

**SEMESTER 1  
WEEK 1**



**CENTRE DE RÉÉDUCATION ET D'INSERTION PROFESSIONNELLE**

# **ENGLISH4NURSING IFSI - CRIP**



# CONTENTS

<b>S1 - Week 1 CRIP.</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Objectives</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	15 mn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction &amp; Course objectives</li> <li>• Expectations &amp; Progress Evaluation</li> <li>• Communication about personal information</li> </ul>
<b>Oral Input</b>	10 mn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction (PPT presentation)</li> <li>• Course objectives &amp; Evaluation S1 &amp; S2</li> </ul>
<b>Vocabulary</b>	30 mn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brainstorming and mind map</li> <li>• What can you ask people you don't know?</li> <li>• Students fill in the chart in booklet</li> </ul>
<b>Grammar</b>	20 mn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review dates, numbers</li> <li>• Riddle for different meanings of 'date'</li> <li>• Crosswords Days &amp; Months</li> </ul>
<b>Communication activity</b>	45 mn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review question structure – (Question words) + aux + subject + verb</li> <li>• Review pronouns &amp; auxiliaries (optional if necessary for students)</li> </ul>
<b>Communication activity</b>	45 mn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work in pairs – students ask another person questions to fill in an admission form</li> <li>• Students introduce the person they interviewed</li> </ul>
<b>S5 - Week 1</b>	<b>Photocopies/Document</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Power Point – Welcome &amp; Introduction</b></li> <li>• <b>Power Points – S1W1_Answers</b></li> <li>• <b>Student Booklet – S1 Week 1 – First contact</b></li> <li>• <b>Appendices</b></li> </ul>	

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# ADMITTING A PATIENT

Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions

1. Does Mr Brown speak good French?

---

2. What happened to him?

---

3. Where does it hurt?

---

4. What does the nurse need to carry Mr Brown to the emergency cubicle?

---

5. What is Mr Brown allergic to?

---

6. Does he smoke a lot?

---

## BUILDING UP YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Weight & height conversions for Medical Purpose

1 inch (in) = 2,54 cm	1 pound (lb) = 450 g
1 foot (ft) = 30 cm	1 stone (st) = 6,3 kg
1 ounce (oz) = 28 g	1,7 pints (pt) = 1 litre

For more information: <https://www.britannica.com/science/metric-system-measurement>

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# ROLE PLAY - FILLING A FORM

**Student A:** read the information given to him/her and answer the questions

**Student B:** ask questions to fill in the form and write down the answer

**Surname/Family name (Mr/Mrs/Miss)** .....

**First name** .....

**Date of birth** .....

**Place of birth** .....

**Marital status** .....

**Temporary address in France** .....

**Permanent address** .....

**Name and address of next of kin\*** .....

**Name and address of GP** .....

**Current occupation** .....

**\* Next of kin : parent proche, sous-entendu la personne à prévenir.**

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# ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

How would you say?

- Combien mesurez-vous ?

---

- Combien pesez-vous ?

---

- Combien de litres d'eau buvez-vous par jour?

---

## BUILDING UP YOUR VOCABULARY

In the list below, the words refer to basic needs. Group them by theme.

To breathe	To eliminate	Spiritual need	Psychological need	To maintain a normal body temperature
To drink	To move about	Social need	Cultural need	To eat

Physical needs	Other needs

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# ASKING QUESTIONS

## USE

There are 2 types of questions:

- YES/NO questions (questions fermées, réponses attendues oui/non)
- WH-Questions (questions ouvertes, réponses précises attendues)

## FORM

### 1. YES/NO QUESTIONS

Auxiliary	Subject	Verb + ...
Do	you	take medication for your heart?
Could	you	spell your name?
Have	you	worked in this unit before?

### 2. WH-QUESTIONS

THE EXPECTED ANSWERS VARY ACCORDING TO THE MEANING OF THE QUESTION WORDS

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Verb + ...
What	do	you	eat for lunch?
Where	could	you	go to rest?
Why	have	you	done this injection?

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### 3. MOST FREQUENT QUESTION WORDS & MEANING

Question words	French translation	Example
What...?	Qu'est-ce qui...?	<b>What</b> does his x-ray show?
Who...?	Qui...?	<b>Who</b> is giving this injection?
When...?	Quand...?	<b>When</b> is the surgery planned?
Where...?	Où...?	<b>Where</b> does it hurt?
Why...?	Pourquoi...?	<b>Why</b> did you say that?
Which...?	Lequel...? Quel...?	<b>Which</b> treatment do you prefer?
How...?	Comment...?	<b>How</b> do you spell?
How many (+ plural)	Combien...?	<b>How many</b> patients are there in the ward?
How much (+ singular)	Combien...?	<b>How much</b> do you weigh?

## DATES & NUMBERS



Do you know the word 'date' has different meanings?  
Can you guess which ones?

### SOME CLUES



Meaning

1 \_\_\_\_\_



Meaning

2 \_\_\_\_\_



Meaning

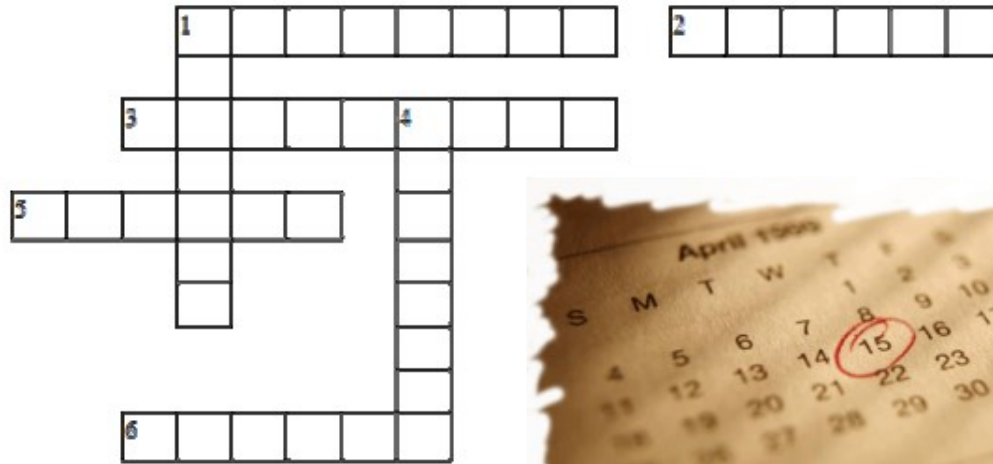
3 \_\_\_\_\_

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# CROSSWORDS - DAYS

Directions: use the clues below to fill in the crossword puzzle with the correct words.



**ACROSS:**

- 1. abbreviated as "Thurs"
- 2. Last day of the work week
- 3. "hump" day
- 5. 1<sup>st</sup> day of the work week
- 6. The last day of the week

**DOWN:**

- 1. 2<sup>nd</sup> day of the week
- 4. 1<sup>st</sup> day of the weekend

Source: [Days of the Week \(englishforeveryone.org\)](http://englishforeveryone.org)

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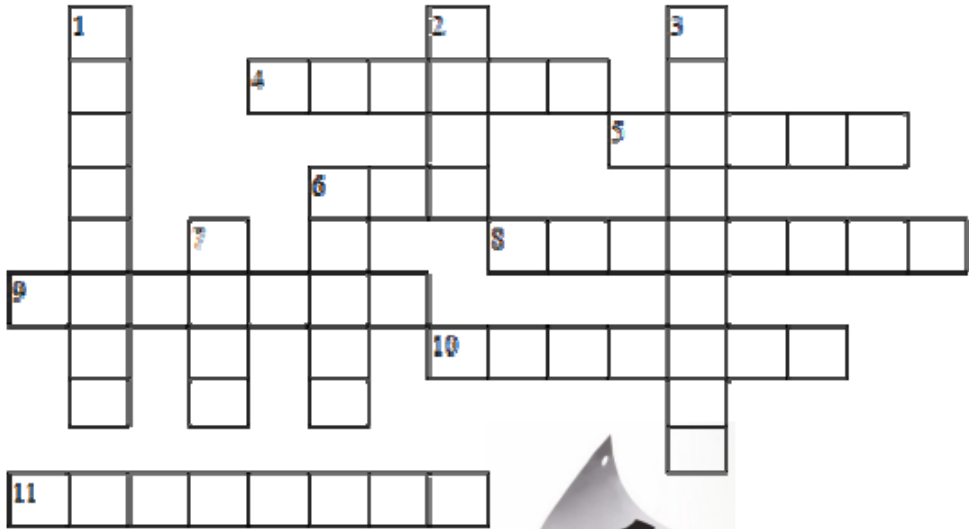
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# CROSSWORDS - MONTHS

Directions: use the clues below to fill in the crossword puzzle with the correct words.



**ACROSS:**

- 4. Named in honor of Augustus
- 5. Abbreviation: Apr.
- 6. This month usually has warm weather
- 8. Turkey
- 9. 1st month of the year; has 31 days
- 10. Halloween
- 11. Christmas

**DOWN:**

- 1. Has 28 days; 29 days in a leap year
- 2. independence day
- 3. July, August, \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. The third month of the year
- 7. May, \_\_\_\_\_, July

Source: [Months of the Year \(englishforeveryone.org\)](http://Months of the Year (englishforeveryone.org))

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# At A Glance

**Calendar dates** can be written in a wide variety of ways in English whether you are writing British or American English.

In British English, dates are usually written in the order : **day – month – year**; In American English they are written **month – day – year**.

ENGLISH VOCABULARY

## The DATE in English

There are two ways of saying the date in English.

	Written English	Spoken English	Numbers
	<b>March 7</b> MONTH + DAY	<b>March seventh</b> Even if the <i>-th</i> isn't written, an ordinal number is still said.	<b>3 / 7 / 17</b> MONTH / DAY / YEAR
	<b>7<sup>th</sup> March</b> DAY + MONTH	<b>The seventh of March</b>	<b>7 / 3 / 17</b> DAY / MONTH / YEAR

<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; color: #0070c0;">Days</p> <p>We always use <b>ordinal numbers</b> for the date in spoken English.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">1<sup>st</sup></td><td style="padding: 2px;">first</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">2<sup>nd</sup></td><td style="padding: 2px;">second</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">3<sup>rd</sup></td><td style="padding: 2px;">third</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">4<sup>th</sup></td><td style="padding: 2px;">fourth</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">5<sup>th</sup></td><td style="padding: 2px;">fifth</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">6<sup>th</sup></td><td style="padding: 2px;">sixth</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">7<sup>th</sup></td><td style="padding: 2px;">seventh</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">8<sup>th</sup></td><td style="padding: 2px;">eighth</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">9<sup>th</sup></td><td style="padding: 2px;">ninth</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">10<sup>th</sup></td><td style="padding: 2px;">tenth</td></tr> </table>	1 <sup>st</sup>	first	2 <sup>nd</sup>	second	3 <sup>rd</sup>	third	4 <sup>th</sup>	fourth	5 <sup>th</sup>	fifth	6 <sup>th</sup>	sixth	7 <sup>th</sup>	seventh	8 <sup>th</sup>	eighth	9 <sup>th</sup>	ninth	10 <sup>th</sup>	tenth	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; color: #c00000;">Months</p> <p>Months always start with capital letters.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="color: red; font-size: 1.2em;">✗</span> <u>august</u>  <span style="color: green; font-size: 1.2em;">✓</span> <u>August</u> </p> <div style="background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">What day is this?</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">3 / 5 / 18</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  March 5, 2018                             </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  3<sup>rd</sup> May 2018                             </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Big difference!</p> </div>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; color: #c00000;">Years</p> <p>Years are normally divided into two parts.*</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">1984</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: #c00000; font-weight: bold;">nineteen eighty-four</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">1652</td><td style="padding: 2px;">sixteen fifty-two</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">1941</td><td style="padding: 2px;">nineteen forty-one</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">2017</td><td style="padding: 2px;">twenty seventeen</td></tr> </table> <p><b>* Exception:</b> For the years from 2000 to 2010, we normally say <i>two thousand and + number</i>.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">2006</td><td style="padding: 2px;">two thousand and six</td></tr> </table>	1652	sixteen fifty-two	1941	nineteen forty-one	2017	twenty seventeen	2006	two thousand and six
1 <sup>st</sup>	first																													
2 <sup>nd</sup>	second																													
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7 <sup>th</sup>	seventh																													
8 <sup>th</sup>	eighth																													
9 <sup>th</sup>	ninth																													
10 <sup>th</sup>	tenth																													
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# COMMUNICATION ACTIVITY

Make a chart and ask another person the following questions.

- What is your name?
- Where are you from?
- Where do you live?
- When is your birthday?
- How old are you?
- Are you married?
- Do you have children?
- What are your hobbies?

Now, introduce your classmate

## HEALTH IDIOM OF THE WEEK




---

After being homesick for 2 weeks, Tim is finally back on his feet.

---


**MEANING?**

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# APPENDICES

## Dialogue



### Dialogue between Mr Brown and the nurse

Piste 1

*Listen to the dialogue. Mr Brown is being admitted to hospital.*

**Mr Brown** Good afternoon. I've hurt myself. Can you help me, please?

**Nurse** Certainly. Do you speak French?

**Mr Brown** No, not at all. I'm sorry.

**Nurse** What happened?

**Mr Brown** I fell off a ladder.

**Nurse** Where does it hurt?

**Mr Brown** My leg hurts\*. I think it is broken.

**Nurse** *(talking to another nurse)*  
Can you bring an air splint\*, please?

**Nurse** *(talking to Mr Brown)*  
Don't worry. Everything will be all right.  
Can you lie on the trolley\*, please?

*In the emergency cubicle\*.*

**Nurse** Are you allergic to\* any medicines, aspirin for instance?

**Mr Brown** No, I'm not. But I'm allergic to iodine and penicillin.

**Nurse** I'm going to give you a painkiller by intravenous\* injection.  
You are attached to a monitor so I can read your heartbeat\*.

**Mr Brown** I take medication for my blood pressure\*.

**Nurse** Do you take any other drugs?

**Mr Brown** Yes, I do, but I don't remember their names.  
I'm diabetic and I have angina\*.

**Nurse** Have you ever had an operation?

**Mr Brown** Yes, I have. For my gall bladder\*, five years ago.

**Nurse** Do you smoke?

**Mr Brown** Yes, I smoke about twenty cigarettes a day

TO HELP YOU

- I'm hurt: je suis blessé
- my leg hurts: j'ai mal à la jambe
- air splint: attelle gonflable/à dépression
- trolley: brancard
- emergency cubicle: box des urgences
- to be allergic to: être allergique à
- intravenous (IV): intraveineuse
- heartbeat: rythme cardiaque
- blood pressure: tension artérielle
- angina: angine de poitrine
- gall bladder: vésicule biliaire

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# Cardinal Numbers

## Numbers in English

<p><b>ones</b></p> <p>0 zero, oh, nil 1 one 2 two 3 three 4 four 5 five 6 six 7 seven 8 eight 9 nine</p>	<p><b>teens</b></p> <p>10 ten 11 eleven 12 twelve 13 thirteen 14 fourteen 15 fifteen 16 sixteen 17 seventeen 18 eighteen 19 nineteen</p>	<p><b>twenties</b></p> <p>20 twenty 21 twenty-one 22 twenty-two 23 twenty-three 24 twenty-four 25 twenty-five 26 twenty-six 27 twenty-seven 28 twenty-eight 29 twenty-nine</p>	<p><b>thirties</b></p> <p>30 thirty 31 thirty-one 32 thirty-two 33 thirty-three 34 thirty-four 35 thirty-five 36 thirty-six 37 thirty-seven 38 thirty-eight 39 thirty-nine</p>	<p><b>forties</b></p> <p>40 forty 41 forty-one 42 forty-two 43 forty-three 44 forty-four 45 forty-five 46 forty-six 47 forty-seven 48 forty-eight 49 forty-nine</p>
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<p><b>tens</b></p> <p>10 ten 20 twenty 30 thirty 40 forty 50 fifty 60 sixty 70 seventy 80 eighty 90 ninety</p>	<p><b>hundreds</b></p> <p>100 one hundred 200 two hundred 300 three hundred 400 four hundred 500 five hundred 600 six hundred 700 seven hundred 800 eight hundred 900 nine hundred</p>	<p><b>thousands+</b></p> <p>1,000 one thousand 10,000 ten thousand 100,000 one hundred thousand 1,000,000 one million 10,000,000 ten million 100,000,000 one hundred million 1,000,000,000 one billion 10,000,000,000 ten billion 100,000,000,000 one hundred billion 1,000,000,000,000 one trillion</p>
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example **1,452,639** one million four hundred fifty-two thousand six hundred thirty-nine

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# Ordinal Numbers



## Ordinal Numbers

Ordinal number; a number defining the position of something in a series, such as 'first', 'second', or 'third'. Ordinal numbers are used as adjectives, nouns, and pronouns.

1st	First	11th	Eleventh	21st	Twenty-first	31st	Thirty-first
2nd	Second	12th	Twelfth	22nd	Twenty-second	40th	Fortieth
3rd	Third	13th	Thirteenth	23rd	Twenty-third	50th	Fiftieth
4th	Fourth	14th	Fourteenth	24th	Twenty-fourth	60th	Sixtieth
5th	Fifth	15th	Fifteenth	25th	Twenty-fifth	70th	Seventieth
6th	Sixth	16th	Sixteenth	26th	Twenty-sixth	80th	Eightieth
7th	Seventh	17th	Seventeenth	27th	Twenty-seventh	90th	Ninetieth
8th	Eighth	18th	Eighteenth	28th	Twenty-eighth	100th	One hundredth
9th	Ninth	19th	Nineteenth	29th	Twenty-ninth	1,000th	One thousandth
10th	Tenth	20th	Twentieth	30th	Thirtieth	1,000,000th	One millionth

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# The year

ENGLISH  
VOCABULARY

## The YEAR in English

Years

Years are normally divided into two parts.

1984

nineteen eighty-four

**1066** *ten sixty-six*  
**1652** *sixteen fifty-two*  
**1941** *nineteen forty-one*  
**2017** *twenty seventeen*

2000 - 2010

For the year 2000 you say (the year) **two thousand**.

For the years 2001 to 2010, we normally say **two thousand and + number**.

**2001** *two thousand and one*  
**2005** *two thousand and five*  
**2008** *two thousand and eight*

After 2010

For the first years after 2010, you may hear two different versions.

**2012** *two thousand and twelve*  
**2012** *twenty twelve*

They are both used and correct. Now, we continue to say the year divided into two parts as before.

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