

**The Ministry of Higher education, Science and Innovations of the
Republic of Uzbekistan
Tashkent State Medical University**

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Tooth Anatomy

For the first-year students of Dentistry faculty of
higher education medical institutions
Educational methodical recommendation

Field of knowledge: 900000 - Health care and social security
Field of education: 910000 - Health care
Education direction: 60910100 – Stomatology

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"Tibbiyotda xorijiy til" fanidan tayorlangan Tooth anatomy mavzusidagi ushbu o'quv uslubiy tavsiyanoma O'zbekiston Oliy kasb-hunar ta'limi davlat ta'lim standarti namunaviy va ishchi dastur asosida tuzilgan bo'lib, talabalarni Stomatologiya yo'nalishi terminologiyasi bilan tanishtirish hamda ularga mavzuni o'zlashtirishda va tibbiyot mavzusida soha bo'yicha individual mustaqil ishlarni tashkil etishda ko'maklashishga qaratilgan.

Ushbu o'quv uslubiy tavsiyanomaning mavzusi Tooth anatomy bir qator maqsadlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Butun matn davomida haqiqiy va yolg'on savollar to'plami, shuningdek, bo'sh savollar mavjud. Ular talabalarning o'zini o'zi baholash uchun kiritilgan. Ta'lim yo'nalishi:6091000 – Stomatologiya.

This teaching guideline on the topic “Tooth Anatomy” for the subject “Foreign Language in Medicine” has been developed based on the model and working curricula of the State Educational Standard of Higher Vocational Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is aimed at familiarizing students with the terminology of the Stomatology field and assisting them in mastering the topic, as well as organizing individual independent work related to medical subjects. The topic of this teaching guideline, “Tooth Anatomy,” includes a number of objectives.

Throughout the text, there are sets of true/false and open-ended questions, which are designed to help students with self-assessment. Field of study: 6091000 – Stomatology.

Данное учебно-методическое пособие по теме « Tooth Anatomy » по предмету «Иностранный язык в медицине» разработано на основе примерной и рабочей программ Государственного образовательного стандарта высшего профессионального образования Республики Узбекистан. Цель пособия — ознакомить студентов с терминологией направления «Стоматология», а также оказать помощь в усвоении темы и организации индивидуальных самостоятельных работ по медицинской тематике.

Тема данного учебно-методического пособия — « Tooth Anatomy » — включает ряд целей. На протяжении текста представлены наборы вопросов типа «верно/неверно» и открытые вопросы, которые предназначены для самооценки студентов. Направление обучения: 6091000 – Стоматология.

Educational methodical recommendation on subject Foreign language in Medicine is approved at the meeting of the Academic Council of TSMU

Protocol №__ from «__» _____ 20__y.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, in Uzbekistan, we are witnessing significant changes in all spheres of life — political, social, and economic. The years of deep reforms and modernization have brought new approaches and innovative decisions in various areas, including the field of education.

One of the key priorities of the educational system today is the teaching and learning of foreign languages, especially English. Knowledge of English has become not only desirable but also essential for professional growth and international cooperation.

English is the global language of science, technology, and medicine. In the field of dentistry and stomatology, most scientific research, articles, and educational resources are published in English. Therefore, it is crucial for students to acquire sufficient English skills to read, understand, and use authentic medical texts.

Uzbekistan is actively developing international relations in science, education, and healthcare. In this context, teaching English for specific purposes — particularly Medical English — has become a matter of national importance.

This methodological guideline is aimed at helping stomatology students master English medical terminology related to the topic “Tooth Anatomy.”

The present manual is designed to assist students in learning how to read and understand English medical texts with minimal use of dictionaries, focusing on the comprehension of specialized terms.

Attention is paid mainly to lexical and grammatical phenomena that may cause difficulty in understanding. These are explained and, where possible, compared with equivalent phenomena in Latin, English, and Russian languages, as these languages are widely used in dental education. Education direction: 60910100 – Stomatology (Dentistry)

Training technology at the practical lesson on subject " Foreign language in Medicine "

Course: 1

Course name: Practical English

Time: 2 hours	Number of students: 15
Type of the lesson practical	Topic of the lesson: Tooth anatomy
Procedure/ Lesson outline	Org. moment Theoretical part Analytical part: -organizers -tests and activities 4. Conclusion
Lesson aims: to provide information about the Tooth anatomy, diagnosis, treatment and preventive measures of a disease	
Objectives: to give students (Ss) an opportunity - To listen to the text First aid - To practice speaking skills and enlarge vocabulary by discussing and doing a number of exercises based on the topics - To practice doing exercises based on vocabulary	Learning outcomes: By the end of the lesson the Ss will be able... to develop ability to recognize the given theme material to develop ability to listen for gist, for detailed information to improve their speaking skills to develop students' critical thinking skills
Task types	Discussion, <i>I know/ I want to know/ I have known</i> ; SWOT, Mind map, cards
Interaction patterns	Individual, in pairs, in small groups, whole class
Materials used:	El.Board, OHP, handouts Computer-Notebook.
Equipment/ aids used:	Classroom
Types of assessment	Oral, written

Technological map of practical lesson

Work parts, time	The actions of	
	teacher	students
I part Introduction of the lesson 10 minutes	1.1 Introduces the theme, aim, planning studying results. Introduces with the plan of the lesson	Listen, copy, give questions
II part 60 minutes	2.1 Controls the knowledge of the students by brain storm ,bliss questions[question-answer],,etc., (Supplement №1-4) 2.2 Explains new theme by the tables 2.3. Asks the students to make some exercises on theme (Supplement № 4-6) 2.4. Organize the reading and making questions to the dialogues, text. 2.5. Asks to make conclusion to the theme.	Answer the questions, listen, copy, work with the tables, work with cards, work with pairs. make up questions and dialogues, write exercises Read the text. Carrying on work with pedagogical technologies
III part Conclusion 10 minutes	3.1. Make conclusion to the theme, concentrates the attention of the students on the main problem for their future profession. 3.2. Makes marks to the functions of groups. Analyses the level of the achievement of the aim of the lesson 3.3. Gives the themes to the Project work and announces the marks.	Mark themselves , give questions on Project work. Copy the themes of Project work.

Subject: Foreign language in Medicine

Lesson form: interactive

Time: 80 minutes

Theme: Tooth anatomy

- **Objective:** to give information about Tooth anatomy, diagnosis, treatment and preventive measures of a disease
- To develop four skills (listening, reading, writing, speaking)
- to develop students' ability to recognize the given material
- to develop students' ability to listen for gist, for detailed information
- to develop students' critical thinking skills

Materials: el.board, video material, OHP, handouts

Interaction patterns: individual work, group work, pair work, whole class work

Procedure: Conducting of spirituality hour and Warming- up:

What do you know about **Tooth**?

Teeth

Teeth are hard, white structures found in the mouth. They are essential for chewing food, helping us speak clearly, and maintaining the shape of our face.

1. Structure of a Tooth. Each tooth has two main parts:

Crown: The visible part of the tooth above the gum line. It is covered with enamel, the hardest substance in the human body.

Root: The part of the tooth below the gum line that anchors it into the jawbone.

Inside every tooth, there are three main layers:

1. **Enamel** – the outer, hard protective layer.

2. **Dentin** – the middle layer, yellowish and softer than enamel.

3. **Pulp** – the innermost part containing nerves and blood vessels that keep the tooth alive.

2. Types of Teeth and Their Functions

Humans have 32 permanent teeth (including wisdom teeth), divided into four main types:

3. Tooth Development

Primary (baby) teeth: Begin to appear around 6 months of age. There are 20 in total. Permanent teeth: Replace baby teeth from about age 6 to 12. Wisdom teeth: Usually appear between 17 and 25 years old.

4. Importance of Teeth

Help in chewing and digesting food properly. Play a key role in speech and pronunciation. Contribute to facial appearance and self-confidence. Support overall oral health.

5. Dental Care Tips

To keep teeth healthy: Brush twice a day with fluoride toothpaste. Floss daily to remove food between teeth. Limit sugary foods and drinks. Visit a dentist regularly for check-ups and cleaning.

Tooth Anatomy

Tooth Anatomy



Our teeth are very important parts of our body. They help us bite, chew, and speak clearly. Each tooth has three main parts: the crown, the neck, and the root.

The crown is the white part that we can see above the gums. It is covered with enamel, the hardest substance in the human body, which protects the tooth from damage. Under the enamel, there is a layer called dentin, which is yellowish and not as hard.

Inside the tooth, there is the pulp — a soft area that contains nerves and blood vessels. The pulp keeps the tooth alive and sensitive to temperature and pressure.

The root holds the tooth firmly in the jawbone. It is covered by a thin layer called cementum, which helps the tooth stay in place.

Humans have different types of teeth — incisors for cutting, canines for tearing, and molars for grinding food. Taking care of our teeth by brushing twice a day and visiting the dentist regularly keeps them healthy and strong.

 **Activity 1.**

Label the Tooth Diagram

Match the words with their definitions.

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| 1. Enamel | A | The white, hard part on the top of the tooth |
| 2. Dentin | B | The second layer under the enamel |
| 3. Pulp | C | The soft part inside the tooth with nerves and blood |
| 4. Crown | D | The part we can see above the gum |
| 5. Root | E | The part that holds the tooth in the jaw |
| 6. Gum | F | The pink part around the tooth |
| 7. Cementum | G | The thin layer that covers the root |
| 8. Jawbone | H | The bone that supports the tooth |

 **Activity 2.**

Role Play — Dentist and Patient

Work in pairs. Practice speaking about tooth anatomy and oral hygiene using simple medical vocabulary. One student is the dentist, and the other is the patient. Use the dialogue below as a model or create your own version.

Dentist: Good morning! How are you today?

Patient: Good morning, doctor. I have a toothache.

Dentist: I see. Which tooth hurts?

Patient: The one on the left side, at the back.

Dentist: Hmm, that might be a molar. Molars are used for chewing food.

Patient: Oh, I didn't know that. Why does it hurt?

Dentist: There may be a cavity. The enamel, which protects your tooth, might be damaged.

Patient: What is enamel?

Dentist: It's the hard white part on the top of your tooth — the strongest part of the body!

Patient: I see. How can I keep my teeth healthy?

Dentist: Brush your teeth twice a day, use dental floss, and visit the dentist every six months.

Patient: Thank you, doctor! I'll take care of my teeth.

Dentist: Great! Keep smiling and stay healthy!

Activity 3.

Tooth Trivia Quiz

Read each question and choose or write the correct answer.

1. What is the hardest part of the human body?

- a) Bone
- b) Enamel
- c) Dentin

2. Which part of the tooth contains nerves and blood vessels?

- a) Crown
- b) Root
- c) Pulp

3. What are molars used for?

- a) Cutting food
- b) Tearing food
- c) Grinding food

4. What should we do to keep our teeth healthy?

- a) Eat lots of sweets
- b) Brush twice a day and visit the dentist
- c) Never clean our teeth

Activity 4.

Creative Poster — “Keep Your Teeth Healthy!”

Encourage students to use creativity while reviewing vocabulary and ideas about tooth anatomy and oral hygiene.

1. Take an A4 sheet or poster paper.

2. Draw a large tooth in the center.

3. Around the tooth, write or draw:

The main parts of a tooth (crown, root, enamel, pulp, dentin, gum).

Healthy habits (brushing, flossing, eating fruits and vegetables).

Unhealthy habits (eating too many sweets, not brushing teeth).

4. Add pictures, colors, and short slogans such as:

- “Strong Teeth, Bright Smile!”
- “Brush, Rinse, Smile!”
- “Healthy Teeth, Happy Life!”

5. When finished, present your poster to the class and explain what each part means.

Activity 5.

Fill the gaps with words from word bank.

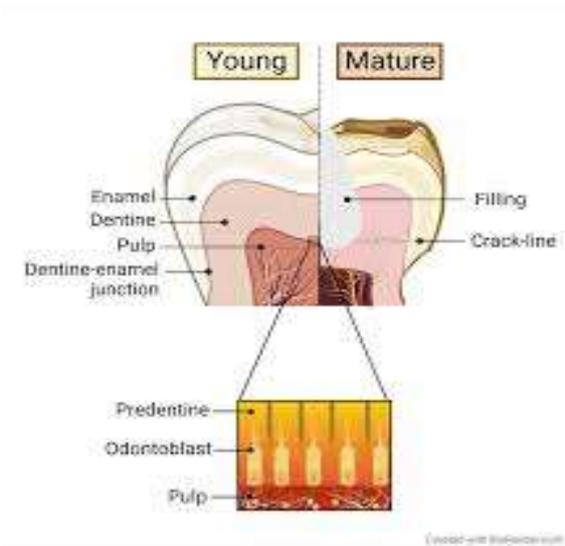
Word Bank: root – pulp – enamel – crown – twice – dentist – canines – molars – incisors

Taking Care of Your Teeth



Our teeth help us chew food and speak clearly. Each tooth has different parts that do important jobs. The (1)_____ is the white part that we can see. It is covered with (2)_____, which protects the tooth. Inside the tooth, there is (3)_____, a soft area with nerves and blood vessels. The (4)_____ holds the tooth in the jawbone and keeps it strong. We have different types of teeth: (5)_____ cut the food,

(6)_____ tear it, and (7)_____ grind it. To keep our teeth healthy, we should brush them (8)_____ a day, eat less sugar, and visit the (9)_____ regularly.



The Secret Life of a Tooth

Long ago, before humans even existed, ancient fish swimming in prehistoric oceans had small, sharp scales on their skin. Over millions of years, something amazing happened — those scales slowly moved inside their mouths and evolved into teeth! This was the beginning of one of the strongest and most fascinating structures in nature: the human tooth. Each tooth in our mouth is like a tiny living machine. The

hardest part, the enamel, is so strong that it can resist pressure from chewing, protect the inner parts from bacteria, and even survive for thousands of years after death. Scientists studying ancient skeletons have learned a lot about human history just by examining teeth — they can tell what people ate, how old they were, and even where they lived. Inside every tooth is a secret world. Beneath the hard enamel and dentin lies the pulp, a soft, warm chamber full of nerves and blood vessels. This is what makes a tooth “alive.” If the pulp becomes infected, the tooth sends a signal to the brain — a toothache! Dentists then use modern science to save the tooth through procedures like root canal treatment, where the infected pulp is carefully removed but the rest of the tooth stays in place. Even more fascinating, researchers have discovered that tooth enamel never grows back once it’s damaged — that’s why good brushing and a healthy diet are so important. However, scientists are now experimenting with ways to regrow enamel using stem cells, which could completely change the future of dentistry. So next time you smile in the mirror, remember: your teeth are not just tools for eating — they’re tiny, living time capsules that tell the incredible story of evolution, biology, and modern science!

Activity 1.

Read the statements below and write T (True) or F (False) next to each one.

1. Ancient fish scales slowly evolved into teeth over millions of years. (___)
2. Enamel is soft and easy to damage. (___)
3. Scientists can learn about ancient people’s diets by studying their teeth. (___)
4. The pulp is the hardest part of the tooth. (___)

5. Root canal treatment removes infected pulp but keeps the tooth. (___)
6. Enamel can grow back naturally after it is damaged. (___)
7. Scientists are researching ways to regrow enamel using stem cells. (___)
8. Teeth can reveal information about a person's life and health. (___)

 **Activity 2.**

Match each word with its correct meaning. Write the letter (A–H) next to each number.

1. Enamel (___)
2. Pulp (___)
3. Evolve (___)
4. Bacteria (___)
5. Root canal (___)
6. Stem cells (___)
7. Fossil (___)
8. Jawbone (___)

- A. The soft center of a tooth with nerves and blood vessels
- B. The hard, outer layer of the tooth
- C. Special cells that can grow into other types of cells
- D. The bone that supports the teeth
- E. To slowly change or develop over time
- F. Microscopic organisms that can cause infection
- G. The process of removing infected pulp from a tooth
- H. Remains of ancient living things found in rocks

✓ Grammar spot

Passive Voice — Grammar Rule

1. What is the Passive Voice?

The passive voice is used when the focus is on the action — not on who does it. We often use it when we don't know, don't need to say, or don't want to say who performs the action.

Active: The dentist cleans my teeth.

👉 Passive: My teeth are cleaned by the dentist.

The focus changes from the dentist → to my teeth.

2. How to Form the Passive Voice

Structure:

Subject	+	be (am/is/are/was/were)	+	past participle (V3)
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Tense Active-Passive

Tense	Active	Passive
<u>Present Simple</u>	<i>The dentist cleans teeth</i>	<i>Teeth are cleaned by the dentist.</i>
<u>Past Simple</u>	<i>The dentist cleaned teeth</i>	<i>Teeth were cleaned by the dentist.</i>
<u>Future Simple:</u>	<i>The dentist will clean teeth</i>	<i>Teeth will be cleaned by the dentist.</i>
<u>Present Continuous</u>	<i>The dentist is cleaning teeth</i>	<i>Teeth are being cleaned by the dentist.</i>
<u>Present Perfect</u>	<i>The dentist has cleaned teeth.</i>	<i>Teeth have been cleaned by the dentist.</i>

3. When Do We Use the Passive?

When the doer is unknown:

My car was stolen yesterday. (We don't know who did it.)

When the doer is not important:

The clinic was opened in 1995. (Who opened it is not important.)

In scientific or formal writing:

Enamel is formed from minerals.

The tooth is protected by the gum.

4. “By + doer”

If we want to say who does the action, we use by + agent.

The cavity was filled by the dentist.

The book was written by a famous scientist.

5. Examples from Tooth Anatomy

Enamel protects the tooth. → The tooth is protected by enamel.

Dentists treat tooth decay. → Tooth decay is treated by dentists.

Bacteria cause cavities. → Cavities are caused by bacteria.

Passive Voice (Present & Past)

Why: The story and scientific texts often describe processes — what happens to something, not who does it.

Examples from the text:

Teeth are used for chewing.

Enamel is formed from minerals.

The pulp is protected by dentin.

Root canal treatment was developed to save damaged teeth.



Activity 1.

Change active sentences to passive:

Bacteria cause cavities → Cavities are caused by bacteria.

Dentists repair damaged teeth → Damaged teeth are repaired by dentists.

1. Dentists examine the structure of teeth carefully.

2. Enamel protects the inner parts of the tooth.

3. Bacteria cause tooth decay when they build up on the surface.

4. The dentist uses X-rays to study the roots of the teeth.

5. Saliva helps the mouth wash away food particles.

6. The dental student drew a diagram of a molar.

7. The dentist explained the function of the pulp clearly.

8. Plaque covers the enamel if people don't brush regularly.

9. The body supplies blood to the tooth through tiny vessels.

10. Scientists have discovered new materials for tooth restoration.

Activity 2.

Change to Passive Voice. Rewrite the following sentences in the passive voice.

1. The dentist cleans the patient's teeth twice a year.

2. The assistant prepares the dental tools before each procedure.

3. Fluoride strengthens the enamel.

4. The patient fills out a medical history form.

5. The dentist checks the gums for signs of infection.

6. The lab technician makes a dental crown.

7. The dentist applies anesthesia before removing the tooth.

8. The bacteria destroy the enamel if you don't brush your teeth.

9. The hygienist gives the patient oral hygiene instructions.

10. Researchers study how diet affects tooth health.



Activity 3.

Choose the Correct Passive Form. Select the correct passive form of the verb in brackets.

1. The cavity ____ (fill) by the dentist yesterday.

2. A new dental tool ____ (invent) last year.

3. The patient's teeth ____ (clean) every six months.

4. Dental X-rays ____ (take) before the operation.

5. The results ____ (analyze) by the dentist soon.

 **Activity 4.**

Make Questions in the Passive Voice. Turn the following active sentences into questions in the passive voice.

1. Did the dentist remove the wisdom tooth?

2. Has the assistant sterilized the instruments?

3. Will the technician make a model of your teeth?

4. Is the dentist treating the patient now?

5. Have they completed the dental report?

 **Activity 5.**

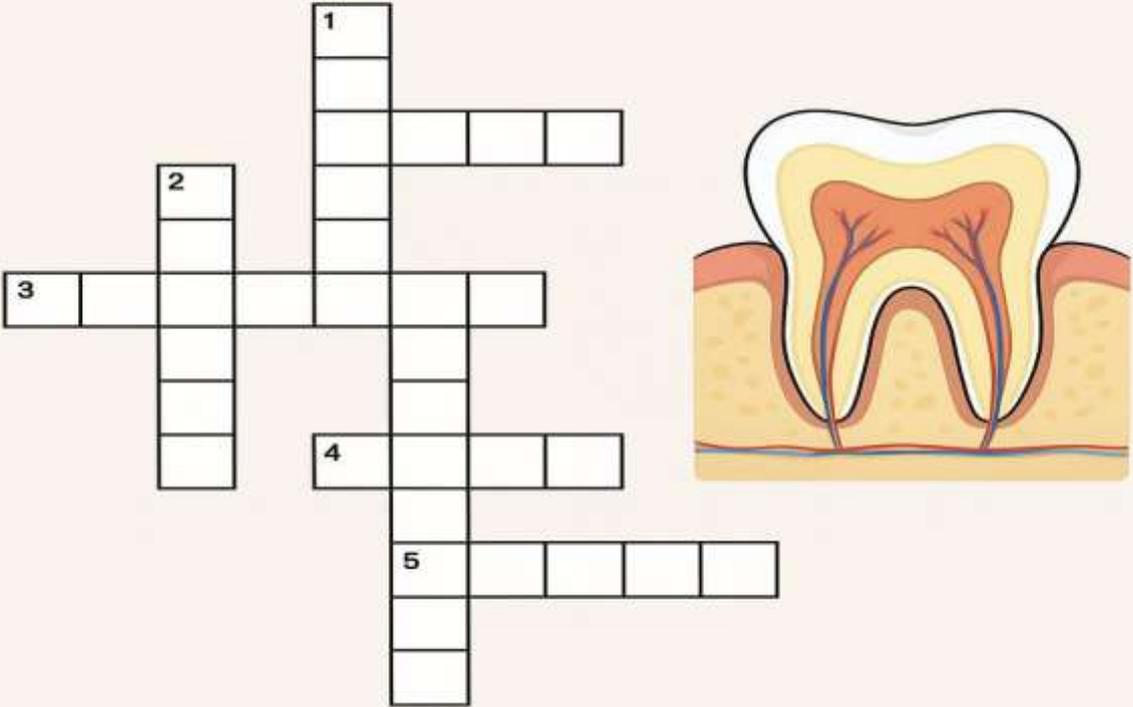
Fill in the Blanks. Use the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Tooth enamel _____ (cover) by a thin layer of saliva.
2. The dental plaque _____ (form) when bacteria mix with food particles.
3. A dental implant _____ (place) in the jawbone.
4. The results of the X-ray _____ (discuss) at the next appointment.
5. The patient _____ (advise) to avoid sugary foods.

 **Activity 6.**

Tooth Anatomy Crossword Clues

TOOTH ANATOMY



The crossword puzzle grid consists of white squares for letters and empty spaces. The numbered starting points are: 1 (top vertical), 2 (middle vertical), 3 (middle horizontal), 4 (bottom horizontal), and 5 (bottom horizontal). To the right of the grid is a cross-section diagram of a tooth. The diagram shows the crown (top), root (bottom), and various layers: enamel (outermost), dentin (middle), and pulp chamber (innermost). The root is embedded in the jawbone, and a root canal is visible. The diagram is color-coded: white for enamel, yellow for dentin, and red for pulp.

Across →

3. The hard, outermost layer that protects the crown of the tooth.

4. Soft tissue inside the tooth that contains nerves and blood vessels.
5. The part of the tooth that anchors it into the jawbone.

Down

1. The hard tissue beneath the enamel that forms the bulk of the tooth.
2. The soft tissue that surrounds and supports the teeth.

Tooth Anatomy Review Test

Part 1. Multiple Choice (1–10)

Choose the correct answer.

1. Which part of the tooth is the hardest substance in the human body?

- A) Dentin
- B) Enamel
- C) Pulp
- D) Cementum

2. The visible part of the tooth above the gum line is called the:

- A) Root
- B) Crown
- C) Neck
- D) Pulp

3. Which part contains nerves and blood vessels?

- A) Dentin
- B) Enamel
- C) Pulp cavity
- D) Cementum

4. What anchors the tooth to the jawbone?

- A) Enamel
- B) Cementum
- C) Alveolar bone
- D) Both B and C

5. Which tissue covers the root of the tooth?

- A) Dentin
- B) Enamel
- C) Cementum
- D) Pulp

6. The soft tissue surrounding the teeth is called:

- A) Gum (gingiva)

- B) Dentin
- C) Root canal
- D) Crown

7. Which part of the tooth lies between enamel and pulp?

- A) Cementum
- B) Dentin
- C) Gingiva
- D) Periodontal ligament

8. The blood vessels and nerves enter the tooth through the:

- A) Pulp chamber
- B) Root canal
- C) Apical foramen
- D) Alveolar socket

9. Which layer protects the crown of the tooth?

- A) Enamel
- B) Cementum
- C) Dentin
- D) Gingiva

10. Which structure holds the teeth in place inside the jawbone?

- A) Root canal
- B) Periodontal ligament
- C) Pulp cavity
- D) Dentin

Part 2. Matching (11–15)

Match each term (A–E) with its correct description (1–5).

- A) Dentin
- B) Enamel
- C) Pulp
- D) **Cementum**
- E) Periodontal ligament

1. ____ Connective tissue that helps hold the tooth in its socket.

2. ___ Hard tissue that makes up most of the tooth structure.
3. ___ Soft inner part containing nerves and blood vessels.
4. ___ Hard outer layer that covers the crown.
5. ___ Thin layer covering the root and attaching it to the ligament.

Part 3. True or False (16–18)

16. The enamel can repair itself when damaged. ___
17. Dentin is softer than enamel. ___
18. The pulp extends into the root canal. ___

Part 4. Short Answer (19–20)

19. Name three main parts of a tooth.
20. What is the function of the pulp?

GLOSSARY

accumulate- to grow together in a group.

adequate- enough or good enough for a particular purpose

aerobic - needing oxygen to live.

aetiology- the cause, set of causes, or manner of causation of a disease or condition

anaerobic - living without oxygen

antibacterial - intended to kill or reduce the harmful effects of bacteria especially

applications – a kind of medical procedure when you put a substance on some part of the body to cure it.

apply - make a formal application or request

area- a part of a subject or activity

ascertain- to make certain of something

attack - a person or place means to try to hurt or damage them using physical violence.

auscultation - a kind of medical examination which helps doctors to check inner sounds of organs such as lungs, heart by using stethoscope.

auscultation - a kind of medical examination which helps doctors to check inner sounds of organs such as lungs, heart by using stethoscope.

auscultation- the act of listening to sounds arising within organs (such as the lungs) as an aid to diagnosis and treatment

bacillus(*pl. bacilli* - rod-shaped bacterium.

benign- disease or tissue growing because of a disease not likely to result in death

biologist-a scientist who studies biology

bleach- a strong chemical used for cleaning things or removing color from things

blood pressure - pressure at which the blood is pumped throughout the body by the heart.

bloodcount - number of blood cells in blood test.

breastbone – a bone which is in the center of the front of the thorax and to which ribs are connected.

breathe - take air into the lungs and then expel it, especially as a regular physiological process

certainанекоторый; некий; определенный

chicken pox - (varicella) , infectious disease of children with fever and spots which turn into itchy blisters.

chill - feeling cold and shivering.

clear up- find out or explore something

coccus(*pl. cocci* - a microorganism having spherical shape.

codein – a sleep-inducing and analgesic drug derived from morphine

colony - a group of cells growing on a solid nutrient surface, each arising from

common - the same in a lot of places or for a lot of people: -

complaint - a statement that you are not satisfied with for example an illness or other medical problem .

complaint - a statement that you are not satisfied with for example an illness or other medical problem.

complicate - to make something more difficult to deal with or understand:

complicated[ˈkɒmpleɪkɪtɪd] асложный; запутанный

conditioned reflex -automatic reaction of the person to a stimulus which comes from past experience.

consolidation - growing together at the same place.

constant - staying the same, not changing

consulting hours -fixed time or doctor's working time when he examines a patient or gives recommendations .

consulting hours -fixed time or doctor's working time when he examines a patient or gives recommendations.

contagious period - a period of time when an infectious disease can be transmitted to another person .

control - being dealt with successfully

corpuscle - solid part of the blood.

death - the action or fact of dying or being killed; the end of the life of a person or organism

decrease - make or become smaller or fewer in size, amount, intensity, or degree

depth- a point far below the surface

description- something that tells you what something or someone is like

destroy - to damage something so badly that it does not exist or cannot be used

differentiate- to find the difference between one thing and another

directly- exactly or immediately after/behind/opposite, etc

dose- a quantity of a medicine or drug taken or recommended to be taken at a particular time

dose- a quantity of a medicine or drug taken or recommended to be taken at a particular time

drug - any natural or artificially made chemical that is used as a medicine:

elasticity - feature of blood cells which helps cells to bend or stretch easily and return to its original shape.

environment - the air, land, and water where people, animals, and plants live

erythrocyte— red blood cell

exact- in great detail, correct or true in every way

expert- a person with a high level of knowledge or skill relating to a particular subject or activity

extract - to remove or take out something

fail - to not succeed in what you are trying to achieve or are expected to do

fat - a natural oily substance occurring in animal bodies, especially when deposited as a layer under the skin or around certain organs

favorable - showing that you like or approve of someone or something, or making you like or approve of them

favorable environment - suitable, comfortable area for life and growth

feeding substance – substance which feeds, gives necessary nutrients. for something.

feeling- the way something feels physically

flexibility- feature of blood cells which helps cells to move easily.

fluid - liquid

german measles - (rubella) – common infectious viral disease of children with swollen lymph and rash.

growth - the process of growing, increasing, or developing

hemoglobin -substance that carries oxygen in the blood.

hemorrhage- Bleeding or the abnormal flow of blood

immediately- now or without waiting or thinking

impair - to spoil something or make it weaker so that it is less effective

impaired breathing -abnormal breathing.

impairments- damage of a body part, organ, or system that can result from injury or disease

indicate - point out; show

indicate- point out; show

indistinct- not clear

influenza -- another word for “flu” .

inhibition -action of blocking functions, for example in the brain, moment of tiredness.

initial - existing or occurring at the beginning

injection - the act of putting a liquid, especially a drug, into a person's body using a needle and a syringe (= small tube)

injections- a thing that is injected

Institution - a large organization such as hospital, polyclinic, bank or University

institution - a large organization such as hospital, polyclinic, bank or University

invade - to enter a place in large numbers

keep- have or retain possession of

label- a small piece of paper, fabric, plastic, or similar material attached to an object and giving information about it

lesson11 Polyclinics :

leucocyte - white blood cell

malignant- disease or growth is likely to get worse and lead to death

measles - infectious disease of children where the body is covered with a red rash.

measure - an action planned to achieve a desired result

medicines- a drug or other preparation for the treatment or prevention of disease

microorganism - an organism which can be seen under the microscope.

mucus - a thick liquid produced inside the nose and other parts of the body

mucus membrane – wet membrane which lines internal passages in the body and secretes mucus.

muddy - unclear: dirty or cloudy

mumps - infectious parotitis a disease of children with fever and swelling in the salivary glands caused by paramyxovirus.

nature - all the animals, plants, rocks, etc. in the world and all the features, forces, and processes that happen or exist independently of people, such as the weather, the sea, mountains, the production of young animals or plants, and growth

neurogenesis -development and growth of nerves and nervous tissue.

neuron -cell in the nervous system which transmits nerve impulses throughout the body.

note- to give your attention to something by making a written record of it

observant - good or quick at noticing things

occur - to happen, often without being planned

orally- through mouth

order - the arrangement of a group of people or things in a list from first to last

origin -the source or cause of something

palpation – a kind of medical examination which helps doctors to check the condition of the inner organs using hands .

palpation – a kind of medical examination which helps doctors to check the condition of the inner organs using hands.

palpation - an examination of something, usually an organ or part of the body, bytouching it with the fingers or hands

pathogenic - able to cause disease

patient - a person who is receiving medical treatment from a doctor or hospital

patient's card - a kind of medical document which includes all information about the patient in the hospital or polyclinics.

patient's card - a kind of medical document which includes all information about the patient in the hospital or polyclinics.

peeled - remove the outer covering or skin from(a fruit, vegetable)

percussion - a kind of medical examination which helps doctors to check the inner organs using hands and tapping.

percussion - a kind of medical examination which helps doctors to check the inner organs using hands and tapping.

percussion - musical instruments that you play by hitting them with your hand or an object such as a stick:

persist - If an unpleasant feeling or situation persists, it continues to exist

phagocyte - a cell in the blood fighting pathogenic microorganisms

physical examination - a medical examination to determine a person's bodily fitness.

physician - another word for "doctor".

physician - another word for "doctor".

platelet - blood cell which helps blood to clot.

pneumococci - a bacterium associated with pneumonia and some forms of meningitis

pneumococci - cocci in the lungs.

poisonous - causing or capable of causing death or illness if taken into the body extremely unpleasant or malicious

polio - a disease of the nervous system caused by a virus which attacks the motor neurons and leads to paralysis.

precaution- an action that is done to prevent something unpleasant or dangerous happening

prescribe - advise and authorize the use of (a medicine or treatment) for someone, especially in writing

prescription- an instruction written by a medical practitioner that authorizes a patient to be issued with a medicine or treatment

prevent - keep (something) from happening

procedure - an established or official way of doing something.

proper-real, suitable or correct

property - an object or objects that belong to someone:

pulse rate - number of heart beats per minute.

pure - not mixed with anything else

rabies - fatal viral disease transmitted from infected animals.

rales - pathologic crackling sounds heard in the lungs or bronchi through stethoscope.

rapid respiration - abnormally quick action of breathing .

rash – mass of small spots which stay on the skin for a period of time.

rate- a measure, quantity, or frequency, typically one measured against another quantity or measure

raw - (of food) not cooked

recovery. - a return to a normal state of health, mind, or strength

relieve - cause (pain, distress, or difficulty) to become less severe or serious

requirement-something needed or necessary

respiratory rate – number of breaths per minute.

reveal - to make known or show something that is surprising or that was previously secret

seal - something fixed around the edge of an opening to prevent liquid or gas flowing through it

sense - one of the five natural abilities of sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste

sick leave - a legal document which certifies that you cannot work during several days.

sick-leave- a legal document which certifies your illness and inability to work during several days.

sick-leave- a legal document which certifies your illness and inability to work during several days.

skin - the natural outer layer that covers a person, animal, fruit, etc

smell- to notice something by using your nose

Soda – carbonated water drunk alone or mixed with alcoholic drinks or fruit juice; sodium carbonate, especially as a natural mineral or as an industrial chemical

sound sleep – quiet healthy sleep.

staphylococci- a bacterium of a genus that includes many pathogenic kinds that causes pus formation, especially in the skin and mucous membranes

stimuli – impulses which make part of the body to react.

streptococci- bacterium of a genus that includes the agents of souring of milk and dental decay, and hemolytic pathogens causing various infections such as scarlet fever and pneumonia

symptom - a physical or mental feature which is regarded as indicating a condition of disease, particularly such a feature that is apparent to the patient.

tap water- is the water that comes out of a tap in a building such as a house or a hotel

temperature chart - a graph or drawing which shows the regular information about patient's body temperature.

temperature chart - a graph or drawing which shows the regular information about patient's body temperature. the multiplication of an individual cell; a clone.

the skin or flesh made by a weapon

thrombocyte - platelet

to spoil - to destroy or reduce the pleasure, interest, or beauty of something

toxic - poisonous

tube- a long, hollow cylinder of metal, plastic, glass, etc. for holding or transporting something, chiefly liquids or gases

undercook- to not cook something enough

unfavorable- expressing or showing a lack of approval or support

various-many different

virulent – infectious.

vision- the ability to see

vital capacity (of the lungs) - largest amount of air which a person can exhale when used on the skin:

wide spread- common over a wide area or among many people

wound- a damaged area of the body, such as a cut or hole in

X-ray examination - a common imaging test that's been used for decades.

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