, a well-planned trip helps travellers feel more _____ and confident in their choices.

Ex. 7. Write an essay (250–300 words) about how to plan a successful trip

Describe how to organise a trip in a way that helps you avoid common mistakes and makes your experience more enjoyable. In your answer, include the following points:

- how to arrange transportation and accommodation;
- what factors you should consider before making a booking;
- how prices may vary and what they depend on;
- how to take advantage of available opportunities (e.g. inclusive offers, local advice);
- the importance of respect and communication while travelling;
- your personal preferences (e.g. independence vs. organised activities).

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Практичне заняття 14-16

Unit 4. Stars and Crowns.

Lesson 3.

Part 2. Break for murder

Стислий зміст: Робота персоналу під час нестандартних ситуацій. Способи збору та аналізу інформації. Готельний менеджмент та внутрішні перевірки.

Мета практичного заняття: засвоїти лексику та мовні конструкції, пов'язані з описом інцидентів у готелі, а також навчитися описувати процес розслідування та його результати.

Задачі практичного заняття:

- розглянути ключову лексику, пов'язану з розслідуванням інцидентів у готелі;
- відпрацювати використання сталих виразів у контексті професійної комунікації;
- сформувати навички аналізу ситуацій та відтворення послідовності подій;
- навчитися використовувати лексику для опису дій персоналу та процесу розслідування.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

Ex. 1. Read the text. Pay attention to the words highlighted in bold.

Incident Report: Missing Item Investigation at Grand Albion Hotel

At approximately 06:15 a.m., hotel management at the Grand Albion Hotel received an urgent report concerning a **missing** valuable item from a guest room on the seventh floor. The incident took place **at the crack of dawn**, when only a **skeleton staff** was on duty, as most departments had not yet fully started

operations. At that stage, the situation was unclear, and the exact sequence of events was **anybody's guess**.

Initial checks produced no immediate **clue**, and early information was inconsistent across departments. The duty manager found himself **at his wit's end**, as reception, housekeeping, and security all provided different accounts of the night's **occurrences**. A formal internal investigation was immediately launched in order to **uncover** the facts and determine whether the incident was accidental or deliberate.

Staff were instructed to **glean** all possible information from guests, employees, and system records. The reception desk reviewed the night **conversation** logs, while housekeeping checked cleaning **arrangements**, room access schedules, and maintenance reports. The booking records and reservation history were also verified to ensure no errors had occurred during **check-in** or room allocation.

A key **witness**, the night porter, reported unusual movement near the lift area between 02:00 and 03:00 a.m. He was asked to **give evidence**, and his statement was carefully recorded, then subjected to detailed **cross-questioning**. Although his observations were not immediately **evident**, they provided a valuable clue that helped narrow the timeframe of the incident.

Security personnel reviewed CCTV footage from multiple floors and corridors. Several minor **events** were identified, including late guest movement, housekeeping activity, and staff rounds. However, none of these initially appeared to **include** any direct sign of theft. Investigators had to carefully **consider** each detail and ensure that no false assumptions would **deceive** the process.

As the investigation progressed, the situation became increasingly **tense**. Staff members were frequently **at their wit's end** due to repeated checks, conflicting reports, and pressure from management. Despite this, they continued to **sharpen their wits**, working systematically to reconstruct the timeline of the night.

During the inquiry, it was also established that housekeeping procedures had recently been **arranged** differently due to high occupancy levels. One staff member had moved guest belongings between rooms as part of cleaning **arrangements**, but failed to properly document the changes. As a result, the item had not been stolen but simply relocated.

Although the situation briefly escalated into confusion and near **mayhem**, management ensured that communication remained controlled to avoid alarming guests. Clear instructions were issued to all departments, and staff were reminded of their responsibilities and reporting procedures.

Eventually, after a complete review of records and room inventories, the truth became **evident**. The missing item had been mistakenly transferred during routine housekeeping operations and later placed in the wrong room. No criminal activity had occurred, despite initial suspicions and the intensity of the investigation.

Once the situation was resolved, all parties involved felt **relieved**, and normal hotel operations resumed. The manager confirmed that the case would be documented as a completed internal **event** and used for staff training to improve future coordination and reduce the risk of similar misunderstandings.

The report concluded that strong communication, accurate documentation, and well-structured operational **arrangements** are **vital** for preventing confusion and ensuring efficient hotel management, even under pressure.

Ex. 2. Answer the questions using the active vocabulary of the lesson

1. Why did the situation seem like anybody's guess at first?
2. Why was the manager at his wit's end?
3. What steps were taken to investigate the incident?
4. How did staff glean information during the investigation?
5. What role did the witness (night porter) play?
6. Why was cross-questioning necessary?
7. What made the investigation process tense?

8. How did staff avoid being deceived by incorrect assumptions?
9. What was the final explanation of the event?
10. What lessons did the hotel learn from the incident?

Ex. 3. Find the exact expressions from the text that match the definitions below

1. It is impossible to know for sure what happened –
2. Very early in the morning, just as the day is starting –
3. A small piece of information that helps solve a problem –
4. An official process of examining a situation in detail –
5. A person who saw an event and can report it –
6. To provide formal statements or facts about something –
7. A detailed questioning process used to check information –
8. A situation that is unclear, confusing, or not explained –
9. To collect small pieces of information gradually –
10. To make someone believe something false –
11. A situation of confusion, disorder, or chaos –
12. To become clear or understandable after investigation –
13. A small number of staff working at a given time –
14. To carefully examine or think about all possibilities –
15. To feel stress and uncertainty while solving a problem –
16. To become relaxed after pressure is removed –
17. A recorded or officially documented incident –
18. To take place or happen (formal noun form) –
19. To organize or manage something in a structured way –
20. To remove uncertainty by finding the truth –

Ex. 4. Complete the text with the words from the box

at the crack of dawn, anybody's guess, clue, investigate, witness, give evidence, cross-questioning, occurrence, event, evident, eventually, tense, glean, skeleton, deceive, relieve, conversation, uncover

The incident occurred _____, when only a _____ staff was on duty at the hotel. At first, what had happened was _____, as there was no clear _____ to explain the situation.

The manager decided to _____ the case immediately. A formal _____ was launched, and staff began to _____ information from guests, security records, and housekeeping reports.

A key _____ came forward and agreed to _____ during the investigation. However, due to conflicting statements, further _____ was required to clarify the facts.

The situation became very _____ as staff tried to _____ the truth. Several small _____ were recorded during the night, but none initially appeared significant.

It was only _____ that the truth became _____ after all evidence was reviewed carefully. The hotel team managed to _____ the misunderstanding and restore normal operations.

Ex. 5. Choose the correct phrase for each sentence.

1. The situation was completely unclear – it was _____.

- a) cross-questioning
- b) anybody's guess
- c) evidently

2. The police decided to _____ the incident immediately.

- a) investigate
- b) occurrence
- c) conversation

3. The manager felt _____ because of the lack of information.

- a) relieved
- b) at his wit's end
- c) evident

4. The truth became _____ after reviewing all records.

- a) eventual
- b) evident
- c) conversation

5. A _____ helped clarify what happened during the night.

- a) witness
- b) crack
- c) booking

Ex. 6. Match the halves and form correct phrases from the text. Use the phrases to complete the sentences below.

A	B
1. at the crack 2. at his wit's 3. cross- 4. give 5. key 6. skeleton 7. tense 8. eventually 9. clear 10. uncover	a. questioning b. of dawn c. evidence d. situation e. end f. clue g. truth h. staff i. the facts j. become evident

Complete the sentences:

1. The incident happened _____.
2. The manager was _____ because of missing information.
3. The witness had to _____.
4. Staff worked with only a _____ during the night.
5. The investigation became very _____.
6. A _____ helped solve the case.
7. Investigators used _____ to verify information.
8. The truth _____ after a full review.

Ex. 7. Read the text below. Each sentence contains one or more mistakes (grammar or vocabulary). Find and correct all mistakes.

The incident happened in the crack of dawn when the hotel was completely silent and only skeleton staffs were on duty. At first, the situation was anybody's guessing, and there were no clear clues to explain what had occurred.

The manager was at his wit end and decided to investigate of the incident immediately. A witness gave an evidence during a long conversation with the hotel staff, but his statements were not evidently clear.

During the process, staff used cross-question to clarify the facts and tried to gleaning information from security records and housekeeping reports. Several occurrences was recorded during the night shift, but none of them seemed important at first.

The situation became very tenseful as the investigation continued, and some employees felt relieve only after short breaks. Eventually, the truth became evidently after all evidence was reviewed.

The hotel will uncovering what really happened, and the case was described as an important eventful for the organisation. Everything was clear eventually, and no further actions was needed.

Ex. 8. Imagine, you are a hotel manager explaining the incident to head office. Write a formal letter (220-250 words) to the head office providing details about the incident.

Use the points below to structure your text.

1. Basic information

- Hotel name: Grand Albion Hotel
- Date: (choose a specific date)
- Time: early morning / night shift (e.g. around 06:00)
- Location: (e.g. 7th floor guest room / lift area / corridor)

2. What was reported

- A missing item was reported from a guest room
- Initial information was unclear (“anybody’s guess” situation)
- No immediate clue was available

3. People involved

- Hotel manager
- Reception staff
- Housekeeping team
- Night porter (possible witness)
- Security staff

4. Actions taken

- Internal investigation started immediately
- CCTV and hotel records were checked
- Staff were asked to glean information
- A witness was asked to give evidence
- Cross-questioning was used to clarify facts
- Multiple conversations with staff took place

5. Development of the situation

- Several minor occurrences were recorded during the night
- Situation became tense due to conflicting information
- Staff were at their wit’s end at some stage
- Investigation gradually became more structured

6. Final outcome

- The truth became evident eventually
- The issue was not theft but a housekeeping error
- The missing item was relocated, not stolen

- The situation was resolved without escalation

7. Conclusion

- Importance of communication and proper records
- Need to improve internal procedures
- Ensuring clarity in future events

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Практичне заняття 17-19

Unit 5. Doctor at large

Lesson 1.

Part 1. The heart of the matter

Стислий зміст: Будова та функціонування організму людини. Основні системи органів та їх взаємодія. Галузі медицини та їх роль у діагностиці, лікуванні та профілактиці захворювань.

Мета практичного заняття: засвоїти лексику за темою будови тіла людини та медичних спеціальностей; сформувати розуміння взаємодії систем організму та ролі різних галузей медицини.

Задачі практичного заняття:

- розглянути основні системи організму людини та їх функції;
- ознайомитися з взаємодією органів у підтриманні життєдіяльності;
- проаналізувати роль різних галузей медицини у діагностиці та лікуванні;
- розглянути значення спеціалізації в сучасній медицині.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

Ex. 1. Read the text. Pay attention to the words highlighted in bold.

Inside the Human Body: A System That Never Sleeps

The human body is often compared to a machine, but in reality, it is far more complex and adaptive. Every second, multiple systems work together without conscious effort. The process begins with breathing: air passes through the **pharynx** and **larynx** into the **lungs**, where oxygen enters the bloodstream through tiny **blood vessels**. From there, it travels through **arteries** and **veins**, reaching every part of the body. Even a short interruption in this process can have serious

consequences, which explains why the circulatory and respiratory systems are so closely studied in **cardiology** and related fields.

At the same time, the digestive system is constantly active. Food moves from the **stomach** into the **small intestine**, where nutrients are absorbed, and then into the **large intestine**, where waste is processed. The **liver** plays a key role here, breaking down harmful substances and supporting metabolism. Nearby, the **kidney** filters the blood and helps regulate fluids, while the **bladder** stores waste before it leaves the body. All these organs are located in the **abdomen**, an area that doctors often examine first when patients report discomfort.

Movement may seem simple, but it depends on precise coordination between **muscles**, **joints**, **ligaments**, and **tendons**. When a person walks, lifts something, or even types on a keyboard, dozens of structures are involved. **Cartilage** reduces friction in the joints, and **fatty tissue** protects internal organs from damage. If any part of this system fails, specialists in **orthopaedics** or **neurology** may be required to diagnose and treat the problem.

Vision and communication are equally complex. The **iris** controls how much light enters the eye, allowing people to see in different conditions, while the **larynx** produces sound for speech. Disorders in these areas are treated by experts in **ophthalmology** and **otolaryngology**. At the same time, difficulties in speaking clearly may require **speech therapy**, showing how different branches of medicine often work together.

What makes modern healthcare especially effective is its specialisation. When symptoms appear, doctors rely on **symptomatology** to interpret them and on **aetiology** to understand their causes. For example, a persistent cough may lead a doctor to consider problems in the lungs, while abdominal pain could involve the digestive system. In more serious cases, **oncology** investigates abnormal cell growth, and **immunology** examines how the body responds to infections.

Medical science also studies how diseases spread and how to prevent them. **Epidemiology** became particularly important during global health crises, helping

experts understand patterns of infection. At the same time, **bacteriology** identifies harmful microorganisms, and **toxicology** examines the effects of dangerous substances on the body.

Treatment itself can take many forms. In some cases, **therapeutics** is enough to manage a condition, while in others, **surgery** is required to repair damage. Complex procedures, including **plastic surgery** or **spare-part surgery**, can restore both function and appearance. During such operations, **anestheology** ensures that patients do not feel pain.

Finally, medicine is not only about treating illness but also about improving quality of life. **Paediatrics** focuses on children, **gerontology** on older adults, and **psychiatry** and **psychoanalysis** on mental health. In recovery, **occupational therapy** helps patients return to daily activities. All these fields demonstrate that the human body is not just a collection of organs, but a dynamic system that requires constant care, understanding, and cooperation between different medical disciplines.

Ex. 2. Decide whether the statements are True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG) according to the information in the text.

1. The lungs are responsible for filtering waste from the blood.
2. The liver plays a role in detoxification.
3. The small intestine is responsible for absorbing nutrients.
4. Cartilage connects muscles to bones.
5. The bladder stores waste fluids.
6. The iris controls how much light enters the eye.
7. Neurology focuses on the digestive system.
8. Epidemiology studies how diseases spread.
9. Occupational therapy helps patients return to daily activities.
10. Surgery is always the only method of treatment.
11. The kidneys regulate fluids in the body.

Ex. 3. Find in the text the words or phrases that match the following definitions.

1. The organ that pumps blood through the body –
2. A system of tubes that carry blood –
3. The part of the body that stores urine –
4. The structure that helps produce sound –
5. The tissue that reduces friction in joints –
6. The field of medicine that studies the nervous system –
7. The science of disease causes –
8. The study of how diseases spread in populations –
9. Medical treatment without surgery –
10. The branch of medicine that deals with children –
11. The process of examining symptoms –
12. The study of harmful microorganisms –

Ex. 4. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. The doctor carefully _____ (examine) the patient's abdomen.
2. The lungs are responsible for _____ (breathe) and oxygen exchange.
3. The _____ (digest) system includes the stomach and intestines.
4. The patient was sent to a _____ (special) in cardiology.
5. _____ (immunology) studies how the body fights diseases.
6. The _____ (move) of joints depends on muscles and ligaments.
7. The liver plays an important role in _____ (metabolise) substances.
8. The doctor made a careful _____ (diagnose) of the condition.
9. The _____ (treat) was successful and the patient recovered quickly.

10. The disease is still under _____ (investigate).
11. The _____ (protect) function of fatty tissue is essential.
12. The _____ (develop) of medicine has improved life expectancy.

Ex. 5. Match each symptom or health problem with the most appropriate medical specialist.

Health problems	Medical specialist
1. Heart problems –	a. cardiologist
2. Skin rash –	b. dermatologist
3. Problems with vision –	c. ophthalmologist
4. Speech difficulties –	d. speech therapist
5. Digestive problems –	e. gastroenterologist
6. Hormonal imbalance –	f. endocrinologist
7. Mental health issues –	g. psychiatrist
8. Bone injury –	h. orthopaedist
9. Problems with the urinary system –	i. urologist
10. Cancer diagnosis –	j. oncologist
11. Ear, nose, and throat infection –	k. otolaryngologist
12. Children's health issues –	l. paediatrician

Ex. 6. Read each situation and decide what the problem is and which medical specialist should be consulted. Justify your answer.

Example: Situation: A patient experiences constant chest pain and shortness of breath.

Answer: The problem may be related to the heart or circulatory system. The patient should consult a cardiologist. This specialist deals with diseases of the heart and blood vessels, and symptoms such as chest pain and breathing difficulties are typical in cardiology.

1. A patient experiences constant chest pain and shortness of breath.
2. A child has difficulty speaking clearly and forming words.
3. A person has severe stomach pain after eating.

4. A patient notices a sudden loss of vision.
5. A person feels constant anxiety and cannot sleep.
6. A patient has a broken bone after an accident.
7. A person has a skin infection that does not improve.
8. A patient has problems with kidney function.
9. A person has difficulty swallowing and throat pain.
10. A patient is diagnosed with abnormal cell growth.
11. A person has hormonal issues affecting metabolism.
12. A newborn requires special medical care after birth.

Ex. 7. Name the specialist working in the following medical fields

● Bacteriology → _____	● Obstetrics → _____
● Cardiology → _____	● Oncology → _____
● Dentistry → _____	● Ophthalmology → _____
● Dermatology → _____	● Orthopaedics → _____
● Epidemiology → _____	● Paediatrics → _____
● Forensic science → _____	● Psychiatry → _____
● Gynaecology → _____	● Speech therapy → _____
● Immunology → _____	● Surgery → _____
● Neonatology → _____	● Toxicology → _____
● Neurology → _____	● Urology → _____

Ex. 8. Write an essay (250–300 words) on one of the following topics. Use the target vocabulary from the lesson.

Suggested topics:

- Explain how one body system works (e.g. digestive, respiratory, circulatory)
- Describe how the human body responds to illness

- Explain the role of different branches of medicine
- Why is it important to understand the human body?
- Describe the interaction between organs in maintaining health
- How do doctors diagnose and treat diseases?
- The importance of specialised medicine in modern healthcare
- What happens in the body during stress or physical activity

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Практичне заняття 20-22

Unit 5. Doctor at large

Lesson 1.

Part 2. Matrons, internists and midwives

Стислий зміст: Структура сучасного лікарняного закладу та основні медичні відділення. Етапи госпіталізації та лікування пацієнтів. Функціонування імунної системи та її роль у захисті організму.

Мета практичного заняття: засвоїти лексику за темою медичних установ та імунної системи; сформувати розуміння організації лікарняної допомоги та процесів імунного захисту організму.

Задачі практичного заняття:

- розглянути основні відділення лікарні та їх функції;
- ознайомитися з етапами госпіталізації та лікування пацієнтів;
- проаналізувати роль імунної системи у боротьбі з інфекціями;
- розглянути взаємодію медичних установ та імунного захисту організму.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

Ex. 1. Read the text. Pay attention to the words highlighted in bold.

From Admission to Recovery:

How Hospitals and the Immune System Work Together

Modern healthcare is built on a well-organised system of specialised departments, each responsible for a particular type of care. When a patient arrives at a hospital, they are usually first directed to the **Admission Department** or, in urgent cases, taken by **ambulance** directly to the **Emergency Department**. There, medical staff assess the condition and decide whether the patient should be treated

immediately, transferred to an **In-Patient Hospital**, or referred to the **Out-Patient Department** for further consultation. Administrative procedures are handled in the **Registry**, where patient records are created and updated.

Once admitted, patients are sent to specific departments depending on their condition. For example, individuals with heart problems are treated in the **Cardiology Department**, while those with digestive issues go to the **Gastroenterology Department**. Neurological disorders are managed in the **Neurology Department**, and injuries such as fractures are treated in the **Traumatology Department**. More serious cases may require treatment in the Intensive Care Unit or even the **Resuscitation Department**, where patients receive constant monitoring and life-support care.

Hospitals also include highly specialised units. Patients with severe burns are treated in the **Burns Unit**, while those requiring surgery are admitted to the **Surgical Unit**. Women receive care in the **Gynecology Department** or the **Maternity Department**, depending on their needs. Diagnostic services are equally important: the Laboratory analyses biological samples, and the **X-ray Room** provides imaging to support diagnosis. In addition, procedures such as wound treatment are performed in the **Dressing Room**.

While doctors and medical equipment play a crucial role in treatment, the human body has its own defence system – the immune system. This system constantly protects the body from **foreign invaders** such as bacteria and **viruses**. At the centre of this defence are specialised **immune cells**, including **white blood cells**, which circulate through the body and identify harmful substances. These substances, known as **antigens**, are recognised as “**friend or foe**” through specific molecular signals, often described as an **identity badge**.

The immune response begins when a **macrophage** encounters an **invading cell**. It can **consume** the threat and present information about it to other immune cells. **Helper T-cells** then activate other parts of the immune system, including **B-cells**, which produce **antibodies**. These antibodies are proteins designed to

neutralize harmful agents. At the same time, **killer T-cells** actively **track down** and destroy infected cells, preventing the spread of infection.

This process depends on several key organs and tissues. The **bone marrow** produces immune cells, while the **thymus** helps them **mature**. The **pancreas** and **adrenal glands** also play supporting roles in regulating bodily responses. When the immune system functions effectively, it can identify and eliminate threats quickly. However, if it fails, infections may spread, and medical intervention becomes necessary.

Preventive medicine is therefore essential. Through **inoculation**, the body is exposed to a harmless form of a pathogen, allowing it to develop immunity without becoming seriously ill. This prepares the immune system to respond more efficiently in the future. In this way, healthcare establishments and the immune system work together: one provides external support, while the other ensures internal protection.

Ex. 2. Choose the correct answer (A–D) according to the text.

1. Where are patients first registered?			
A. Laboratory	B. Registry	C. Dressing Room	D. Surgical Unit
2. Which department treats heart problems?			
A. Neurology Department	B. Cardiology Department	C. Oncology Department	D. Urology Department
3. Where are patients taken in urgent cases?			
A. Out-Patient Department	B. Registry	C. Emergency Department	D. Maternity Department
4. Which unit provides life-support care?			
A. Dressing Room	B. Intensive Care Unit	C. X-ray Room	D. Laboratory
5. Where are biological samples analysed?			

A. Laboratory	B. Registry	C. Surgical Unit	D. Burns Unit
6. What do antibodies do?			
A. Destroy bones	B. Produce viruses	C. Neutralize harmful agents	D. Store energy
7. Which cells destroy infected cells?			
A. B-cells	B. Helper T-cells	C. Killer T-cells	D. Macrophages
8. Where do immune cells mature?			
A. Pancreas	B. Thymus	C. Liver	D. Kidney
9. What is the function of macrophages?			
A. Produce hormones	B. Consume foreign invaders	C. Carry oxygen	D. Store fat
10. What is the purpose of inoculation?			
A. To weaken the immune system	B. To prevent diseases	C. To replace organs	D. To increase blood pressure

Ex. 3. Match immune system components with their roles

1. macrophage –	a. produces antibodies
2. B-cell –	b. identifies foreign matter
3. helper T-cell –	c. destroys infected cells
4. killer T-cell –	d. activates other immune cells
5. antibody –	e. consumes foreign invaders
6. antigen –	f. general immune defence cell
7. white blood cell –	g. place where immune cells mature
8. thymus –	h. produces immune cells
9. bone marrow –	i. protein that neutralizes pathogens
10. receptor –	j. substance recognised as foreign

Ex. 4. Complete the text with the words from the box.

Admission Department, Emergency Department, Registry, Cardiology
Department, Surgical Unit, Laboratory, X-ray Room, Intensive Care Unit,
Dressing Room, Out-Patient Department

When a patient arrives at the hospital, they first go to the _____, where their personal information is recorded. In urgent situations, patients are taken directly to the _____. After initial examination, they may be admitted through the _____.

If the patient has heart problems, they are sent to the _____. If surgery is required, they are transferred to the _____. Diagnostic procedures are carried out in the _____ and the _____.

Patients who need constant monitoring are placed in the _____. Minor procedures such as wound care are performed in the _____. Patients with less serious conditions may receive treatment in the _____.

Ex. 5. Decide where a patient should be sent. Choose the most appropriate department for each case.

1. A patient with severe burns – _____
2. A woman in labour – _____
3. A patient with broken bones – _____
4. A person with heart disease – _____
5. A patient with cancer – _____
6. A person with vision problems – _____
7. A patient with urinary problems – _____
8. A person with digestive issues – _____
9. A patient in critical condition – _____
10. A person with skin disease – _____

Ex. 6. Identify stages of hospital treatment. Put the stages in the correct order.

- Admission to a department
- Initial examination in the Emergency Department
- Registration in the Registry
- Diagnostic tests (Laboratory / X-ray Room)
- Treatment (Surgical Unit / Therapeutics Department)
- Transfer to Intensive Care Unit (if necessary)
- Discharge or follow-up in Out-Patient Department
- Arrival by ambulance or personal transport
- Specialist consultation
- Recovery and observation

Ex. 7. Divide into two categories: Emergency vs Non-emergency

Severe bleeding	Routine check-up	Broken bone	Mild skin rash
Heart attack symptoms	Regular blood test	Sudden loss of consciousness	Scheduled consultation
	High fever with complications	Preventive examination	

Emergency	Non-emergency

Ex. 8. Each sentence contains a mistake. Find and correct all mistakes.

Patients is admitted to the hospital through the Admission Department or the Emergency Department in urgent case. The Registry keep records of all patients and provide important informations.

After that, patients is send to different department depend on their condition. For example, people with heart problems goes to the Cardiology Department, while patients with injuries is treated in the Traumatology Department.

Diagnostic tests is carry out in the Laboratory and X-ray Room. Serious patients are place in the Intensive Care Unit where they receives constant monitoring.

At the same time, the immune system protect the body from foreign invaders such as virus and bacterium. White blood cells identifies harmful antigens and produce antibodies which neutralize them.

If the immune system do not work properly, infections spreads quickly and require medical intervention.

Ex. 9. Write a letter to a friend (150–200 words).

Describe a situation when you had to visit a hospital. Include:

- why you went to the hospital
- which department you visited
- what procedures were done
- how the doctors helped you
- how you felt before and after

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Практичне заняття 23-25

Unit 5. Doctor at large

Lesson 1.

Part 3. Aches and pains

Стислий зміст: Основні типи захворювань людини та їх класифікація. Захворювання різних систем організму. Симптоми, травми та їх роль у діагностиці і лікуванні. Поширення інфекційних захворювань та значення профілактики.

Мета практичного заняття: засвоїти лексику за темою захворювань людини та їх симптомів; сформулювати розуміння класифікації хвороб і механізмів їх розвитку.

Задачі практичного заняття:

- розглянути основні типи захворювань та їх класифікацію;
- ознайомитися із захворюваннями різних систем організму;
- проаналізувати симптоми та їх значення для встановлення діагнозу;
- розглянути особливості інфекційних та неінфекційних захворювань.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

Ex. 1. Read the text. Pay attention to the words highlighted in bold.

Human Diseases: What Happens When the Body Breaks Its Balance

Human health depends on a delicate balance between organs, cells, and the immune system. When this balance is disrupted, disease appears – sometimes suddenly, sometimes gradually over years. Modern medicine classifies diseases not only by symptoms, but also by causes, affected systems, and patterns of spread, which helps doctors respond more effectively.

Respiratory diseases are among the most common worldwide. Conditions such as **asthma**, **bronchitis**, and **pneumonia** affect the **lungs** and breathing process, often making oxygen exchange difficult. While asthma may be triggered by allergens, pneumonia is usually caused by infection, sometimes developing after a simple **cold** or **flu**. More severe infections like **tuberculosis** or **double pneumonia** can become life-threatening if not treated early.

The digestive system is another frequent source of illness. Diseases such as **gastritis**, **colitis**, **appendicitis**, and **diarrhoea** affect the stomach and intestines, often causing pain and disruption of normal digestion. In some cases, chronic conditions like **cirrhosis** develop slowly, damaging the **liver** over time due to long-term stress or **alcoholism**.

Cardiovascular and metabolic disorders are increasingly common in modern society. **Hypertension** (high blood pressure) and **hypotension** (low blood pressure) affect blood flow through **arteries** and **veins**, while **arteriosclerosis** reduces flexibility of blood vessels. **Heart attack** and **angina pectoris** occur when blood supply to the heart is restricted. Meanwhile, **diabetes** disrupts the body's ability to regulate glucose, often requiring lifelong management.

Some diseases are neurological or autoimmune in nature, meaning the body's own systems are involved in the problem. **Multiple sclerosis**, **Parkinson's disease**, and **epilepsy** affect the nervous system and movement control. Autoimmune conditions such as **Addison's disease** or **juvenile diabetes** occur when immune cells mistakenly attack healthy tissues, showing how complex immune regulation can be.

Infectious diseases remain a major global concern. Illnesses such as **cholera**, **malaria**, **measles**, **rubella**, and **typhoid fever** spread through bacteria, viruses, or parasites. Some, like **AIDS**, directly weaken the immune system, making the body vulnerable to other infections. Others, like **avian flu** or **bubonic plague**, can spread rapidly and cause large-scale outbreaks if not controlled.

Symptoms are the body's way of signalling that something is wrong. Pain, for example, can take many forms: a **sharp pain** may indicate injury, while a **dull** or **persistent pain** often suggests chronic inflammation. Symptoms like **fever**, **fatigue**, **muscle pain**, or **haemorrhage** help doctors narrow down possible diagnoses.

Trauma and physical injuries are another important category. A **fracture**, **sprain**, or **dislocation** usually requires immediate medical attention, including **immobilization**, **reduction**, or surgical intervention. Burns, bites, and frostbite can damage both surface tissue and deeper structures, sometimes requiring long-term rehabilitation or even **prosthetics**.

Finally, epidemic diseases highlight the connection between individual health and global systems. When viruses **mutate**, they may become more infectious and lead to an **outbreak**. Without proper **vaccination**, **anti-viral** treatment, and coordinated response plans, such outbreaks can develop into **pandemics**. Public health strategies aim to **contain** spread, protect the **host population**, and reduce **ill-effects**, showing that medicine today is as much about prevention as it is about treatment.

Ex. 2. Choose the correct answer (A–D) according to the text.

1. Which statement best explains why asthma is dangerous?
 - A. It permanently damages the liver
 - B. It affects breathing and oxygen exchange
 - C. It causes bone fractures
 - D. It destroys red blood cells
2. Why are infectious diseases considered a global threat?
 - A. They only affect children
 - B. They always remain local
 - C. They can spread rapidly across populations
 - D. They only affect animals

3. What is the main role of the immune system mentioned in the text?
 - A. To regulate blood pressure
 - B. To digest food
 - C. To protect the body from infection
 - D. To control bones and joints
4. Which feature best describes chronic diseases?
 - A. They appear and disappear within minutes
 - B. They develop slowly and last long
 - C. They only occur once
 - D. They are always infectious
5. What is a key reason hypertension is dangerous?
 - A. It affects skin colour
 - B. It damages blood flow in vessels
 - C. It increases immunity
 - D. It improves oxygen levels
6. Why is diabetes considered a metabolic disorder?
 - A. It affects digestion of proteins only
 - B. It disrupts regulation of glucose in the body
 - C. It only affects bones
 - D. It is caused by bacteria
7. What is the main purpose of vaccination in epidemic control?
 - A. To increase virus mutation
 - B. To strengthen infection
 - C. To prevent disease spread
 - D. To replace treatment
8. Why do symptoms matter in diagnosis?
 - A. They replace laboratory tests completely
 - B. They help identify possible diseases
 - C. They always show the exact disease

- D. They only describe pain
9. What makes injuries like fractures medically urgent?
- A. They affect only muscles
 - B. They require immediate immobilization and treatment
 - C. They heal without care
 - D. They are not painful
10. Why can viral mutations be dangerous?
- A. They reduce disease spread
 - B. They make viruses weaker
 - C. They may increase infectivity and spread
 - D. They stop outbreaks immediately

Ex. 3. Match diseases with the systems that they affect

Disease	Affected system
1. asthma –	a. digestive system
2. gastritis –	b. respiratory system
3. Parkinson's disease –	c. liver
4. hepatitis –	d. nervous system
5. arteriosclerosis –	e. joints
6. appendicitis –	f. blood vessels
7. epilepsy –	g. stomach
8. cirrhosis –	h. appendix
9. pneumonia –	i. brain activity
10. arthritis –	j. lungs

Ex. 4. Fill in the correct type of pain or symptom.

- 1. very strong and sudden pain → _____ pain
- 2. long-lasting pain → _____ pain
- 3. weak pain → _____ pain
- 4. stabbing sensation → _____ pain
- 5. pain that spreads → _____ pain

6. burning sensation → _____ pain
7. constant pain → _____ pain
8. muscle-related pain → _____ pain
9. headache in medical term → _____
10. unbearable sensation → _____ pain

Ex. 5. Put each disease into the correct category.

Disease	Category
1. measles	A. infectious:
2. depression	
3. diabetes	B. non-infectious:
4. tuberculosis	
5. schizophrenia	C. mental disorders:
6. flu	
7. arteriosclerosis	D. chronic conditions:
8. malaria	
9. epilepsy	
10. asthma	

Ex. 6. Match symptoms with diseases

Symptoms	Diseases
1. chest pain + short breath –	a. diabetes
2. high fever + rash –	b. pneumonia
3. severe stomach pain –	c. Parkinson's disease
4. joint pain + swelling –	d. appendicitis
5. persistent cough –	e. asthma
6. tremors + movement problems –	f. arthritis
7. high blood sugar –	g. measles
8. skin itching + redness –	h. dermatitis
9. memory + mood changes –	i. epilepsy

10. sudden loss of consciousness –	j. depression
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Ex. 7. Match different traumas and which treatment is used to treat them

Trauma	Treatment
1. fracture –	a. ice / immobilization
2. sprain –	b. plaster bandage
3. dislocation –	c. antiseptic treatment
4. burn –	d. reduction
5. bite –	e. bandage + rest
6. frostbite –	f. prosthetics (if severe)
7. wound –	g. wound treatment
8. strain –	h. warming treatment
9. contusion –	i. medical examination
10. injury –	j. anti-inflammatory care

Ex. 8. Write an essay (250–300 words) on one of the following topics. Use the target vocabulary from the lesson.

Suggested topics:

- How diseases affect the human body
- Why vaccination is important in modern society
- The difference between infectious and non-infectious diseases
- How epidemics spread and how they can be controlled
- The role of symptoms in medical diagnosis
- How lifestyle influences health and disease risk

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Практичне заняття 26-27

Unit 5. Doctor at large

Lesson 2.

Part 1. Swabs, wet packs and sounds

Стислий зміст: Сучасне медичне обладнання та його роль у діагностиці, лікуванні та реанімації. Основні види медичних інструментів та їх функції.

Мета практичного заняття: засвоїти лексику за темою медичного обладнання та технологій; сформувати розуміння ролі медичних інструментів у сучасній системі охорони здоров'я.

Задачі практичного заняття:

- розглянути основні види медичного обладнання та їх призначення;
- ознайомитися з використанням інструментів у діагностиці, лікуванні та хірургії;
- проаналізувати роль технологій у невідкладній медичній допомозі;
- розглянути значення точності та правильного використання медичних інструментів.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

Ex. 1. Read the text. Pay attention to the words highlighted in bold.

Inside the Modern Hospital: How Technology Becomes a Life-Saving System

When a patient enters a modern hospital, what looks like a calm and controlled environment is actually a highly coordinated system where technology and human expertise work together. Behind every diagnosis, every operation, and every recovery process, there is a wide range of medical instruments silently doing essential work.

In emergency departments, seconds often determine outcomes. When a patient arrives with cardiac arrest, a **defibrillator** may be used immediately to restore heart rhythm. At the same time, a **ventilator** or **respirator** can take over breathing when the lungs are unable to function. In critical cases, a **life-support machine** temporarily replaces multiple vital functions, giving doctors time to stabilise the patient. Even a **stretcher** becomes part of this chain, ensuring that movement does not worsen injuries.

Diagnosis in modern medicine is no longer based only on observation. A doctor may begin with a **stethoscope**, but quickly move to advanced imaging systems. A **CT scanner** or **X-ray machine** allows clinicians to see inside the body without surgery, revealing fractures, internal bleeding, or tumours. In other cases, an **ultrasound scanner** provides real-time images of organs in motion. For more detailed investigation, a **microscope** may be used to analyse cells, while a **gastroscope** allows doctors to inspect the digestive tract directly.

Surgery represents one of the most precise areas of medicine, where every instrument has a specific role. A **scalpel** makes the initial incision, while forceps and a **clamp** allow surgeons to hold and control tissue. A **needle** is used for stitching wounds, and a **catheter** may be inserted to drain fluids or support organ function. Even small tools like **swabs**, **bandages**, and **packing** are crucial in preventing infection and ensuring proper healing.

Some medical devices are not just tools but life-sustaining systems. A **pacemaker** regulates the heartbeat continuously, adapting to the body's needs. In severe cases of organ failure, an **artificial heart** or **artificial kidney** can temporarily replace natural function. These technologies represent a shift in medicine from treatment to replacement, where machines support or even substitute failing organs.

Not all equipment is complex, but even the simplest tools are vital. A **thermometer** can signal the first sign of infection, while an **oxygen mask** may prevent a patient from deteriorating during transport. A **bedpan**, often overlooked,

plays an important role in patient care when mobility is limited. In rehabilitation, a **splint** or **plaster cast** supports healing bones, showing how recovery depends on both high-tech and low-tech solutions working together.

What makes modern healthcare remarkable is not only the equipment itself, but how it is integrated into decision-making. Every instrument, from a **syringe** to a **CT scanner**, is part of a larger system designed to extend life, reduce suffering, and improve accuracy in treatment. Medicine today is not just about treating illness – it is about managing complexity with precision tools that continuously evolve.

Ex. 2. Complete the summary using the correct medical instruments from the text.

In a modern hospital, patient care relies on both simple tools and advanced technology. In emergencies, a (1) _____ may be used to restore heart rhythm, while a (2) _____ supports breathing. In severe cases, a (3) _____ can temporarily replace vital body functions.

For diagnosis, doctors may use a (4) _____ to listen to internal body sounds, or a (5) _____ and (6) _____ to examine internal structures. More detailed investigations can be carried out using a (7) _____, which produces highly precise internal images.

During surgery, instruments such as a (8) _____, forceps, and clamp are used to perform precise operations. A (9) _____ may be inserted to drain fluids or support medical treatment.

Finally, basic care tools like a (10) _____ help monitor patient condition and ensure comfort.

Ex. 3. Divide the following instruments into categories:

Instrument	Category
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1. defibrillator 2. stethoscope 3. scalpel 4. CT scanner 5. ventilator 6. syringe 7. plaster cast 8. ultrasound scanner 9. pacemaker 10. oxygen mask	A. Emergency equipment:
	B. Diagnostic tools:
	C. Surgical instruments:
	D. Life-support / monitoring devices:

Ex. 4. Read the medical report. Find and correct all mistakes related to the use of medical equipment.

During a recent training simulation in the Emergency Department, several procedural errors were recorded while staff were attempting to manage a multi-trauma patient. Although the situation was controlled, the use of medical instruments was, in several cases, highly inappropriate and did not follow standard clinical procedures.

At the beginning of the assessment, a nurse mistakenly used a scalpel to measure the patient's body temperature, which caused confusion in the initial diagnosis. Shortly after, a CT scanner was incorrectly brought into the operating area and used to stitch a deep wound, instead of being used for imaging internal injuries. In another incident, an oxygen mask was used to perform a minor surgical procedure, which significantly delayed proper treatment.

Further errors included a doctor using a stethoscope to attempt to stabilise a bone fracture, while a plaster cast was incorrectly applied as a diagnostic tool to examine suspected internal injuries. A junior assistant also used a syringe to listen to the patient's lungs, rather than administering medication.

In the trauma section, a ventilator was mistakenly used to take X-ray images, and a thermometer was used to perform a surgical operation. Additionally, a pair of forceps was incorrectly used to monitor the patient's heart rhythm, while a

defibrillator was used to bandage a severe wound instead of restoring cardiac activity.

The incident highlights the importance of proper training and strict adherence to medical protocols when handling specialised equipment.

Ex. 5. Rewrite the sentences using passive voice.

1. Doctors use a CT scanner to examine patients.
2. Surgeons perform operations in sterile rooms.
3. Nurses administer injections in emergency cases.
4. Medical staff monitor patients in ICU.
5. Specialists use ventilators for breathing support.
6. Hospitals provide life-support machines for critical patients.
7. Doctors insert catheters during treatment.
8. Radiologists operate X-ray machines.
9. Emergency teams use defibrillators.
10. Technicians maintain medical equipment.

Ex. 6. Write an essay (250–300 words) on one of the following topics. Use the target vocabulary from the lesson.

Suggested topics:

- The role of technology in modern medicine
- How medical instruments improve survival rates in hospitals
- Emergency medicine: how hospitals save lives in critical situations
- The balance between human doctors and medical technology
- Why diagnostic tools are essential for early disease detection
- The future of medical equipment in healthcare systems

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Практичне заняття 28-30

Unit 5. Doctor at large

Lesson 2.

Part 2. Bach, Shiatsu and Alexander technique

Стислий зміст: Альтернативна та традиційна медицина. Основні види альтернативних терапій та їх особливості.

Мета практичного заняття: засвоїти лексику за темою альтернативної медицини та захворювань органів грудної клітки; сформулювати розуміння відмінностей між альтернативними та традиційними підходами до лікування.

Задачі практичного заняття:

- розглянути основні види альтернативних методів лікування та їх характеристики;
- ознайомитися з симптомами захворювань дихальної та серцево-судинної систем;
- проаналізувати переваги та обмеження альтернативної медицини;
- розглянути роль традиційної медицини у наданні невідкладної допомоги.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

Ex. 1. Read the text. Pay attention to the words highlighted in bold.

Alternative Medicine and Thoracic Disorders:

Growing Interest and Clinical Concerns

In recent years, alternative medicine has become increasingly visible in both public healthcare discussions and private treatment choices. While conventional medicine remains the dominant system in hospitals, many patients are turning to complementary approaches such as **acupuncture**, **aromatherapy**, and **massage**

therapy to manage pain, stress, and chronic conditions. Clinics offering **homeopathy**, **herbalism**, and **naturopathy** report steady demand, particularly among patients seeking non-invasive treatments.

Practices such as the **Alexander technique** and **autogenic training** focus on improving posture, relaxation, and mental control over physical responses. Similarly, **hypnotherapy** is sometimes used to address anxiety, sleep disorders, and behavioural conditions. More specialised methods, including **chiropractic** and **shiatsu**, concentrate on musculoskeletal alignment and pressure-point stimulation. Although these approaches differ significantly in theory and methodology, they are often grouped under the broad category of holistic care.

Supporters of alternative medicine argue that techniques like the **Bach system** or **iridology** offer personalised treatment options that consider emotional and lifestyle factors. However, medical professionals often emphasise the lack of strong scientific evidence for many of these practices, highlighting the importance of careful evaluation before integrating them into treatment plans.

At the same time, hospitals continue to treat a wide range of serious conditions affecting the chest and thoracic organs. Symptoms such as **shortness of breath**, **cough**, and **harsh breathing** are common indicators of respiratory distress, while **rales** and **gasping** may suggest more severe complications. Cardiovascular issues are often signalled by changes in **heart rate**, the presence of **heart murmurs**, or acute events such as a **heart attack**.

Other symptoms, including **bluish discoloration**, **pallor**, and **loss of consciousness**, indicate reduced oxygen supply or circulatory failure and require immediate medical attention. Patients may also experience **nausea**, **vomiting**, **indigestion**, or **swelling**, which can accompany both cardiac and respiratory disorders. In severe cases, **prostration** reflects extreme physical weakness and exhaustion.

Medical specialists stress that while alternative therapies may support wellbeing in some cases, they cannot replace urgent clinical intervention in

life-threatening conditions. A sudden heart attack or severe respiratory failure requires immediate hospital treatment, where evidence-based medicine remains the most effective approach.

The growing interaction between alternative and conventional medicine continues to shape modern healthcare, raising important questions about integration, safety, and patient choice.

Ex. 2. Choose the correct answer (A–D) according to the text.

1. Why are patients increasingly interested in alternative medicine?
 - A. It replaces surgery completely
 - B. It is always scientifically proven
 - C. It offers non-invasive treatment options
 - D. It is mandatory in hospitals
2. Which method focuses mainly on pressure points?
 - A. aromatherapy
 - B. shiatsu
 - C. hydrotherapy
 - D. hypnotherapy
3. What is the main criticism of many alternative treatments?
 - A. They are too expensive
 - B. They lack strong scientific evidence
 - C. They are too modern
 - D. They require hospitalisation
4. What does chiropractic mainly focus on?
 - A. emotional therapy
 - B. bone and joint alignment
 - C. blood analysis
 - D. lung function
5. Which symptom is most related to respiratory distress?

- A. indigestion
 - B. shortness of breath
 - C. rash
 - D. headache
6. What may indicate low oxygen levels?
- A. bluish discoloration
 - B. strong appetite
 - C. high energy
 - D. improved vision
7. What is a heart murmur?
- A. skin infection
 - B. abnormal heart sound
 - C. bone fracture
 - D. stomach pain
8. Which condition requires immediate hospital treatment?
- A. mild cough
 - B. heart attack
 - C. light nausea
 - D. fatigue
9. What is a possible symptom of severe exhaustion?
- A. prostration
 - B. hyperactivity
 - C. rash
 - D. improved breathing
10. What is the role of conventional medicine in emergencies?
- A. it is optional
 - B. it replaces alternative medicine
 - C. it provides life-saving treatment
 - D. it delays treatment

Ex. 3. Match therapy with their description

Type of therapy	Description
1. acupuncture –	a. uses plant-based remedies
2. aromatherapy –	b. uses water-based treatment
3. hydrotherapy –	c. improves posture and movement habits
4. hypnotherapy –	d. uses pressure points
5. chiropractic –	e. uses psychological suggestion
6. herbalism –	f. uses needles to stimulate body points
7. homeopathy –	g. uses essential oils
8. shiatsu –	h. focuses on spinal alignment
9. autogenic training –	i. relaxation through self-control techniques
10. Alexander technique –	j. diluted substances for treatment

Ex. 4. Complete the summary using target vocabulary.

Alternative medicine includes methods such as (1) _____ and (2) _____, which focus on relaxation and natural healing. Some therapies like (3) _____ and (4) _____ use physical manipulation of the body. Others, such as (5) _____, rely on plant-based substances.

In thoracic disorders, symptoms like (6) _____ and (7) _____ indicate breathing problems. A (8) _____ may signal heart malfunction, while (9) _____ can indicate oxygen deficiency. Severe cases may lead to (10) _____.

Ex. 5. Rewrite the sentences in passive form.

1. Doctors use acupuncture in pain management.
2. Therapists apply aromatherapy for stress relief.
3. Specialists perform chiropractic adjustments.

4. Hospitals offer hydrotherapy treatments.
5. Practitioners use hypnotherapy for anxiety.
6. Nurses monitor heart rate in patients.
7. Doctors observe respiratory symptoms.
8. Clinicians diagnose thoracic disorders.
9. Alternative medicine supports treatment plans.
10. Medical staff evaluate patient symptoms.

Ex. 6. Match symptoms with conditions

Symptoms	Conditions
1. shortness of breath –	a. respiratory distress
2. bluish discoloration –	b. heart problems
3. cough –	c. digestive reaction
4. heart murmur –	d. oxygen deficiency
5. nausea –	e. severe illness state
6. vomiting –	f. airway obstruction
7. gasping –	g. circulatory failure
8. swelling –	h. infection
9. loss of consciousness –	i. cardiovascular disorder
10. harsh breathing –	j. systemic weakness

Ex. 7. Write an essay (250–300 words) discussing the advantages and disadvantages of both alternative and conventional medicine. Consider how they differ in approach, effectiveness, and application in modern healthcare.

Your essay should:

- compare the two approaches to treatment
- include at least 3 advantages and 3 disadvantages in total

- use at least 12 words/expressions from the unit vocabulary
- be written in a formal, academic style
- be 250–300 words long
- include a clear introduction, main body, and conclusion

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Практичне заняття 31-32

Unit 5. Doctor at large

Lesson 2.

Part 3. The onset of symptoms

Стислий зміст: Симптоми, що вражають шкіру, дихальну, травну та зорову системи. Важливість ранньої діагностики та своєчасного звернення за медичною допомогою.

Мета практичного заняття: засвоїти лексику за темою мультисистемних захворювань та їх симптомів; сформувати розуміння взаємозв'язку між симптомами різних систем організму та ускладненнями захворювань.

Задачі практичного заняття:

- розглянути основні симптоми захворювань шкіри, дихальної, травної та зорової систем;
- ознайомитися з особливостями розвитку мультисистемних інфекцій;
- проаналізувати причини ускладнень при несвоєчасному лікуванні;
- розглянути значення раннього виявлення симптомів та медичного втручання.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

Ex. 1. Read the text. Pay attention to the words highlighted in bold.

Health Bulletin: Doctors Warn of Rising Multi-System Infections and Delayed Diagnosis Risks

Hospitals and outpatient clinics have reported a steady increase in patients presenting with overlapping symptoms affecting the skin, upper respiratory tract, digestive system, and eyes. Medical specialists note that while many cases appear

seasonal, the combination of symptoms across different body systems is making diagnosis more complex and, in some cases, delayed.

Dermatology departments report that the most frequent initial complaints include itch, irritation, and mild rash, often linked to viral infections, allergic reactions, or environmental exposure. However, clinicians emphasize that what begins as minor discomfort can develop into more persistent inflammatory conditions such as eczema, psoriasis, or impetigo, especially when secondary infection occurs. Health professionals are also monitoring an increased number of structural skin changes, including crust formation, scaling, and blistering, which may indicate deeper tissue involvement. Particular attention is being paid to evolving lesions, warts, and changes in moles, as these may require further diagnostic evaluation.

ENT (ear, nose, and throat) specialists report a parallel rise in respiratory tract infections. Most patients initially present with sneezing, nasal discharge, and congestion, consistent with acute viral rhinitis. In a significant proportion of cases, however, the condition progresses to involve the lower respiratory tract, leading to wheezing, persistent cough, and difficulty swallowing. Systemic symptoms such as fever, fatigue, malaise, and lack of energy are increasingly observed, suggesting that the infection may have a broader inflammatory impact beyond the upper airways.

Gastroenterology units have also recorded higher admission rates for patients with acute digestive disturbances. Common presentations include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and constipation, often accompanied by heartburn and abdominal discomfort. In more severe cases, a visibly swollen abdomen and persistent hiccoughs have been associated with possible infection, food intolerance, or functional gastrointestinal disorders. Physicians stress the importance of distinguishing between short-term viral causes and more serious underlying conditions.

Ophthalmology clinics report increased incidence of eye-related complaints, particularly among younger patients and office workers. Early symptoms include eye strain, watering eyes, and blurring of vision, frequently linked to prolonged screen exposure or untreated infection. More advanced cases involve inflamed eyes, styes, and occasional neurological indicators such as double vision, which may require urgent investigation. Structural abnormalities like bulging eye remain rare but clinically significant findings.

Public health officials emphasize that early recognition of symptoms such as discharge, inflammation, worsening of underlying illness, and multi-system involvement is critical. They warn that delayed presentation to healthcare services increases the risk of complications and prolongs recovery time. Clinicians are therefore urging patients to seek medical advice promptly, particularly when symptoms extend beyond a single organ system or intensify over time.

Ex. 2. Decide whether the statements are True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG) according to the information in the text.

1. The number of patients with symptoms affecting several body systems is increasing.
2. Most cases are unrelated to seasonal changes.
3. Itch, irritation, and rash are common initial dermatological complaints.
4. All skin conditions mentioned in the text are always mild and harmless.
5. Respiratory symptoms always remain limited to the upper airways.
6. Fatigue and malaise may occur as systemic symptoms of infection.
7. Gastroenterology departments report fewer patients with digestive problems than before.
8. A swollen abdomen can be associated with digestive disorders or infection.
9. Eye strain is often linked to prolonged screen exposure.
10. All cases of blurred vision are caused by neurological disease.

11. Delayed medical consultation increases the risk of complications.
12. Doctors recommend seeking medical help only when symptoms become severe.

Ex. 3. Find words/phrases matching the definitions

1. skin condition with itching and inflammation –
2. nasal mucus discharge –
3. condition affecting digestion with nausea or vomiting –
4. inflammation of respiratory tract –
5. reduced energy and weakness –
6. visual problem caused by screen use –
7. visible skin growth –
8. abnormal increase in abdomen size –
9. inflammation of eyes –
10. worsening of illness over time –

Ex. 4. Divide diseases into four categories.

itching vision scaling	rash eczema sore throat	sneezing nasal discharge eye strain	heartburn vomiting swollen abdomen
Skin disorders	ENT disorders	Abdominal disorders	Eye disorders

Ex. 5. Complete the summary using vocabulary from the text.

Doctors report an increase in multi-system illnesses. Many patients first experience (1) _____ and (2) _____, which may develop into (3) _____ or (4) _____. ENT specialists often observe (5) _____ and (6) _____, while respiratory complications include (7) _____ and (8) _____.

Digestive issues such as (9) _____ and (10) _____ are also common.

Ex. 6. Match the word from Column A with a suitable partner from Column B to form correct medical collocations.

A	B
1. skin 2. nasal 3. eye 4. swollen 5. severe 6. respiratory 7. allergic 8. persistent 9. chronic 10. digestive	a. discharge b. vision c. abdomen d. infection e. symptoms f. irritation g. condition h. cough i. system j. rash

Ex. 7. You are working as a junior doctor in an outpatient clinic. Write a short medical case report for a patient who presents with multi-system symptoms affecting the skin, ENT system, eyes, and digestive system.

Your report should include:

- patient's main complaints (at least 4 symptoms from different systems)
- possible progression of symptoms
- initial observations made by the doctor
- suggested preliminary diagnosis (do not give a final conclusion if uncertain)
- recommendation for further tests or specialist referral

Requirements:

- 250–300 words
- use at least 12–15 target vocabulary items from the unit
- include formal medical style (no informal language)

- use linking phrases (e.g. initially, subsequently, in addition, as a result)
- Useful vocabulary (you must include some of these): *rash, irritation, scaling, nasal discharge, sore throat, wheezing, cough, blurred vision, eye strain, vomiting, nausea, swollen abdomen, inflammation, discharge, fatigue, malaise, lesion, itching, congestion, difficulty swallowing*

Список рекомендованої літератури

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Практичне заняття 33-34

Unit 5. Doctor at large

Lesson 3.

Part 1. Modern medicine is bad for your health

Стислий зміст: Надзвичайні медичні ситуації та їх наслідки. Сучасна медицина та традиційні методи лікування.

Мета практичного заняття: засвоїти лексику за темою надзвичайних медичних ситуацій, діагностики та лікування; сформувати розуміння ролі сучасної медицини у порівнянні з традиційними методами.

Задачі практичного заняття:

- розглянути особливості надання медичної допомоги в екстрених ситуаціях;
- ознайомитися з основними поняттями діагностики, лікування та травматичних станів;
- проаналізувати відмінності між традиційними та сучасними методами лікування;
- розглянути роль своєчасного медичного втручання у запобіганні ускладненням.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

Ex. 1. Read the text. Pay attention to the words highlighted in bold.

Magazine Health News: From Traditional Healing to Modern Medical Challenges

In this week's health feature, our magazine reports on a series of **appalling** medical emergencies and unusual recovery stories that highlight the contrast between traditional healing practices and modern medical science.

In a remote rural region near a **moor**, emergency services were called after a serious accident left several **casualties** following a collapsed wooden structure during a local **celebration**. According to witnesses, the scene was described as chaotic and **miserable**, with several people suffering **severe injuries**, including **haemorrhage**, broken bones, and cases of shock. Medical teams worked **rapidly** to stabilise patients, performing emergency **transfusions** and carrying out urgent **examinations** to establish an accurate **diagnosis**.

Local reports also describe the involvement of a traditional **healer**, who attempted to **heal** minor wounds using herbal **fomentation** and natural **resin-based drugs**. While some villagers claim the treatment helped reduce pain and inflammation, physicians warn that such methods cannot replace modern medicine in cases involving **fatal injuries** or internal bleeding.

Doctors at the regional hospital confirmed that several patients required immediate surgery after attempts to **dislodge** debris from deep wounds. In one case, a **physician** reported that delayed treatment **imperilled** the patient's condition, as infection had begun to spread rapidly. Fortunately, thanks to the skill of emergency staff, many patients are now expected to **survive**, although recovery will take time.

The incident has also raised concerns about medical access in neglected areas, where healthcare infrastructure is limited and people sometimes rely on unproven remedies. Experts emphasize the importance of early **examination**, proper **diagnosis**, and access to modern **drugs** in preventing complications.

In a separate report, researchers are exploring how certain genetic **genes** may influence recovery rates after trauma. Studies suggest that individuals with more **dexterous** immune responses may respond better to treatment, though scientists caution that environmental factors remain crucial.

Despite the tragedy, the community held a small **celebration** in honour of those who survived, **dedicating** the event to medical workers who risked their lives to save others. As one physician stated, “Even in the most **appalling** conditions, human resilience and medical progress continue to work hand in hand.”

Ex. 2. Complete the summary using vocabulary from the text.

A serious accident occurred near a (1) _____, causing multiple (2) _____. Victims suffered (3) _____, including severe bleeding and injury. Emergency teams carried out a rapid (4) _____ and made a preliminary (5) _____. Some patients required (6) _____ to stabilise their condition.

A traditional (7) _____ also attempted to treat wounds using herbal methods, but doctors warned that such practices cannot replace modern (8) _____ in (9) _____ cases.

Researchers are now studying genetic (10) _____ linked to recovery.

Ex. 3. Choose the correct answer (A–D) according to the text.

1. Where did the incident take place?
 - A. hospital ICU
 - B. a rural area near a moor
 - C. city centre
 - D. research laboratory
2. What caused the emergency situation?
 - A. infection outbreak
 - B. collapsed wooden structure
 - C. laboratory accident
 - D. fire in hospital
3. What was the condition of the scene described as?
 - A. organized
 - B. festive only

- C. chaotic and miserable
 - D. controlled
4. What immediate treatment was used?
- A. massage therapy
 - B. blood transfusion
 - C. vaccination
 - D. herbal tea
5. What type of injuries were reported?
- A. only mild bruises
 - B. severe injuries and haemorrhage
 - C. only headaches
 - D. eye strain
6. What role did the traditional healer play?
- A. performed surgery
 - B. used herbal fomentation
 - C. diagnosed fractures
 - D. operated CT scanner
7. What did doctors warn about traditional methods?
- A. they are always effective
 - B. they replace hospitals
 - C. they cannot replace modern medicine in severe cases
 - D. they are required by law
8. What problem developed due to delayed treatment?
- A. improved recovery
 - B. infection spread
 - C. faster healing
 - D. no change
9. What is the main concern in neglected areas?
- A. too many hospitals

B. lack of healthcare access

C. excessive technology

D. overtrained staff

10. What is being researched scientifically?

A. herbal recipes

B. genetic influence on recovery

C. hospital architecture

D. celebration rituals

Ex. 4. Find words/phrases matching the definitions:

1. very shocking or terrible –

2. people injured or killed in an accident –

3. medical judgement of illness –

4. medical treatment involving blood replacement –

5. injury involving heavy bleeding –

6. extremely serious or deadly –

7. act of treating wounds using natural substances –

8. doctor in clinical practice –

9. very quick response –

10. situation where life is in danger –

Ex. 5. Match to form correct phrases.

A	B
1. severe –	a. treatment
2. medical –	b. casualties
3. emergency –	c. haemorrhage
4. blood –	d. diagnosis
5. fatal –	e. condition

6. rapid –	f. response
7. genetic –	g. examination
8. traditional –	h. healer
9. clinical –	i. injury
10. injured –	j. gene

Ex. 6. Write an essay (250-300 words) discussing why rapid medical diagnosis is crucial in emergency and critical care situations.

Your essay must include:

- how quick diagnosis affects treatment outcomes
- examples of emergency situations (e.g. haemorrhage, severe injury, infection, trauma cases)
- the role of physicians, emergency teams, and modern medical procedures (e.g. examination, diagnosis, transfusion)

Список рекомендованої літератури

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Практичне заняття 35-36

Unit 5. Doctor at large

Lesson 3.

Part 2. Superhuman at work

Стислий зміст: Поведінка пацієнтів, імунітет та медичні підходи до лікування. Вплив ранньої діагностики на результати лікування.

Мета практичного заняття: сформувати розуміння взаємозв'язку між поведінкою пацієнта, діагностикою та результатами лікування.

Задачі практичного заняття:

- розглянути основні фактори, що впливають на перебіг захворювання та результати лікування;
- ознайомитися з поняттями імунітету, симптомів та медичних підходів;
- проаналізувати вплив поведінки пацієнта на ефективність лікування;
- розглянути роль ранньої діагностики та своєчасного медичного втручання;

Завдання для самостійної роботи

Ex. 1. Read the text. Pay attention to the words highlighted in bold.

Medical Insight: How Behaviour, Immunity, and Treatment Approaches

Shape Patient Outcomes

Modern medicine increasingly recognises that disease is not only a biological process but also a dynamic interaction between human behaviour, immune response, and clinical intervention. While contemporary **treatment** methods are highly **efficient**, medical outcomes often depend on how quickly patients and physicians **deal with** early symptoms and how appropriately they respond to risk.

In clinical practice, patients frequently **come across** early warning signs – mild fatigue, allergic reactions such as **hay fever**, or subtle changes in breathing or

skin condition. At this stage, many mistakenly **accept** these symptoms as part of an **average** seasonal illness. However, physicians emphasise that seemingly minor conditions may rapidly **develop** into **dire** or even **deadly** complications if left untreated.

The human factor remains critical. Individuals who show **arrogance** toward medical recommendations or adopt an **authoritarian** attitude toward their own health decisions often delay consultation. Such delays increase exposure to infection and reduce the body's natural **resistance** and **immunity**, making patients more **vulnerable** to severe outcomes. In contrast, patients who demonstrate **humility** and trust medical expertise are statistically more likely to recover successfully.

From a physiological perspective, treatment effectiveness depends on how early clinicians can **work out** the correct diagnosis and select an appropriate **approach**. In emergency settings, doctors may need to **dispense with** standard procedures in order to prioritise life-saving intervention. This becomes particularly important when patients have been **exposed to** harmful agents or have **ingested** substances requiring immediate neutralisation.

Medical researchers also note that symptom progression is not always predictable. A condition may appear stable but later **develop** rapidly, leaving the patient seemingly **fated** for complications unless urgent care is provided. In such cases, clinicians rely on experience, diagnostic tools, and sometimes a simple **clue** in the patient's condition to guide decisions.

Psychological factors are equally significant. Patients who **give up** early or fail to follow medical advice often experience poorer outcomes, while those who respond to a physician's **plea** for timely treatment generally recover faster. The ability to **wake up** to the seriousness of a condition (before it becomes irreversible) is therefore a crucial element of modern healthcare.

Ultimately, effective medicine depends on a balance between scientific precision and human responsibility. Even the most advanced treatments cannot

replace early recognition, responsible decision-making, and a cooperative patient attitude.

Ex. 2. Decide whether the statements are True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG) according to the information in the text.

1. Modern medicine considers only biological factors when explaining disease outcomes.
2. Early mild symptoms such as hay fever are often ignored by patients.
3. The text states that all patients immediately seek medical help when symptoms appear.
4. Arrogance towards medical advice may delay treatment.
5. Strong immunity always guarantees a full recovery regardless of treatment timing.
6. Doctors may dispense with standard procedures in emergency situations.
7. The text suggests that patient behaviour has no influence on recovery outcomes.
8. Psychological factors can affect how quickly a patient recovers.
9. Patients who follow medical advice tend to have better recovery outcomes.
10. The article concludes that only advanced technology determines treatment success.

Ex. 3. Complete the summary using vocabulary from the text.

Modern medicine shows that disease outcomes depend on both biological and behavioural factors. Patients often ignore early (1) _____, such as mild allergies or fatigue, which may later (2) _____ into serious conditions. Doctors emphasise that weak (3) _____ and delayed treatment increase risk.

An effective medical (4) _____ requires early diagnosis and cooperation between doctor and patient. In emergencies, physicians may (5) _____ standard procedures to prioritise urgent care.

Patients who show (6) _____ towards medical advice often recover better than those who act with (7) _____. Psychological (8) _____ also influence recovery, especially when patients follow medical (9) _____.

Ultimately, rapid intervention improves survival and reduces (10) _____ outcomes.

Ex. 4. Match words to form correct medical collocations.

A	B
1. immune –	a. response
2. medical –	b. symptoms
3. treatment –	c. immunity
4. deadly –	d. condition
5. allergic –	e. approach
6. early –	f. advice
7. patient –	g. exposure
8. severe –	h. diagnosis
9. environmental –	i. outcome
10. clinical –	j. reaction
11. health –	k. problem
12. rapid –	l. intervention

Ex. 5. Find words/phrases matching definitions:

1. ability of the body to resist disease –
2. extremely serious or dangerous –
3. medical method of treating illness –

4. general medical strategy –
5. chance encounter with symptoms –
6. willingness to accept advice –
7. condition of being exposed to harm –
8. rapid change or growth of disease –
9. inability to act early –
10. medical recommendation or request –

Ex. 6. Write a pros-and-cons essay (250–300 words) discussing how modern technology influences healthcare systems and patient outcomes.

Your text must include:

- the role of technology in modern healthcare and why it is widely used in diagnosis and treatment
- advantages and disadvantages of using modern technology in healthcare

Список рекомендованої літератури

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Навчальне видання

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ

до самостійної роботи з дисципліни

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