

LANGUAGE STUDY

THE SIMPLE PRESENT

POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
<p>I YOU HE SHE IT WE YOU THEY</p> <p>WORKS</p> <p>WORK</p> <p>in a hospital</p>	<p>I YOU HE SHE IT WE YOU THEY</p> <p>DON'T (DO NOT) WORK</p> <p>DOESN'T (DOES NOT) WORK</p> <p>DON'T (DO NOT) WORK</p>	<p>DO</p> <p>DOES</p> <p>DO</p> <p>I YOU HE SHE IT WE YOU THEY</p> <p>WORK?</p>

SHORT ANSWER.

POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
YES, I DO./ YES, SHE DOES.	NO, I DON'T. / NO, SHE DOESN'T

REGLAS PARA AÑADIR (S / ES) A LAS 3^{as} PERSONAS DEL SINGULAR

1.- REGLA GENERAL: AÑADIR "S".

- *Want/wants, eat/eats, help/helps, drive/drives*

2.- VERBOS ACABADOS EN: -S, -Z, -X, -CH, -SH, -O, AÑADEN -ES

- *Progress/progresses, wash/washes, watch/watches, fix/fixes, go/goes.*

3.- Acabados en **CONSONANT +Y**, cambian a **-IES**.

- *Carry/carries, hurry/hurries fly/flies.*

- pero los que acaban en a **VOWEL + Y** añaden **S**.

- *Buy/buys, say/says.*

USES

1.- **HABITS:** para hablar de acciones habituales, cosas que hacemos con frecuencia o que suceden en una base regular.

- *How often do you go in your ambulance?* - *I begin to operate at 8.30 every morning.*
- *I get these headaches in the morning.*

2.- **TRUTHS:** cosas que son siempre verdad o son verdad en el momento de hablar.

- *Nurses take care of patients.* - *Cigarettes cause lung cancer.*
- *I've got chest pains.* - *I feel better.*

3.- **FACTS/STATES:** hechos, situaciones permanentes.

- *I work as an endocrinologist in the diabetes program of our hospital. I have been working there for ten years.*

4.- **A PROCESS:** para describir un proceso.

- *When I lean forward, the pain goes away.* - *The pain starts in my chest and moves up to my shoulder.*

1.- **FREQUENCY ADVERBS:** **ALWAYS, OFTEN, SOMETIMES, USUALLY, GENERALLY, SELDOM, RARELY, NEVER, ...**

-- Con to be, detrás

- *I am always late for work..*

-- Con otros verbos, delante

- *I always study English at 7 o'clock.*

-- Con verbos compuestos, entre medias

- *I don't always drive our ambulance.*

2.- **ADVERBIAL EXPRESSIONS OF FREQUENCY:**

Every day - todos los días

ONCE a day - una vez al día

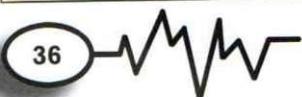
Every month - todos los meses

TWICE a day - dos veces al día

Every year - todos los años

3,4,5,6,... times a day - 3,4,5, 6 veces al día

Las dos van al final de la oración. - *I go swimming 3 times a day.*





EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1. VERBS RELATED TO MEDICAL MATTERS. Write the third person singular of the verbs in the correct column. For a complete list of regular verbs related to medical matters go to **Appendix 3**.

Administer analyse apply assess assist carry control correct deliver
diagnose dress examine faint give help identify make mix perform play
practise prepare progress provide relax remedy repair specialise study
support suppress take test treat train

-s	-es	-ies

EXERCISE 2. Listen to the last sound in the following words.

/ s /	/ z /	/ iz /
Admits	Breathes	Bandages

Then decide whether these verbs are pronounced / s /, / z / or / iz /. (You can revise this in **Appendix 1 (2.5.) The pronunciation of /s, z, iz/.**)

stabilizes alleviates removes dips transfers cures progresses protects
cleans disinfects increases inhales perforates diagnoses immobilizes

/ s /	/ z /	/ iz /
Admits	Breathes	Bandages

Now listen and check.

EXERCISE 3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Physios (manipulate) muscles and joints with their hands.
2. A pediatrician (treat) children.
3. The technician (have) lunch in the cafeteria during the week.
4. The toilets (be) on the ground floor, near reception.
5. We usually (have) classes in the morning.
6. On this ward, she (make) the beds and (check) patients' blood pressure and temperature.

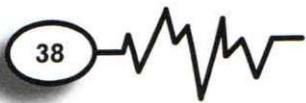
7. I never (work) on Sunday.
8. My friend (need) English to communicate with patients from other countries.
9. A pulse oximetry (measure) the amount of oxygen saturated in the blood.
10. Don't show my father the photos of the accident. He (hate) them!

EXERCISE 4. Write the verbs of the previous sentences in their negative form. Then make questions with the same sentences.

NEGATIVE	QUESTIONS
1.	a. _____
2.	b. _____
3.	c. _____
4.	d. _____
5.	e. _____
6.	f. _____
7.	g. _____
8.	h. _____
9.	i. _____
10.	j. _____

EXERCISE 5. Complete the following sentences using one of the verbs of the previous exercise 1. You can use them more than once.

1. A pathologist tissue specimens from patients and autopsies to diagnose the disease processes involved.
2. A neurologist and disorders of the brain and nervous system.
3. A Surgeon diseases, injuries, and deformities by invasive methods, such as manual manipulation or by using instruments and appliances.
4. A paramedic assesses injuries, emergency medical care, and rescues trapped individuals. Transport injured or sick people to medical facilities.
5. A Hematologist is a physician who in the diagnosis, treatment, prevention, and/or investigation of disorders of the hematopoietic, hemostatic, and lymphatic systems, and disorders of the interaction between blood and blood vessel wall."
6. An Audiologist and people with hearing and related disorders. He may fit hearing aids, auditory training, and research related to hearing problems.
7. A midwife women babies in a natural way.
8. An orthodontist badly placed teeth.




EXERCISE 6. Write the words in brackets in the correct place in the sentence.

1. They finish late. (generally) _____
2. He does a late shift. (usually) _____
3. I help the ambulance driver. (always) _____
4. I am cold. (sometimes) _____
5. I attend lectures. (every day) _____
6. He studies hard. (usually) _____
7. The bus doesn't stop outside the main gate. (twice a day) _____
8. The bus stops outside the main gate. (three times a day) _____
9. We have emergency calls. (every day) _____
10. I am late for work. (always) _____
11. The ambulance driver doesn't find seriously ill people. (always) _____

EXERCISE 7. Answer the following questions. Use the short answer.

1. Do you work as an Emergency Medical Technician? _____
2. Does your father work in Madrid? _____
3. Do we study English at a high school? _____
4. Does your friend have his own ambulance? _____
5. Does Jennifer have a driving license? _____
6. Do you have to study anatomy? _____
7. Do they have to study maths to be EMTs? _____
8. Does your mother work in a hospital? _____

READING
APPLYING FOR A JOB. 1

When looking for a job, there are several steps that you have to follow. First of all you have to search for job vacancies that include the description of the job and all the requirements to apply for it. Then, if you are interested, you will have to send a covering letter and an application form or your CV. Finally, if you are selected, you will probably have to attend a job interview. It is very important that you prepare all these steps carefully in order to be successful.

1. JOB ADVERTISEMENTS

Vacancies can be found in **advertisements** (**adverts** or **ads**) for employment that appear in all the media: radio, TV or the Internet, and also in newspapers and magazines. They usually include the type of employment offered, the necessary skills, personality, experience or qualifications, and what you have to do to apply for the job.