

**Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper.
A peck of pickeld pepper Peter Piper picked.
If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper
Then, where's the peck of pickled pepper
Peter Piper picked?**

Hospital staff

1) What jobs do people have in hospitals?

2) Which employees do nurses work with most often?

1) There are many types of jobs that people working in hospitals have. From doctors and nurses, to the cleaning and waiting staff that are needed to clean the public restrooms and run the hospital cafeteria.

2) Nurses work with doctors most often. They are most likely to take everyday orders from them and have to undertake specific responsibilities that doctors give them. There are specific types of nurses for more specialized tasks.

HOSPITAL BOGODOGO DIRECTORY

FIRST FLOOR

- Mrs. Reine Ky: **Receptionist**; Sees for visitor Information at main lobby
- Dr Kaboré: **Radiologist**; sees for X-rays and scans
- Dr Alex Koné : **Lab Technician**; sees for Analysis and test Results.
- Aïssata Sawadogo: **Pharmacist** sees for medicines

SECOND FLOOR

- Dr. Tall :**Cardiologist** sees for heart Disease, Heart Surgery
- Dr. David Koama: **Pediatrician**; sees for children's Health.

THIRD FLOOR

- Dr. Ouattara: **Anesthesiologist**; sees for surgery pain and preparation
- Dr. Bazié: **Chief Surgeon**; sees for surgical procedures.

FOURTH FLOOR

- Dr. Ouédraogo: **General Practitioner**; sees for general sickness problems
- Dr. Regina Diallo: **Obstetrician**; sees for pregnancy and reproductive organs disorders

Activity 1: Read the hospital directory. Then, choose the correct answers.

1) What is the purpose of this document?

- A- locating hospital departments
- B- listing available staff positions
- C- helping people find hospital staff
- D- providing employee's contact information

2) Who is best qualified to examine a sick five-year old?

- A- a receptionist
- B- a lab technician
- C- a pharmacist
- D- a pediatrician

3) What can you infer about patients being prepared for heart surgery?

- A- They see the general practitioner last.
- B- They are treated by Dr. Tall
- C- They have their operations on the first floor.
- D- They must visit doctors on multiple floors

Answer:

1) B/C

2) D

3) B/D

Activity 2: Match the words (1-7) with the definitions (A-G)

1-lab technician; 2) radiologist; 3)surgeon; 4)receptionist; 5)anesthesiologist
6)cardiologist; 7)pharmacist.

- A) a person who prepares drugs (medicines).
- B) a person who uses imaging technology.
- C) a heart specialist.
- D) a person who analyzes samples.
- E)a person who cuts or opens the body in operations.
- F) a person who prevents patients from feeling pain.
- G) a person who welcomes visitors and answers phones.

Answers

A) 7

B) 2

C) 6

D) 1

E) 3

F) 5

G) 4

Activity 3: Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank: **Pediatrician; general practitioner; obstetrician**

- 1 A(n)..... observes and treats pregnant women until they give birth.
- 2) Parents often take a long time to choose their child's
- 3) For small problems like a cold, see a instead of a specialist.

Answer:

1) obstetrician

2) pediatrician

3) General practitioner

Activity 4: Complete the conversation: **hospital, nurse, anesthesiologist, blood, receptionist, room number , third floor**

Nurse: Excuse me, Dr. Mandé! I'm Doriane. I'm a new **1**..... here.

Obstetrician: Hi, Doriane! What can I do for you?

Nurse: I have these **2** test results for Dr. Tall's patient. She wants Dr. Ouattara to take a look at them.

Obstetrician: Dr. Ouattara, the **3**.....?

Nurse: Yes!!

Obstetrician: He's somewhere on the 4.....

Nurse: Do you know the actual **5**.....?

Obstetrician: No, but the **6** in the lobby will help you.

Nurse: This **7**..... is so confusing!

Obstetrician: I know the feeling. You'll get used to it.

Nurse: Thanks!!!

Obstetrician: You're welcome!!!!

Answer:

- 1) nurse
- 2) blood
- 3) anesthesiologist
- 4) third floor
- 5) Room number
- 6) receptionist
- 7) hospital

Activity 4: Complete the conversation: **hospital, nurse, anesthesiologist, blood, receptionist, room number, third floor**

Nurse: Excuse me, Dr. Mandé! I'm Doriane. I'm a new **1 nurse** here.

Obstetrician: Hi, Doriane! What can I do for you?

Nurse: I have these **2 blood** test results for Dr. Tall's patient. She wants Dr. Ouattara to take a look at them.

Obstetrician: Dr. Ouattara, the **3 anesthesiologist**?

Nurse: Yes!!

Obstetrician: He's somewhere on the **4 third floor**

Nurse: Do you know the actual **5 room number**?

Obstetrician: No, but the **6 receptionist** in the lobby will help you.

Nurse: This **7 hospital** is so confusing!

Obstetrician: I know the feeling. You'll get used to it.

Nurse: Thanks!!!

Obstetrician: You're welcome!!!!

COUNTING

11: eleven

12: twelve

13: thirteen

14: fourteen

15: fifteen

16: sixteen

17: seventeen

18: eighteen

19: nineteen

20: twenty

30: thirty

40: forty

50: fifty

60: Sixty

70: seventy

80: eighty

90: ninety

21: twenty- one

32: thirty- two

43: forty- three

57: fifty-seven

LARGE NUMBERS

In English, we use **comma** (,) for large numbers

- 100: (one) **hundred**
- 1,000 : (one) **thousand**
- 10,000: ten thousand
- 100,000: hundred thousand
- 1,000,000 : one **million**
- 1,000,000,000: one **billion**

We use « **and** » to express tens and units (dizaines et unités)

105: one hundred **and** five

1,982: one thousand nine hundred **and** eighty-two

25,800: twenty-five thousand eight hundred

154,869: one hundred fifty-four thousand eight hundred **and** sixty-nine

Decimals

- we use **full stop** (.) and we read it « point »

Ex: 1.5 : one **point** five

- We read the numbers **one by one after the decimal mark**

Ex: 25.56: twenty-five point **five six**

- Zero (0) is read « **ough** »

10.05: ten point **o^h** five

26.074%: twenty-six point **o^h** seven four percent

Activity: Write and read the following numbers

1) 684,521

2) 41,257

3) 1,655

4) 5,356,814

5) 1,523,684,102

6) 52.52

7) 10.02%

8) 5.60

9) 1.5

Activity: Write and read the following numbers

- 1) 684,521 : six hundred eighty-four thousand five hundred and twenty-one
- 2) 41,257 : forty- one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven
- 3) 1,655: one thousand six hundred and fifty-five
- 4) 5,356,814: five million three hundred fifty-six thousand eight hundred and fourteen
- 5) 1,523,684,102: one billion five hundred twenty-three million six hundrer eighty-four thousand one hundred and two
- 6) 52.52: fifty-two point five two
- 7) 10.02%: ten point oh two percent
- 8) 5.60 : five point six oh
- 9) 1.5 : one point five

Phone numbers

Phone numbers are read **one by one**

0 is read « ough »

72565832: **seven two, five six, five eight, three two**

60110654: **six o^h, one one, o^h six, five four**

Room numbers are also read one by one

Ex: Room 47 : room **four seven**

Room: 105: room **one o^h five**

Activity:

My phone number is **seven one, one nine, six two, three two !!**

Tell your phone numbers

FRACTIONS

To read fractions , we use **cardinals** for numerators and **ordinals** for denominators.

Ordinals:

- The first : 1st
- The second: 2nd
- The third : 3rd
- The fourth : 4th
- The fifth : 5th
- The ninth : 9th
- The twelfth: 12th
- the twentieth: 20th
- the thirtieth : 30th
- the twenty- first : 21st
- The twenty-second: 22nd
- the twenty-third : 23rd
- the twenty- fourth: 24th

1 : one : one second/one half ; 1 : one : one third 1 : one : one quarter/ one fourth
2 second /half 3 third 4 fourth/quarter

When the numerator is **superior to 1**, the denominator is plural that is, we add 's'

3 : three : **three fifths** 2 : two : **two thirds**
5 Fifths 3 thirds

Activity: Read the sentences

- 1) $\frac{3}{4}$ of the population in this village has run away.
- 2) $\frac{2}{3}$ of the patients in this hospital are more than 50.
- 3) Girls represent more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the pupils in primary school.
- 4) Give $\frac{4}{5}$ of the medicines to the poor.