

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Jméno autora: Mgr. Mária Filipová
Datum vytvoření: 09. 09. 2013
Číslo DUMu: VY_32_INOVACE_02_AJ_FT

Ročník: 1. – 4. ročník
Vzdělávací oblast: Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
Vzdělávací obor: Anglický jazyk
Tematický okruh: odborná slovní zásoba a témata pro studenty oboru Aplikovaná chemie
Téma: The history of medicine
Klíčová slova: medicine, ancient methods, human body, treatment, Middle Ages

Metodický list/anotace:

Materiál slouží k seznámení se základní odbornou slovní zásobou pro studenty oborů Aplikovaná chemie. Jedná se zejména o termíny z oblasti biologie a chemie.

Studenti odhadují na základě svých znalostí význam slov. V případě potřeby pracují se slovníkem. Důležité je pochopení obsahu a aktivní slovní zásoba. Studenti využívají svých znalostí z oborů chemie, biologie a mikrobiologie.

Připraví krátkou prezentaci se zajímavými informacemi.

The history of medicine - 2

Medicine in Middle Ages

Medicine in Islamic World

Renaissance

Herbarium

Medicine in Islamic World

- medicine was a central part of medieval Islamic culture
- Latin translations of Arabic medical works had a significant influence on the development of medicine in the high Middle Ages and early Renaissance
- Medieval Islam developed hospitals, expanded the practice of surgery. Important physician of this time was Ibn Sina (Avicenna), his knowledge was recorded in many books and was also influential on the physicians of later medieval Europe.
- Medical contributions made by Medieval Islam involved the development of the human anatomy and included the use of plants as a type of medicine. Medieval Islamic physicians used natural substances as a source of medicinal drugs.
- The birth of pharmacy as an independent, well-defined profession was established in the early ninth century by Muslim scholars.

Renaissance

- There is debate about the extent to which the Renaissance improved the culture of the Middle Ages and brought the progress towards the modern age.
- one of the most important inventions of the Renaissance was the printing press
- the microscope was another very important invention
- the known world expanded for Europeans, as they discovered the Americas and explored the continents of Asia and Africa, making contact with new peoples and civilizations. New medicinal plants and treatments were brought to Europe.

Herbaria

- A herbarium – a collection of preserved plant specimens
- No matter the method of preservation, detailed information on where and when the plant was collected, habitat, colour (since it may fade over time), and the name of the collector is included.
- Virtual herbaria are established in part to increase the longevity of specimens
- <http://www.br.fgov.be/RESEARCH/COLLECTIONS/HERBARIUM/advancedsearch.php>

Carl Linnaeus

- Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish botanist, physician, and zoologist, who laid the foundations for the modern biological naming scheme of binomial nomenclature. He is known as the father of modern taxonomy, and is also considered one of the fathers of modern ecology. Many of his writings were in Latin, and his name is rendered in Latin as Carolus Linnaeus.

Praeludia Sponsaliorum Plantarum – pic.1

In 1729, Linnaeus wrote a thesis, *Praeludia Sponsaliorum Plantarum* on plant sexual reproduction.



Zdroje

- Pic. 1 - CARL VON LINNÉ.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki[online]. [cit. 09.09.2013]. Dostupný na WWW:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Linn%C3%A9-Praeludia_Sponsaliorum_Plantarum.jpg

Literatura

- POLUNINOVÁ, Miriam; ROBBINS, Christopher. *Liečivá z prírody*. Bratislava: Gemini, 1994, ISBN 80-7161-098-4.
- <http://en.wikipedia.org>
- PHILLIPS, Janet a kol. Oxford studijní slovník. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010, ISBN 978019 430655 3.