

Занятие 9

Unit III. Pharmacy as the place where it is practiced

Activity 1. Answer the questions.

1. What is a pharmacy?
2. What does pharmacy deal with?
3. In which establishment is pharmacy practiced?
4. What are pharmacists?
5. What subjects should a pharmacist know?
6. Why do people go to pharmacies?

Activity 2. A. Do you remember the reading rules of the letter “A” in four types of syllables in English?

- 1) open [ei]: name, pale, date, tape, lake, plane, made, safe;
- 2) closed [æ]: fat, land, ampoule, hand, man, plan, ankle, bag, hat, bad;
- 3) a + r [a:]: car, mark, start, arm, large, park, scar;
- 4) a + r + vowel [ɛə]: care, share, parents, bare, rare.

B. Define the syllable type.

Table, fan, arm, make, bat, dare, gate, black, garden, cake, rare, car, sharp, lake, smart, name, care, bag, cap, shark, face, fare, jam, Kate, hand, case, far, dark, Mary, tart, parents.

Activity 3. A. Pay attention to some special cases of the letter “A” reading:

- 1) [ei] in a letter combination “ai”, ay: **main, Spain, May, day**
- 2) [ɔ:] in a letter combination “au”, “aw”, “war”, “a+l”: **daughter, autumn, cause, paw claw, warm, ward, all, small, false, call, talk**
- 3) [ɒ] in a letter combination “wa”, “wha”, “qua”: **swan, what, wash, want, quality, quantity**

- 4) [a:] in a letter combination “a+ss, sk, sp, st, ft, lm, lf, th, ff, ns, ph”: **grass, pass, ask, fast, after, calm, calf, path, staff, answer, photograph**
- 5) [ɛə] in a letter combination “air”: **air, pair, chair, fairy**

B. Read the words. Explain the rules of reading:

far, bare, age, make, map, large, rain, share, class, warn, was, law, carrot, tall, pair, audio, chalk, play, wall, bath, father, laugh, awful, fake, wait, lazy, fair, care, man, act, paper, pharmacy, narrow, ask, draw, charge, dairy, always, fault, say, walk, half, pause, lawn, plant, can, star, care, card, has, bake, fat, farm, wax, mate, rare, stand, face, water, stay, salt, brain, past, hall, saw, paid, carry, what, last, male, afraid, spare

Activity 4. Read the words, pay attention to the pronunciation. Memorize them.

pharmaceutical	фармацевтический
to choose	выбирать
stall	прилавок, стойка
shelving	полка, стеллаж
bandage	перевязочный материал, бинт
implement	принадлежность, утварь
partition	перегородка
to appoint	назначать
prescription	рецепт
sedative	успокоительное средство (лекарство)
powder	порошок
ointment	мазь
first medical aid	первая медицинская помощь
to keep (kept, kept) drugs	хранить лекарства
to treat	лечить
syringe	шприц

needle	игла
hot water bottle	грелка
medicine dropper	пипетка
Chemist's department	безрецептурный отдел
Prescription department	рецептурный отдел
to sell (sold,sold)	продавать

Activity 5. A. What are possible collocations?

1) health	a) drugs
2) to prepare	b) care
3) to treat	c) without prescription
4) to keep	d) drugs
5) medicine	e) time
6) medical	f) cabinet
7) to give	g) drugs
8) to order	h) dropper
9) to appoint	i) with a letter
10) drug	j) medicines
11) to mark	k) one's prescription
12) poisonous	l) people
13) strong-effective	m) protection

B. Make 5 sentences in English, using the collocations. Ask your partner to translate them into Russian.

C. Change your partner and practice back translation of these sentences.

Activity 6. A. Read the sentences below and circle *True* or *False* in *My guesses* column.

Sentences	My guesses		Answers from reading	
1) A pharmacy is a special place where people buy medicines.	True	False	True	False
2) The department where you can have your medicine with the prescription is the Chemist's department.	True	False	True	False
3) A patient can order his prescription at the Prescription department.	True	False	True	False
4) Poisonous drugs are kept in the drug cabinet marked with a big letter B.	True	False	True	False
5) All strong-effective drugs are kept at the Chemist's department.	True	False	True	False

B. Read Text A, find the same information and circle the answers from the reading. Answer the questions:

- 1) What can you buy at the pharmacy?
- 2) Where can you order your prescription?
- 3) What drug cabinets are there in the Prescription department?

Text A. Pharmacy as the place where it is practiced

The pharmaceutical service in our country is an unseparable part of the health protection. You can't successfully treat people without highly effective medical aids.

A pharmacy is a special place where medicines are prepared and sold. It is also called a drugstore or chemist's.

The pharmacy has a hall, the single place people may come in; a special room for keeping drugs; an assistants' room where medicines are prepared and a room for the first medical aid.

In the hall you can see special glass stalls and shelvings with different drugs. People may choose here any drug they need. On the stalls and shelvings you can find all kinds of sedatives, vitamins and bandages. Here there are pills, powders, bottles of drops and mixtures, tablets, ointments, syringes, needles, thermometers, hot water bottles, medicine droppers and other things necessary for medical care. In this department you can buy some implements for personal hygiene and even perfumery.

The department where chemists will give you anything you need without prescription is the Chemist's department. In the hall there is a special department – Prescription – where a patient can order his prescription and have his medicine made up. A glass partition separates you from the pharmacist. Through a small window in this partition you hand in your prescription to the pharmacist and she/he gives you a medicine immediately if they have this medicine prepared or she appoints a special time to come for the drug.

There are two drug cabinets in this department. In the drug cabinet, marked with a big letter A, poisonous drugs are kept. In the drug cabinet, marked with a big letter B, all strong-effective drugs are kept.

Activity 7. Translate the collocations into English or find their equivalents in Text A. Check in pairs.

фармацевтическое обслуживание; в аптеке есть зал; комната для хранения лекарств; комната для оказания первой медицинской помощи; прилавки и полки с различными лекарственными препаратами; порошки; мази; шприцы; иглы; без рецепта; безрецептурный отдел; заказать рецепт; рецептурный отдел; лекарственные ящики; лекарства хранятся.

Activity 8. Match the word with its meaning. Check each other.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1. pharmacy | a. help, assistance |
| 2. a drug | b. place for the preparation and dispensing of medicines and drugs; science and art of medicine compounding |

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 3. a chemist | c. an order for the drug |
| 4. aid | d. a substance which produces a change in the body |
| 5. prescription | e. one who has studied chemistry and works at the chemist's |

Activity 9. Fill in the gaps in the sentences with the appropriate words. What are the subject and verb in the sentences?

need; departments; keep; to treat; prescription; medicine; choose; sedatives; ointments

- 1) There are two _____ in the Chemist's shop.
- 2) At the Chemist's they _____ all the drugs in the drug cabinets.
- 3) The chemist will give you anything you _____ .
- 4) _____ has various treating methods for people suffering from a disease.
- 5) Some medicines and drugs are used _____ chronic conditions which have no cure such as diseases of the central nervous system.
- 6) I have ordered the medication on my _____ .
- 7) Doctors administer _____ in case of neurological disorders.
- 8) In any pharmacy you can _____ any drug you need.
- 9) _____ heal wounds.

Activity 10. A. Change the following nouns into adjectives.

- 1) Pharmacy _____
- 2) Effect _____
- 3) Medicine _____
- 4) Person _____
- 5) Poison _____

B. Find derivatives from the words in Text A. What are the word-building patterns?

Pharmacy; to prepare; to keep; to prescribe; to protect

Activity 11. Work with a partner. Make up an interview with a pharmacist. Ask and answer the questions about the pharmacy. Use the questions below for the interview.

- 1) What is the name of a special place where medicines are prepared and sold?
- 2) What rooms does a pharmacy have?
- 3) What can people buy at the pharmacy?
- 4) What two departments are there at the pharmacy?
- 5) Where do people buy medicine they need without prescription?
- 6) In what department do people order their prescriptions?
- 7) How many drug cabinets are there at the Prescription department?
- 8) Where do pharmacists keep poisonous drugs?
- 9) Where do pharmacists keep strong-effective drugs?

Activity 12. A. Read the words, pay attention to the pronunciation. Memorize them.

a prescription drug	лекарство, отпускаемое по рецепту
to prescribe	назначать; прописывать
condition	состояние здоровья
over-the-counter medicine	лекарство, отпускаемое без рецепта
to restrict	ограничивать
to fill the prescription	приготавливать лекарство по рецепту врача
in person	лично; персонально
counter	прилавок; стойка
to check	проверять
to make sure	удостовериться
measuring	измерение; дозировка
to take medication	принимать препарат
to receive	получать

B. Make 5 sentences in English, using the words from part A. Ask your partner to translate them into Russian.

C. Change your partner and practice back translation of these sentences.

Grammar

Упражнение 1. Поставьте глагол, данный в скобках, в *Past Simple Active Voice*. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1) He (*to spend*) much time at the chemists'?
- 2) The students (*to perform*) the laboratory work last lesson.
- 3) They (*not to attend*) lectures yesterday.
- 4) I (*to get up*) early in the morning – at about 6 o'clock, (*to do*) my morning exercises and (*to have*) a cold rubdown yesterday.
- 5) Earlier the Stalingrad Medical Institute (*to have*) only one faculty.
- 6) He (*to be*) the expert in this field of science 2 years ago?
- 7) Our university (*to organize*) many scientific and practical conferences on various medical issues last year.
- 8) In Europe pharmacy-like shops (*to begin*) to appear during the 12th century.
- 9) She (*to work*) as a pharmacist five years ago.
- 10) The modern era of drug discovery and development (*to originate*) in the 19th century.

Grammar

Упражнение 2. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в *Past Simple Active Voice* и задайте общие вопросы.

- 1) She (*to study*) English at the Institute.
- 2) During the experiment we (*to observe*) the reaction.
- 3) Last week our group (*to conduct*) a very interesting experiment on chemistry.
- 4) He (*to stay*) at the Institute after classes.
- 5) She (*to write*) the letter.
- 6) We (*to obtain*) pure hydrogen yesterday.
- 7) My sister (*to like*) to translate articles from English into Russian.
- 8) I (*to mix*) substances in the lab yesterday?

Упражнение 3. Образуйте вопросительные предложения. Заполните пропуски глаголами: *was\were\did*

- 1) Who your teacher last term?
- 2) she your student last term?
- 3) you at work yesterday morning?
- 4) you at the department last Friday?
- 5) Where you work in 1999?
- 6) What time you get up last Sunday?
- 7) you go out last Friday?
- 8) the head of the department at work yesterday morning?
- 9) you have many classes yesterday?

Упражнение 5. Задайте общие и специальные вопросы к предложениям:

- 1) Tom is a first-year student.
- 2) I am a native of Volgograd.
- 3) I went home after the lesson.
- 4) He is usually busy on Mondays.
- 5) We used different apparatus for conducting an experiment.
- 6) There are 93 professors at the VolgSMU.
- 7) They put a burning match at the top of the flask.
- 8) We weighed substances on the scales.
- 9) We mixed different substances at the lesson.
- 10) The students weighed the substances on the scales.
- 11) The future pharmacists study for 5 years.
- 12) Yesterday he got to the university by bus.
- 13) The students performed an experiment last week.
- 14) Pharmacists compound physicians' prescriptions for drugs.
- 15) Our group conducted an experiment at the last lesson.
- 16) Pharmacists are responsible for the preparation of the dosage forms of drugs.