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)
ENGLISH FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES SERIES
NURSING AIDE

REFERENCE MANUAL

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

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Alfred G. Hoel

Illustrations by
Michael Nonaka

Produced at Honolulu Community College
1977
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For technical or other errors, I am solely responsible.

M.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
### NUMBERS

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### Numbers, p. 2

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<td>LX</td>
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<td>70th</td>
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<td>LXXX</td>
<td>eighty</td>
<td>80th</td>
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<td>90</td>
<td>XC</td>
<td>ninety</td>
<td>90th</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>a/one hundred</td>
<td>100th</td>
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<td>101</td>
<td>CI</td>
<td>(a) hundred (and) one</td>
<td>101st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>CL</td>
<td>(a) hundred (and) fifty</td>
<td>150th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>CC</td>
<td>two hundred</td>
<td>200th</td>
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<td>CCL</td>
<td>two hundred</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>CCC</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>CD</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>500</td>
<td>D</td>
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<td>DC</td>
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<tr>
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<td>DCC</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>DCCC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900</td>
<td>CM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>a/one thousand</td>
<td>1,000th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>MCMLXXVI</td>
<td>nineteen seventy-six</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>MCMLXXVII</td>
<td>nineteen seventy-seven</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>a/one million</td>
<td>1,000,000th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
- Roman numerals are used for numbers up to 1,000.
- Roman numerals include symbols for 40 (XL), 90 (XC), 400 (CD), and 900 (CM).
- The symbols I, IV, V, X, L, C, D, and M are used to represent 1, 4, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000, respectively.
- For numbers above 1,000, standard Arabic numerals are used.

**Additional Notes:**
- 1000 is represented as M, and 1,000,000 is represented as M,000,000,000.
- The section includes information on how to read and write numbers in Roman numerals and their corresponding English ordinals.

**Reference:**
- ERIC Identification Number: 3
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 p.m. 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

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. 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.
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.
Tellling Time, p.3

**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.
- It is 3:00 a.m.
- It is 3:00 a.m.
- 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.
- It is 3:00 p.m.
- It is 3:00 p.m.
- 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.
It's 3:30 p.m.
It's half past 3.

We write:
It is 3:30.
It is 3:30 a.m.
It is 3:30 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 3:45.
It's three forty-five.
It's quarter to 4.
It's a quarter to 4.
It's 15 minutes to 4.
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.
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:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPRESSION</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wait a second</td>
<td>&quot;Wait a second. I'm almost ready.&quot; It means &quot;Don't go.&quot; 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 &quot;Stop!&quot; For example, &quot;Wait a minute. I want to talk to you.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wait a minute</td>
<td>These mean the same as above. They also mean &quot;Stop&quot; or &quot;Slow down.&quot; The tone of voice makes a difference in the meaning of these expressions. Listen carefully to your teacher use them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>just a second</td>
<td>in a second not ready yet. For example, &quot;I'll be ready in a minute.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>just a minute</td>
<td>in a minute prompt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in a second</td>
<td>in no time quickly. I can find the thermometer in no time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Expressions About Time, p. 2

take your time  go slowly; don't hurry. He always **takes his time** getting to class.

free time  the hours you are not working; the time when you are not busy. During my **free time** I go to the beach.

on your own time  the time you are not at work, your **free time**. Eat your lunch **on your own time**.

on company time  work time. He sleeps **on company time**.

overtime  work done beyond your regular working hours. He works **overtime** on Mondays.

time and a half  a rate of paying people who work overtime. Some companies pay **time and a half** 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.

to pass the time of day  to relax, usually by talking with a friend. John and Alex like to **pass the time of day** together.

behind the times  old fashioned, not modern. Sometimes children think parents are **behind the times**.

Do you have the time?  What time is it?

Do you have time?  Are you busy? Do you have time to study? Yes, I have **time**.

(Tr)

REF
### DAYS and MONTHS

<table>
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>Mon. or M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>Tues. or T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>Wed. or W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Thurs. or Th'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Fri. or F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>Sat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>Sun.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Number of Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>Jan.</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>Feb.</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>Mar.</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Apr.</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>no abbreviation</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>Jun.</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>Jul.</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other words</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>day</td>
<td>da.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>week</td>
<td>wk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weeks</td>
<td>wks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>month</td>
<td>mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>months</td>
<td>mos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year</td>
<td>yr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>years</td>
<td>yrs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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
Kinds of Food, p. 2

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

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

### 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

---

**REF** 15

---

23
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

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
Kinds of Food, p. 4

**Dairy Products**
- milk, buttermilk
- cream
- sour cream
- yogurt
- cottage cheese
- cheese
- butter
- ice cream
- margarine
- eggs

**Desserts**
- ice cream
- sherbet
- jello
- custard
- pudding
- cake
- pie
- cookies
- fruit

**Nuts**
- coconut
- peanuts
- cashews
- walnuts
- pecans
- almonds

**Relishes**
- pickles
- kim-chee
- olives
- celery
- raw carrots
III Lesson 7

**MONEY**

- one cent
- 1¢
- 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
twenty five cents
25¢
25 cents
a quarter
da 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
IV Lesson 2

HOSPITAL OBJECTS

WATER PITCHER

TRAY

WASH BASIN

EMESIS BASIN

URINAL

BEDPAN

REF 22
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.
7. Clean the floor **under** the bedside table.
8. Put the book **under** the table.
9. The tray is **under** the pitcher.
10. The pitcher is **on top of** the tray.
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.

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.
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.
26. The bedpan is next to the urinal.
27. The bedpan and the urinal are next to each other.

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

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**.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>VERB</th>
<th>OBJECT</th>
<th>RELATION</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student A</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>beside</td>
<td>Student B.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student B</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>next to</td>
<td>Student A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student D</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>between</td>
<td>Students C &amp; E.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students D &amp; E</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>between</td>
<td>Students C &amp; F.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students F, G &amp; H</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>in front of</td>
<td>the windows.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The windows</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>behind</td>
<td>the three students.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The windows</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>right behind</td>
<td>the three students.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The teacher</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>in front of</td>
<td>the blackboard.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The blackboard</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>behind</td>
<td>the teacher.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The door</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>behind</td>
<td>Student A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student A</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>near</td>
<td>the door.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students C &amp; D</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>next to</td>
<td>each other.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The neck</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>above</td>
<td>the shoulders.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The neck</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>below</td>
<td>the head.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The neck</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>between</td>
<td>the head and the shoulders.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The head</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>right above</td>
<td>the neck.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The shoulders</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>below</td>
<td>the neck.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The teeth</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>behind</td>
<td>the lips.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The lips</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>in front of</td>
<td>the teeth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The vase</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>the bedside table.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The blanket</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>the bottom shelf.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The soap</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>the drawer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The lotion and the powder</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>the bottom shelf.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The flowers</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>the vase.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(You)</td>
<td>put a blanket</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>the bed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put the tray</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>beside</td>
<td>the bedside table.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put it</td>
<td>beside</td>
<td>the vase.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put the urinal</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>next to</td>
<td>the bottom shelf.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put the bedpan</td>
<td>above</td>
<td>the urinal.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put the basin</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>the bedpan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put the soap</td>
<td>right next to</td>
<td>the bath basin.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put the towel</td>
<td>between</td>
<td>the bath basin.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put it</td>
<td>between</td>
<td>the emesis basin.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alice Chong works at Pilikia Nui Hospital.  
She works on the 3rd floor.  
She works in the surgical ward.  
Alice lives in Tamarind City.  
She lives on Nane Street.  
She lives at 1207 Nane Street.  
She lives in Apartment 419.
### IV Lesson 4  
**VERBS: Today and Yesterday**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOW</th>
<th>BEFORE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present Habitual Tense</strong></td>
<td><strong>Past Tense</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Continuous Tense</td>
<td>(Tr)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| I go to school every day. | I went to school yesterday. |
| I'm going to school now. | She walks to work every day. |
| She's walking on the street now. | Alice works in the hospital. |
| | Alice is working now. |
| I look out the window every day. | I ride the bus to school. |
| I'm looking out the window now. | He eats (lunch) at 11:30. |
| | He has lunch at 11:30. |
| They study (English) every day. | They study (English) yesterday. |
| They're studying (English) now. | He reads (the charts) every day. |
| She buys fruit every Wednesday. | She buys fruit yesterday. |
| She's buying fruit now. | She gets the (news)paper every day. |
| | He's getting a paper. |
| I do my homework at night. | He writes a letter every week. |
| I'm doing my homework now. | He put the charts on the desk every morning. |
| | She's putting the charts on the desk now. |

**REP** 29
Verbs, p.2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present (Habitual) Tense</th>
<th>Past Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I pay .39/lb for apples.</td>
<td>I paid .39/lb for apples Monday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I meet her every day in school.</td>
<td>I met her yesterday in school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I see him every Friday.</td>
<td>I saw him last Friday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I like fish very much.</td>
<td>I liked that fish (I ate) last night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I want a new car (now).</td>
<td>I wanted a new car last year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I need a blanket (now).</td>
<td>I needed a blanket yesterday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have one blanket (now).</td>
<td>I had two blankets yesterday.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

REF 31
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Object/Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>am going to go</td>
<td>to school tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>is going to walk</td>
<td>to work next week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>are going to ride</td>
<td>the bus to school next week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>is going to eat</td>
<td>lunch at 12:00 today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>are going to study</td>
<td>about the body tonight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>is going to read</td>
<td>the charts after lunch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>is going to buy</td>
<td>her groceries after work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>am going to pay</td>
<td>for the dress after I get it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>am going to meet</td>
<td>her at 3:00.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>am going to look</td>
<td>out the window tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do NOT say: I'm looking out the window tomorrow.
### Present: WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>GOING TO</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>OBJECT</th>
<th>PLACE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>buying</td>
<td>clothes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>washing</td>
<td>clothes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>putting</td>
<td>clothes.</td>
<td>in the drawer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>putting</td>
<td>clothes.</td>
<td>on the bed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>meeting</td>
<td></td>
<td>in the cafeteria.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>studying</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>in school.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>working</td>
<td></td>
<td>in the hospital.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>working</td>
<td></td>
<td>at home.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>walking</td>
<td></td>
<td>on the street.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>going</td>
<td></td>
<td>to the store.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>going</td>
<td></td>
<td>to school.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>going</td>
<td></td>
<td>home.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Future: WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>OBJECT</th>
<th>PLACE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>will</td>
<td>buy</td>
<td>clothes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>going to buy</td>
<td>clothes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>going to wash</td>
<td>clothes.</td>
<td>in the drawer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>going to put</td>
<td>clothes.</td>
<td>on the bed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>going to put</td>
<td>clothes.</td>
<td>in the cafeteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>going to meet</td>
<td>friend</td>
<td>in school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>going to study</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>in the hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>going to work</td>
<td></td>
<td>at home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>going to work</td>
<td></td>
<td>on the street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>going to walk</td>
<td></td>
<td>to the store.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>going to walk</td>
<td></td>
<td>to the store.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>going to go</td>
<td></td>
<td>to school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>going to go</td>
<td></td>
<td>home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>going to go</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.)

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."

(Tc)
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General (inside)</th>
<th>External (outside)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bone</td>
<td>body hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blood</td>
<td>skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muscle (inside the skin, outside the bone)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE EXTERNAL BODY:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Head</th>
<th>The Trunk/Torso</th>
<th>Extremities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>head</td>
<td>shoulder</td>
<td>arm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hair</td>
<td>shoulder blade</td>
<td>armpit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>face</td>
<td>chest</td>
<td>upper arm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forehead</td>
<td>breast</td>
<td>elbow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyebrow</td>
<td>nipple</td>
<td>forearm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eye</td>
<td>abdomen</td>
<td>wrist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyelid</td>
<td>belly</td>
<td>hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyelash</td>
<td>stomach</td>
<td>palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nose</td>
<td>opu (Hawaiian)</td>
<td>knuckle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nostril</td>
<td>navel</td>
<td>fingers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouth</td>
<td>belly button</td>
<td>thumb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lips</td>
<td>waist</td>
<td>index finger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upper lip</td>
<td>back</td>
<td>middle finger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lower lip</td>
<td>backbone</td>
<td>ring finger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(teeth)</td>
<td>spine</td>
<td>little finger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(tongue)</td>
<td>spinal column</td>
<td>pinkie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chin</td>
<td>hip</td>
<td>nail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheek</td>
<td>buttocks</td>
<td>leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jaw</td>
<td>rear</td>
<td>thigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ear</td>
<td>rear end</td>
<td>knee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ear lobe</td>
<td>bottom</td>
<td>knee cap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neck</td>
<td>seat</td>
<td>shin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throat</td>
<td>behind</td>
<td>calf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fancy</td>
<td>ankle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>butt</td>
<td>foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>okole (Hawaiian)</td>
<td>heel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>reproductive organs</td>
<td>arch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>genitals</td>
<td>sole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>male</td>
<td>toes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>penis</td>
<td>big toe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>scrotum</td>
<td>little toe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>balls</td>
<td>nail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>female</td>
<td>vulva</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>groin (male):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>area between the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abdomen and the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thighs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A4
### 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

---

| REF | 35 |
Lesson 5
The Human Body, p. 3
Test: Name the Body Parts

The External Body: Front
The Human Body, p. 6

Name the Body Parts

THE INTERNAL BODY

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 
11. 
12. 
13. 
14. 
15. 
16. 
17. 
18. 
19.
## Lesson 5

The Human Body, p.7  
TEST ANSWER SHEET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXTERNAL BODY: Front</th>
<th>EXTERNAL BODY: Back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 head</td>
<td>41 head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 hair</td>
<td>42 neck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 forehead</td>
<td>43 shoulder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 eyebrow</td>
<td>44 shoulder blade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 eye</td>
<td>45 backbone/spine/spinal column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 ear</td>
<td>46 elbow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 nose</td>
<td>47 buttocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 mouth</td>
<td>48 back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 lips</td>
<td>49 calf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 chin</td>
<td>50 heel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 cheek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 jaw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 neck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 shoulders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 chest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 breasts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 nipple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 abdomen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 waist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 navel/belly button</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 hip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 penis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 scrotum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 yulva</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 upper arm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 forearm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 wrist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 hand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 thumb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 fingers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 arm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 thigh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 knee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 calf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 shin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 ankle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 foot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 heel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39 toeg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 leg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INTERNAL BODY

| 1 brain             |                     |
| 2 nasal cavity      |                     |
| 3 tongue            |                     |
| 4 esophagus/foodpipe|                     |
| 5 windpipe          |                     |
| 6 lungs             |                     |
| 7 heart             |                     |
| 8 liver             |                     |
| 9 stomach           |                     |
| 10 kidneys          |                     |
| 11 uretery           |                     |
| 12 small intestine  |                     |
| 13 large intestine  |                     |
| 14 bladder          |                     |
| 15 testicles/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 St., #410

Mary Sanaa Watanabe  Teacher at Mango Tree Elementary School
1207 Nene St., #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 St., #205  277-3456

Victoriano Cruz  Jim's roommate, Student at TCC, works at
night; Waiter, Opunui 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 Pillikia Nui Hospital:

Hiroshi Fujimura  1215 Tail Road

Rodney T. Mills  1213 Nene Street, #112

Esther McCarthy  335 Dolphin Fin Road (Dolphin Fin)  
Mrs. McCarthy's husband

John J. McCarthy  
Genevieve Collier  
Henry F. Collier  
Mary Browning Jones  
Oladys Ya I Lee  
Chung-Ming Lee  115 Pua Lane (Dolphin Fin)  
Mrs. Lee's husband
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 (general 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,  
MF's Department Store  
1207 Nene Str., #303

Karen Kim  
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

REF
People in Tamarind City, p.4

David Venasa
María C. Venasa
Brian Venasa
Victor R. Venasa
Deborah Larson Venasa
Maile Lei Venasa
Mr. & Mrs. Edward Ya-Lun Chong
George Kazuo' Fukuda
Betty Fukuda
Randal Ho Chu Lee
Nancy Katherine Lee
Terry Lee
Cindy Lee
Vinh Quang Phan
Thuy Thanh Nguyen
Minh Quang Phan

Retired owner of the Omanju Bakery
1227 Volcano Lane
Mr. Venasa's wife
The Venasa's 16-year-old son

The Venasas' oldest son.
Manager, Omanju Bakery
1231 Banyan Tree Street, #109
Victor's wife
Victor's and Deborah's 7-year-old daughter

Alice's and Susie's parents
1656 Tail Road
Owner, Fukuda's Auto Body Shop
226 Pua Lane (Dolphin Pin)
George Fukuda's wife
Repairman at Fukuda's Auto Body Shop
1221 Nene Street, #212
Randy's wife
The Lees' 6-year-old son
The Lees' 5-year-old daughter

Randy Lee's neighbor.
Teller, Tamarind City Bank
1221 Nene Street, #210
Vinh's wife
Vinh's and Thuy's 4-month-old baby boy
Lesson 1

ABBREVIATIONS IN THE HOSPITAL

1. a a 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. c 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

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

(Tr)
IX Lesson 3

TEMPERATURE

There are two ways of measuring temperature. One is by centigrade degrees (°), 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:

\[
\begin{align*}
102°F & \times \frac{5}{9} \quad -32°F \\
70 & \times \frac{5}{9} \\
350 & \quad \text{°C}
\end{align*}
\]

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)
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_ = substance of the statement
_intonation pattern_ = pattern of rise and fall of spoken words (Tr)