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“For my father, mother and sister with lots of thanks and gratitude for everything!”

Preface

This book is designed to help the students to master the skills required for the effective use of standard pharmaceutical English. The aim of the book is to present the information to be studied and discussed by the learners. On the one hand, it lies in developing oral speech; and on the other hand, in widening and enriching their vocabulary (professional medical and pharmaceutical).

“Pharmacy Book” is composed of VI Chapters that are branched into 20 units and the text-book also consists of nine appendixes.

Active vocabulary is an important part of each subject a student studies.

Each unit is further divided into numbered sections:

I. Warming-up is the first phase in mastering the unit, so it includes phonetic drills, poems, jazz-chants or games that facilitate learning and encourage the students to learn medical or pharmaceutical English.

II. Reading provides the texts to be read and translated by the students.

III. Chapter Review is aimed to enrich the students’ knowledge with the vocabulary as well as to control its usage in the written form.

IV. Content Review contains pre-reading and post-reading activities to check the knowing of the active vocabulary and understanding of the text.

V. Concept Review and Mastery — this part is intended to widen medical or pharmaceutical vocabularies.

VI. Critical Thinking and Problem Solving is offered to brush up talk and to develop skills in speaking as well as the purpose of this activity is to give the students opportunity to develop their creative skills.

Charts, tables and full-colour photographs and illustrations are closely bound with the written material. All of these visual aids are designed to clarify what a learner reads.

Expert in Grammar provides sample opportunities for practice through extensive and varied exercises. While focusing on grammar, it promotes the development of all language skills.

The students will learn useful terminology - medical, pharmaceutical and herbal, that is commonly used in the medical field.

While using this book, the student will have the opportunity to get to know about the holidays observed in different countries where English is the mother tongue and also to sing the songs of popular singers.

I hope the book will be useful for the teachers of medical schools and colleges as well as medical institutes and universities.

The author – Ivanna Zakharchuk

CHAPTER 1



CHAPTER SECTIONS

- 1. Health Care Service**
- 2. Rules of Good Health**

Unit 1. HEALTH CARE SERVICE

Unit Objectives

After completion of this unit you will be able to:

- ▶ speak about medical service in general
 - ▶ to compare the medical service in Ukraine and Great Britain
 - ▶ to discuss about health and it's improvement
-

*“Health is the first muse”
Proverb*

1. Warming-up

Phonetic drills [f] [v]

1. Learn to pronounce the sound [v] in the words:

vast, event, visit, avoid, cover, clever, live, victim, advice, volume

2. By means of dictionary write the transcription to the words and read properly these words:

February, fly, coffee, safe, fine, fresh, fall, leaf, frozen, funny, stuffy, furniture, fort, father, few

3. Read and remember the proverbs to these sounds:

- Virtue is it's own reward.
- Every cloud has a silver lining.
- Better the devil you know than the devil you don't know.
- False friends are worse than open enemies.
- Forbidden fruit is sweet.
- Fortune favours the brave.

4. What is peculiar to these 2 sounds?

Active Vocabulary

Catch a cold – застудитись
Cheerful – [ˈtʃiːfʊl] бадьорий
Earache – [ˈiəreɪk] біль у вусі
Enjoy life – насолоджуватись життям
Examine – оглядати
Feel pulse – щупати пульс
Follow the doctor's order – дотримуватись інструкцій лікаря
Get a sick-leave – отримати лікарняний (відпустку через хворобу)
Headache – [ˈhedeɪk] головний біль
Health resorts – [riˈzɔːlt] заклади оздоровлення
Keep fit – підтримувати форму
Make a diagnosis [ˈdɪəgnəˈstɪsɪs] ставити діагноз
Medical service – медичне обслуговування

Pain – біль
Patient – [ˈpeɪs(ə)nt] пацієнт
Prescribe medicine – [prɪsˈkraɪb] приписувати ліки
Prescription – [prɪsˈkrɪps(ə)n] рецепт
Prevent – [prɪˈvɛnt] уникати, запобігати
Recover – [riˈkʌvə] видужувати
Sore throat – [ˈsɔːtroʊt] біль в горлі
Sound lungs – вислуховувати легені
Stomachache – [ˈstʌmʌkeɪk] біль у животі
Take blood pressure – міряти артеріальний тиск
Take the temperature – міряти температуру
Toothache – [ˈtuːdeɪk] зубний біль

II. Reading

Medicines are not meant to live on, an English proverb says. That's real truth and we may add that good health is better than the best medicine. And if your health is good, you are always in a good mood. You have 'a sound mind in a sound body', as the old Latin saying goes.

Taking medicines is an unpleasant thing. If you want to avoid it, you should go in for sports and keep yourself fit. Physical exercise is necessary and very important.

When people feel rather unwell having a headache, a toothache, an earache, a stomachache, a sore throat, a pain in some part of the body or catch a cold, they go to the doctor or call him home.



The doctor examines his patients. He takes the patient's temperature, feels his pulse, takes his blood pressure, sounds his lungs, and examines his heart or any part where the patient feels a pain. Then the doctor diagnoses the illness and prescribes some medicine and gives the patient a prescription.

When the patients follow the doctor's order, they get better and recover from the illness.

Many people are afflicted with different diseases: the influenza (the flue), pneumonia, quinsy, measles, bronchitis, scarlet fever, small-pox, chicken-pox, mumps and others. Some of them are slight, other – serious.



If a person has a temperature he must stay in bed, and a doctor is sent for in this case. When it is revealed that the illness is serious the patient is taken to a hospital. If a patient has an infectious disease he will be isolated at once. There are many dispensaries, clinics, polyclinics where sick people come to get an advice in order to prevent this or that disease.

After a certain illness a patient is advised to go to the sanatorium for the complete recovery. There is also a wide network of health resorts in our country. Here a lot of people undergo a special course of treatment. People return home recovered, quite fit, cheerful and strong. For that period the patients get a paid sick-leave.

We must be healthy in order to enjoy life!!!

III. Chapter Review

3.1. Check your vocabulary

- Use the words below to complete sentences.

a) pain	c) body	e) to prevent
b) healthy	d) recover	f) fit

1. You must take care of your _____ and soul.
2. He felt severe _____ in his back.

3. My friend always takes vitamins _____ an illness.
4. They go in for sports to keep themselves _____.
5. "Take these medications and you will _____ soon," said the doctor to his patient.
6. When you are _____, you can enjoy your life.

3.2. Write your vocabulary

- Write sentences using each vocabulary word below.

1) Medicine	6) To diagnose
2) Mood	7) To afflict
3) Physical exercise	8) Disease
4) Doctor	9) To be isolated
5) To examine	10) Cheerful

IV. Content Review

4.1. Check your knowledge

1. True or False

- Define whether each statement is true or false. Correct false statements.
 1. When you have a good mood, you usually have good health.
 2. Taking medicines always brings a lot of joy.
 3. People, who feel bad or unhealthy, first of all go to the chemist.
 4. When a doctor consults a patient, he prescribes him medicine.
 5. The patients recover when they follow doctor's advice.
 6. All diseases are serious for people.
 7. The person who has a scarlet fever or pneumonia must be isolated from other people.
 8. When a person feels quite well, he is advised to visit health resorts.
 9. Usually after health resorts people return fit, strong and cheerful.
 10. As for me, I go in for sports to be strong and healthy.

2. Quiz

• *Answer the following questions using complete sentences.*

1. What proverbs about health are mentioned in the text?
2. How can you avoid using medicines?
3. What pain may people usually feel?
4. First of all the doctor examines the patient, doesn't he?
5. What diseases are many people afflicted with?
6. If a person has the temperature, must he stay in bed or in hospital?
7. Where can a person get advice in order to prevent illness?
8. Why do people visit sanatoria?
9. What do people get after the period of treatment in sanatoriums?
10. What must you do not to attend hospitals or sanatoria?

3. Completion

• *Write the word or words that best complete each statement.*

1. She couldn't even talk because she had a severe _____.
2. "Here is _____ for a very effective remedy", said the physician.
3. Her friend didn't attend classes yesterday, probably he caught _____.
4. I want _____ soon, because on Sunday I am going to have a birthday party.
5. He has got a paid _____ not to have problems at the academy.

4.2. Multiple Choice

• *On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter of the answer that best completes each statement.*

- 1) I'm sure his illness was caused by _____.
a) health
b) overwork
c) stamina
d) fitness



V. Concept Review and Mastery

5.1. Term — Matching

- *Match the term with its explanation.*

1. <i>Health care service</i>	a) a person who is receiving medical treatment, especially in a hospital
2. <i>To diagnose</i>	b) to get well again after being ill/sick or hurt
3. <i>Patient</i>	c) a place where a lot of people go to improve their health
4. <i>To recover</i>	d) a system that provides medical help for the public due to which people become healthy
5. <i>Health resort</i>	e) to say exactly what an illness or the cause of a problem is

5.2. Lexical Game “Telegram”

- *Write a word with 3 letters and give it to your partner. He gives you his word. Now write a telegram using 3 letters of your word expanding it.*
- *Remember: the topic is “Medical Service”*
e.g. *RAT meaning Ring Andrew Tomorrow*

5.3. Odd man out!

- *In each line choose one word that doesn't belong to the group and explain why you think so.*
- *Name the given group.*
 1. Good health, humour, mood, spirits.
 2. Headache, sore throat, stomachache, quinsy.
 3. To take the temperature, to feel a pain, to take medicine, to take blood pressure.
 4. To follow the doctor's order, to diagnose an illness, to take medicines, to visit health resorts.
 5. Cheerful, strong, weak, healthy.



VI. Critical Thinking and Problem Solving

6.1. Develop your skills

1. *Revealing facts*

Find out information about health care service in Great Britain and in the USA.

2. *Making comparisons and writing a diagram or a scheme*

Compare the medical service in Ukraine and abroad. State its advantages and disadvantages.

3. *Preparing a comparative report on the topic of investigation*

Print your results of investigation and present your speech to the class.

6.2. Work in group of 3-4

Ponder over such a proverb

“Medicines are not meant to live on”.

How do you understand it? Do you agree or disagree with it?

Illustrate this proverb in the dialogue. You may use other proverbs you've learnt.



6.3. Essay Writing

- *Write an essay with the title “Health is the first muse.”*
- *Write your point of view, concerning this proverb.*

