



Instructions and procedures

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- ❑ Introduction
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- ❑ Vocabularies(Instructions for a procedure)
- ❑ Language spot (Giving Instructions)
- ❑ Making polite request to patients
- ❑ Vocabularies
- ❑ Abbreviations.
- ❑ examples.
- ❑ ✨

○ Introduction

- ✓ doctors, nurses, and other health professionals need to be able to give and receive instructions about how to perform a wide range of procedures.
- ✓ you as doctors need to learn polite conventions in English. This is especially important when people are feeling vulnerable and perhaps ill at ease
- ✓ . Common ways to express polite requests when asking patients to follow instructions are by using Could you / Can you... ? . Common ways to express polite requests when asking patients to follow instructions are by using Could you / Can you... ?



PREPARING FOR THE FIRST WARD ROUND

- ❖ **Tips for a first ward round with a consultant.**
- 1. **make sure you know the names of your patients.**
- 2. **find out from the bed managers if any patients have been moved.**
- 3. **check that all the case notes, investigations, and so on are on the ward.**
- 4. **invite a nurse who knows your patients.**
- 5. **record case histories and results clearly**

Patient care

- 1. **Obtain consent from the patient for the procedure.**
- 2. **Introduce yourself.**
- 3. **Prepare the trolley.**



Language spot(Giving instruction)

? ? ? **now**



- ✓ I've had these pains before.
- ✓ She hasn't seen a doctor.
- ✓ Have you felt sick today?
- ✓ Has this ever happened before?
- ✓ Don't ever talk to me like that! Never talk to me like that!
- ✓ I've never had a headache like this one.

□ *For/since*

We often use *for* and *since* with the present perfect(continuous)



- **Past Simple**

We use the Past Simple for specific times in the past.



The basic structure of an essay always consists of an introduction, a body, and a conclusion.

Note:

you should avoid including new arguments or evidence in the conclusion

- **Length of the body text**

The length of the body depends on the type of essay. On average, the body comprises 60–80% of your essay.

- **Paragraph structure**

- It is important to organize an essay into paragraphs. Each paragraph should be centered around one main point or idea.

- **Writing the conclusion**

A- The conclusion should generally take up no more than 10–15% of the text. A strong essay conclusion:

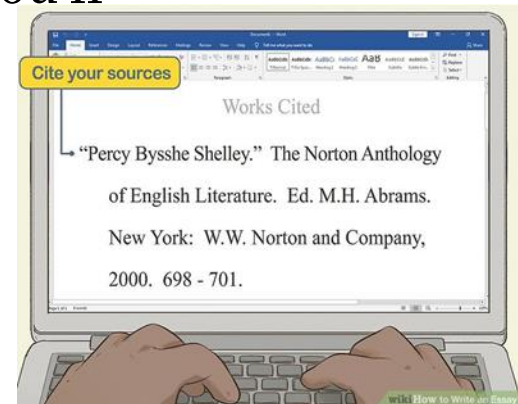
B-Returns to your thesis

C-Ties together your main points

D-Shows why your argument matters



- **Cite your sources properly.** If you plan to use someone else's ideas or information that you got from another source, you will need to credit the source of your information. This is true whether you're quoting another source directly or simply summarizing or paraphrasing their words or ideas. The way you cite your sources will vary depending on the citation style you're using. Typically, you'll need to include the name of the author, the title and publication date of the source, and location information such as the page number on which the information appears.
- If you've cited any sources in the essay, you'll need to include a list of works cited (or a bibliography) at the end.



TYPES OF ESSAY

○ The Four Main Types of Essay

1- Argumentative: An argumentative essay presents an extended, evidence-based argument. It requires a strong thesis statement—a clearly defined stance on your topic. Your aim is to convince the reader of your thesis using evidence (such as quotations) and analysis.

○ The essay is divided into :

a-The introduction provides your topic and thesis statement

b-The body presents your evidence and arguments

c-The conclusion summarizes your argument and emphasizes its importance





2- Expository: An expository essay provides a clear, focused explanation of a topic. It doesn't require an original argument, just a balanced and well-organized view of the topic.

- Expository essays test your familiarity with a topic and your ability to organize and convey information. They are commonly assigned at high school or in exam questions at college level.

3- narrative: A narrative essay is one that tells a story. This is usually a story about a personal experience you had, but it may also be an imaginative exploration of something you have not experienced.

- A narrative essay isn't strictly divided into introduction, body, and conclusion, but it should still begin by setting up the narrative and finish by expressing the point of the story—what you learned from your experience, or why it made an impression on you.



4- A descriptive essays: provides a detailed sensory description of something. Like narrative essays, they allow you to be more creative than most academic writing, but they are more tightly focused than narrative essays. You might describe a specific place or object, rather than telling a whole story.

- A descriptive essay can be quite loosely structured, though it should usually begin by introducing the object of your description and end by drawing an overall picture of it.



HOW DO YOU KNOW WHAT IS THE TYPE OF ESSAY TO WRITE



- At high school and at university, you'll often be told to write a specific type of essay, but you might also just be given prompts.
- Look for keywords in these prompts that suggest a certain approach: The word “explain” suggests you should write an expository essay, while the word “describe” implies a descriptive essay. An argumentative essay might be prompted with the word “assess” or “argue.”

