

Kim Loves Life

Teacher Resource

for the English as an Additional Language (EAL) classroom



Created by Natalie Nawrocki, Graeme Jensen, Catherine Daniels and Hayrettin Uyer

Illustrated by Leslie Boonekamp and Natalie Nawrocki

'Kim Loves Life', Teacher Resource for the English as an Additional Language (EAL) adult classroom
© Djerriwarrh Community & Education Services 2016
Created by Natalie Nawrocki, Graeme Jensen, Catherine Daniels, Hayrettin Uyar, Amatullah Motakis
EAL teachers;
Editorial assistance and ideas provided by Amatullah Motakis, Patricia Sacco
Illustrations by Leslie Boonekamp and Natalie Nawrocki.
'Kim Loves Life, Teacher Resource' and worksheet pages, maybe photocopied for classroom/department use.

The project and training materials should not be reproduced without the permission of BreastScreen Victoria & Cancer Council Victoria.

Please ensure that the materials are not altered in any way and that copyright information remains at the bottom of each page.

Djerriwarrh Community & Education Services
266 Hampshire Rd
Sunshine 3020
VIC, Australia



Funded by:



**Cancer
Council**
Victoria


BreastScreen
Victoria
Caring about Women

Supporting Newly Arrived and Immigrant Women to Access Cancer Screening, Small Grants program 2016.

Acknowledgements

Special thanks to the students and staff at Djerriwarrh Community & Education Services for their support and guidance.

The resource reader 'Kim Loves Life' is dedicated to Anita Cutler who bravely shared her story and inspired us all to take action.

Teacher's notes

Introduction

The resource for teachers consists of 13 exercises to be used in conjunction with the resource reader 'Kim Loves Life' (Version 2). The exercises are to be used post-reading. The purpose of the teacher's resource is to assist readers with the resource reader 'Kim Loves Life' through language scaffolding and decoding activities. The tasks are suitable for students who have been assessed in the Australian Core skills Framework (ACSF) level 2, 3 and possibly higher given the higher level of authentic materials.

The topic of cancer can often raise memories and sometimes sadness for some. It is important to be mindful and sensitive to the feelings that may surface and be prepared to offer support and respect before continuing with tasks.

Exercise 1 a) & b), pages 7-8

Vocabulary matching exercise.

The Aims:

1. To match vocabulary with visual aids.
2. To reinforce the vocabulary through interactive activities.

Instructions

Students write the word under the matching picture. For further revision this exercise can be laminated and cut into cards, for students to match. Another extension activity can be a set of the laminated cards distributed to students in the class. Students then need to roam the class and find the corresponding card by asking questions of peer students until they find their match. These two exercises can also be copied and pasted in a word document and completed on the computer.

Exercise 2 a),b),c) & d), pages 9-10

Vocabulary exercises.

The Aims:

1. To immerse students with the vocabulary of the text.
2. To acquire the vocabulary meaning.
3. To break down words into syllables.

Instructions

Match the words with the meaning and break the words into syllables. Words and meanings can be laminated and cut into strips and students can also match them up. Alternatively the strips can be disseminated to students and they roam the class to find their matches. In exercise b the teacher demonstrates how to identify syllables by clapping the syllables and counting. At the end of the syllable activity students can be quizzed with a spelling quiz.

Exercise 3: page 11

Comprehension questions.

The Aims:

1. To locate details from the text.
2. To acquire understanding of the text through comprehension questions.

Instructions:

Students complete the questions using the resource reader 'Kim Loves Life'.

Exercise 4 a) & b) pages 12-15

Reading a cloze activity, a) & b).

The Aims:

1. To practise reading and identifying missing vocabulary in context.
2. To gather meaning from the text.

Instructions

It is recommended that the teacher chooses either exercise 4a) or 4b) as completing both exercises consecutively may be tiring for students. Write the missing words in the gaps. The resource 'Kim Loves Life' is taken away from the students and they are given this exercise to identify the missing word in the context of the sentence. At the end of this exercise the teacher can check the work with the students by asking the class "What did you write for number 1?" and so forth.

In exercise 4b) students choose the correct word from a choice of two. Both of these activities can be pasted in a word document and students can complete them on the computer.

Exercise 5: page 16

Sequencing, grammar and writing. a),b) and c)

The Aims:

1. To practise reading and sequencing the events of the story.
2. To identify past tense verbs.
3. To practise writing in the third person present tense.

Instructions

Number the text according to the sequence of the events in the resource. Students rewrite the text checking and correcting if required.

Students identify the past tense verbs. As a further extension activity the students are asked to write the text in the third person present in their notebooks.

Exercise 6: Pages 17-18

Speaking; making an appointment a) and b)

The Aims:

1. To practise a role play with a transcript about making an appointment for breast screening.
2. To include personal details in the role play and practice making an appointment for breast screening.

Instructions:

Students are put in pairs and practice the role play between themselves. In b, students complete the cloze transcript with their personal details and then practise it with the transcript in pairs and then without a transcript.

In addition the transcript can be laminated and cut up for a sequence activity.

Exercise 7a) and 7b) pages 19-20

Word find and crossword puzzle.

The Aims:

1. To revise words from the text with a word find.
2. To revise the meaning of words from the text.

Instructions:

Students can complete the word find if they have finished a previous activity ahead of the class to reinforce the vocabulary from the resource. Alternatively students can complete the crossword by answering the clues.

Exercise 8: pages 21-22

Deconstructed text.

The Aims:

1. To demonstrate an understanding of sequence in a narrative text.
2. To rehearse and review key terms related to the diagnosis and treatment of breast cancer.
3. To highlight the stages in breast cancer diagnosis and treatment by actively reconstructing the text.

Instructions

Review the story.

Show the students the dissected text.

Students move into pairs to reconstruct the text. Students can number the sentences if they wish.

For extension activity individual sentences could be grouped under headings such as 'Diagnosis' and 'Treatment' or into the different stages of Kim's journey.

Key sentences could be broken up into two parts and used in a matching activity. E.g. 'One day when Kim had a shower,' would be matched with 'she saw something wrong with her breast.'

An alternative activity is a jigsaw reading activity where students are given a strip of the text and work together as a class to construct the text in sequence.

Exercise 9: pages 23-26

Interactive word find.

The Aims:

1. To encourage the use of communicative skills and classroom language.
2. To practise writing and spelling words from the resource reader.
3. To use mathematical language (grid references) to locate and confirm the location of words.

Instructions.

Distribute worksheets.

Students locate the grid reference for the words on their sheet.

The teacher demonstrates the activity using the blank grids (page 26) completing the first word from each group.

The teacher asks students to find the grid reference as a model for all students:

After the demonstration the teacher divides students into groups of three with student a, student b and student c worksheets.

Students then complete the grid on their sheets by asking questions to another group member. Then students are given time to locate the grid reference on their own (see page 26 for examples of questions).

A time can be specified to locate the grid reference of the word and points allocated to the student that finds the grid reference first.

Encourage students to use oral language to ask for and confirm the spelling of words and their locations, to avoid merely copying words.

This activity can also be done in groups by using student a and Student b worksheets and omitting the third grid for student C.

Exercise 10: page 27

Grammar, Conjunctions

The Aims:

1. To practise using the conjunctions; and, because and so.

Instructions

The students can complete the missing conjunction on the worksheet. In addition the teacher can laminate the worksheet and students can write the correct conjunction and then cut up the sentences and practice matching two clauses with a conjunction.

Exercise 11:page 28

Reading for an appointment.

The Aims:

1. To comprehend an appointment letter for breast screening.

Instructions

Students read the appointment letter and answer the comprehension questions.

Exercise 12; pages 30-32

Completing a form and reading a form.

The Aims:

1. To complete a form for breast screening.
2. To read a form for breast screening.

Instructions

Students read the letter and answer the questions.

Following this, students can complete the form with their personal details or the teacher can provide a fictitious woman, with personal details, which students could use to complete the form.

Exercise 13; pages 33-35

Reading an information text

The Aims:

1. To read and comprehend a breast screening flyer.

Instructions

Students read and answer the questions about the breast screening flyer.

Exercise 14; pages 36

'Kim Loves Life' song lyrics

The Aims:

1. To provide a tool written to increase awareness of breast screening in a fun and inclusive way.

Instructions

The song can be used in many ways to help improve and enhance communication skills as well as build on language acquisition through pronunciation, vocabulary, conversation and other facets of language development.

Song activities could include;

- **Close exercise** - omit certain words and students listen and fill in the missing word.
- **Reading and writing** - changing tenses i.e. past/present.
- **Conversation** - filling out a questionnaire e.g. Do you know anyone who has experienced cancer? How did you support the person?
- **Vocabulary** - matching words to the meanings.
- **Grammar**- identifying verbs, prepositions, pronouns in the song.
- **Pronunciation** - stressed words, vowels, consonants - The phonetic alphabet can be included.
- **Sequencing**- cut the song up into segments and students sequence it as they listen.

Glossary; page 37

The Aims:

1. To provide students with a list of key words from the resource reader and sentences to assist with providing meaning.

Further teaching ideas, tips and information.

- Invite a guest speaker from Breast Screen Victoria to provide an information session on breast screening.
- Access the website and listen to the stories of women who have had breast cancer;
<https://www.breastscreen.org.au/Home> Ask students to summarise the various experiences of the women.
- Visit the local breast screening service and talk through the procedures with them.
- Support students in booking a breast screening.
- Organise the Biggest Morning Tea and raise funds for breast screening. Invite someone who has experienced a diagnosis of breast cancer to come and tell their story.
- The exercises can be used with males as well as females. During Djerriwarrh's class trial of the exercises, 50% of the students were male and were equally engaged in the exercises.
- Teachers could extend this topic by exploring other cancers.

Exercise 1

b) Write the word under the picture

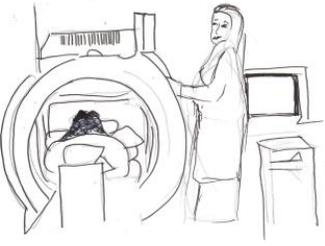
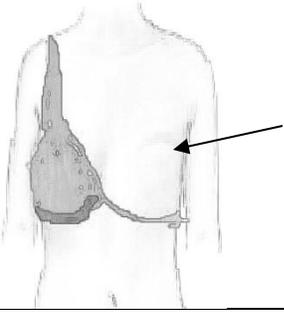
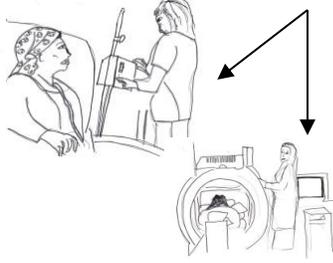
happy	nurse	Phone number
friends	cried	mammogram
specialist	results	letter

		
0406944995		
		

Exercise 1 continued

b) Write the word under the picture

hospital	curly wig	chemotherapy
long and straight wig	wig	Radiotherapy
treatment	tired	mastectomy

Exercise 2 Vocabulary exercises

a) Match the words with the meaning

Word	Meaning
1. Specialist	An operation for removing the breast.
2. Results	Radiation used to kill cancer cells in the area. ¹
3. Mammogram	A doctor with training and experience in a special area of medical care.
4. Biopsy	A type of medical care to cure disease, heal injuries, or relieve symptoms.
5. Treatment	A test in which cells are taken from your body.
6. Mastectomy	Information from a medical test.
7. Radiotherapy	A medicine that kills cancer cells.
8. Chemotherapy	An x-ray picture of the breast.

b) Write the words into syllables. Place a big circle on top of the syllable with a high stress and a small circle with a low stress.

Specialist <i>spe-cial-ist</i> 	Mastectomy
treatment	Radiotherapy
Mammogram	Chemotherapy
biopsy	results

Which word has the most syllables? _____

¹ 2013, Australian Government, My Breast Cancer journey, Page 10

Exercise 3 Comprehension Questions

1. What is the name of the woman in the story? _____
2. How old is she? _____
3. How did she find out about BreastScreen? _____
4. How did she make an appointment at BreastScreen?

5. What did the specialist doctor say to her after the biopsy?

6. How long did Kim have the cancer for before she knew?

7. What is the name of the operation she needed to have to stop the cancer
from spreading?

8. After the operation Kim had treatment. What was the treatment?

9. What did the treatment do to Kim?

10. What kind of wigs did Kim buy?

11. How did Kim feel when she had cancer?

12. What helped Kim when she had the cancer?

13. What can we learn from Kim's story? _____

Exercise 4 Reading activity

a) Write the missing words in the story.

Friends	cancer	mammogram	life	tired	years	cried	people
happy	straight	mastectomy	news	doctors	biopsy	nurse	house
letter	phone	chemotherapy	wigs	treatment	helped	Victoria	work

Hi, my name is Kim. I am 50 _____ (1) old.

My life is good. I am _____ (2).

I have good _____ (3). I have a good family.

One day I got a letter. The letter invited me to have a mammogram at BreastScreen _____ (4).

I called the _____ (5) number on the letter and made an appointment to have a mammogram at the BreastScreen clinic near my _____ (6).

I went for a mammogram. The lady said, "We may invite you to come back for more tests if the _____ (7) see something."

A few weeks later, I got another _____ (8) and was asked to go back to BreastScreen for more tests. I spoke with the _____ (9) there. She said that the doctors saw something in the x-ray and they want to find out what it is. One of the tests was a _____ (10).

It is the removal of some cells or tissue from your body to check if they are healthy.

After the biopsy I went to the specialist and she gave me the results.

"You have breast _____ (11)."

I was sad. I was worried. I _____ (12). I love life.

The next day I had more tests.

The specialist said that the cancer had started some time ago.

She said, "You need to have a mastectomy."

"What is a _____ (13)?" I asked.

The specialist said, "It is an operation when we remove all of your breast so the cancer will not spread." I was so sad. I cried. I said, yes. I love _____ (14).

After the mastectomy the specialist said, "You need _____ (15) 8 times and radiotherapy 30 times."

I asked, "Do I need all that?" The doctor said, "Yes!"

Everybody at the hospital was good. They looked after me. They _____ (16) me understand. There was a lot of information.

At home I told my family and friends. They were sad and worried.

I did not want to think about the cancer so I went back to _____ (17) and life.

I worked three days and also went to the hospital for treatment.

The _____ (18) made me sick and I lost my hair.

I bought some wigs. I bought three beautiful wigs.

One wig was long and _____ (19). One was a red colour and one was short with curls.

Wearing the _____ (20) was fun. When I wore a different wig people were confused.

People asked me about my cancer and I told them about it.

It was good to tell people my story. It helped me, and it helped other _____ (21).

After 8 months of treatment, I was getting very _____ (22). I had to stop work.

After the treatment, I had another test.

Good _____ (23)!

They could not find any cancer.

My family was happy, my friends were happy and I was happy.

Life is good now.

I am so glad I had a _____ (24).

Exercise 4

b) Choose the correct word from the bracket.

Hi, my name is Kim. I am 50 years old.

My life is good. I am happy.

I have good friends. I have a good _____ (family/friend).

One day I got a _____ (letter/phone call). The letter invited me to have a mammogram at BreastScreen Victoria. I called the phone number on the letter and made an appointment to have a _____ (blood test/mammogram) at the BreastScreen clinic near my house.

I went for a mammogram. The lady said, "We may invite you to come back for more tests if the doctors see something."

A few weeks later, I got another letter and was asked to go back to BreastScreen for more tests. I spoke with the _____ (doctor/nurse) there. She said that the doctors saw something in the _____ (x-ray/body) and they want to find what it is. One of the tests was a biopsy.

It is the removal of some cells or tissue from your body to check if they are healthy.

After the biopsy I went to the specialist and she gave me the _____ (wigs/results).

"You have breast cancer."

I was sad. I was worried. I cried.

I love life.

The next day I had more _____ (results/tests).

The specialist said that the cancer had started some time ago.

She said, "You need to have a _____ (biopsy/mastectomy)."

"What is a Mastectomy?" I asked.

The specialist said, "It is an _____ (mastectomy/operation) when we remove all of your breast so the cancer will not spread."

I was so sad. I cried. I said, yes. I love life.

After the mastectomy the specialist said, "You need _____ (mammogram/chemotherapy) 8 times and radiotherapy 30 times."

I asked, "Do I need all that?" The doctor said, "Yes!"

Everybody at the _____ (doctors/hospital) was good. They looked after me. They helped me understand.

There was a lot of _____ (tests/information).

At home I told my family and _____ (specialist/friends). They were sad and worried.

I did not want to think about the cancer so I went back to work and life.
I worked three days and also went to the hospital for _____(wigs/treatment).
The treatment made me sick and I lost my _____(teeth/hair).

I bought some _____(pills/wigs). I bought three beautiful wigs.
One wig was long and straight. One was a red colour and one was short with curls.

Wearing the wigs was fun. When I wore a different wig people were confused.
People asked me about my cancer and I told them about it.
It was good to tell people my story. It helped me, and it helped other _____ (women/people).

After 8 months of treatment, I was getting very tired. I had to stop _____(school/work).

After the treatment, I had another _____(results/test)?
Good news!
They could not find any cancer.
My family was happy, my friends were happy and I was happy.

Life is good now.
I am so glad I had a mammogram.

Exercise 5 a) Order the story with numbers and then write.

a. Put the story in order

- She lost her hair and felt sick. -----
- She went to BreastScreen. -----
- Kim got a letter from BreastScreen -----
- She had a mammogram. -----
- She had a mastectomy. -----
- She went to the specialist. -----
- She had chemotherapy 8 times and radiotherapy 30 times. -----
- The specialist said she had breast cancer. -----
- She had a biopsy. -----
- After the treatment she had a test and they did not find cancer. --

Re-write the story in order.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. After the treatment she had a test and they did not find cancer.

b) Underline all of the verbs that are in the past tense. (There are twelve.)

c) This is written in the third person past tense. Write the story again in the third person present tense in your notebook.

Exercise 6 Speaking activity

a) Role play making an appointment for a mammogram.

Practise with another student. Making an appointment for a mammogram.

Kim rings 13 20 50

Start here!

Receptionist	Kim
1. Hello Breast Screen. Would you like to make an appointment?	1. Yes, I would like to make an appointment for a mammogram.
Yes, what is your date of birth?	23 rd May 1963
Have you had a breast screen in the last 12 months?	No
What is your name?	My name is Kim Spiteri.
How do you spell your surname?	S-p-i-t-e-r-i
What is your phone number?	Yes, it's 0408 985 256
What is your address?	25 Hamp St Sunshine 3020.
How do you spell your street?	H-a-m-p St
The closest screening clinic is Sunshine hospital.	Yes, that's great.
Have you had breast cancer before?	No
Do you have breast implants?	No
What time would you like the appointment?	I would like any day after 3pm.
How about 3:30pm on 12 th of May 2016?	Yes, that is fine. What is the address of the clinic?
Yes, it's at Sunshine hospital, Ground floor, 176 Furlong Road, St Albans VIC 3021.	Thanks! So that's the 12 th of May at 3:30pm at Sunshine hospital.
Great, we will send you a form to fill in the mail and some information. Would you like us to book an interpreter?	No thanks, but can I bring my sister?
Yes, no problem! Thank-you for calling Breast screen. See you on the 12 th of May 2016 at 3:30pm on the ground floor at Sunshine Hospital.	Thank-you!

b) Practice with another student. This time use your personal details.

Kim rings 13 20 50

Receptionist	You
Hello Breast Screen. Would you like to make an appointment?	Yes, I would like to make an appointment for a mammogram.
Yes, what is your date of birth?	_____
Have you had a breast screen in the last 12 months?	No
What is your name?	My name is _____.
How do you spell your surname?	_____
What is your phone number?	Yes, it's _____
What is your address?	_____
How do you spell your street?	_____
The closest screening clinic is Sunshine Hospital.	Yes, that's great.
Have you had breast cancer before?	_____
Do you have breast implants?	_____
What time would you like the appointment?	I would like _____
How about _____	Yes, that is fine. So that's the _____ at _____ at Sunshine Hospital. What is the address of the clinic?
Yes it's at Sunshine hospital, 176 Furlong Road, St Albans VIC 3021 Ground floor.	Thanks!
Great we will send you a form to fill in the mail. Would you like us to book an interpreter?	Yes please. I would like a _____ interpreter?
No problem. Thank-you for calling Breast screen. See you on the _____ at _____ on the ground floor at Sunshine Hospital.	Thank-you!

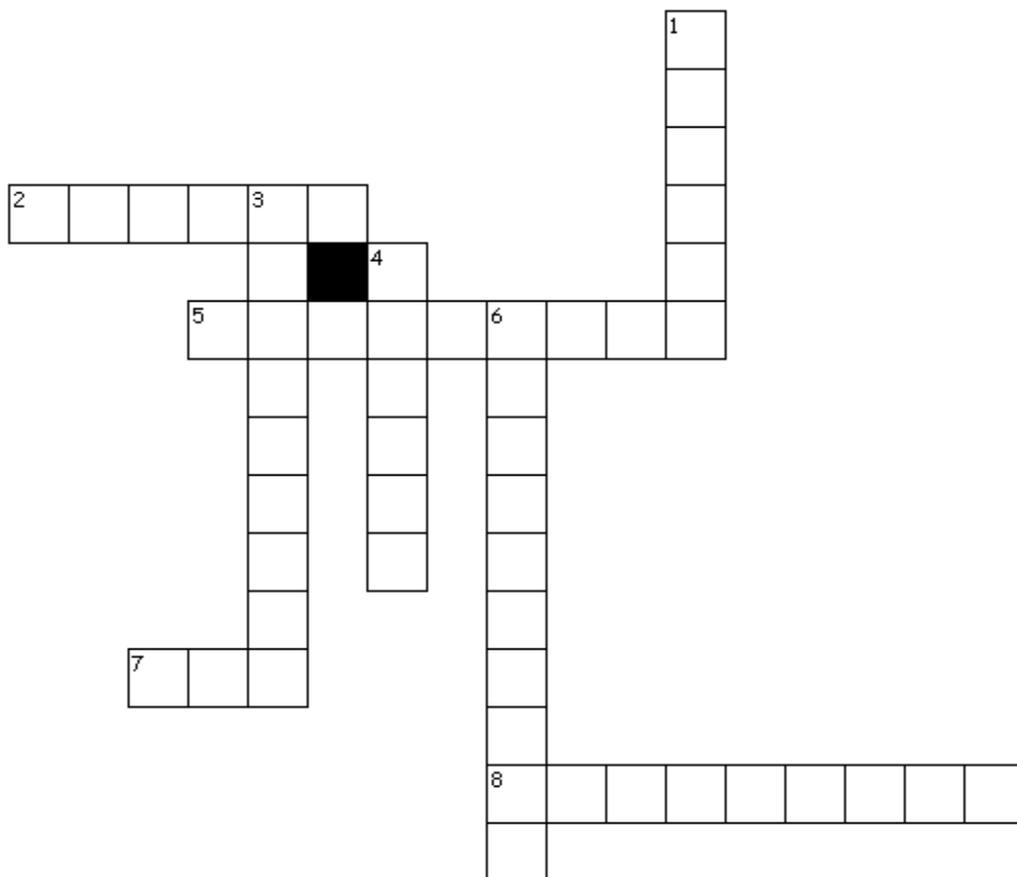
Exercise 7a) Kim Loves Life word find 1

y	p	a	r	e	h	t	o	m	e	h	c
p	i	m	a	m	m	o	g	r	a	m	n
a	r	o	e	b	m	r	e	j	o	a	d
r	p	g	n	i	n	e	e	r	c	s	n
e	g	t	n	e	m	t	a	e	r	t	u
h	f	k	b	c	t	e	x	b	n	e	o
t	n	e	c	r	s	i	s	v	a	c	s
o	u	i	e	c	a	n	c	e	r	t	a
i	e	r	d	a	e	r	p	s	e	o	r
d	e	t	g	w	r	g	o	a	n	m	t
a	s	v	i	b	b	i	o	p	s	y	l
r	c	u	a	t	y	w	j	l	p	b	u

mammogram
 breast
 screening
 radiotherapy
 spread
 chemotherapy

cancer
 biopsy
 mastectomy
 wig
 treatment

Exercise 7b) Kim Loves Life crossword



Across

2. A test to check for healthy cells.
5. What you have to do to get better.
7. Kim used this when her hair fell out.
8. An x-ray of the breast.

Down

1. A part of your body on your chest.
3. A test to check for disease or illness.
4. A group of diseases involving not normal cell growth with the potential to spread to other parts of the body.
6. An operation to remove the breast.

Exercise 8 Reconstruction text

One day Kim got a letter from BreastScreen Victoria inviting her to have a mammogram.

Kim called BreastScreen Victoria to make an appointment for a mammogram.

Kim had a mammogram at the BreastScreen clinic near her house.

Kim got another letter in the mail and was asked to go back to BreastScreen for more tests.

The nurse said the doctors saw something in the x-ray.

She went to the specialist to get the results of the biopsy. The specialist said that she had breast cancer.

Kim was very upset that she had breast cancer.

Kim had some more tests. Then the specialist said she needed to have a mastectomy because the cancer had been there for some time.

Kim was very upset again.

After the mastectomy Kim had chemotherapy 8 times and radiotherapy 30 times.

This made Kim feel sick and lose her hair.

Also, the treatment made her feel very tired so Kim had to stop work.

When the chemotherapy and radiotherapy treatment finished, Kim had another test. The doctors could not find any cancer.

Kim was very happy she did not have cancer any more. Her friends and family were very happy too.

Exercise 9 Student A

1. Find the words on your list in the grid and write their locations.
2. Ask students B and C for their words and write them in the blank spaces.
3. Look for these words in the grid below.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	C	T	E	U	S	S	I	T	N	D	R	W	T	Y	N
2	E	H	R	O	L	T	K	S	E	G	X	G	S	H	U
3	L	I	E	C	S	T	C	I	S	H	F	R	Y	T	R
4	L	D	C	M	B	H	R	L	M	S	I	M	P	L	S
5	S	I	N	F	O	R	M	A	T	I	O	N	M	A	E
6	T	R	A	K	O	T	R	I	S	T	L	U	S	E	R
7	N	X	C	W	M	G	H	C	C	O	Y	Q	T	H	E
8	A	O	J	I	O	O	U	E	O	T	U	R	M	L	T
9	Z	D	I	M	Q	I	T	P	R	N	E	N	X	A	T
10	H	D	M	T	E	S	V	S	X	A	F	I	D	V	E
11	M	A	W	R	A	S	U	A	T	I	P	U	S	O	L
12	M	Y	O	M	D	R	Y	M	A	K	T	Y	S	M	S
13	S	L	S	C	H	W	E	C	D	S	X	D	T	E	U
14	G	M	R	M	C	N	O	P	B	Q	X	N	E	R	D
15	U	D	B	I	T	Y	S	P	O	I	B	L	L	W	Z

Student A

Word	Location
BIOPSY	
CANCER	
CELLS	
CHEMOTHERAPY	
CONFUSED	
HEALTHY	

Student B

Word	Location

Student C

Word	Location

Student B

1. Find the words on your list in the grid and write their locations.
2. Ask students A and C for their words and write them in the blank spaces.
3. Look for these words in the grid below.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	C	T	E	U	S	S	I	T	N	D	R	W	T	Y	N
2	E	H	R	O	L	T	K	S	E	G	X	G	S	H	U
3	L	I	E	C	S	T	C	I	S	H	F	R	Y	T	R
4	L	D	C	M	B	H	R	L	M	S	I	M	P	L	S
5	S	I	N	F	O	R	M	A	T	I	O	N	M	A	E
6	T	R	A	K	O	T	R	I	S	T	L	U	S	E	R
7	N	X	C	W	M	G	H	C	C	O	Y	Q	T	H	E
8	A	O	J	I	O	O	U	E	O	T	U	R	M	L	T
9	Z	D	I	M	Q	I	T	P	R	N	E	N	X	A	T
10	H	D	M	T	E	S	V	S	X	A	F	I	D	V	E
11	M	A	W	R	A	S	U	A	T	I	P	U	S	O	L
12	M	Y	O	M	D	R	Y	M	A	K	T	Y	S	M	S
13	S	L	S	C	H	W	E	C	D	S	X	D	T	E	U
14	G	M	R	M	C	N	O	P	B	Q	X	N	E	R	D
15	U	D	B	I	T	Y	S	P	O	I	B	L	L	W	Z

Student A

Word	Location

Student B

Word	Location
INFORMATION	
MAMMOGRAM	
MASTECTOMY	
OPERATION	
REMOVAL	
RESULTS	

Student C

Word	Location

Student C

1. Find the words on your list in the grid and write their locations.
2. Ask students B and A for their words and write them in the blank spaces.
3. Look for these words in the grid below.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	C	T	E	U	S	S	I	T	N	D	R	W	T	Y	N
2	E	H	R	O	L	T	K	S	E	G	X	G	S	H	U
3	L	I	E	C	S	T	C	I	S	H	F	R	Y	T	R
4	L	D	C	M	B	H	R	L	M	S	I	M	P	L	S
5	S	I	N	F	O	R	M	A	T	I	O	N	M	A	E
6	T	R	A	K	O	T	R	I	S	T	L	U	S	E	R
7	N	X	C	W	M	G	H	C	C	O	Y	Q	T	H	E
8	A	O	J	I	O	O	U	E	O	T	U	R	M	L	T
9	Z	D	I	M	Q	I	T	P	R	N	E	N	X	A	T
10	H	D	M	T	E	S	V	S	X	A	F	I	D	V	E
11	M	A	W	R	A	S	U	A	T	I	P	U	S	O	L
12	M	Y	O	M	D	R	Y	M	A	K	T	Y	S	M	S
13	S	L	S	C	H	W	E	C	D	S	X	D	T	E	U
14	G	M	R	M	C	N	O	P	B	Q	X	N	E	R	D
15	U	D	B	I	T	Y	S	P	O	I	B	L	L	W	Z

Student A

Word	Location

Student B

Word	Location

Student C

Word	Location
NURSE	
SPECIALIST	
TISSUE	
TREATMENT	
LETTER	
WORRIED	

Example Conversation

You found the word	You didn't find the word
A) What word am I looking for? B) BOOM A) How do I spell it? B) B.O.O.M A) Found it! F4 - F7! B) Yes, that's right!	A) What word am I looking for? B) BOOM A) How do I spell it? B) B.O.O.M A) Where is it? B) F4 to F7. A) I've found it! Thank you! B) You're welcome!

The following grids can be enlarged or projected for class demonstration (teacher's use).

Student A

Word	Location

Student B

Word	Location

Student C

Word	Location

Exercise 10 Conjunctions

Write the conjunction **and**, **so**, **because** in the middle column.

<p>and It is used to join two similar ideas together. The subject can be omitted when it is the same as in the previous sentence. E.g. <i>She was born in Melbourne and she has lived there all her life.</i></p>	<p>so It is used to show that the second idea is the result of the first. E.g. <i>She was very sick so she went to see the doctor.</i> We don't omit the subject in the second sentence even if it is the same as in the previous one.</p>	<p>because It is used to give the reason of something. E.g. <i>We didn't go swimming because the water was dirty.</i></p>
--	---	--

1. She had a biopsy		the doctor could check if the cells were healthy.
2. She has breast cancer		she needed a mastectomy.
3. A mastectomy is when they remove all of your breast		the cancer will not spread.
4. She was sad and cried		she had to have a mastectomy.
5. She needed to have chemotherapy 8 times		she had to have radiotherapy 30 times.
6. She did not want to think about the cancer		she went back to work and life.
7. Everybody at the hospital were good		they looked after her.
8. At home she told her family and friends		they were sad and worried.
9. She worked for three days		went to the hospital for treatment.
10. She bought three beautiful wigs		she lost her hair from the treatment.
11. One wig was long and straight		one was short with curls.
12. People asked her about her cancer		she told them about it.
13. It was good to tell people her story		it helped her and other women.
14. After 8 months of treatment she was getting very tired		she had to stop work.
15. When the treatment finished she had another test		they could not find the cancer.
16. Her friends were happy		she was happy.

Exercise 11 Reading for an appointment

Ref ID: 123-ABC

10 August 2016

Ms Kim Spiteri
25 Hamp Rd
Sunshine, 3020

Book at
breastscreen.org.au
or call **13 20 50**



For women
50-74 years

Dear Ms Spiteri,

Thank you for making an appointment for a free breast screen with BreastScreen Victoria.

Your appointment details are as follows

Time: 3:30 PM **Thursday, 18th August 2016**
Place: Sunshine BreastScreen [127]
Sunshine Hospital, Ground Floor, 176 Furlong Road
ST ALBANS
Radiology Department. Disabled parking onsite.

To reschedule your appointment please contact **13 20 50** or go to our website.
The above appointment time can then be offered to another woman.

Preparing for your appointment

- **Complete the enclosed Registration and Consent form**, even if you have completed one in the past. We need you to complete this form every time you have a breast screen to ensure we have the most up-to-date information. To reduce waiting time, please complete your form in advance and make sure you bring it to your appointment.
- **Bring your past breast X-rays with you** if they are readily available and this is your *first* appointment with BreastScreen Victoria. (If you have been to BreastScreen Victoria before then we will already have your X-rays.)
- **Allow enough time to find a car park** before your appointment.
- **Call us on 13 20 50** (for the cost of a local call) if:
 - you think you may need extra time or assistance at your appointment
 - you have breast implants and haven't received our fact sheet 'Breast Screening for Women with Implants'.

We look forward to seeing you.

Vicki Pridmore
Chief Executive Officer
BreastScreen Victoria

AD PO Box 542 Carlton South Victoria 3053

WB www.breastscreen.org.au

BreastScreen Victoria Inc. Regd No. A0025878W
ABN 54 505 206 361



Interpreters
available 13 14 50



BreastScreen
Victoria

Caring about Women

If you need an interpreter, please call 13 14 50 and ask to be connected to BreastScreen Victoria. More information about BreastScreen Victoria is available on our website in your language; www.breastscreen.org.au

Questions for reading for an appointment

1. What is this writing? (Tick one)
 - a. An information flyer on breast screening.
 - b. A letter about your appointment for breast screening.
 - c. A story about breast screening.
 - d. A letter about your results for breast screening.

2. Who will read this writing? (Tick one)
 - a. A doctor
 - b. A Specialist
 - c. Someone who has rang for an appointment.
 - d. Someone who wants an appointment.

3. Circle the name of the company in the writing? What is the name? _____
4. When is the appointment? _____
5. Where is the appointment? _____
6. What do you have to bring with you to the appointment?

7. Why do you think you have to allow time to find a car park?

8. Is this letter formal or personal? How do you know?

9. Why is some of the writing in bold (darker)?

10. Find the meaning for the following words;
advance _____
Enclosed _____
Reschedule _____
Implants _____
Assistance _____
Onsite _____
Preparing _____
Reduce _____

Exercise 12 Reading and filling out a form

Registration & Consent Form

Thank you for making an appointment with BreastScreen Victoria. Some of the fields on this form have been pre-filled. Please **check** these details are correct and **add** the remaining details into the blank fields on the form. Use BLOCK LETTERS or and sign the consent section.

BreastScreen
Victoria

BRING THIS FORM WITH YOU TO YOUR SCREENING APPOINTMENT.

Please provide details below which we can use to contact you and leave a message identifying ourselves as BreastScreen Victoria.

Title <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs <input type="checkbox"/> Miss <input type="checkbox"/> Ms <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	Date of birth <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <small>D D M M Y Y Y Y</small>
Family name _____	Mobile _____
Given names _____	Home _____
Family name at birth _____	Work _____
Email _____	
Home address _____	
Postal address _____	

Q1 Country of birth

Q2 Do you speak a language other than English at home? Yes No (If No, go to Q3)

If **Yes**, what is the main language you speak at home? Italian Greek Cantonese Mandarin Arabic
 Vietnamese Croatian Macedonian Maltese Other

Q3 Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin? Yes No (If No, go to Q4)

If **Yes**, are you Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

Q4 A copy of your results can also be sent to your doctor(s) and/or breast specialist.
If you agree, please provide details below.

Doctor _____	Doctor _____
Clinic name _____	Clinic name _____
Address _____	Address _____
_____ Postcode _____	_____ Postcode _____
Phone number _____	Phone number _____

BreastScreen Victoria does not screen women who are pregnant or breastfeeding.
We recommend you wait until three months after you stop breastfeeding to have a breast screen.

Q5 Are you, or could you be, pregnant? Yes No

Q6 Are you breastfeeding? Yes No

Q7 Was your last breast X-ray outside of BreastScreen Victoria? Yes No

If **Yes**, please give location and date (month & year), an estimate is fine.

Location Date / /
M M Y Y Y Y

Q8 Have any of your blood relatives ever been diagnosed with BREAST CANCER?

Yes No Family history unknown

Please specify any first degree relatives: **Mother, Father, Sister, Brother, Daughter or Son**

Family member (please specify)	Age cancer found (if uncertain, please estimate)
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Please specify any second degree relatives: **Aunt, Uncle, Half-sister, Half-brother, Grandmother, Grandfather, Niece or Nephew** and indicate which side of the family they are from (**Mother's side or Father's side**)

Family member (please specify)	Age cancer found (if uncertain, please estimate)		
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Mother's side	<input type="checkbox"/> Father's side
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Mother's side	<input type="checkbox"/> Father's side
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Mother's side	<input type="checkbox"/> Father's side
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Mother's side	<input type="checkbox"/> Father's side

Q9 Have you had breast cancer in the past?

Yes No (If No, go to Q10)

If **Yes**, which breast(s)?

Right Left

Which year were you diagnosed?

Y Y Y Y

Was your breast treated by Breast conserving surgery (removal of lump) Mastectomy (removal of breast)

Q10 Have you previously had any surgery to either breast?

Yes No Right Left

If **Yes**, In the past two years More than two years ago If more than two years, approximately what year?

Y Y Y Y

**BreastScreen is a program for well women with no breast symptoms.
 If you have a symptom please see your doctor BEFORE attending BreastScreen.**

Q11 Do you have breast lump(s) that you can feel NOW?

Yes No (If No, go to Q12)

If **Yes**, which breast is the lump in?

Right Left

Has the lump been present for less than 12 months?

Yes No

Has your doctor examined the lump?

Yes No

Q12 Do you have a blood stained or watery nipple discharge NOW?

Yes No (If No, go to Q13)

If **Yes**, is the nipple discharge blood stained or clear/watery?

Blood stained Clear/watery

Which breast has the nipple discharge?

Right Left

Has the nipple discharge been present for less than 12 months?

Yes No

Has your doctor examined the nipple discharge?

Yes No

Q13 Do you have any other breast symptoms NOW?

Yes No Right Left

(If No, go to Q14) If **Yes**, please specify

Q14 Are you currently using Hormone Replacement Therapy?

Yes No

If **Yes**, since your last breast screen, have you:

Started Changed Not changed

If **No**, since your last breast screen, have you:

Stopped Not used

Please read the *Consent to screening and your privacy information sheet* before signing.

Please tick the box to consent to BreastScreen Victoria obtaining your previous breast images and related files and sharing your current breast images and related files for the purpose of comparison and your care.

I have checked the pre-filled information on this form and have read and understood the information in the *Consent to screening and your privacy information sheet* provided. I consent to having a breast screen performed.

Signature

Date / /
D D M M Y Y Y Y

Name

Questions for Registration and Consent form

1. What is this writing for?

2. Who would complete it?

3. What is the number of the question where you have to write the country you were born in?

4. Can you have a breast screen if you are pregnant?

5. Why do you think you are asked if anyone in your family has had breast screening in the past?

6. Write two examples of second degree relatives?

7. Can you have a breast screen if you have breast symptoms?

8. Tick ✓ any breast symptoms.

a. Breast lumps

b. Hormone Replacement therapy.

c. Pregnancy

d. Blood stained or watery nipple discharge

e. Breast cancer

<input type="checkbox"/>

9. What do you have to do if you want your doctor to get a copy of the results?

Is BreastScreen for you?



BreastScreen
Victoria

Caring about Women

This information is about screening for breast cancer.

Who is BreastScreen Victoria?

BreastScreen Victoria is part of BreastScreen Australia, the national screening program for breast cancer. BreastScreen Victoria invites women aged 50-74 who do not have breast symptoms for a free breast screen every two years. BreastScreen Victoria is a free service and you don't need a doctor's referral. Clinics are located all over Victoria, so you can attend one that is most convenient for you.



What is a breast screen?

A breast screen is an X-ray picture of the breast (also called a mammogram). Breast screens can find cancers that are too small to see or feel. The earlier breast cancer is found the better the chance of a positive outcome. For women aged 50-74, breast screening is proven to save lives.

Why am I being invited to screen?

Women 50-74 years are invited to screen every two years. This is because the evidence of benefit is strongest in this age group. Women under 40 are not eligible to attend BreastScreen Victoria because screening is not effective for this age group. For more information on your age group, visit breastscreen.org.au.

Women in their 40s and over 74 are encouraged to discuss the benefits and risks of screening in the context of their individual health needs with their doctor.

Is breast screening right for me?

Every woman needs to make their own decision about breast screening. For more information about benefits and harms of screening visit breastscreen.org.au.

Some women may need different care and services that are not part of screening. If you have:

- an **unusual change** in your breast such as a lump, pain or nipple discharge
- a **strong family history** of breast and/or ovarian cancer
- had **breast cancer** within the past five years

you may not be eligible for BreastScreen Victoria and should see your doctor.

Women with breast implants are welcome to attend. Please advise our staff when making your appointment if you have breast implants.

Am I at risk?

1 in 9 women in Victoria will develop breast cancer in their lifetime.



Most women with breast cancer do **not** have a family history of the disease.



Getting older is the biggest risk factor for developing breast cancer.



What happens at BreastScreen?

Having a breast screen takes only 10 minutes. Please visit breastscreen.org.au to view a video of this simple procedure and for more information about what happens at BreastScreen.

Your X-rays will be looked at by at least two health professionals specially trained in breast screening. Your results will be mailed to you and your doctor with your consent.

How often should I be screened?

BreastScreen Victoria recommends that women aged 50-74 have a breast screen once every two years. It is important to come back every two years so we can identify any changes.

Are breast screens safe?

Each time you have a breast screen, your breasts are exposed to a very small amount of radiation. The radiation from screening is about the same as 18 weeks of exposure to natural radiation in the environment. Research shows that the benefits of breast screens in finding cancer early outweigh any radiation risks.

Will it hurt?

During a breast screen it is normal to feel discomfort, but this should only last a few seconds. This is because your breasts need to be pressed firmly between two plates in the screening machine so that a clear picture can be taken. Please tell your radiographer if you feel any pain as the procedure can be paused at any time.

How can I stay breast aware?

Even if you have two-yearly breast screens, it is important to be breast aware because breast cancer can develop at any time.

We recommend you:

- get to know the normal look and feel of your breasts and see your doctor immediately if you notice any unusual changes, such as lumps, pain or nipple discharge, even if your breast screen result has been normal.
- Ask your doctor about your risk of breast cancer and the need for breast cancer screening.

What are the limitations of screening?

Breast screening is currently the most reliable means of detecting breast cancer but it is not perfect. There is a small chance that a breast screen will look normal, even if a breast cancer is present. A very small number of women are diagnosed with breast cancer between breast screens.

Some women will be called back for more tests after a breast screen because the X-ray picture showed an abnormality. Most women who are recalled will not have cancer.

Some women who have screening will be diagnosed and treated for breast cancer that would never have caused them harm. This is known as overdiagnosis. As we cannot tell which breast cancers may become life threatening, all women diagnosed with breast cancer are offered treatment.

It's your choice

Breast screening is your choice ... and every woman is different. To help you make an informed choice on whether or not screening is for you, visit breastscreen.org.au or talk to your doctor.

Breast screening

-  is **free**
-  takes about **10 minutes**
-  doesn't need a **doctor's referral**
-  is provided by **female radiographers**
-  is available at a clinic near you **throughout Victoria**

Book at breastscreen.org.au or call **13 20 50**



For more information: breastscreen.org.au



Call **13 14 50** and ask to be connected to BreastScreen Victoria



Translated information: breastscreen.org.au/translations

TTY **13 36 77** if you have hearing or speech difficulties



BreastScreen Victoria acknowledges the support of the Victorian Government.

Questions for Breast Screening information flyer

1. What is this writing?

2. Who is this for? _____

3. What is a breast screen? _____

4. What happens when you have a breast screen? _____

5. Why is breast screening not dangerous? _____

6. How much do you pay for a breast screen? _____

7. How long does it take? _____

8. What ages are recommended to have a breast screen? _____

9. How often do you need to have a breast screen if you are aged between 50-74?

10. What number do you ring to make an appointment? _____

11. How many women develop cancer in their lifetime? _____

12. What are the risks of getting breast cancer? _____

13. Where can you find translated information on breast screening in your language?

14. Why do you think the government wants to provide breast screening for free?

Exercise 14: 'Kim Loves Life' The song

Kim loves life
Kim loves life
Kim loves life

Kim was young
In the midst of life
She had high hopes
She loved life

Then one day
Everything changed
The doctor said
It's cancer
Tears were shed

Kim loves life
Kim loves life
Kim loves life

Kim fought hard
She fought for her life
She was strong
She put up a fight

Then one day
The treatment stopped
The doctor said
You're in luck!

The cancer is gone
Time to move on
Spread your wings
Rejoice and sing x2

Kim loves life
Kim loves life
Kim loves life **X2**



Glossary

Mammogram: a photograph of a woman's breasts made by X-rays. E.g. She went to the clinic for her mammogram.

Specialist: a doctor who deals with health problems that relate to a specific area of medicine. E.g. He saw a specialist for his foot problem.

Cell: any one of the very small parts that together form all living things. E.g. Our blood is made up of many cells.

Tissue: the material that forms the parts in a plant or animal. E.g. The breast is made up of many tissues.

Biopsy: the removal of tissue, cells, or fluids from someone's body in order to check for illness. E.g. She had a biopsy to check for breast cancer.

Breast: either one of the two soft parts on a woman's chest that produce milk when she has a baby. E.g. You need to check your breast for lumps.

Cancer: a serious disease caused by cells that are not normal and that can spread to one or many parts of the body. E.g. She was told that she has breast cancer.

Mastectomy: a medical operation to remove a breast. E.g. She had a mastectomy because she had breast cancer.

Radiotherapy: treatment of disease by means of x-rays or of radioactive substances. E.g. She received radiotherapy for her breast cancer.

Chemotherapy: the use of chemicals to treat or control a disease (such as cancer). E.g. She underwent (a course of) chemotherapy

Treatment: something that deals with a disease, injury, etc., in order to make someone feel better or become healthy again : medical care. E.g. She is receiving treatment for cancer.

Wig: artificial hair that you wear on your head because you are bald or in order to change your appearance. E.g. She was wearing a blonde wig.

Hospital: a place where sick or injured people are given care or treatment and where children are often born. E.g. She was admitted into hospital yesterday.

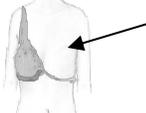
Reference: Learnsdictionary.com/definitions/ESL and dictionary.reference.com

Answer pages - for selected exercises only

Exercise 1 a)

		
friends	mammogram	cried
0406944995		
Phone number	doctor	happy
		
nurse	results	letter

Exercise 1 b)

		
radiology	wig	mastectomy
		
tired	hospital	long and straight wig
		
chemotherapy	curly wig	treatment

Exercise 2a)

Word	Meaning
1. Specialist	A doctor with training and experience in a special area of medical care.
2. results	Information from a medical test.
3. Mammogram	An x-ray picture of the breast.
4. Biopsy	A test in which cells are taken from your body.
5. Treatment	A type of medical care to cure disease, heal injuries, or relieve symptoms.
6. Mastectomy	An operation for removing the breast.
7. Radiotherapy	Radiation used to kill cancer cells in the area.
8. Chemotherapy	A medicine that kills cancer cells.

Exercise 2b)

Specialist <i>spe-cial-ist</i>   <i>spe-cia-list</i>	Mastectomy <i>mas-tec-to-my</i>    <i>mas-tec-to-my</i>
Treatment <i>treat-ment</i>   <i>treat-ment</i>	Radiotherapy <i>ra-di-o-ther-a-py</i>     <i>ra-di-o-ther-a-py</i>
Mammogram <i>Mam-mo-gram</i>   <i>Mam-mo-gram</i>	Chemotherapy <i>che-mo-ther-a-py</i>     <i>che-mo-ther-a-py</i>
Biopsy <i>bi-op-sy</i>    <i>bi-op-sy</i>	Results <i>re-sults</i>   <i>re-sults</i>

Exercise 2c)

Feelings/ emotions	Medical words
happy	mammogram
worried	biopsy
tired	nurse
confused	mastectomy
sick	treatment
sad	radiotherapy
cried	chemotherapy
	specialist
	cancer
	tests
	results
	cells

Exercise 2d)

1.

m	a	m	m	o	g	r	a	m

2.

h	a	p	p	y

3.

m	a	s	t	e	c	t	o	m	y

4.

t	r	e	a	t	m	e	n	t

5.

b	i	o	p	s	y

6.

w	o	r	r	i	e	d

7.

s	a	d

Exercise 4a)

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. years | 7. doctors | 13. mastectomy | 19. straight |
| 2. happy | 8. letter | 14. life | 20. wigs |
| 3. friends | 9. nurse | 15. chemotherapy | 21. people |
| 4. Victoria | 10. biopsy | 16. helped | 22. tired |
| 5. phone | 11. cancer | 17. work | 23. news |
| 6. house | 12. cried | 18. treatment | 24. mammogram |

Exercise 5a)

She lost her hair and felt sick. -----

She went to BreastScreen. -----

Kim got a letter from BreastScreen. -----

She had a mammogram. -----

She had a mastectomy. -----

She went to the specialist. -----

She had chemotherapy 8 times and radiotherapy 30 times. -----

The specialist said she had breast cancer. -----

She had a biopsy. -----

After the treatment she had a test and they did not find cancer. --

Exercise 11

1. She had a biopsy	so	the doctor could check if the cells were healthy.
2. She has breast cancer	and	she needed a mastectomy.
3. A mastectomy is when they remove all of your breast	so	the cancer will not spread.
4. She was sad and cried	because	she had to have a mastectomy.
5. She needed to have chemotherapy 8 times	and	she had to have radiotherapy 30 times.
6. She did not want to think about the cancer	so	she went back to work and life.
7. Everybody at the hospital were good	because	they looked after her.
8. At home she told her family and friends	and	they were sad and worried.
9. She worked for three days	and	went to the hospital for treatment.
10. She bought three beautiful wigs	because	she lost her hair from the treatment.
11. One wig was long and straight	and	one was short with curls.
12. People asked her about her cancer	and	she told them about it.
13. It was good to tell people her story	because	it helped her and other women.
14. After 8 months of treatment she was getting very tired	so	she had to stop work.
15. When the treatment finished she had another test	and	they could not find the cancer.
16. Her friends were happy	and	she was happy.