

মূল মুদ্রণের পূর্বের কপি

# প্রশিক্ষণ মডিউল

## কমিউনিটি প্যারামেডিক-২০১৮

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বাংলাদেশ নার্সিং ও মিডওয়াইফারি কাউন্সিল

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# কমিউনিটি প্যারামেডিকদের মৌলিক প্রশিক্ষণ



## ENGLISH

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# Unit 1: Hello, it's me!

**By the end of the unit learners will be able to**

- introduce themselves
- tell about their job, experience, responsibilities, workplace
- 

**1 Conversation between a community paramedic and a doctor. Read the conversation first and then act it out with another learner.**

Mita                    May I come in?  
Dr. Karim            Sure, please come in.  
Mita                    Good morning, Sir. I'm Mita. I'm a new community paramedic here.  
Dr. Karim            Good Morning. Please take a seat. What's your name again?  
Mita                    Sir, it's Mita Rahman. Please Call me Mita.  
Dr. Karim            Ok, Mita. Have you completed your internship?  
Mita                    Yes, Sir. I did my internship from NilphamariSadar Hospital.  
  
Dr. Karim            That's great. Nice to meet you, Mita.

**Now change your role and act out the conversation again.**

**2 Work with a partner. Read the small sentences in the left-hand column and match them with the purposes given at the right-hand column.**

Language	Use
a. Good morning	i. Request
b. May I come in?	ii. Seeking permission
c. Please come in.	iii. Saying 'yes'.
d. Sure.	iv. Greetings
e. Please call me Mita.	v. Giving permission

3 Read the following texts and organize them under the appropriate columns.

Good afternoon	Why not?	Yes, you can.	Have a good day
May I go out?	Can I go out?	Give me some cotton, please.	
Of course	Good evening	Good night	I'll really appreciate.
Please give me a syringe.		Would you mind, if I go now?	

Greetings	Seeking permission	Giving permission	Saying 'yes'	Request

### Language focus

Hello, Hi, Good Morning, Good Afternoon, Good Evening - are greetings to welcome.

Have a good day, Good night, Bye, Good bye, See you, See you later - are greetings for farewell.

"Hello" is a formal greeting but "Hi" is informal. You can greet your friends saying "Hi" but it is preferred that you greet your supervisor with "Hello"

When you meet someone in the evening, you can greet them by saying "Good evening" but not "Good night".

**4 Read the conversation.**

DrKarim      So, is this your first job, Mita?  
Mita          Yes, Sir.  
DrKarim      Ok. Let me take some information about you.  
Mita          Sure.  
DrKarim      Your full name is Mita Rahman, right?  
Mita          Right, Sir.  
DrKarim      How do you spell your name?  
Mita          It's M-i-t-a, space and then R-a-h-m-a-n.  
DrKarim      Where are you from, Mita?  
Mita          I'm from Rangpur.  
DrKarim      Your date of birth?  
Mita          10 January, 1999.  
DrKarim      Are you a certified community paramedic?  
Mita          Yes Sir, I'm a certified community paramedic.

**5 Complete the following conversation with your own information.**

Dr Mina      Is this your first job?  
You          \_\_\_\_\_.  
Dr Mina      Ok. Let me take some information about you.  
You          \_\_\_\_\_.  
Dr Mina      What is your full name?  
You          \_\_\_\_\_.  
Dr Mina      How do you spell your name?  
You          \_\_\_\_\_.  
Dr Mina      How do people call you?  
You          \_\_\_\_\_.  
Dr Mina      How do you spell your name?  
You          \_\_\_\_\_.

Dr Mina        Your date of birth?

You            \_\_\_\_\_.

Dr Mina        Are you a community paramedic?

You            \_\_\_\_\_.

**6        Read the text on Mita. Follow as she describes herself but use your own personal true information. And write a similar paragraph to describe you.**

*I'm Mita Rahman. I'm from Rangpur. I'm 20 years old. I passed SSC examination in 2013 and then went to Rangpur Community Paramedic Training Institute to become a community paramedic. Then I completed my internship from NilphamariSadar Hospital. I started working as a community paramedic in 2015. I live with my parents and siblings. My mother is a shop owner and my father is a carpenter. My sister is a student of grade 7 and my brother is a student of grade 2. I like watching movies during my free time.*

## Unit 2: People's friend

**By the end of the unit learners will be able to**

- answer questions from a text
- make a list
- describe people
- use present simple tense to describe habit in case of 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> person

### **1 Read the text to answer the questions.**

Shamim Azad is a Community Paramedic. He is 22 years old. He works in a village near Gaibandha. He has a service outlet at Mohimaganjbazar. He goes to his service outlet riding a motorbike every day. He attends to patients at his outlet. He always carries selected medicine, cotton, syringe and some surgical instruments for first aid in a medicine bag. Generally, he begins his day quite early. He gets up at 6 o'clock in the morning, freshens himself, and then go for a walk. He walks for forty minutes. He takes a shower at around 7 o'clock and then within 15 minutes he dresses up. He takes his breakfast around half past seven. Most of the days, he eats three pieces of *rooti*, an egg, some *dal* or vegetable. He completes his breakfast with a cup of milk-tea. Then he starts for his outlet. From 9 am to 9 pm he doesn't have any personal time of his own except 2-4 pm.

#### **Questions**

**What is Shamim Azad's regular routine in the morning?**

**How is it similar or dissimilar to your own routine?**

First, he sees the emergency patients especially the elderly people and neonates. They are so dependent on him. Elderly people commonly suffer from breathing problem, asthma, diabetes, high blood pressure, arthritis, general weakness etc. New born babies are also very delicate and helpless. Their common problems are – pneumonia, fever, cold, diarrhea, stomach upset etc. They all wait for Shamim. He is equally caring to all.

#### **Questions**

**Who does Shamim Azad attend first in his chamber and why?**

**Do you support Shamim Azad's priority for emergency patients? Why/why not?**



The community people consults with Shamim before going to hospital. Usually, majority of his patients are women. He is easily accessible and reliable for any family planning or gynecology related issues as well.

Shamim serves his community people with lots of care. Sometimes he needs to consult with a doctor. If any patient's condition is beyond his capacity, he refers that patient to the local community clinic or nearby hospital. He regularly talks to the local MBBS doctor over phone and ask for his recommendations. In the community Shamim is known as 'our Shamim Bhai'. Everybody loves him for his dedication to his work. Their smiles mean a lot to Shamim. Shamim gets back home by 10 in the evening. He enjoys his profession and loves his life.

### Questions

**Why is Shamim Azad so popular among the community people?**

**Does Shamim Azad like his profession? Why/why not?**

### 2 The words in column A are used in the text. Match them with column B.

Column A	Column B
a. freshen	i. send
b. consult	ii. uncomfortable feeling in the belly
c. neonate	iii. go to a doctor to seek suggestions
d. delicate	iv. revitalize/ give new strength
e. caring	v. new born babies
f. stomach upset	vi. seek information or advice from (someone, especially an expert or professional)
g. refer	vii. displaying kindness and concern for others
h. see a doctor	viii. soft and vulnerable

### 3 Make two sentences using each of these words. The sentences should be related to your life.

- a. freshen      i) \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- b. consult      i) \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_

- c. neonate    i) \_\_\_\_\_  
                  ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- d. delicate    i) \_\_\_\_\_  
                  ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- e. caring      i) \_\_\_\_\_  
                  ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- f. stomach upset    i) \_\_\_\_\_  
                          ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- g. refer        i) \_\_\_\_\_  
                  ii) \_\_\_\_\_

**4      Make a list of 5 things that you like about Shamim Azad. Then work in pairs and share your ideas with your partner.**

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. \_\_\_\_\_

**5      Read the information about Shamim and provide information about yourself in the blank spaces.**

a. Shamim Azad **begins** his day quite early in the morning.

ai. I begin my day\_

b. He **gets up** at 6 o'clock in the morning

bi. I get up at \_\_\_\_\_.

c He **takes** a shower at around 7am.

ci. \_\_\_\_\_

d. He **takes** his breakfast around half past seven.

di. \_\_\_\_\_

e. Most of the days he **eats** three pieces of *rooti*, some *dal* or vegetable.

ei. \_\_\_\_\_

f. He **completes** his breakfast with a cup of milk-tea.

fi. \_\_\_\_\_

**6 Ask the following questions to your partner and record the responses on the blank spaces.**

What time do you get up in the morning?

\_\_\_\_\_

What time do you take breakfast?

\_\_\_\_\_

What do you eat in your breakfast?

\_\_\_\_\_

What time do you take a shower?

\_\_\_\_\_

What are your favourite foods?

\_\_\_\_\_

**7 Tell a different classmate about the previous person.**

*For example: Nilu takes a shower at around 12 noon.*

**Language focus**

We use present simple tense to tell about any habit, or any action of the present time.

We use 's' or 'es' with action verbs in the present simple tense to tell about 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular number.

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	I	We
2nd	You	You
3rd	He/She/It/And name	They

## Unit 3: This is Nita

### Learning outcomes

By the end of the unit learners will be able to

- introduce others
- tell about other's job, experience, responsibilities, workplace
- transfer information reading a text

### 1 Read the following conversations and act it out with a partner.

Nita                      Hello Raihan! How are you?  
Raihan                    Hello Nita, I'm fine. Thanks. How are you?  
Nita                      I'm okay. Thanks.  
                              Raihan, who are over there?  
Raihan                    Oh, they are my colleagues – Jolly and Shams.  
                              Come with me. I will introduce them to you.  
Nita                      Okay, let's go.  
  
Raihan                    Hello Jolly and Shams, this is Nita.  
                              She is my friend. We were classmates in school. She is studying in Khulna  
                              University now.  
                              Nita, meet Jolly, she is my new colleague.  
                              And this is Shams. He too is my colleague.  
  
Shams and  
Jolly                      Nice to meet you, Nita.  
Nita                      Nice to meet you too.  
Raihan                    Let's go for tea.....  
All three                Yes, let's go.

## Language focus

### Wh-questions and statements with be verb

What's your full name?	My name is Nipun Chowdhury.	Contractions: Long form      Short form		Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives
Where are you from?	I'm from Rajshahi.	I am	I'm	I	my
		You are	You're	you	your
Who is that?	He is Shams.	He is	He's	he	his
What's her name?	Her name is Jolly.	You are	You're	she	her
Where is she from?	She's from Bagerhat.	She is	She's	it	its
		It is	It's	we	our
Where are you from?	We're from Thakurgaon.	We are	We're	you	your
		They are	They're	they	their
Who are they?		What is	What's		
What are their names?	They're Jolly and Shams.				
Where are they from?	They're from Thakurgaon.				

## 2 Complete this conversation.

Jolly              Raihan, who are those two women with Nita?

Raihan          Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ names are Antara and Shamima.

Let me call them. Hi, Antara, look here.

(Antara and Shamima come and join them.)

Raihan Antara, meet my friend, Jolly.

\_\_\_\_\_ from Panchagar.

Jolly, meet my new friends Antara and Shamima.

\_\_\_\_\_ from Thakurgaon.

Antara          Hello, nice to meet you

Jolly            \_\_\_\_\_ too.

Antara Jolly, you look sad. Anything wrong?

Jolly No, no, \_\_\_\_\_ fine.

**3 Work with a partner. Ask him/her the following questions and record their responses.**

- a. What's your full name? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Where are you from? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Where do you live in? \_\_\_\_\_
- d. What is your occupation? \_\_\_\_\_
- e. What are your hobbies? \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Who is your most favourite personality? \_\_\_\_\_
- g. How do you feel about this course? \_\_\_\_\_
- h. What is your future plan? \_\_\_\_\_

**4 Read the following text, where Kanta, Raihana, Shimul, and Shagor are introducing each other.**

Kanta	Raihana	Shimul	Shagor
Hi, I'm Kanta. I'm going to tell about Raihana. Raihana is a Community Paramedic. She works for rural community people. She provides basic healthcare services like common minor general diseases, family planning, maternal and child healthcare, adolescent health etc. She has been in this profession for last 6 months. Raihana is	My name is Raihana and I'm going to tell you about Kanta. She is a student. She just completed HSC. She is currently doing a part time job at a local school. Kanta is from Barisal. She works for unprivileged children. She teaches them computer operations. Kanta enjoys her job. Her students love her a lot. Kanta is very fond of her village. She has no plan to	Good Morning, I'm Shimul. Shimul Ahsan. I'll tell about Shagor. He was born in Panchagar but now he is living in Barisal. Shagor's father works there in a bank. He is a student of sociology at a college. Shagor is also an actor. He is a member of a drama group. He performs in dramas on various occasions. They try to increase people's awareness in	Hello everyone! I'm Shagor Anindya. Let me tell about Shimul Ahsan. Shimul completed college education last year. He does not do anything particular right now. She has many friends. They have a sports club. They offer football and badminton coaching there for teens. They do some social work like taking people to a

based at BoalkhaliUpozila in Chittagong. She works for rural people. They don't have the facilities available in towns. In future she would like to go abroad, especially in the Middle East and so she is learning English. She is learning Arabic as well.	leave her village in future. Rather she would like to establish a school of her own; a school where the students will enjoy learning.	different social issues. Shagor feels great to work for people. He has fascination for fashion. In future she would like to be a fashion designer beside his drama performance. So wish for him, please.	doctor or a hospital, or providing services for dead bodies. Sometimes they provide services for little kids like taking them to and from school. Shimul doesn't know what she is going to do in future. Maybe he will be a caregiver for senior citizens.
--	---	--	--

- 5** Read the conversation again and transfer information to the grid as appropriate with the four persons mentioned here. You will see a few information already provided there.

	<i>Kanta</i>	<i>Raihana</i>	<i>Shimul</i>	<i>Shagor</i>
<b>Way of introduction</b>	Hi, I'm .....			
<b>Present status</b>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- student of sociology at a local college.</li> <li>- works in a drama group</li> </ul>
<b>Likes</b>		works for rural community people		
<b>Future plan</b>			to be a care giver (unsure)	

- 6** Use the points you collected about your partner in section 3 and write a text like Kanta, Raihana, Shimul, or Shagor.



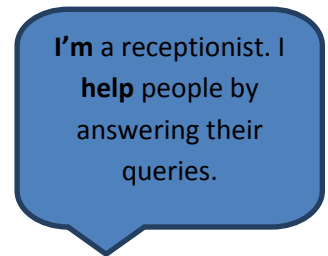
## Unit 4: My hospital

By the end of the unit learners will be able to

- narrate workplace/institute;
- describe places;
- identify roles and jobs of hospital personnel



### 1 Read the texts.



Now read the following statements and choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- Surgeons performs / performing / perform operations.
- I'm a midwife, I delivers / I'm delivering / deliver babies.
- The community paramedic is currently unavailable. He responds / is responding / respond to an emergency.
- A: Do you work at a hospital? B: Yes, I work / do / does.
- I want / wanting / wants to qualify as a community paramedic.
- I like to working / working / work with people.
- Do you / You are / Are you taking the patient to the hospital?
- I do / am doing / to do a night shift this week.

## 2 Complete the sentences with the words from the list.

refer	assist	abroad	treatment	provide
outlet	enroll	community	professionals	work

- a. Community paramedics \_\_\_\_\_ basic treatment in rural areas.
- b. They are healthcare \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ clinics are medical facility offered by the government.
- d. Doctors offer \_\_\_\_\_ in hospitals.
- e. Nurses \_\_\_\_\_ doctors in the hospitals.
- f. A community paramedic \_\_\_\_\_ serious patients to doctors.
- g. UH&FPO, civil surgeons, superintendents, and directors \_\_\_\_\_ in administration.
- h. It is a demanding job in country and in \_\_\_\_\_.
- i. You can \_\_\_\_\_ in CP course after your SSC examination.
- j. When you are a CP, you can have a service providing \_\_\_\_\_.

## 3 Read the text and answer the following questions.

I'm Mina Ahmed. I am a doctor in a sadar hospital. Let me share my experiences with you. My hospital is like a small town. Perhaps all big hospitals are like this. It needs hundreds of people to make it work. In a hospital there are surgeons, doctors, nurses, administrative staffs, housekeepers, laboratory technicians, ward clerks and many more professionals working together to serve the patients.

Each doctor in the hospital has a specialized area of treatment. I am a pediatrician. A pediatrician provides medical care to infants, children, and adolescents. My subspecialty is neonatology. Neonatology consists of the medical care of newborn infants, especially the ill or premature newborn. It is a hospital-based specialty. I also work as a primary care physician. A primary care physician is the first contact for a person with an undiagnosed health concern.

In my hospital surgeons and senior doctors train the junior doctors. There are numbers of nurses who support the doctors and the surgeons. The administrative staffs work in a range of roles, usually out of sight of patients, to ensure the effective running of a department or the whole hospital. Sometime the nurses work as administrative officers. The ward managers supervise staff nurses and ward clerks. The housekeepers are responsible for the cleanliness of the hospital.

There are many other professionals in the hospital who work out of sight of patients. For example, lab technicians doing the tests and pharmacists dispensing medicines. Like other institutions hospitals also have support staffs such as porters, orderlies, technicians, ward boys, drivers, cleaners, receptionists and cooks. All these professionals are essential for the delivery of treatment and care.

**Use the information in the text to complete the sentences with a, b or c.**

- 1      A hospital is like a small town because
  - a    it's busy.
  - b    it's full of different kinds of people.
  - c    there are so many buildings.
  
- 2      A person with an undiagnosed health concern will go to
  - aa pediatrician
  - b    a primary care physician
  - c    a pharmacist
  
- 3      Parents with an ill newborn will consult with
  - aa pediatrician
  - b    a primary care physician
  - c    a surgeon
  
- 4      Ward managers supervises
  - a    nurses
  - b    ward clerks
  - c    both nurses and ward clerks
  
- 5      Lab technicians and pharmacists
  - a    deliver treatment and care.
  - b    work in the background.
  - c    prescribes medicine.

**4 Match each verb (1–7) to a suitable phrase (a–g). The first one is done for you.**

- |               |   |                     |
|---------------|---|---------------------|
| i) specialize | → | a new staff         |
| ii) train     |   | b patients          |
| iii) make     |   | c a busy department |
| iv) dispense  |   | d disease           |
| v) run        |   | e quick decisions   |
| vi) treat     | → | f in pediatrics     |
| vii) diagnose |   | g medicines         |

**5 Further vocabulary practice**

**Underline the correct words in italics to complete the sentences. The first one is done for you.**

- a. The nurse understands the treatment / to treat.
- b. You can *consult* / *consultant* the doctor about it.
- c. I want to see a *specialist* / *specialize* / *specialism*.
- d. I'm working in *reception* / *receptionist*.
- e. The director *manager* / *management* / *manages* the hospital.
- f. A registrar helps to *trainer* / *train* / *training* junior doctors.

# Unit 5: Where is the X-ray room?

By the end of the unit learners will be able to

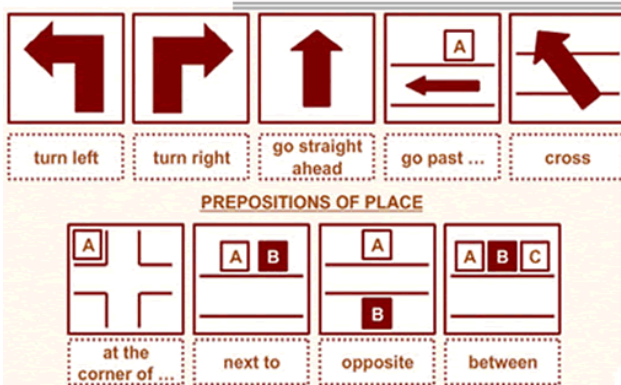
- give directions to a certain place in or out of hospital;
- use expressions related to giving directions correctly



1 Read the dialogues below and act it out with a partner. Take help of the signs in the picture to understand the dialogues.

## Dialogue 1

Jeba Hi, would you please tell me where



the Green Hospital is?

Annie Sure. Go **straight ahead**. After 3/4 minutes you will see a **roundabout**. Take the **right turn** and **move forward** until you have come before Currency Bank. It's such a big building and you can't miss it. Green hospital is just **directly opposite** to that building. Altogether it's five minutes walking.

Jeba Thank you.

## Dialogue 2

Patient Hi! How can I go to the X-ray room?

Receptionist Go **straight through** the corridor and then **take the left turn**.

**Keep going** until you have arrived a dead end.

### Dialogue 3

- Receptionist : Green Hospital. How can I help you?
- MrRajib : Would you please tell me how to come to the hospital?
- Receptionist : Where are you coming from?
- : I'm coming from Mirpur.
- : Are you coming by bus or by CNG?
- MrRajib : I will be coming by bus.
- Receptionist : Take any bus that comes to Azimpur. You will get many. Get down when you are in Azimpur **cross section** and take a rickshaw. It's just a 10 minutes ride.
- MrRajib : Thanks ... and would you tell me how I can go to the physiotherapy department?
- Receptionist : Sure. In fact, the physiotherapy department in our hospital is not in the main hospital campus. When you come to the main entrance, turn right and go forward for 5 mins. Then you will see a roundabout. From the **roundabout** take the second right. Physiotherapy department is **on the left next to** a flower shop.
- MrRajib : Thank you so much.
- Receptionist : You are welcome.

- 2 Read the following dialogues. In the left-hand side some people are asking for directions and in the right-hand side some people are giving them directions. Notice the bold words as they are related to asking and giving directions.

Excuse me sir.  
**Is there** a medicine shop **around here**?

Yes, there is one **right across the street next to Library**.

**Can you give me directions to** the X-ray department?

Of course I will, just **follow this row** until you come to the next building. **Turn right** and then **continue for** about 100 metres. **You will see** the X-ray department **on the left**.

Can you tell me how to get to the nearby hospital?

Where's the nearest food shop?

Am sorry I can't help as **am not from around here.**

It's **on the corner of Block A** and Block B. **Next to** the pharmacy.

How can I get to Green Hospital?

**You have to go straight along** this road for about 200 metres. **Turn right when you see** College street. Carry on straight ahead till you see a park. The hospital is **opposite** the park.

Is there any general store near here?

Yes, there is one in Mandela Street. Mandela Street is **the third road on your right.**

Excuse me sir. **Could you please tell me where I can find the nearest** chemist?

Yes, there is one next to the post office. **Go back the way you came. Turn right** after you go past the bank and there is one **on your left next to the hospital.**

**3 Work with a partner. How do you use these expressions given in the bold words in your own language?**

Useful expressions: How to ask for directions

You can use any of these expressions to ask for a direction.	Showing a place or room	How to give simple directions
Could you tell me how to get to ...? Would you please tell me - where ... is? Could you tell me how to get to ....? Would you please tell me where ... is? Can you tell me where ... is? I'm looking for ... . How can I get there? Excuse me, can you tell me the way to ..., please.	It is ..... on the left/right side of ... next to ... near ... at the opposite of at the corner of just before across from	Walk down .... (the road) Go along this ...(this corridor) Go up stairs Until you find (a signal) Then turn right/turn left Take the first turn on the right Take the second road on the left Then turn left/right at the next junction Turn left at the traffic light

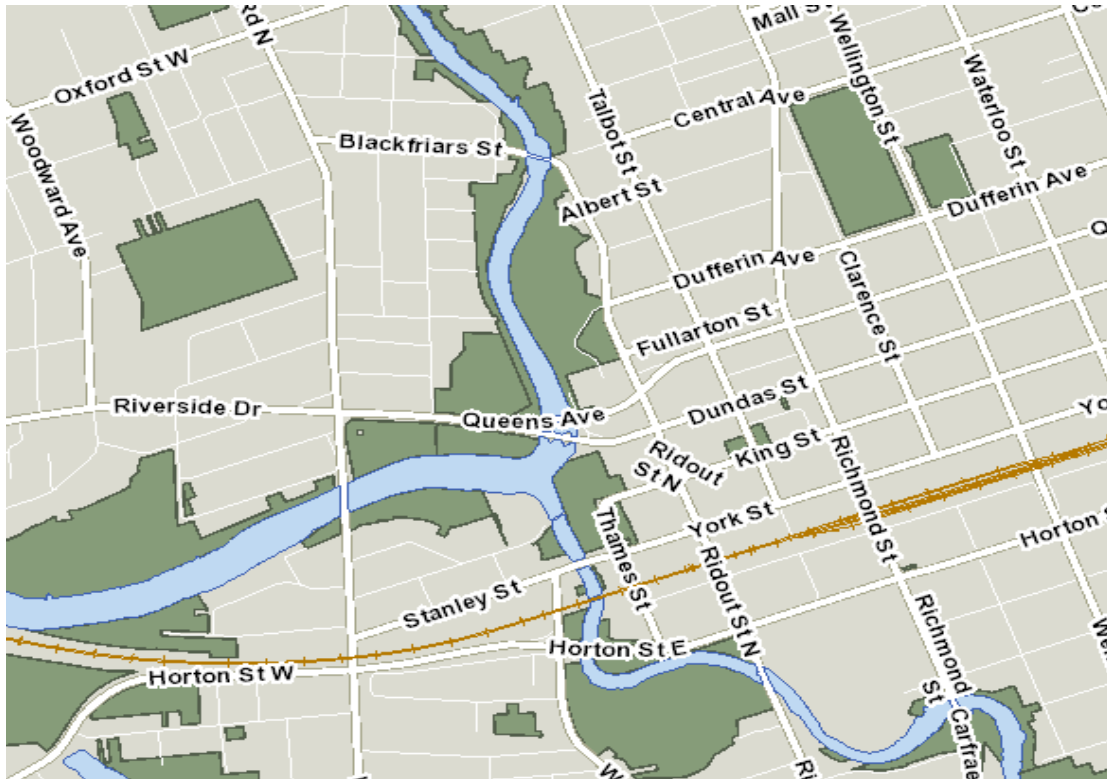
**4 Get into four groups and do the following activities.**

Group 1 is waiting at Woodward Avenue and they would like to go to Richmond Street.

Group 2 is waiting at Oxford Street West and would like to go to Clarence Street.

Group 3 is waiting at Wellington Street and they would like to go to Stanley Street.

Group 4 is waiting at Central Avenue and they would like to go to York Street.



Group 1: Give direction to group 2 to come to your place.

Group 2: Give direction to group 1 to come to your place.

Group 3: Give direction to group 4 to come to your place.

Group 4: Give direction to group 3 to come to your place.

For example, *Go straight from Stanley Street and cross past Thomas Street. Take left turn, etc.*



## Unit 6: Pain! Pain! Pain!

**By the end of the unit learners will be able to**

- tell problems as a patient;
- use language for common physical problems;
- Identify and use language for physical problems;
- ask and answer physical problems;
- narrate different types of pains

**1 Read the dialogue first. Work in pairs and act out the dialogue. Then change your role and act out again.**

Doctor Hello, Ms. Tina! What's your problem?  
Tina Oh doctor, I feel dizzy for last 3/4 days.  
I have no appetite. I feel very thirsty. And I have a headache. I can't walk or do anything  
as I'm extremely weak.  
Doctor How old are you?  
Tina I'm 34.  
Doctor Nurse, did you count her temperature regularly?  
Nurse Yes Sir, in every 4 hours. Here is the temperature chart.  
Doctor It seems okay. How was your bowel movement today?  
Tina Quite normal.  
Doctor Do you have any other problem?  
Tina Yes, doctor. I have uncomfortable feelings in my belly and growling.

- 2** The grid below has two columns. In the left column you have some words and in the right-hand column definitions are given for those words. Match the words in column A with the definitions in column B and then complete the statements. The first one is done for you.

a. dizzy	i. I won't take anything in the breakfast. Yesterday I took a heavy dinner. Now I don't have any stomachache, but I have uneasiness in my belly. You can call it...
b. headache	ii. The stomach muscle contractions make us hungry. So when muscle contractions get going again and again and your muscle is empty, the gas and air pockets make a lot more noise that you hear as stomach ... .
c. measure temperature	iii. Salam feels that everything is spinning around and she is losing balance. We can say that he is feeling ... .
d. bowel movement	iv. When you have symptom of pain anywhere in the region of the head or neck, you have ... .
e. uncomfortable feeling	v. Many patients have constipation problems. If anyone has constipation, the person has problems in the ... .
f. growling	6. It is important for a doctor to monitor a patient's condition regularly. So the nurse records the patient's temperature in every four hours. It is to ... .

- 3** Write the Bangla equivalent terms in the blank spaces. These words may be new to you. Try to guess the meaning from the context (activity 1).

dizzy \_\_\_\_\_

headache \_\_\_\_\_

measure temperature \_\_\_\_\_

bowel movement \_\_\_\_\_

uncomfortable feeling \_\_\_\_\_

growling \_\_\_\_\_

4 Read the dialogue between a doctor and a patient and notice the bold words.

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| - <b>What's your</b> name  | <b>what's = what is</b>         |
| - Abdullah   |                                 |
| - <b>What's your</b> problem?  |                                 |
| - I'm suffering from fever.<br>And I have stomach pain.              |                                 |
| - <b>Where's your</b> pain?  | <b>Where's = where is</b>       |
| - Show me using a finger.  |                                 |
| - It's here. Just below my naval.                                    |                                 |
| - Do you have a constant pain?                                       |                                 |
| - No, but I feel it every now and then.                              |                                 |
| - <b>How old are</b> you?  | <b>How ... are</b>              |
| - I'm 17.  | <b>I'm = I am</b>               |
| - <b>How long</b> is your fever?                                     |                                 |
| - It's the 2 <sup>nd</sup> day.                                      | <b>It's = It is</b>             |
| - <b>When is your</b> pain severe?                                   |                                 |
| - When I take any food.<br>I'm not eating anything from the morning. |                                 |
| - Sorry, <b>why aren't you</b> taking food?                          | <b>why aren't = why are not</b> |
| - It may increase the pain.  |                                 |
| - <b>Who's</b> here with you?  | <b>who's = who is</b>           |
| - None. I come alone.  |                                 |
| - <b>How's the pain</b> now?   | <b>how's = how is</b>           |
| - It was severe in the morning.<br>But I can bear it now.            |                                 |
| - <b>When was</b> your last period?                                  |                                 |
| - It's first week of this month.                                     | <b>It's = It is/It was</b>      |

## Language focus

Wh words: who, what, which, when, why, where, how

Be verbs: am, is, are, was, were, be, been, being

To make a question using be verbs we use *wh-words+beverb+subject+other words* (extension)

**Contractions** are called **short forms**. The dialogues above show some **short forms** and at the right-hand corner the **long forms** of them are also given. Some other short forms are-

It's	It is	I'm	I am	We're	We are
You're	You are	He's	He is	She's	She is
They're	They are	I've	I have	We've	We have
You've	You have	They've	They have		
I've not/I haven't	I have not		We've not/We haven't	We have not	
She has't/She hasn't	She has not		He's nor/He hasn't	He has not	

## 5 Read the following text and fill in the gaps using the phrases given in the box.

to see you	are you	How is	Are you	How are you
------------	---------	--------	---------	-------------

Dr. Sen Hi, Aziz Bhai. \_\_\_\_\_ everything?

Aziz Not bad, Sir. \_\_\_\_\_?

Dr. Sen I'm okay. Thanks.

Aziz Sir, this is Nurul. He is from my village.

Dr. Sen Hello, Nurul. \_\_\_\_\_ here to see our hospital?

Aziz Not exactly, Sir. He is here to see you.

He is suffering from different problems. I gave some medicines.

There is little improvement.

So I decide to take your suggestions.

Nurul Yes, sir. I'm here \_\_\_\_\_.

Dr. Sen Oh, don't worry. Please come to my room. By the way, \_\_\_\_\_ relatives?

Nurul No, sir. We live in the same village.

**6** See below some dialogues. The questions are missing in the dialogues. They are given in the following box. Choose the right question in the blank spaces to make the dialogues complete. Then practice asking and answering the questions with a partner.

Doctor	_____
CP	Yes, I am.
Doctor	_____
CP	No, she isn't. She is from Gaibandha.
Doctor	_____
CP	Yes, we are. We're going to work with Dr. LaboniMajumder.
Doctor	_____
Patient	She is my friend.
Cp	_____
Patient	They are better.
Teacher	_____
CP	Me.
Doctor	_____
Patient	For 7 days.
Doctor	_____
Patient	Sorry doctor, ... no. The pains are same.

How are your kids today?	How long are you taking these medicines?
Are you both joining here?	Who is she? Who is attending the patient?
Is Rehana from Thakurgaon?	Are you from Comilla? Is there any improvement?

7

Read the following texts in the boxes and write its Bangla equivalent in the blank spaces below the boxes.

sharp pain	blunt pain	dull pain	consistent pain	occasional pain
itching	burning	mild pain	stomach pain	throbbing pain

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	

## Unit 7: It's Paracetamol

**By the end of the unit learners will be able to**

- check patient's condition
- tell the generic names of some medicine by reading related literature;
- identify the application of a medicine;
- narrate the side effects, doses, and cautions of the medicine;
- use some language such as *It's a ....., It works for..., It is used for..., It helps ....., It reduces...;*

**1 Work in pairs. Discuss what you see in the pictures.**



**2 Read the dialogue and act it out.**

Dr. Rajib      How is the patient today, Kaberi?

Kaberi        His condition is steady today.

Dr. Rajib      And how is the patient at bed no. 6?

Kaberi        She is improving, Sir.

Dr. Rajib      How about the patient at cabin 4?

Kaberi        She couldn't sleep well last night.  
She had muscle pain and high fever.

Dr. Rajib      Okay. Bring her file, please.

Kaberi        Here you are, sir.

Dr. Rajib      Add some paracetamol after dinner for her. Hope this will work.

Kaberi        Sir, why paracetamol?

Dr. Rajib      Ok, I'll give you a literature on paracetamol. You read it and you get the answer.  
If you have further questions, feel free to speak with me.

Kaberi        Thank you, sir.

Dr. Rajib      Keep a close eye on the patient, keep records of her situation and send me a  
written report in the evening.

Kaberi        Ok, I will, Sir.

**3 Read the following leaflet on paracetamol and then complete the following statements.**

**Paracetamol 250mg**

**GENERIC NAME(S): Acetaminophen**

Paracetamol is a commonly prescribed painkiller medicine.

**Usage**

- It is used for reducing mild to moderate pain including headache, migraine, nerve pain, toothache, sore
- throat, period pains and general aches and pains.
- It is also used to relieve the symptoms of cold and flu
- It is also used to help reduce a fever (high temperature).

**Before you take Paracetamol**

Do not take this medicine if you have:

- had an allergic reaction to paracetamol or any of its ingredients. An allergic reaction can include a rash, itching or shortness of breath.
- kidney problems
- liver problems, including those due to drinking too much alcohol.

You may be more at risk of the side effects of paracetamol. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of these apply to you.

**Dosage**

*Take paracetamol exactly as you have been told by your doctor.*

You can take a dose of paracetamol every 4-6 hours if needed, up to four times a day.

Remember to leave at least four hours between doses and do not take more than four doses of paracetamol in any 24-hour period. You can take paracetamol before or after food.

If you are giving paracetamol to your child, always check the label carefully to make sure you are giving the correct dose for the age of your child.

Never take more than the dose recommended on the label. Taking too much paracetamol can cause damage to your liver. If you suspect that you or someone else might have taken an overdose of paracetamol, go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once, even if you/they feel well. Take the container with you so that the doctor knows what has been taken.

If you forget to take a dose, do not worry. If you need it, take a dose as soon as you remember but do not take two doses together to make up for a forgotten dose.



- a. It's a \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. It is used for \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. It might have \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. It should be taken as \_\_\_\_\_.

**4**      **Now read the following literature on a different medicine and answer the questions.**

Bromofen  
Bromofenac Sodium  
Sterile Eye Drops

Compositions: each ml contains broffenac Sodium INN equivalent to Bromfenac 0.9 mg.

Description: Bromofenac eye drops is a sterile, topical, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) for ophthalmic use.

Indications: Bromofen eye drops is indicated for the treatment of post-operative inflammation and reduction of ocular pain in patients who have undergone cataract extraction.

Dosage and administration: For the treatment of post-operative inflammation in patients, who have undergone cataract extraction, one drop of Bromofenac ophthalmic solution should be applied to the affected eye(s) two times daily beginning 24 hours after continuing through the first weeks of post-operative period.

Contraindications: Bromofenac ophthalmic solution is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to any ingredient in the formulation.

Side effects: The most commonly reported adverse experiences reported following use of Bromofenac after cataract surgery include: abnormal sensation in eye, conjunctival hyperemia, eye irritation (including burning/stinging), eye pain, eye pruritus, eye redness, headache, and iritis. These events were reported in 2-7% patients.

Precautions: It is recommended that Bromofenac ophthalmic solutions be used with caution in patients with known bleeding tenderness or who are receiving other medications which may prolong bleeding time.

The following grid has some information from the literature on paracetamol and Bromofen. Reading both the literature, check the information. One is done for you as an example.

	Bromofen	Paracetamol
Generic name: Bromofenac Sodium	✓	
Drug for the treatment of pain and fever		
Suitable for post-operative inflammation and reduction of ocular pain		
Not suitable for patients with liver problems		
Abnormal sensation in eye might be a side effect		

## 5 Project work

Get into groups of 5. Choose any drug except the drugs mentioned here. Read the literature of the drug and then do a group presentation. Use a poster paper to show the generic name, side effects, doses, and cautions of the medicine and present them before everyone in the next class.

## 6 See how Kaberi prepared a report on the patient to send that to Dr. Rajib.

Patient report

Cabin no 4

(a) The patient **is** a 80 years old lady. (b) She **was admitted** to this hospital the day before yesterday with high breathing problem. (c) The duty doctor **started** treatment as a case of COPD. (d) The patient's previous records also show that she is a patient of COPD. (e) She has a long history of taking COPD treatment. (f) She **has** record of high blood pressure. (g) At the admission time her blood pressure **was** 140/90, her heart beats and pulse rate **were** faster. (h) She **had** dry cough and palpitation. (i) She **had** no appetite. (j) Her creatinine **was** a little high too. (k) It **was** 2.1. When admitted to this hospital her oxygen concentration in the blood **was** 75. (l) She **was** given oxygen 3 litres/hour and now (after 12 hours) it becomes 95. (m) Duty doctors **didn't change** her previous medicines but **added** a breeze-healer in the morning and in the evening. (n) For emergency crisis management she **was given** some antibiotics in injection form. (o) Antibiotics **are running** 12 hourly. (p) Her bowel movement and urine passing **was** normal during the period. (q) In the morning she **had** chest pain and fever – 102. (r) Aspirin **was added** to her drug list suggested by the medicine specialist. (s) Now (at 6pm) she **has** no fever but the chest pain **persists**.

**Read Kaberi's report again and decide which sentences of the report tells about the patient's previous condition and which statements are telling about the patient's present condition. Then write the sentences number in the grid below. One is done for you.**

Previous or past condition	Present condition
b	a

- 7 The bold words in the above text are verbs. Some of them are used in the present form and some of them are used in the past form. Now make a list of the verbs used in the present in Column A. Then write the past forms of the verbs in Column B. Similarly make a list of verbs of past from in Column C and write the present forms of them in Column D.

Column A: Verbs in the present form	Column B: Write their past form	Column C: Verbs in the past forms	Column D: Write their present forms
is	was	was admitted	is admitted

- 8 Read the following clues and write a patient report as Kaberi has done.

Admission time / before admission	Now
BP 180/120	BP 145/100
Pulse 95	Pulse 75
Fever 104, Napa suppository given	Fever: on and off,
Creatinine 1.9	
Sneezing	Still sneezing
Cough	Coughing
Chest pain sharp	Mild chest pain
Vomiting	No vomiting
Sweating	No sweating
Suffocation	No suffocation
	Oxygen, saline,
	Sleeping
Cardiac doctor	

A list of commonly used verbs with their forms (for further use).

Present	Past	Past participle
go	went	gone
come	came	come
do	did	done

give	gave	given
take	took	taken
have	had	had
push	pushed	pushed
apply	applied	applied
test	tested	tested
examine	examined	examined
diagnose	diagnosed	diagnosed
consult	consulted	consulted
see	saw	seen
persist	persisted	persisted
continue	continued	continued
increase	increased	increased
rise	rose	risen
return	returned	returned
decrease	decreased	decreased
fall	fell	fallen
check	checked	checked
admit	admitted	admitted
release	released	released
suggest	suggested	suggested
cut	cut	cut
operate	operated	operated
count	counted	counted
begin	began	began
start	started	started
run	ran	ran
leave	left	left
eat	ate	eaten
swallow	swallowed	swallowed
talk	talked	talked
speak	spoke	spoken
respond	responded	responded
give	gave	given
blink	blinked	blinked
twitch	twitched	Twitched
hold	held	held
sleep	slept	slept
smile	smiled	smiled
sense	sensed	sensed

## Unit 8: Hospital admission

**By the end of the unit learners will be able to**

- narrate a patient's condition
- choose right vocabulary to report about patient
- use hospital admission related new words
- answer questions reading a text
- fill in patient admission form
- write admission summary using short notes

**1 Read the text and then read the following statements. If any statement is right, write (T) beside it, if any statement is false, write (F) and then write the correct answer.**

Mita Rahman is a Community Paramedic. She did an internship at a hospital before completing her course. She worked there for a couple of months. As an intern she worked with various teams. Sometimes she worked in the admission department; sometimes she helped the doctors and nurses as an assistant. The first few days were very difficult for her. Then she wrote a few things in her diary. Now read what she wrote there.

There are three ways to admit a patient to a hospital. Patients can either be an outpatient, or a day patient or an inpatient. An outpatient needs treatment but she or he does not need a bed. A day-patient needs a bed for a few hours, but doesn't need to stay overnight. Inpatient needs at least one overnight stay. Hospitals need to plan for patient admissions. They should predict how many beds they will need. It is quite easy to predict referrals from doctors, but a larger number of patients come through Accident & Emergency. It is more difficult to plan for them. It is very important for hospitals to keep accurate records of patients' treatment, from admission to discharge or follow-up. These include personal details such as marital status, occupation and next of kin, as well as medical history such as past illnesses and treatments, family history and lifestyle. Hospital staff records all treatments, test results, and other necessary information. They try to record these things at the time they happen. This is important, to ensure the correct treatment and proper service delivery.

According to the text, are the following statements true (T) or false (F)? If false provide correct answers.

- Mita Rahman is a regular staff in a hospital.
- Hospitals only offer services for inpatients.
- Patient information is necessary for quick discharge.
- Personal details are part of medical records.
- Staff should record treatments at the end of their shift.
- Medical records are important for treatment as well as other services offered by the hospital.

2 Match the words or phrases 1–7 to a suitable definition a–g. The first one is done for you.

1	overnight stay	a	when a patient is sent to hospital
2	admission	b	normal, everyday behaviour
3	referral	c	treatment after a patient has been discharged from hospital
4	discharge	d	time as an inpatient
5	follow-up	e	person you are most closely related to
6	correspondence	f	the moment when a patient enters hospital
7	lifestyle	g	when a patient is told they can leave hospital
8	next of kin	h	letters, emails and messages

3 Each of the sentences below has three optional words/expressions. Only one is correct to make a complete and meaningful sentence. Underline the correct words to complete the sentences. The first one is done for you.

- We don't need beds for out / in / day patients.
- Who is your family *history* / next of kin / occupation?
- What is your *marital status* / past illnesses / personal details?
- The new patient is a *referral* / admission / discharge from Cardiology.
- We need you to come back to the hospital for *discharge* / follow-up / admission tests.
- If you don't stop taking rich food every day, your *lifestyle* / test results / medical history may kill you.
- After you sign the *discharge* / correspondence / record form, you can go home.

**4 Read the dialogue and act it out with a partner. When you have finished, change your role and act it out again.**

Hospital staff	How can I help you?
Patient's attendant	Can I have ticket, please?
Hospital staff	Are you a new patient?
Patient's attendant	It's not me. It's my mom. Yes, she is a new patient here.
Hospital staff	What's her problem?
Patient's attendant	She has pains at joints.
Hospital staff	What's her name?
Patient's attendant	Sima Ahsan
Hospital staff	How old is he?
Patient's attendant	He is 51.
Hospital staff	Okay, here is your ticket. Go to Room no 241 and see the doctor there
Patient's attendant	Thank you.

**5 Now read the text on Sima Ahsan and fill in the form below.**

SimaAhasan is a fashion designer. She has a family of seven members. She lives with her parents, Zubair Ahsan and Monjula Ahsan. She has three children, Priyanka, Pritam, and Pinky . Her husband, Monowar Ahsan, is a flight Engineer and lives in Dubai. He joins the family during vacations. Sima has been suffering from pains at joints for last three months. The pains are now unbearable. When she takes medicine, the pain subsides for sometimes but after some time it returns. Besides she can't raise her right hand freely. If she wants to make her hair, she feels like dying. Sima has already seen two doctors. She had to undergo tests after tests and now she is sick of it. She is sick of medicine too. Taking a lot of medicine every day is too boring. Sima doesn't like it. Sima is only 51 and she has to do lot many things at home or office. She needs free movement but her ailment is gradually making her crippled. Today she is waiting at the hospital for admission. She has to be at the hospital for a few days. A hospital staff comes to record her personal information. Sima gives her a business card. She also asks to contact his father in case of any emergency. He is available at his home phone number.

**Sima Ahsan**  
Fasion Designer  
**H & S Apparels Limited**

88/69, Gulshan Avenue  
Circle 1, Dhaka, Bangladesh, 1213  
Telephone: +88-02-9996688 (office)  
+88-02-9797979 (residence)  
Cell: +88-01227788888  
Email: sima.ahsanxx@mangomail.com

- 6 Read the following expressions in Column A and match them with the meaning given in the Column B. When you have finished matching Column A and Column B, check with your teacher whether the answers are correct or not. Then in the Column C, write the Bangla expressions of these words in Column C. One is done for you.

Column A	Column B	Column C
a. unbearable	1. illness	
b. subside	2. unable to move	
c. return	3. to do tests or investigate	
d. make hair	4. annoyed	
e. undergo tests	5. come back	
f. sick of	6. come down/ reduce	
g. boring	7. not interesting	
h. ailment	8. difficult to bear	
i. crippled	9. make hair tidy	চুল ঠিক করা, চুল গোছানো

- 7 Now read the patient admission form and fill it in with Sima's available information. There are places where you have to use just a tick mark. If any information is not available in the text, write N/P (Not provided).

Patient Admission Form	
To be completed by the patient or his/her attendants	
Date of admission _____	
Under Dr. _____ (to be written by office staff)	
Have you been a patient in this hospital before? Yes _____ no _____ year _____	
Have you been under any treatment in last 2 months?	
No _____	Yes _____ If yes, mention date and reason _____
<b>Personal detail</b>	
Title _____	Surname _____ First name _____
Father's name _____	
Mother's name _____	
Husband/wife's name _____	
Sex: Male _____ Female _____	Date of birth/Age _____
Address _____	
Post code _____	
Email address _____	
Contact number _____	
Emergency contact number _____	
Marital status: Married _____ Unmarried _____ Separated _____ Single _____ Divorcee _____ Divorced _____	
Religion _____	



Country of birth \_\_\_\_\_  
NID no. \_\_\_\_\_  
Passport number \_\_\_\_\_

**Next to kin information**

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of birth \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Contact number \_\_\_\_\_  
Relationship \_\_\_\_\_

**For accommodation purpose**

Overnight \_\_\_\_\_ Outpatient \_\_\_\_\_ Inpatient \_\_\_\_\_  
Ward \_\_\_\_\_ Cabin \_\_\_\_\_ VIP cabin \_\_\_\_\_ Cabin number \_\_\_\_\_

**Case of injury**

Case of injury \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of injury \_\_\_\_\_

**If injury, where did it occur?**

Home _____	School, other institution, public administrative area _____
Street and highway _____	Industrial or constructions area _____
Sports and athletic area _____	Trade and service area _____ Farm _____
Unspecified place _____	Others (specify please) _____

**8 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.**

- a. The patient is *arriving* / *arrives* / *arrived* at 10.45 p.m. last night.
- b. We didn't *called* / *didn't call* / *calling* a specialist doctor, because it wasn't necessary.
- c. Did you *catch* / *catched* / *caught* cold at home?
- d. I *walked* / *am walking* / *was walking* when the dog attacked me.
- e. 5 A: Did she interview the patient? B: Yes, she *did* / *interviewed* / *do*.
- f. What were you doing *while* / *when* / *during* you broke your leg?
- g. She *didn't* / *wasn't* / *werespeaking* while she was driving.
- h. They *were* / *was* / *been* in a fight.

**9 Complete the sentences with the words from the list.**

dressed      life-threatening      prescriptions      treatment  
allergic      diagnosis      appointment      limbs

- A snake bite can be \_\_\_\_\_.
- Sometimes it is difficult to read \_\_\_\_\_.
- You need an \_\_\_\_\_ to see a specialist doctor.
- Arms and legs are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- Junior doctors consult with senior doctors for accurate \_\_\_\_\_.
- The patient is \_\_\_\_\_ to certain antibiotics.
- Go to Emergency and get your cut \_\_\_\_\_.

**Useful expressions: Asking and reporting health problems**

**Common problems reported by the patients**

dizzy sick fever cold and clammy unwell in bad shape	cancer constipation incessant cough	a toothache a backache a headache astomachache	throat foot arm knee	the measles the flu a cold a vomiting tendency a bloody vomit and stool a bowel movement a bad cough a fever
---	--	---	-------------------------------	---

**10 Fill in the gaps with appropriate word(s)/phrase(s). The first one is done for you.**

Q1: How do you feel?

A1: I feel dizzy.

Q2: What are you suffering from?

Q2: I am \_\_\_\_\_ fever.

Q3: What is your \_\_\_\_\_?

A3: I have a sore throat.

Q4: What problem do you have?

A4: I \_\_\_\_\_ constipation.

Q5: Where does it hurt?

A4: My knee \_\_\_\_\_.

### Writing an admission summary

#### 11 Read the example summary of an admission and use the information in the box to write a similar summary.

##### Example Summary

*Milon Sardar is a 58-year-old man. He is a farmer. His wife is dead and his son is his next of kin. Milon Sardar was bitten by a snake while walking in the evening, and admitted to hospital as a day patient. He has a medical history of high blood pressure and he smokes 20 cigarettes per day.*

##### Patient admission information

Surname: Marma

First name: Ching

Reason for admission: breathing difficulties

Age: 2 years and 6 months

Gender: Male

Next of kin: father – Subol Marma

Medical history: Cough for 7 days, fever for 2 days

Family history: Asthma and cold allergy

## Unit 9: Have you ever been to a hospital?

**By the end of this unit learners will be able to**

- describe past experiences
- exchange information
- identify and use *present perfect* and *past simple* tense
- talk about health problems
- ask for and give advices, suggestions
- make requests



**1 Read and act it out with a partner. When you have finished, change your role and act out again.**

Doly Are you enjoying your stay in Dhaka?

Poly Oh, yes. I really like it here.

Doly Would you like to do something after our class today?

Poly Sure. I would love to.

Doly Okay. Then let's make a plan.

Have you ever been to Dhaka medical College?

Poly Yes, I had been there a few times. My father was a patient there.

I accompanied him with my mother.

Doly I see. I thought you might be interested to visit Dhaka Medical.

My uncle is a doctor there. He wanted me to show how they work there. I heard it's such a huge hospital. Anyway, have you met our friend, Sohana recently? I haven't met her for a long time.

Poly Actually, I have already met her twice this week. So, I don't want to go again.

Rather, let's see Aktara madam this afternoon. She wanted to give us some time to explain how liver works.

Dolly great idea!

## Language focus

Present perfect:

The present perfect is formed with the subject +verb have+the past participle form of a verb.

<b>Have</b> you ever <b>been</b> to Dhaka medical College?	Yes, I <b>have been</b> there a few times.
<b>Have</b> they <b>gone</b> to Dhaka Medical College?	No, they <b>haven't</b> .
<b>Have</b> you <b>met</b> our friend, Sohana recently? I <b>haven't met</b> her for a long time.	I <b>have</b> already <b>met</b> her twice this week.
<b>Has</b> Poly <b>met</b> Sohana recently?	Yes, she <b>has</b> . She <b>has met</b> her twice this week.

Let's analyse the sentence: I have already met her twice.

Here, I = subject + have + met (past participle for of meet) + ...

Thus, for statements

I have + PP form of verb  
We have + PP form of verb  
You have + PP form of verb  
You have + PP form of verb  
He/she has + PP form of verb  
They have + PP form of verb

for asking questions

Have you + PP form of verb

Has she/he + PP form of verb

Have they + PP form of verb

## 2 Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

How many times have you done these things in the last week?

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| a. Attend English class           | b. work in the pathology department    |
| c. Make your own food             | d. study for more than 5 hours         |
| e. Discuss a lesson with a friend | f. work as a manager in your dormitory |
| g. Take medicine                  | h. get chest pain.                     |

### **Example:**

*How many times have you attended Anatomy class?*

*I have attended every day/ once/twice/ three time(s).*

*Or*

*I haven't.*

## 3 Complete this conversation using present perfect. Then practice with a partner.

i. A: have you done much exercise this week?

B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ six hours. (use spend)

ii. A: Have you seen any doctor this month?

B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_. (use have)

iii. Have you taken any injections during this week?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ three doses so far.

iv. A: Has Alamgir talked to you regarding the examination?

B: Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ to me.

v. A: Have we decided to refer the patient to a better hospital.

B: No, we \_\_\_\_\_ that decision.

## 4 Pair work. Take turns asking the questions but give your own information when you answer.

**Read the conversation.**

Dolly Jolly, how was the anatomy class?

Jolly Good. I enjoyed the class very much

Dolly Did you attend all three classes yesterday? → Specific time in the past

Dolly Yes, I did. I enjoyed the classes especially the class by Lily madam was great!

Jolly Have you attended any Biology class recently? → Non-specific time in the past

Dolly Sure. I attended yesterday's class

Biology madam gave us some project work.

I'll share the work with you.

Jolly Have you thought anything about our work.

Dolly I have. I have made a plan which I'll share with you.

Jolly thank you.

Non-specific time

## Language focus

### Present perfect and past tense

Use the present perfect for an indefinite time in the past. Use the past tense for a specific event in the past. It depends on you – on how you are going to determine whether you are referring to any specific or non-specific time.

#### Example

*Have you got anything to share with me from that class?*

*Yes, I have brought some home work for you.*

*No, sorry. I have lost my note pad and I can't remember anything now.*

*Have you attended any Biology class recently?*

*Sure. I attended yesterday's class. Biology Madam gave us some project work.*

### Short forms in present perfect

I have I've

I have not I haven't/I've not

We have We've

We have not We haven't/We've not

You have You've

You have not You haven't/You've not  
hasn't

He/she has

He/she has not

He's done the work

He's not/He

They have      They've  
 They have not      They haven't/They've not

**5      Now complete the following conversation and use present perfect and past simple as needed using the verbs in the brackets.**

- i. A: \_\_\_\_\_ have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ any medical college? (visit)  
 B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ to Rangpur Medical College many years ago.
- ii. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ any road accident? (have)  
 B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_. But my brother \_\_\_\_\_ a serious one last year.
- iii. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you recently \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) any community clinic?  
 B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_. But last month I \_\_\_\_\_ a community paramedic's clinic.
- iv. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ late to any class? (be)  
 B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ late to English class the day before yesterday.
- v. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a new apron last month? (buy)  
 B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ it recently.

Take turns asking the questions in part A.  
 Give your own information when you answer.

**6      Group work. Mill around the class. The following grid has some questions at the left hand corner. Ask the questions to others. Take notes of the answers. If anyone answers - Yes, I've, ask him/her where and when? When the activity is over, share your findings with the whole class.**

	Questions	Name
1.	Have you ever visited any theme park/fun park?	
2.	Have you ever taken any saline?	
3	Have you ever been to any hospital?	
4	Have you ever had any fracture?	
5	Have you ever travelled to Cox's Bazar?	
6	Have you ever seen any snake charming?	
7	Have you ever enjoyed any movie in a Cineplex?	
8	Have you ever ridden any motor bike?	



For example, Salma rode a motor bike yesterday. /Salma has recently enjoyed a movie in a Cineplex.



- 7      **Now make a list of things that you have learned from this class.**
- 8      **Write a paragraph describing something that you have learned recently. Tell when you learned that and how you felt.**

***This is just an example....***

*Recently I have learnt snorkeling. I went to Sri Lanka last year. There I went to an island, Pigeon Island in Trinkomali. It is very famous for snorkeling and scuba diving. Earlier I had no experience of snorkeling. That was the first time I learnt how to do that. I had a trainer. He gave me a demonstration. Then I tried. He was with me. Initially I failed but within ten minutes or so I was okay. It was fantastic to swim with colorful fishes and see the different types of coral under the water.*

- 9      **Pair work. Exchange your compositions. Take turns to ask questions using *present perfect* and *past simple*.**

**Example: Have you ever visited Colombo? Did you see any shark in the Pigeon Island?**

## Unit 10: Grandma knows it all

### Learning outcomes

By the end of the unit learners will be able to

- talk about health problems
- ask for and give advice
- make requests
- ask for and give suggestions

### 1 Look at the pictures. What do you see here?



### 2 Work with a partner. Read and practice with a partner. Once you have done it, change your role and do the same.

Riya Hi, Rupa! How are you?

Rupa mmm, not so good. I have got severe cold and feeling very bad.

Riya Oh, no! ...

Riya Yeah, I'm suffering a lot.

Rupa **Why don't you** go home and take rest?

You look sick. **You should take a day off and take rest.**

Riya You are right. I'll leave office soon.

I can't work anymore.

Rupa **It is important to see a doctor.**

**Have you taken anything for this?**

Riya No, not yet.

Rupa **It is useful to take** some hot soup or ginger tea.

**You can also take** some hot chocolate.

**It is helpful to take** a lot of citrus like orange, grapefruit, pineapple etc.

And if it continues, **see** a doctor.

- 3 Suppose you are a certified community paramedic. Here is a list of common health problems in Column A with some advices in Column B. If anybody comes to you with any of these problems, what suggestions will you give him/her? You can choose advices, if you like.**

**Column A: Problems**

- a. a cough
- b. a sore throat
- c. a backache
- d. a fever
- e. a toothache
- f. a bad headache
- g. a burn
- h. the flu

**Column B: Suggestions**

- i. take some vitamin C
- ii. apply some ointment on it
- iii. drink lots of liquid
- iv. go to bed and rest
- vi. put a heating pad on it
- v. put it under cold water
- vi. take some aspirin
- vii. get some medicine from a medicine shop or take honey with lemon and warm water.
- viii. see the dentist
- ix. see the doctor
- x. apply clove paste

- 4 Group work. Talk about the problems above. Do you have any other remedies for them? What advice would you like to add?**

**Example**

*A: What should you do for a sore throat?*

*B: It's a good idea to get some medicine from a drugstore.*

*C: Yes, you can do that. It's also important to drink lots of liquids.*

*D: Well, I think, its useful to .....*

- 5 Write advice for these problems.**

cold

insomnia

loss of appetite

constipation

hiccups

6 **Work in pairs. Ask and answer what your partner advises for the above mentioned health problems.**

7 **Work with a new partner. Take turns to talk about the following problems.**

a stomachache      an insect bite      a burn      a loose motion

**Example**

*A: Have you ever had a stomachache?*

*B: Many times. To be honest, I had a stomachache even two days ago.*

*A: What did you do then?*

*B: I took a pinch of salt and mixed it with water to drink.*

*I also had some cold-water compression.*

8 **Get into groups of 4/5. Make a list of advices for each of these problems (a stomachache, an insect bite, a burn, a lose motion) to present before the whole class.**

9 **Match the phrases with the picture.**

A can of foot spray      a bottle of cough syrup      aa tube of ointment

a package of bandages      a box of tissues

**What is one more thing that you can buy in each of the containers above?**

**What common items do you have in your own personal first aid box?**

**Giving suggestions**

10 **Read and practice with a partner.**

CP      What's your problem ma'm and, **how can I help you?**

Mrs Khan      Okay, I have a cough for last 3 days. I took lemon and honey but it didn't work.

**Would you please tell me** what to do?

CP      Is it very dry?

Mrs Khan      Yes, it is. I'm coughing every now and then.

CP      Any sneezing or fever?

Mrs Khan      No, thanks God. No sneezing, no fever.

CP      Well, **you could have this cough syrup.** I also suggest you a bottle of vitamin C. Take this syrup 3 spoonful after every meal. If there is no improvement, **you should possibly see a doctor.**

## Language Focus

Use of modals: *can, could, may, might, will would, shall, should*

These verbs are used for seeking and giving suggestions/advice/directions/requests

### 11 Complete these conversations with modals and verb.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ I help you?

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ something for dry skins?

A: Sure! You \_\_\_\_\_ use this eye drop.

A: How \_\_\_\_\_ I take this medicine?

B: You \_\_\_\_\_ this before breakfast and dinner.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ me what to do when I have a finger burn?

B: You \_\_\_\_\_ place your finger under running water.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ I have a box of antacid, please?

B: Box or syrup?

A: Syrup, please.

B: I don't have antacid syrup at this moment. You \_\_\_\_\_ buy some tablets, if you like.

### 12 Write about a home remedy that you have learned from someone and apply in your personal life.

*I'm a little cold prone. I catch cold if I get wet in the rain. I sneeze and I have a sore throat very fast. In this situation my mom always gave me some special home remedy. She asked me to take a shower in normal water. Then she gave me puffed rice mixed with lots of green chili, ginger, and mustard oil. Immediately after, she gave me a mug of lemon tea. If I had lost my voice, she would have me a hot clear soup again with lots of ginger, green chili, black pepper, and clove. Oh, I forget to tell, gargling was a must. I enjoyed everything except the last one. However, It really worked!*

### Activity 13: Reading

#### My grandma knows everything!

When people have a cold, a fever, or the flu, they usually go to the doctor for help, or they get some medicine from the drugstore. But there are people who use home remedies for common illness. Let's have a look at some common remedies.

#### Stings and bites

If you have a bee sting or insect bite, wash the sting or bite. Some people apply honey on the bite or sting. Some people eat garlic or take garlic pills. They believe, it helps avoid insect bites.

#### Burns

The most common idea is to put the burn under cold running water. Some people also put cold handkerchief on it. Then you can apply aloe vera gel to the burn. There is provision of using white part of the eggs on the burn too. But do not use ice on the burns.

#### Colds

Lots of people eat hot chicken soup when they have a cold. It clears the head and the nose. Some people rub mastered oil on their chest for a cold. Other people drink a mixture of red pepper, hot water, sugar, lemon juice, and milk or vinegar.

#### Cough

Drink warm liquids or take some honey. Many people would take paste of basil leaf with honey and it works.

#### Headaches

Apply an ice pack or cold cloth to your head, or splash your face with cold water. It's also a good idea to put your hands into hot water and leave them there for several minutes. Do not watch TV or read books during your headache.

#### Insomnia

It's a good idea to drink a large glass of warm milk. It's also a good idea to soak in a warm bath.

### 14 Pair work: Read the article. What problems could be cured by the following things?

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1. hot chicken soup/rubbing oil on your chest  | ..... |
| 2. a warm bath/warm milk                       | ..... |
| 3. garlic                                      | ..... |
| 4. an ice pack/putting your hands in hot water | ..... |
| 5. cold water/aloe vera gel                    | ..... |
| 6. honey/warm liquids                          | ..... |

### 15 Discuss in groups and prepare for a presentation.

Do you use any of these remedies?

What other home remedies do you use?

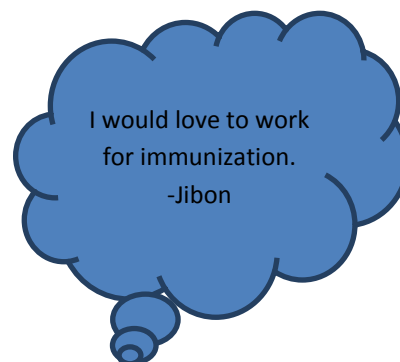
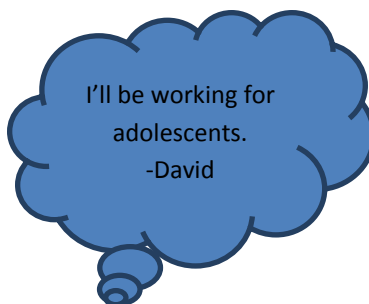
## Unit 11: My future plans

### Learning outcomes

By the end of the unit learners will be able to

- use future simple tense and future continuous tenses
- plan future activities/plans
- read and understand classified advertisement
- write a CV with a cover letter

**1** Read the following statements by some community paramedic students. Who is most like you? If you are not like these people, write your statement in the big box below.



- 2 Read the statements again. What time they are referring to – past, present, or future?  
How do they express their desires?**

- 3 Underline the sentences from the following text that indicates future actions.**

Tarun Tamal is a community paramedic. After completing his S.S.C. he was confused about further studies. Many people suggested him to take admission to a college and pursue higher secondary education. In fact, all his family members also insisted him on doing the same. Tarun took time to think. There are many higher secondary graduates in the country. In fact, too many. A sizable number of people stop there for many reasons and many of them after completing their college education go for university degrees. Many of them remain unemployed. “Are they contributing to their family? Are they contributing to their community? Are they contributing to the national growth?”, he thought. Tarun wanted to do something practical that would give him some opportunity to stand beside his parents. He learned about the community paramedic course and made up his mind to be a community paramedic.

At the first class a madam came. Her name was Lutfa madam. She gave a presentation of the course. By the end of the class she told - “So guys, soon you are going to be important person in your community. You are going to learn about basic health care like giving initial treatments for fever, diarrhoea, malnutrition, dysentery etc. You will also learn about immunization program. The course will also offer your expertise for pregnancy management, delivery, emergency and accident management. You will be learning how to offer adolescence health care, mother and child care including the neonates. And learning all these you will be able open your own service outlet. I’m sure some of you will become wage earners as there are demands for community paramedics abroad. I guess even some of you could work at different clinics and private hospitals. And may be some of you are going to community care providers for aged people. Whatever you do in future, you will be working for the humanity. There cannot be any better service than working for the ailing humanity. Now I’m going to end my class. But tomorrow I’m coming again and I’ll take a class on primary health care.

- 4 Answer the multiple-choice questions from the above text**

1. When Tarun was a secondary graduate he
  - a. planned his next course of studies immediately
  - b. could not decide what to do next
  - c. became a college student then and there
2. After college or university education
  - a. all students get chances to support their family
  - b. a few students get chances to contribute to their family



- c. no student gets chances to contribute to their family.
- 3. Tarun primarily wanted to stand beside
  - a. his family
  - b. his country
  - c. community
- 4. Lutfa madam
  - a. told them to work in different hospitals and clinics
  - b. expected that they would work in different hospitals and clinics
  - c. thought they might work at different hospitals and clinics
- 5. Madam appreciates the course because it prepares them for
  - a. service to people
  - b. wage earning
  - c. different jobs

### Language focus

Soon you are going to be important person in your community.

(something to take place in future)

You will also learn about immunization program.

(something to take place in future)

You will be working for the humanity.

(something to take place in future)

Tomorrow I'm coming again and I'll take a class on primary health care.

(something to take place tomorrow)

When we refer to any future action, we can do it in the following ways

- Subject + be verb+ going to be + ...
- Subject + will+verb+ ...
- Subject + will be + ing verb
- Subject+ am/is/are+ing-verb+ indication of future time (tomorrow, next month, etc.)
- I would like to
- I would love to

- 4 Do you have teacher like Lutfa madam? Does your teacher give you directions for your future? If yes, how does she/he do this? What does she/he say? If you don't have any teacher like Lutfa madam, how would you like to encourage someone who wants to study community paramedic course?**

- 5 Read the following plan made by a student of a college.**

I'm Bela. I am a student of rural college. Next year I'm going to sit for my HSC examination. It's a very crucial time for me. I was born in an average family. My father died when I was very small. My mother looked after us and she did everything for us. I have another two siblings. I'm the eldest. So, I would like to go to a certain place. Therefore I have made a ten years plan. First of all I'll take solid preparation to do very good in the H.S.C. examination. Then I'll take preparation for university admission. I would like to study Law. This will occupy me roughly about six years. During this period, I will improve my English and computer literacy. It will be difficult for mother to give a full financial support for my higher studies. So, I'm prepared to work as a private tutor or take a small part time job. After having the university degree, I'll do internship under a good lawyer. Perhaps I'm going to be one of my uncle's assistant. I desire to work there for threeyears. Then I'm joining the lower court in my locality. Please wish for me!

### **Writing**

- 6 Think what you would like to do in next ten years' time. Make a year wise plan for that. Use your genuine desires.**

<b>2019</b>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>2020</b>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>2021</b>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>2022</b>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>2023</b>	<hr/>

**7 Use the ideas in the year wise plan. Write about your plans as Bela did and give it to your teacher for feedback.**

**8 Read the classified advertisements followed by some statements in a grid. If the statements are true, put a tick mark in the T-column and if the statements are false, put a tick mark in the F-Column.**

<p>Tulip Hospital Jobs for paramedics in Dhaka Applicants must be certified paramedics Experience counted Salary 15000 BDT/month Bonus: 4/year No paid holiday after 10 days in a year Shortlisted candidates will be asked to interview Apply with complete CV</p> <p>Manager HR Road 2, House 3 Dhanmondi, Dhaka</p>	<p>Jobs for paramedics Applicants' must be certified paramedics Experience counted Salary 25000 BDT/month Immediate appointment Experience: 2 years Staff accommodation available Walk in interview</p> <p>Manager Tulip Hospital Hospital Road, Bhola</p>	<p>Tulip Community Care Centre, Abudhabi Jobs for paramedics (any national) Applicants' must be certified paramedics 5 years of experience needed Salary 15000 Dirham /month 1 month paid holiday Male/female, any national Spouse with 2 children will be sponsored Shortlisted candidates will be interviewed.</p> <p>Contact: Manager HR A&amp; A Services 10/12, Gulsan Avenue, Circle 1, Dhaka</p>
<p>Community Paramedics needed for a reputed INGO Nature of job: Home based care giver Working hours: 40 hours/week Salary: equivalent to 40,000 BDT/month Paid holiday 1 month with round trip air ticket Fresh graduates do not need to apply. Female only Apply with CV hr_global.recruitment@jobs.com</p>	<p>Paramedics needed for neonatal services in an national level NGO Fresh graduates can apply On the job training facilities will be provided. Salary 20,000 Taka/month Immediate appointment Staff accommodation available Walk in interview Job duration; 1 year (non-renewable)</p> <p>Feel Well, Bangladesh House 102, Road 100 Block B, Baridhara, Dhaka</p>	<p>Opportunity Community Paramedics Clinic based Working hours: 48 hours/week Salary: equivalent to 40,000 BDT/month Paid holiday 1 month with round trip air tickets Experience: 5 years Job duration: 1 year (renewable) Male only Apply with CV hr_global.recruitment@jobs.com</p>

### True or false?

	Statements	T	F
a	Tulip Hospital is Dhaka based.		
b	Only male applicants can apply to the job offered by Tulip Community Care Centre.		
c	Applicants must apply to manager of the company for jobs in Dhaka.		
d	hr_global.recruitment@jobs.com offers job male and female both.		
e	Feel Well is an INGO.		
f	The monthly salary of the job offered by Tulip Community Care Centre is 15,000 Bagladeshi taka.		
g	If you want to work for the neonates, your job duration is one year.		

h	Only one advertisement offers on the job training.		
i	Bangladeshi people can apply to Tulip Community Care Centre.		
j	Fresh graduates can apply to both hr_global.recruitment@jobs.com and Feel Well, Bangladesh.		

**9 Mita Rahman read the advertisement from a national daily and decides to apply. See how she applies.**

Dhaka, 20 April, 2018

Manager HR  
A & A Services  
10/12, Gulsan Avenue, Circle 1, Dhaka

**Subject: Application for the position of paramedic for Tulip Care Centre, Abudhabi**

Dear Madam/Sir

I have gone through your advertisement published in the Jobs.com on 15 April 2018. I would like to offer myself as a candidate for the post. Please see my CV and other relevant documents as attachments. I would like to mention here that I am a certified community paramedic and I have five and a half years practical experience including 4 months attachment experience in a big hospital in Bangladesh.

I would really appreciate if you kindly shortlist candidature. I would look forward to your responses.

With best regards.

(Mita Rahman)

## **Curriculum Vitae of Mita Rahman**

### **Mita Rahman**

Community Paramedic  
Community Service Outlet  
College Road, Barishal  
Dhaka, Bangladesh

Cell phone: +88 01323-686868

e-mail: [karabi.mitabd@gmail.com](mailto:karabi.mitabd@gmail.com)

### **Areas of interest**

- Child and maternal health care
- Immunization
- Care providing for senior citizens

### **Educational background**

Degree	Institution	Year	Result
SSC	Islampur KFA Secondary School, Jhinaidah	2009	GPA 4.5
Community Paramedic Course	RaddaBarnan, Dhaka	2011	

### **Work history**

I have been working independently as a community paramedic since 2014. I have my own service providing outlet at Barisal, a district headquarter in Bangladesh.

I was attached to Sohrawardi Hospital Dhaka for four months while doing the course on community paramedic.

### **Course content**

Basic health care, child and mother care, immunisation, accident and emergency care, HIV-AIDS, nutrition, basics of medicine, basics of pathology and radiology,

### **Training, and workshops, attended**

- 2017: I attended a week long workshop on child care in Sri Lanka.
- 2015: Successfully completed 5 days long workshop on Immunisation at BSMMU, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

- 2014: Successfully completed a 6 days long training programme on Accident and Emergency Management organised by the Ministry of Health.

### **Personal Information**

- Mother's name            Antara Bishwas
- Father's name            DulalBishwash
- Date of birth              5 July 1985
- Nationality                Bangladeshi
- Marital Status            Married
- Religious affiliation      Buddhist

### **Language proficiency**

Bangla is my mother tongue.

I am good at reading, writing, speaking, and listening in English.

I have survival skills in Arabic. I can speak and understand Arabic.

### **Referees**

Dr Md Shahidullah

Civil Surgeon

Barishal

Tel: +88 01711400879

Email: [msullah1900@yahoo.com](mailto:msullah1900@yahoo.com)

Dr Kabir Ahmed

Chairman

Radda Community Centre

Tel: +88-02-9567878 (office)

Email: [kabir\\_ahmed@radda.net](mailto:kabir_ahmed@radda.net)

Date: 28-01-2018

- 10      Read the advertisements at activity 8. Choose a job that you are interested in and then prepare your CV with a cover letter. When you have finished it, share them with your teacher for feedback.**

## Unit 12: SDG and CP

**By the end of the unit learners will be able to**

- define what sustainable development is;
- identify sustainable development goals;
- use words related to SDG-3;
- answer questions reading a text;
- identify and present the roles of community paramedics in achieving SDG.

**1 Group work. Look at these pictures. Discuss what problems you notice here?**



**2 Are you familiar with the term Sustainable Development Goals or SDG? The following sections will unfold what SDG with its background. Read the text and write in your own words what you understand by the term SDG.**

### **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

On September 25<sup>th</sup>, 2015 the member countries of the United Nations adopted some common agenda needed for a better world free from dangers, and inequality. They are called the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and are declared by the United Nations. In fact, SDGs are some universal calls to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure peace and prosperity for all. There are 17 goals to make these commitments come true. These goals are interconnected and success in one area helps achieve success in another area. To achieve these goals over the

next 15 years governments, private sectors, civil societies, individuals have some responsibilities to carry.

These goals are –

- a. End of extreme poverty in all forms by 2030;
- b. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies, provide access to justice for all
- c. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- d. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- e. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- f. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources
- g. Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment
- h. Reduce inequality within and among countries
- i. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership
- j. Ensure inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- k. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- l. Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- m. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- n. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- o. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition
- p. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- q. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems

**3 Read the text in Activity 2 again. The goals are jumbled there. In fact, they are set as the pictures below are arranged. Match the goals in the text with the pictures below. One is done for you.**



Goal a (in the text) relates to picture 1.



#### 4 Now read Goal 3 of SDG, which is directly related to people's health.

##### *Good health and well being*

The world has made huge progress in reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and fighting HIV/AIDS., malaria, and other diseases. Since 1990, there has been an over 50 percent decline in preventable child deaths globally. Maternal mortality also fell by 45 percent worldwide. New HIV/AIDS infections fell by 30 percent between 2000 and 2013, and over 6.2 million lives were saved from malaria.

Despite the incredible progress, more than 6 million children still die before their fifth birthday every year. 16,000 children die each day from preventable diseases such as measles and tuberculosis. Every day hundreds of women die during pregnancy or from child-birth related complications. In many rural areas, only 56 percent of births are attended by skilled professionals. AIDS is now the leading cause of death among teenagers in sub-Saharan Africa, a region still severely devastated by the HIV epidemics.

These deaths can be avoided through prevention and treatment, education, immunisation campaigns, and sexual and reproductive healthcare. The Sustainable Development Goals make a bold commitment to end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and other communicable diseases by 2030. The aim is to achieve universal health coverage, provide access to safe and affordable medicines and vaccines for all. Supporting research and development for vaccine is an essential part of this process as well.<sup>1</sup>

#### 5 The following grid has two columns. Column A has some words/phrases used in the text. Column B has their Bangla meanings but in a jumbled order. Match the words with their meaning as used in the text. The first one is done for you.

Column A	Column B
a. decline	i. ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত
b. infection	ii. কমে যাওয়া
c. preventable	iii. জটিলতা
d. complication	iv. সাক্ষরী
e. severely	v. ছোঁয়াচে
f. devastated	vi. দাবুন্ভাবে
g. epidemic	vii. ক্ষত, দূষণ
h. communicable	viii. মহামারী
i. affordable	xi. প্রতিরোধযোগ্য

<sup>1</sup>Source: [www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org) accessed on 19.02.2018

**6 Now read the following text and use the words in activity 5 that you have learnt to fill in the gaps below.**

Tuberculosis is a (i) \_\_\_\_\_ disease. Many people suffered from this disease in the sixties and seventies in our country. People with poor economic background were (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ devastated by this disease. You can compare that situation with HIV/AIDS (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ in Sub Saharan countries. As many families in those countries are (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ by HIV, many families were ruined by Tuberculosis in this region then. Now situation has improved a lot. One of the reasons is the improvement of medical science. Another reason is now the treatment is much (v) \_\_\_\_\_. This is why the number of tuberculosis patient has (vi) \_\_\_\_\_d remarkably. Both tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS have some similarities. First of all, they both are - (vii) \_\_\_\_\_ diseases. Both of them cause (viii) \_\_\_\_\_s and both of them can turn to (ix) \_\_\_\_\_ if not controlled.

**7 Read the text in activity 5 and answer the following questions.**

- a. What are the evidences to prove that the world has remarkable progress in reducing diseases?
- b. What are the main causes of child mortality nowadays?
- c. What makes a huge number of women to die every day?
- d. Why are many families devastated in sub-saharan Africa?
- e. How can this situation be improved?
- f. How does SDG aim at improving the situation?

**8 Bangladesh is one of the signatory countries of SDGs. So, the government is working on achieving SDG now. Do you know as a community paramedic, you have significant roles to achieve SDG? Work in groups and prepare a presentation showing the roles of community paramedics in achieving SDG-3. Then present your ideas before the whole class.**

# Answer key

## Unit 1

Activity 2      a iv                      b ii                      c v                      d iii                      e i

Activity 3

Greetings	Seeking permission	Giving permission	Saying 'yes'	Request
Good afternoon Good evening Good night Have a good day	May I go out? Can I go out? Would you mind, if I go now?	Of course. Why not? Yes, you can. I'll really appreciate.		Please give me a syringe. Give me some cotton, please/Cotton please.

## Unit 2

Activity 2      a. iv      b. vi      c. v      d. viii      e. vii      f. ii      g. i.      h. iii

## Unit 3

Activity 2

Jolly              Raihan, who are those two women with Nita?

Raihan              Oh, their names are Antara and Shamima.

Let me call them. Hi, Antara, look here.

(Antara and Shamima come and join them.)

Raihan      Antara, meet my friend, Jolly.

She's from Panchagar.

Jolly, meet my new friends Antara and Shamima.

They're from Thakurgaon.

Antara              Hello, nice to meet you

Jolly              Nice to meet you too.

Antara              Jolly, you're looking sad. Anything wrong?

Jolly              No, no, I'm fine.

## Unit 4

### Activity 1

- a. Surgeons perform operations.
- b. I'm a midwife, I deliver babies.
- c. The community paramedic is currently unavailable. He is responding to an emergency.
- d. A: Do you work at a hospital? B: Yes, I do.
- e. I want to qualify as a community paramedic.
- f. I like to work with people.
- g. Are you taking the patient to the hospital?
- h. I am doing a night shift this week.

### Activity 2

- a. Community paramedics provide basic treatment in rural areas.
- b. They are healthcare professionals.
- c. Community clinics are medical facility offered by the government.
- d. Doctors offer treatment in hospitals.
- e. Nurses assist doctors in the hospitals.
- f. A community paramedic refers serious patients to doctors.
- g. UH&FPO, civil surgeons, superintendents, and directors work in administration.
- h. It is a demanding job in country and in abroad.
- i. You can enroll in CP course after your SSC examination.
- j. When you are a CP, you can have a service providing outlet.

### Activity 3

1b

2b

3a

4c

5b

### Activity 4

i f    ii a    iii e    iv g    v c    vi b    vii d

### Activity 5

- a. The nurse understands the treatment.
- b. You can consult the doctor about it.
- c. I want to see a specialist.
- d. I'm working in reception.
- e. The director manages the hospital.
- f. A registrar helps to train junior doctors.

## Unit 6

### Activity 2

aiii    biv    cvi    dv    ei    fii

### Activity 5

**How is**                      **How are you**                      **Are you**                      **to see you**                      **are you**

### Activity 6

Doctor                      Are you from Comilla?  
CP                              Yes, I am.

Doctor                      Is Rehana from Thakurgaon?  
CP                              No, she isn't. She is from Gaibandha.

Doctor                      Are you both joining here?  
CP                              Yes, we are. We're going to work with Dr. LaboniMajumder.

Doctor                      Who is she?  
Patient                        She is my friend.

Cp                              How are your kids today?  
Patient                        They are better.

Teacher                      Who is attending the patient?  
CP                              Me.

Doctor                      How long are you taking these medicines?  
Patient                        For 7 days.

Doctor                      Is there any improvement?  
Patient                        Sorry doctor, ... no. The pains are same.

## Unit 7

Activity 1: capsules, tablets, medicine strips, medicine container etc.

Activity 3

a. paracetamol      b. reducing pain and fever      c. side effects      d. prescribed by doctor

Activity 4

	Bromofen	Paracetamol
Generic name: Bromofenac Sodium	√	
Drug for the treatment of pain and fever		√
Suitable for post-operative inflammation and reduction of ocular pain	√	
Not suitable for patients with liver problems		√
Abnormal sensation in eye might be a side effect	√	

## Unit 8

Activity 1

- g. False. She was an intern working for a few months in the hospital.
- h. False. They offer services for in-patient, outpatients, and day patients.
- i. False. It is easier to count referrals from doctors than predicting patients from Accident and Emergency.
- j. True
- k. True
- l. False. Staff record treatments at the time the treatment takes place.
- m. True

Activity 2

1 d    2 f    3 a    4 g    5 d    6 h    7 b    8 e

Activity 3

- h. We don't need beds for outpatients.
- i. Who is your next of kin?
- j. What is your marital status?
- k. The new patient is a referral from Cardiology.
- l. We need you to come back to the hospital for follow-up tests.
- m. If you don't stop taking rich food every day, your lifestyle may kill you.

n. After you sign the discharge form, you can go home.

### Activity 6

a 8    b 6    c 5    d 9    e 3    f 4    g 7    h 1    i 2

### Activity 7

#### Patient Admission Form

To be completed by the patient or his/her attendants

Date of admission \_\_\_\_\_

Under Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ (to be written by office staff)

Have you been a patient in this hospital before? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_ year \_\_\_\_\_

Have you been under any treatment in last 2 months?

No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ If yes, mention date and reason \_\_\_\_\_

### Personal detail

Title: Mrs      Surname: Ahsan      First name: Sima

Father's name: Zubair Ahsan

Mother's name: Monjula Ahsan

Husband/wife's name : Monowar Ahsan

Sex: Male \_\_\_\_\_ Female ☒      Date of birth/Age: 51 years

Address: 88/69, Gulshan Avenue, Circle 1, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Post code: 1213

Email address: sima.ahsanxx@mangomail.com

Contact number: 01227788888

Emergency contact number :02-9797979

Marital status: Married ☒ Unmarried ☐ Separated ☐ Single ☐ Divorcee ☐ Divorced ☐

Religion: Islam

Country of birth: ?

NID no. ?

Passportnumber ?

**Next to kin information**

Name :Monowar Ahsan

Date of birth \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Contact number \_\_\_\_\_

Relationship :Husband

**For accommodation purpose**

Overnight ☐ Outpatient ☐ Inpatient ☒

Ward \_\_\_\_\_ Cabin \_\_\_\_\_ VIP cabin \_\_\_\_\_ Cabin number \_\_\_\_\_

**Case of injury N/P**

Case of injury \_\_\_\_\_

Date of injury \_\_\_\_\_

**If injury, where did it occur?N/P**

Home \_\_\_\_\_ School, other institution, public administrative area \_\_\_\_\_

Street and highway \_\_\_\_\_ Industrial or constructions area \_\_\_\_\_



Sports and athletic area \_\_\_\_\_ Trade and service area \_\_\_\_\_ Farm \_\_\_\_\_  
Unspecified place \_\_\_\_\_ Others (specify please) \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity 8

- i. The patient is *arrived* at 10.45 p.m. last night.
- j. We didn't *didn't call* a specialist doctor, because it wasn't necessary.
- k. Did you *catch* cold at home?
- l. I *was walking* when the dog attacked me.
- m. A: Did she interview the patient? B: Yes, she *did*.
- n. What were you doing *when* you broke your leg?
- o. She *wasn't* speaking while she was driving.
- p. They *were* in a fight.

### Activity 9

- a. life-threatening      b. prescriptions      c. appointment
- d. limbs      e. treatment      f. allergic      g. dressed

### Activity 10

Q2. What are you suffering from?

Q2. I am suffering from fever.

Q3. What is your complaint/problem/trouble?

A3: I have a sore throat.

Q4: What problem do you have?

A4: I have constipation.

Q5: Where does it hurt?

A4: My knee hurts.

## **Unit 9**

### Activity 3

#### **Activity 3:**

i. A: have you done much exercise this week?

B: Yes, I have already spent six hours.

ii. A: Have you seen any doctor this month?

B: No, I haven't.

iii. Have you taken any injections during this week?

B: I have taken three doses so far.

iv. A: Has Alamgir talked to you regarding the examination?

B: Yes, he has already talked to me.

v. A: Have we decided to refer the patient to a better hospital.

B: No, we haven't taken that decision.

#### **Activity 5**

i. A: Have you ever gone any medical college?

B: Yes, I have. I went to Rangpur Medical College many years ago.

ii. A: Have you ever had any road accident?

B: No, I haven't. But my brother had a serious one last year.

iii. A: Have you recently visited any community clinic?

B: No, I haven't. But last month I visited a community paramedic's clinic.

iv. A: Have you ever been late to any class?

B: Yes, I was late to English class the day before yesterday.

v. A: Did you buy a new apron last month? (buy)

B: No, I didn't. I have bought it recently.

## Unit 10

**Activity 1:** She has a backache.  
He has a cough.

### Activity 3

a vii    b. i, iii    c. iii, vi    d. iv, ix    e. viii, x    f. vi    g.v    h. iii, iv, ix

### Activity 11: Complete these conversations with modals and verb.

A: Can I help you?

B: Yes, can/may I have something for dry skins?

A: Sure! You can use this eye drop.

A: How should I take this medicine?

B: You shouldtake this before breakfast and dinner.

A: Would you help me what to do when I have a finger burn?

B: You should place your finger under running water.

A: Can I have a box of antacid, please?

B: Box or syrup?

A: Syrup, please.

B: I don't have antacid syrup at this moment. You can buy some tablets, if you like.

## Unit 11

### Activity 4

1 b    2b    3a    4c    5a

### Activity 8

	Statements	T	F
a	Tulip Hospital is Dhaka based.		✓
b	Only male applicants can apply to the job offered by Tulip Community Care Centre.		✓
c.	Applicants must apply to the manager of the company for jobs in Dhaka.		✓
d.	<a href="mailto:hr_global.recruitment@jobs.com">hr_global.recruitment@jobs.com</a> offers job formale and female both	✓	
e	Feel Well is an INGO.		✓
f	The monthly salary of the job offered by Tulip Community Care Centre is 15,000 Bagladeshi taka.		✓
g	If you want to work for the neonates, your job duration is one year.	✓	
h	Only one advertisement offers on the job training.	✓	

i	Bangladeshi people are allowed to apply to Tulip Community Care Centre.	✓	
j	Fresh graduates can apply to both <a href="mailto:hr_global.recruitment@jobs.com">hr_global.recruitment@jobs.com</a> and Feel Well, Bangladesh		✓

## **Unit 12**

### Activity 3:

b 16    c 5    d 6    e 3    f 14    g 8    h 10    i 17  
j 4    k 7    l 9    m 11    n 12    o 2    p 13    q 15

### Activity 5

a ii    b vii    c xi    d iii    e vi    f I    g viii    h v    i iv

### Activity 6

(I) communicable    (ii) severely    (iii) complications  
(iv) devastated    (v) affordable    (vi) decline  
(vii) preventable    (viii) infection    (ix) epidemic

### Activity 7: Read the text in activity 5 and answer the following questions.

- g. What are the evidences to prove that the world has remarkable progress in reducing diseases?  
*Since 1990, there has been an over 50 percent decline in preventable child deaths globally. Maternal mortality also fell by 45 percent worldwide. New HIV/AIDS infections fell by 30 percent between 2000 and 2013, and over 6.2 million lives were saved from malaria. All these prove that the world has remarkable progress in reducing diseases.*
- h. What are the main causes of child mortality nowadays?  
*The main causes of child mortality are preventable diseases such as measles and tuberculosis.*
- i. What makes a huge number of women to die every day?  
*They die due to pregnancy or child-birth related complications.*
- j. Why are many families devastated in sub-saharan Africa?  
*They are devastated due to HIV attacks.*
- k. How can this situation be improved?  
*It can be improved through prevention and treatment, education, immunisation campaigns, and sexual and reproductive healthcare.*
- l. How does SDG aim at improving the situation?  
*The Sustainable Development Goals aims at improving the situation by achieving universal health coverage, providing access to safe and affordable medicines and vaccines for all.*

## Book map: Manual for Community Paramedics' English

Unit title	<u>Learning outcomes</u> Learners will be able to -	Grammar	Skills
Unit 1: Hello, It's me	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• introduce themselves;</li> <li>• tell about job, experience, responsibilities, workplace;</li> <li>• to check information;</li> <li>• to exchange personal information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statements with be-verbs</li> <li>• Statements with action verbs</li> <li>• Wh-questions</li> </ul>	<p>Speaking about other's personal information</p> <p>Reading about meeting and greetings customs; about others</p> <p>Writing about myself</p>
Unit 2: People's friend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to describe personal routine;</li> <li>• to make a list of something;</li> <li>• to answer questions reading a text</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• present simple tense to describe habit in case of 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> person</li> </ul>	<p>Reading other's routine</p> <p>Writing expressing likes, personal routine</p> <p>Speaking: telling about other's routine</p>
Unit 3: This is Nita	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• introduce others;</li> <li>• tell about other's job, experience, responsibilities, workplace;</li> <li>• transfer information reading a text</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subject pronouns</li> <li>• Possessive adjectives</li> <li>• Wh-question with be-verbs</li> <li>• contractions</li> </ul>	<p>Speaking</p> <p>Reading other's profile</p> <p>Writing personal profile</p>
Unit 4: My hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• narrate workplace/institute;</li> <li>• describe places;</li> <li>• identify roles and jobs of hospital personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Present simple with be-verbs and action verbs</li> </ul>	<p>Reading about a hospital</p> <p>Writing about my workplace</p>
Unit 5: Where is the X-ray room?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• give directions to a certain place in or out of hospital;</li> <li>• use expressions related to giving directions correctly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• imperatives</li> </ul>	<p>Speaking: giving directions</p> <p>Reading dialogues (related to giving directions)</p>

Unit title	Learning outcomes	Grammar	Skills
Unit 6: Pain! Pain!! Pain!!!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tell problems as a patient;</li> <li>• use language for common physical problems;</li> <li>• Identify and use language for physical problems;</li> <li>• ask and answer physical problems;</li> <li>• narrate different types of pains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• give answers using yes/no</li> <li>• make wh-questions using be verbs</li> <li>• present simple</li> </ul>	<p>Writing L1 equivalent words to some medical terms</p> <p>Speaking</p> <p>Asking patient's condition</p> <p>Reading: types of pain</p>
Unit 7: It's aspirin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tell the generic names of some medicine by reading related literature;</li> <li>• identify the application of a medicine;</li> <li>• narrate the side effects, doses, and cautions of the medicine;</li> <li>• use some language such as <i>It's a ....., It works for..., It is used for..., It helps ....., It reduces...</i>;</li> <li>• Check patient's condition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of – It's a... , It works for ... , It helps ... , It reduces ...</li> <li>• Use of s/es with action verbs in present simple</li> <li>• Past simple</li> </ul>	<p>Reading medicine literature</p> <p>Speaking: asking patient's condition</p> <p>Read and write: patient-report</p>
Unit 8: Hospital admission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• narrate a patient's condition;</li> <li>• choose right vocabulary to report about patient;</li> <li>• use hospital admission related new words;</li> <li>• answer questions reading a text</li> <li>• fill in patient admission form</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Present simple</li> <li>• Past simple: questions and statements</li> </ul>	<p>Reading about hospital management</p> <p>write admission summary using short notes</p>

Unit title	Learning outcomes	Grammar	Skills
Unit 9: Have you ever been to any hospital?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>describe past experiences;</li> <li>exchange information;</li> <li>identify and use <i>present perfect</i> and <i>past simple</i> tense;</li> <li>talk about health problems</li> <li>ask for and give advices, suggestions;</li> <li>make requests</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Present perfect</li> <li>Past simple</li> </ul>	Writing: recent /past events/experience;
Unit 10: Grandma knows all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>talk about health problems;</li> <li>ask for and give advice;</li> <li>make requests;</li> <li>ask for and give suggestions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modals</li> </ul>	Speaking about home remedy Reading about home remedy Writing about home remedy
Unit 11: My future plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use future simple tense and future continuous tenses;</li> <li>plan future activities/plans;</li> <li>read and understand classified advertisement;</li> <li>write a CV with a cover letter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simple future</li> <li>Future continuous</li> <li>Present simple with future indication</li> <li>Use of – I would like/love to ...</li> </ul>	Reading: future plans Writing: future plans, classified advertisements for jobs CV writing with cover letter
Unit 12: SDG and CP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>define what sustainable development is;</li> <li>identify sustainable development goals;</li> <li>use words related to SDG-3;</li> <li>answer questions reading a text;</li> <li>identify and present the roles of community paramedics in achieving SDG.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Present simple</li> <li>Past simple</li> <li>Future simple, continuous</li> <li>Imperative</li> <li>Modals</li> </ul>	Reading; what SDG is, SDG 3 Writing roles of community practitioners in achieving SDG Speaking: Presenting

## Referred Grammar Books

- *English Grammar and Composition*, prescribed for higher secondary students (class XI and XII) by National Curriculum and Textbook Board, Dhaka
- *English Grammar in Use*, Raymond Murphy, Cambridge University Press
- *Practical English Grammar*, Thompson and Marninet, Oxford University Press
- *Oxford English Grammar*, Michael Swan, Oxford University Press