English as Second Language

Name: _____ **Hospital:** _____

Part I: Ways to ask...

Direction: *Tell whether the following statements are asking information (YES) or not (NO).*

1. Could anyone tell me where the venue of the G5 English club orientation program is?
2. If you can spare some time for me and the rest of the team then I would like to share some idea about the new E-learning scheme.
3. I don't have any idea about the Clinical Midterm examination rules.
4. I am supposed to tell the paramedics that this kid had been drug with Tetrahydrozoline, few doses but for a long time.
5. Could you tell me more about your severe symptoms these past few days?

Direction: *Tick if the statements below is giving opinion or asking someone's opinion.*

6. What do you think about?
7. The way I see it.
8. Personally, I believe...
9. How do you feel about?
10. I'd say…

Direction: *Supply the missing words to complete the phrases for telephone calls below.*

11. May I _____ with John Smith? (speak / call)
12. He's not here. Would you like to leave a _____? (letter / message)
13. When he arrived, could you ask him to call me _____? (now / back)
14. One _____ please, hang on a second. (moment / hour)
15. I'm _____ your call about the new e-learning scheme that you proposed in the meeting. (receiving / returning)

Part II: Basic Grammar Recall (8 Parts of Speech)

Direction: *Identify what part of speech is being described in the following definitions.*

Choose your answer(s) from the box.

Nouns	Pronouns	Verbs	Adverbs	Adjectives
Prepositions		Conjunctions	Interjections	

_____ 16. They are names of place, person, animals, things and idea

_____ 17. They substitute for names of place, person, animals, things and idea

_____ 18. They are considered as word that shows action

_____ 19. They describe verb, adjective and another adverb

_____ 20. They describe noun and pronoun

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_____ **21.** They are used to show relationship of one word to another in a sentence

_____ **22.** They are used to connect words or group of words in a sentence

_____ **23.** They are used to express sudden emotion or feeling

_____ **24.** They are often called connectors

_____ **25.** Australia, Amber, Dr.Smith and Thailand are examples of this part of speech

Part III – Conversations at the Hospital

Direction: *Read the conversation below, analyze the given information and answer the questions.*

Medical Check Ups

Nurse: When was your last checkup Miss Smith?
Patient: I had one several years ago when I joined my company.
Nurse: What did they say?
Patient: They said I was fine.
Nurse: How old are you?
Patient: I am 28.
Nurse: I recommend that you have a complete check up.
Patient: What for?
Nurse: To make sure that you do not have any infections or other ailments.
Patient: Do you think it is necessary?
Nurse: Yes I do. Let me explain it to you. Regular checkups can save your life. Women should have a pap smear for cervical cancer and a mammogram for breast cancer.
Patient: I see. Should we do the tests now?
Nurse: Yes, you should. Since you are young, you should have a checkup every 2 years until you are 40, and then annually after that.
Patient: It seems to be so much trouble.
Nurse: You can do everything in less than an hour. We need a blood sample, chest x-ray, stool, urine tests and a routine physical examination. It is very quick, convenient and reasonably priced.
Patient: I appreciate you taking your time to talk to me. I am beginning to understand the importance of regular checkups.

26. When was the patient's last check up?

a. several years ago b. last year

27. What did the nurse recommend to the patient?

a. The nurse recommends having a complete medical checkup.

b. The nurse recommends having a complete dental checkup.

28. Why is it necessary to have complete medical checkup?

a. Regular medical checkup can put life at risk.

b. Regular medical checkup can save life.

29. What kind of checkup should be done with young people?

a. Young people should have checkup every 2 years until 40, then annually after that.

b. Young people should have checkup every 4 years until 40, then annually after that.

30. How long will it take for the medical checkup to be completed?

a. Everything will be done in an hour.

b. Everything will be done in less than an hour.

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Direction: *Complete the conversation by filling out the missing word; get the word(s) from the box.*

alright	orderly	hospital	don't	relax
minutes	splint	injection	oxygen	hit

Ambulance Emergency Care

Nurse: Hello Ma'am, we are taking you to our **31.**_____.

Patient: How long will it take?

Nurse: We should be there in twenty **32.**_____ or so. Where does it hurt?

Patient: I think my left arm is broken. Also my left leg is painful.

Nurse: Please lie still and **33.**_____ move. When the car crashed, did you lose consciousness?

Patient: No, I didn't.

Nurse: Did you **34.**_____ your head?

Patient: No, I don't think so.

Nurse: Do you have any pain in your chest or abdomen?

Patient: Yes, on the left side.

Nurse: Is your breathing **35.**_____?

Patient: When I breathe, I feel pain on the left side.

Nurse: I will give you some **36.**_____. Just breathe normally. Is that better?

Patient: Yes. Thank you.

Nurse: I am going to put your leg in a **37.**_____ and wrap it with elastic bandage.

Patient: It hurts when you move my legs.

Nurse: I'm sorry it will only take a few moments. Now, I will do the same with your arm.

Patient: Please be careful.

Nurse: Of course. Do you have any pain in your back?

Patient: No, it's alright.

Nurse: Good. The **38.**_____ and the driver will put you on the stretcher and into the ambulance. Now, I am going to raise your head so that you will be more comfortable. How is that?

Patient: Better, thank you can I have something for the pain?

Nurse: Alright. I can give you an **39.**_____ for the pain. Do you have allergies?

Patient: No, I don't

Nurse: Now try to **40.**_____; we will take good care of you. You will be ok.

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Direction: *Read the conversation below, analyze the given information and answer the questions.*

Teaching to Dress a Cut

Nurse: Good morning Mr. Buckley. I am going to show you how to dress this cut by yourself.
Patient: That's good to hear.
Nurse: Here are plastic forceps, some cotton balls and some gauze. This is a small bottle of an alcohol solution. The other bottle contains betadine antiseptic. Here is some tape and a waterproof pad.
Patient: Okay I see.
Nurse: Wash your hands every time, then open the dressing set. Try not to touch the inside because it is sterilized. Pour some alcohol solution into one of the two small indents and antiseptic into the other one.
Patient: Ok got it.
Nurse: Now place the waterproof pad under your forearm. Pull the skin away from the tape and peel it off quickly. Remove the old dressing and throw it away. Clean the area with a cotton ball soaked in alcohol held by the forceps. Start from the rim of the cut and move outwards in a circular motion like this.
Patient: And then?
Nurse: Cover the cut with gauze and secure it with tape. Very easy isn't it?
Patient: Yes, it seems to be.
Nurse: I'll let you try to change the dressing by yourself to make sure that you can do it well.
Patient: That's a good idea.
Nurse: Don't forget to wash your hands every time, before and after you dress your cut.
Patient: I will remember that. Thanks a lot.
Nurse: You're most welcome Sir and get well soon!

41-42. What did the nurse demonstrate to the patient?

a. She demonstrated how to put a dress.

b. She demonstrated how to dress a cut.

43-44. Does the patient need to wash his hand every time he cleans the cut?

a. Yes, he does.

b. No, he doesn't.

45-46. Why the nurse prohibits the patient to touch the inside?

a. Because it is difficult to clean

b. Because it is sterilized

47-48. What can the patient use to clean the area of the cut?

a. Cotton balls soaked in alcohol held by the forceps.

b. Cotton balls soaked in alcohol held by the bare hands.

49-50. How will the nurse know that the patient can appropriately clean the cut?

a. She will let the patient try to change the dressing by himself tomorrow to make sure that he can do it well.

b. She will let the patient try to change the dressing by himself now to make sure that he can do it well.

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