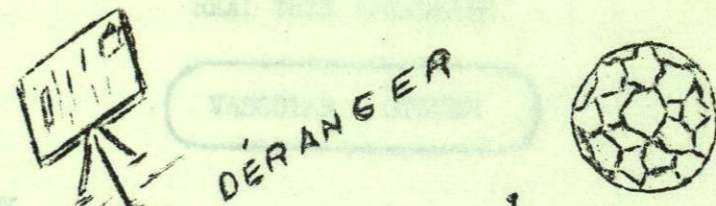


33 - Jupiter, Venus, Saturn, Mercury, Mars
 34 - Personal pronoun (one male)

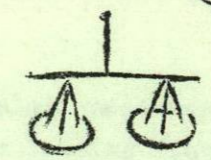
DOWN

35 - The common language is _____
 36 - _____
 37 - _____
 38 - _____
 39 - _____
 40 - _____
 41 - _____
 42 - _____
 43 - _____
 44 - _____
 45 - _____
 46 - _____
 47 - _____
 48 - _____
 49 - _____
 50 - _____

NE PAS DÉRANGER



I. ANATOMY
 The circulatory system consists of the central part for the body and the capillaries that give and receive substances to and from the body, and the veins, which return the blood to the heart.

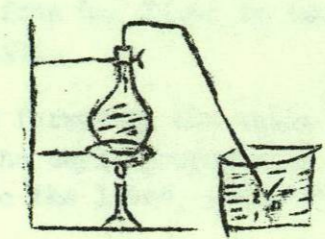


II. HISTORY OF DISCOVERY
 Galen, following the theory of Aristotle, distinguished arteries from veins, and he was the first to propose the theory of the structure and function of the heart.

$$\frac{2}{2} = \frac{1}{1}$$

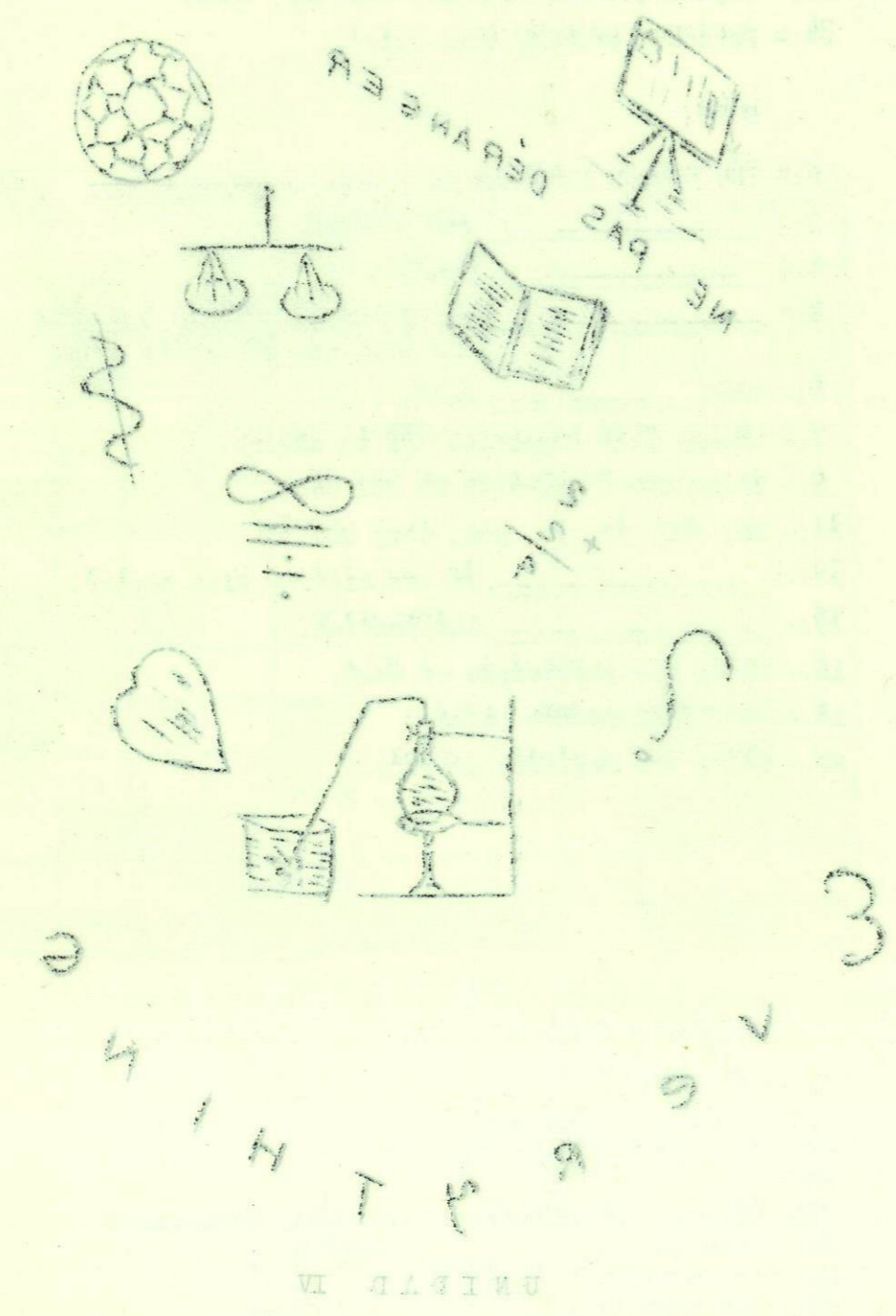


The VENA PORTA was discovered by the Italian physician, Galen, in 1543. It is a large vein, which absorbed the blood from the stomach and carried it to the liver.



The VENA CAVA arises in the right side of the heart. The SUPERIOR VENA CAVA, the great vein, carries blood from the upper extremities to the heart. The INFERIOR VENA CAVA carries blood from the lower extremities to the heart.

E
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UNIT FOUR

READ THIS PARAGRAPH

VASCULAR SYSTEM

I. ANATOMY

The circulatory or blood vascular apparatus consists of the central pump or heart, the arteries leading from it to the tissues, the capillaries, through the walls of which the blood can give and receive substances to and from the tissues of the whole body, and the veins, which return the blood to the heart.

II. HISTORY OF DISCOVERY

Galen, following Erasistratus and Aristotle, clearly distinguished arteries from veins, and was the first to overthrow the old theory of Erasistratus that the arteries contained air. According to him, the vein arose from the liver in two great trunks, the VENA PORTA and the VENA CAVA.

The VENA PORTA was formed by the union of all the abdominal veins, which absorbed the chyle prepared in the stomach and intestines, and carried it to the liver, where it was converted into blood.

The VENA CAVA arose in the liver, divided into two branches - the SUPERIOR VENA CAVA, the great vein which carries the venous blood from the upper extremities into the right auricle and the INFERIOR VENA CAVA.

UNIT FOUR

READ THIS PARAGRAPH

VASCULAR SYSTEM

I. ANATOMY

The circulatory or blood vascular system consists of the central pump or heart, the arteries leading from it to the tissues, the capillaries, through the walls of which the blood can give and receive substances to and from the tissues of the whole body, and the veins, which return the blood to the heart.

II. HISTORY OF DISCOVERY

Galen, following Aristotle and Aristotle, clearly described the blood vascular system from veins, and was the first to describe the theory of circulation that the arteries contained air. According to him, the vein arose from the liver in two great trunks, the VENA PORTA and the VENA CAVA.

The VENA PORTA was formed by the union of all the abdominal veins, which absorbed the chyle prepared in the stomach and intestines, and carried it to the liver, where it was converted into blood.

The VENA CAVA arose in the liver, divided into two branches, the SUPERIOR VENA CAVA, the great vein which carries the venous blood from the upper extremities into the right auricle and the INFERIOR VENA CAVA.

Jacobus Berengarius of Capri (1530) investigated the structure of the valves of the heart. Andrea Vesale or Vesalius contributed largely to anatomical knowledge, especially to the anatomy of the circulatory organs. He determined the position of the heart in the chest. He also investigated the internal structure of the heart, describing the valves, the columnae carneae and the muscoli papillares. For Vesalius the heart was a reservoir from which the blood ebbed and flowed and there were two kinds of blood, arterial and venous, having different circulations and serving different purposes in the body. Vesalius was not only a great anatomist: he was a great teacher; and his pupils carried on the work in the spirit of their master.

Prominent was Gabriel Fallopius who studied the anastomoses of the blood vessels, without the art of injection, which Federic Ruysch invented more than a century later.

Another pupil was Columbus first a prosector in the anatomical rooms Vesalius and afterwards his successor in the chair of anatomy in Padua; his name has been mentioned as that of one who participated Harvey in the discovery of the circulation of the blood.

Andrea Cesalpino a great naturalist of this period also made important contributions about the discovery of the circulation. Cesalpino knew the pulmonary circulation, he was first to use the term "circulation".

The action of the heart, also as a propulsive organ was not recognized. It was until 1628 that Harvey announced his views to the world by publishing his treatise De Motu Cordis et Sanguinis.

Lectures on the anatomy of the heart (1870) investigated the structure

of the valves of the heart. He discovered the position of the heart in the chest. He also investigated the internal structure of the heart, especially the valves, the coronary arteries and the muscular papillary cords. For Vesalius the heart was a respiratory organ which the blood entered and flowed and there were two kinds of blood, arterial and venous, having different characteristics and serving different purposes in the body. Vesalius was not only a great anatomist, he was a first at research and his pupils carried on the work in the field of their master.

Franciscus Sylvius (1614-1679) was a Dutch physician who studied the structure of the blood vessels, without the aid of injection, which Vesalius had discovered more than a century before.

Another pupil of Vesalius was a professor in the anatomical school of Padua and afterwards his successor in the chair of anatomy in Padua; his name has been mentioned as first of one who first led history to the discovery of the circulation of the blood.

Another physician a great anatomist of this period also made important contributions about the discovery of the circulation. He was the first to use the term "circulation".

The notion of the heart, also as a propulsive organ was not recognized. It was until 1628 that Harvey announced his views on the work by publishing his treatise on the motion of animals.

II. WRITE THE MAIN TRANSLATE INTO SPANISH

III. NOW READ THE STORY

Write the name of Harvey's teacher

What did Harvey discover?

Who investigated the theory of Brachistochron that the arteries contained air?

Who determined the position of the heart in the chest?

What did Vesalius discover about the heart?

Write the name of Vesalius' pupils

IV. NOW READ THE STORY

Find in the story six important words and write them in Spanish below.

TRANSFORM INTO BREVES

II. WRITE THE MAIN IDEA

- 1.- A great naturalist.
- 5.- Investigated the structure of the valves of the heart.
- 6.- Plural of vein.

DOWN

- 2.- Described the pulmonary circulation.

III. HOW WELL DO YOU UNDERSTAND?

- 4.- Write the name of Harvey's treatise

Who was Andrea Cesalpino?

Who distinguished the old theory of Erasistratus that the arteries contained air?

Who determined the position of the heart in the chest?

What did you understand about Vesalius?

Write the names of Vesalius pupils

IV. SIX - WORDS PUZZLE

Find in the story six important words which match the -- meaning given below.

VOCABULARY

ACROSS

- 1.- A great naturalist.
- 5.- Investigated the structure of the valves of the heart.
- 6.- Plural of vein.

DOWN

- 2.- Described the pulmonary circulation.
- 3.- Past of flow.
- 4.- Cesalpino was the first to use the term.

LIVER
 GREAT VEIN
 LIVER
 PROSPERITY
 HALL
 AIR
 WORLD
 CANNON
 BRANCHES
 VENOUS
 UPPER
 VALVES
 KNOWLEDGE
 CHEST
 COLLIMATED
 MUSCLES
 RESERVOIR
 FLAWED
 PURPOSE
 PUPILS
 WORK
 MASTER
 ANASTOMOSES
 WITHOUT
 INJECTION
 CENTURY
 ANOTHER
 AFTERWARDS
 MADE
 MEN

II. WRITE THE MAIN POINTS

III. HOW WOULD YOU UNDERSTAND?

Write the name of Harvey's discovery

Who was the first to use the term?

Who described the old theory of humors that the arteries contained air?

Who determined the position of the heart in the chest?

What did you understand about valves?

Write the names of Vesalius' pupils

IV. SIX - WORDS PHRASE

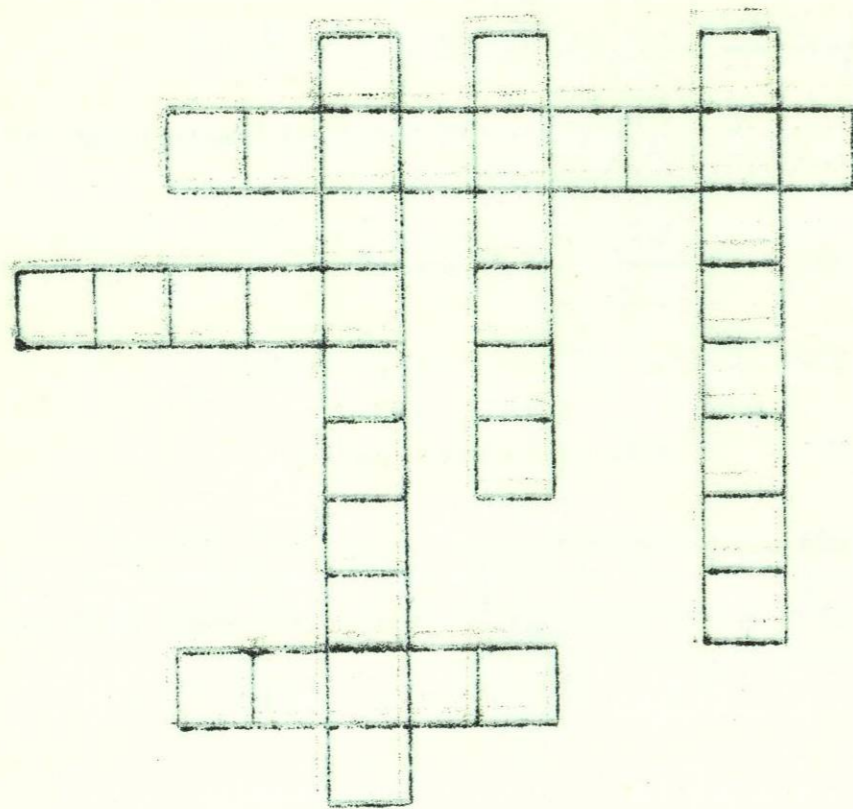
Find in the story six important words which mean the same as the words in the box

280831

- 1. - A great number.
- 2. - Investigated the structure of the valves of the heart.
- 3. - Part of vein.

1000

- 1. - Described the pulmonary circulation.
- 2. - Part of flow.
- 3. - Describes the first to use the term.



VOCABULARY

VASCULAR SYSTEM

- PUMP
- HEART
- LEADING
- TISSUES
- BLOOD
- THROUGH
- WALLS
- CAN
- GIVE
- WHOLE
- DISCOVERY
- FOLLOWING
- DISTINGUISHED
- ARTERIES
- VEINS
- OVERTHROW
- AROSE
- LIVER
- GREAT TRUNKS
- LETER
- PROSECTOR
- HAS BEEN MENTIONED
- ABOUT
- ANNOUNCED
- WORLD
- CARRIED
- BRANCHES
- VENOUS BLOOD
- UPPER
- VALVES
- KNOWLEDGE
- CHEST
- COLUMNAE CARNEAE
- MUSCULI PAPILLARES
- RESERVOIR
- FLOWED
- PURPOSES
- PUPILS
- WORK
- MASTER
- ANASTOMSES
- WITHOUT
- INJECTION
- CENTURY
- ANOTHER
- AFTERWARDS
- MADE
- KNEW

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE for a general statement of fact that is true at all times.

other than BE in the simple present tense.

WRITE

WRITE

WHEN THE SUBJECT IS: HE, SHE, IT, ONE, ANY, EACH, EVERY, NO ONE, NONE, EVERYONE, EVERYTHING, NOTHING, SOMEBODY, ANYBODY, NOBODY, SOMETHING, NOTHING.

to find a girl just like his mother.

so feel great.

that a storm is coming.

that Prep 20 is the best.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Use the SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE for a general statement of fact and habitual action in present tense.

Some verbs other than BE in the simple present tense.

Robert and Selma
John Armstrong
My father and I
The
Aunt
Capita
Rose and You

(3s):

He

She

It

WRITES

(NO 3s):

I

You

We

They

WRITE

VERBS END "S" WHEN THE SUBJECT IS:
ONE MALE (OR HE), ONE FEMALE (OR SHE), ONE THING (OR IT)

He WANTS to find a girl just like his mother.

They WANT to be typists.

She MAKES a lot of mistakes.

You MAKE me feel great.

It MEANS that a storm is coming.

We MEAN that Prepa 20 is the best.

STUDIES GERMAN

Use the SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE for a general statement of fact and habitual action in present tense.

Some verbs other than BE in the simple present tense.



VERBS END "S" WHEN THE SUBJECT IS:
ONE MALE (OR HE), ONE FEMALE (OR SHE), ONE THING (OR IT)

We MEAN that Prepa 20 is the best.
It MEANS that a storm is coming.
You MAKE me feel great.
She MAKES a lot of mistakes.
They WANT to be typists.
He WANTS to find a girl just like his mother.

She STUDIES German.

I STUDY at Prepa 20.

He HAS an important name.

They HAVE many problems.

A policeman WORKS hard every day.

HE

OBSERVE:

Robert and Helga

THEY

John Amstrong

HE

My husband and I

WE

The sun

IT

Assad

HE

Lupita

SHE

Rose and You

YOU

she studies German.
 I study at night.
 He has an important name.
 They have many problems.

Answers:

she	studies
I	study
He	has
They	have

Answers:

WE USUALLY USE THE SIMPLE PRESENT-TENSE WITH TIME EXPRESSIONS LIKE EVERY DAY, AT NIGHT, ON SATURDAYS.

Klaus TEACHES
 HE

Sarah and He TEACH Spanish now.
 A policeman WORKS hard every day.

HE
 Samuel DOES the homework in the morning.
 Policemen WORK on Sundays.

THEY
 Rose and Helen DO the homework at night.
 Helen KISSES her baby every morning.

SHE
 Myrna RELAXES after dinner.
 I KISS you every night.

Fumiaki APPLIES the new words.
 HE

Bill and I APPLY the rules of grammar.
 WE

FOR THE (3s) THIRD PERSON SINGULAR APPLY TO THE -- VERBS THE SAME RULES OF THE NOUNS.

Somsak PLAYS football every week.
 HE

George HAS a different job every summer.
 HE
 Attention with these verb "HAVE" when you use it in SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE.

You HAVE classes every day.

(3s): José, Albert and Ann wash the car on Saturday.

HE
 SHE
 IT
 THEY
 HAS

(No 3s):
 I
 YOU
 WE
 THEY
 HAVE

THE VERB "HAVE" IS IRREGULAR IN THE THIRD PERSON SINGULAR (HAS)