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ABSTRACT

A variety of reference aids are included in this supplement to a course in English as a second language for nursing aides. Maps of the imaginary geographic locations used in the course are provided. The bulk of the volume presents charts, lists, and illustrations designed to reinforce knowledge of basic vocabulary. Topics covered include numbers, telling time, military time, expressions about time, days and months, people doing things, kinds of food, money, colors, hospital objects, position words, verbs, hospital vocabulary regarding surgery, human anatomy, hospital abbreviations, temperature, and tag questions. (JB)

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ED 181 152

ENGLISH FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES. SERIES
NURSING AIDE

REFERENCE MANUAL

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
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MARYBETH CLARK

Edited by
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Illustrations by
Michael Nonaka

Produced at Honolulu Community College
1977

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Produced at Honolulu Community College, 1977.

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For technical or other errors, I am solely responsible.

A.C.

Honolulu, Hawaii
September 1977

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TO THE STUDENT

The Reference Manual is intended for use with the Speakeasy text in this series. This manual has many kinds of information to help you in learning English and specifically to help you in studying your Speakeasy text.

In the Speakeasy text there will be references to sections of the Reference Manual. For example, when you read; "See REF 2-3" in a Speakeasy lesson, open the Reference Manual to pages 2 and 3 and study that section. In the table of contents of this manual, after each reference item, you will find the Speakeasy lesson for which the item is a reference.

This manual also has your maps of Mahimahi Island and Tamarind City.

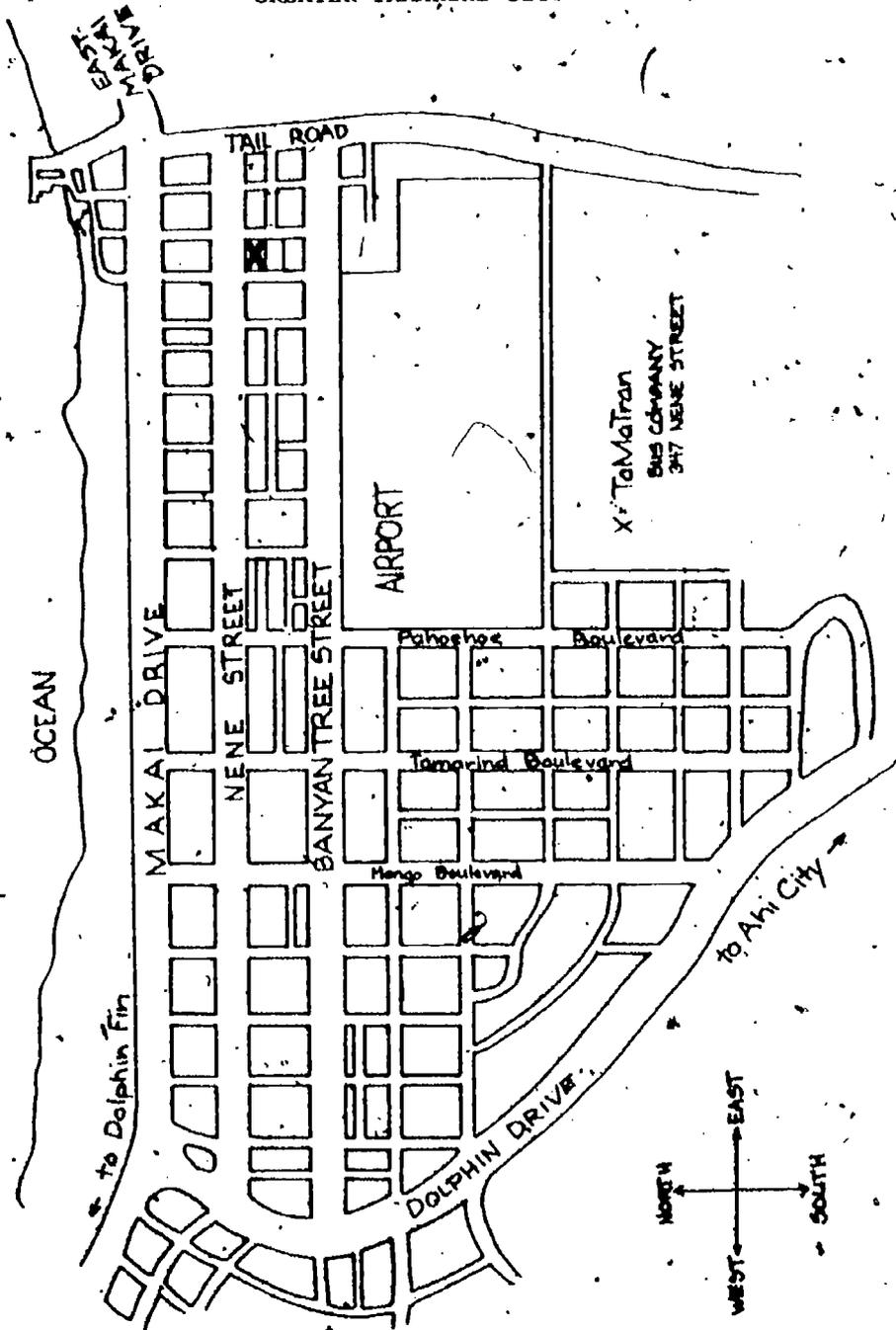
Some parts of the Reference Manual are translated. These translations are in four languages, Ilocano, Tagalog, Korean and Vietnamese. The translations are in the Reference section of your Speakeasy Translation Manual. Those parts which are translated are marked (Tr) after the item translated and you will find the translation in your Translation Manual under the Reference page number of the item translated.

Use the Reference Manual to increase your understanding of aspects of the Speakeasy text. Use it also to expand your understanding of the English language and the culture in which the language is spoken.

M.C.

Honolulu, Hawaii
September 1977

GREATER TAMARIND CITY



NUMBERS

| Arabic Numerals | Roman Numerals | English Cardinal Nos. | English | Ordinal Numbers |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------|
| 1 | I | one | 1st | first |
| 2 | II | two | 2nd | second |
| 3 | III | three | 3rd | third |
| 4 | IV | four | 4th | fourth |
| 5 | V | five | 5th | fifth |
| 6 | VI | six | 6th | sixth |
| 7 | VII | seven | 7th | seventh |
| 8 | VIII | eight | 8th | eighth |
| 9 | IX | nine | 9th | ninth |
| 10 | X | ten | 10th | tenth |
| 11 | XI | eleven | 11th | eleventh |
| 12 | XII | twelve | 12th | twelfth |
| 13 | XIII | thirteen | 13th | thirteenth |
| 14 | XIV | fourteen | 14th | fourteenth |
| 15 | XV | fifteen | 15th | fifteenth |
| 16 | XVI | sixteen | 16th | sixteenth |
| 17 | XVII | seventeen | 17th | seventeenth |
| 18 | XVIII | eighteen | 18th | eighteenth |
| 19 | XIX | nineteen | 19th | nineteenth |
| 20 | XX | twenty | 20th | twentieth |
| 21 | XXI | twenty-one | 21st | twenty-first |
| 29 | XXIX | twenty-nine | 29th | twenty-ninth |
| 30 | XXX | thirty | 30th | thirtieth |

Numbers, p.2

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 40 | XL | forty | 40th | fortieth |
| 49 | IL | forty-nine | 49th | forty-ninth |
| 50 | L | fifty | 50th | fiftieth |
| 60 | LX | sixty | 60th | sixtieth |
| 70 | LXX | seventy | 70th | seventieth |
| 80 | LXXX | eighty | 80th | eightieth |
| 90 | XC | ninety | 90th | ninetieth |
| 100 | C | a/one hundred | 100th | hundredth |
| 101 | CI | (a) hundred (and) one | 101st | hundred & first |
| 150 | CL | (a) hundred (and) fifty | 150th | hundred & fiftieth |
| 200 | CC | two hundred | 200th | two hundredth |
| 250 | CCL | two hundred (and) fifty | | |
| 300 | CCC | | | |
| 400 | CD | | | |
| 500 | D | | | |
| 600 | DC | | | |
| 700 | DCC | | | |
| 800 | DCCC | | | |
| 900 | CM | | | |
| 1,000 | M | a/one thousand | 1,000th | thousandth |
| 1976 | MCMLXXVI | nineteen seventy-six | | |
| 1977 | MCMLXXVII | nineteen seventy-seven | | |
| 1,000,000 | M | a/one million | 1,000,000th | millionth |

II Lesson 1

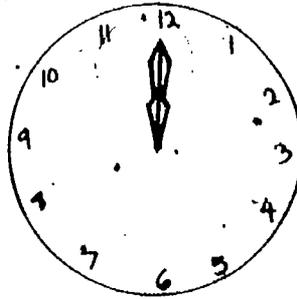
TELLING TIME

Be sure you understand the ways of telling time. Notice that there are several ways of expressing the time, especially in speech. A.M. and P.M. or a.m. and p.m. are used most often in writing the time. They are used in speech also. A.M. means morning. A.M. is used to tell time from midnight until noon. P.M. is used from noon until midnight. From 12:00 noon until 5:00 p.m. or 6:00 is the afternoon. From 5:00 p.m. or 6:00 p.m. until midnight is evening. From midnight until noon is morning.

VOCABULARY

on the hour
on the half hour
half past the hour
clock
alarm clock
digital clock
watch
wrist watch
timepiece

midnight
or noon



GREETINGS & TIME

Hello. How are you this morning? is used from about 3 a.m. until noon.

Hello. How are you today? is used all day until about 6:00 p.m.

Hello. How are you this evening? is used from about 6:00 p.m. until about 3:00 a.m.
tonight? Some people use good morning after midnight.

Good morning is used from about 3 a.m. until noon.

Good afternoon is used from noon until about 5 or 6 p.m.

Good evening is used from about 5 or 6 p.m. until midnight.

Hi is an informal greeting. It means hello.

Good night means good-bye. It is used after 6:00 p.m.

Bye-bye and bye mean good-bye. They are used in informal speech.

Hello can be used at any time as a greeting.

Good-bye can be used any time when parting.

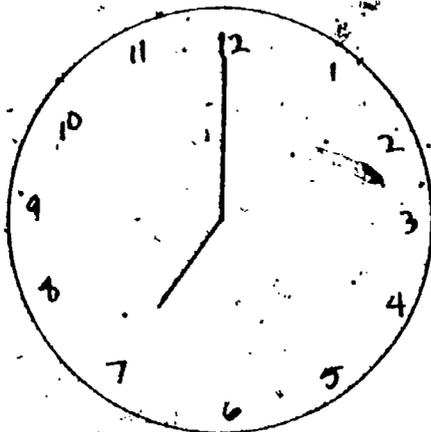
Notice that 1:00 a.m. is always morning when you tell time. You say "It's 1 o'clock in the morning," not "It's 1 o'clock in the evening." But some people may say "How are you this evening?" as a greeting at 1:00 a.m.

(Tr)

REF

Telling Time, p. 2

Study the following examples. Practice using these forms until you can use them easily and fluently. (Tr)



MORNING

We say:

- It's 7.
- It's 7 a.m.
- It's 7 in the morning.
- It's 7 o'clock.
- It's 7 o'clock a.m.
- It's 7 o'clock in the morning.

We write:

- It is 7:00.
- It is 7:00 a.m.

sometimes: It is seven o'clock.
It is seven o'clock a.m.
It is seven o'clock in the morning.

EVENING

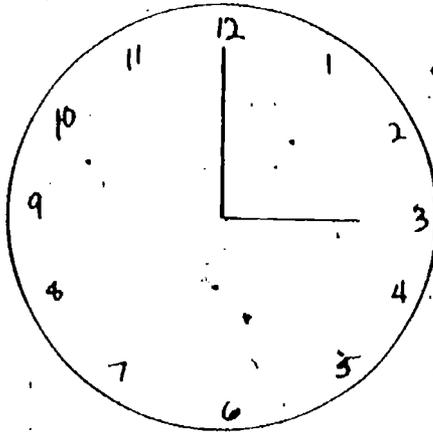
We say:

- It's 7.
- It's 7 p.m.
- It's 7 in the evening.
- It's 7 o'clock.
- It's 7 o'clock p.m.
- It's 7 o'clock in the evening.

We write:

- It is 7:00.
- It is 7:00 p.m.

sometimes: It is seven o'clock.
It is seven o'clock p.m.
It is seven o'clock in the evening.



MORNING

We say:

- It's 3.
- It's 3 a.m.
- It's 3 in the morning.
- It's 3 o'clock.
- It's 3 o'clock in the morning.
- It's 3 o'clock a.m.

We write:

- It is 3:00.
- It is 3:00 a.m.

sometimes: It is three o'clock.
 It is three o'clock a.m.
 It is three o'clock in the morning.

AFTERNOON

We say:

- It's 3.
- It's 3 p.m.
- It's 3 in the afternoon.
- It's 3 o'clock.
- It's 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
- It's 3 o'clock p.m.

We write:

- It is 3:00.
- It is 3:00 p.m.

sometimes: It is three o'clock.
 It is three o'clock p.m.
 It is three o'clock in the afternoon.

Telling Time, p. 4

We say:

It's 3:30.

It's 3:30 | a.m. |
 | p.m. |

It's 3:30 in the | morning. |
 | afternoon. |

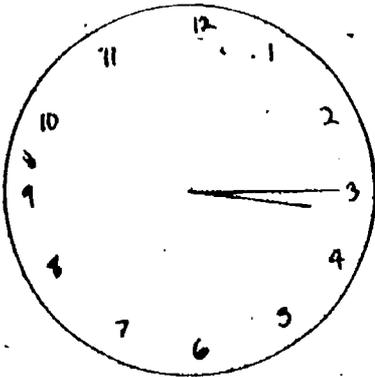
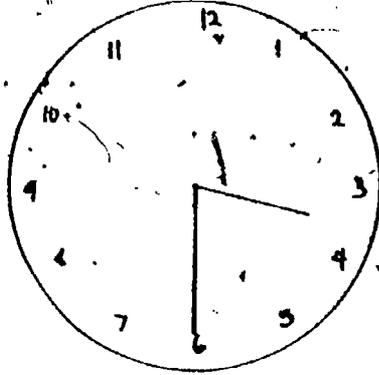
It's half past 3.

We write:

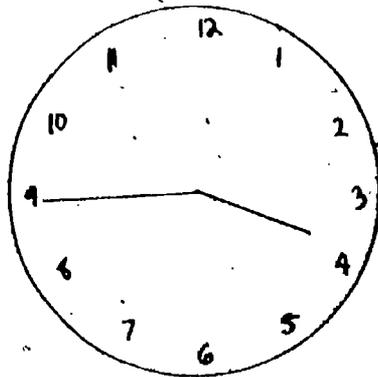
It is 3:30.

It is 3:30 | a.m. |
 | p.m. |

It is three-thirty.



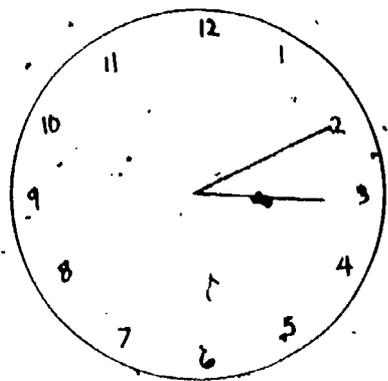
It's 3:15.
It's three fifteen.
It's quarter after 3.
It's quarter past 3.
It's a quarter | after | 3.
 | past |



It's 3:45.
It's three forty-five.
It's quarter to 4.
It's a quarter to 4.
It's 15 minutes to 4.

REF.

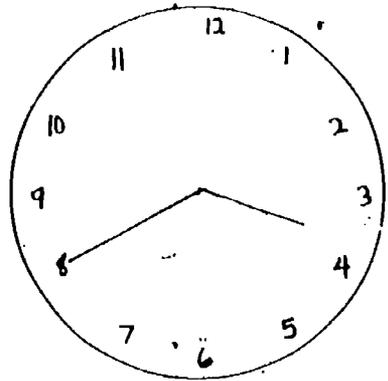
Telling Time, p.5



From the hour until half past the hour we say, for example,

It's three-ten.
(3:10)

OR It's ten minutes after 3.
past 3.
minutes past 3.



From half past the hour until the next hour we say,

It's three-forty.
(3:40)

OR It's 40 minutes after 3.
past 3.
It's 20 minutes to 4.
'til 4.
until 4.
of 4.
before 4.

II Lesson 1

MILITARY TIME

Military time does not start at 1 o'clock again after 12:00 noon. Instead, 1:00 p.m. is 1300. (Tr)

Here are the times:

| Ordinary Time | Military Time |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1:00 a.m. | 0100 oh one hundred (hours) |
| 2:00 a.m. | 0200 oh two hundred (hours) |
| 3:00 a.m. | 0300 oh three hundred (hours) |
| 4:00 a.m. | 0400 oh four hundred (hours) |
| 5:00 a.m. | 0500 oh five hundred (hours) |
| 6:00 a.m. | 0600 oh six hundred (hours) |
| 6:20 a.m. | 0620 oh six twenty (hours) |
| 7:00 a.m. | 0700 oh seven hundred (hours) |
| 8:00 a.m. | 0800 oh eight hundred (hours) |
| 9:00 a.m. | 0900 oh nine hundred (hours) |
| 10:00 a.m. | 1000 ten hundred (hours) |
| 11:00 a.m. | 1100 eleven hundred (hours) |
| 12:00 noon | 1200 twelve hundred (hours) |
| 1:00 p.m. | 1300 thirteen hundred (hours) |
| 2:00 p.m. | 1400 fourteen hundred (hours) |
| 2:15 p.m. | 1415 fourteen fifteen (hours) |
| 2:30 p.m. | 1430 fourteen thirty (hours) |
| 2:45 p.m. | 1445 fourteen forty-five (hours) |
| 3:00 p.m. | 1500 fifteen hundred (hours) |
| 4:00 p.m. | 1600 sixteen hundred (hours) |
| 5:00 p.m. | 1700 seventeen hundred (hours) |
| 6:00 p.m. | 1800 eighteen hundred (hours) |
| 7:00 p.m. | 1900 nineteen hundred (hours) |
| 8:00 p.m. | 2000 twenty hundred (hours) |
| 9:00 p.m. | 2100 twenty-one hundred (hours) |
| 10:00 p.m. | 2200 twenty-two hundred (hours) |
| 11:00 p.m. | 2300 twenty-three hundred (hours) |
| 12:00 midnight | 2400 twenty-four hundred (hours) |
| 12:15 a.m. | 2415 twenty-four fifteen (hours) |
| 12:30 a.m. | 2430 twenty-four thirty (hours) |
| 12:45 a.m. | 2445 twenty-four forty-five (hours) |

II Lesson 1

EXPRESSIONS ABOUT TIME

In America time is very important. You must be able to tell time. You must be on time for work and school. Being prompt for appointments and for work is very important. Sometimes it seems that Americans are always in a hurry. Many Americans have to be busy all the time. Sometimes it seems that Americans do not know how to relax and use their free time. This concern with time and for being busy is reflected in the language Americans use. There are many expressions in English about time. Here are some of them. (Tr)

| <u>EXPRESSION</u> | <u>Definition</u> |
|-------------------|--|
| wait a second | "Wait a second. I'm almost ready." means "Don't go." It does not mean the person will be ready in a second or in a minute. It might be much longer than that. These terms also mean "Stop!" For example, " <u>Wait a minute.</u> I want to talk to you." |
| wait a minute | |
| just a second | These mean the same as above. They also mean "Stop" or "Slow down." The tone of voice makes a difference in the meaning of these expressions. Listen carefully to your teacher use them. |
| just a minute | |
| in a second | not ready yet. For example, "I'll be ready <u>in a minute.</u> " |
| in a minute | |
| on time | prompt |
| in no time | quickly. I can find the thermometer <u>in no time.</u> |

Expressions About Time, p. 2

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| take your time | go slowly; don't hurry. He always <u>takes his time</u> getting to class. |
| free time | the hours you are not working; the time when you are not busy. During <u>my free time</u> I go to the beach. |
| on your own time | the time you are not at work, your free time. Eat your lunch <u>on your own time</u> . |
| on company time | work time. He sleeps <u>on company time</u> . |
| overtime | work done beyond your regular working hours. He works <u>overtime</u> on Mondays. |
| time and a half | a rate of paying people who work overtime. Some companies pay <u>time and a half</u> for overtime work. Time and a half wages are one and a half times your regular wages. If you make \$3.00 an hour for your regular wages, your time and a half wages are \$4.50 an hour. |
| to take time out | to rest; used most often in sports. |
| a good time | fun. We had <u>a good time</u> at the party. |
| the time of your life | a very good time. We had <u>the time of our lives</u> at the party. |
| the time is ripe | now is the best time to do something. <u>The time is ripe</u> to find a job. |
| to pass the time of day | to relax, usually by talking with a friend. John and Alex like <u>to pass the time of day</u> together. |
| behind the times | old fashioned, not modern. Sometimes children think parents are <u>behind the times</u> . |
| Do you have the time? | What time is it? |
| Do you have time? | Are you busy? Do you have <u>time</u> to study? Yes, I <u>have time</u> . |

(Tr)

REF

11

II Lesson 2

DAYS and MONTHS

| Day | Abbreviation |
|-----------|--------------|
| Monday | Mon. or M |
| Tuesday | Tues. or T |
| Wednesday | Wed. or W |
| Thursday | Thurs. or Th |
| Friday | Fri. or F |
| Saturday | Sat. |
| Sunday | Sun. |

| Month | Abbreviation | Number of Days |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------------|
| January | Jan. | 31 |
| February | Feb. | 28 29 in leap years |
| March | Mar. | 31 |
| April | Apr. | 30 |
| May | no abbreviation | 31 |
| June | Jun. | 30 |
| July | Jul. | 31 |
| August | Aug. | 31 |
| September | Sept. | 30 |
| October | Oct. | 31 |
| November | Nov. | 30 |
| December | Dec. | 31 |

| Other words | Abbreviation |
|-------------|--------------|
| day | da. |
| week | wk. |
| weeks | wks. |
| month | mo. |
| months | mos. |
| year | yr. |
| years | yrs. |

There are 24 hours in a day. There are 7 days in a week.
 There are 365 days in a year; there are 366 days in leap years.
 There are 52 weeks in a year. There are 12 months in a year.

II Lesson 3

PEOPLE DOING THINGS

SINGULAR (one person)

I am playing a game.

I am driving a car.

You are playing a game.

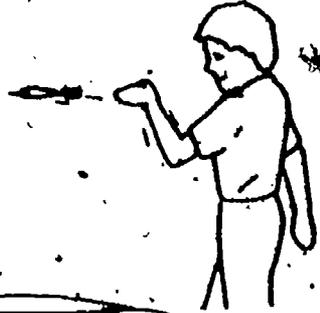
You (Jim) are playing a game.

You are driving a car.

She/He is playing a game.

Jim is playing a game.

She is driving a car.



PLURAL (more than one person)

We are playing a game.

Jim and I are playing a game.

Alice and Suzie and I are playing a game.

We are swimming.

We are eating apples.

You (Jim and Marvin) are playing a game.

You are swimming.

You are eating apples.

They are playing a game.

Alice and Jim are playing a game.

Alice and Suzie and Jim are playing a game.

They are swimming.

They are eating apples.



REF

13

III Lessons 1 and 2

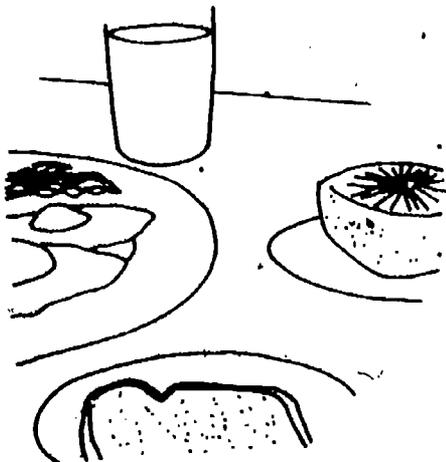
KINDS OF FOOD

Here are some foods that are customarily eaten in the United States. Can you add to the lists from your own experience? Find pictures of as many foods as you can. Bring the pictures to class. (Tr)

First, here are some of the foods people eat for particular meals.

Breakfast

- fruit juice
- cereal with milk and sugar
- eggs
- bacon
- toast with butter/margarine
jelly/jam/honey
- pancakes or waffles
with butter and honey/syrup
- coffee or tea; milk
cream, sugar
- donuts/sweet rolls/coffee cake
- fruit



Lunch

- a sandwich or
a hamburger or
a hot dog
- French fries
- salad
- soup or saimin
- fruit

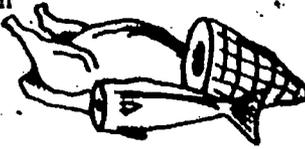


Dinner

- meat or seafood
- potatoes or rice
- vegetables
salad
- relishes
- bread or rolls
- beverages
- dessert

Meats

beef
 steak
 roast
 ground beef (hamburger)
 veal
pork
 chops
 roast
 ham
 bacon
lamb
 chops
 roast
poultry
 chicken
 duck



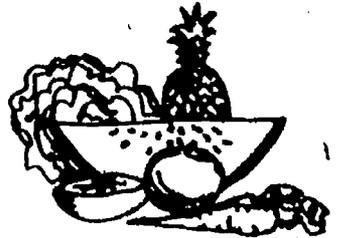
Seafood

fish
 mahimahi
 tuna (ahi, aku)
 salmon
 mullet
 butterfish
 herring
shellfish
 shrimp
 crab
 lobster
 opihi (a kind of snail)
octopus
frog legs

salad = mixture of fresh
 vegetables,
 usually with lettuce
 or cabbage

Fruits

oranges
lemons
limes
grapefruit
pomelo
apples
pears
peaches
bananas
pineapple
papaya
mango
lychee
watermelon
grapes
strawberries



Vegetables

green beans (string beans)
dry beans
 (lima, kidney, etc.)
chickpeas (garbanzo)
peas
corn
squash (zucchini, winter, etc.)
beets
turnips
taro
carrots
radishes
onions
garlic
tomatoes
green pepper (bell pepper)
cabbage
celery
lettuce
spinach, taro leaves
Chinese parsley
 English: coriander
 Spanish: cilantro
watercress
mint

Beverages

water
fruit juice
lemonade
tea
coffee
milk
hot chocolate/cocoa
soda/soft drinks
beer
wine
liquor
 whiskey
 gin
 rum
 vodka
liqueurs
 brandy

Spices

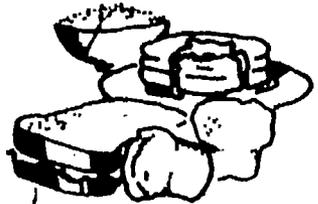
salt
pepper (black)
red pepper
ginger
garlic
soy sauce
fish sauce
oregano
thyme
dill seed/weed
coriander
cinnamon
cloves
nutmeg
sesame seed
mint
oil

Sugar



Starches

bread, rolls, biscuits
rice
potatoes, sweet potatoes
noodles
pasta (wheat)
 noodles
 spaghetti
 macaroni
 ravioli
 saimin
flour



Cereals (Grains)

wheat
rice
oats
barley
rye
corn

Cereal (prepared)

cooked cereal
 oatmeal (rolled oats)
 cream of wheat
 cornmeal mush
 hominy grits

dry cereal (ready to eat)
 corn flakes
 Wheaties
 Rice Krispies
 granola

Dairy Products

milk, buttermilk
cream
sour cream
yogurt
cottage cheese
cheese
butter
ice cream
margarine
eggs



Desserts

ice cream
sherbat
jello
custard
pudding
cake
pie
cookies
fruit

Nuts

coconut
peanuts
cashews
walnuts
pecans
almonds

Relishes

pickles
kim-chee
olives
celery
raw carrots



III Lesson 3

MONEY



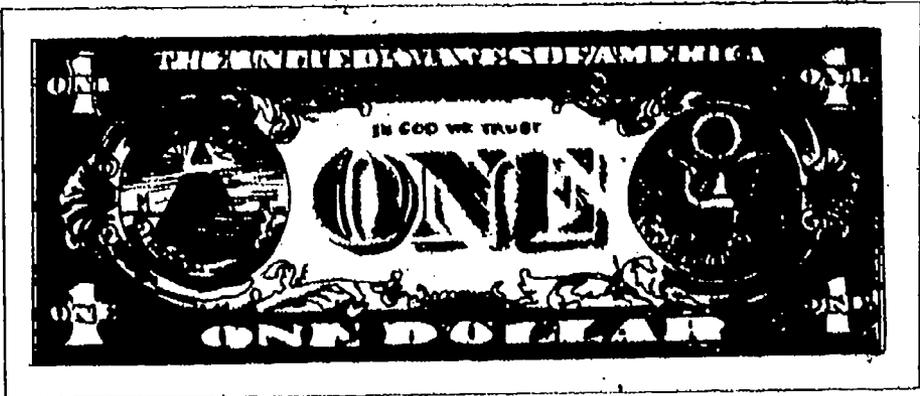
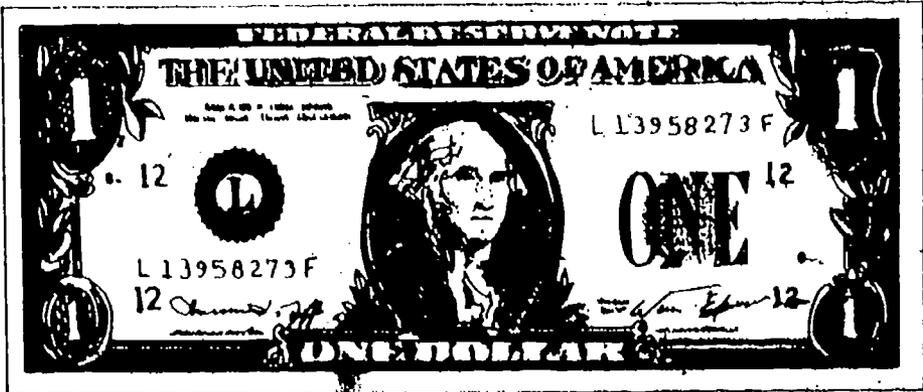
one cent
 1¢
 1 cent
 a cent
 a penny/one penny
 a one-cent piece
 \$.01



one dollar/a dollar
 \$1
 \$1.00
 a buck/one buck



one dollar
 1 dollar
 \$1
 \$1.00
 a buck/one buck
 one dollar bill
 a dollar bill
 \$1 bill



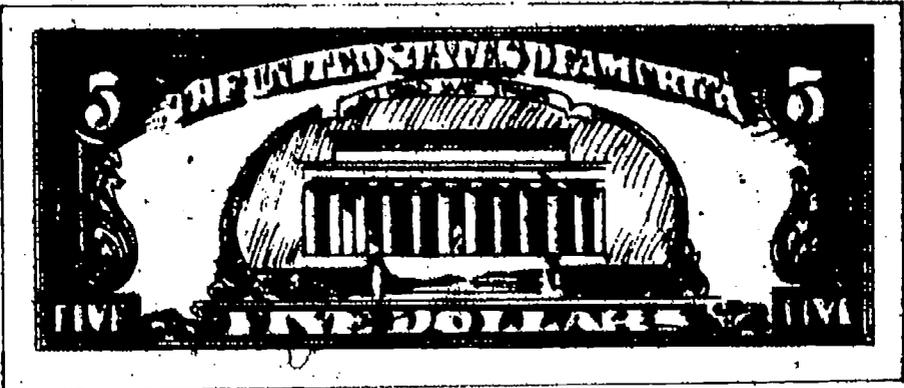
Money, p.2

a fifty-cent piece
a half dollar
50 cents
fifty cents
50¢



5 cents
five cents
5¢
a nickel/one nickel
a five-cent piece

five dollars
5 dollars
\$5
\$5.00
five bucks
a fiver
five dollar bill
\$5 bill



REF

1 19

27

Money, p.3

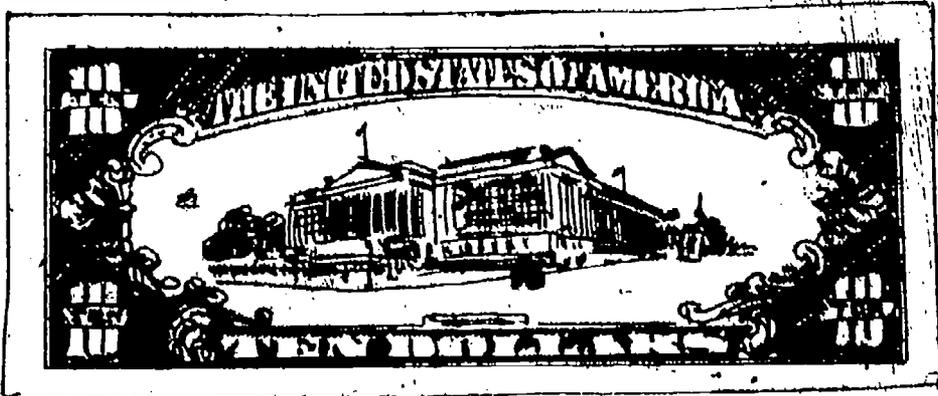
twenty five cents
25¢
25 cents
a quarter
a quarter dollar
two bits
\$.25



ten cents
10¢
10 cents
a dime/one dime
a ten-cent piece
\$.10



ten dollars
10 dollars
\$10
\$10.00
ten bucks
a ten
a ten dollar bill
a \$10 bill



2

III Lesson 4

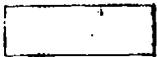
COLORS



white



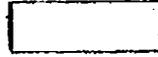
black



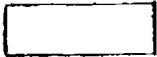
red



light red



dark red



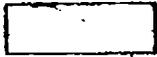
blue



light blue



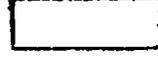
dark blue



green



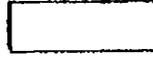
light green



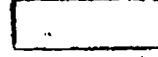
dark green



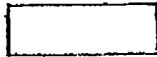
yellow



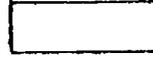
light yellow



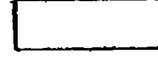
gold



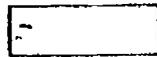
orange



yellow orange



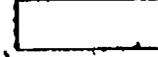
red orange



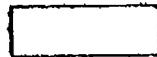
purple



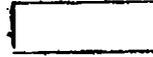
light purple (violet)



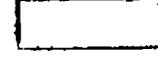
dark (deep) purple



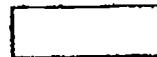
brown



light brown



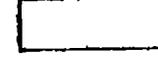
dark brown



gray



light gray



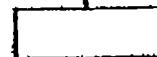
dark gray



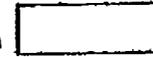
yellow green



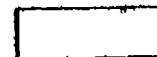
blue green



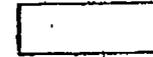
reddish



reddish brown



pink



greenish

REF

OCEAN

MAKAI DRIVE
1163

BARRACUDA
BEACH
PARK

BAYBAY
ZOO

GARDEN LANAI
APTS.

RAINBOW TERRACE
APTS.

OCEANSIDE APTS.

NENE STREET

ROYAL PALM
HOTEL
244

HIBISCUS
COURT APTS.
293

TAMARIND
COMMUNITY
COLLEGE

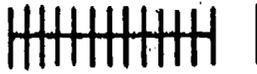
TAMARIND BOULEVARD



297
KALA SUPERMARKET

TAMARIND INSURANCE
COMPANY
1545

REEF HARDWARE
STORE
280



WIKI-WIKI
FAST FOODS
274

MANGO BOULEVARD

297

1230

1228

MALIBU LANE

1225

1227

1229

1228

1230

1229

BANYAN TREE STREET
1171

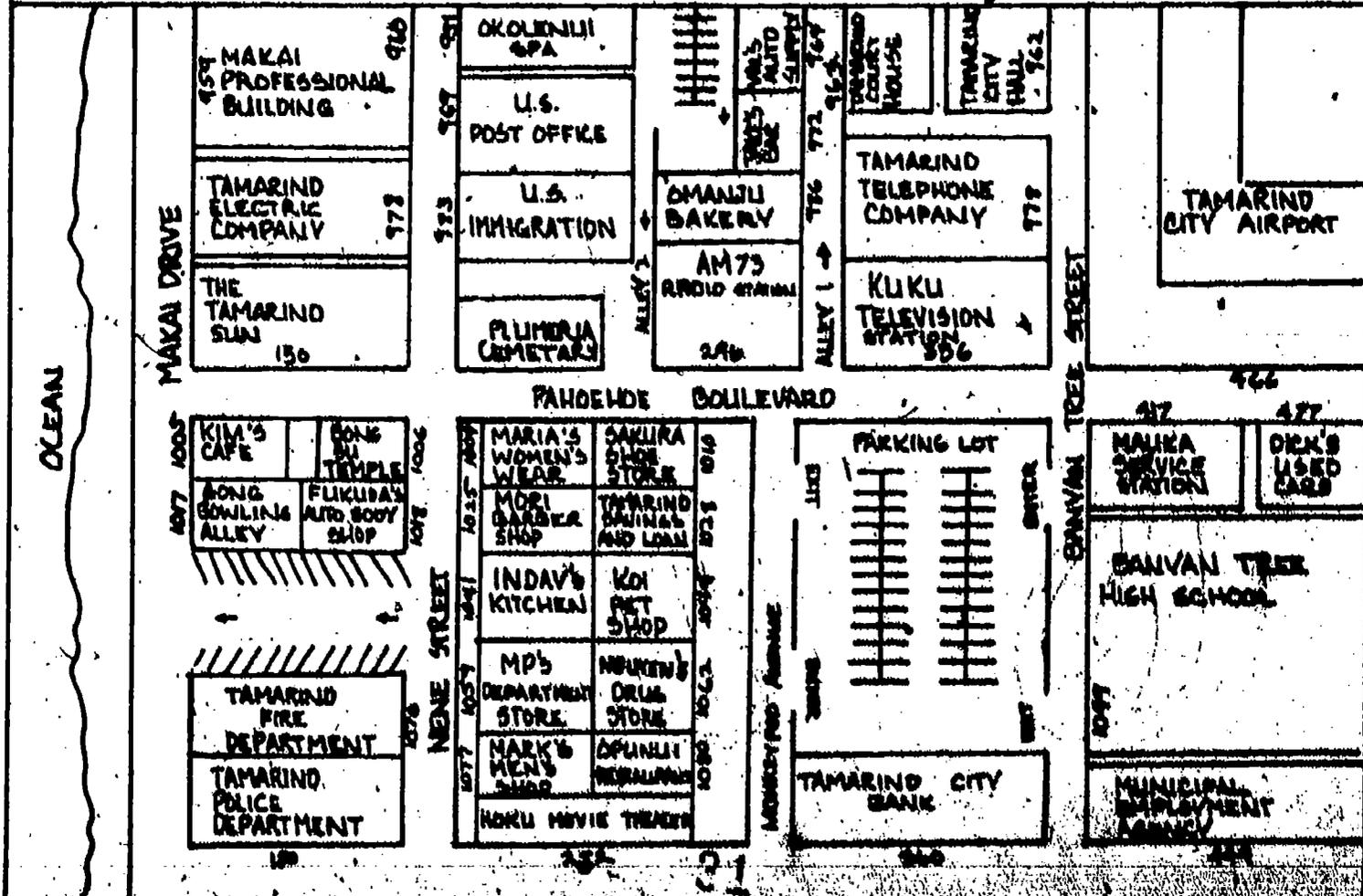
463
PILIKIA NUI
HOSPITAL

TAMARIND
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

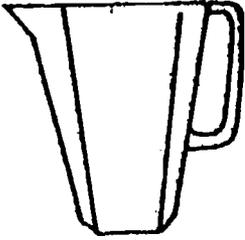
MANGO TREE
ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL

HALE KAI
APTS.

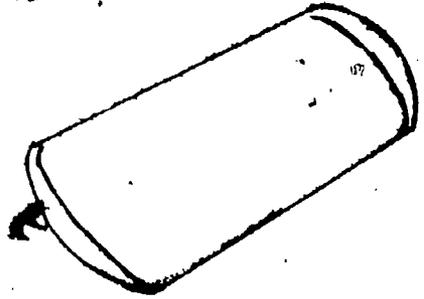
TAMARIND CITY



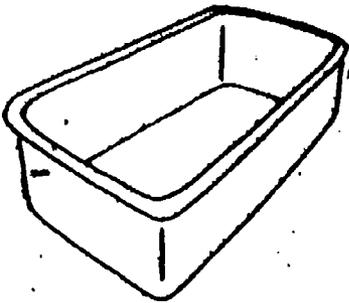
HOSPITAL OBJECTS



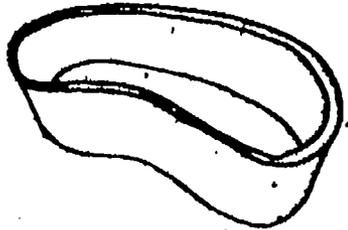
WATER PITCHER



TRAY



WASH BASIN



EMESIS BASIN



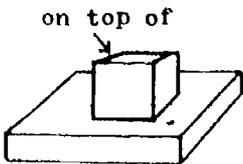
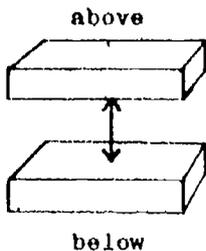
URINAL



BEDPAN

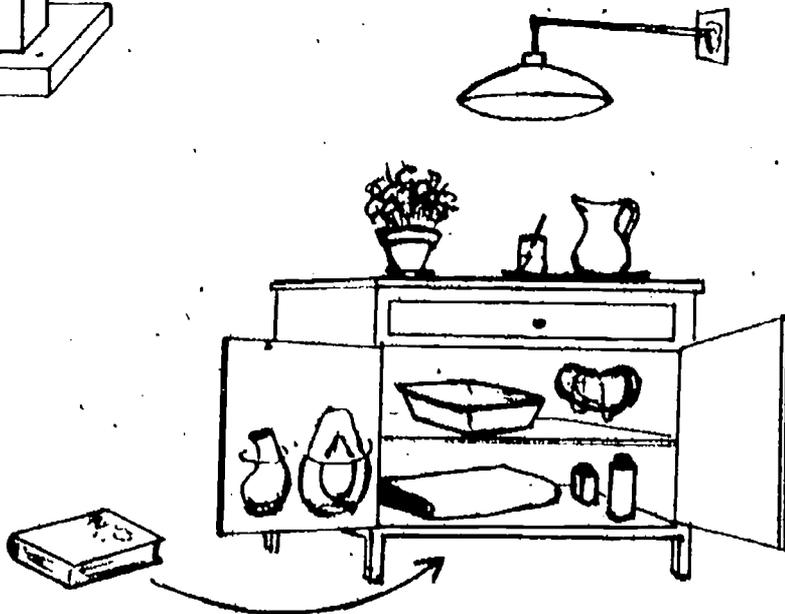
IV Lesson 2

POSITION WORDS



Study the following examples of position words.

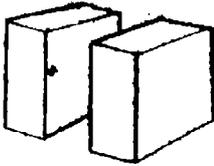
1. The surgical floor is above the first floor.
2. The first floor is below the surgical floor.
3. The bath basin is above the blanket.
4. The blanket is below the bath basin.
5. Turn on the light over the bedside table.
6. The light over the bedside table is out.
above
7. Clean the floor under the bedside table.
8. Put the book under the table.
underneath
9. The tray is under the pitcher.
underneath
10. The pitcher is on the tray.
on top of



Position Words, p.2

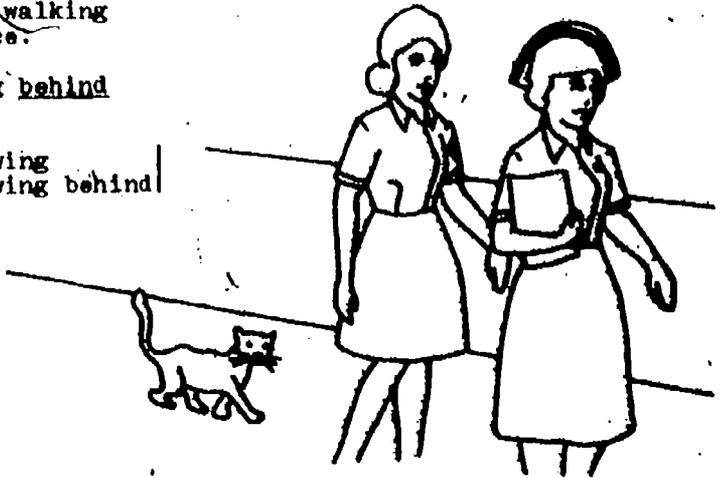
11. The blanket is inside the bedside table.
12. The emesis basin and wash basin are inside the bedside table.
13. The book is outside the bedside table.
14. The flowers are outside the bedside table. They are on top of the table.

behind

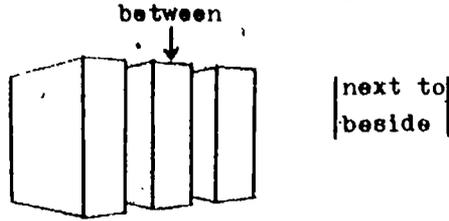


in front of

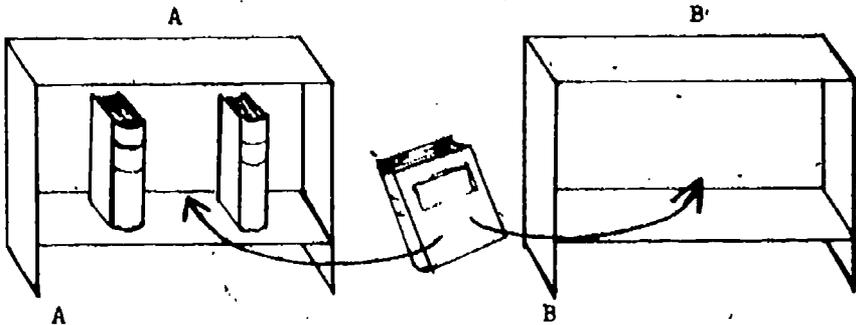
15. The powder is behind the skin lotion.
16. The skin lotion is in front of the powder.
17. Tamarind Court House is behind Tamarind City Hall.
18. Tamarind City Hall is in front of Tamarind Court House.
19. Alice Chong is walking behind Miss Hookala.
20. Miss Hookala is walking in front of Alice.
21. A cat is walking behind Alice Chong.
22. A cat is following behind Alice Chong.



Position Words, p.3



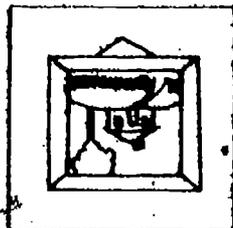
23. The skin lotion is next to the blanket.
24. The blanket is next to the skin lotion and the powder.
25. The urinal is next to the bedpan.
beside
26. The bedpan is next to the urinal.
beside
27. The bedpan and the urinal are next to each other.



28. Put this book between the other two books.
in between
29. Put this book in the middle.
30. Put this book in the middle.
31. Put the book in the middle of the shelf.
30. Nguyen's Drug Store is in the middle of Tamarind City.
31. It's next to Opunul Restaurant.
32. It's next to Koi Pet Shop.
33. Nguyen's Drug Store is between Opunul Restaurant and Koi Pet Shop.
in between
34. It's across the street from the parking lot.

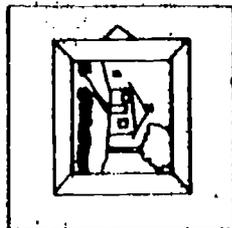
Position Words, p.4

1. The picture is right side up.

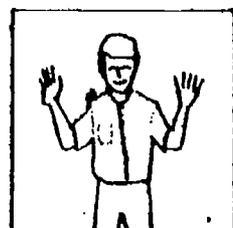
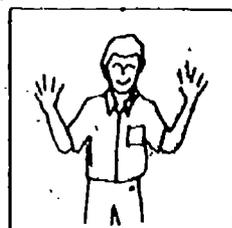


2. The picture is upside-down.

3. The picture is sideways.



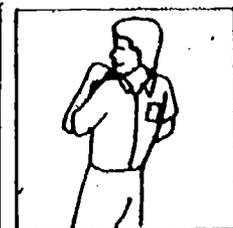
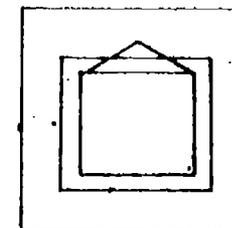
4. The picture is crooked.



5. The boy's shirt is right side out.

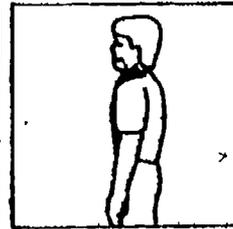
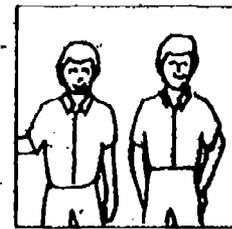
6. The boy's shirt is wrong side out
inside out.

7. The picture is backwards.



8. The boy's shirt is (on) backwards.

9. They are standing side by side.



10. He is standing sideways.

Position Words, p.5

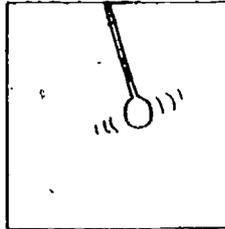
11. The boy is shaking his head back and forth.



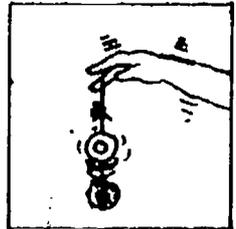
12. The boy is nodding his head up and down.



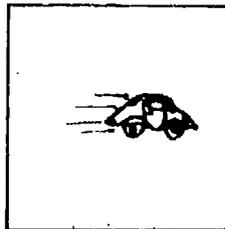
13. The pendulum is going back and forth.



14. The yoyo is going up and down.



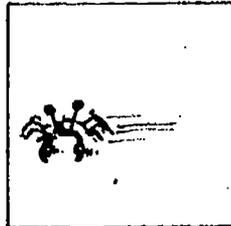
15. The car is going forwards.



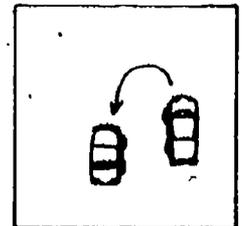
16. The car is going backwards.



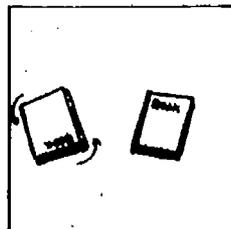
17. The crab is going sideways.



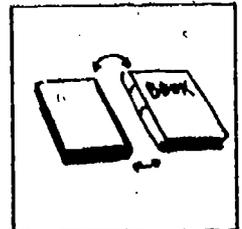
18. The car is turning around.



19. Turn the book around.



20. Turn the book over.



Position Words, p.6 Word Order for Position Words

| SUBJECT Person/Thing | VERB Be/Do | OBJECT Thing | RELATION Position Word | LOCATION Place/Thing (Tr) |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| Student A Student B Student D Students D & E Students F, G & H The windows The windows The teacher The blackboard The door Student A Students C & D | is is is are are are is is is is is are | | beside next to between between in front of behind right behind in front of behind behind near next to | Student B. Student A. Students C & E. Students C & F. the windows. the three students. the three students. the blackboard. the teacher. Student A. the door. each other. |
| The neck The neck The neck The head The shoulders The teeth The lips | is is is is are are are | | above below between right above below behind in front of | the shoulders. the head. the head and the shoulders. the neck. the neck. the lips. the teeth. |
| The vase The blanket The soap The lotion and the powder The flowers | is is is are are | | on on in on in | the bedside table. the bottom shelf. the drawer. the bottom shelf. the vase. |
| (You) Put Put Put Put Put Put Put Put Put | put Put Put Put Put Put Put Put Put | a blanket the tray it the urinal the bedpan the basin the soap the towel it | on on beside on next to above in right next to between | the bed. the bedside table. the vase. the bottom shelf. the urinal. the bedpan. the bath basin. the bath basin. the bath basin and the emesis basin. |
| Alice Chong She She Alice She She She | works works works lives lives lives lives | | at on in in on at in | Pilikia Nui Hospital. the 3rd floor. the surgical ward. Tamarind City. Nene Street. 1207 Nene Street. Apartment 419. |

IV Lesson 4

VERBS: Today and Yesterday

NOW

Present Habitual Tense

Present Continuous Tense

BEFORE

Past Tense

(Tr)

I go to school every day.
I'm going to school now.

I went to school yesterday.

She walks to work every day.
She's walking on the street now.

She walked to work yesterday.

Alice works in the hospital.
Alice is working now.

Alice worked yesterday.

I look out the window every day.
I'm looking out the window now.

I looked out the window this noon.

I ride the bus to school.
I'm riding the bus right now.

I rode the bus last week.

He eats (lunch) at 11:30.
He's eating (lunch) now.

He ate (lunch) at 11:30.

He has lunch at 11:30.
He's having lunch now.

He had lunch at 11:30.

They study (English) every day.
They're studying (English) now.

They studied (English) last night.

He reads (the charts) every day.
He's reading (the charts) now.

He read the charts yesterday.
(Say like red.)

She buys fruit every Wednesday.
She's buying fruit now.

She bought fruit yesterday.
(Say like hot.)

He gets the (news)paper
every day.
He's getting a paper.
(buying it now)

He got a paper yesterday.

I do my homework at night.
I'm doing my homework now.

I did my homework last night.

He writes a letter every week.
He's writing a letter now.

He wrote a letter last week.

She puts the charts on the desk
every morning.
She's putting the charts
on the desk now.

She put the charts on the desk
an hour ago.

Verbs, p.2.

Present (Habitual) Tense

Past Tense

I pay .39/lb for apples.

I paid .39/lb for apples Monday.

I meet her every day in school.

I met her yesterday in school.

I see him every Friday.

I saw him last Friday.

● I like fish very much.

I liked that fish (I ate)
last night.

I want a new car (now).

I wanted a new car last year.

I need a blanket (now).

I needed a blanket yesterday.

I have one blanket (now).

I had two blankets yesterday.

Do NOT say:

I'm liking fish.

I'm wanting a new car.

I'm needing a blanket.

I'm having a blanket...

I'm paying .39/lb for apples.

I'm meeting her now.

I'm seeing him now.

You can say, for habitual present:

I'm paying .39/lb for apples these days.

I'm meeting her every day in school.

I'm seeing him now on Fridays.

It does not mean right now, right at this time.

You can say, for near future:

I'm meeting her at 3:30.

I'm seeing him tonight.

REF 31 shows in detail this use of the "Present Continuous" to mean Future.

V Lesson 1

Verbs, p.3: Tomorrow

AFTER

Future Tense

(Tr)

| | | | |
|------|--|-------------------|-----------------|
| I | am going to go am going will go | to school | tomorrow. |
| She | is going to walk is walking will walk | to work | next week. |
| She | is going to work is working will work | in the hospital | tomorrow. |
| We | are going to ride are riding will ride | the bus to school | next week. |
| He | is going to eat is eating will eat | lunch | at 12:00 today. |
| He | is going to have is having will have | lunch | at 12:00 today. |
| They | are going to study are studying will study | about the body | tonight. |
| He | is going to read is reading will read | the charts | after lunch. |
| She | is going to buy is buying will buy | her groceries | after work. |
| I | am going to pay am paying will pay | for the dress | after I get it. |
| I | am going to meet am meeting will meet | her | at 3:00. |
| I | am going to look will look | out the window | tomorrow. |

Do NOT say: I'm looking out the window tomorrow.

| SUBJECT Person | FUTURE <u>GOING TO</u> | ACTION <u>DO</u> | Object. | Place |
|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Present: | | | | |
| I'm | | buying | clothes. | |
| She's | | washing | clothes. | |
| She's | | putting | the clothes | in the drawer. |
| She's | | putting | the clothes | on the bed. |
| He's | | meeting | his friend | in the cafeteria. |
| They're | | studying | English | in school. |
| They're | | working | | in the hospital. |
| He's | | working | | at home. |
| She's | | walking | | on the street. |
| She's | | walking | | to the store. |
| She's | | going | | to the store. |
| He's | | going | | to school. |
| I'm | | going | | home. |
| Future: | | | | |
| I | will | buy | clothes. | |
| I'm | going to | buy | clothes. | |
| | gonna | | | |
| She's | going to | wash | clothes. | |
| She's | going to | put | the clothes | in the drawer. |
| She's | going to | put | the clothes | on the bed. |
| He's | going to | meet | his friend | in the cafeteria. |
| They're | going to | study | English | in school. |
| They're | going to | work | | in the hospital. |
| He's | going to | work | | at home. |
| She's | going to | walk | | on the street. |
| She's | going to | walk | | to the store. |
| She's | going to | go | | to the store. |
| He's | going to | go | | to school. |
| I'm | going to | go | | home. |

V Lesson 4

HOSPITAL VOCABULARY: SURGERY

Surgery can refer to a place or to a department in the hospital. For example, "She works in surgery" means "She works in the surgical department." In that sentence surgery refers to a place or to a department in the hospital.

Surgery can also mean "an operation." For example:

He's having surgery.

He's having an operation.

She's having surgery on her leg.

She's having an operation on her leg.

Note: | She's | in surgery.
| He's |

The sentence above is ambiguous. It can mean:

| She | is working in surgery. (Surgery is a place.)
| He |

It can also mean:

| She's | having an operation.
| He's |

"She's in surgery."

We need more information before we can understand the exact meaning of this sentence. In the dialog we know "in surgery" means "having an operation" because we are talking about a patient. In another dialog this sentence might mean: She's in the surgical department. Or it might mean "The doctor/nurse is in the operating room."

(Tr)

V Lesson 4

THE HUMAN BODY

You must know the parts of the body. Be sure you can say all these words correctly. Be sure you know where the parts of the body are. Add to these lists any other body terms you know.

General

Internal(inside): bone
blood
muscle (inside the skin, outside the bone)

External(outside): body hair
skin

THE EXTERNAL BODY,

The Head

head
hair
face
forehead
eyebrow
eye
eyelid
eyelash
nose
nostril
mouth
lips
upper lip
lower lip
(teeth)
(tongue)
chin
cheek
jaw
ear
ear lobe
neck
throat

The Trunk/Torso

shoulder
shoulder blade
chest
breast
nipple
abdomen
belly
stomach
opu (Hawaiian)
navel
belly button
waist
back
backbone
spine
spinal column
hip
buttocks
rear
rear end
bottom
seat
behind
fanny
butt
okole (Hawaiian)
reproductive organs
genitals
male
penis
scrotum
balls
female
vulva

Extremities

arm
armpit
upper arm
elbow
forearm
wrist
hand
palm
knuckle
fingers
thumb
index finger
middle finger
ring finger
little finger
pinkie
nail
leg
thigh
knee
kneecap
shin
calf
ankle
foot
heel
arch
sole
toes
big toe
little toe
nail

groin (male):
area between the
abdomen and the
thighs

THE INTERNAL BODY

Internal Organs

In the Head

brain
nasal cavity
tongue

In the Throat

windpipe/trachea
esophagus
| foodpipe

In the Chest

lungs
heart

In the Abdomen

liver
stomach
kidneys
ureters
small intestine
large intestine
bladder

Reproductive Organs

male
testicles/testes

female
ovaries
uterus
vagina

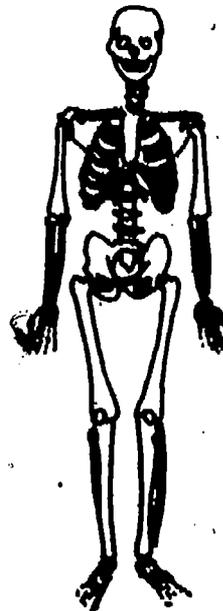
Bones

In the Head

skull
| cranium
jaw bone
teeth

In the Torso

shoulder blades
ribs (in the chest)
spine
| spinal column
backbone
vertebra, vertebrae (plural)
pelvis



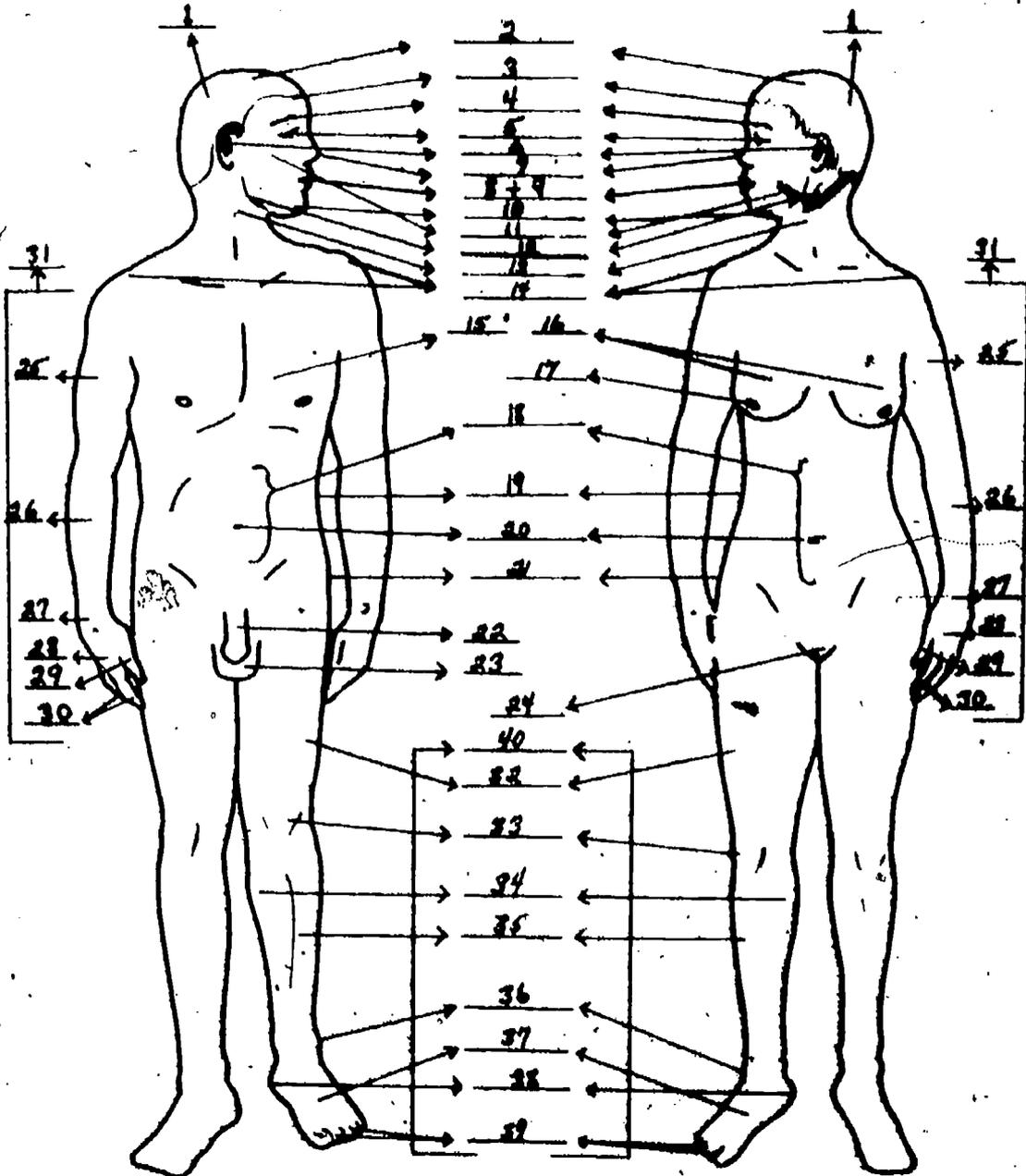
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V Lesson 5

The Human Body, p.3

TEST: Name the Body Parts

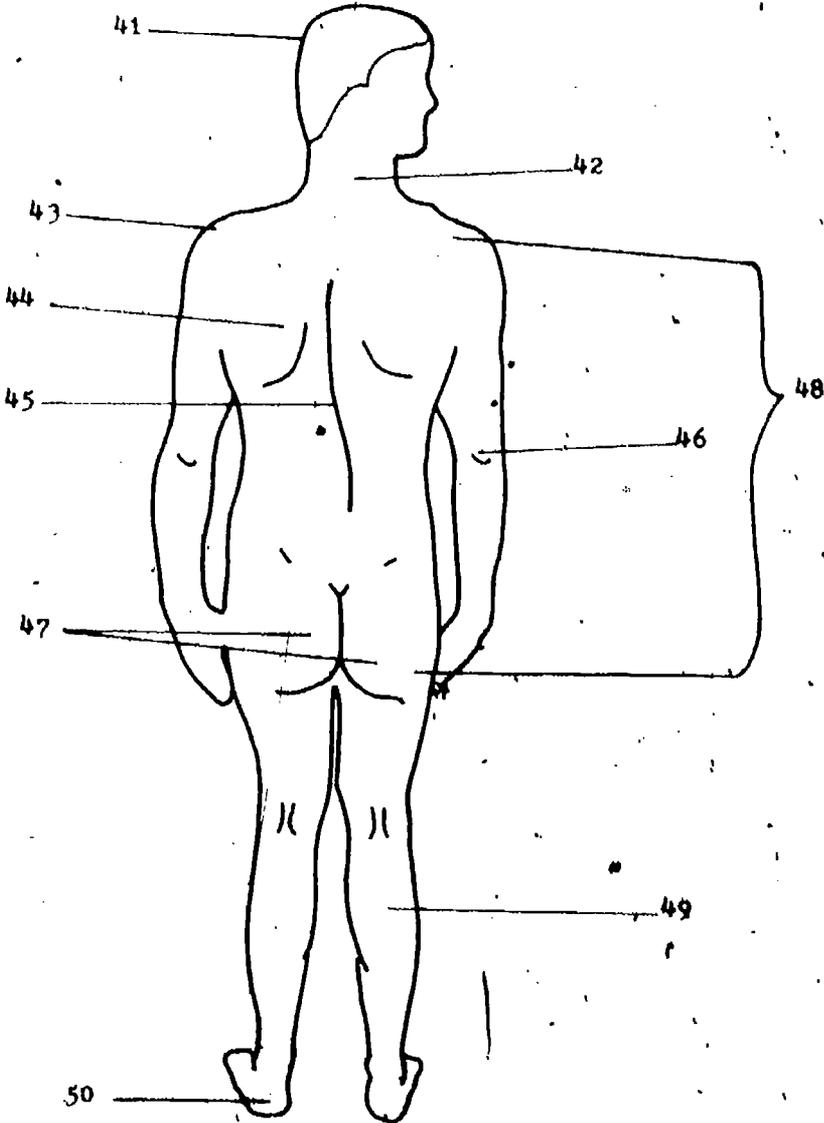
THE EXTERNAL BODY: Front



REP

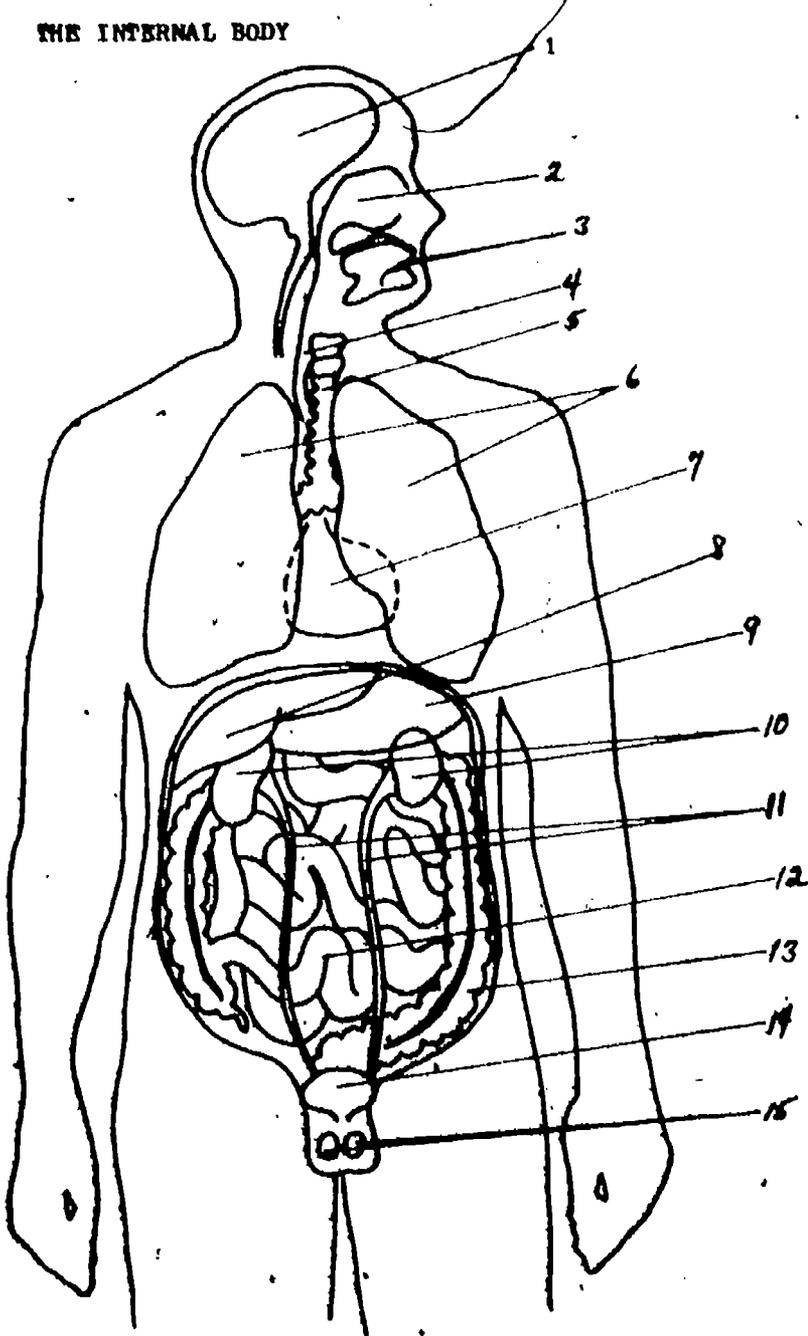
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THE EXTERNAL BODY: Back



The Human Body, p.5
THE INTERNAL BODY

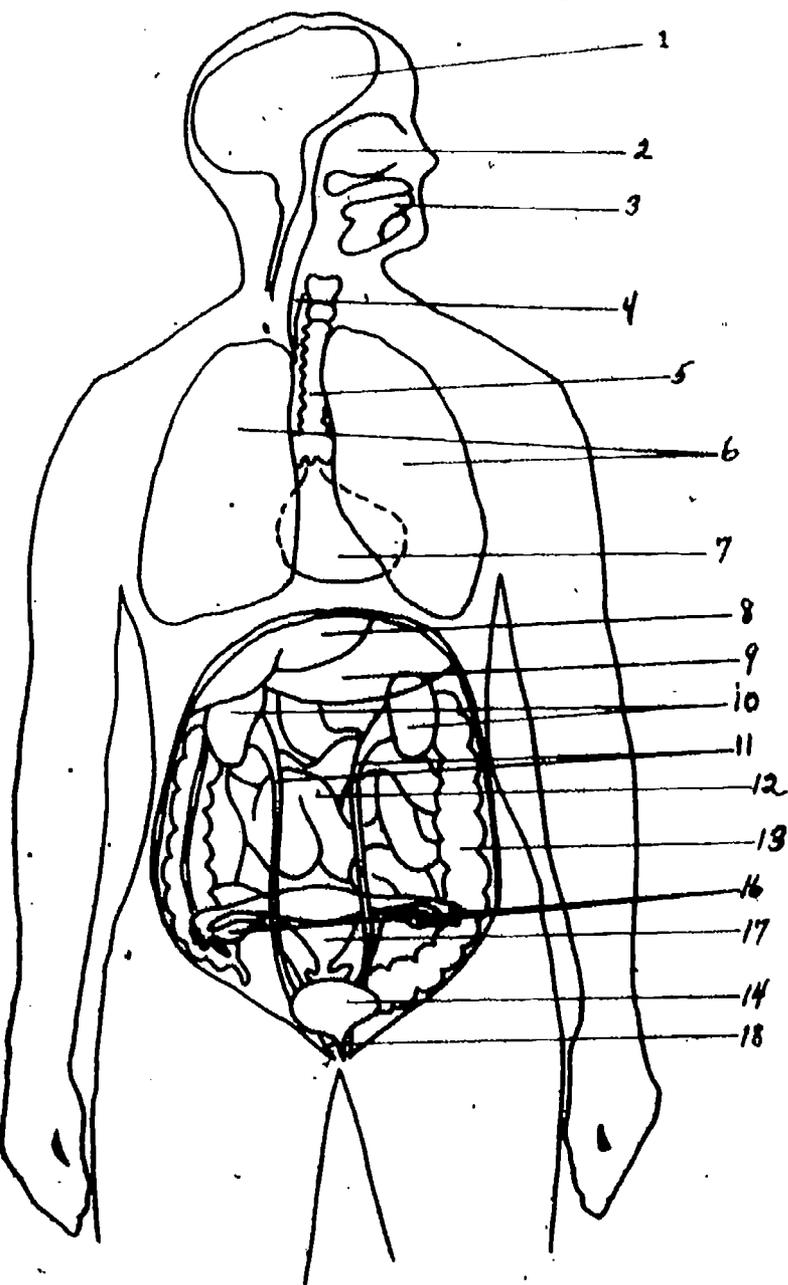
Name the Body Parts



REF

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THE INTERNAL BODY



Lesson 5

The Human Body, p.7

TEST ANSWER SHEET

EXTERNAL BODY: Front

- 1 head
- 2 hair
- 3 forehead
- 4 eyebrow
- 5 eye
- 6 ear
- 7 nose
- 8 mouth
- 9 lips
- 10 chin
- 11 cheek
- 12 jaw

- 13 neck
- 14 shoulder
- 15 chest
- 16 breasts
- 17 nipple
- 18 abdomen
- 19 waist
- 20 navel/belly button
- 21 hip
- 22 penis
- 23 scrotum
- 24 vulva

- 25 upper arm
- 26 forearm
- 27 wrist
- 28 hand
- 29 thumb
- 30 fingers
- 31 arm

- 32 thigh
- 33 knee
- 34 calf
- 35 shin
- 36 ankle
- 37 foot
- 38 heel
- 39 toe
- 40 leg

EXTERNAL BODY: Back

- 41 head
- 42 neck
- 43 shoulder
- 44 shoulder blade
- 45 backbone/spine/spinal column
- 46 elbow
- 47 buttock
- 48 back
- 49 calf
- 50 heel

INTERNAL BODY

- 1 brain
- 2 nasal cavity
- 3 tongue
- 4 esophagus/foodpipe throat
- 5 windpipe
- 6 lungs
- 7 heart
- 8 liver
- 9 stomach
- 10 kidneys
- 11 ureter
- 12 small intestine
- 13 large intestine
- 14 bladder
- 15 testicle/testes
- 16 ovaries
- 17 uterus
- 18 vagina

VII Lesson 3

PEOPLE IN TAMARIND CITY

These are some of the people who live in Tamarind City.

Some of the people who live in the Hibiscus Court Apartments:

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Alice Ai-Lee Chong | Nursing aide at Pilikia Nui Hospital 1207 Nene Street, #410 |
| Suzie Yu-Siu Chong | Alice's sister. Typist at City Hall 1207 Nene Str., #410 |
| Mary Sanae Watanabe | Teacher at Mango Tree Elementary School 1207 Nene Str., #409 |
| Richard Allen Watanabe | Mary's husband. Student at Tamarind Community College, works at night: Manager, Mauka Service Station. |
| James Denton Johnson | Nursing aide at Pilikia Nui Hospital 1207 Nene Str., #206 277-3456 |
| Victoriano Cruz | Jim's roommate. Student at TCC, works at night: Waiter, Opuhul Restaurant 1207 Nene Street, #206 277-3456 |
| James C. Lee | Resident Manager, Hibiscus Court Apts. 1207 Nene Street, #101 |
| Irma S. Lee | Mr. Lee's wife |

Some other people who work in Pilikia Nui Hospital:

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Virginia H. Fisher | Nursing aide, 3rd floor 1219 Volcano Lane. |
| Robert Paul Fisher | Virginia's husband. Mgr, Kala Supermarket |
| Bill Fisher | The Fishers' 7-year-old son |
| Patty Fisher | The Fishers' 4-year-old daughter |
| Frank Yamamoto | Nursing aide, 3rd floor 786 Dolphin Drive |
| Mr. & Mrs. Donald Koji Yamamoto | Frank's parents 786 Dolphin Drive |
| Carol Maria Rapoza | Head nurse, Surgical Ward, 3rd floor 1316 Banyan Tree Str. |
| Ferdinand N. Rapoza | Carol's husband. Owner, Rapoza's Filipino Delicatessen |
| Christine Malia Hookala | Nurse, Surgical Ward, 3rd floor 1233 Nene Street. #205. 277-9272 |

People in Tamarind City, p.2

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Lillian Yanagihara | Ward clerk, Surgical Ward, 3rd floor 633 Mango Boulevard |
| Arthur Yanagihara | Lillian's husband. Accountant, City Hall |
| Elvira Ramos | Doctor (neurosurgeon) 1588 Dolphin Fin Road (Dolphin Fin) |
| Alberto Constantino Ramos | Dr. Ramos's husband. Loan officer, Tamarind City Bank |
| Todd Cameron | Nurse, Medical Ward, 2nd floor 1213 Nene Street, #204 |
| Penny Cameron | Todd's wife. Repairwoman at Fukuda's Auto Body Shop |
| Tina Tuitele | Personnel Manager 1212 Dolphin Drive |
| Toma Tuitele | Mrs. Tuitele's husband. Announcer, AM 73 Radio Station |
| Flora Ramos | Receptionist at PNH Information Desk 1231 Banyan Tree Str., #304 |
| James Francis Ramos | Flora's husband. Repairman at Fukuda's Auto Body Shop |
| Joe Ramos | The Ramos's 6-year-old son |
| Wendall R. Young | Doctor (pediatrician) 1213 Nene Street, #402 |

Some of the people who are patients now in the Surgical Ward, 3rd floor, in Piliikia Nui Hospital:

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| Hiroshi Fujimura | 1215 Tail Road |
| Rodney T. Mills | 1213 Nene Street, #112 |
| Esther McCarthy | 335 Dolphin Fin Road (Dolphin Fin) |
| John J. McCarthy | Mrs. McCarthy's husband |
| Genevieve Collier | 1819 Makai Drive |
| Henry F. Collier | Mrs. Collier's husband |
| Mary Browning Jones | 1408A Nene Street |
| Gladys Ya I Lee | 115 Pua Lane (Dolphin Fin) |
| Chung-Ming Lee | Mrs. Lee's husband |

People in Tamarind City, p.3

Some of the people who work at Tail Road Clinic:

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Sherry Inglis | Nursing aide and receptionist 1221 Nene Street, #305 |
| Nadine Shimabukuro | Head Nurse 1233 Nene Street, #113 |
| Teresa Jung-Hee Pak | Doctor (internal medicine) 3311 Makai Drive (Dolphin Fin) 466-9088 |
| Richard Yong-Soo Kim MD | Dr. Pak's husband. Doctor (gen'l practitioner) Makai Professional Building Suite 811, 960 Nene Str. 278-2212 home: 3311 Makai Dr. (Dolphin Fin) |
| Marvin Richard Kim | Dr. Pak's & Dr. Kim's son. Salesperson, MP's Department Store 1207 Nene Str., #303 |
| Karen Kim | Dr. Pak's and Dr. Kim's daughter Secretary, Fukuda's Auto Body Shop 1207 Nene Str., #303 |
| John Charles Ferguson | Doctor 1115 Dolphin Drive |
| Emily McPherson | Dr. Ferguson's wife. Lawyer, Wiggins & McPherson Law Firm (Makai Professional Building) |

Some other people in Tamarind City:

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Helen Souza | Teacher, Mango Tree Elementary School 1556 Banyan Tree Street |
| Richard Souza | Helen's husband. Teacher, Banyan Tree High School |
| Malia N. Kane | Waitress, Opunui Restaurant (18 yrs old) 1756 Dolphin Drive 277-7562 |
| Michael Keoni Kane | Malia's father. Journeyman, Fukuda's Auto Body Shop |
| Pua Mahealani Kane | Malia's mother. Hostess, Hikina Makai Restaurant |
| John K. Kane | Malia's 20-year-old brother. Musician (Keoni Kalikiano Kane), Hikina Makai Restaurant |

People in Tamarind City, p.4

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| David Venasa | Retired owner of the Omanju Bakery 1227 Volcano Lane |
| Maria C. Venasa | Mr. Venasa's wife |
| Brian Venasa | The Venasas' 16-year-old son |
| Victor R. Venasa | The Venasas' oldest son. Manager, Omanju Bakery 1231 Banyan Tree Street, #109 |
| Deborah Larson Venasa | Victor's wife |
| Maile Lei Venasa | Victor's and Deborah's 7-year-old daughter |
| Mr. & Mrs. Edward Ya-Lun Chong | Alice's and Suzie's parents • 1656 Tail Road |
| George Kazuo Fukuda | Owner, Fukuda's Auto Body Shop 226 Pua Lane (Dolphin Pin) |
| Betty Fukuda | George Fukuda's wife |
| Randal Ho Chu Lee | Repairman at Fukuda's Auto Body Shop 1221 Nene Street, #212 |
| Nancy Katherine Lee | Randy's wife |
| Terry Lee | The Lees' 6-year-old son |
| Cindy Lee | The Lees' 5-year-old daughter |
| Vinh Quang Phan | Randy Lee's neighbor. Teller, Tamarind City Bank 1221 Nene Street, #210 |
| Thuy Thanh Nguyen | Vinh's wife |
| Minh Quang Phan | Vinh's and Thuy's 4-month-old baby boy |

VIII Lesson 1

ABBREVIATIONS IN THE HOSPITAL

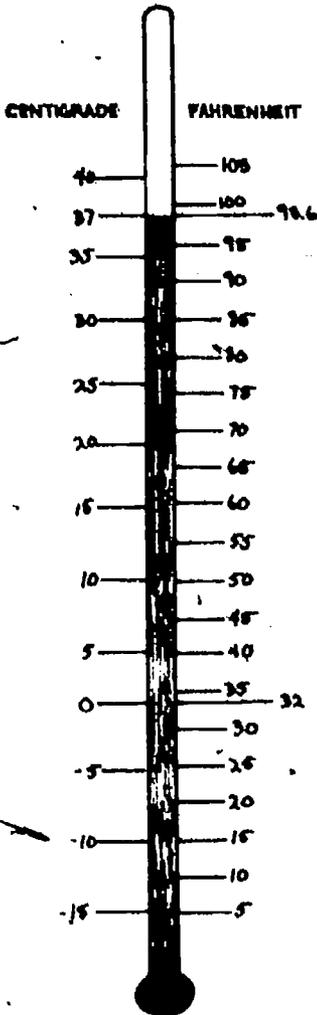
| | | |
|-----|-----------|--|
| 1. | aa | of each |
| 2. | ● | at |
| 3. | AC, a.c. | before meals, before eating |
| 4. | ad lib | at pleasure, as desired |
| 5. | AM | morning |
| 6. | BID | twice daily, two times a day |
| 7. | BM | bowel movement |
| 8. | BP | blood pressure |
| 9. | BR | bathroom |
| 10. | BRP | bathroom privileges |
| 11. | c̄ | with |
| 12. | cc | cubic centimeter |
| 13 | CVA | cardiovascular accident, stroke |
| 14. | Dx | diagnosis |
| 15. | elix. | elixir |
| 16. | ext. | extract; external |
| 17. | EEG | electroencephalogram |
| 18. | EKG | electrocardiogram |
| 19. | ENT, EENT | Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat |
| 20. | GI | gastrointestinal |
| 21. | Gm. | gram |
| 22. | gr. | grain |
| 23 | gtt(s) | drop(s) |
| 24. | HS, hs | at bedtime, hour of sleep |
| 25. | ID | intradermal |
| 26. | IM | intramuscular |
| 27. | I&O | Intake and Output |
| 28. | IPPB | Intermittent Positive Pressure Breathing |
| 29. | IV | intravenous |
| 30. | IV inf. | intravenous infusion |
| 31. | L, Lt. | left |
| 32. | ml | milliliter |
| 33. | noc. | night (nocturnal) |
| 34. | NPO | nothing by mouth |
| 35. | Ob. Gyn. | obstetrics and gynecology |
| 36. | OOB | out of bed |
| 37. | oz | ounce (30 cc) |

Abbreviations, p.2

| | | |
|-----|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 38. | PC, p.c. | after meals, after eating |
| 39. | Pil. | pills |
| 40. | PM | afternoon |
| 41. | PO | by mouth |
| 42. | prn | whenever necessary, as necessary |
| 43. | pt(s). | patient(s) |
| 44. | PT | Physical Therapy |
| 45. | qd | once daily, every day |
| 46. | QID | four times a day |
| 47. | q ² h | every two hours |
| 48. | q ⁴ h | every four hours |
| 49. | q ⁸ h | every eight hours |
| 50. | qs | a sufficient quantity |
| 51. | ROM | Range-of-Motion (exercises) |
| 52. | R, Rt. | right |
| 53. | RT | Radiation Therapy |
| 54. | Rx. | take (treatment) |
| 55. | ̄ | without |
| 56. | SOS | if it is needed, if necessary |
| 57. | ss | a half |
| 58. | sol. | solution |
| 59. | STAT | at once, immediately, right away |
| 60. | SUBQ, SUBC | subcutaneous |
| 61. | tab. | tablet |
| 62. | tbsp. | tablespoon |
| 63. | TID | three times a day |
| 64. | TPR | Temperature, Pulse, Respiration |
| 65. | tr., tinct. | tincture |
| 66. | tsp. | teaspoon |

(Tr)

TEMPERATURE



There are two ways of measuring temperature. One is by centigrade degrees ($^{\circ}$), which counts freezing point at 0° and boiling point at 100° . The other is by Fahrenheit degrees, named after the man who developed the use of mercury in thermometers. The Fahrenheit method counts freezing point at 32° and boiling point at 212° .

The normal body temperature of most people is 37° centigrade (C) and 98.6° Fahrenheit (F).

Some hospitals use centigrade and some use Fahrenheit. Hospitals in this country which use centigrade usually have conversion charts where you can see them. If you want to convert from one to the other, you can use these formulas:

For changing Fahrenheit into centigrade:

$$C = \frac{(F - 32) \times 5}{9}$$

For changing centigrade into Fahrenheit:

$$F = \frac{C \times 9}{5} + 32$$

For example, if someone has a fever of 102°F , you can find the centigrade temperature of 38.8°C :

$$\begin{array}{r} 102^{\circ}\text{F} \\ - 32 \\ \hline 70 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 350 \\ 9 \overline{) 350} \\ \underline{36} \\ 38.8 \end{array}$$

Find the normal Fahrenheit temperature from the normal centigrade temperature. You should come out with 98.6°F . You say, "His temperature is ninety-eight point six degrees Fahrenheit."

(Tr)

REF

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XI Lesson 1

TAG QUESTIONS

Tag questions are short questions on the end of statements, such as "aren't you" in "You're tired, aren't you?" Tag questions are questions asking for confirmation of the statement.

Americans use tag questions a lot. When you answer a tag question, you answer to the content. For example, you are not going to California this year and someone asks you:

You're not going to California, are you?

You answer

No, I'm not going to California.

If you are going to California and someone asks you the same question:

You're not going to California, are you?

you answer:

Yes, I'm going to California.

Do NOT say:

No, I'm going to California.

or Yes, I'm not going to California.

If someone asks you:

You're going to California, aren't you?

you can answer:

Yes, I am. / Yes, I'm going to California.

or No, I'm not going to California.

There are two main intonation patterns in tag questions. One is a falling intonation--when the person thinks their statement is correct:

You're from Viet-Nam, aren't you? (Yes, I'm from Viet-Nam.)

You're not from Viet-Nam, are you? (No, I'm not from Viet-Nam.)

The other is a rising intonation--when the person is not sure their statement is correct:

You're from Viet-Nam, aren't you? (Yes./No.)

You're not from Viet-Nam, are you? (No./Yes.)

Vocabulary

confirmation

content = substance of the statement

intonation pattern = pattern of rise and fall of spoken words

(Tr)