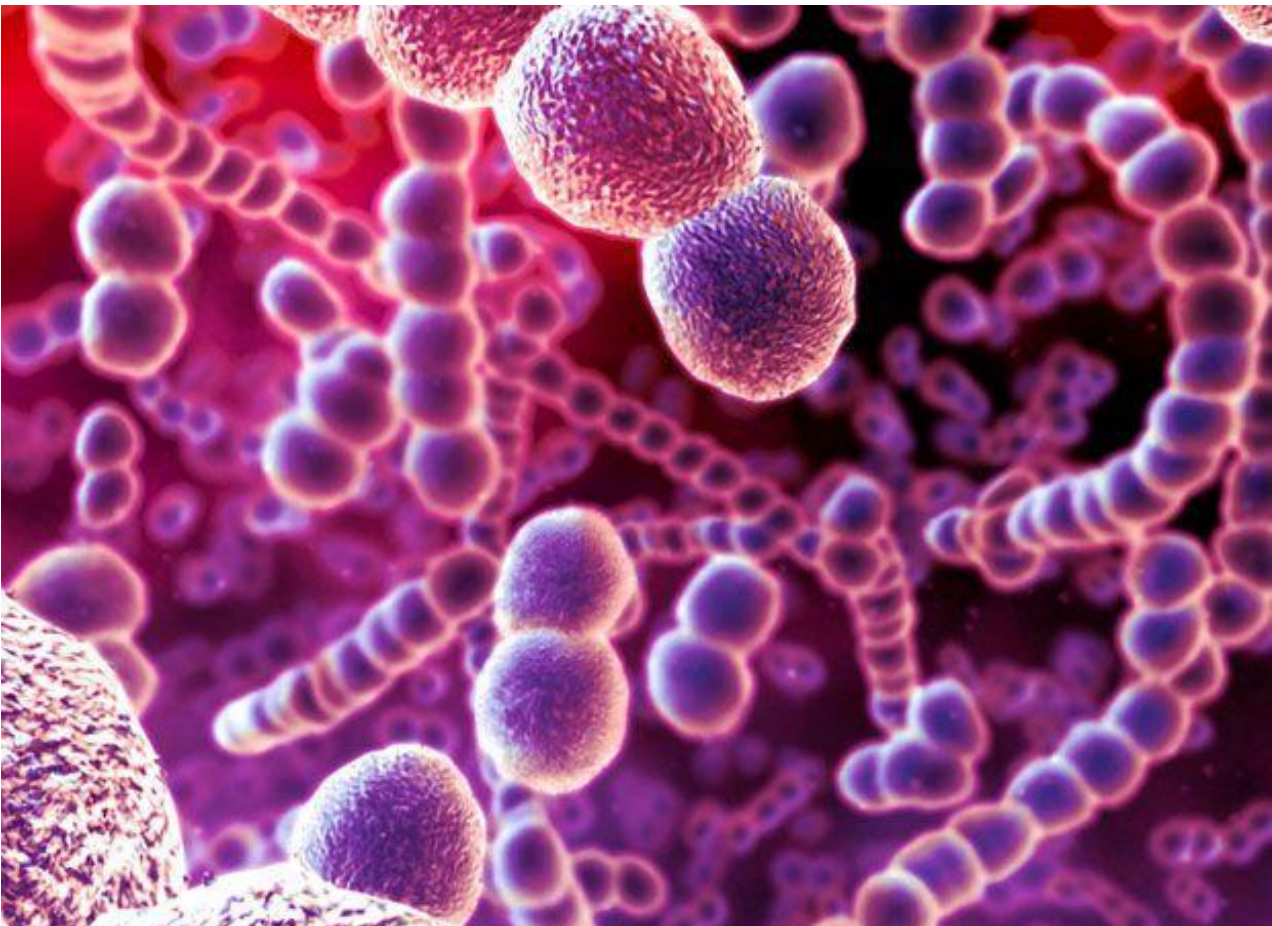


MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF UKRAINE
Ukrainian Medical Stomatological Academy

*Preparatory department for
foreign students*

Biology
Introductory course
Study guide for foreign students



Poltava – 2018

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Preface

This manual is intended to students, who are prepared for medical universities. It contains adapted texts, exercises and tasks. The manual presents the basic biological terms, concepts that are necessary for mastering special biological disciplines. It is advisable to work with this manual when students are already familiar with the basics of the grammar of the Russian language and elementary scientific terminology.

Each lesson can be divided into a pretext and text part: the text is preceded by the work on the introduction and assimilation of new words, phrases and actual constructions for the theme.

All scientific texts (especially № 1-7) are maximally adapted in accordance with the curriculum and Russian language course. Some exercises suggest the development of elementary writing skills by students.

The material of the manual is presented in brief form and contains the basics of medical knowledge necessary for further study of biological disciplines by students of medical universities.

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Repeat.		

Class 1. Biology and its sections.

Task 1. Listen, read and repeat words and phrases.

animal	тварина, -ни	животное, -ые	animal	ن اويحد
virus	вірус, -и	вирус, -ы	virus	سوريه
mushroom, fungus	гриб, -и	гриб, -ы	champignon	رطف
function	функція, -ії	функция, -ии	function	تخيظو
botany	ботаніка	ботаника	butanique	ملاء اتابنلا
anatomy	анатомія	анатомия	anatomie	ملاء حير شتلا
cytology	цитологія	цитология	cytology	ملاء تخيللا
embryology	ембріологія	эмбриология	embryologie	ملاء تنجلا
tissue	тканина, -и	ткань, -и	tissue	جيسند
organism	організм, -и	организм, -ы	organisme	مسهج
ecology	екологія	экология	ekologie	ملاء تخييلا
each, every	кожний, -а, -е, -і	каждый, -ая, -ое, -ые	chaque	لك
hereditary	спадковість	наследственность	heridite	تتارو, تيثارو
relation, interrelation	взаємовідношення	взаимоотношение	relation, changeable	تقلاء تيلدايت, لعافت
environment	навколишнє середовище	окружающая среда среда	d'entourage	تخيبي تطيحه
plant	рослина, -и	растение, -ия		اينت
bacteria	бактерія, -ії	бактерия, -ии	bakterie	ايريتكب
structure, texture	будова, -и	строение, -ия	structure	نيوكت
progress development	розвиток	развитие	crissanse	تطور, ومد
zoology	зоологія	зоология	zoologie	ملاء نويحلا
physiology	фізіологія	физиология	phisiologie	ملاء فناظو اضعاء
histology	гістологія	гистология	histologie	ملاء تجسنلا
genetics	генетика	генетика	genetique	ملاء تتارولا
variability, variation	мінливість	изменчивость	variable	تخيبيدت
organ	орган, -и	орган, -ы	organe	وضع
origin	походження	происхождение	riferance, f'rigme	مصدر, أشنه, لصا
microbiology	мікробіологія	микробиология	microbiologie	ملاء عايحلا

Pay attention!

Form: [noun] [verb -s]

Biology studies the forms of living organisms.

Form: What is [noun]

What is biology?

Consist, comprise and compose are all verbs used to describe what something is 'made of'.

Biology consists of the following parts ...

Task 2. Listen, read and write down the text in the notebook.

Biology is the science of life. Its studies living organisms - plants, animals, bacteria, viruses, fungi. Biology studies the forms of living organisms, their structure, functions, origin, development and distribution on Earth.

It is a broad field including many branches and subdisciplines. Biology consists of the following parts: botany, zoology, genetics, microbiology, histology, molecular biology, biochemistry, anatomy, cytology, ecology, physiology. Below are the main branches of study included in this field.

Botany is the science of plant life.

Genetics is the study of genes, genetic variation, and heredity of living organisms.

Microbiology is the study of microorganism.

Histology is the study of the anatomy of cells and tissue of plants and animals using microscopy.

Biochemistry is the study of chemical processes within and relating to living organisms.

Molecular biology is the branch of biology that deals with the structure and function of the proteins and nucleic acids.

Zoology is the branch of biology that studies the animal kingdom.

Anatomy is the branch of biology that deals with the study of the structure of organisms and their parts.

Cytology is a branch of biology that studies the structure and function of the cell.

Ecology is the branch of biology which studies the interactions among organisms and their environment.

Physiology is the branch of biology that deals with normal functions of living organisms and their part.

Each of the main branches of biology include a number of biological disciplines.

Task 3. Do the exercises.

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions.

1. What does biology study?
2. What are the branches of biology?
3. What does microbiology study?
4. What does histology study?
5. What does cytology study?

Exercise 2. Complete the phrases. Write them down. Read them aloud.

1. Biology is the science ...
2. Anatomy is the branch ...
3. Biochemistry is the study...
4. Genetics is the study...
5. Ecology is the branch...

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with the missing words:

1. Cytology is a branch of biology that studies the ... and ... of the cell.
2. Genetics is the study of genes, genetic ..., and of living organisms.
3. Histology is the study of the ... of cells and ... of plants and animals using microscopy.

Class 2. The concept of a cell.

Task 1. Listen, read and repeat words and phrases.

to form	утворювати	образовать	to form	نشأ، نوكت
round	круглий, -а, -е	круглый, -ая, -ое	rond	دائري، رينتسم
membrane	мембрана, -и	мембрана, -ы	membrane	عائشغ
cytoplasm	цитоплазма, -и	цитоплазма, -ы	cytoplasme	جزالايونيد
metabolism	обмін речовин	обмен веществ	metabolisme	ضرياً داوملا
outside	ззовні	снаружи	l'exterieur	خارجا، جراثلانم
body	тіло, -а	тело, -а	corp	مىسج
dimension, size	розмір, -и	размер, -ы	taille	مقاسات، تسيقاً
oval	овальний, -а	овальный, -ая	ovale	يوضيب
nucleus	ядро, -а	ядро, -а	noyau	ئاوئ
originate, derive	походити	происходить	dexendant de	نمردحنا
protective	захисний	защитный, -ая, -ое, -ые	protecteur	واق، حام، ي عافد
in, inside	всередині	внутри	de l'interieur	لخادلانم

protoplast	протопласт	протопласт	protoplast	ام ميوتحت تيلخلا
cubic	кубічний	кубический, -ая, -ое, -ие	cubique	يبيعكتة
cylindrical	циліндричний	цилиндрический, -ая, -ое, -ие	cylindrical	يئاوطسا
mechanical	механічний	механический, -ая, -ое, -ие	mecanique	ميكانيكى، يلا
nerve cell	нервова клітина	клетка нервная	cellule nerveuse	تيلخه تايصه
plant cell	рослинна клітина	клетка растительная	cellule des plantes	تيلخه تياتايد
animal cell	тваринна клітина	клетка животная	cellule animaluque	تيلخه تيناويد
stellar cells	зірчаста клітина	клетка звёздчатая	cellula etoilees	تيلخه تيمجد

Pay attention!

Form: [noun] + [verb]

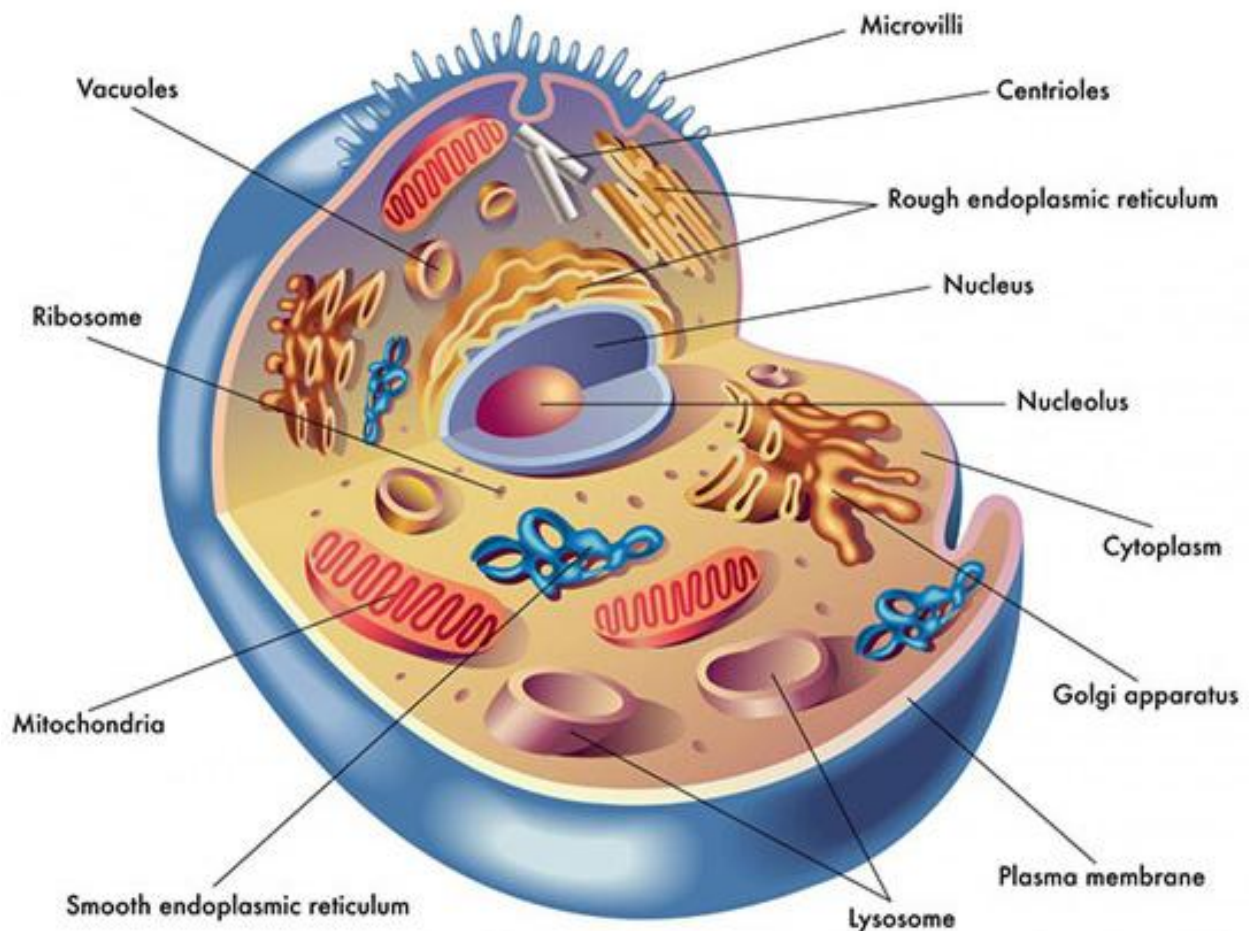
Cell forms tissue.

Form: [noun] is used to name a thing

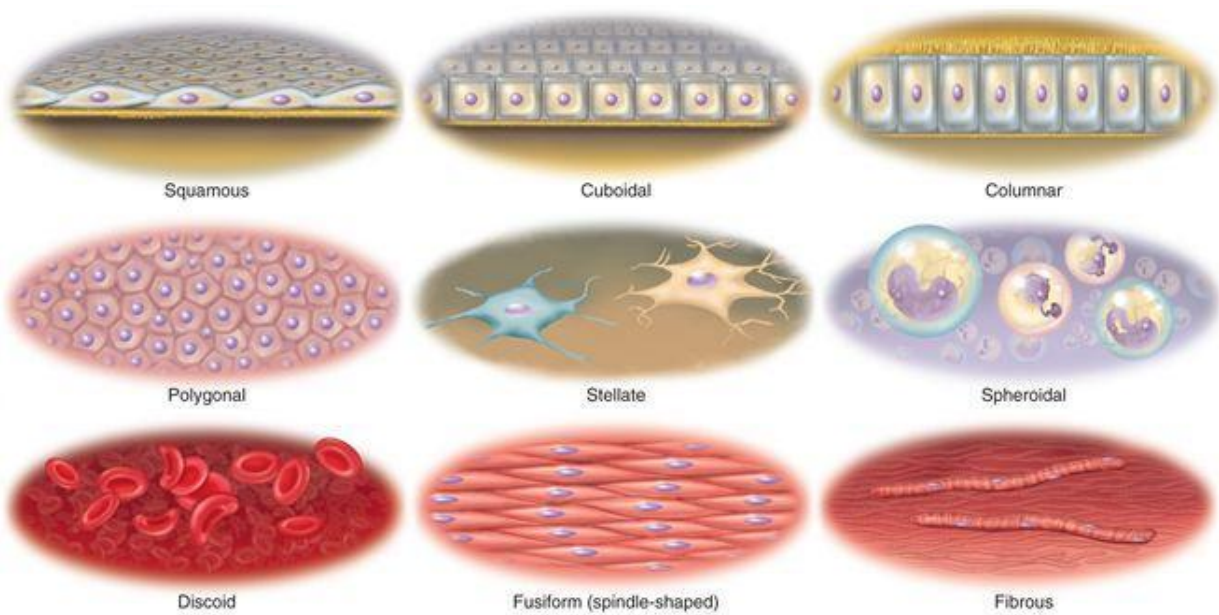
A cell is the smallest unit.

Task 2. Listen, read and write down the text in the notebook.

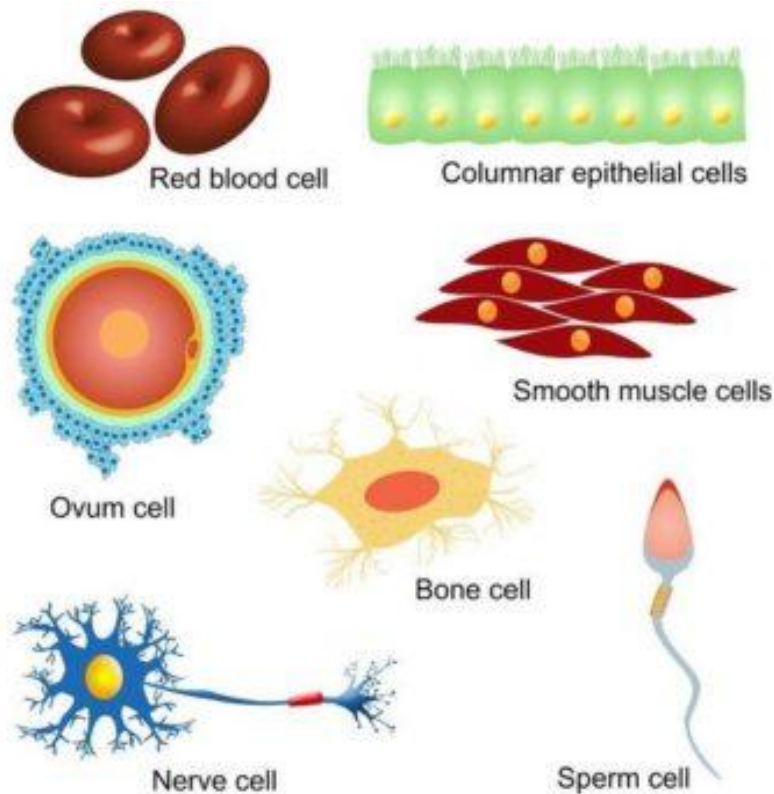
The **cell** is the basic structural, functional, and biological unit of all known living organisms. A cell is the smallest unit of life. Cell forms tissue, tissues form organs, organs form systems and systems form organisms. Tissue are made up of similar cells that carry out a common function. For example, muscle tissue is made up of many muscle cells groups.



Different cells within a single organism can come in a variety of sizes and shapes. They may not be very big, but their shapes can be very different from each other. A smaller cell is more effective and transporting materials, including waste products, than a larger cell. Cells come in many different shapes. The cells can be round, oval, cubic, cylindrical, satellite, and others. The size and shape of the cell depends on its function.



Cell shapes and sizes



The cell **membrane** is the protective barrier that surrounds the cell and prevents unwanted material from getting into it. The cell membrane has many functions, but one main function that it has is to transport materials (salts, electrolytes, glucose and other necessary molecules) into the cell to support necessary life functions. Cells have many structures inside of them called **organelles**. These organelles are like the organs in a human and they help the cell stay alive. Each organelle has its own specific function to help the cell survive. The **nucleus** of a eukaryotic cell directs the cell's activities and stores DNA.

In eukaryotes the **protoplasm** surrounding the nucleus is known as the cytoplasm and that inside the nucleus as the nucleoplasm.

Task 3. Do the exercises.

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What forms do cells have ?
2. What are the cell sizes?
3. What do you know about the main parts of cells?
4. What is the covering around a cell called?
5. What is inside the cell?

Exercise 2. Complete the phrases. Write them down. Read them aloud.

1. The cell is the basic ...
2. Different cells within a single organism ...
3. The cells can be: ...
4. The cell membrane is ...
5. The nucleus of a eukaryotic cell ...

Class 3. Laboratory work №1. The structure of the microscope. Rules of microscope use.

Class 4. Metabolism in an organism.

Task 1. Listen, read and repeat words and phrases.

secretion	секреція	секреция	secretion	زارفا
synthesis	синтез	синтез	synthese	بناء، بیکرت
connected	пов'язаний	связанный, -ая, -ое, -ые	dependant	طوبرم
adapt oneself (to)	приспособуватися	приспособиться	adapt	كيف، وفق، قباط
constant/permanent	постійний	постоянный, -ая, -ое, -ые	constant	ثابت، مناد
assimilation	асиміляція	ассимиляция	assimilation	تمثيل، ضياً يئانتر (تيجلات انناكلادنع)
splitting	розщеплення	расщепление	disintegration	راطشنا
secretion product	продукти виділення	продукты выделения	exocrine	إفراز، جارخا مات
metabolism	метаболізм (обмін речовин)	метаболизм (обмен веществ)	metabolisme	ضياً داوملا
opposite, contrary	протилежний	противоположный	oppose, anti-	سكاعم، داضم
inseparably linked processes	нерозривно пов'язані процеси	неразрывно связанные процессы		تابلعم، لساوتم، تطبترم
disintegration	розпад	распад	disintegration	راطشنا، للاحنا
transfer	перенос	перенос	transport, transfert	لقند
enzyme	фермент	фермент, -ы	ferment	میزنا
support	підтримувати	поддерживать	conserver	یاعظفاح، یقیأ
secretion	виділення	выделение	secretion	جارخا، زارفا
absorption	поглинання	поглощение	absorption	صا صتما
biosynthesis	біосинтез	биосинтез	biosynthese	یویحق یلخته
dissimilation	дисиміляція	диссимиляция	desassimilation	

Pay attention!

Form: [noun] is used to name a thing.

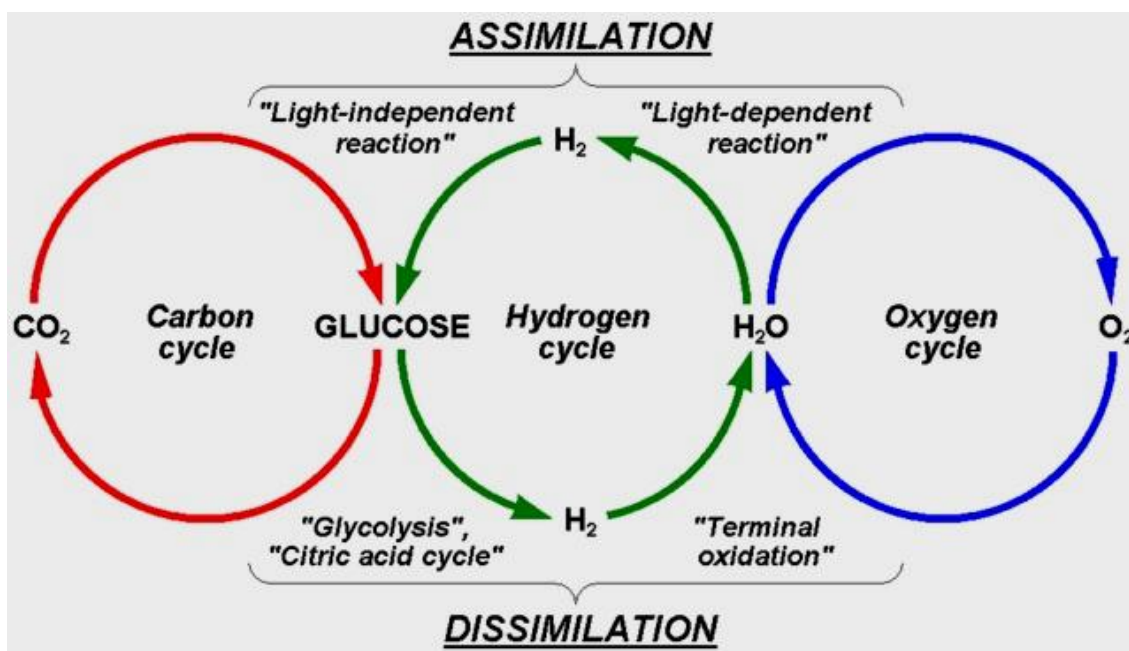
Metabolism, the sum of the chemical reactions that take place within each cell of a living organism and that provide energy for vital processes and for synthesizing new organic material.

Task 2. Listen, read and write down the text in the notebook.

The nutrients enter cell through the cell membrane and the products of secretory activity leave the protoplast. Nutrition is the key to metabolism. The pathways of metabolism rely upon nutrients that they breakdown in order to produce energy. This energy in turn is required by the body to synthesize new proteins, nucleic acids, etc.

Metabolism is the complex of the chemical reactions that take place within each cell of a living organism and that provide energy for vital processes and for synthesizing new organic material. Metabolism in cells occurs with the participation of enzymes. External conditions change the internal environment of the cell, but the cell can adapt to these conditions and maintain a constant composition. Metabolism is closely linked to nutrition and the availability of nutrients. Energy formation is one of the vital components of metabolism.

Assimilation is the complex of all biosynthetic reactions. It is the process through which an organism incorporates nutrients from outside its body to the more complex structures needed inside of it. All these reactions occur with the *absorption of energy*. Energy is necessary for all processes of vital activity of the cell and organism.



Dissimilation is the complex of all splitting reactions that occur in a living cell. It is the process of disintegration of organic compounds (proteins, fats, carbohydrates, etc.) on simple substances. All these reactions occur with the *release of energy*.

Task 3. Do the exercises.

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What is metabolism?
2. What enters through the cytoplasmic membrane into the cell?
3. What are the opposite processes of metabolism?
4. What process occurs during dissimilation?

5. What is dissimilation?

Exercise 2. Complete the phrases. Write them down. Read them aloud.

1. Assimilation is ...
2. All the reactions of dissimilation occur ...
3. Metabolism is ...
4. Metabolism is closely linked to ...
5. Energy is necessary for ...

Class 5. Assimilation types.

Task 1. Listen, read and repeat words and phrases.

autotrophic organism	автотрофний організм	автотрофный организм	autotrophe	ي تاذن تاك تميغتلا
heterotrophic organism	гетеротрофний організм	гетеротрофный организм	heterotrophe	تميغتلا يوضعن تاك
photosynthesis	фотосинтезуючий	фотосинтезирующий	photosynthese	بيكرت ي نوض
chemosynthesis	хемосинтезуючий	хемосинтезирующий		ص يلخت ي تايميك
synthesize	синтезувати	синтезировать	synthetiser	مع مج، بكر
dead	мертвий, -а, -е, -і	мёртвый, -ая, -ое, -ые	mort	تيم
pathogenic	патогенний, -а, -е, -і	патогенный, -ая, -ое, -ые	pathogene	ضررم
toxic	токсин	токсин	toxique	نيسكت (مد)
violate, break	порушувати	нарушать/нарушить	troubler	اخل، خلاف، قرح
parasite	паразит	паразит	parasite	لفطم
saprophyte	сапрофіт	сапрофит	saprophyte	رمام، نفع
undigested food fragments	неперетравлені рештки їжі	непереваренные остатки пищи		ءانغلا اياقيد موضهم

Pay attention!

lives on sth

to have (a particular food) as the only or main food that one eats

A saprophyte is an organism that lives on dead or decaying organic matter.

at the expense of sth

in a way that harms (something or someone)

A parasite lives at the expense of the host..

Task 2. Listen, read and write down the text in the notebook.

Organisms are divided into autotrophs and heterotrophs according to their energy pathways.

Autotrophs are those organisms that are able to make energy-containing organic molecules from inorganic raw material (water, carbon dioxide and mineral salts) by using basic energy sources such as sunlight. Plants are the prime example of autotrophs, using photosynthesis. Autotrophic organisms are divided into two groups:

1. *Photosynthetic* – convert solar energy into the chemical energy of a carbohydrate (all green plants).
2. *Chemosynthetic* – organisms whose primary source of energy comes from the chemical reactions of inorganic molecules (some bacteria).

All other organisms must make use of food that comes from other organisms in the form of fats, carbohydrates and proteins. These organisms which feed on others are called heterotrophs.

Heterotroph is an organism that cannot produce its own food, relying instead on the intake of nutrition from other sources of organic carbon, mainly plant or animal matter.

According to the types of food heterotrophic organisms are divided into two groups: saprophytes and parasites.

A **saprophyte** or *saprotroph* is an organism which gets its energy from dead and decaying organic matter. Fungi, bread mould, some protists and many bacteria are saprophytic in nutrition.

A **parasite** is an organism that lives in another organism, called the *host*, and often harms it. A parasite depends on its host for survival. The host is another organism. The parasite uses the host's resources to fuel its life cycle. It uses the host's resources to maintain itself. Parasites are not a disease, but they can spread diseases. Different parasites have different effects. Many types of parasites can affect humans. There are three main types of parasites.

Protozoa: Examples include the single-celled organism known as Plasmodium. A protozoa can only multiply, or divide, within the host.

Helminths: These are worm parasites. Examples include roundworm, pinworm, trichina spiralis, tapeworm, and fluke.

Ectoparasites: These live on, rather than in their hosts. They include lice and fleas.

Task 3. Do the exercises.

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What is necessary for autotrophic organisms to sustain life?
2. What is the difference between photosynthetic and chemosynthetic organisms?
3. What are the different types of food?
4. Give an example of saprophytic organism.
5. Give an example of parasite.
6. What are the types of parasites?

Exercise 2. Complete the phrases. Write them down. Read them aloud.

1. Organisms are divided into autotrophs and heterotrophs according
2. Plants are the prime example of ...
3. According to the types of food heterotrophic organisms are
4. ... an organism that lives in another organism, called the host, and often ... it.

Exercise 3. Find unfamiliar words in the text, determine their meaning in the dictionary and write down the words and translation into the notebook.

Class 6. Reproduction of organisms.

Task 1. Listen, read and repeat words and phrases.

reproduction	розмноження	размножение	reproduction	رثاكة
--------------	-------------	-------------	--------------	-------

sexual reproduction	статеве розмноження	половое размножение	reproduction sexuelle	رثاكتي سنج
asexual reproduction	нестатеве розмноження	бесполое размножение	reproduction asexuelle	لارثاكتي سنج
vegetative reproduction	вегетативне розмноження	вегетативное размножение	reproduction vegetale	رثاكتي يرصخ
any, everybody	будь-який, -а, -е, -і	всякий, -ая, -ое, -ие	chacun, toun	كل، لك واحد، يا
reproduction, replication	відтворення	воспроизведение	reproduction	استرجاع، ثادحتا
provide, ensure	забезпечити	обеспечить	garantier, assurer	ضمن، وفر، نماً
continuity	незперевність	непрерывность	continuite	تغير ارمسا
specialized	спеціалізований	специализированный	specialiser	خاص، ي صوصخ
somatic cell	соматичні клітини	соматические клетки	cellule somatique	ايلاخ تيمسج
sex cells	статеві клітини	половые клетки	cellule	ايلاخ تيلسانتا
maternal cell	материнська клітина	материнская клетка	cellule mere	تيلخ م
spore	спора	спора, -ы	spore	غوب
zoospore	зооспора	зооспора, -ы		غوب ي ناويد
budding	брунькування	почкование	gemmiparite	م عربت
knoll	бугорок	бугорок, -и		حديبة، عونت
bud	брунька	почка, -и	bouton gemme	م عربد
fertilization	запліднення	оплодотворение	fecondation	حافظ
parthenogenesis	партеногенез	партеногенез	parthenogenese	رثاكتي نودب حافظ
egg cell	яйцеклітина	яйцеклетка, -и	ovule	بيضة، يوثلال ساننلا تيلخ
spermatozoa	сперматозоїд	сперматозоид, -ы	spermatozoide	ناويد يونم
testicule	сім'яник	семенник, -и	testicule	ددغلا تيلساننلا تير كذلا
ovary	яєчник	яичник, -и	Ovarie	ض ييم
root	корінь	корень	racine	رذج
leaf/leaves	лист/листя	лист/листья	feuille	تقرو
bulb	цибулина	луковица		بصلة، تليصد

Pay attention!

Subject + Can + verb

Ability: power or capacity to do or act

Reproduction is the ability to produce new individuals of ones own kind.

Based on

something is based on something else

Sexual reproduction is based on meiosis

Task 2. Listen, read and write down the text in the notebook.

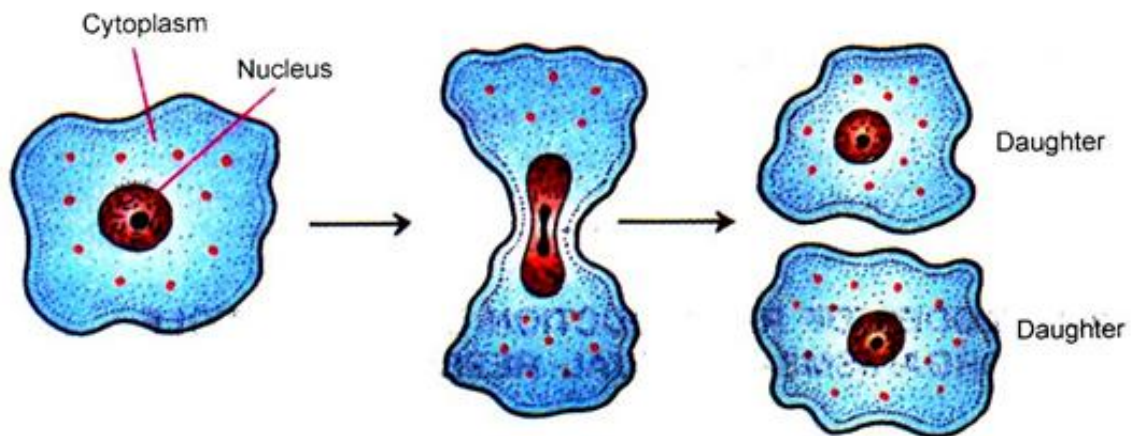
Reproduction is the biological process by which new individual organisms or "offspring" are produced from their "parents". Reproduction is a fundamental feature of all known life. Each individual organism exists as the result of reproduction.

There are two forms of reproduction: *asexual and sexual*.

Asexual reproduction is any method of producing new individuals that does not involve the fusion of gametes or nuclei of two cells and does not involve meiosis. So, at an asexual reproduction a new organism is formed with the help of somatic cells. In asexual reproduction, an organism can reproduce without the involvement of another organism. By asexual reproduction, an organism creates a genetically similar or identical copy of itself.

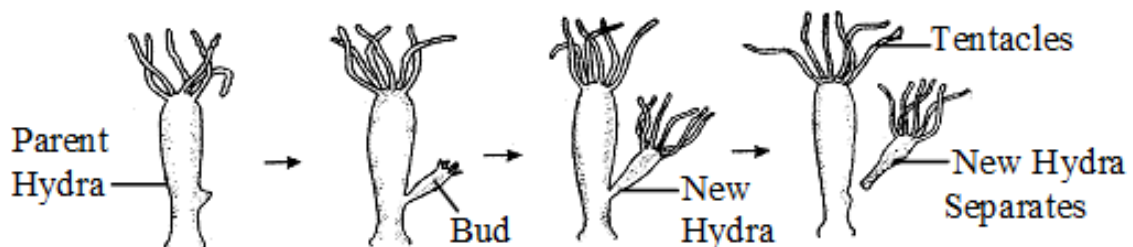
Types of asexual reproduction.

1. *Binary fission*. It is type of asexual reproduction in which parent organism simply divides into two daughter organisms. For example, Amoeba or Infuzoria simply divides through mitotic process to give rise to two new individuals, which grow and then redivide.



Binary fission in Amoeba

2. *Sporulation*, reproduction through spores. The process of formation of spores in biological systems is referred to as sporulation. Sporulation is the process of producing spores. Zoospore- an asexual spore produced by certain algae and some fungi, capable of moving about by means of flagella. Fungi, certain plants and bacteria also undergo sporulation, though the process usually refers to the process of bacteria forming spores.
3. *Budding*. Budding is a type of asexual reproduction in which new organism is produced as an outgrowth, called bud, on the body of new parent the bud separates and gives rise to a new individual. For example, Hydra, yeasts.



Budding in Hydra

4. *Vegetative reproduction*: new organism is formed by bunches of cells or multicellular germs, sometimes field of a body of the parent. It is form of asexual reproduction occurring in plants in which a new plant grows from a fragment of the parent plant or grows from a specialized reproductive structure (such as a stolon, bulb, ect.)

Sexual reproduction is a form of reproduction where two gametes (sperm and egg) fuse together. Each gamete contains half the number of chromosomes of normal cells. They are created by a specialized type of cell division, which only occurs in eukaryotic cells, known as meiosis. This produces offspring organisms whose genetic characteristics are derived from those of the two parental organisms.

Parthenogenesis is a special form of reproduction. There is a development of an organism from unfertilized ovum. It is observed, for example, in bees, ants, in which females are developed from fertilized eggs and males are developed from unfertilized ovum.

Task 3. Do the exercises.

Exercise 1. Make a text plan.

Exercise 2. Find unfamiliar words in the text and write them down.

Exercise 3. Answer the following questions:

1. What is reproduction?
2. What types of reproduction do you know?
3. What types of asexual reproduction do you know?
4. What is sexual reproduction?
5. What is parthenogenesis and how does it differ from sexual reproduction?

Class 7. System of the organic world.

Task 1. Listen, read and repeat words and phrases.

various, diverse	різноманітний	разнообразный	different, varie	فالتخم
multiformity, variation	різноманітність	многообразие	diversite, variete	ددعتم، ریتک
fix, determine	встановлювати	устанавливать	etablir, au pont	أشأن، معضو
classification	класифікація	классификация, -ии	classification	فینصت
group of classification, taxon	таксон	таксон, -ы	groupe classifie	فینصتلا ةعومجم
availability, presence	наявність	наличие, -ия	presence, existence	وت، دوجورفا
absence	відсутність	отсутствие, -ия	absence	دوجو مءء
prokaryote	прокаріот	прокариот, -ы	procaryotes	قاوند نودب ٲیلخ
eukaryote	еукаріот	эукариот, -ы	eucaryotes	قاوند ٲیلخ
embryonic	ембріональний	эмбриональный, -ая, -ое, -ые	embryonalique	يٲیج
chromosome	хромосома	хромосома, -ы	chromosome	موسومورک
nomenclature	номенклатура	номенклатура, -ы	nomenclature	تايمسما ملء

Pay attention!

Verb: [with object]

To classify

Arrange (a group of things) in classes or categories according to shared qualities or characteristics.

All living organisms are classified into groups based on very basic, shared characteristics.

Consist, comprise and compose are all verbs used to describe what something is 'made of'.

Plant Kingdom is the taxonomic kingdom comprising all living or extinct plants.

noun, plural: taxa; **singular:** taxon.

Any group or rank in a biological classification into which related organisms are classified.

Task 2. Listen, read and write down the text in the notebook.

All living organisms are very diverse and numerous. Currently, more than 1.5 million species of animals and 500 thousand species of plants are known.

Systematic is the science of naming and classifying organisms in regard to their natural relationships, deals with population, species and higher taxa. It is the study of the diversification of living forms, both past and present, and the relationships among living things through time. **Classification**, as a section of taxonomy, is a system of categorizing living things. There are seven divisions in the system: Kingdom; Phylum or Division (in Botany); Class; Order; Family; Genus; Species. The lowest division is species. Species are identified by two names (*binomial nomenclature*). The first name is the *genus* (plural, genera), the second is the *species*, which is unique for each species within the genus. Living organisms are classified according to the complexity of the organization (extracellular, cellular, multicellular), by the presence or absence of the nucleus (prokaryotes, eukaryotes), by method of nutrition and number of chromosomes.

These characters are distinguished by such taxa:

Three domains (or Empires)

(Eukaryotes, Bacteria, Archaea)

Kingdoms

(Animalia, Plantae, Fungi, Protista and Monera)

Phylum

Class

Order

Family

Genus

Species

The Swedish botanist Carl Linnaeus is regarded as the father of taxonomy, as he developed a system known as Linnaean taxonomy for categorization of organisms and binomial nomenclature for naming organisms. The Linnaean system has progressed to a system of modern biological classification based on the evolutionary relationships between organisms, both living and extinct.

For example: All people who inhabit the Earth now belong to the species **Homo sapiens** or "wise man" (Homo - the name of the Genus-people, sapiens – a wise, Species name). Homo sapiens is the systematic name used in taxonomy for the only extant human species.

Species	Homo sapiens Members of the genus Homo with a high forehead and thin skull bones.
Genus	Homo Hominids with upright posture and large brains.
Family	Hominids Primates with relatively flat faces and three-dimensional vision.
Order	Primates Mammals with collar bones and grasping fingers.
Class	Mammals Chordates with fur or hair and milk glands.
Phylum	Chordates Animals with a backbone.
Kingdom	Animals Organisms able to move on their own.

Task 3. Do the exercises.

Exercise 1. Set five questions and write them down.

Exercise 2. Complete the phrases. Write them down.

1. ... is the study of the diversification of living forms.
2. The first name is the ..., the second is the
3. Species are identified by ... (...).
4. The lowest division is
5. ..., as a section of taxonomy, is a system of categorizing living things.
6. There are ... divisions in the system.

Exercise 3. Answer the following questions:

1. What does systematic study?
2. What does classification study?
3. How many domains do you know?
4. How many kingdoms do you know?
5. What is the smallest unit of classification?
6. Which principle is used to denote species?

Class 8. Bacteria, their structure, vital activity, roles in nature and medicine.

Task 1. Listen, read and repeat words and phrases.

flagella	джгутик	жгутик, -и	flagellum	بإدها، بده
mucous capsule	слизова капсула	слизистая капсула		تيطاخم
twisted	звивистий	извитой		يوتلم
nucleoid	нуклеотид	нуклеоид	nucleide	تاونلاب طيخملا طسولا
colourless	безбарвний	бесцветный	incolore	نوللا حيدع
fermentation	ферментація	ферментация	fermentation	رمخت رامتخا
diphtheria	дифтерія	дифтерия		ايريتفدلا ضررم
tetanus	правець	столбняк	tetanos	زازكلا
cholera	холера	холера	cholera	اريلوكلا
dysentery	дизентерія	дизентерия	dysenterie	ايراطنيزودلا راحزلا
plague	чума	чума	peste	نو عاطلا
botulism	ботулізм	ботулизм	toxication	تيفيشو ي قيشو ممست
coccus	кок	кокк, -и	microcoques	ل كاشلا تزوكم ايريتكب
bacillus	бацила	бацилла, -ы	bacille	تميمصة، تميمص
vibrio	вібріон	вибрион, -ы	vibrion	تيفيو او تيموثرج
spirillum	спіріла	спирилла, -ы	spirille	ل كاشلا تينورزلد ايريتكب
spirochete	спірохета	спирохета, -ы	spirochete	ل كاشلا تيبيلولا ايريتكب
coloured	забарвлений	окрашенный, -ая, -ое, -ые	coloree	نولم
parasitize	паразитувати	паразитировать	contaminant	يديعير
favorable conditions	сприятливі умови	благоприятные условия	conditivus favorebles	تئملائم طور شد
constrict/compress	стискати	сжимать	serrer	رصد، طغض
resting state	стан спокою	состояние покоя	situation de stabilite	نو كسللا تئلا
to play an important role	відігравати важливу роль	играть важную роль		مهم رود بعلت
lactic acid	молочнокислий	молочнокислый, -ая, -ое, -ые	ferments lactiques	نيللا رمخت ايريتكب
pathogenic	патогенний	патогенный, -ая, -ое, -ые	pathogene	ضار املا ببسم (تضررم)
aerobe	аероб	аэроб, -ы	aerobies	تيفياو ه ايريتكب
anaerobe	анаероб	анаэроб, -ы	anaerobies	تيفياو هلا ايريتكب
lose	втрачати	терять	perdre	دقير
corpse	труп	труп, -ы	cadavre	تتج
toxin	токсин	токсин, -ы	toxine	تاكسين (سم)

Pay attention!

Cause smt

cause is used in the active form to relate an effect, focuses on the source

Bacteria that cause disease are called pathogenic bacteria.

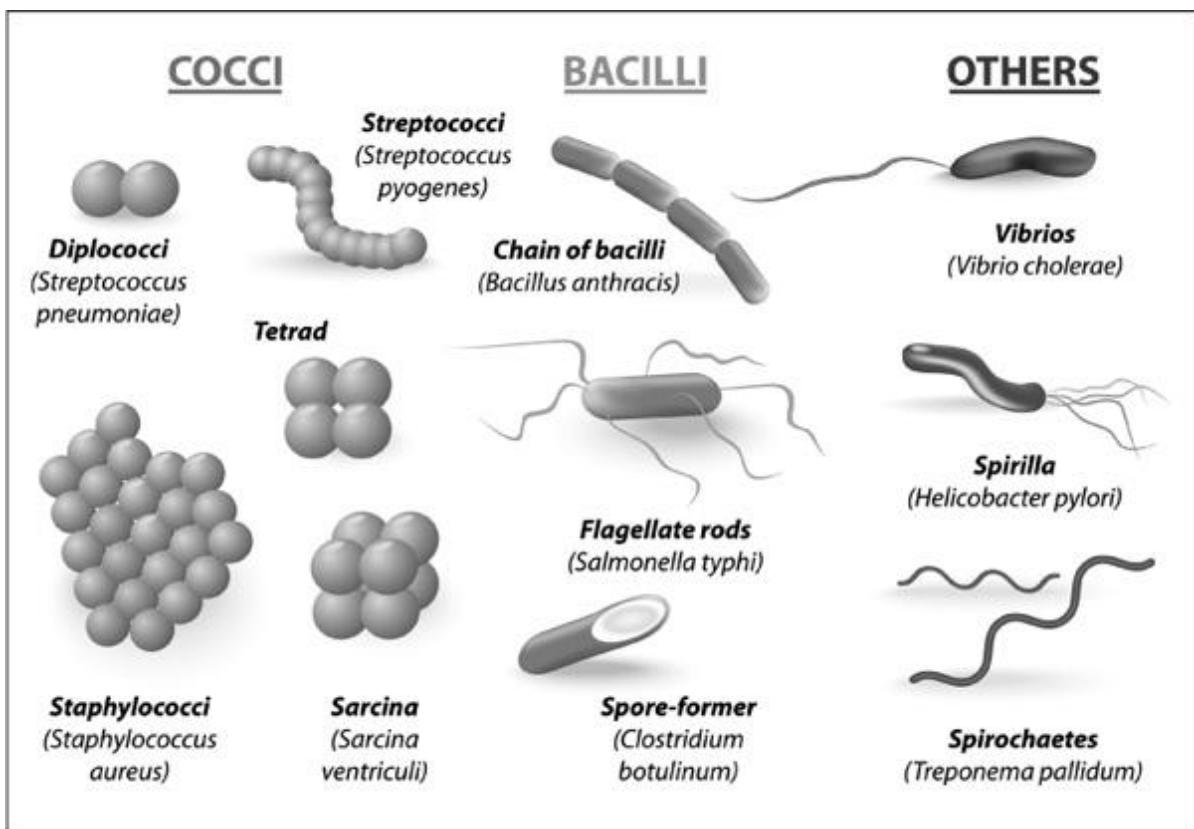
Verb: Cover (place over)

to put something over smt, or to lie on the surface of smt:

Bacterial cells are covered by a cell envelope.

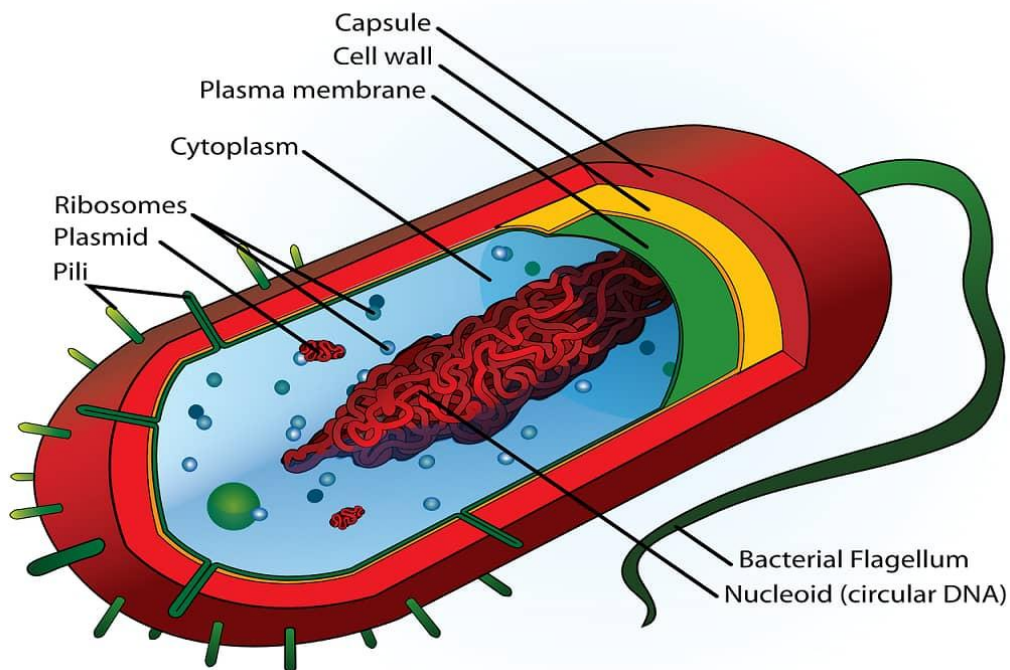
Task 2. Listen, read and write down the text in the notebook.

Bacteria are a large group of unicellular organisms. They usually have sizes from 0.2 to 10 μm , but sometimes reach a length of 30-100 μm . Bacteria are prokaryotic, unicellular microorganisms, which lack chlorophyll pigments. The cell structure is simpler than that of other organisms as there is no nucleus or membrane bound organelles. Due to the presence of a rigid cell wall, bacteria maintain a definite shape, though they vary as shape, size and structure. Most bacteria appear in variations of major shapes: the rod (bacillus), the sphere (coccus) and the spiral type (vibrio).



Some types of bacteria have flagellum (from 1 to 50) serving as an organ of locomotion.

Bacterial cells are covered by a cell envelope that is composed of a cell membrane. The cell membrane is a phospholipid bilayer that regulates the transport of molecules into and out of the cell. The cytoplasm, or protoplasm, of bacterial cells is where the functions for cell growth, metabolism, and replication are carried out. It is a gel-like matrix composed of water, enzymes, nutrients, wastes, and gases and contains cell structures such as ribosomes, a chromosome, and plasmids. The nuclear substance (DNA) in bacteria is in the special nuclear zone of the cell, which is called **nucleoid**. A nuclear membrane does not form around the nucleoid. All bacteria do not have a nucleolus.



Structure of bacteria

Most bacteria are colorless, but there are also colored - red and green bacteria. Bacteria capable of photosynthesis are **autotrophs** because they can make their own food. Most bacteria are **heterotrophs**; they have to get organic material from the environment to grow. According to the mode of respiration, bacteria can be **aerobic** (aerobic means “with air”) or **anaerobic**. Anaerobic respiration takes place in the absence of free oxygen.

Usually, bacteria reproduce asexually by dividing the mother cell into two daughter cells. The division takes place very quickly. Under favorable conditions, some bacteria are divided every 20-30 minutes. Under adverse conditions, many bacteria lose water and pass into a state of rest. Some types of bacteria under adverse conditions form spores.

In the life of animals, plants and humans, bacteria play an important role. Putrefying bacteria decompose animal dead bodies and plant remains and thus participate in the circulation of substances in nature. But putrefying bacteria cause decay of food products: meat, fish, butter, eggs.

Lactic acid bacteria cause fermentation of milk.

Nitrifying bacteria convert ammonia (NH_3), nitrogenous (HNO_2) and nitric (HNO_3) acids into nitrates that are absorbed by plants. Nitrogen-fixing bacteria assimilate nitrogen from the atmosphere.

Some pathogenic bacteria destroy host cells, but most cause disease, producing toxins that harm the host. Bacteria that cause diphtheria, tetanus, cholera, dysentery, plague and botulism, release toxins that spread in the body. But more often the toxins remain in the outer wall of the bacterial cell, cause a rise in temperature and damage the circulatory system of the host.

Task 3. Do the exercises.

Exercise 1. Make a text plan.

Exercise 2. Find unfamiliar words in the text and write them down.

Exercise 3. Answer the following questions:

1. What structure does the bacterial cell have?
2. What are the major features of the bacteria?
3. What are autotrophic bacteria?
4. What is the importance of bacteria?

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences.

1. Nucleoid is ...
2. Bacteria reproduce
3. Anaerobic respiration
4. According to the mode of respiration, bacteria
5. Lactic acid bacteria cause ... of milk.

Exercise 5. Draw the picture of the bacterial cell.

Class 9. Viruses, their structure and importance.

Task 1. Listen, read and repeat words and phrases.

parasite	паразит	паразит, -ы	parasite	ي دعم
parasitize	паразитувати	паразитировать	se parasiter	ي دعم
fibre, filament	волокно	волокно, -а	fibre, filament	فايلا، ففيل
immunity	імунітет	иммунитет	immunite	ةعانملا
penetrate	проникати	проникать	penetrer	لخلغني
dissolve	розчинити	растворить	dissoudre	لالحني
infectious	інфекційний	инфекционный, -ая, -ое, -ые	infectieux	ي دعم
virus infection	вірусна інфекція	вирусная инфекция	infection dux virus	ئيسورية يودء
produce	виробляти	вырабатывать/выработать	elaborer, former	يزرفيچنت
unsusceptible	несприйнятливий	невосприимчивый, -ая, -ое, -ые	inoensible	ئيسطلا مبدء
repeated	повторний	повторный, -ая, -ое, -ые	reiteratif	رركتم
bacterial environment	бактеріальне середовище	бактериальная среда	milieu bacterien	يرينكب طسو
outgrowth	відросток	отросток, -и	pousse, rejeton	فدناز، عوتد
pathogen	збудник	возбудитель, -и	agent morbifique	يودعلا ل فاند
bacteriophage	бактеріофаг	бактериофаг, -и	bacteriophage	ميتار جلا مهتلء لاقم البكتيريا،
filament/fiber	нитка	нить, -и	fil, corde	ل بء
content	вміст	содержимое	contenu	يوتحملء
stick-shaped	палочкоподібний	палочковидный, -ая, -ое, -ые		ل كئشلا يوصء
rounded	шароподібний	шаровидный, -ая, -ое, -ые		ل كئشلا يورك
hydrophobia	сказ	бешенство	rage	بلكلاءء
smallpox	віспа	оспа	variole	يرءجلا
influenza	грип	грипп	grippe	ازناولفءلءا
measles	кёр	корь	rougeole	ئبصحلاء
polio/poliomyelitis	поліомієліт	полиомиелит	poliomyelite	ل اءفلاءل لءء

Pay attention!

Verb: [with object]

to protect

The immune system protects organisms from infection.

Verb: to develop (grow)

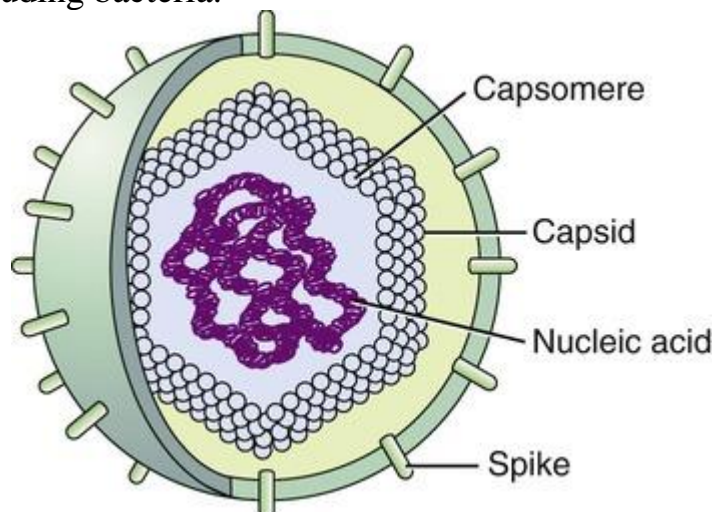
to (cause something to) grow

After infection, the host first develops an immune response.

Task 2. Listen, read and write down the text in the notebook.

A **virus** is a small microorganism (less than 200 nm) that replicates only inside the living cells of other organisms. Viruses can infect all types of life forms, from animals and plants to microorganisms, including bacteria.

Structure of a virus



Viruses are non-cellular organisms, which made up of genetic material and protein that can invade living cells. They can't survive or reproduce on their own, and are not made of cells.

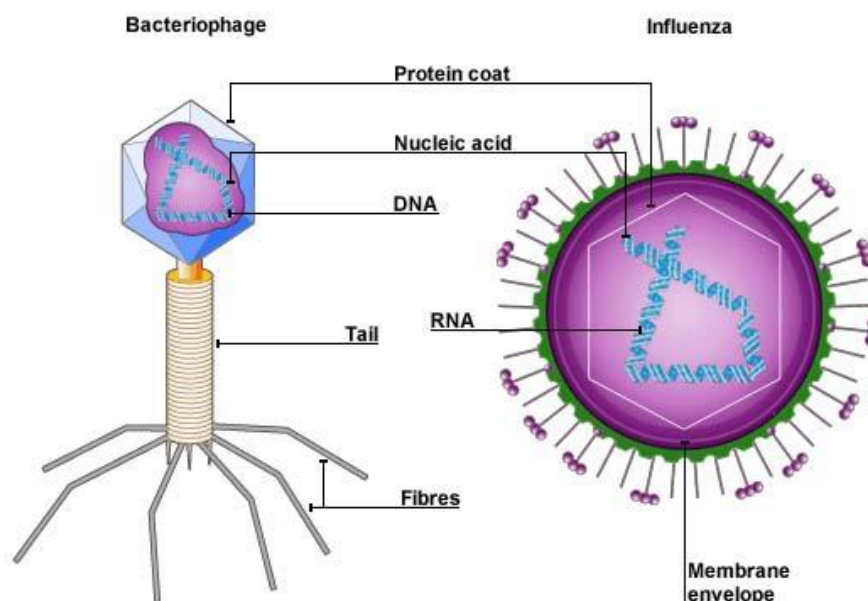
Noncellular forms were discovered in 1892 by the Russian botanist D.I. Ivanovsky. Bacteriophages was discovered by Felix d'Hérelle (1917). D'Hérelle coined the term *bacteriophage*, meaning "bacteria eater," to describe the agent's bacteriocidal ability. Outside a living cell, viruses can not reproduce.

There are plant viruses and animal viruses. Most viruses consist of nucleic acids and protein. Only some animal viruses contain more fats and carbohydrates.

Viruses are divided into two large groups: DNA-containing (smallpox viruses) and RNA-containing (influenza, measles, rabies viruses). The viruses are not the same shapes: there are rod-shaped or spherical. Viruses consist of two or three parts: a helical molecule, protein coat and sometimes a viral wrapper. A virus particle is called a *virion*. Outside, the virion is covered with a capsid - a protein coat. Viruses penetrate into living cells, where they reproduce in an unusual way. After reproduction, they enter the nuclei of host cells and build the nucleic acids of the virus, resulting in the formation of new virus particles in the cells.

Viruses are the causative agents of many infectious diseases of plants, animals and humans. In animals and humans in response to a viral infection the body develops immunity. **Immunity** is the quality or state of being immune. A condition of being able to resist a particular disease especially through preventing development of a pathogenic microorganism or by counteracting the effects of its products.

There are many human viral diseases: smallpox, rabies, flu, poliomyelitis. Viral diseases of plants are tobacco mosaic, cucumber mosaic. There are special viruses that live and parasitize on bacteria. Such viruses are called **bacteriophages**. Bacteriophages or phages are the most abundant organisms in the biosphere. Bacteriophages are widely distributed in locations populated by bacterial hosts, such as soil or the intestines of animals.



Bacteriophages are bacterial viruses that invade bacterial cells and, disrupt bacterial metabolism and cause the bacterium to lyse: the bacterial membranes dissolve and the bacteria die. In humans, after the disease, the number of bacteriophages increases.

Task 3. Do the exercises.

Exercise 1. Make a text plan.

Exercise 2. Draw the picture of bacteriophages

Exercise 3. Answer the following questions:

1. When and by whom were the virus discovered?
2. What infectious diseases are caused by viruses?
3. How do viruses reproduce?
4. What are viruses measure in?
5. Why are viruses considered non-living?

Class 10. Plants. Structure and vital function. Plants importance in nature and human life.

Task 1. Listen, read and repeat words and phrases.

habitation	існування	обитание	milicu devie	أشبعيم، ليهات، أماقا
consistent pattern	закономірність	закономерность, -и	regularite	مكد، قدعاقة
evolutionary	еволюційний	эволюционный, -ая, -ое, -ые	developpant	يروطن
principle	переважно	преимущественно	principalement	قوفنب
dense	щільний	плотный, -ая, -ое, -ые	compact	فببكب
provide	забезпечити	обеспечить /обеспечивать	reserver	نمأ، نمض، رفو
osmotic	осмотичний	осмотический, -ая, -ое, -ие	osmotique	يحصانت، يسومسوا
store up	запасатися	запасаться	conserver, reserver	طاتحب
starch	крохмаль	крахмал	amidon	اشن
move	рухатися	двигаться	se replacer	أفرحنب
source	джерело	источник, -и	source	عنبم، روصم
raw material	сировина	сырьё	matieres	ماخذنام
industry	промисловість	промышленность	industrie	لمعانص
medicament/drug	ліки	лекарство, -а	medicament	أاود
paint,dye	барвник	краситель, -и	colorant	لمغبص، باباصخ
intensity	інтенсивність	интенсивность	intensite	زبكرت، قدد، قدش
root	корінь/коріння	корень /корни	racine	رنج
stem, stalk	стебло/стебла	стебель /стебли	tige,tronc	عنج، دوع، قاسد
leaf, foliage	листя	лист /листья	feuille	أفرو

Pay attention!

Verb: [with object]

Provide smt to/for smt: to deliver or to give

Large vacuole provides support.

Store: keep or accumulate smt for future use.

Carbohydrates are typically stored as long polymers of glucose molecules.

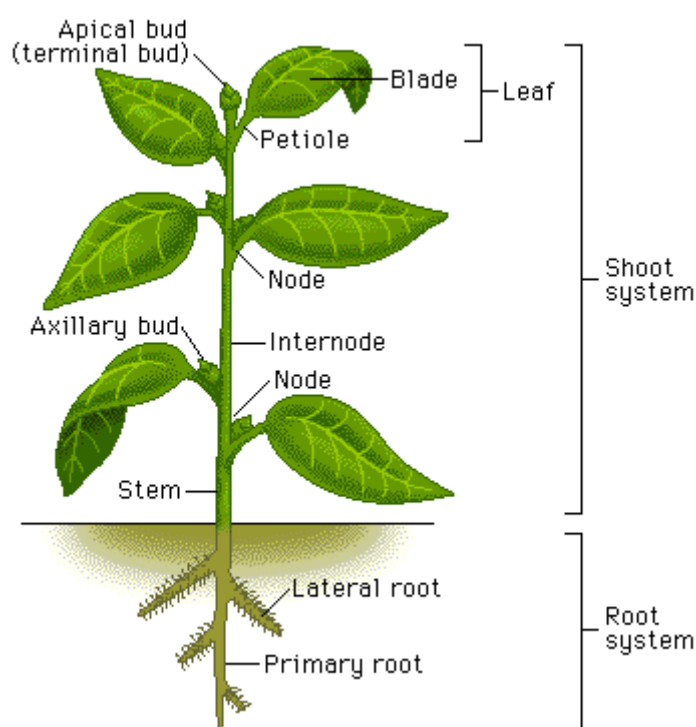
Task 2. Listen, read and write down the text in the notebook.

Botany is the branch of science dedicated to the study of plants. It is a branch of biology that deals with the study of plants, including their structure, properties, and biochemical processes.

The Kingdom of the plant unites about 500 thousand species of diverse plant organisms, which have some common features.

1. Plants are basically autotrophic organisms.
2. Plant cells have a dense cellulose membrane.
3. In plant cells, the vacuole system is well developed, which provides the osmotic properties of cells.
4. Plant cells contain special organelles - plastids.
5. Carbohydrates in plants are stored in the form of starch.
6. Plants can not actively move.

According to the level of organization all plants are divided into two large groups: Higher plants (Cormophyta) and Lower plants (Thallophyta). The plant body in higher plants consists of such organs: root and sprout. Sprout consists of one or more stems that carry leaves.



Plants are the only organisms that can convert light energy from the sun into food. Plants produce all of the food that animals, including people, eat. All of the oxygen available for living organisms comes from plants.

Many plants are important sources of products that people use, including food, fibers (for cloth), and medicines. Plants also help provide some of our energy needs. In some parts of the world, wood is the primary fuel used by people to cook their meals and heat their homes. Many of the other types of fuel we use today, such as coal, natural gas, and gasoline, were made from plants that lived millions of years ago.

Task 3. Do the exercises.

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What does botany study?
2. What are the characteristic features of plants?
3. What is the feature of plant nutrition?
4. What are the roles of plants in the nature?
5. What is the importance of plants in human life?

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences.

1. Plant cells contain special organelles ...
2. In plant cells, the is well developed, which provides the osmotic properties of cells.
3. Carbohydrates in plants are stored in the form of
4. The plant body in higher plants consists of such organs: ... and

Exercise 3. Make a text plan.

Class 11. Animals. General and various structures of plants and animals. The importance of animals in nature and human life. Classification of animals. The concept of parasitology.

Task 1. Listen, read and repeat words and phrases.

vital activity	життєдіяльність	жизнедеятельность	vitalite	طائفة، حيوية
individual development	індивідуальний розвиток	индивидуальное развитие	development individuel	في تاذ روطنة
environment	навколишнє середовище	окружающая среда	environnement	طبيعيا طسولا
consistent pattern	закономірність	закономерность, -и	regularite	تدعاق، تي عرش
parasitize	паразитувати	паразитировать	se parasiter	
origin	походження	происхождение	origine	نم لسانت
morphology	морфологія	морфология	morphologi	ل كئلا لء
excitability	збудливість	возбудимость	excitabilite	جيهتلا
principal/mainly	переважно	преимущественно	prinsipalement	زيملا
raw material	сировина	сырьё	matieres	ماخذ تدام
insect	комаха	насекомое, -ые	insecte	تارشد
pollinate/pollen	запилювати	опылять	feconder, polliniser	حقلي
filter, purify	очищувати	очищать	nettoyer, purifier	ي قني، ي فصي
basin, reservoir	водойма	водоём, -ы	bassin	ءاملا ضو
destruction	знешкодження	уничтожение	destruction	ل تقني
corpse	труп	труп, -ы	cadavre	تج
flagella	джгутик	жгутик, -и	flagelles	بادها، بدده

Pay attention!

Verb: [differ]

to be not like something or someone else, either physically or in another way
Animals differ from plants and fungi because their cells don't have cell walls.

Task 2. Listen, read and write down the text in the notebook.

Zoology or animal biology is the branch of biology that studies the animal kingdom, including the structure, evolution, classification, habits and distribution of animals.

About 2 million species of animals are known. Animals differ in a way of life and structure. They have adapted to life on the surface of the Earth, in the soil, in air and water. Many species of animals parasitize in the body or on the organism of plants, animals and humans. The kingdom of animals includes more than 20 types, which combine into two subkingdoms: Unicellular and Multicellular.

Each of these subgroups are divided into phylum, classes, orders, families, genera and species. Because of the fact that animals and plants have a common origin, they have much in common in morphology and life.

1. Organisms of animals and plants consist of cells that form tissues, organs and organ systems.
2. The composition of cells of animals and plants includes fats, proteins, carbohydrates and other complex organic substances.
3. Animals and plants are characterized by a metabolism, which leads to self-restoration, nutrition, breathing, growth, reproduction, movement, excitability.

But there are important differences between plants and animals.

1. Most of the animal are heterotrophs, but plants are autotrophs. Animals give off carbon dioxide which plants need to make food and take in oxygen which they need to breathe.
2. Plants cells have cell walls and other structures differ from those of animals. Animal cells do not have plastids, vacuoles with cell sap and a dense cellulose membrane.
3. Carbohydrates in animals are stored in the form of glycogen, and in plants - in the form of starch.
4. Plant can not move from his place, whereas the animals are able to movement. Most animals have the ability to move freely. There are amoeboid, ciliary, flagellate and muscular types of movement.

Animals can be of great importance in the human life and our nature. They provide food and raw materials for industry. Many insects pollinate plants. Animals clean reservoirs, take part in soil formation, destruction of animal corpses and plant remains. A large group of animals live at the expense of other (host). When an animal lives on another organism from which it receives food and shelter without any compensation to it, then this association is called **parasitism**, and the animal, which derives advantage, is the **parasite**. There are ectoparasites (such as parasitic worms) and endoparasites (for example, fleas, mites, lice, and ticks).

Parasitology is the study of parasites, their hosts, and the relationship between them.

Task 3. Do the exercises.

Exercise 1. Find unfamiliar words in the text, determine their meaning in the dictionary and write down the words and translation into the notebook.

Exercise 2. Make a text plan.

Exercise 3. Answer the following questions:

1. What does zoology study?
2. How are animal kingdom classified?
3. What are the common features of animals and plants?
4. How animals differ from plants?
5. What are the roles of animals in the nature?
6. What is a parasite?
7. On what groups are parasites divided?

Class 12. Unicellular organisms.

Task 1. Listen, read and repeat words and phrases.

irritability	подразливість	раздражимость	irritabilité
adaptation	адаптація	адаптация	adaptation
digestive vacuole	травна вакуоль	пищеварительная вакуоль	vacuole digestive
contractive vacuole	скоротлива вакуоль	сократительная вакуоль	vacuole contractile
pseudopodia	псевдоподія	псевдоподия, -ии	pseudopodes
digestion	травлення	пищеварение	digestion
excretion	виділення	выделение	excretion
mosquito	комар	комар, -ы	moustiques
alternation	чергування	чередование	alternation
conjugation	кон'югація	конъюгация	conjugaison
food capture	захоплення їжі	захват пищи	

Pay attention!

Phrases

be in the process of doing something

by the process of / the way of using smt

Waste materials are excreted out by the process of diffusion through general body surface.

Task 2. Listen and read the text.

A unicellular organism is an organism that consists of a single cell. This means all life processes, such as reproduction, feeding, digestion, and excretion, occur in one cell. Unicellular organisms can perform some of the same complex activities as multicellular organisms. Amoebas, bacteria, and plankton are just some types of unicellular organisms. Unicellular organisms live in water, soil, animal and human organisms. Many of them cause human diseases – malaria, amoebic dysentery, sleeping sickness and others. Unicellular organisms have different body shapes and sizes. In some animals, the shape of the body is constantly changing (amoeba).

A cell of unicellular organism has an outer membrane, a cytoplasm, and one or more nuclei. The cytoplasm of most protozoans consists of two layers: external - ectoplasm and internal - endoplasm. In the endoplasm are various organelles: mitochondria, ribosomes, endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi apparatus, digestive and contractile vacuoles. Unicellular organisms are moved by means of pseudopodia, cilia, flagella. Many have a cellular mouth. An important feature of unicellular organisms is the formation of cysts.

Subkingdom Protozoa are classified under main classes:

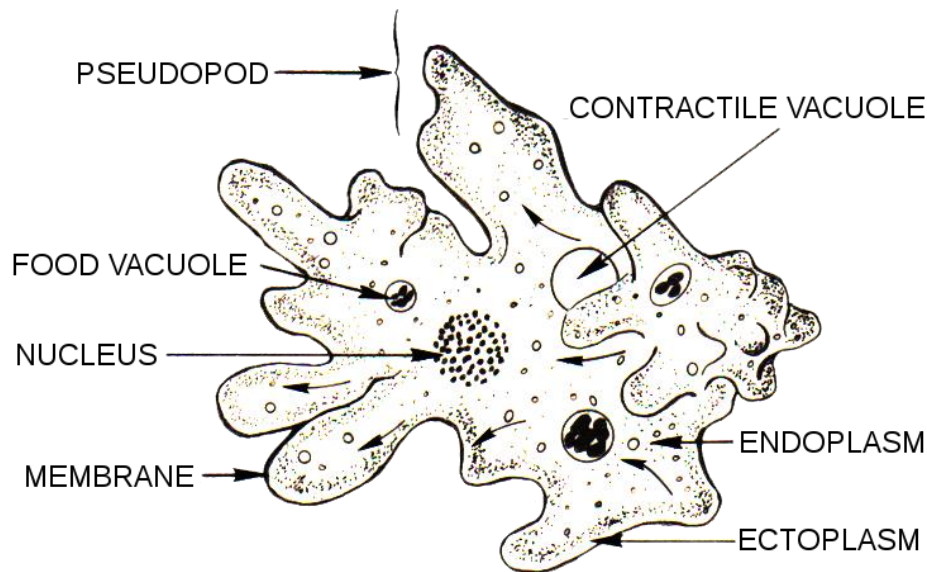
- Sarcodina;
- Flagellata;
- Sporozoa;
- Infuzoria.

Protozoa subkingdom consists of unicellular organisms. They come in many shapes and sizes, live in various environments, and have several different purposes. Some are completely harmless, but others can be parasitic and cause disease. One type of harmless protozoa is the **amoeba**. An amoeba is a unicellular predator that lives in wet environments, including decaying vegetation, wet soil, or inside humans. They obtain food by preying on smaller organisms, such as bacteria living on rotting vegetation. Amoebae have such great hunting skills because of their jellyfish-like tentacles called pseudopodia. They use these tentacles to move around, touch, and grab their prey. Once

the prey is engulfed, enzymes inside the amoeba digest it and then eliminate the waste by pushing it back through the membrane.

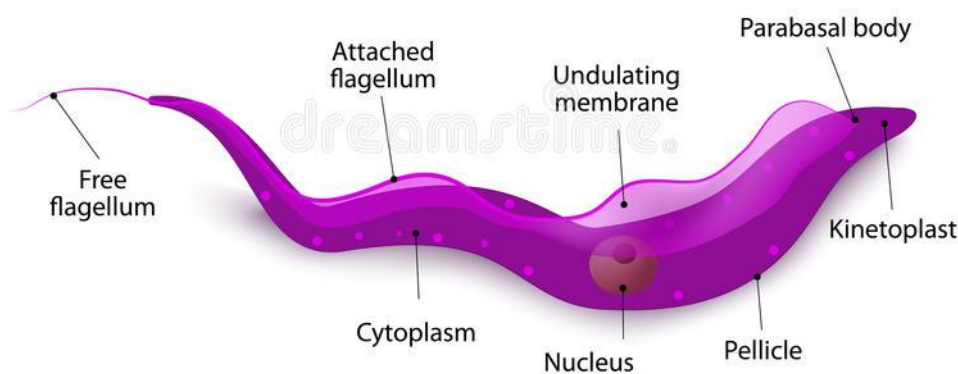
Amoebiasis, also known amoebic dysentery, is an infection caused by any of the amoebae of the Entamoeba group.

Structure of Amoeba



Euglena is the best known and most widely studied member of the class. Species of Euglena are found in fresh and salt waters. They are often abundant in quiet inland waters where they may bloom in numbers sufficient to color the surface of ponds and ditches green or red. Like algae and plants, Euglena cells contain chloroplasts that allow them to create food through photosynthesis.

Trypanosoma brucei

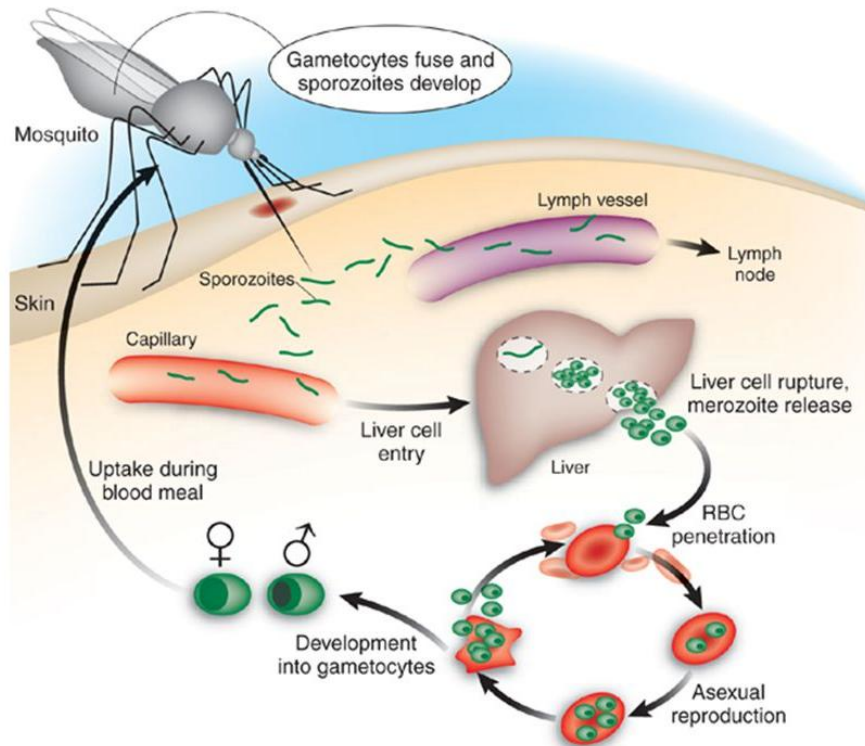


In the human body, the following Flagellata can parasitize: lamblia, trichomonas, trypanosoma, leishmania.

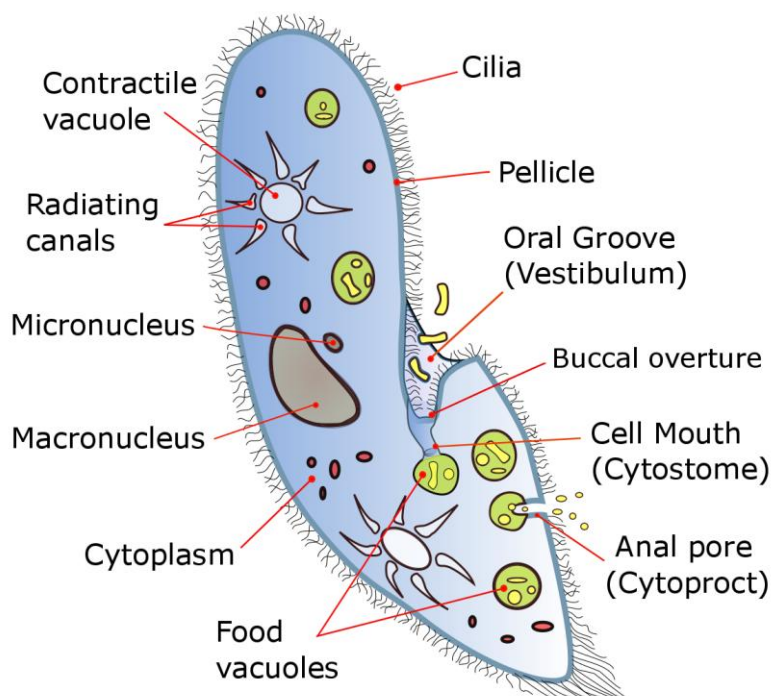
Sporozoans are types of protozoa that most people try to avoid. These protozoa are very parasitic, causing malaria in both birds and mammals. Sporozoans have no flagellated extensions for locomotion. The Sporozoa reproduction cycle has both asexual

and sexual phases. Host mosquitos already infected with malaria are responsible for injecting sporozoans into the bloodstream, causing malarial infection. *Toxoplasma gondii* also belongs to the class of Sporozoa. It is a single-celled parasite causes a disease known as toxoplasmosis.

Malaria life cycle



Infuzoria is a collective term for minute aquatic creatures such as ciliates, protozoa, unicellular algae and small invertebrate that exist in freshwater ponds. The body is covered with cilia, which perform the function of the organs of locomotion. The Infuzoria have two nuclei, the macronucleus and the micronucleus. Parasitic Infuzoria such as *Balantidium coli*, parasitizes in humans and pigs.



Task 3. Do the exercises.

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions.

1. Which organisms are called unicellular?
2. What is the structure of unicellular organism?
3. What are the layers of cytoplasm?
4. Which special organelles do the unicellular organisms have?
5. Name the organs of locomotion of unicellular organisms.
6. How are Protozoa classified?
7. Name the representatives of parasitic Sarcodina.
8. Name the representatives of parasitic Flagellata.
9. What diseases are caused by the Sporozoa representatives?
10. What is the structure of Infuzoria?

Exercise 2. Make a text plan.

Class 13. Multicellular organisms. Phylum Platyhelminthes (Flat worms).

Task 1. Listen, read and repeat words and phrases.

similar	подібний	сходный -ая, -ое, -ые	analogue
invertebrate	безхребетний	беспозвоночный, -ая, -ое, -ые	invertebrecouche
layer	шар	слой, -и	couche
skin	шкіра	кожа	peau
musculature	м'язи	мускулатура	musculature
parenchyma	паренхима	паренхима	parenchyme
interval/gap	проміжок	промежуток	intervalle
digestive system	травна система	пищеварительная система	
nervous system	нервова система	нервная система	systeme nerveux
excretory system	видільна система	выделительная система	systeme excreteus
circulatory system	кровоносна система	кровеносная система	appareil circulatoire
respiratory system	дихальна система	дыхательная система	appareil respiratoire
sensor organs	органи чуття	органы чувств	organes des sens
sucker	присоска	присоска, -и	susoir
neck	шия	шея	cou
to cover	покривати	покрывать/покрыть	couvrir, recouvrir
hermaphrodites	гермафродит	гермафродит, -ы	hermatophrodites
to fill	заповнювати	заполнять/заполнить	remplir, emplir
reproductive system	статева система	половая система	
absence	відсутність	отсутствие	manguer
cavity	порожнина	полость	cavite
epithelium	епітелій	эпителий	epithelial
connective tissue	сполучна тканина	соединительная ткань	conjontif, connectif
muscular tissue	м'язова тканина	мышечная ткань	musculaire
nervous tissue	нервова тканина	нервная ткань	nerveux

Pay attention!

Verb: [with object]

Fill: cause a space to become full

A gut is filled with spongy cells (parenchyma)

Task 2. Listen and read the text.

The body of multicellular animals consists of a large number of cells and intercellular substance, which form various tissues and organs. Complexes of cells and intercellular substance, similar in structure, function and origin, form certain types of tissues.

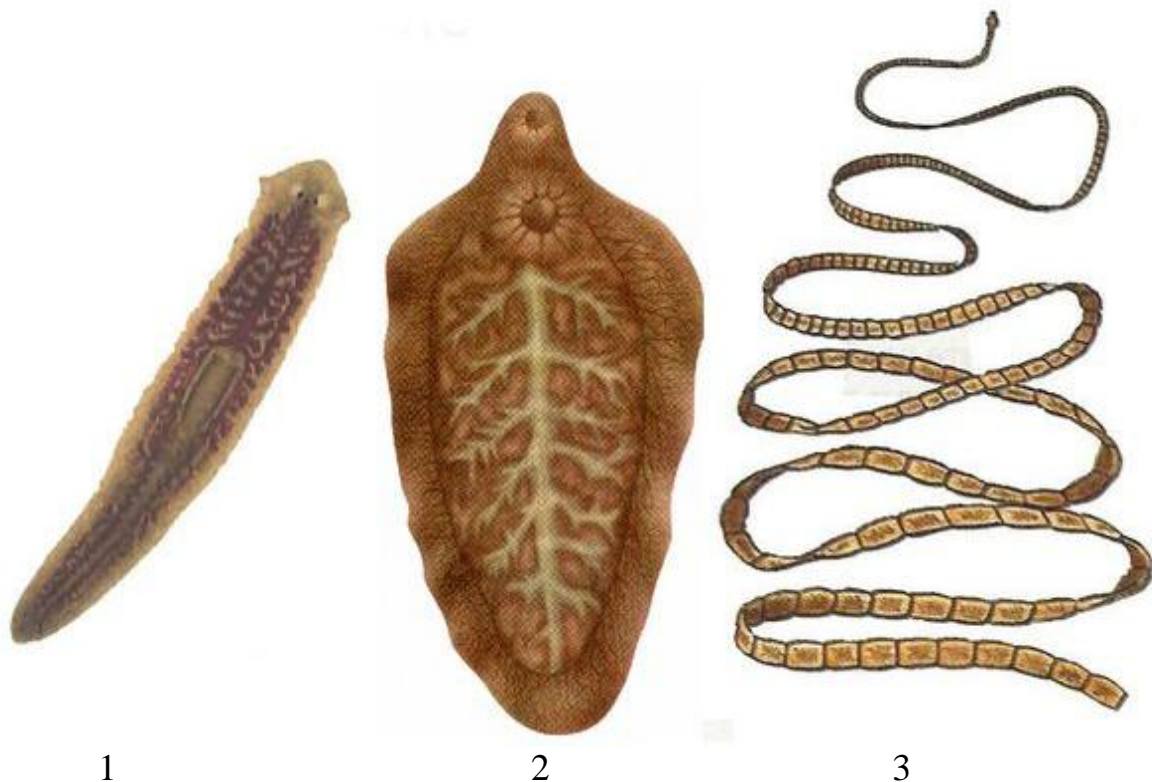
Tissues form organs and systems of organs. Each tissue has specific features, but in the body all tissues are closely related to each other. There are four types of animal tissues: epithelial, connective, muscular and nervous.

Worms are the large group of invertebrate animals. Their body consists of three layers of cells: ectoderm, mesoderm and endoderm. Worms have a bilateral symmetry of the body. The walls of the body consist of epithelium (skin) and musculature, which grow together and form a skin-muscular sac. The internal organs are located either in the body cavity or in the connective tissue - the parenchyma, which fills the spaces between the organs and the skin-muscular sac.

Worms live in the seas, in fresh waters, in the soil, and also parasitize the human body, animals and plants. Scientists divide worms into 5 phyla. The most common are three:

- Phylum Flat worms;
- Phylum Round worms;
- Phylum Ringed worm.

Flat worms are the animals that have a flat body. The body cavity is filled with the parenchyma, in which the internal organs are located. The digestive system looks like a tube. There is a nervous system, sensory organs and excretory system. The circulatory and respiratory systems are absent. Among the flatworms there are many parasites of animals and humans: liver fluke, pork tapeworm, beef tapeworm.



1

2

3

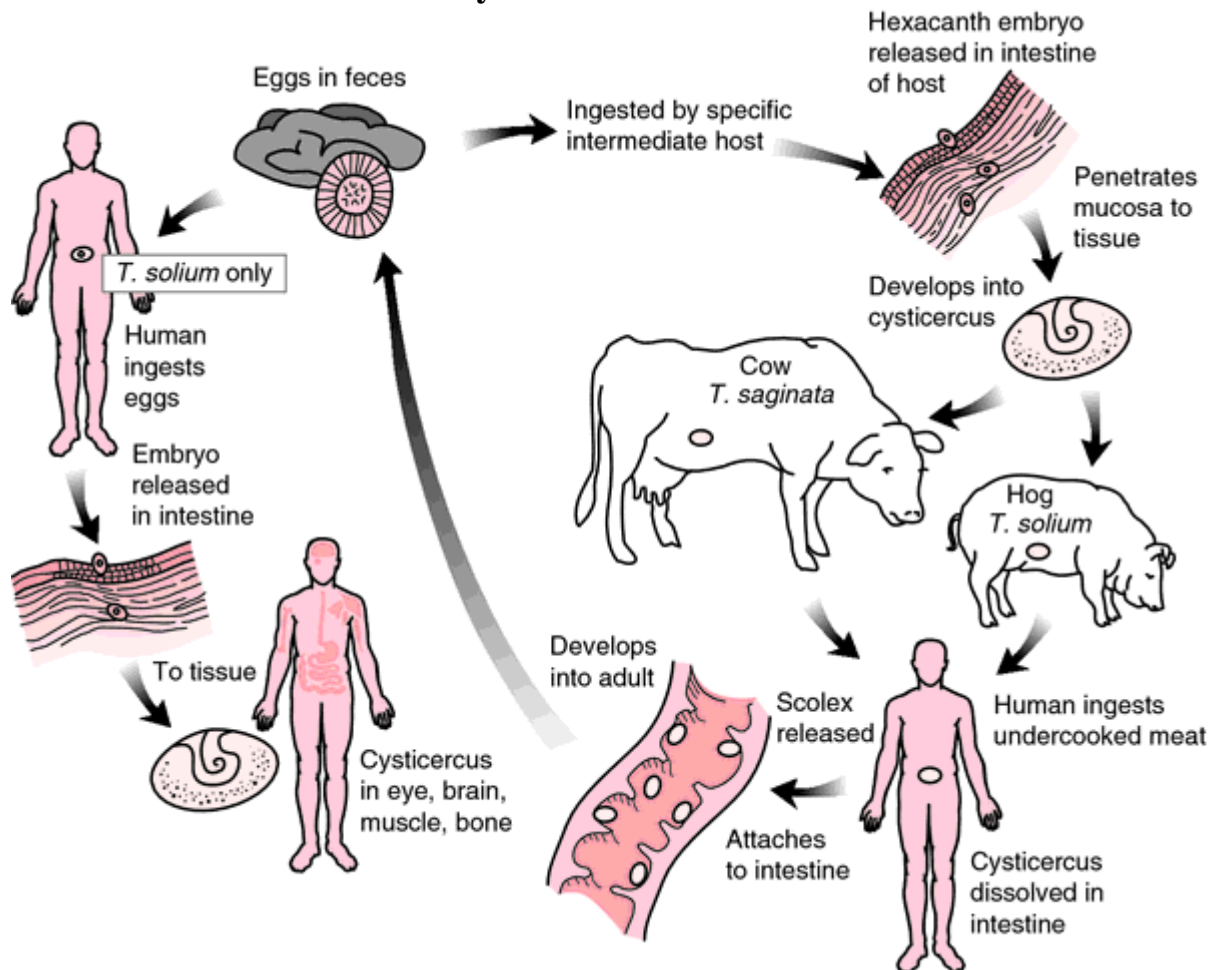
There are three major classes of phylum Flat worms:

1. Class Turbellaria: their body is covered with cilia (for example, planaria).
2. Class Flukes includes parasitic worms that have suckers. They live in the human body and animals body, causing severe illness. For example, the liver flukes, the cat's fluke.

3. Class Tapeworms includes parasites which are mostly ribbon-shaped. They consist of a head (scolex), neck and body (strobila). The strobila is formed by segments (proglottids). In connection with the parasitic way of life, tapeworms do not have a digestive system, but the reproductive system is well-developed. Tapeworms are hermaphrodites. Representatives of tapeworms: pork tapeworm, beef tapeworm, echinococcus, and so on.

Among the worms there are many parasites. All parasitic worms are called *helminths*. **Helminthology** is the study of parasitic worms (helminths), while helminthiasis describes the medical condition of being infected with helminths.

Life cycle of Taenia worms.



Task 3. Do the exercises.

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What is a tissue?
2. What kinds of animal tissues do you know?
3. What are the characteristics of worms?
4. What is the name of science that studies parasitic worms?
5. What are the characteristics of flat worms?
6. What class of worms do the suckers have? Name the representatives of the class.
7. What is the structure of tapeworms?
8. Name the representatives of tapeworms.

Exercise 2. Make a text plan.

Exercise 3. Write out the answers to the questions 1, 4, 8.

Class 14. Phylum Roundworms. Phylum Ringed worms.

Task 1. Listen, read and repeat words and phrases.

elongated	видовжений	удлинённый -ая, -ое, -ые	allonge
cross-section	поперечний розріз	поперечный разрез	
cuticule	кутикула	кутикула	cuticule
lining	вистилати	выстилать/выстлать	couvrir
dioecious	роздільностатевий	раздельнополюй -ая, -ое, -ые	donochorigue
body	тулуб	туловище	tronc, torse
segmented	сегментований	сегментированный, -ая, -ое, -ые	
anal	анальний	анальный -ая, -ое, -ые	anal

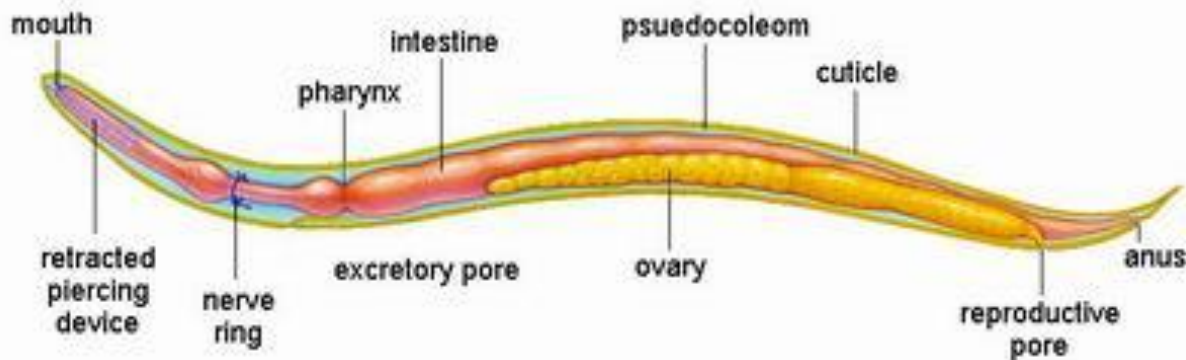
Pay attention!

Consist, comprise and compose are all verbs used to describe what something is 'made of'.

The body of ringed worms consists of the head part, trunk and anal section.

Task 2. Read the text.

Roundworms have an elongated, round body in cross section. They have a primary body cavity filled with liquid. The body of roundworms is covered with a dense cuticle. There are muscle cells under the cuticle, so roundworms can move. The walls of the body cavity on the inner side are not lined with epithelium.



Roundworms are dioecious. The circulatory and respiratory systems are absent. The worms can breathe through their skin or partially anaerobic. There are digestive, excretory and nervous systems. Roundworms are worms with a long round body. They vary in length from several millimetres to two metres. Among the roundworms there are free-living forms, as well as parasites of plants, animals and humans. For example, ascarids, pinworms, whipworms, trichinella are parasites of humans and animals.



Ringed worms have a more complex structure. They have an elongated body that consists of a head, a segmented body and an anal section. The ringed worms have a circulatory system. There are few parasites among ringed worms. Marine species are mostly blood-sucking parasites, mainly on fish, while most freshwater species are predators. For example, leeches are common parasites. They are mostly found in water. Leeches suck the blood of their host.



A leech



An earthworm

Earthworms are commonly found living in soil, feeding on live and dead organic matter. Earthworms are far less abundant in disturbed environments and are typically active only if water is present.

Task 3. Do the exercises.

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the characteristics of roundworms?
2. Name representatives of the phylum Roundworms.
3. What organ systems do the roundworms have?
4. What are the characteristics of ringed worms?
5. Name representatives of the phylum Ringed worms.

Exercise 2. Make a text plan.

Exercise 3. Write out the answers to the questions 2, 3, 5.

Class 15. Phylum Arthropoda.

Task 1. Listen, read and repeat words and phrases.

chitine	хітин	ХИТИН	chitin
limbs	кінцівка	конечность, -и	membres
head	голова	голова	tete
chest	груди	грудь	thorax, poitrine
abdomen	черевце	брюшко	abdomen
muscles	м'яз	мышца, -ы	muscles
differential	диференціювання	дифференциация	differenciation
mixed	змішаний	смешанный -ая, -ое, -ые	melange, mele
arthropoda	членистоногі	членистоногие	arthropodes
intermediate host	проміжний господар	промежуточный хозяин	hote intermediaire
larva	личинка	личинка, и	larve
pupa	лялечка	куколка, -и	chrysalide

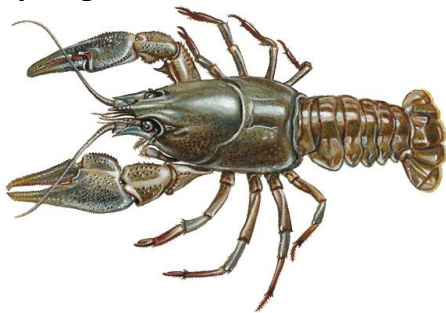
Task 2. Read the text.

Phylum **Arthropoda** are the large group of invertebrate animals which have such features:

1. The body is covered with a special substance – chitin.
2. Arthropods are invertebrate animals having internally and externally segmented body.
3. All arthropods have jointed limbs attached to their hard exoskeletons that allow for flexibility and movement.
4. The body consists of such parts: head, thorax and abdomen, a chitinous exoskeleton and jointed legs and appendages.
5. Differentiation of muscles.
6. The presence of systems of organs: digestive, respiratory, excretory, blood, nervous, sexual, endocrine.
7. There is a mixed body cavity.

Arthropods, members of the phylum Arthropoda, are a diverse group of animals including insects, crustaceans, spiders, scorpions and centipedes.

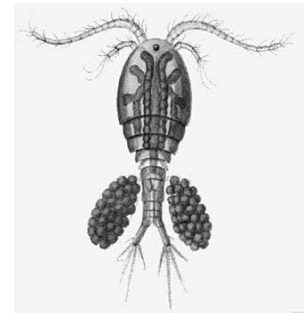
The class of crustaceans includes: crawfish, crab, shrimp, lobster, daphnia, cyclops.



crawfish



shrimp



cyclop

Respiration in all crustaceans occurs with the help of gills. Crustaceans have well-developed sense organs.

Daphnia are one of the several small aquatic crustaceans commonly called water fleas because their saltatory swimming style resembles the movements of fleas. Cyclops are crustaceans and related to lobsters, crabs and shrimp. The cyclops is often seen near water fleas or daphnia. Cyclops is an intermediate host for some parasitic worms. Spiders, phalanges, ticks and scorpions belong to the class of arachnids. Most representatives of arachnids live on land. Ticks are carriers or pathogens of some diseases (Ixodidae, Argasidae and Gamasidae ticks).



Tick



Spider



Scorpion

Class Insecta is the most numerous and diverse group: flies, lice, fleas, butterflies, mosquitoes, beetles, bees and others.



Fly

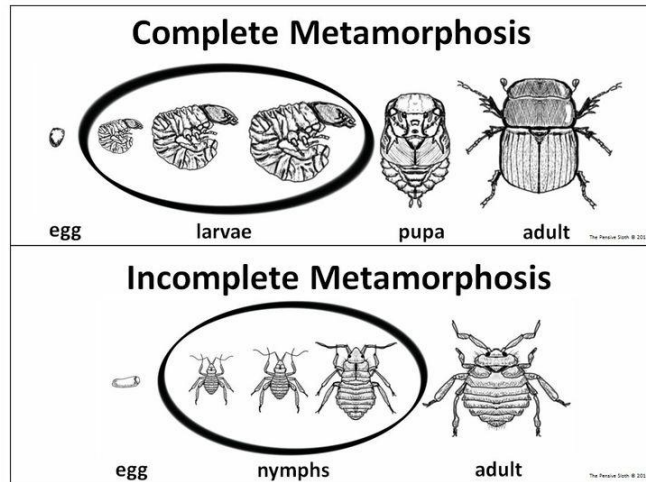


Flea



Louse

Many insects are carriers of pathogens (flies, lice, fleas, mosquitoes).
Metamorphosis: the changes in form that occur as an insect approaches adulthood.



When the immature insects and the adults have different forms, the process is called complete metamorphosis, and the worm, or grub, like juvenile insects are called larvae. After the last larval instar, the insect changes into a pupa. In this stage, the insect does not feed or move around much. It may be covered by a protective cocoon. Eventually the insect molts for the last time and emerges as an adult.

Exercise 1. Make a text plan.

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the characteristics of arthropods?
2. What are the characteristics of crustaceans?
3. Name the representatives of the crustaceans.
4. What is the importance of crustaceans?
5. What are the features of arachnids?
6. Name the representatives of arachnids.
7. What features do insects have?
8. Name the representatives of insects. What is the importance of insects?
9. Describe the development of insects.
10. What diseases are transmitted by insects?

Exercise 3. Write down the answers for the following questions:

1. How does insect develop with complete metamorphosis?
2. How does insect develop with incomplete metamorphosis?

Class 16. Control work №1.

Repeat.

Task 1. Listen, read and repeat words and phrases.

habitation	існування	обитание	إقامة، ليهات
pattern/regularity	закономірність	закономерность, -и	قاعدة، مكد
evolutional	еволюційний	эволюционный, -ая, -ое, -ые	يروطن
mainly/principally	переважно	преимущественно	زيملا
dense	щільний	плотный, -ая, -ое, -ые	فبثك
ensure/provide	забезпечити	обеспечить/обеспечивать	نما، رفو، ن مض
osmotic	осмотичний	осмотический, -ая, -ое, -ие	ي حضانت
to store	запасатися	запасаться	طاتي
starch	крохмаль	крахмал	اشن
to move	рухатися	двигаться	لكر حني
source/origin	джерело	источник, -и	عبنم، ر دصم
constructing	будівництво	строительство	عائن، عاشنل، دببش
raw materials	сировина	сырьё	ماخذ قدام
industry	промисловість	промышленность	نصبة عا
medicine/drug	ліки	лекарство, -а	اود
dye	барвник	краситель, -и	تغيص، بياضخ
root	коріння	корень/корни	رنج
stem/stalk	стебло	стебель/стебли	عنجذ، نوع، قاس
leaf / leaves	листя	лист/листья	لقرو

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions:

1. What does biology study?
2. What sections does biology have?
3. Name the main components of the cell.
4. What is metabolism?
5. What is dissimilation?
6. What is assimilation?
7. What types of assimilation do you know?
8. What are the shapes of cells?
9. What types of reproduction do you know?
10. What structure does the bacterial cell have?
11. What are the characteristics of bacteria?
12. What is the importance of bacteria in nature?
13. What is the importance of bacteria in human life?
14. What is the structure of bacteriophages?
15. What is the importance of viruses in nature and human life?
16. What are the common features of all plants?
17. What is the importance of plants?
18. What is the similarity of animals and plants?
19. What is the difference between animals and plants?
20. Which organisms are called parasites?
21. What does the animal importance?

Test tasks for self-control

Variant 1

1. Science, that studies a cell is:
a) cytology; b) histology; c) ecology.
2. The basic structural and functional unit of living nature is:
a) tissue, b) organism; c) cell.
3. The totality of all reactions of synthesis in the cell is:
a) metabolism; b) dissimilation; c) assimilation.
4. Female sex cells are:
a) ovaries; b) eggs; c) spermatozoa.
5. Bacteria that use free oxygen for breathing is:
a) aerobic; b) anaerobic; c) spirillae.
6. The smallest unit of classification of living organisms is:
a) phylum; b) species; c) class.
7. A special zone of a bacterial cell that contains DNA:
a) nucleus; b) nucleoli; c) nucleoid.
8. Carbohydrates in animals are stored in the form of:
a) glycogen; b) chitin; c) starch.
9. Parasites that live and feed on the host organism are:
a) ectoparasites; b) endoparasites.
10. The organs of locomotion in amoeba are:
a) pseudopodia; b) flagella; c) cilia.
11. Representatives of roundworms are:
a) amoeba; b) trichinella; c) beefworm.
12. Cyclop is a representative of class:
a) crustacea; b) roundworms; c) insects.

Variant 2

1. Science, that studies a tissue is:
a) cytology; b) histology; c) ecology.
2. Organisms that synthesize organic substances from inorganic are called:
a) autotrophic; b) heterotrophic; c) saprotrophic.
3. Living matter of the cell is:
a) protoplast; b) cytoplasm; c) nucleus.
4. A complex of chemical reactions in the cell that occur with the release of energy is:
a) metabolism; b) dissimilation; c) assimilation.
5. Organisms that live and feed inside the host organism are:
a) ectoparasites; b) endoparasites.
6. Specialized mobile cells of asexual reproduction:
a) zoospores; b) spores; c) endospores.
7. Bacteria that have the form of sticks:
a) bacilli; b) spirillae; c) spirochetes.
8. Bacteria reproduce by:
a) spores; b) simple cell division; c) budding.
9. Bacteriophages are:
a) bacteria; b) viruses; c) fungi.
10. A dense cellulose wall have:
a) cells of animals; b) plant cells.
11. The representatives of ringed worms are:
a) leeches; b) toxoplasma; c) liver fluke.
12. Representatives of the Flagellata are:
a) Infuzoria; b) sporozoa; c) lamblia.

Test yourself:

Variant 1: 1a, 2c, 3a, 4b, 5a, 6b, 7c, 8a, 9a, 10a, 11b, 12a.

Variant 2: 1b, 2a, 3a, 4b, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8b, 9b, 10b, 11a, 12c.