

Занятие 10

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.

Text B How a patient can fill a prescription at the Pharmacy

A prescription drug is a medication legitimately prescribed by a doctor and meant to treat a specific condition or disease. Prescription drugs are stronger and potentially more dangerous than over-the-counter medicines, so that's why they are restricted and controlled by pharmacies.

When a doctor prescribes medication, the patient needs to fill the prescription at a pharmacy. The process is usually simple and takes only a few steps.

First, the patient should take the written or electronic prescription to a pharmacy. Many clinics can send prescriptions directly to a chosen pharmacy electronically. If the patient has a paper prescription, they should bring it in person.

At the pharmacy counter, the patient gives the prescription to the pharmacist or pharmacy technician. The pharmacist checks the doctor's information, verifies the patient's name, date of birth, and possible allergies, and makes sure that the prescribed medicine and dosage are correct.

Next, the pharmacist prepares (or "fills") the prescription – that means measuring, packaging, and labeling the medication according to the doctor's instructions. This process may take a few minutes or longer, depending on how busy the pharmacy is.

When the medication is ready, the pharmacist explains how to take it safely: the correct dose, timing, possible side effects, and whether to take it with food or water. The pharmacist may also answer any questions the patient has.

Finally, the patient pays for the medication. The pharmacist gives the patient the medicine and a printed information leaflet.

By following these steps carefully, patients can ensure they receive the correct medication and understand how to use it properly.

Activity 13. Answer the following questions based on the text. Make sure your partner knows the answers.

1. What is a prescription drug?
2. Why are prescription drugs restricted and controlled by pharmacies?
3. Where can a patient fill the prescription?
4. What information does a pharmacist check at the prescription?
5. What does it mean – to fill the prescription?
6. What information does the pharmacist provide after he prepared the

prescription?

Activity 14. Read the statements about drug storage. Mark them as True (T) or False (F). Work in pairs and compare your results. If the statement is false, correct the statement and discuss it with your partner.

T/F: A prescription drug is a medication that can be bought without a doctor's permission.

T/F: Prescription drugs are generally stronger than over-the-counter medicines.

T/F: A patient must take the prescription to a pharmacy to get their medication.

T/F: If a patient has a paper prescription, they must call the pharmacy to order the medicine.

T/F: The pharmacist checks the doctor's information and the patient's details.

T/F: The pharmacist does not need to verify the patient's allergies.

T/F: "Filling" a prescription includes measuring, packaging, and labeling the medication.

T/F: The pharmacist explains how to take the medicine safely.

T/F: The pharmacist only tells the patient the dose, but not the timing or side effects.

T/F: The pharmacist may tell the patient whether to take the medicine with food or water.

T/F: Prescription drugs are not controlled or restricted by pharmacies.

Activity 15. A. What are possible collocations? Use text B for help.

1) a prescription	a) a disease
2) controlled	b) the prescription
3) a doctor	c) information
4) to treat	d) safely
5) over-the-counter	e) in person
6) to fill	f) by pharmacies
7) to bring a paper prescription	g) effects

8) to check	h) prescribes medication
9) to take the medication	i) medicines
10) side	j) drug

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 16. Fill in the gaps in the sentences below using appropriate terms from the text.

Word bank: pharmacist; restricted and controlled; side effects; condition; information leaflet; over-the-counter medicine; prescribed; dose; fill the prescription.

1. The doctor _____ antibiotics for the infection.
2. This medication is used to treat a specific medical _____.
3. To buy this _____ you don't need to have a doctor's prescription.
4. These powerful painkillers are _____ by the government.
5. After seeing the doctor, I need to _____ at my local pharmacy.
6. The _____ is a highly trained healthcare professional.
7. The recommended _____ is one tablet twice a day.
8. Common _____ of this drug include drowsiness and dizziness.
9. Always read the _____ that comes with your medicine.

Activity 17. A. Work in pairs. Now, with your partner, read the dialogue between a pharmacist and a patient aloud, focusing on clear pronunciation of the terms. Then, swap roles and read it again.

- Hi, how can I help you today?
- I have a prescription I need to get filled, please.
- Sure, do you have your prescription with you?

- Yes, I have it here.
- Okay, great.
- Here you go.
- Thanks. Okay, this is for Atorvastatin, 40mg. Is that correct?
- Yes, it is.
- We offer the brand name or the generic version of this. The generic would be a little cheaper.
- Is there a difference between the medication?
- No, not really.
- Okay, then I'll get the generic one, please.
- Okay, I'll just get that ready for you.
- How long will it take?
- It should take me around 10 minutes.
- Okay, I'll wait thanks.
- Okay, your prescription is ready. Do you have any questions about the medication?
- Yes. What time should I take it?
- The dosage is 40mg a day. Your prescription says you should take it in the morning before you eat breakfast.
- Are there any side effects?
- The common side effects are slight drowsiness and nausea. This medication shouldn't be taken with alcohol. If you have any other concerns, contact your doctor.
- How much is this medicine?
- It's \$81.58.
- Here you are.
- Thank you very much. I hope you get better. Have a nice day.

B. Make a similar dialogue with another student. Act out your dialogue in class.

Activity 18. A. Prepare for a test.

- 1) Remember the vocabulary in Activities 4, 12.
- 2) Make sure you know the answers to the questions in Activities 11, 13.

B. Check yourselves.

TEST

- 1) The doctor wrote me a _____ for a strong painkiller.
 - a) partition
 - b) prescription
 - c) powder
 - d) dropper

- 2) Please, go to the _____ to get your prescribed medicines.
 - a) first medical aid
 - b) hot water bottle
 - c) Prescription department
 - d) shelving

- 3) It is important to _____ all drugs out of children's reach.
 - a) keep
 - b) treat
 - c) appoint
 - d) sell

- 4) The _____ is used to measure small amounts of liquid medicine accurately.
 - a) needle
 - b) medicine dropper
 - c) hot water bottle
 - d) partition

5) This _____ will help you calm down and sleep better.

- a) powder
- b) sedative
- c) bandage
- d) implement

6) Which item is used for injections?

- a) A medicine dropper
- b) A needle and a syringe
- c) A hot water bottle
- d) A bandage

7) What does the "Chemist's department" in a pharmacy typically sell?

- a) Fresh fruits and vegetables
- b) Books and magazines
- c) Medical tools and supplies
- d) Prescription drugs only

8) My doctor had to _____ a strong antibiotic for my ear infection.

- a) receive
- b) prescribe
- c) check
- d) restrict

9) Aspirin is a popular _____ for headaches and minor pains.

- a) prescription drug
- b) condition
- c) over-the-counter medicine
- d) counter

10) The pharmacist will _____ that the dosage is correct before giving

you the medicine.

- a) check
- b) receive
- c) restrict
- d) measuring

11) I need to _____ at the pharmacy before I can start my treatment.

- a) fill the prescription
- b) take medication
- c) make sure
- d) check

12) Patients with heart _____ must be careful about which medications they take.

- a) counter
- b) condition
- c) measuring
- d) restrict

13) What does "to fill a prescription" mean?

- a) To write a prescription
- b) To prepare and provide the medication
- c) To destroy old medicine
- d) To diagnose a condition

14) What is the main reason prescription drugs are restricted?

- a) They are always very expensive.
- b) They are stronger and potentially more dangerous than other medicines.
- c) They are not effective for most people.
- d) They taste very bad.

Grammar

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

- 1) The Russian pharmacutists (*to produce*) some effective medicines from plants soon.
- 2) They (*to use*) scales for weighing substances next laboratory work.
- 3) The students (*to conduct*) tests in the laboratory soon?
- 4) She (*not to work*) at the chemical laboratory next lesson.
- 5) In the future, pharmaceutical manufacturing (*to need*) to employ innovation.
- 6) Our teacher (*to use*) new methods in his next experiments.
- 7) Our students (*to make*) many interesting experiments soon.
- 8) Next week I (*to work*) at my report on Biochemistry.
- 9) Our group (*to conduct*) an experiment in 2 days.
- 10) We (*to mix*) different substances at the lesson tomorrow.

Упражнение 2. Поставьте предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную форму.

- 1) I will be very busy next week. (When ?)
- 2) He will come home at 4 o'clock after lessons. (What time ?)
- 3) On Sunday we will be free. (When ?)
- 4) They will take their entrance exams in August. (What ?)
- 5) Next class we will perform experiments in the laboratory. (Where ?)
- 6) They will have a practical training at the end of the term. (When ?)
- 7) Future pharmacists will study surgery. (What ?)

Упражнение 3. Поставьте форму глагола в соответствующем времени (*Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple*). Задайте специальные вопросы к предложениям.

- 1) Russian pharmacutists (*to produce*) some effective medicines from plants.
- 2) They (*to use*) scales for weighing substances yesterday.
- 3) The students (*to conduct*) tests in the laboratory tomorrow.
- 4) She (*to work*) at the chemical laboratory next lesson.
- 5) Our teacher (*to use*) new methods in his last experiments.
- 6) Our students (*to make*) many interesting experiments soon.
- 7) Last week I (*to work*) at my report.
- 8) Our group (*to conduct*) an experiment in 2 days.
- 9) We (*to mix*) different substances at the lesson 2 days ago.