

# The Islamic University in Najaf

## Radiology Department

### First Stage,

### English Language Unit One

#### 1- Reading comprehension:

X-rays are a form of electromagnetic energy formed when high-speed electrons bombard a tungsten anode target. Like light energy, these useful rays have properties of waves and particles. However, X-rays have a much shorter wavelength than visible light, allowing them to penetrate matter.

The first element of radiation safety is *time*. As health care providers, we must limit the amount of time that we and our patients are exposed to radiation. The second element of safety is *distance*. The energy and therefore potential damage caused by X-rays are inversely proportional to the distance squared. The farther we are from the source of radiation, the safer we are. The third element of safety is *shielding*. By covering the body with a protective metallic shield, we can effectively limit the dose of radiation to that part of the body.

<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>synonymy</u>
Electromagnetic energy طاقة كهرو مغناطيسية	Energy = power فوة
Waves امواج	Visible = visual مرني
Potential damage ضرر محتمل	Penetrate = pierce اختراق
Distance مسافة	Element = portion عنصر
Proportional متناسب	Amount = quantity كمية
Source مصدر	Provider= supplier مجهز
Radiation اشعاع	Useful = beneficial مفيد
Protective Metallic shield درع واقى معدني	Damage = harm ضرر
Effectively بفعالية	Dose = potion جرعة
Particles جسيمات	Part = fraction جزء

#### Comprehension questions:

1. What are X-rays?
2. How are they formed?
3. What are the elements of radiation safety?
4. Use *dose* in meaningful sentence.

5. Use *shield* in meaningful sentence.
6. Write a summary about the passage.

## 1.2. Introduction

Hello

1. Introduce yourself to someone.

Hello, I am **Nada**. Hello, I am **Suha**.

2. Pablo. Hello, I am **Pablo**. What's your name?

**Ahmed**. My name's **Ahmed**.

**Pablo**. Hello **Ahmed**.

3. **Judy**. Hello my name is **Judy Koblenz**.

**Robert**. Hello I am **Robert Smith**.

Nice to meet you.

Nice to meet you.

4. Ex: Introduce your friend **Ahmed** to **Ben**

**Ben**, this is **Ahmed**

**Ahmed**, this is **Ben**

**Ahmed** Hello, **Ben**

**Ben** Hello **Ahmed**

5. Ex: You are introduced to **Ahmed**. What would you say to him?

Hello **Ahmed**

Ex: Your friend **Ali** says, this is **Sami**. How would you respond to him?

Hello **Ahmed**. Glad to meet you.

## 1.3. How are you?

**Ali**. Hi **Ahmed**. How are you?

**Ahmed**. Fine thanks **Ali**. And you?

**Ali**. I am OK, thanks.

Ex: your friend says How are you? Respond to him.

#### **1.4. Greetings: Greet (v)**

1. Hello is used in general at any time.

Ex: Greet a close friend.

Hello

Ex: what would you say when you (meet, greet, see) your friend?

Hello.

Ex: a friend has just said hello. What would you say?

Hello.

2. Good morning. (a.m.). (before lunch, breakfast, sunrise)  
(from 12.00 until 12.00 noon)

Ex: you meet your neighbor at 9 a.m. how would you greet him?

Good morning

Ex: you see your doctor in the morning. What do you say to him?

Good morning

3. Good afternoon. (----- until 5.p.m. or sunset) (after lunch)

Ex: Greet Mr. Jack at 3 p.m.

Good afternoon

Ex: you meet your friend two hours after 11 a.m. Greet Him.

Good afternoon.

4. Good evening (6 ---- 11.59 p.m.) (night, dinner, supper)

Ex: greet someone at night.

Good evening

Ex: greet your boss two hours after 5 p.m.

Good evening.

Ex: someone says good evening what do you say?  
Good evening

**1.5. write the number from one to ten**

Ex: 1, one 5, ----- 6, -----

**Thank YOU and Good Luck**