



KONZORCIJ ŠOLSKIH CENTROV



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA ŠOLSTVO IN ŠPORT



Naložba v vašo prihodnost
OPERACIJO DELNO FINANCIRA EVROPSKA UNIJA
Evropski socialni sklad

Naslov učne enote (teme)

PARTS OF THE BODY, THE SKELETON AND INTERNAL ORGANS

(DELI TELESA, OKOSTJE IN NOTRANJJI ORGANI)



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Izobraževalni program

Zdravstvena nega

Ime modula

Jezik stroke

Naslov učnih tem ali kompetenc, ki jih obravnava učno gradivo

Deli telesa, okostje in notranji organi ter oddelki in specialisti v bolnišnici

Naslov enote učnega gradiva; to ni ena učna ura

DELI TELESA, OKOSTJE IN NOTRANJJI ORGANI

POVZETEK

Gradivo Deli telesa, okostje in notranji organi opisuje: angleško besedišče za poimenovanje delov telesa, kosti ter notranjih organov. Opisuje tudi naloge notranjih organov. Dodan je tudi slovarček nekaterih besed povezanih z obravnavano tematiko.

KLJUČNE BESEDE:

body, skeleton, bones, internal organs, function

AVTOR: Barbara Cesar

Recenzent:

Lektor:

Datum: junij 2009

CILJI:

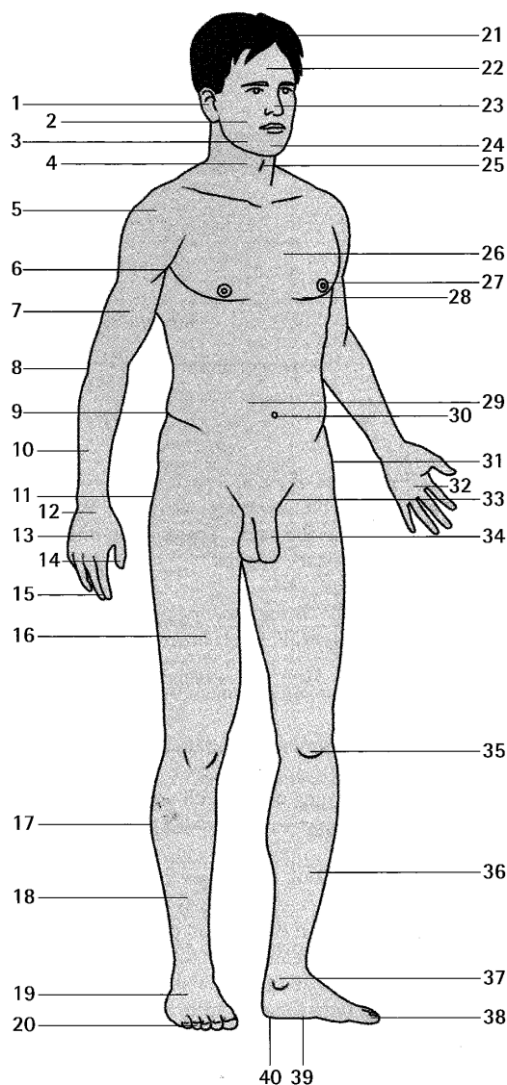
**POIMENOVANJE DELOV TELESA, KOSTI, NOTRANJJIH ORGANOV V ANGLEŠČINI;
FUNKCIJE NOTRANJJIH ORGANOV IN KOSTI;**



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Parts of the body



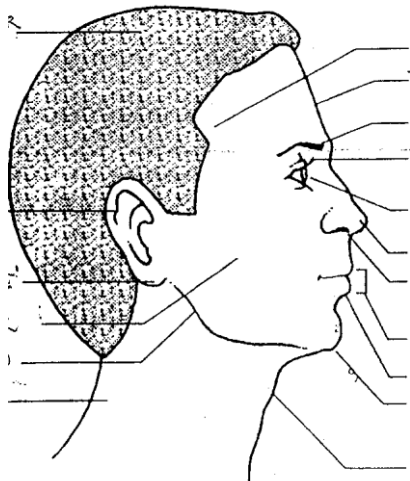
1. ear
2. cheek
3. jaw
4. neck
5. shoulder
6. armpit
7. upper arm
8. elbow
9. waist, loin
10. forearm
11. buttock, hip
12. wrist
13. hand
14. thumb
15. finger
16. thigh
17. calf
18. leg
19. foot (pl. feet)
20. toes
21. hair
22. forehead
23. nose
24. chin
25. Adam's apple
26. chest / thorax
27. nipple
28. breast
29. stomach / tummy / belly (abdomen)
30. navel / belly button
31. hip
32. palm
33. groin
34. genitals
35. knee
36. shin
37. ankle
38. big toe
39. sole
40. heel

* *backside* and *bum* (infl.) = bottom
belly (infl.) = stomach



The face

Label the diagram using the words on the right.



1. temple
2. eyebrow
3. iris
4. nostril
5. nose
6. Adam's apple
7. cheek
8. forehead
9. hair
10. ear
11. ear lobe
12. neck
13. jaw
14. eyelashes
15. lip
16. chin
17. mouth

The hand

Label the diagram using the words on the right.



1. wrist
2. middle finger
3. ring finger
4. little finger / pinky
5. knuckle
6. thumb
7. nail
8. palm
9. index finger



Revision of body parts

Look at the picture on the right and complete the following sentences. Pay attention to the words in bold type and translate them.

He has a **pain** in his (1) _____. / He's got a _____ ache.

He has a **stiff** (2) _____.

He has a **scratch** on his (3) _____.

He has a **rash** on his (4) _____.

He has a **graze** on his (5) _____.

He has a pain in his (6) _____. / He's got a _____ ache.

His (7) _____ is **swollen**.

His (8) _____ hurts.

He has a **scar** on his (9) _____.

His (10) _____ aches.

He has a **sprained** (11) _____.

He has a **sore** (12) _____.

He has a **bruise** on his (13) _____.

He has a **sting** on his (14) _____.

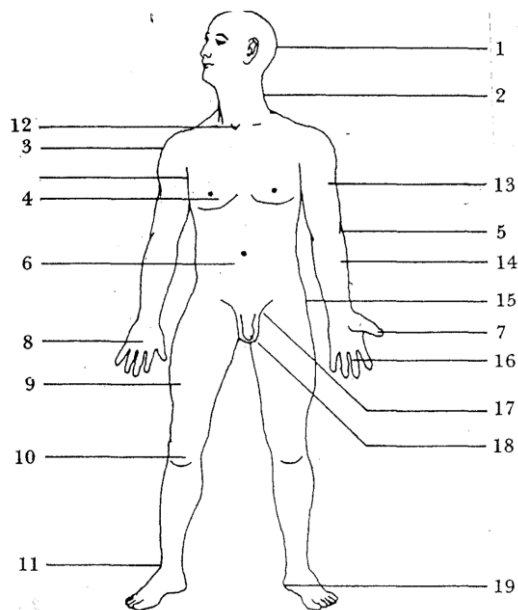
He has a pain in his (15) _____.

He has **cuts** on his (16) _____.

He has a **swelling** in his (17) _____.

His (18) _____ ache.

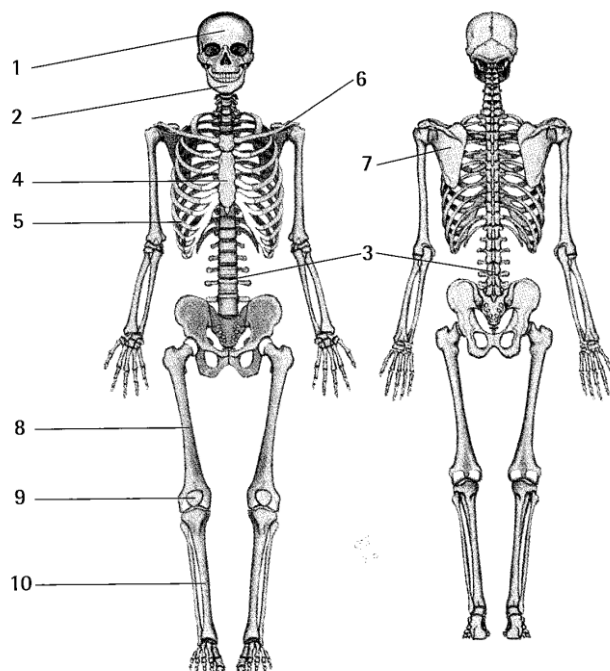
He has a **blister** on his (19) _____.





The skeleton

A/ Label the diagram using the words from the right.



1. breastbone
2. collarbone
3. jaw bone
4. kneecap
5. rib
6. shinbone / tibia
7. shoulder blade
8. skull
9. spine / backbone
10. thigh bone / femur

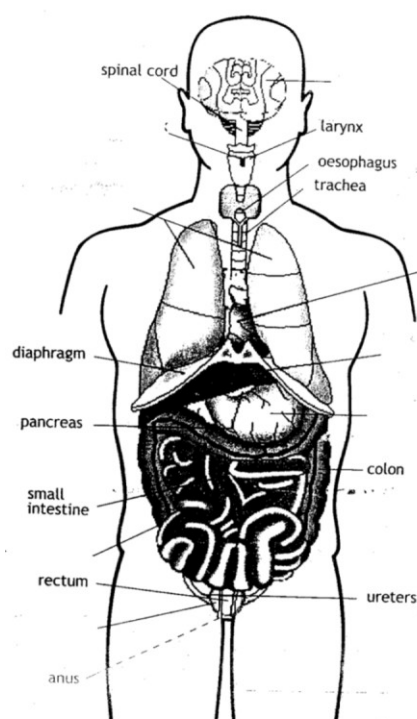
B/ Find the following bones in the above diagram.

1. cheekbone
2. vertebrae
3. humerus
4. radius
5. ulna
6. hip bone
7. pelvis
8. coccyx
9. fibula

Internal organs

Label the diagram using the words from the left.

1. brain
2. stomach
3. appendix
4. lungs
5. heart
6. pharynx
7. liver
8. bladder





The function of the organs

Match the beginnings of the sentences on the left with the endings on the right.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. The heart | a. circulates around the body supplying oxygen to the cells. |
| 2. Blood | b. supports the back and protects the spinal cord. |
| 3. Veins | c. are where two bones are connected together by ligaments. |
| 4. Arteries | d. carry blood from all parts of the body to the heart. The blood is darker because it is full of carbon dioxide (CO ₂). |
| 5. The skeleton | e. pumps blood around the body through the arteries. |
| 6. The spine | f. carry blood from the heart to all parts of the body. The blood is brighter because it is full of oxygen (O ₂). |
| 7. Joints | g. supports the body, gives us shape and protects the internal organs. |

Do the same with the following sentences.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 8. Muscles | h. protects our body, regulates body temperature and enables us to sweat. |
| 9. The liver | i. is a bag which collects urine before it is passed out of the body through the urethra. |
| 10. The kidneys | j. that we breathe in passes through the windpipe into the lungs. |
| 11. The bladder | k. are attached to bones by tendons. |
| 12. The skin | l. is the organ in a woman's body where a baby grows and develops. |
| 13. The air | m. clean blood by separating waste liquid from it. |
| 14. The womb | n. helps to clean the blood and produces bile. |

Quick quiz

Answer the following questions about parts of the body.

1. What is the name of the bone that protects our brain?
2. How do we call backs of the joints on our hands?
3. Another name for eye socket is _____.
4. It grows on our head. _____
5. What is the name of our breathing organs?
6. What is the name of the organ where food goes after it is eaten?
7. How do we call the first part of the small intestine, just below the stomach?
8. What is the name of the major artery?
9. The main part of the body, without the head and limbs is called _____.
10. The name of an organ that produces a chemical substance that the body needs.

11. What is the name of the cell in the nervous system which transmits impulses?
12. A type of a nerve ending (it starts with the letter *r*). _____
13. What is the name of the substance which stores energy?
14. How do we call fibres that take impulses from one part of the body to another?
15. The name of the major detoxicating organ?

Word bank

bile	a bitter greenish-brown liquid produced by the liver and stored in the gall bladder. It helps the body to digest food.
blood	the red liquid which is pumped around the body from the heart through the arteries. Blood carries oxygen, hormones and nutrients. It consists of plasma which contains red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets.
bone	
marrow	the soft red substance inside the bones.
breathe	(v.) to take air into the lungs (inhale) through the nose or mouth and let it out (exhale) again.
	(n.) breath
bronchial	
tube	one of the tubes in the chest through which air goes into the lungs.
circulation	the movement of blood around the body.
circulatory	
system	the system which moves blood around the body. It consists of the heart, the blood and the blood vessels.
clotting	the process by which blood becomes thick and stops flowing.
digestion	the process by which the food is broken down into simple soluble substances that the body can absorb and use for growth and energy.
faeces /-fi:si: z/	solid waste from the body = excrement.
humerus	the bone connecting the shoulder to the elbow.
kidney	the organ which cleans the blood by removing waste products. It also controls the level of water in the blood. The waste passes into the bladder in the liquid form of urine, which is then passed out of the body.
larynx	the organ in the throat which contains vocal cords.
limb	an arm or a leg.
liver	the organ which changes toxins such as alcohol into less harmful substances. It also produces bile, urea and cholesterol. The liver controls the level of glucose and amino acids in the blood and stores important vitamins and minerals.
lung	the organ in the chest which fills with air during breathing. Blood that flows into the lungs takes oxygen from the air breathed into the alveoli, puts in carbon dioxide which is then breathed out as a waste product.
platelet	a small piece of a cell in the blood which helps the blood to clot.
radius	the larger outer bone in the forearm.
receptor	a nerve in a sense organ (e.g. the skin or the nose) which sends messages to the central nervous system.
spinal cord	the nerve tissue in the spine going from the bottom of the brain to the bottom of the back. It is a part of the central nervous system.
tendon	strong tissue which connects a muscle to a bone.
ulna	the longer of the two bones connecting the wrist to the elbow.
ureter	a tube that carries urine from the kidneys to the bladder.
urethra	the tube that carries urine out of the body.



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MEDPREDMETNO POVEZOVANJE

Povezava z biologijo/anatomijo:
Izdelava slovarja strokovnih izrazov.

Povezava s strokovno terminologijo (latinščino):
Primerjava besedišča, ugotavljanje katere latinske besede se uporabljajo v angleščini za opisovanje delov telesa, kosti in organov.



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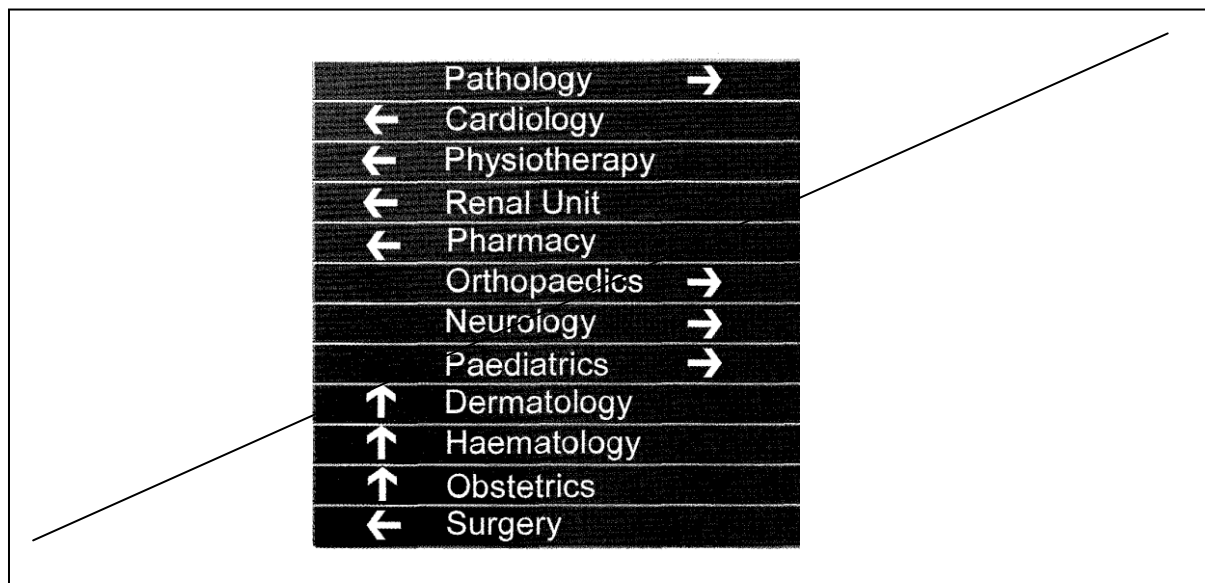
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Naslov učne enote (teme)

WARDS, DEPARTMENTS AND SPECIALISTS IN HOSPITAL

(ODDELKI IN SPECIALISTI V BOLNIŠNICI)



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ODDELKI IN SPECIALISTI V BOLNIŠNICI

POVZETEK

Gradivo Oddelki in specialisti v bolnišnici opisuje: angleško besedišče za poimenovanje oddelkov in specialistov v bolnišnici ter opis dela, ki ga opravljajo posamezni specialisti.

KLJUČNE BESEDE:

ward, department, specialist, hospital, work

AVTOR: Barbara Cesar

Recenzent:

Lektor:

Datum: junij 2009

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CILJI:

**ANGLEŠKO POIMENOVANJE ODDELKOV IN SPECIALISTOV V
BOLNIŠNICI;
DELO SPECIALISTOV V BOLNIŠNICI;**



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Where do you work?

A: Where do you work?

B: I work **at** General Hospital Novo mesto, **in** a surgical ward. And you – where do you work?

Some Wards and Departments

Translate the following wards and departments into Slovene.

- Surgical Ward _____
- Department of Internal Medicine _____
- Orthopaedic Ward _____
- Gynaecological Ward _____
- Maternity Ward _____
- Paediatric Ward _____
- Dermatological Ward _____
- E.N.T. Ward _____
- Intensive Care Unit _____
- X-ray Department _____
- Operating Theatre (BrE) / Operating Room (AmE) _____
- Accident and Emergency Department / Casualty and Emergency Department _____
- Central Sterile Supply Department _____
- Dispensary _____
- Laboratory _____
- Occupational Therapy Department _____
- Physiotherapy Department _____
- Psychiatric Ward _____
- Department of Infectious Diseases and Fever Conditions _____
- Dialysis Centre _____
- Department of Renal Diseases _____
- Department of Traumatology _____
- Department of Vascular Diseases _____
- Department of Lung Diseases _____
- Department of Heart Diseases _____
- Department of Urology _____
- Department of Neurology _____



Specialist

What he does

Speciality

pathologist
cardiologist
gynaecologist
obstetrician
paediatrician
dermatologist
neurologist
urologist
surgeon
psychiatrist
psychologist
radiologist

roentgenologist
ophthalmologist
orthopaedist
histologist
cytologist
haematologist
geriatrician
anaesthetist
physician / GP

performs autopsies on dead people
treats diseases of the heart
treats women's diseases
helps women deliver babies / giving birth
treats children's diseases
treats skin diseases
treats diseases of the nervous system
treats diseases of the urinary tract
performs operations
treats mental diseases
studies the human mind
studies the use of radioactivity in making
medical examinations
takes and studies x-ray pictures
treats eye diseases
treats deformities in bones and muscles
studies organic tissues
studies biological cells
studies blood
treats and takes care of old people
gives/administers anaesthetics at operations
specializes in medicine

pathology
cardiology
gynaecology
obstetrics
paediatrics
dermatology
neurology
urology
surgery
psychiatry
psychology

radiology
roentgenology
ophthalmology
orthopaedics
histology
cytology
haematology
geriatrics
anaesthesiology
medicine



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