

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

WH- questions

Wh – questions are questions that **cannot be answered** by yes or no. They start with words like:

- **What** : asking for **information** about something/asking for **repetition** or **confirmation**

What are your hobbies? / What are the countries concerned by this situation?

What? Can you repeat please?

- **When** : asking about **time, moment** (For hour, use « At what time »)

When will you leave?

When will your parents be back? (tomorrow)/ At what time will you be back? (at 15.)

- **Where** : asking in or at what **place** or **position**.

Where do they live? (in Tampouy)

Where are you taking your classes? (in Wemtenga)

- **Which** : asking about **choice**

Which colour do you want?

Which country are you dreaming of?

- **Why** asking for **reason**, asking **what... for**

Why do you say that? (because i think it is the best solution)

Why did they stop going to school? (because of the strike/ putch/ covid)

- **Whose**: asking about **ownership**

Whose keys are these? (It is mines/ my father's)

- **Whom**: asking what or which person or people (Object)

Whom did you see? (I saw the cardiologist)

- **Who**: asking what or which person or people (subject)

Who opened the door? (The nurse)

- **How** asking about manner, means

How do you go to school? (by car/bike/motorbike/plane/air/bus/train- **on foot**)

How does this work?

How far : about distance

How far is Ouahigouya from Ouagadougou? (187km)

***How long**: asking about length (time or space)

How long will it take ? (3 hours)

***How many**: asking about quantity (countable)

How many students are registered for bachelor degree? (80)

***How much**: asking about quantity / price(uncountable)

How much sugar do we need for the cake? (1 kg)

How much is bachelor school fees?

***How old**: asking about age?

How old is your grand mum? (90 years old/ 90.)

Activity 1: Ask wh- questions from the underlined words in the sentences

- 1) This patient is 18 years old.
- 2) The patients are waiting in Room 05.
- 3) Ouaga-Kaya is 100km.
- 4) Mr. Ky goes to his office on foot to be in a good health.
- 5) This mum is happy because her baby has recovered.
- 6) The nurses will have a training tomorrow.
- 7) Last year, they celebrated the heart day in Bobo.
- 8) I prefer this small room.
- 9) There are two professors in the cardiology department.
- 10) This medicine is 5000.
- 11) Dr Ouattara is talking about the patient who a heart attack yesterday.
- 12) These blood test resultats are Dr Tall patient's.

Activity 1: Ask wh- questions from the underlined words in the sentences

- 1) **How old** is this patient?
- 2) **Who** are waiting in Room 05?/ **Where** are the patients waiting?
- 3) **How far** is Ouaga-Kaya?
- 4) How does Mr. Ky go to his office to be in a good health?/ **Why** does Mr. Ky go to his office on foot?
- 5) **Why** is this mum happy?
- 6) **What** will the nurses have tomorrow?/ **When** will the nurses have a training?
- 7) **When** did they celebrate the heart day in Bobo?
- 8) **Which** room do you prefer?
- 9) **How many** professors are there in the cardiology department?
- 10) **How much** is this medecine?
- 11) **Whom** is Dr Ouattara talking about?
- 12) **Whose** are these blood test resultats?

Answer the following questions

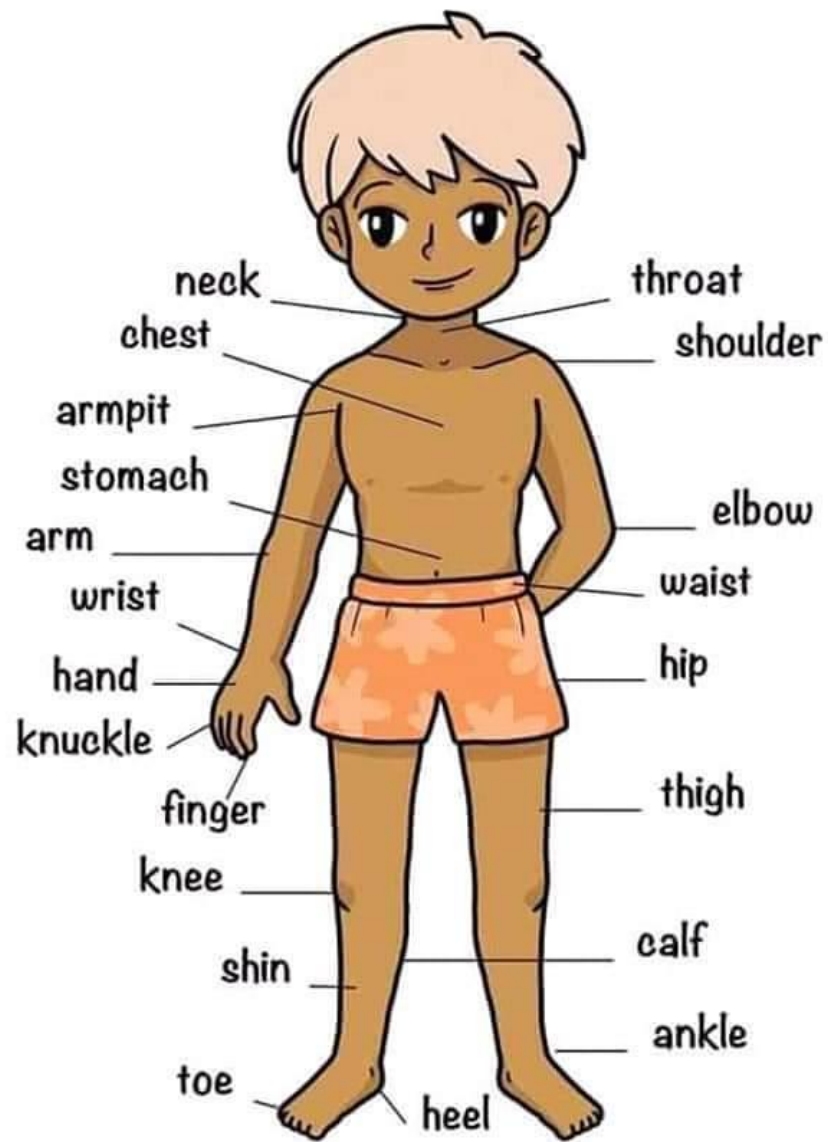
- 1) When were you born? (I was born on June 8th)
- 2) Have you got a nickname?
- 3) Are you married?
- 4) How many kids do you have?/ What are their names? How old are they?
- 5) Where do you come from?
- 6) At what time do you wake up?
- 7) Where do you live?
- 8) What is your favorite Food? / Sports?
- 9) What is your favorite singer?
- 10) Where is your country located?
- 11) What are the colours of your country flag?
- 12) Who is the president of your country?
- 13) Which country would you like to visit in the world? Why?

HUMAN BODY

PARTS OF THE HEAD



PARTS OF THE BODY



The different parts of the body are: **head,torso,arms** and **legs**

Head: forehead, eyebrow, hair, eyelashes, nose, nostril, mouth, tooth/teeth

Tongue, lips, chin, cheek, ear, eye

Torso: Waist , Hip , back, belly/stomach , breast, chest

Arms and legs: Shoulder, forearm, elbow, arm, wrist, hand, palm, fingers

legs, waist, hip ,thigh ,knee, ankle, foot, calf, heel, sole ,toes

Exercise 1: Find the essential part of the body which goes with the following verbs

Clap :

- write:

See:

- kiss:

Wash clothes:

- breath:

Listen:

- Wear rings:

Watch TV:

- Wear bracelet:

Play football:

- hug:

Sweep:

- greet

Run

- swim

Smell:

- Eat:

Be pregnant:

Taste:

-

Activity1: Find the essential part of the body which goes with the following verbs

Clap : **hands**

See: **eyes**

Wash clothes: **arm/ hands**

Listen: **ears**

Watch TV: **eyes**

Play football: **leg/foot**

Sweep: **arm, hand**

- run: **feet/ legs**

Smell: **nose**

Eat: **mouth**

Be pregnant: **belly/ Uterus**

Taste: **tongue**

- write: **hand/ fingers**

- kiss: **lips/ tongue**

- breath: **nose**

- Wear rings: **ear/ finger**

- Wear bracelet: **wrist**

- hug: **cheeks**

- greet : **hand**

- swim: **arms/ legs/ feet/ body**

Common sports injuries

How does a nurse treat injuries to the body?

Answer:

A nurse treats injuries to the body by using first aid. For external injuries, such as **swelling (enflure)** or **bleeding**, the nurse uses bandages. A nurse will also make an assessment of the condition of the patient by asking him/her questions.

Assessing new Patients

There are many common sports injuries . Ankles, knees and elbows can be **sprained (foulé)** by unnatural movements.Shoulders and hips can be **dislocated**. Fingers can be **jammed (coincé)** or **broken**.

Complete the dialogue: **hurt, twist, leg, the problem, running, x-rays, ankle sprain**

A: What seems to be **1**.....,Lisa?

B: My **2**..... really hurts.

A: I see.Where exactly does it **3**..... ?

B: Mainly around my ankle.

A: Okay. Do you know what happened to make it **4**.....?

B: I was **5** and fell down. My foot twisted.

A: That 's likely the problem. Does it hurt anywhere else ?

B: No, just my leg.

A: Okay. I think it is just an **6**....., but we' ll take some **7**to make sure.

Complete the dialogue: **hurt, twist, leg, the problem, running, x-rays, ankle sprain**

A: What seems to be **1 the problem**, Lisa?

B: My **2 leg** really hurts.

A: I see. Where exactly does it **3 hurt** ?

B: Mainly around my ankle.

A: Okay. Do you know what happened to make it **4 twist**?

B: I was **5 running** and fell down. My foot twisted.

A: That 's likely the problem. Does it hurt anywhere else ?

B: No, just my leg.

A: Okay. I think it is just an **6 ankle sprain**, but we' ll take some **7 x-rays** to make sure.

TREATMENT GUIDE

- 1- Approach the patient to assess the injury
- 2- Check for a pulse in **unresponsive** patients. Place your index and middle finger on the left wrist.
- 3- Look around the patient's body for external injuries. These include swelling, bruises (echymoses) and bleeding.
- 4- Feel around your hands for **bumps (bosses)** in the arms, legs and extremities. Bumps suggest internal injury like a broken bone.
- 5-Elevate the legs above the heart in cases of swelling or fainting.
- 6-Do not move patients with potential spinal injuries. Keep the patient's head in place.
- 7- Use first aid to treat any external injuries

Activity :Read the treatment guide and choose the correct answers.

1-What is the point of this guide ?

- a)-when to use first aid
- b)-Identifying a spinal injury
- c)-treating patients with no pulse
- d)-how to assess people's injuries

2-What do you do first when a patient is unresponsive ?

- a)-elevate the legs
- b)-check for a pulse
- c)-Keep the head in place
- d)-search for broken bones

3- What can you infer about internal injuries?

- a)-they cause patients to collapse
- b)-They require patients to keep their head still
- c)-They are usually accompanied by external injuries
- d)-They are not clearly identified in an initial assessment

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3- What can you infer about internal injuries?

- a)-**they cause patients to collapse***
- b)-They require patients to keep their head still
- c)-They are usually accompanied by external injuries
- d)-They are not clearly identified in an initial assessment*

Activity2 :Match the words with the definitions

**a)Spinal; b) wrist; c)arms; d) internal; e)hand; f) external; g)legs-
h) extremities**

1-located on the outside of something.

2-the body parts located below the waist that people stand on.

3-The end of the arm that grabs and holds things.

4-relating to the bones in the back and neck.

5-parts of the body furthest to the center.

6-The body parts extending from the shoulders.

7-located inside of something.

8-The body part that connects the hand to the arm.

Activity2 :Match the words with the definitions

**a)Spinal; b) wrist; c)arms; d) internal; e)hand; f) external; g)legs-
h) extremities**

1-located on the outside of something. /**F: external**

2-the body parts located below the waist that people stand on. / **G: legs**

3-The end of the arm that grabs and holds things. / **E: hand**

4-relating to the bones in the back and neck. / **A: spinal**

5-parts of the body furthest to the center. / **H: extremities**

6-The body parts extending from the shoulders./**C: Arm**

7-located inside of something./ **D: internal**

8-The body part that connects the hand to the arm./ **B: wrist**

Patient assessment sheet

Name: Emelie KOAMA

Sex: female

Age: 14

Primary physician: Dr Kabore

Parent: Alex Koama

Home phone: 72156894

How did injuries occur : A bicycle accident

Injuries description :

The patient has no severe **head** trauma. There are minor **scrapes** (éraflures) on the face and a small **bruise (echymose)** on her **jaw**. The patient has no **deep cut** on the forehead. There are two **minor cuts** between the right eye and eyebrow. The nose appears bruised and the upper lip is **bloody** and **swollen**. There are scrapes on her left cheek near the left ear.

Activity 1: Read the patient assessment. Then choose the correct answers

1) What is the purpose of the document?

- a- to list the patient's medical history
- b- to report where facial injuries are located
- c- to explain how to treat the patient's injuries
- d- to describe how the patient's injuries have healed

2) The patient has injuries in all of the following areas except

- a- her cheek
- b- her jaw
- c- her head
- d- her lips

3) Which body parts are bruised?

- a- eyebrow and jaw
- b- nose and jaw
- c- cheek and nose
- d- cheek and ear

Exercise 1: Read the patient assessment. Then choose the correct answers

1) What is the purpose of the document?

a- to list the patient's medical history

b- to report where facial injuries are located *

c- to explain how to treat the patient's injuries

d- to describe how the patient's injuries have healed

2) The patient has injuries in all of the following areas except

a- her cheek

c- her head*

b- her jaw

d- her lips

3) Which body parts are bruised?

a- eyebrow and jaw

b- nose and jaw*

c- cheek and nose

d- cheek and ear

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

1- lips; 2-face; 3-forehead; 4-cheek; 5-head; 6-ears; 7-eyes

- a) The organs that detect sound.
- b) The part of the face above the eyebrows.
- c) The body part that contains the brain and skull.
- d) The sensitive organ surrounding the mouth.
- e) The front part of the head that contains the sensory organs.
- f) The fleshy part of the face on other side of the nose.
- g) The organs that detect sight.

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

1- lips; 2-face; 3-forehead; 4-cheek; 5-head; 6-ears; 7-eyes

- a) The organs that detect sound / **6 ears**
- b) The part of the face above the eyebrows./ **3 forehead**
- c) The body part that contains the brain and skull (crâne)hn / **5 head**
- d) The sensitive organ surrounding the mouth / **1 lips**
- e) The front part of the head that contains the sensory organs / **2 face**
- f) The fleshy part of the face on other side of the nose / **4 cheek**
- g) The organs that detect sight/**7 eyes**

Group work : Find the main parts of the body or the organs affected or concerned by the following diseases.

- Hepatitis:
 - Hypertension:
 - Diarrhoea:
 - Myopia:
 - Renal failure:
 - Nasal bleeding:
 - Sinusitis:
 - Pulmonary embolism:
 - Dermatitis :
 - Pneumonia:
 - Caries :
 - Corona Virus Disease:
- cold
 - cough
 - malaria

Group work : Find the main parts of the body or the organs affected or concerned by the following diseases.

- Hepatitis: **liver**
- Hypertension: **heart/ blood vessels**
- Diarrhoea: **stomach/ intestines/anus**
- Myopia: **eyes**
- Renal failure: **kidney, bladder (vessie)**
- Nasal bleeding: **nose, nostril**
- Sinusitis: **forehead, nose, meninges**
- Pulmonary embolism: **lungs, circulatory system**
- Dermatitis : **skin**
- Pneumonia: **lungs**
- Caries : **teeth, mouth**
- Corona Virus Disease: **head, lungs, throat**
- cold : **nostril**
- cough: **throat**
- malaria:

What do you think about abortion legalisation?