

## Занятие 5

### Unit II. Pharmacy as a health profession and a science

**Activity 1.** Answer the questions.

- 1) Who is a pharmacist?
- 2) What is the difference of a pharmacist from a doctor?
- 3) Is pharmacy important for healthcare?

**Activity 3. A.** Do you remember reading rules for letter “E” in English?  
Define the syllable type.

Help, service, dispensing, diabetes, profession, effective, sell, sense, these, well, refreshments, ingredients, experience, test, here, herbal.

**B.** Pay attention to some special cases:

*In letter combinations:* health, research, they, pharmaceutical, their, new, screen, review, sweets, deal, speak, their, field, the art, the science, the book.

*Non-stressed:* medication, technique, offer, transfer, different, phenomena.

*In prefixes:* preparing, ensure, refreshments, require, prescription, become, embrace, preservation, represent.

*“E” is not read, but plays a role:* use, manage, provide, safely, graduate, face, expertise, scientist, advice, positive, practice, substances, store, these, more, source, vegetable, defined, name.

*Exceptions:* develop, discipline, chemistry, special, general.

**Activity 4.** Read the words, pay attention to the pronunciation. Remember the vocabulary.

pharmacy

фармация, аптечное дело

compounding	составление
dispensing	отпуск лекарственных средств
medicine, syn. drug (pl. medicines)	лекарственный препарат
health care	медико-санитарная помощь
to review	проверять
to provide	предоставлять
positive health outcomes	положительные эффекты лечения на состояние здоровья
to offer advice	предлагать консультацию
to practice	практиковать
to sell	продавать
medicinal substances	лекарственные средства
dispensing	расфасовка
practice of pharmacy	фармацевтическая практика (дело)
prescription container	емкость, предусмотренная рецептом
official description	фармакопейное описание

**Activity 5. A.** What are possible collocations?

- |                |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1) to help     | a) medicines           |
| 2) to use      | b) diabetes            |
| 3) to develop  | c) on drug therapy     |
| 4) to dispense | d) smoking             |
| 5) to offer    | e) to manage           |
| 6) to stop     | f) additional services |
| 7) to manage   | g) new drugs           |
| 8) experts     | h) safely              |

**Activity 6.** Read Text A and check your answers to the questions in Activity 1.

**Text A**

When you think of a pharmacist you might typically think of someone preparing and giving out over-the-counter medication, however the role encompasses much more than that. Pharmacists help to manage a patient's health and chronic conditions. They provide vital consultation services to ensure pharmaceutical drugs are used safely. Pharmacy graduates can work face-to-face with patients in a clinic or hospital, or use their expertise as a research scientist, helping to research and develop new drugs.

Pharmacy is the science and technique of preparing and dispensing medicines, and offering additional clinical services such as vaccinations, health screenings and advice on issues such as how to stop smoking or manage conditions such as diabetes and asthma. The scope of pharmacy practice includes compounding and dispensing medications, clinical services, reviewing medications for safety and efficacy, and providing drug information. Pharmacists, therefore, are experts on drug therapy and are the primary health professionals who optimize medication use to provide patients with positive health outcomes.

**Activity 7.** Look at the list of fields of science and answers to the questions.

- 1) What sciences are the base for pharmacy?
- 2) What is the role of each science?
- 3) What fields of chemistry do you study at our university?
- 4) Do you know any interdisciplinary fields of science?
- 5) What sciences contain *pharma*- in their names?
- 6) How do these sciences differ?
- 7) What other sciences do you study at our university?

Physics, informatics, anatomy, history, philology, chemistry, botany, mechanical engineering, pharmacology, pharmacognosy, veterinary sciences, economics, pharmacy practice and pharmacopoeia

**Activity 8.** Work in pairs. Try to answer the questions.

- 1) Does pharmacy deal with medical substances?
- 2) Does the pharmacist compound and dispense medicines?
- 3) Does field of Pharmacy include three primary disciplines?
- 4) Do drug stores commonly sell only medicines?
- 5) Are pharmacists highly skilled specialists?
- 6) Do pharmacists and chemists play a key role in providing quality healthcare to patients?
- 7) Should a pharmacist acquire knowledge of different subjects, such as physics, chemistry, botany etc.?
- 8) Does Pharmacognosy embrace the history, source, cultivation, collection, preparation, distribution, identification, composition, purity and preservation of drugs of vegetable and animal origin?

### **Грамматический материал: Present Simple**

#### **Общая структура утвердительной формы:**

При использовании времени ***Present Simple*** утвердительное предложение строится следующим образом: Подлежащие + сказуемое, выраженное основным глаголом

Как вы, наверное, помните, глаголы в английском языке делятся на **основные** и **вспомогательные**. К **вспомогательным** глаголам относятся глаголы ***to be, to do, to have*** в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях, когда они не выражают действия и не несут смысловой нагрузки. Все остальные глаголы относятся к **основным**.

Итак, примеры утвердительных предложений в ***Present Simple***.

I often **go** to the chemist's shop every day. – Я хожу в аптеку каждый день. A doctor prescribes medicines for patients. – Доктор прописывает лекарственные препараты пациентам.

***Present Simple*** используется, когда мы:

**констатируем факты:**

The chemist's shop opens at 9:00 and closes at 20:00. - *Аптека открывается в 9 утра и закрывается в 8 вечера.*

**говорим о событиях**, которые случаются **иногда** или **периодически**:

She **always** comes in the morning. - *Она всегда приходит утром.*

Словами-подсказками, по которым можно "опознать" время **Present Simple**, в этом случае будут служить наречия **always** (*всегда*), **hardly** (*почти никогда, крайне редко*), **often** (*часто*), **every day, week, month** (*каждый день, неделю, месяц*), **seldom** (*редко*), **usually** (*обычно*), **sometimes** (*иногда*), **never** (*никогда*), др.

**Структура вопросов в Present Simple:**

**Вспомогательный глагол + подлежащие + основной глагол, в первой форме**

**Do** you go to the chemist's shop to order your prescription?

**Does** pharmacist prepare a prescription?

Построение **отрицательной формы (negative form) в Present Simple:**

**Подлежащие + вспомогательный глагол +not +основной глагол, в первой форме**

I **do not (=don't)** go to the chemist's shop every day.

She **does** often **not (=doesn't)** buy behind-the-counter medicines.

It **does not (=doesn't)** take me 10 minutes to get to the chemist's shop.

**Упражнение 8.** Употребите соответствующие формы глагола в *Present Simple Active Voice*, раскрыв скобки. Задайте общий вопрос.

- 1) Our students (*to study*) chemistry.
- 2) My friend (*to have*) his practical classes on chemistry in a chemical lab.
- 3) Our group (*to obtain*) pure hydrogen in the chemical lab.
- 4) Our students often (*to dissolve*) and mix substances in the lab.
- 5) Our group (*to record*) the yield of a reaction at the end of the lesson.
- 6) This student (*to weigh*) a substance on the scales.
- 7) We (*to obtain*) solutions and mixtures dissolving substances.
- 8) Pharmacy (*to deal with*) medical substances.
- 9) A pharmacist (*to compound*) and (*to dispense*) medicines.
- 10) The compounding and dispensing of medicines (*to demand*) special knowledge, experience, and high professional standards.
- 11) Physics (*to deal with*) the constitution and properties of matter, mechanics, sound and light, heat, optics, electricity and magnetism.
- 12) Chemistry (*to explain*) the composition of matter and the transformations which it (*to undergo*).

