



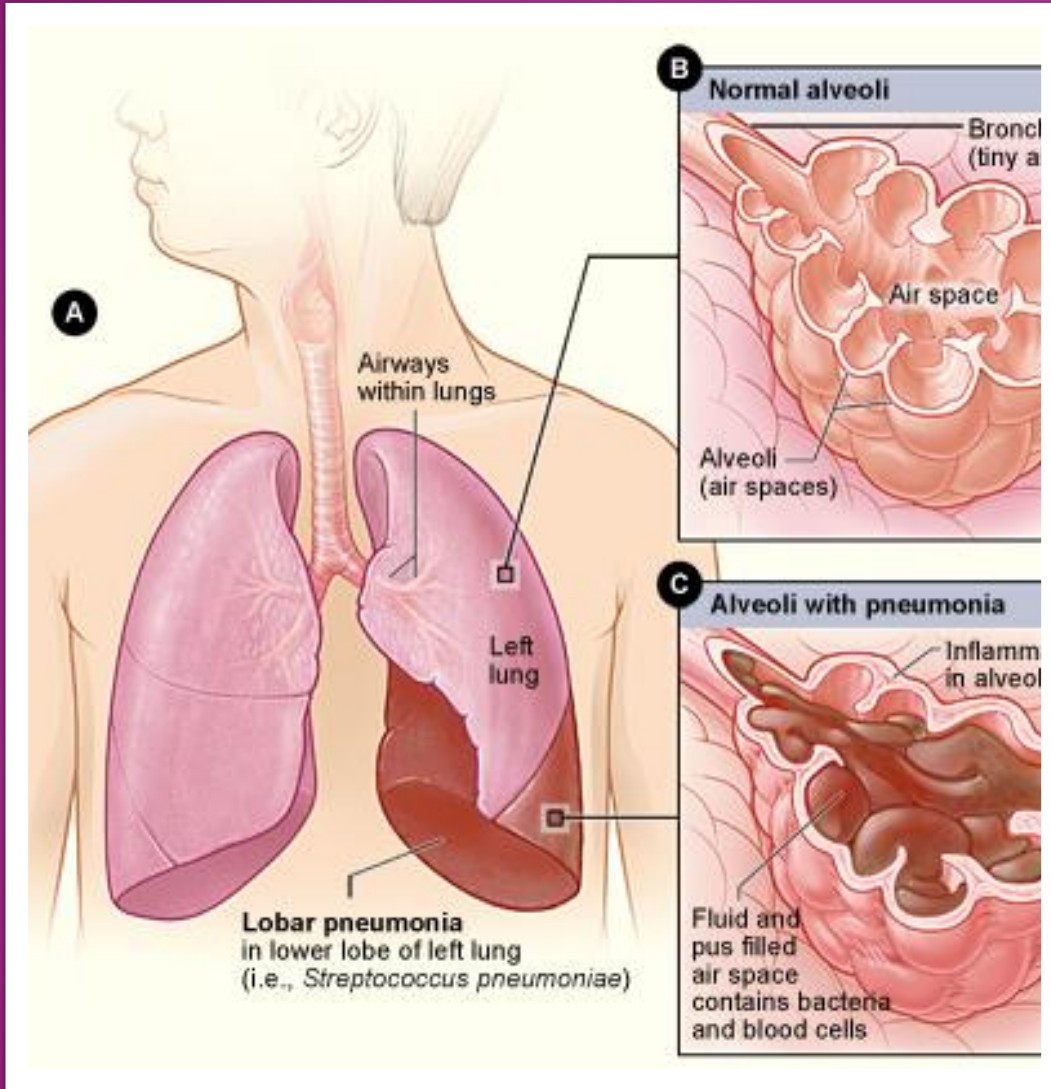
Karaganda State Medical University

PASSIVE VOICE MODAL VERBS LOBULAR PNEUMONIA

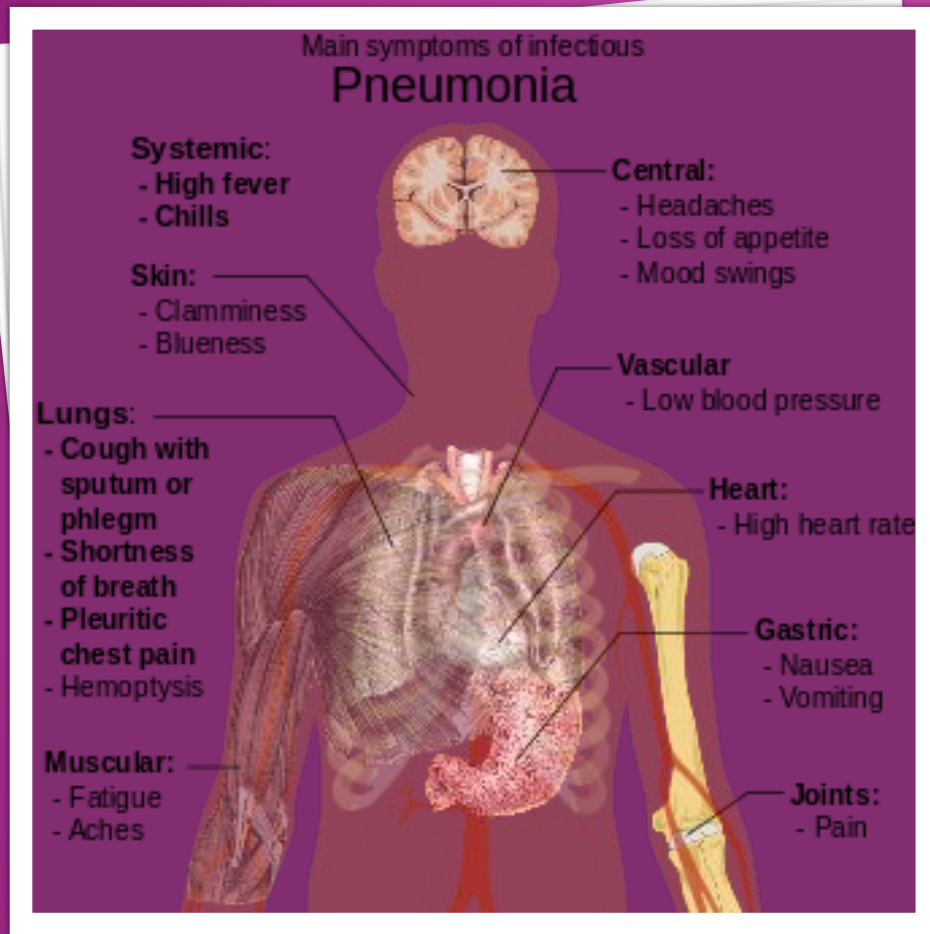
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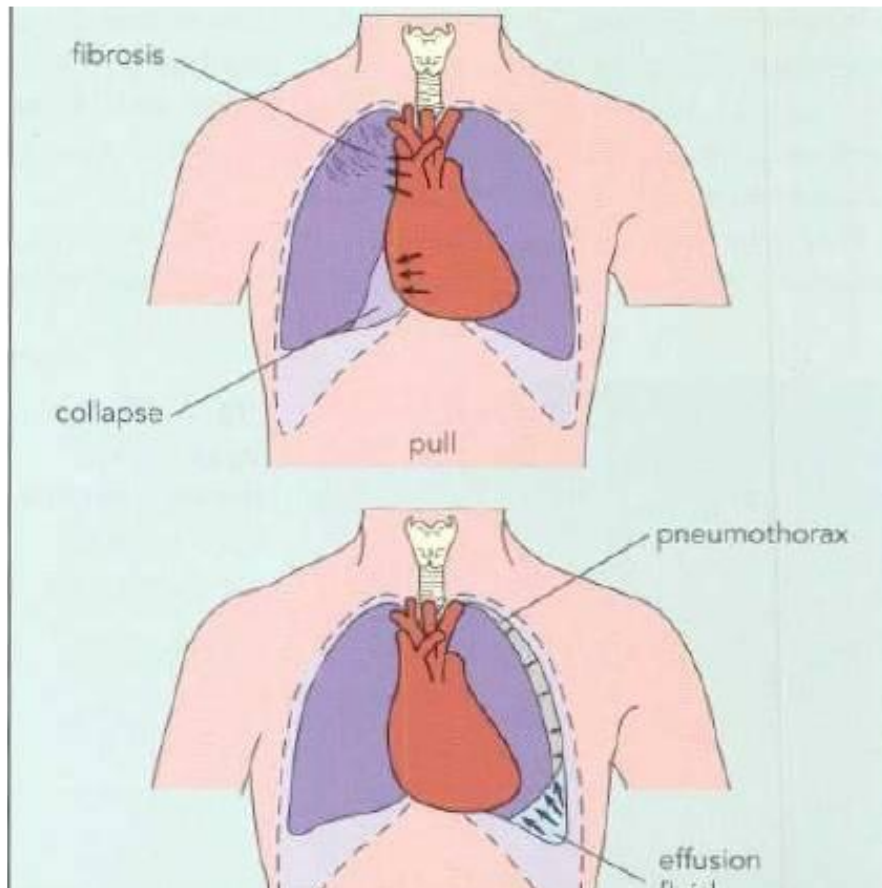


Pneumonia is an inflammation of the lung, usually caused by bacteria, viruses or protozoa. If the infection is localized to one or two lobes of a lung it is referred to as «lobar pneumonia» and if the infection is more generalized and involves primarily the bronchi it is known as «bronchopneumonia». A wide range of infecting organisms has been implicated.



*The usual clinical presentation in pneumonia caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae* is acute, with the abrupt onset of malaise, fever, rigors, cough, pleuritic pain, tachycardia and tachypnoea, often accompanied by confusion, especially in the elderly. The signs include a high temperature, consolidation and pleural rubs, and herpetic lesions may appear on the lips. There may also be signs of pre-existing disease, especially chronic bronchitis and emphysema or heart failure in the elderly. The sputum becomes rust-coloured over the following 24 hours. The diagnosis is made on clinical grounds and confirmed by chest X-ray.*

Mycoplasma pneumoniae is the most common cause of the «atypical» pneumonias. Infection usually occurs in older children and young adults, who present with pharyngitis and bronchitis; pneumonia occurs in minority and is rarely severe. Psittacosis is acquired from birds and Q-fever from animals, commonly farm live stock; they also cause «atypical pneumonia», although the Q-fever organism, *Coxiella burnetii*, may also cause endocarditis. The diagnosis of the atypical pneumonia is usually made by serology.



PRINCIPLES OF TREATMENT

Antibiotics

Expectorants

Desintoxication

Oxygen

Antigistamine agents

Symptomatic therapy

МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ - ОСОБАЯ ГРУППА АНГЛИЙСКИХ ГЛАГОЛОВ, ИМЕЮЩАЯ РЯД ОСОБЕННОСТЕЙ

1. НЕ НАЗЫВАЮТ ДЕЙСТВИЯ, А ЛИШЬ ВЫРАЖАЮТ ОТНОШЕНИЕ ГОВОРЯЩЕГО
2. НЕ ИМЕЮТ РЯДА ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИХ КАТЕГОРИЙ
3. УПОТРЕБЛЯЮТСЯ БЕЗ ЧАСТИЦЫ 'TO' (ИСКЛЮЧЕНИЯ HAVE TO, TO BE TO, OUGHT TO)

MODALS

| | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ABILITY | CAN BE ABLE TO | ability in present or future expresses physical ability expresses an acquired skill | Tom is strong. He can lift that heavy box. Maria can play the piano. She's been taking lessons for many years. | |
| | COULD | past ability | I could run fast when I was younger. | |
| POLITE REQUESTS | MIGHT I | quite formal and polite; is used much less frequently than <u>may I</u> or <u>could I</u> | Might I ask you a personal question? | |
| | MAY I COULD I | are used to request permission; are equally polite | May I borrow your pen, please? Could I use your cell phone? | |
| | CAN I | is quite informal | Can I borrow your pencil? | |
| | WOULD YOU COULD YOU | polite request; are equally polite | Would you pass the salt, please? Could you, please, open the door? | |
| | WILL YOU | is considered a little bit less polite | Will you, please, do me a favor? | |
| | CAN YOU | is used informally | Can you help me with this task? | |
| | WOULD YOU MIND | asking permission | IF I DID SMTH | Would you mind if I closed the door? |
| | | asking someone to do something | DOING SMTH FOR ME | Would you mind repeating that? |



- a You can use your credit card here.
You must use your credit card here.
You've got to use your credit card here.
- b You mustn't smoke in the smoking area.
You're allowed to smoke in the smoking area.
You can smoke in the smoking area if you want.
- c You mustn't leave your mobile on.
You can't use your mobile.
You shouldn't leave your mobile on.
- d Dogs are allowed.
Dogs are not allowed.
- e You have to be careful of the wet paint.
You don't have to be careful of the wet paint.
You ought to be careful of the wet paint.

Passive Voice

| | Past | Present | Future |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Simple (Indefinite) | was/were + V ₃ ^{ed} | am/is/are + V ₃ ^{ed} | shall/will be + V ₃ ^{ed} |
| Progressive (Continious) | was/were being + V ₃ ^{ed} | am/is/are being + V ₃ ^{ed} | ————— <i>(использовать Future Simple)</i> |
| Perfect | had been + V ₃ ^{ed} | has/have been + V ₃ ^{ed} | shall/will have been + V ₃ ^{ed} |
| Perfect Progressive (Continious) | ————— | ————— | ————— |
| | <i>(использовать формы Perfect)</i> | | |



Образование *Passive Voice*

- *Passive Voice* показывает, что лицо или предмет, обозначенные подлежащим, являются объектами действия, выраженного сказуемым:

She was woken from her sleep by his singing.

Она была разбужена его пением.

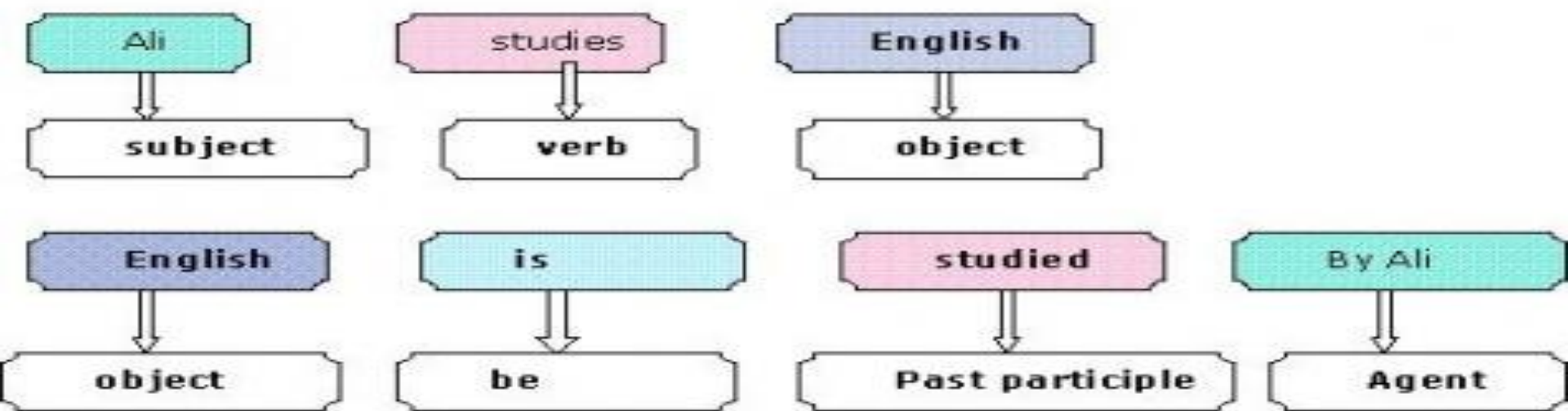
- *Passive Voice* образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *to be* в соответствующем времени, лице и числе и причастия прошедшего времени смыслового глагола *Participle II*.

to be + participle II

Рассмотрим спряжение глагола *to take* во временах группы *Indefinite* в *Passive Voice*.

THE PASSIVE VOICE

To change a sentence from the active to the passive, we need an object in the sentence which is in the active voice.



The object (English) becomes subject when we change from active to passive.
The agent is Ali.

The structure of the passive is \longrightarrow **BE + Past Participle**

We should focus on the changes which occur on BE. Look at the chart below.