Практическое занятие № 35. Достижения в области науки и техники.

Before you watch

1 SPEAKING Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 When was the last time you cut yourself?
- 2 What did you do?
- 3 Where is the nearest hospital to you? Can you describe it?

Comprehension check

2 Watch the DVD clip. Choose the correct answers.

- 1 What are germs?
 - a things you use during an operation
 - b drugs
 - c living things that can make people ill
- 2 Where was Joseph Lister born?
 - a Glasgow b near London c Edinburgh
- 3 Which of these sentences is false about surgery today?
 - a Surgeons' hands and clothes are clean.
 - **b** Surgeons cover their mouths.
 - c Hospital staff can't kill germs in the operating theatre.

3 Watch again. Choose the correct words.

- 1 In the past, surgeons did / didn't wash their hands between operations.
- 2 Before the 19th century, hospitals were dirty / clean.
- 3 Joseph Lister studied medicine in London / Glasgow.
- 4 Doctors didn't use drugs / germs to help people sleep during an operation.
- 5 Patients didn't often live / die after an operation.
- 6 Lister found the answer to the problem in a book / the countryside.
- 7 Before he used antiseptics, about 15% / 45% of Lister's patients died during an operation.

4 Natch again. Complete the sentences with the words below.

СО	ws diseases germs	instruments lives water
1	Germs often carry	that can make people ill.
2	Antiseptics can kill	and make surgery safer.
3	Doctors didn't clean the	eir between operations.
4	Farmers used carbolic acid to treat	
5	Lister created the first antiseptic with carbolic acid and	
6	Nowadays, antiseptics save lots of	

Round up

5 SPEAKING Work in groups. Answer the question.

Would you like to be a doctor or nurse? Why? / Why not?

Vocabulary

6 RECYCLE Complete the text with the words and phrases below. There is one extra word / phrase.

after finally first of all next to start off

How to prepare for an operation

with, surgeons should wash their hands and arms using special antiseptic liquid for about five minutes. Lean their fingers and fingernails for about three minutes. Lean their fingers and fingernails for about three minutes. Lean they should use water to clean the antiseptic liquid away. After that, they should take a clean towel and dry their arms, hands and fingers. Lean they should put on the special clean clothes they need to wear for the operation. They mustn't touch anything that is not clean.

7 Match the words below with the pictures from the DVD clip.

face mask operating theatre operation patient surgeon







1

2







Joseph Lister



Before the 19th century, many patients died after operations. Surgeons didn't washtheir hands between operations and hospitals were not clean places. They were full of germs—very small living things which often carried diseases.

Joseph Lister was a famous British surgeon. He invented antiseptic surgery. This meant that doctors could kill many of the germs on themselves and their tools. Itchanged surgery forever.

Lister was born near London in 1827. He studied medicine at University College London, and after that, moved to Scotland to work as a surgeon. To start off with, he worked in Glasgow, but later he moved to Edinburgh to work as the Professor of Surgery at the city's university.

Joseph Lister

This is St Thomas' Church in London. It was part of an old hospital and still has an original operating theatre. At that time, surgery was very different from theoperations we know today. There were no drugs to help you sleep during the operation, so the patient lay awake on a wooden table like this. The surgeon used a variety of instruments. Most of these weren't clean because doctors and surgeons didn't understand the danger of germs. Even their clothes were still dirty with other patients' blood!

Most operations were terrifying and painful, and patients often died. Lister wanted to improve the situation, but he didn't find the answer in a book or even in a hospital – he found it in the countryside. At that time, farmers used carbolic acid to treat a common disease in cows.

First of all, Lister mixed the carbolic acid with water, creating the first antiseptic. Next, he cleaned all his instruments and his clothes with the antiseptic. Finally, he used the new, clean instruments in his surgery. The results were amazing!

Before he started using antiseptics, around 45% of Lister's patients died during surgery. After he introduced

antiseptics, only 15% of his patients died. Soon, all surgeons used antiseptics in surgery.

Today, we know that germs are dangerous and it's important to be clean. All surgeons wash their hands with antiseptic liquid. They wear clean clothes and face masks so they don't carry germs into the operating theatre. The theatre itself doesn't have any germs because staff members clean the equipment with antiseptics before and aftereach operation.

Lister's work changed surgery forever, and today – over a century after his death – hisantiseptics are still saving lives.