

South Kazakhstan State Pharmaceutical Academy
Foreign Languages Department

SIW

**DRUG BUSINESS IN
ANCIENT TIMES**

Grammar: Past Tenses

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Plan :

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 - methods of manufacture of drugs
 - Pharmacies in the Middle Ages
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- Past Tenses

Introduction

Pharmacy in the Middle Ages has been closely associated with alchemy, which is pursuing a fantastic problem at the same time accumulating experience research substances.



DOCTORS IN THE MIDDLE AGES

In the early Middle Ages, the main role in the treatment belonged to a woman. She was the keeper of the family medical knowledge who knows time when to collect different kinds of grass. In addition, people usually mature and experienced, who are better versed in other diseases placed in each village. They were considered a little witches and sorcerers.





**That's how we imagine
the ancient healer**

MANUFACTURING METHODS OF DRUGS

The basic techniques of manufacture of drugs were similar with methods of cooking: grinding, maceration, decoction, drying and others.



drying of plants



warehouse potions



Witch-doctor prepares medicine



Healer's table



Pharmacies in the Middle Ages

Pharmacists in the Middle Ages were drugs traffickers, who roam the fairs and sold poisons and love patches coupled with medicinal herbs.



The first European pharmacies became rocery stores which apart from the food sold herbs and other medicines.



conclusion

Basically in the Middle Ages all the medicine were prepared from herbs and tinctures, it was a time of new discoveries and knowledge.

Internet resources

- <http://medicedu.ru/history-medicine/241-history-medicine.html?start=28>
- <http://www.diary.ru/~kxena/p85541083.htm?oam>
- <http://www.pharmax.ru/articles/Farmatsiya-v-Srednie-veka-article105.html>
- <http://www.kazedu.kz/referat/195814>
- <http://meduniver.com/Medical/farmacologia/16.html>



Thank you for
your
attention

Grammar: Past Tenses

- Past Simple
- Past Continuous
- Past Perfect Simple

Past Tenses: Structures

□ Past Simple:

Subject + Verb-**ed** (or irregular form)

- **Negative:** Subject + **did not/didn't** Verb (basic form)
- **Interrogative:** **Did** + Subject + Verb (basic form)

□ Past Continuous:

Subject + **was/were** + Verb-**ing**

- **Negative:** Subject + **was/were** + **not** (wasn't/weren't) + Verb-**ing**
- **Interrogative:** **Was/Were** + Subject + Verb-**ing** ?

□ Past Perfect Simple:

Subject + **had** + Past Participle (Verb-**ed** or irregular form)

- **Negative:** Subject + **had** + **not** (hadn't) + Past Participle
- Interrogative:** **Had** + Subject + Past Participle

Past Simple: uses

To talk about **finished** actions in the past:

- One action after the other:
 - *"She opened the door, turned on the lights and entered the house"*
- An action that happened in a certain situation.
 - *"The car knocked the child down when he was crossing the road"*
- A short action finished in the past (you indicate when it happened with an adverb of Time):
 - *"Yesterday, I arrived at home too late".*
- A finished action that takes a long period of time (indicated in the sentence):
 - *"I lived in Britain when I was young"*

Past Simple: spelling rules

□ If the verb ends in “silent –e” □ It disappears

- “*I lived in Italy*” (live + ed □ lived)

□ If the verb ends in “consonant + y” □ -ied

- “*They carried the boxes home*” (carry + ed □ carried)

□ **Duplication of the final consonant ONLY IF:**

1. The verb ends in **CVC**: Consonant + vowel + ONE only Consonant (except X or W)
2. The last syllable is stressed
3. The vowel of the last syllable is “short”

They dropped the ball” / “They kidnapped my sister”

Exception: when the verb ends in “l” it doubles though the last syllable is not stressed. (example: “travelled”)

Past Continuous: uses

- To talk about an **action in progress** in the past (i) or a **temporal situation** in the past (ii):

(i) *At midday last Sunday, I was working with my laptop*

(ii) *In 1998, I was living with my cousin*

- To express the **action in progress** in which another past action happened:

"The little kid was crossing the road when a car knocked him down"

- To talk about the **context** in which the events of a story happened:

"It was getting dark, the sun was beginning to hide behind the hills, women were tidying up the entrance of the church. Suddenly, a strange red light appeared in the sky"

- To talk about two actions that were **taking place simultaneously** in the past:

"My wife was talking on the phone while I was surfing the web"

Past Perfect Simple: uses

- To express a finished action that took place before another completed action in the past.

*"My family had already arrived **before** I left".*

*"**After** we had finished dinner, we got ready to go out."*

*"**When** the police arrived, the murderer had killed everyone".*

*"**By the time** we met, I had eaten all the packets of salt & vinegar crisps"*

- To show the cause of a past action

I was tired on Monday, I hadn't slept well the night before

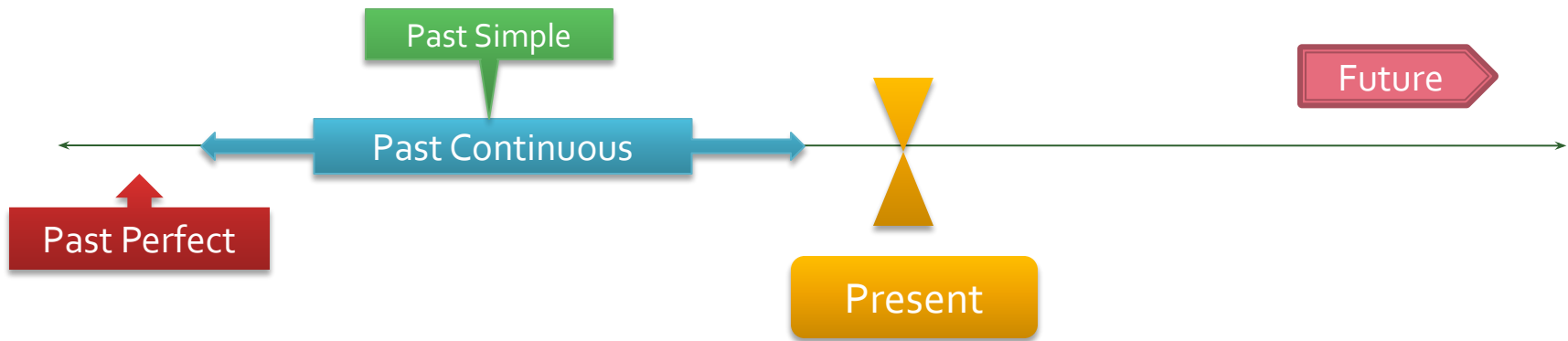
- With time expressions such as when, after, before, as soon as, by the time, by, until

***By the time** I got home, my mother had already prepared dinner*

- With adverbs such as ever, never, already, yet, just, so far and still

*I had never been to such a beautiful place **before***

SUMMARY



Time expressions

- **FOR** + a period of time (duration)
I stayed in Scotland for two years.
- **SINCE** + a year, an event, etc. (indicates starting point)
I know him since my wedding.
Since 1978 people can vote in Spain.

- **[PAST PERFECT] BEFORE WHEN + PAST SIMPLE**
BY THE TIME

I had (already) bought my house before I got married / before I moved to UK
when I got married / when I moved to UK
by the time I got married / by the time I moved to UK

- **WHILE / AS + past continuous or past simple**
= WHEN + past simple, past continuous

As/ while I was walking, I phoned my grandmother
= When I phoned her, I was walking

Time expressions

▣ AS SOON AS

- Phone me, *as soon as* you arrive in Italy.
- *As soon as* the news had been broadcast, I phoned them.

BE CAREFUL!!!

▣ AS/SINCE can also mean BECAUSE

- I didn't go out *because* it was raining
= *Since/As* it was raining, I didn't go out.