

M13 ANGLÈS PROFESSIONAL

FIRST ENCOUNTERS

THE ENGLISH ALPHABET / SPELLING

Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd	Ee	Ff	Gg
/eɪ/	/bi:/	/si:/	/di:/	/i:/	/ef/	/dʒi:/
Hh	Ii	Jj	Kk	Ll	Mm	Nn
/ertʃ/	/aɪ/	/dʒeɪ/	/keɪ/	/el/	/em/	/en/
Oo	Pp	Qq	Rr	Ss	Tt	Uu
/oo/	/pi:/	/kju:/	/ɑ:r/	/es/	/ti:/	/ju:/
Vv	Ww	Xx	Yy	Zz		
/vi:/	/ˈdʌb.əl.ju:/	/eks/	/waɪ/	/zi:/		

A: Hello, my name is Anna

B: Hello Anna. How do you spell your name in English?

A: I spell it A-N-N-A ([ei]-[ɛn]-[ɛn]-[ei])

@ AT . DOT – DASH _ UNDERDASH

CARDINAL NUMBERS

- Cardinal numbers are numbers that are used for counting.

A: How many chairs are there in this room?

B: There are thirty-five chairs

MUCH / MANY

How much time will last the movie?

How many hours will last the movie?

CARDINAL NUMBERS

1	One	6	Six	11	Eleven	16	Sixteen
2	Two	7	Seven	12	Twelve	17	Seventeen
3	Three	8	Eight	13	Thirteen	18	Eighteen
4	Four	9	Nine	14	Fourteen	19	Nineteen
5	Five	10	Ten	15	Fifteen	20	Twenty

21	Twenty-one	65	Sixty-five	209	Two hundred and nine
30	Thirty	70	Seventy	1000	One thousand
32	Thirty-two	76	Seventy-six	3000	Three thousand
40	Forty	80	Eighty	5783	Five thousand seven hundred and eighty-three
43	Forty-three	87	Eighty-seven	10000	Ten thousand
50	Fifty	90	Ninety	100000	One hundred thousand
54	Fifty-four	98	Ninety-eight	1000000	One million
60	Sixty	100	One hundred	1000000000	One billion

ORDINAL NUMBERS

- An **ordinal number** is a number that indicates the **position** or **rank** in a sequential **order**

Other uses:

Giving a date: *"My birthday is on the sixth of February"*

Centuries: *"I was born in the twentieth century"*

DATES: 27/09/2024

The twenty-seventh of September Twenty Twenty-four (UK)
September the twenty-seventh Twenty Twenty-four (USA)

ORDINAL NUMBERS

1	1st	first	11	11th	eleventh
2	2nd	second	12	12th	twelfth
3	3rd	third	13	13th	thirteenth
4	4th	fourth	14	14th	fourteenth
5	5th	fifth	20	20th	twentieth
6	6th	sixth	21	21st	twenty-first
7	7th	seventh	32	32nd	thirty-second
8	8th	eighth	59	59th	fifty-ninth
9	9th	ninth	100	100th	One hundredth
10	10th	tenth	511	511th	Five hundred and eleventh

DATES

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

MONTHS

January

February

March

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

December

SEASONS

Spring

Summer

Autumn / Fall

Winter

YEARS

1900	Nineteen hundred
1903	Nineteen hundred and three / Nineteen oh-three
1975	Nineteen seventy-five
2000	Two thousand
2004	Two thousand and four / Twenty oh-two
2020	Twenty twenty

TIME

12:00 → twelve o'clock / midday / noon / twelve noon

9:00 → nine o'clock

8:05 → five past eight / eight oh five

3:15 → quarter past three

6:20 → Twenty past six

4:30 → half past four

2:35 → twenty-five to three

7:45 → quarter to eight

1:50 → ten to two

5:55 → Five to six

0:00 → midnight



What time is it?
Whats the time?

FRACTIONS

Fractions usually express quantities less than one.

Except for the most common fractions, they are mostly made up of a cardinal number followed by an ordinal, usually in the plural.

1/4	A quarter / a fourth
1/2	A half
3/4	Three quarters
1/3	A third
2/3	Two thirds / Two over three
3/8	Three eighths / Three over eight
12/100	Twelve hundredths / Twelve over a hundred

DECIMALS

Decimals are regularly used in English, in order to indicate with precision quantities that are not a complete number.

- **After the decimal point** figures are expressed digit by digit.
- **Before the decimal point**, for a quantity less than 1, we can begin “zero point..” or “nought point..”

0.25	Nought point two five / Zero point two five
0.5	Nought point five / Zero point five
0.333	Nought three three three
1.5	One point five
8.56	Eight point five six
40.004	Forty point oh oh four / Forty point nought nought four / Forty point zero zero four
117.8765	One hundred and seventeen point eight seven six five

PLURALS

1. **To make regular nouns plural, add -s to the end.**

A bone → bones A doctor → doctors

A hospital → hospitals A rib → ribs

2. **If the singular noun ends in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x or -z, add -es to the end to make it plural.**

A stitch → stitches The gas → The gases

The tax → the taxes A quiz → two quizzes

3. **When a word ends in consonant + y, the plural is formed by dropping the y and adding -ies. If the word ends in vowel +y, we just add an -s.**

Therapy → Therapies

Baby → babies

Pharmacy → pharmacies

Day → days

airway → airways

X-ray → X-rays

PLURALS

4. If a word ends in consonant +o, we sometimes add -s or -es. There are no rules for this.

Kilo → kilos

Hero → heroes

5. When a word ends in ff, you just add -s to make the plural.

Puff → puffs

Cuff → cuffs

6. There are other words ending in f or fe that change their plurals to -ves

Life → lives

Half → halves

7. In the singular noun ends in -is, the plural ending is -es

Analysis → analyses

Crisis → crises

PLURALS

- 8. If the singular noun ends in -um, the plural ending is -a**

Bacterium → bacteria

- 9. There are some irregular nouns which follow no specific rules:**

Child → children Man → men

Woman → women Tooth → teeth

Foot → feet Person → people

PRONOUNS

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

- **Subject pronouns** are personal pronouns that are used as the subject of a verb.

I	I speak english
You	You do yoga every morning
He	He is a nurse
She	She wants to be an emergency technician
It	It is a dog
We	We are on the surgery list
You	You get up very early
They	They enjoy taking care of old people

- **Copy these sentences into your notebook, underline the subject and replace it with a subject pronoun:**
 - The surgeons are ready to start surgery.
 - My sister works in a clinic.
 - John is a pharmacist.
 - The blood bank needs more blood reserves.
 - Helen and I need a new insurance card.
 - The private-health care market is ambitious.
 - The staff members are on strike.
 - The patient is in the dialysis centre.
 - My parents are both pediatricists.
 - Stephen and you are the best paramedics

OBJECT PRONOUNS

- **Object pronouns** are those pronouns that receive the action in a sentence

- ✓ For the object of a verb Ex. *Luke helped **them**.*
- ✓ After a preposition Ex. *Look at **her**!*
- ✓ After the verb “to be” Ex. *Who is there? It’s **me**.*
- ✓ After “as” and “than” for comparison. Ex. *She is as tall as **him***

Me	It
You	Us
Him	You
Her	Them

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

- We use **possessive adjectives** to show that something belongs to somebody. We also use them for parts of the body and for relations and friends.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| My | <i>My knee is broken.</i> |
| Your | <i>Your vaccination schedule is updated</i> |
| His | <i>His lumbar region is weak</i> |
| Her | <i>Her medical card is on the desk</i> |
| Its | <i>Its leg is damage</i> |
| Our | <i>Our chief nurse is on holiday.</i> |
| Your | <i>Welcome to your first english lesson.</i> |
| Their | <i>Their final exams are next December</i> |

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

- **Possessive pronouns** are pronouns that are used to indicate the ownership (possession) of something or someone by something or someone else.

Mine	This vest is mine .	Whose is? Whose are?
Yours	This coat is yours .	
His	This phone is his .	
Hers	That car is hers .	
Its	That bone is its .	
Ours	This book is ours .	
Yours	Those gloves are yours .	
Theirs	These keys are theirs .	

<http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/support-files/subject-object-pronouns-exercise-1.pdf>

<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/possessive-pronouns-and-possessive-adjectives-exercise-1.html>

PRESENT SIMPLE

TO BE

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I am	I am not	Am I?
You are	You are not	Are you?
He is	He is not	Is he ?
She is	She is not	Is she?
It is	It is not	Is it?
We are	We are not	Are we?
You are	You are not	Are you?
They are	They are not	Are they?

- <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simple-present/form/exercises?06>
- <http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/present-simple-exercise-11.html>
- <http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/present-simple-exercise-10.html>
- <http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/present-simple-exercise-12.html>
- <http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/present-simple-exercise-13.html>

TO HELP (OTHER)

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I help	I do not help	Do I help?
You help	You do not help	Do you help?
He help <u>s</u>	He <u>does</u> not help	<u>Does</u> he help?
She help <u>s</u>	She <u>does</u> not help	<u>Does</u> she help?
It help <u>s</u>	It <u>does</u> not help	<u>Does</u> it help?
We help	We do not help	Do we help?
You help	You do not help	Do you help?
They help	They do not help	Do they help?

- <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simple-present/form/exercises>
- <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simple-present/form/exercises?02>
- <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simple-present/form/exercises?03>
- <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simple-present/form/exercises?04>
- <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simple-present/form/exercises?05>

- <http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/present-simple-exercise-1.html>
- <http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/present-simple-exercise-2.html>
- <http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/present-simple-exercise-3.html>
- <http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/present-simple-exercise-4.html>
- <http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/present-simple-exercise-5.html>
- <http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/present-simple-exercise-6.html>

TO HAVE (modal or +got)

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I have	I have not	Have I?
You have	You have not	Have you?
He has	He has not	Has he ?
She has	She has not	Has she?
It has	It has not	Has it?
We have	We have not	Have we?
You have	You have not	Have you?
They have	They have not	Have they?

- [http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simple-present/form/exercises?
07](http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simple-present/form/exercises?07)

TO HAVE (OTHER)

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I have	I do not have	Do I have?
You have	You do not have	Do you have?
He has	He <u>does</u> not have	<u>Does</u> he have?
She has	She <u>does</u> not have	<u>Does</u> she have?
It has	It <u>does</u> not have	<u>Does</u> it have?
We have	We do not have	Do we have?
You have	You do not have	Do you have?
They have	They do not have	Do they have?

- [http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simple-present/form/exercises?](http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simple-present/form/exercises?08)
08

CAN, SHOULD, SHALL, MAY (+verb)

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I can	I can not	Can I?
You can	You can not	Can you?
He can	He can not	Can he ?
She can	She can not	Can she?
It can	It can not	Can it?
We can	We can not	Can we?
You can	You can not	Can you?
They can	They can not	Can they?

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Gerund

- Verb + ING.
 - To read: reading.
 - To play: playing.
 - To speak: speaking.
 - To swim: swimming.
 - To run: running.
 - To come: coming.
 - To write: writing.
 - To lie: lying.

Present continuous

- Present simple TO BE + Gerund.

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I am reading	I am not reading	Am I reading?
You are reading	You are not reading	Are you reading?
He is reading	He is not reading	Is he reading?
She is reading	She is not reading	Is she reading?
It is reading	It is not reading	Is it reading?
We are reading	We are not reading	Are we reading?
You are reading	You are not reading	Are you reading?
They are reading	They are not reading	Are they reading?

- <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/present-progressive/form/exercises>
- <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/present-progressive/form/exercises?form02>
- <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/present-progressive/form/exercises?form03>
- <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/present-progressive/form/exercises?form04>
- <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/present-progressive/form/exercises?form05>

Present simple vs present continuous

- **PRESENT SIMPLE:**
 - General (regularly, often, never).
 - Words: always, every, often, normally, usually, sometimes, seldom, never, then,...
- **PRESENT CONTINUOUS:**
 - Right now.
 - Words: at the moment, at this moment, today, now, right now, Listen!, Look!,...

- <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simpre-prepro/exercises>
- <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simpre-prepro/exercises?ex02>
- <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simpre-prepro/exercises?ex03>
- <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simpre-prepro/exercises?ex04>

- <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simpre-prepro/exercises?ex05>
- <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simpre-prepro/exercises?ex06>
- <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simpre-prepro/exercises?ex07>
- <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simpre-prepro/exercises?ex08>

- <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simpre-prepro/exercises?ex09>
- <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simpre-prepro/exercises?ex10>
- <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simpre-prepro/exercises?ex11>
- <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simpre-prepro/exercises?ex12>

PAST SIMPLE

Affirmative

- **Regular: Verb + ED**

- Play: played.
- Jump: Jumped.
- Like: liked.
- Agree: agreed.
- Stop: stopped.
- Try: tried.
- Carry: carried.

- I played.
- You played.
- He played.
- She played.
- It played.
- We played.
- You played.
- They
played.

Affirmative

- Irregular: <http://www.englishpage.com/irregularverbs/irregularverbs.html>

IRREGULAR VERBS								
infinitive to ...	past simple	past participle have/has ...	infinitive to ...	past simple	past participle have/has ...	infinitive to ...	past simple	past participle have/has ...
be	was/were	been	grow	grew	grown	set	set	set
beat	beat	beaten	hang	hung	hung	sew	sewed	sewn/sewed
become	became	become	have	had	had	shake	shook	shaken
begin	began	begun	hear	heard	heard	shine	shone	shone
bite	bit	bitten	hide	hid	hidden	shoot	shot	shot
blow	blew	blown	hit	hit	hit	show	showed	shown/showed
break	broke	broken	hold	held	held	shrink	shrank	shrunk
bring	brought	brought	hurt	hurt	hurt	shut	shut	shut
build	built	built	keep	kept	kept	sing	sang	sung
buy	bought	bought	know	knew	known	sink	sank	sunk
catch	caught	caught	lay	laid	laid	sit	sat	sat
choose	chose	chosen	lead	led	led	sleep	slept	slept
come	came	come	leave	left	left	smell	smelt	smelt
cost	cost	cost	lend	lent	lent	speak	spoke	spoken
cut	cut	cut	let	let	let	spend	spent	spent
do	did	done	lie	lay	lain	spread	spread	spread
draw	drew	drawn	light	lit	lit	stand	stood	stood
dream	dreamt (-ed)	dreamt (-ed)	lose	lost	lost	steal	stole	stolen
drink	drank	drunk	make	made	made	stick	stuck	stuck
drive	drove	driven	mean	meant	meant	strike	struck	struck
eat	ate	eaten	meet	met	met	swim	swam	swum
fall	fell	fallen	pay	paid	paid	swing	swung	swung
feed	fed	fed	put	put	put	take	took	taken
feel	felt	felt	read	read [red]*	read [red]*	teach	taught	taught
fight	fought	fought	ride	rode	ridden	tear	tore	torn
find	found	found	ring	rang	rung	tell	told	told
fly	flew	flown	rise	rose	risen	think	thought	thought
forget	forgot	forgotten	run	ran	run	throw	threw	thrown
forgive	forgave	forgiven	say	said	said	understand	understood	understood
freeze	froze	frozen	see	saw	seen	wake	woke	woken
get	got	got	seek	sought	sought	wear	wore	worn
give	gave	given	sell	sold	sold	win	won	won
go	went	gone	send	sent	sent	write	wrote	written

Negative (to be)

- I was.
- You were.
- He was.
- She was.
- It was.
- We were.
- You were.
- They were.

- I was not.
- You were not.
- He was not.
- She was not.
- It was not.
- We were not.
- You were not.
- They were not.

Negative (other)

- DID + NOT + VERB

– I played.
– You played.
– He played.
– She played.
– It played.
– We played.
– You played.
– They
played.

– I did not play.
– You did not play.
– He did not play.
– She did not play.
– It did not play.
– We did not play.
– You did not play.
– They did not
play.

Negative (can+verb)

- I could.
- You could.
- He could.
- She could.
- It could.
- We could.
- You could.
- They could.

- I could not.
- You could not.
- He could not.
- She could not.
- It could not.
- We could not.
- You could not.
- They could not.

Interrogative (to be)

- I was.
- You were.
- He was.
- She was.
- It was.
- We were.
- You were.
- They were.

- Was I?
- Were you?
- Was he?
- Was she?
- Was it?
- Were we?
- Were you?
- Were they?

Interrogative (other)

- DID + subj + VERB

– I played.
– You played.
– He played.
– She played.
– It played.
– We played.
– You played.
– They
played.

– Did I play?
– Did you play?
– Did he play?
– Did she play?
– Did it play?
– Did we play?
– Did you play?
– Did they play?

Interrogative (can+verb)

- I could.
- You could.
- He could.
- She could.
- It could.
- We could.
- You could.
- They could.

- Could I?
- Could you?
- Could he?
- Could she?
- Could it?
- Could we?
- Could you?
- Could they?

- <https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simple-past/exercises?04>
- <https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simple-past/exercises?05>
- <https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simple-past/exercises?06>
- <https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simple-past/exercises>

PAST CONTINUOUS

PAST SIMPLE TO BE + GERUND

- Affirmative:

- I was helping.
- You were jumping.
- He was reading.
- She was swimming.
- It was playing.
- We were speaking.
- You were running.
- They were crying.

- **Negative:**

- I was not helping.
- You were not jumping.
- He was not reading.
- She was not swimming.
- It was not playing.
- We were not speaking.
- You were not running.
- They were not crying.

- **Interrogative:**

- Was I helping?
- Were you jumping?
- Was he reading?
- Was she swimming?
- Was I playing?
- Were we speaking?
- Were you running?
- Were they crying?

- <https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/past-progressive/exercises?03>
- <https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/past-progressive/exercises?04>
- <https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/past-progressive/exercises?05>
- <https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/past-progressive/exercises?06>

Past simple vs past continuous

- Past simple: after another action / Past continuous: at the same time.
 - She came home, switched on TV and had dinner.
 - He was working while she was having dinner.
- Past simple: new action / Past continuous: already in progress.
 - I was riding my bike when I suddenly crashed.

- <https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simpas-paspro/exercises>
- <https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simpas-paspro/exercises?ex02>
- <https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simpas-paspro/exercises?ex03>
- <https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simpas-paspro/exercises?ex04>

THE FUTURE

- **WILL + VERB:**

- I will help you
- I will not help you
- Will I help you?

- **BE GOING TO + VERB:**
 - I am going to help you
 - I am not going to help you
 - Am I going to help you?

GOING VS BE GOING TO

- **When we want to talk about future facts or things we believe to be true about the future, we use 'will'.**
 - ✓ The sun will rise tomorrow.
 - ✓ I'm sure you'll like her.
- **If we are not so certain about the future, we use 'will' with expressions such as 'probably', 'possibly', 'I think', 'I hope'.**
 - ✓ I hope you'll visit me one day.
 - ✓ The conservatives will probably win the next elections.
 - ✓ I'll possibly come tomorrow.
 - ✓ I think we'll get on well.

- **If you are making a future prediction based on evidence in the present situation, use 'going to'.**

- ✓ Not a cloud in the sky. It's going to be another warm day.
- ✓ The traffic is terrible. We're going to miss our flight.

- **At the moment of making a decision, use 'will'. Once you have made the decision, talk about it using 'going to'.**

- ✓ There's no milk. I'm going to go and get some when this movie finishes.
- ✓ I'll come and have a drink with you but I must let Harry know. Harry, I'm going to have a drink with Simon.

PRESENT PERFECT

WHEN WE USE THE PRESENT PERFECT?

- We use present perfect when we describe a very recent event in the past without an exact time.

The film has started

- We often explain a present situation by saying what happened before it. Without an exact time.

Why are you late? I've lost my watch

- The past action has a result in the present.

I've lived in fifteen different countries.

- When we talk about our experiences in the past and do not mention an exact time.

I've finished my homework.

We form the present perfect with

Subject + have/has + past participle

Regular verbs (past participle is the same as the past simple)

I have started

Irregular verbs (past participle is the second column in the irregular verbs list)

I have eaten fish today.

Affirmative, negative and questions

	Affirmative	Negative	Question	Answers
Regular verb	I have started my homework.	I haven't started my homework.	Have you started your homework? Have you finished your homework yet?	Yes, I've finished it. No, I'm still doing it.
Irregular verb	I have drunk the craft beer you did.	I haven't drunk the craft beer you did.	Have you drunk the craft beer I did?	Yes, I have. No, I haven't Yes, I've already drunk it. I drank it yesterday. No, I haven't drunk it yet.

To be: ser o estar

To have: tenir o haver

To do: fer

To can: poder

To go: anar

To go up: pujar

To go down: baixar

To turn: girar

To walk: caminar o passejar

To run: córrer

To run down: atropellar

To swim: nedar

To ride (a bike): muntar en bicicleta

To crash: xocar

To ask: preguntar

To answer: respondre

To call: trucar

To worry: preocupar

To bleed: sagnar

To care: curar, cuidar, tenir cura

To bring: portar

To burn: cremar

To cut: tallar

To fall: caure

To feel: sentir (sentiment)

To find: trobar

To grow: créixer

To give: donar

To hurt: ferir

To keep: guardar

To know: saber, conèixer

To make: fer

To pay: pagar

To put: posar

To read: llegir

To say: dir

To speak: parlar

To see: veure

To look: mirar

To smell: olorar

To hear: sentir (oïda)

To listen: escoltar

To take: agafar, emportar, portar

To think: pensar, creure

To wear: portar (de vestir)

To dress (to get dressed): vestir, vestir-se

To undress (to get undressed): despullar

To write: escriure

To tell: dir

To shave: afaitar

To brake: frenar

To accelerate: accelerar

To increase: augmentar

To decrease: disminuir

To die: morir

To born: néixer

To buy: comprar

To sell: vendre

To rent: llogar

To clean: netejar (limpiar)

To wash: rentar (lavar)

To breath: respirar

To beat (heart): bategar

To eat: menjar

To drink: beure

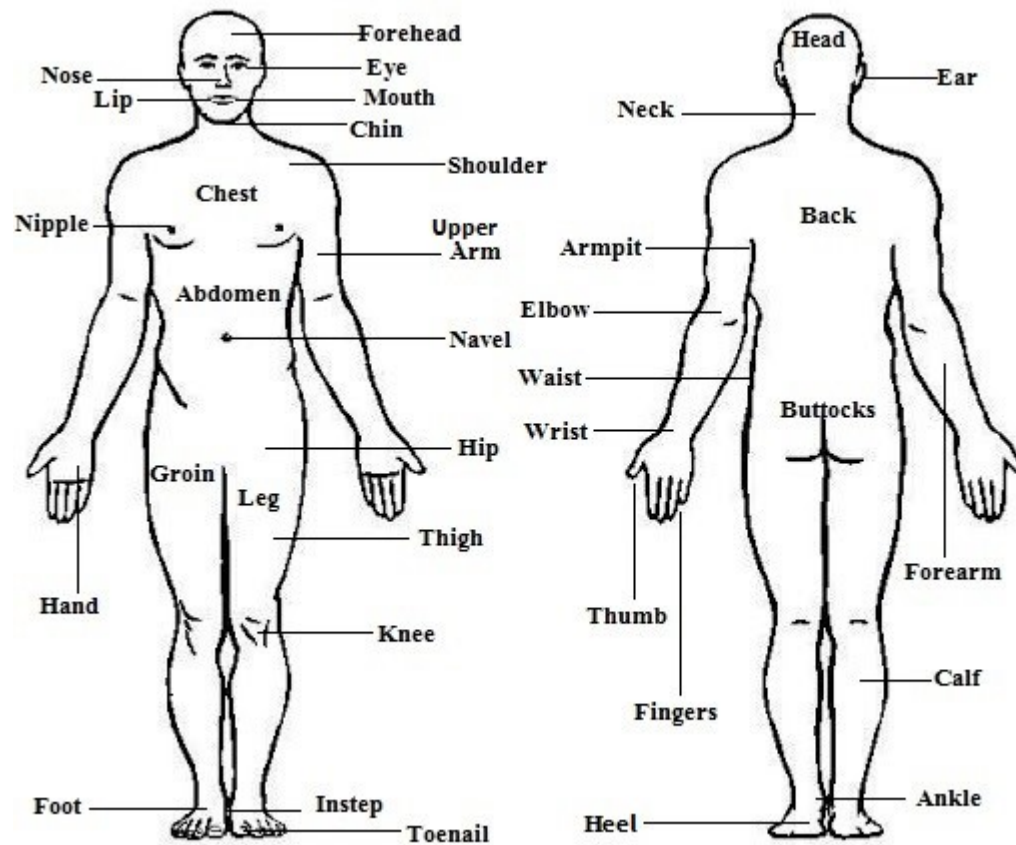
To chew: mastegar

To swallow: empassar

To break: trencar

To bite: mossegar

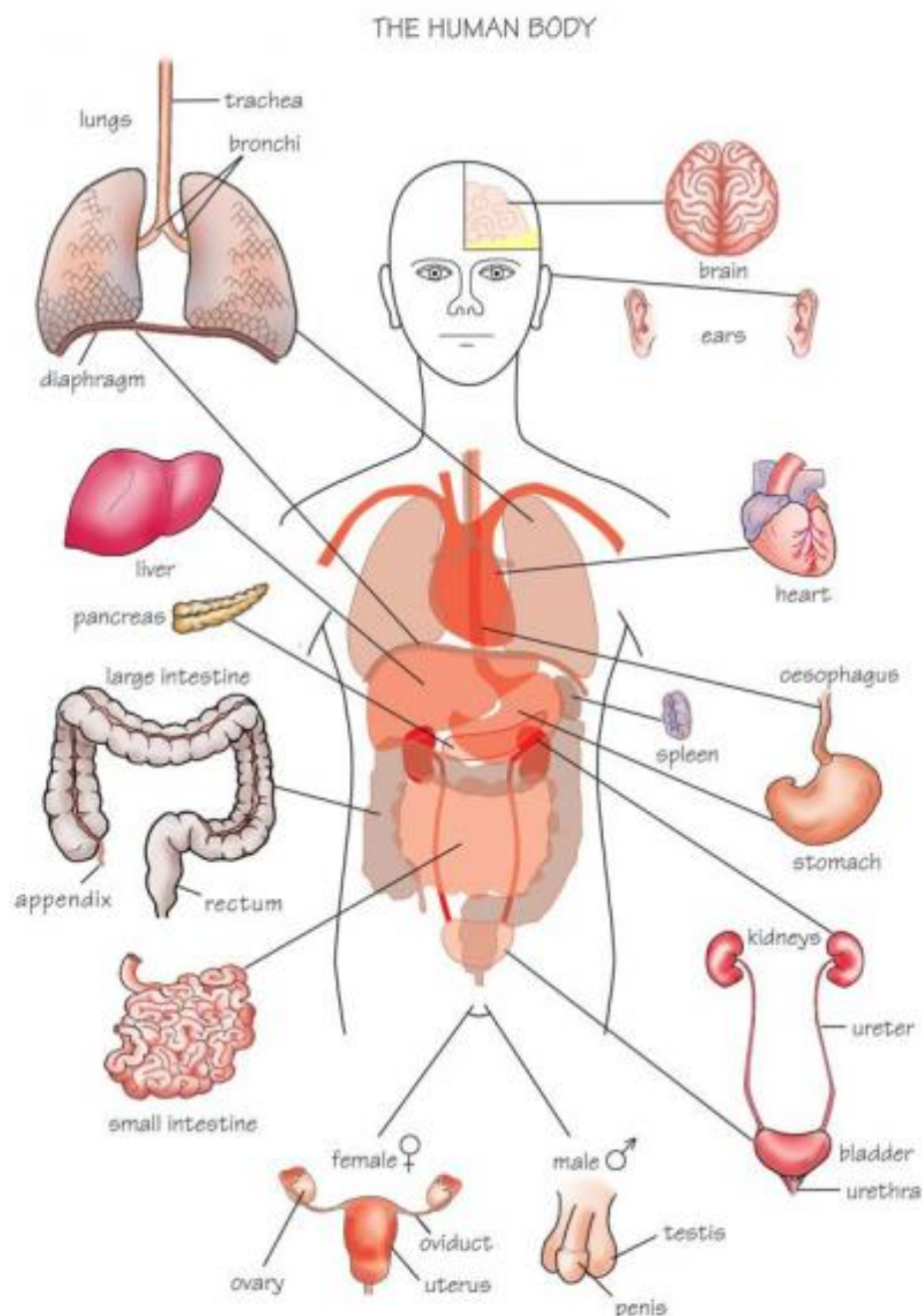
To move: traslladar



Introduction to Diagram of Internal Organs

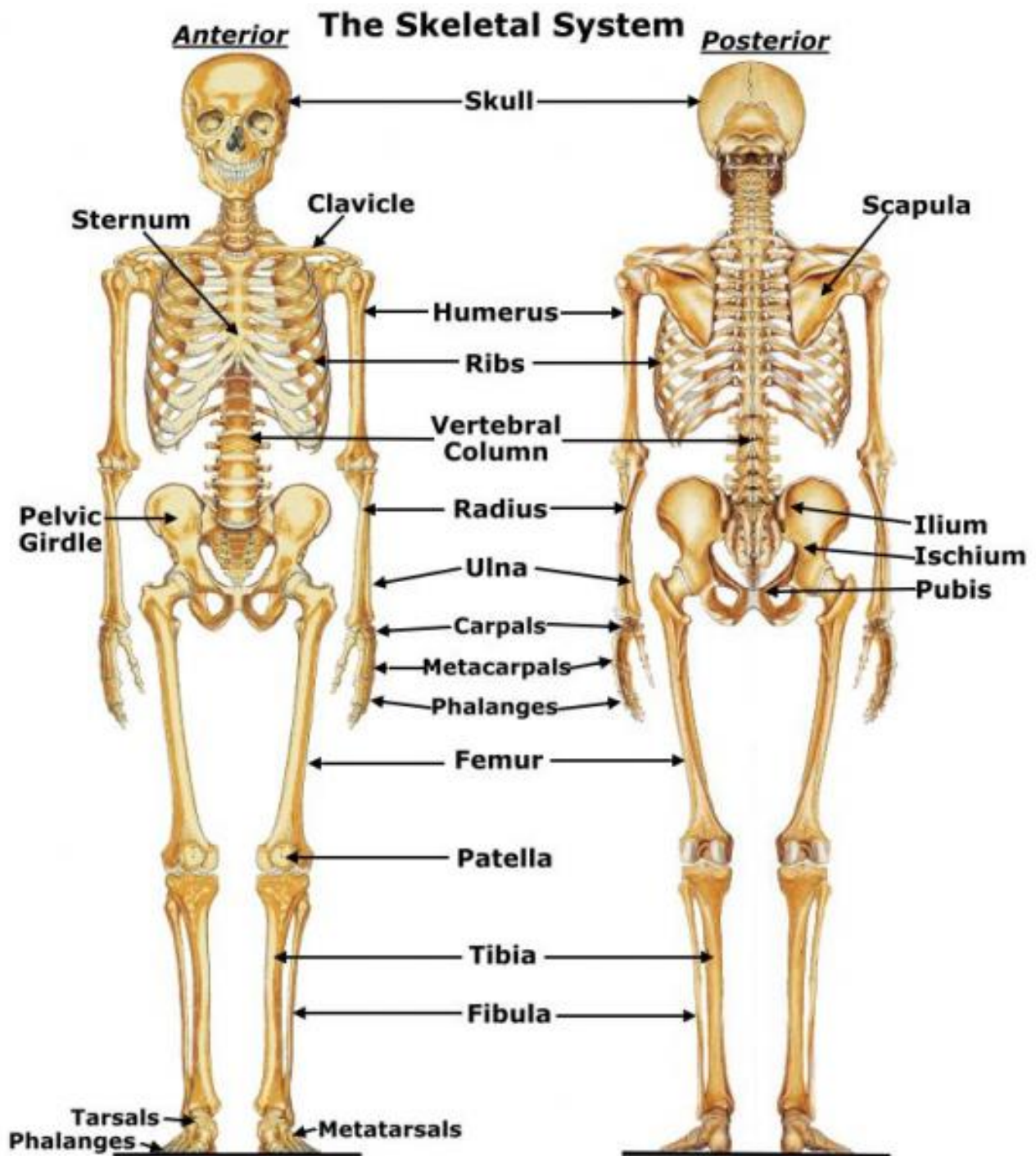
Human body is entirely known as organism. Human body consists of various organ systems, each of which comprises of number of organs whose functions complement each other. Each organ system performs a particular tasks. These organ systems interact to produce coordinated, active, healthy and intelligent human body. All human being have same organ system with the exception of reproductive system.

Human body consists of billions of cells which are organized into tissues. Each tissue consists of similar types of cell. One or more types of tissue work together inside an organ, such as bone or a lung. Internal organs are linked together to form a system that has one or more major roles.

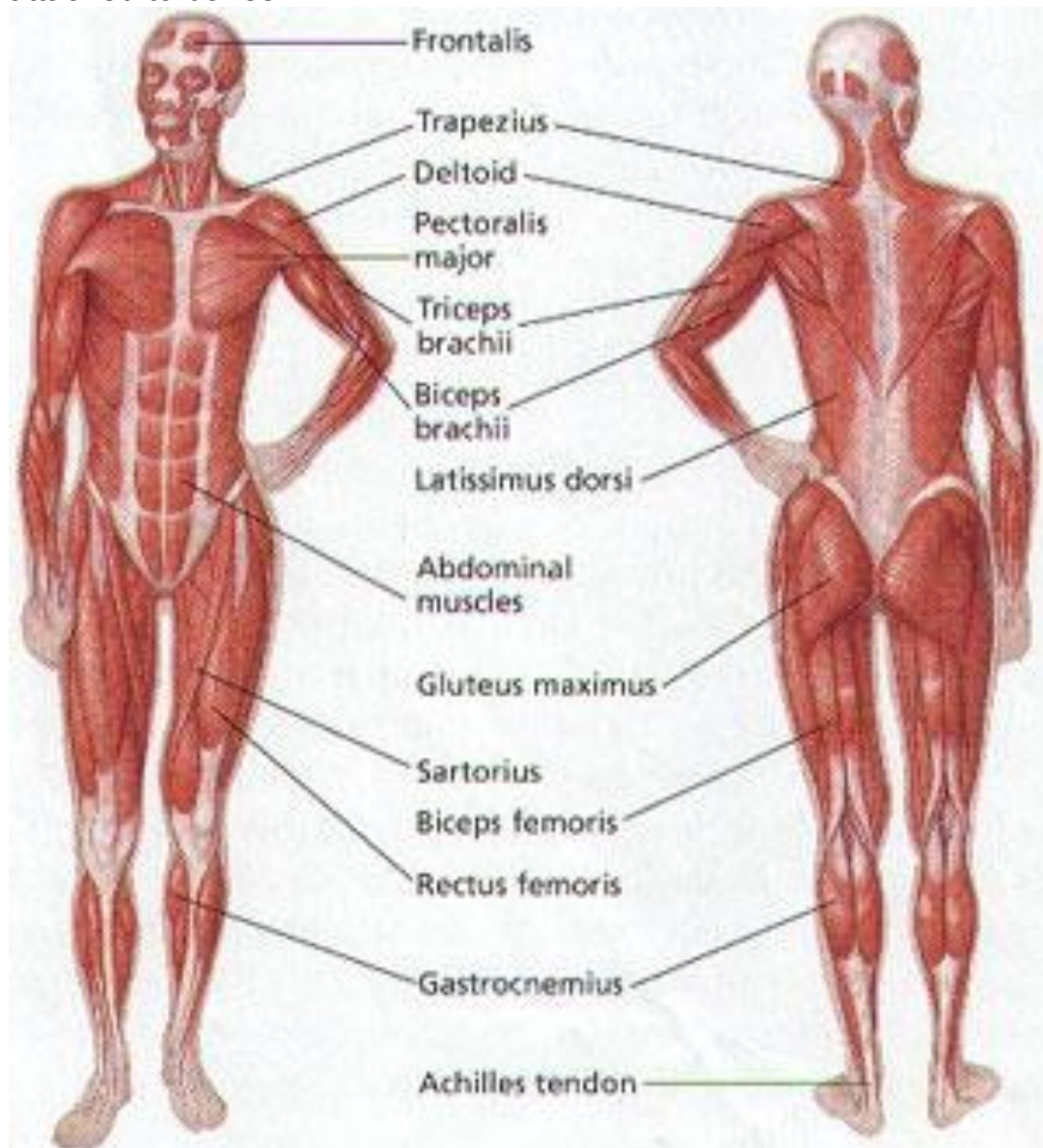


Internal Organs Systems of a Human Body - I

- The skeletal system provides framework and support to the body, protects internal organs and provides attachment points for muscles

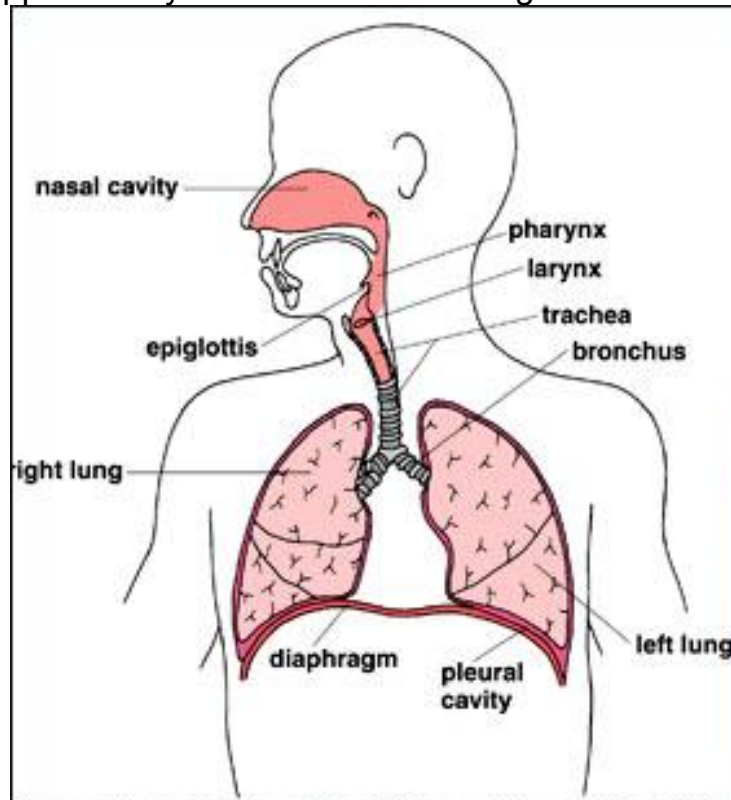


- The muscular system moves and supports the body with the skeletal musculature and the heart muscles. It consists of 620 skeletal muscles attached to bones.



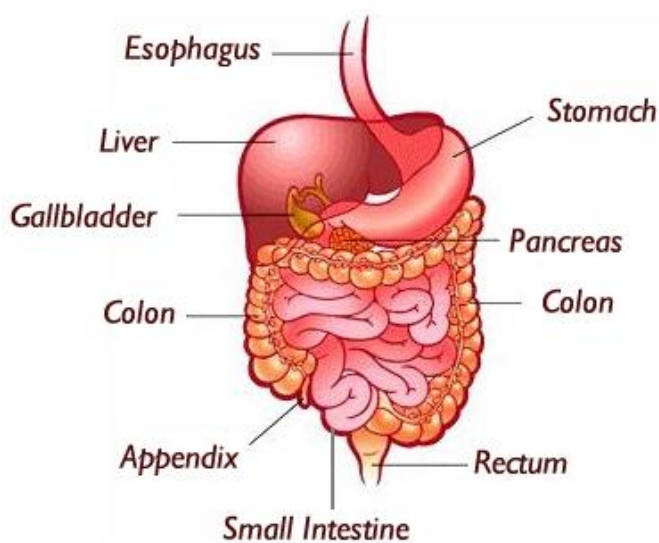
Muscular system

- The **respiratory system** supplies the body with oxygen. It consists of nose, throat the upper airways and trachea and lungs the lower airways.



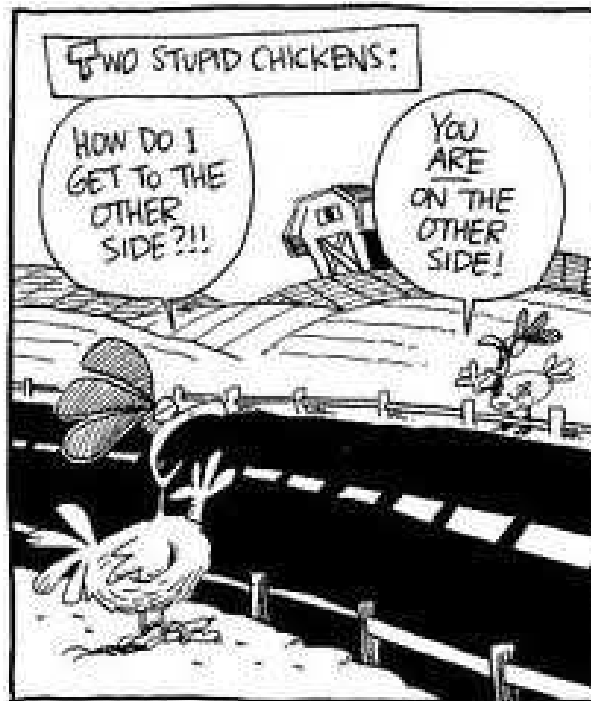
Respiratory system

- The **digestive system** supplies food to the body organs. It consists of mouth, oesophagus, stomach and intestine.



DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

GIVING DIRECTIONS



GIVING DIRECTIONS

- Where is ...?
- How do I get to ...?
- Can you tell me how to get to ...?
- What's the best way to go to...?

GIVING DIRECTIONS

1) GO (TO) ...

- Go straight on until that traffic-light

2) THEN ...

- Then turn left until the post office.
- Then turn right, walk 100 meters and you will find the station.

renfe

Post
Office



DIRECTIONS



Go straight on / Go ahead
Go straight ahead



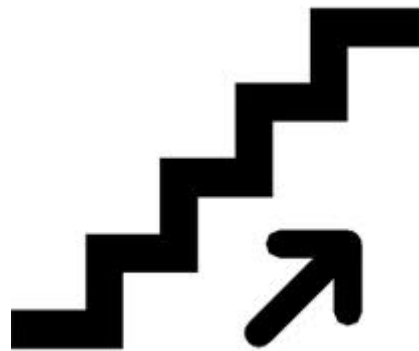
Turn to left



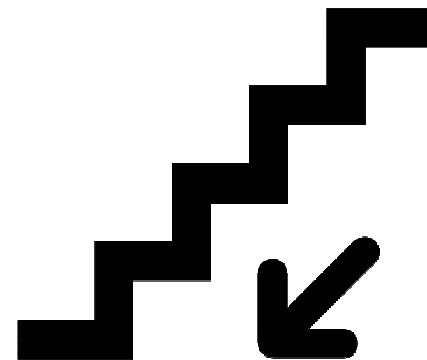
Turn to right



Go back



upstairs



downstairs

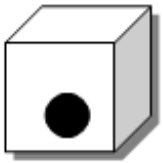


inside

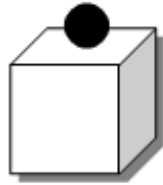


outside

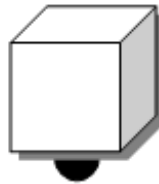
POSITIONS



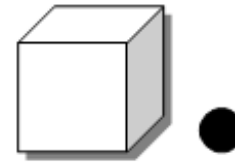
in



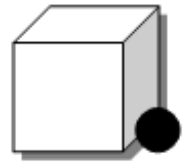
on



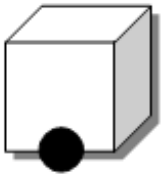
under



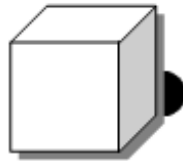
near



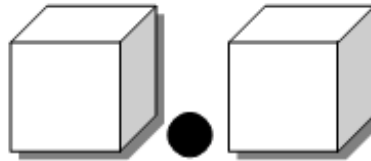
next to



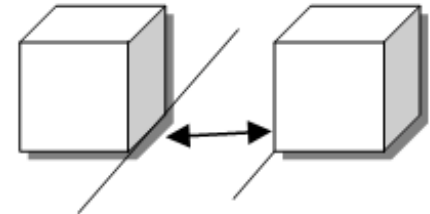
in front of



behind

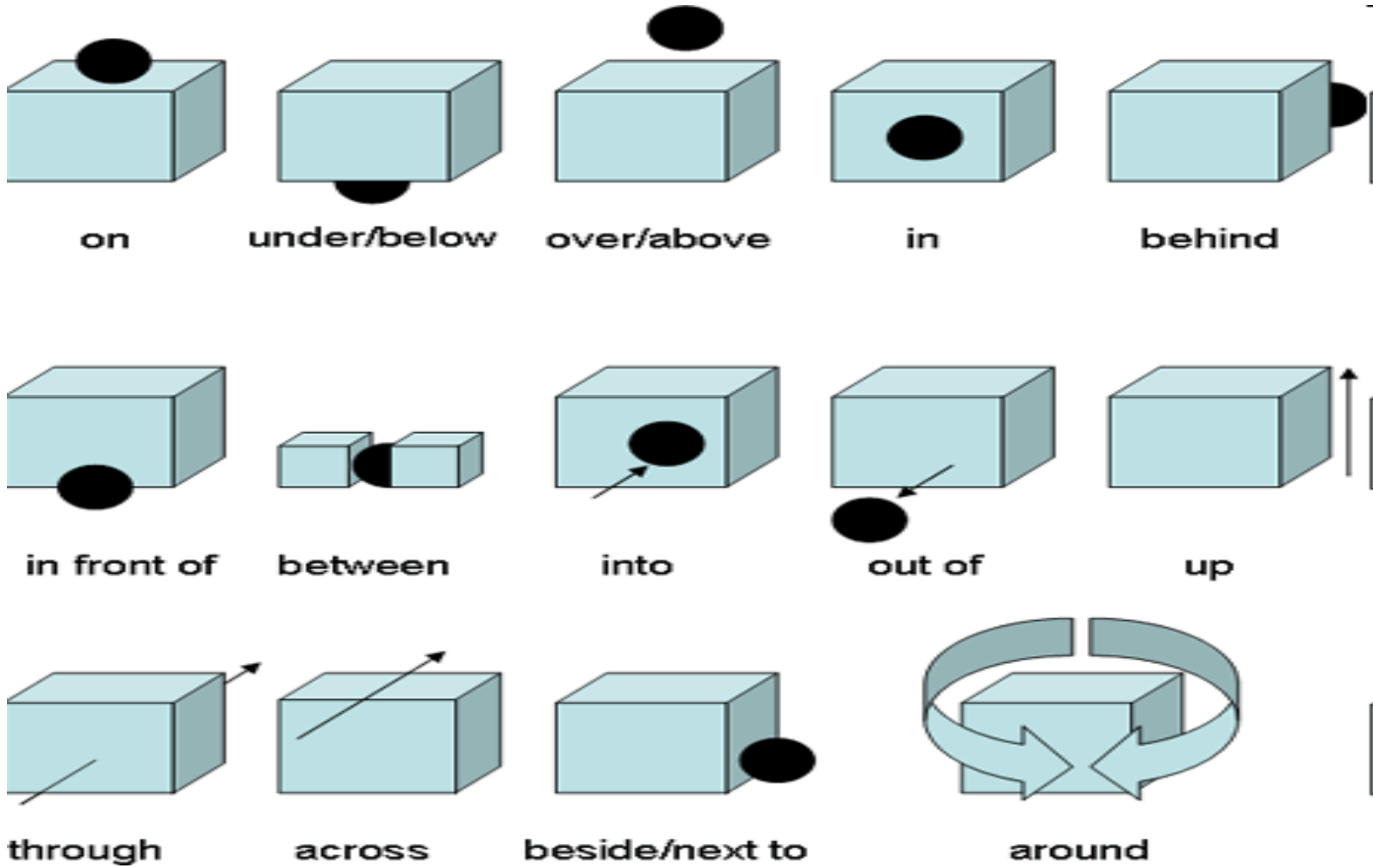


between



opposite

POSITIONS



Excuse me, could you tell
me the way to ?
Go down the street.
Turn {right} at the
left
Go x blocks.
You'll see on your
left/right



School

Let's
go!



Park

Library



Church

Post
Office

Game
Center

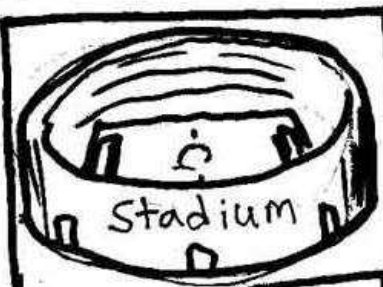


McDonalds



Bowling

Post Office



Stadium



Family
Mart



Parking
Lot

Bookstore



Scott's
house



Park

Bank
¥\$



Park

Train
Station

Bank
\$¥

Family
Mart

Bookstore

Movie
Theater

Subway
Station

Library

Game
Center

Taco
House

Shopping
Center



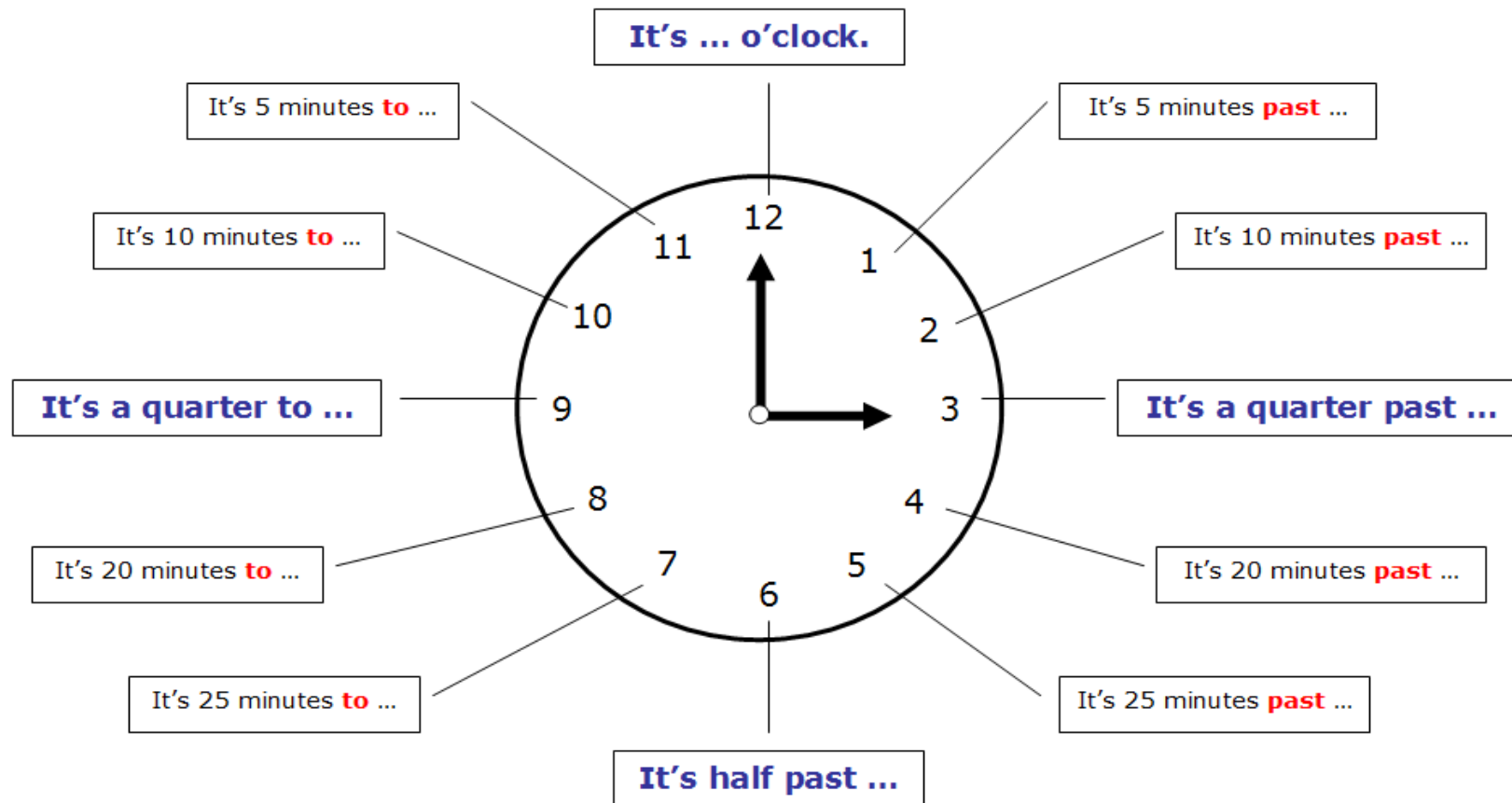
Lake

Sports
Center

High
School

Bank
\$¥

WHAT'S THE TIME?



a.m. - p.m.

WHAT'S THE TIME?

- What's the time?
- What time is it?
- It's

GIVING DIRECTIONS

Asking for Directions

1. Could you tell me how to get to...?
2. How do I find...?
3. How do I get to...?
4. Which is the best way to...?
5. What's the best way to?
6. Could you direct me to...?
7. Which way do I get to?

8. Where is...?

9. How can I go to...?

10. Can you tell me the way to...?

Excuse me // Please

Giving directions

1. Go straight ahead (until)
2. Go straight on
3. Go up
4. Go down
5. Go along
6. Turn right/left (into... street / at the end of...)
7. Take the (1st, 2nd, 3rd) street on the left/right

8. It's on the right/left.
9. It's on your right/left.
10. It's on the corner.
11. It's at the corner of...
12. It's next to...
13. It's between...
14. It's in front of...
15. It's opposite to...

- <http://usefulelenglish.ru/phrases/phrases-exercise-three>
- <http://users.skynet.be/fa598346/leshoekje/ICT-oef%20ENG2/unit4-traffic.htm>
- <http://www.web-esl.com/map/map4.htm>
- <http://www.carmenlu.com/first/vocabulary/directions1/prepositionsdirect1.htm>

- <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening-skills-practice/giving-directions>
- <http://www.ello.org/english/Games/G012-Directions.html>

WOUNDS AND INJURIES

WOUNDS



gauze



syringe



latex glove



scissors



tape



bandage



soap



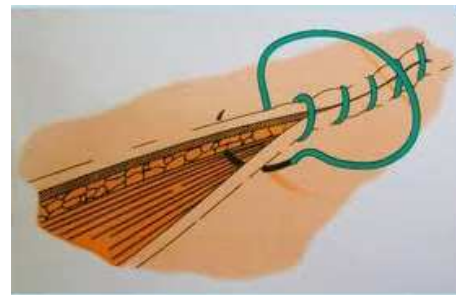
tweezers



physiological serum
(saline)



band aid



Suture thread



disinfectant

INJURIES



burn



scratch



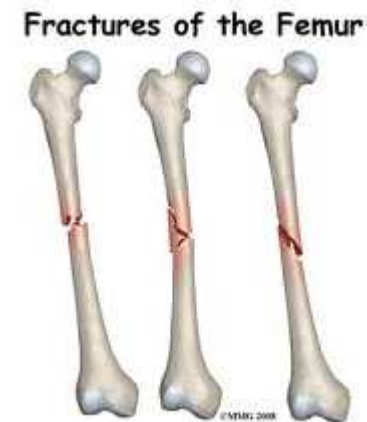
bruise



pain



Bleeding
(hemorrhage)

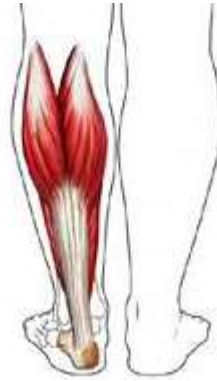


fracture

INJURIES



sprain



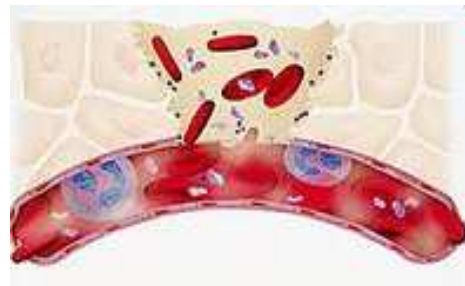
strain



dislocation



stab



vessel rupture



puncture
(punctured)

INJURIES



amputation (amputated)

VITAL SIGNS

- **Body temperature**

- Hypothermia.
- Hyperthermia.
- Fever.
- Antipyretic.



thermometer



frostbitten (frozen)



sweat



blanket

VITAL SIGNS

- **Pulse (heart rate)**

- Tachycardia
- Bradycardia



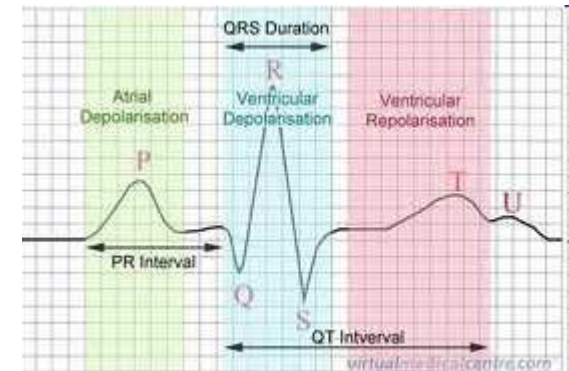
desfibrillator



gel



patch



electrocardiogram

VITAL SIGNS

- Blood pressure

- Systolic pressure
- Diastolic pressure
- Hypertension
- Hypotension
- Hypovolemia
- Antihypertensive
- Sick, dizzy



sphygmomanometer



catheter



catheter



tensiometer



Physiological serum
(saline)

VITAL SIGNS

- **Respiratory rate**
 - Tachypnea (hyperventilation)
 - Bradypnea (hypoventilation)



Oxygen tank



respiration ball



stethoscope



mask

VITAL SIGNS

- Oxygen saturation
- Nail fold capillary



oximeter



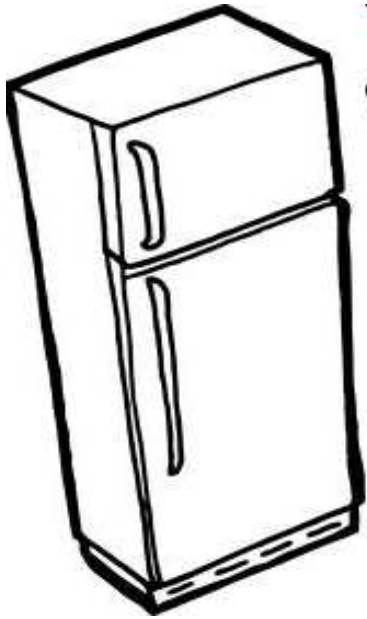
collar



Guedel
tube



infusion pump



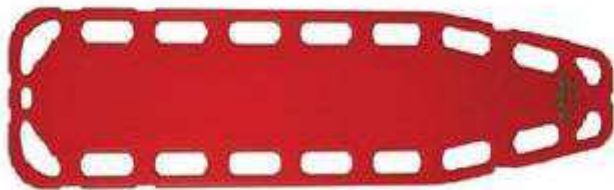
fridge



secretion aspirator



nasal cannula



backboard



vacuum mattress



stretcher



scoop stretcher



wheel chair

SIMPLE FUTURE

- **WILL + VERB:**

- I will help you. (*I'll help you.*)
- You will not help him. (*You won't help him.*)
- Will he help me?

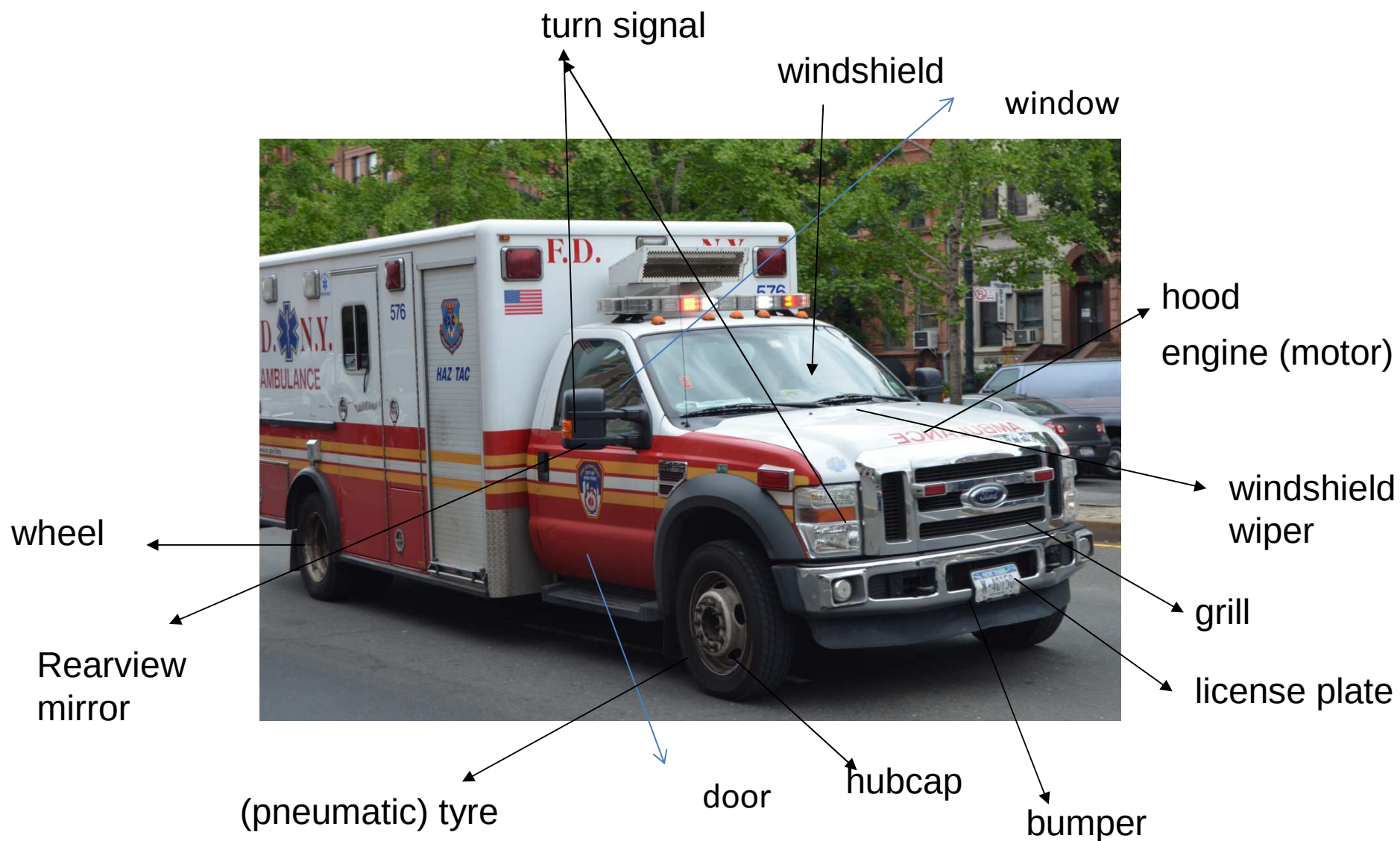
- **BE GOING TO + VERB:**

- We are going to help you.
- She is not going to help them.
- Are they going to help us?

Me
You
Him
Her
It
Us
You
Them

THE AMBULANCE





ceiling



tail light

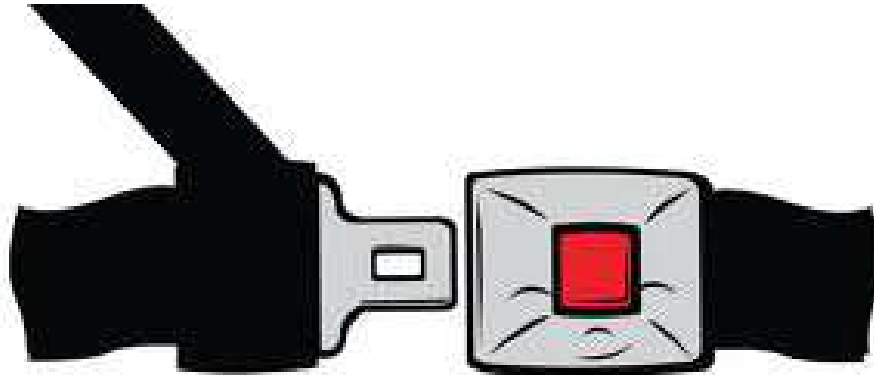
back door

fender

tail pipe (tub d'escapament)

truck (maletero)





seat belt

fasten the seat belt

unfasten the seat belt

UNIFORM

WEAR / UNWEAR



helmet
(hull)



gloves



glasses



boots



vest



mask



(protective) trousers



(protective) jacket

ADVERBS

- **An adverb is a word that modifies verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.**
- **The difference between an adverb and an adjective is the following:**
 - ✓ An adjective modifies a noun.
 - "John is tall." (The adjective tall modifies the noun John)
 - ✓ An adverb modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb.
 - "That idea is simply ridiculous." (The adverb simply modifies the adjective ridiculous)
 - "She sings nicely." (The adverb nicely modifies the verb sing)
 - "She did it really well." (the adverb really modifies the adverb well)

ADVERBS

- ADJECTIVE + LY

- Exact: exactly
- Happy: happily
- Unfortunate: unfortunately
- Beautiful: Beautifully
- Possible: Possibly
 - Exceptions: **fast** **hard** **late** **early** **daily**
» **Good: well**

- Often, tomorrow, later, near, here, there,...

ADVERBS

- If the adjective ends in '**-y**', replace the '**y**' with '**i**' and add '**-ly**':
 - **Easy: easily**
- If the adjective ends in '**-able**', '**-ible**', or '**-le**', replace the '**-e**' with '**-y**':
 - **Probable: probably**
 - **Possible: possibly**
 - **Gentle: gently**
- If the adjective ends in '**-ic**', add '**-ally**':
 - **Basic: basically**

POSITION

- **Adverb of Manner**

- These adverbs are put behind the direct object (or behind the verb if there's no direct object).
 - He drove his car carefully.
 - He drove carefully.

- **Adverb of Place**

- Like adverbs of manner, these adverbs are put behind the direct object or the verb.
 - I didn't see him there.
 - Stay here.

- **Adverb of Time**

- **Adverbs of time are usually put at the end of the sentence.**

- I will give you it tomorrow.
 - She will tell you it later.

- **If you don't want to put emphasis on the time, you can also put the adverb of time at the beginning of the sentence.**

- Tomorrow, I will give you it.
 - Later, she will tell you it.

- **Adverbs of Frequency**

- Adverbs of frequency are put directly before the main verb. If 'be' is the main verb and there is no auxiliary verb, adverbs of frequency are put behind 'be'. Is there an auxiliary verb, however, adverbs of frequency are put before 'be'.

- I usually work here in summer.
 - I have never been there.
 - She will rarely survive.
 - The weather is always bad in November.

CONDITIONALS

Zero conditional

IF + PRESENT SIMPLE, PRESENT SIMPLE

- Facts that are generally true or scientific facts.
- The condition always has the same result.

<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/zero-conditional.html>

First conditional

IF + PRESENT SIMPLE, WILL + INFINITIVE

- A possible situation in the future.
- Predicting a likely result in the future (if the condition happens)

<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/first-conditional.html>

Second conditional

IF + PAST SIMPLE, WOULD + INFINITIVE

- Hypothetical or unlikely situations.
- Unreal or improbably situation now or in the future

<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/second-conditional.html>

Third conditional

IF + PAST PERFECT, WOULD + HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

- The person is imagining a different past
- Imaginary situation that did not happen in the past.

<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/third-conditional.html>

QUESTION WORDS

What?	→	Thing.
Which?	→	Choice.
Where?	→	Place.
Who?	→	Person.
When?	→	Time.
Why?	→	Reason.
How?	→	Way.

- http://www.english-4u.de/question_words_ex1.htm
- http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/questions/question_words_2.htm
- http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-exercise-question-words.php
- <http://www.language-worksheets.com/question-words-elementary.html>

QUESTION TAGS

- I have flu, don't I?
- I don't have flu, do I?
- You are a technician, aren't you?
- You aren't a technician, are you?
- He can help me, can't he?
- He can't help me, can he?
- She is injured, isn't she?
- She isn't injured, is she?

- It hurts, doesn't it?
- It doesn't hurt, does it?
- We will take him to hospital, won't we?
- We won't take him to hospital, will we?
- You were playing basketball, weren't you?
- You weren't playing basketball, were you?
- They went to Italy, didn't they?
- They didn't go to Italy, did they?

EXCEPTION!!!

- I 'm not wrong, am I?
- I am wrong, **aren't I?**