



Department of biology

(English Language)

Stage -1-

Lecture 1

The hospital team

By

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1 The hospital team

Scrub up

Work with a partner to match each job with a person in the picture.

13	anaesthetist	_____	pharmacist
_____	cardiologist	_____	physiotherapist
_____	consultant	_____	porter
_____	lab technician	_____	radiologist
_____	midwife	_____	receptionist
_____	paediatrician	_____	scrub nurse
_____	paramedic	_____	surgeon

Match each phonetic spelling to one of the jobs. Try to say them with your partner.

a /'skrʌb nɜːs/	_____	e /,reɪdɪ'ɒlədʒɪst/	_____
b /rɪ'sepʃənɪst/	12	f /kən'sʌltənt/	_____
c /'sɜːdʒən/	_____	g /ə'niːsθətɪst/	_____
d /,fɪziəʊ'θerəpɪst/	_____	h /,piːdiə'trɪʃn/	_____

🔊 Listen and repeat. How is stress marked in phonetic spelling?

Listening 1

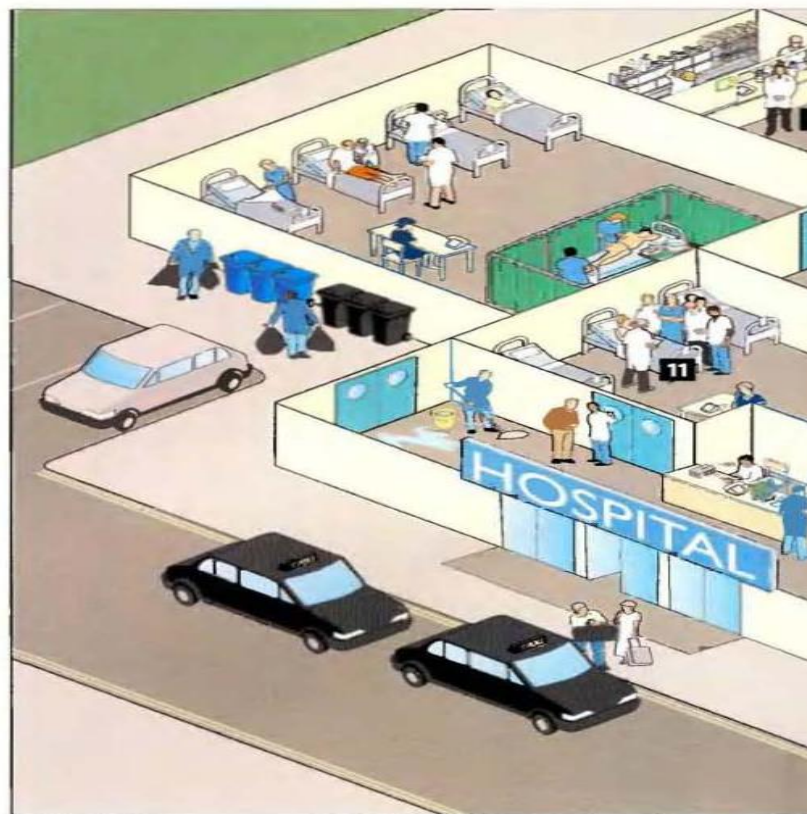
An admission

🔊 Mrs Benson is admitted to hospital. Listen to the five short conversations, and decide who is speaking to her in each one. Write 1–5.

_____ a	a receptionist	_____ d	a sister
_____ b	a consultant	_____ e	a radiologist
_____ c	a paramedic		

🔊 Listen again and decide if these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- Mrs Benson has had a fall. _____
- This is not Mrs Benson's first x-ray. _____
- Mrs Benson can't find the toilet. _____
- She has a heart problem. _____
- The consultant sends her home. _____
- Mrs Benson's appointment is next week. _____



Vocabulary

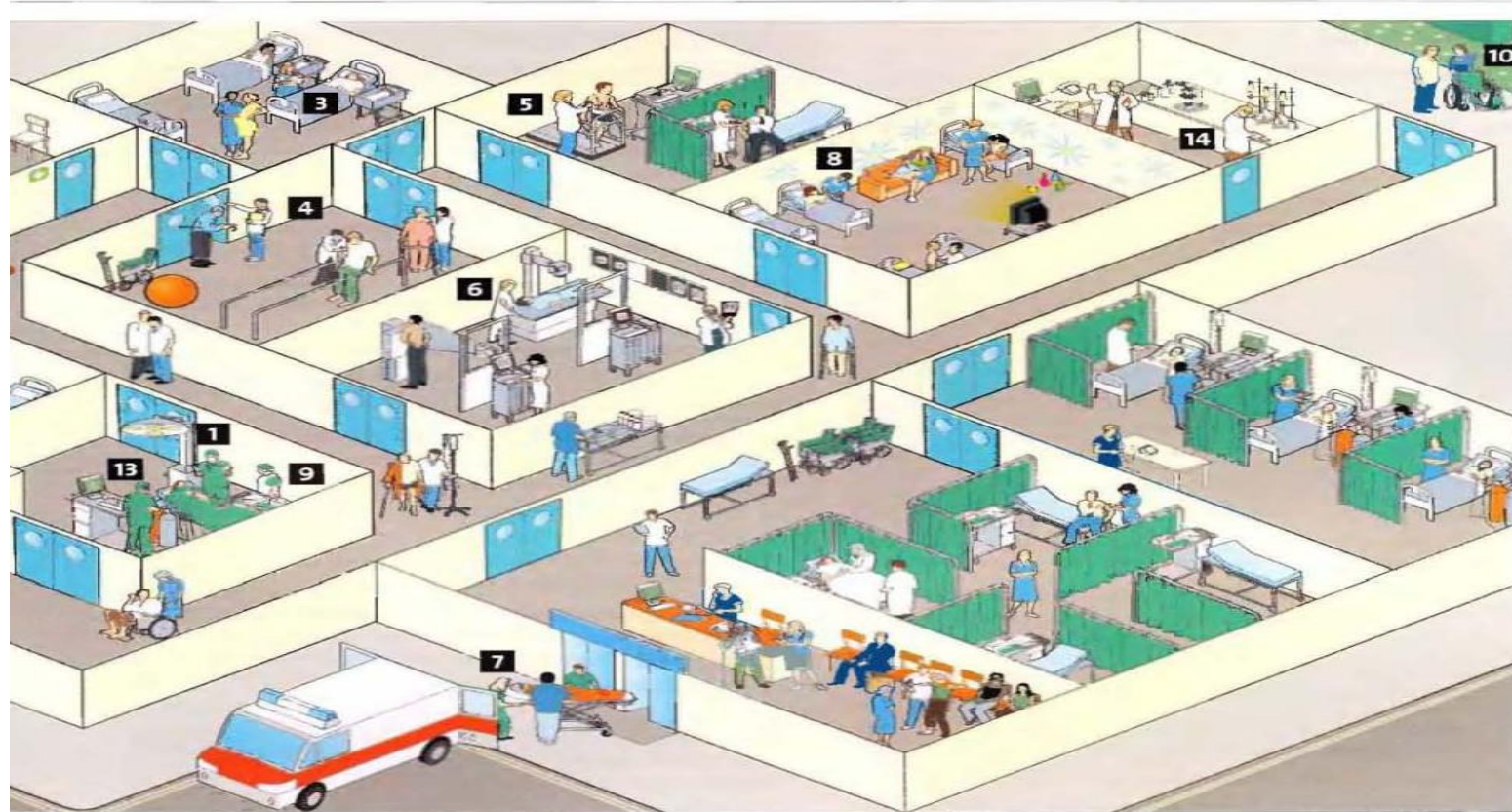
Verbs for describing jobs

Complete these descriptions of jobs with the verbs below, and match each one with a job from *Scrub up*.

moves	performs	specializes
gives	examines	prepares
supports	treats	takes
delivers		

In this unit

- hospital jobs
- describing what people in a hospital do
- describing routines and current activities
- the nursing profession



- 1 A paediatrician *treats* children.
- 2 A _____ attends births and _____ babies.
- 3 A _____ in illnesses of the heart and blood vessels.
- 4 A _____ equipment, furniture, patients, etc. around the hospital.
- 5 A _____ x-rays and other images.

- 6 A _____ surgeons in the operating theatre.
- 7 A _____ medicines to give to medical staff or patients.
- 8 A _____ responds to emergencies and _____ first aid.
- 9 A _____ operations.
- 10 A _____ samples and tissues under a microscope.

Listening 2

A job interview

- 1 Before you listen, answer the questions.
- How do you feel about interviews? Are you good at them?
 - When was your last interview? What was it for? How did it go?



- 2 Listen to Rachel having a job interview, and answer the questions.

- 1 Where is Rachel working now?
- 2 Which part of the hospital does she work in?
- 3 Why is she looking for a new job?

- 3 Complete the sentences using the words below. Then listen again and check.

applying for lectures night shift
fully-qualified part-time rewarding

- 1 Are you a _____ scrub nurse?
- 2 At the moment I'm doing a _____ course and working at the same time.
- 3 It's hard, especially when I'm working a _____ and going to _____ next day.
- 4 ... it's the contact with the patients that's most _____
- 5 Why are you _____ a new job?

Language spot

Present Simple v Present Continuous

- We use the Present Simple to talk about routines, duties, and things that happen all the time.
*I **prepare** the instruments for surgery and **help** with the operations.*
*A midwife **delivers** babies.*

Look at the listening script of Rachel's interview on p.125, and underline all examples of the Present Simple.

- We use the Present Continuous to talk about things we are doing at the moment, or things that are happening now.
*At the moment I'm **doing** a part-time course.*

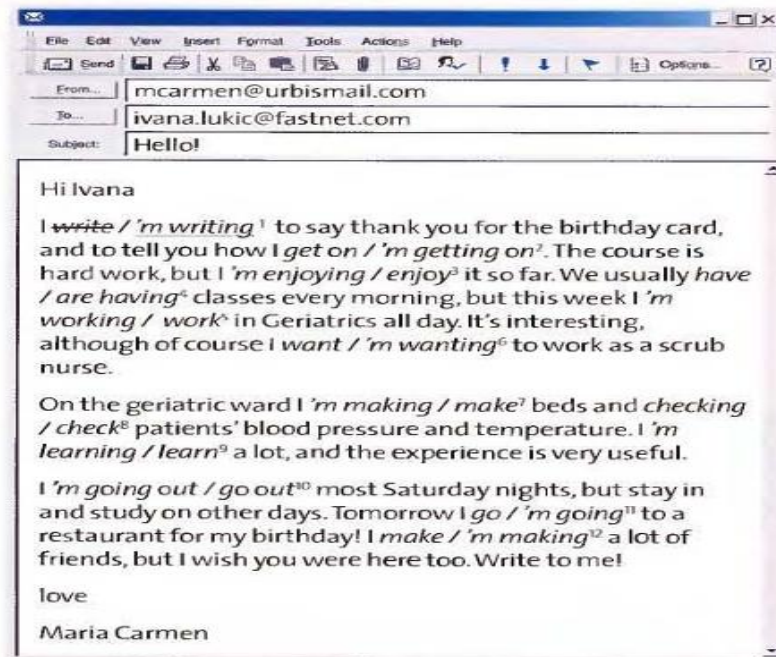
Look at the listening script of Rachel's interview, and circle all examples of the Present Continuous.

- We can use certain verbs in the Present Simple (for example *like*) with an -ing form.
*I **like** watching operations.*
- Some verbs, such as *like*, *want*, *know*, etc., are not used in the Present Continuous.
*I **like** my work at the moment!*
~~NOT: I'm liking my work at the moment!~~
- The Present Continuous is also used to talk about future schedules (see Unit 14).
*I'm **working** nights next weekend.*

>> Go to Grammar reference p.116

- 1 Read this student nurse's email home to her friend. Choose the correct verb forms to complete it.





- 2 Choose three jobs from *Scrub up*. Write a sentence to describe what the person does, and a sentence to describe what the person is doing in the picture on p. 4 and p. 5. Then read your sentences to your partner. They must name the job.

EXAMPLE

- A *He moves patients from one part of the hospital to another. In the picture, he's pushing a trolley.*
B *Is it a porter?*
A *Yes.*

Speaking

Work in pairs. Take turns to choose one of the sentence heads in the box for your partner to talk about. Ask questions to make them talk as much as possible, and note down the main information. Keep going until you have both used all the sentence heads.

EXAMPLE

- A *One day, I hope to work in another country.*
B *Really? Where?*

- A *Maybe Australia.*
B *Why do you want to work in Australia?*
A *It's an interesting place and nurse's pay is not bad!*
B *How much ...*

I'm interested in ...
I've worked ... I'd like to work ...
One day, I hope to ... In my free time, I ...
I really enjoy ... At the moment, ...
I'm studying ... I really don't like ...
I'm very ... I'm good at ...
I want to be a nurse because ...
Next year, I ...

Writing

Profile of a student nurse

- 1 Read this profile of a student nurse. Do you have anything in common with her?

Rossitza Bontcheva is nineteen years old. She's studying for a diploma in nursing at Vazov Nursing College. She has exams next month, so at the moment she's studying hard. She wants to be a nurse because she likes working with people and she's interested in science, but she really doesn't like doing paperwork. She'd like to be a paediatric nurse because she really enjoys working with children. She's worked on a children's ward for three months as a work placement. One day, she hopes to work in a children's hospital in India, which she saw on television. She's good at talking to people and making them feel comfortable, and she's very organized. In her free time she plays the guitar, and goes out dancing most weekends.

- 2 Write a text about your partner, using the information you got in *Speaking*.

Florence Nightingale (1820–1910) was the founder of modern nursing. She dramatically improved conditions for soldiers in field hospitals, and educated people about the importance of hygiene. She saved thousands of lives and became very famous. She later started her own training college for nurses, and wrote many books on nursing.



Reading

- 1 Read the article and decide if these sentences are true (T) or false (F).
- 1 The more responsibility you have, the higher your grade. _____
 - 2 Nursing officers are the same as auxiliary nurses. _____
 - 3 Students are paid less than auxiliary nurses. _____
 - 4 A charge nurse is a man. _____
 - 5 There are not many opportunities for British nurses to specialize. _____
 - 6 Many nurses say that the job is rewarding, but the pay is low. _____

- 2 Number these jobs from the highest grade (1) to the lowest (4). Two of them are equal.

- a charge nurse _____
- b nursing officer _____
- c auxiliary nurse _____
- d sister _____
- e staff nurse _____

THE NURSING PROFESSION



One hundred and fifty years ago, nurses were unpaid, untrained, and unpopular; but then Florence Nightingale made nursing into a profession. The methods she introduced in the 1850s were copied all over the world, and now nursing is a career with a three- or four-year training, qualifications, grades, unions, and pensions.

In Britain, every nurse is on a grade. The grade depends on experience and skills, and each grade has different responsibilities and pay. On the bottom grades are unqualified auxiliary nurses who do the routine work on hospital

wards. On the top grades are nursing officers, who are usually administrators.

Auxiliary nurses are on the bottom grades, but student nurses get the lowest pay. However, students don't stay at the bottom of the pay scale forever. When they qualify, they start working on a middle grade. As they get experience, they can get promotion and move up the ranks to become staff nurse, then sister (charge nurse if a man), and perhaps eventually nursing officer.

Many nurses work shifts, and often they work overtime to earn more money. After basic training, many nurses choose to do

further study and become specialists.

Nurses can specialize in many different fields – there are triage nurses working in Casualty, and psychiatric nurses who treat the mentally ill. There are health visitors who visit patients in their own homes, practice nurses working in GPs' surgeries, and midwives who deliver babies.

Many of them say they do not get enough pay and respect for the work they do. They say that the work is physically and mentally hard, that they work long hours and get very tired. But they also say that there are many great rewards which have nothing to do with money.

3 Find words in the article with these meanings.

- 1 exams and courses that you have taken
q _____
- 2 money that you will receive when you are old
p _____
- 3 similar work that you have done before
e _____
- 4 special abilities
s _____
- 5 levels of pay
p _____ s _____
- 6 extra hours you can work to earn more money
o _____
- 7 study and practice to learn how to do a job
b _____ t _____
- 8 more advanced learning
f _____ s _____

Project

1 Go online and try to find the answers to the questions.

- 1 What is the NHS?
- 2 What's the starting salary for a qualified nurse in the UK?
- 3 How much annual leave does a grade B nurse get?
- 4 How many hours a week does a nurse work?
- 5 What English language exam do you need to pass to work in the UK?
- 6 What grades can a staff nurse be?
- 7 What is the salary range for a staff nurse in the UK?
- 8 Search the word 'nursing' at the bookstore www.amazon.co.uk. What's the first book that comes up?

2 Find a site that advertises nursing jobs. Find a job that would interest you in the future and find these details if possible.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| ● job title | ● salary and benefits |
| ● grade | ● qualifications and experience |
| ● location | ● how to apply |
| ● duties | ● closing date for applications |

3 In the next class, compare your answers.

Checklist

Assess your progress in this unit. Tick (✓) the statements which are true.

- I can name and describe hospital jobs
- I can talk about duties and regular activities
- I can describe what is happening at the moment with these meanings.
- I can understand an article about nursing
- I can talk about my work and training

Key words

Work and training

apply for a job
fully-qualified
lecture
night shift
part-time
promotion
qualifications
rank
responsibility
rewarding
specialize

Jobs

auxiliary nurse
consultant
nursing officer
physiotherapist

Look back through this unit. Find five more words or expressions that you think are useful.

2 In and around the hospital

Scrub up

Work with a partner. Look at these pieces of equipment. Do you know, or can you guess, what they are for?

EXAMPLE

A I think this one is for measuring a patient's heart rate.

B Or maybe it's for monitoring brain activity.



Vocabulary

Hospital departments

1 Which of the departments shown opposite

- 1 dispenses medicines? e
- 2 treats kidney diseases?
- 3 specializes in pregnancy and birth?
- 4 studies illnesses and analyses samples?
- 5 treats diseases of the skin?
- 6 performs operations on patients?
- 7 designs special exercises for patients?
- 8 studies blood disorders?
- 9 treats bones?
- 10 specializes in the heart?
- 11 deals with sick children?
- 12 treats disorders of the nervous system?

2 Match each department to one of the pieces of equipment in *Scrub up*.

→	Pathology	→	a
←	Cardiology	→	b
←	Physiotherapy	→	c
←	Renal Unit	→	d
←	Pharmacy	→	e
	Orthopaedics	→	f
	Neurology	→	g
	Paediatrics	→	h
↑	Dermatology	→	i
↑	Haematology	→	j
↑	Obstetrics	→	k
←	Surgery	→	l

In this unit








- describing what different hospital departments do
- giving directions in a hospital
- prepositions of place and of movement
- describing where things are


Pronunciation

Where is the stress?

- 1 Match each of the words below to a stress pattern.

- 1 Cardiology
- 2 Pharmacy
- 3 Gynaecology
- 4 Neurology
- 5 Obstetrics
- 6 Orthopaedics
- 7 Paediatrics
- 8 Pathology
- 9 Dermatology
- 10 Physiotherapy
- 11 Renal Unit
- 12 Surgery

- a 
- b 
- c 
- d 
- e 
- f 
- g 

- 2  Listen and check, then listen again and repeat.
- 3 Work in small groups. Tell the group what department you would like to work in. Which ones would you not like to work in?

Language spot

Prepositions of place and movement

● To describe the place where something is, we use prepositions such as *in, on, on top of, at the top / bottom of, inside / outside, near, next to, by, in front of, behind, opposite, under, over, at, on the left / right*.

The shop's near the entrance, on the right of reception. The toilets are at the bottom of the stairs, on the left.

● To talk about movement, we use prepositions such as *up, down, into, out of, away, from, to, through, across, along, past, back to, around, left / right*.

Go through the swing doors, turn left along the corridor, and the coffee bar's in front of you.

● Prepositions of movement are used with verbs of movement such as *go, come, take, push, carry*.
Can you take these files back to the office, please?
To get from here to surgery, you have to wheel the trolley through three wards.

➤ Go to **Grammar reference** p.116

- 1 Complete the sentences with the prepositions below.

at by in next to on outside over under

- 1 The toilets are _____ the ground floor, _____ reception.
- 2 I always keep a pen _____ my pocket.
- 3 Press the button _____ your bed if you need the nurse.
- 4 I'll put your bag _____ your bed, out of the way.
- 5 The restaurant's _____ the top of the building so take the lift!
- 6 Reception is _____ the main entrance, _____ the left.
- 7 See that door over there? The car park is just _____.
- 8 He's _____ Ward 3, _____ the end of this corridor.

- 2 Underline the correct prepositions in these sentences.

- 1 Walk through / near reception, and take the lift to / at / in the third floor.
- 2 Go around / along / past this corridor, and it's the third door on / at the left.
- 3 If you go past / through / behind the swing doors, you'll see the waiting room.
- 4 The toilets are at the bottom of / over the stairs.
- 5 Physiotherapy is in front of / opposite this department, so just go across / out of the corridor.
- 6 Go past / down the restaurant, take the stairs up to / along / on the second floor, and the ward is out of / opposite the lift.

- 3 Choose five prepositions, and write five sentences with them about the building you are in now.

EXAMPLE

Cardiology is on the first floor, next to Neurology.

Speaking

Work in pairs. Student A go to p.14. Student B go to p.112.

Listening 1

Directions

- 1 Listen to these people giving directions. Look at the picture on p. 4 and p. 5 at the same time. Match each dialogue with a picture.

1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____



- 2 Listen again. Where is the person giving directions to?

1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____

- 3 Try to fill in the missing words. Then listen again to check.

- 1 _____ out of here and the door you want is just opposite.
- 2 So it's _____ outside _____?
- 3 Go _____ the hospital _____ these swing doors.
- 4 ... _____ the first right, and it's the second door _____.
- 5 ... take the second left and go _____ along that corridor.

- 4 Work in pairs. Study the picture on p. 4 and p. 5 for one minute, then Student B closes the book. Student A asks for directions from reception, and B tries to give them from memory.

EXAMPLE

- A How do you get from Physiotherapy to Surgery?
B You go along the corridor, and ...

Writing

Giving directions via email

- 1 Use the map and complete the spaces in the email.

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Actions Help

Send

From: Alicia Marcos
To: Jack Keane
Subject: Directions

Dear Mr Keane

Here are the directions you asked for from the railway station to the City Hospital Renal Unit.

Leave the railway station at the main entrance. Turn _____¹ and walk along Station Street for about 100 metres. Go _____² the road to the number 45 bus stop. Take the bus to the hospital. Get off the bus opposite the hospital. Walk _____³ Byron Avenue and take the _____⁴ left. The door to the Renal Unit is on your _____⁵. The Renal Unit is _____⁶ to the hospital research library.

Regards

Alicia Marcos

- 2 Write an email giving a friend directions to where you work or study from the bus or railway station.



Thank You