





1 Warm up

Discuss each question in small groups.

- 1. What are some common pharmacies in your town or city? Do you have one that you prefer? Why/not?
- 2. When is the last time you went to the pharmacy? Why did you need to go? What did you buy?
- 3. Do you usually ask the pharmacist for help? Why/not?

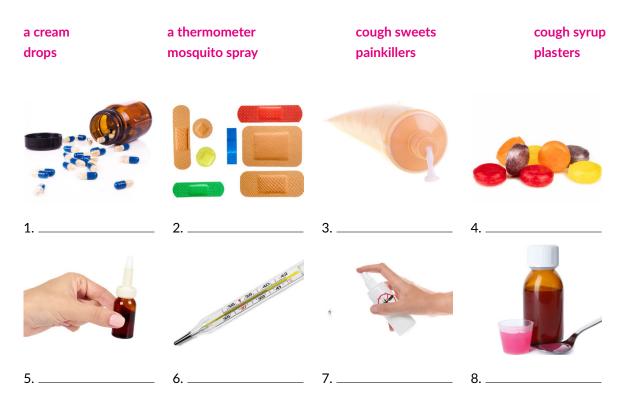




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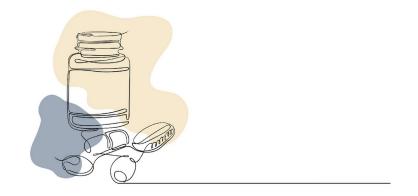
Vocabulary

Look at the things you can buy at a pharmacy and match the words to the pictures.



Now match the items to the health problems. There can be more than one answer for each problem.

A) a cough B) a temperature C) a headache D) an insect bite E) a cut F) a sore throat G) an earache H) a cold





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Language point: questions for your pharmacist

To form questions in English, we change the position of the *be* verb or auxiliary verb in a sentence. Study the sentences below.

The children are taking medicine.

The medicine is okay for children.

Are the children taking medicine?

Is this medicine okay for children?

In the first question, the auxiliary verb (are) now comes before the subject (the children). In the second question, the *be* verb (is) now comes before the subject (this medicine). When there is no *be* verb or *auxiliary verb*, we use the verb *do* to form questions.

- 1. This medicine works fast.
- 2. **Does** this medicine work fast?

We usually put 'question words' (who, what, which, when, how) at the beginning of a sentence to form questions.

- 1. What is the price of these plasters?
- 2. When will the medicine start to work?





Put the words into the correct order.

pills? / take / I / When / the / should	
1	
take/I/Do/to/medicine/have/the/meals?/with	
2	
okay/ls/alcohol?/it/drink/to	
3	
long/the tablets/I/for?/should/How/take	
4	
there/Are/side effects?/any	
5	
best/Which/cold?/medicine/for/is/a	
6	
medicine?/Where/keep/I/should/the	
7	
/use/I/How/medicine?/do/this	
8	
Now, match the questions to their replies.	
(A) Five days.	(B) Once in the morning and once in the evening.
(C) In the fridge.	(D) No, it's not a good idea.
(E) Not really, but you might feel a little drowsy.	(F) Put it on your skin twice a day.
(G) This one. It works really fast.	(H) Yes, you should take it with food.



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Listening 1

A customer visits a pharmacy with a prescription. Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions.

- 1. How often does the customer have to take the medicine?
 - a. Three times a day
 - b. Two times a day
 - c. Once a day
- 2. What should the customer do with the medicine?
 - a. Not drink alcohol when she takes it
 - b. Take it with water
 - c. Finish all of it
- 3. What might happen when the customer takes the medication?
 - a. She might feel drowsy.
 - b. She might feel sick.
 - c. She might get a headache.
- 4. What does the customer want to know about the probiotics?
 - a. She wants to know how often she should take them.
 - b. She asks if they will have some side effects.
 - c. She asks if they are expensive.
- 5. What does the pharmacist ask the customer to do with her card?
 - a. To put it in the machine
 - b. To touch it on the machine
 - c. To give it to her















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Listening 2

Complete the dialogue with the words below.

Pharmacist	Next, please.
Customer	Hi. I have this prescription for Bactrim from my doctor. Do you have it
Pharmacist	Let me see. Hmm, give me a minute to check. Yes, we have it - here it is.
Customer	Oh, good.
Pharmacist	Now, you need to take these $_\2$ twice a day with meals, once in the morning and once in the evening.
Customer	How long do I need to take them for?
Pharmacist	Five days. It's important that you finish the whole package.
Customer	Okay. Are there any3?
Pharmacist	Er, you might feel a little sleepy, so if you do, it's better that you don't drive.
Customer	That's good4 . Is there anything else that I should know?
Pharmacist	Yes. It's a5 to take probiotics with this medicine.
Customer	Oh, what do they do?
Pharmacist	They help the good6 in your stomach. I recommend these.
Customer	Are they ⁷ ?
Pharmacist	No, not very.
Customer	Hmmm, well okay then. Can I pay with my card?
Pharmacist	Of course, just tap it on the8 . Thank you.
Customer	Great, thanks. And thanks for your help.
Pharmacist	No problem. Bye.
Customer	Bye.
Now listen to the	e dialogue again to check your answers.



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Practice: Role-play

Work with a partner. One person wants to buy some medicine at the pharmacy. The other should be the pharmacist. Use questions and answers from the previous exercises and the listenings to have a conversation. Then change roles. You can start the conversation like this:

Pharmacist: Hello, how can I help you?

Customer: Hello. I want to buy this medicine but I have some questions about it.

Can you think of any other questions that you might want to ask a pharmacist?



7 Talking point

Discuss each question with a partner.

- 1. Would you like to be a pharmacist? Why/not?
- 2. Which questions from the lesson will you most likely use next time you are at the pharmacy?
- 3. What are three more questions you can ask a pharmacist?
- 4. Do you feel more comfortable about speaking English at a pharmacy?





Transcripts

4. Listening 1

Pharmacist: Next, please.

Customer: Hi. I have this prescription for Bactrim from my doctor. Do you have it in stock?

Pharmacist: Let me see. Hmm, give me a minute to check. Yes, we have it - here it is.

Customer: Oh, good.

Pharmacist: Now, you need to take these pills twice a day with meals, once in the morning and once

in the evening.

Customer: How long do I need to take them for?

Pharmacist: Five days. It's important that you finish the whole package.

Customer: Okay. Are there any side effects?

Pharmacist: Er, you might feel a little sleepy, so if you do, it's better that you don't drive.

Customer: That's good advice. Is there anything else that I should know?

Pharmacist: Yes. It's a good idea to take probiotics with this medicine.

Customer: Oh, what do they do?

Pharmacist: They help the good bacteria in your stomach. I recommend these.

Customer: Are they expensive?

Pharmacist: No, not very.

Customer: Hmmm, well okay then. Can I pay with my card?

Pharmacist: Of course, just tap it on the machine. Thank you.

Customer: Great, thanks. And thanks for your help.

Pharmacist: No problem. Bye.

Customer: Bye.

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Key

1. Warm up - listening the audio

2. Vocabulary

5-8 mins.

1. painkillers2. plasters3. a cream4. cough sweets5. drops6. a thermometer7. mosquito spray8. cough syrup

Students work in pairs to match items (1-8) to the health problems (A-H). Be sure that students understand that more than one answer is possible for each problem and that items can be used more than once.

Answers:

By pharmacy item: 1C/H; 2E; 3D; 4A/F/H; 5G; 6B/H; 7D; 8A/H

By health problem: A) 4/8; B) 6; C) 1; D) 3/7; E) 2; F) 4/8; G) 5; H) 1/4/6/8

3. Language point: questions for your pharmacist

Be sure to check examples of other auxiliary and modal auxiliary verbs that are inverted in questions: should, will, have, etc. Auxiliary verbs are verbs such as *be*, *do*, and *have* that are used with main verbs to show tense. Modal (auxiliary) verbs add meaning to the main verb, for example *will*, *should*, *can*, and *may*.

- 1. When should I take the pills?
- 2. Do I have to take the medicine with meals?
- 3. Is it okay to drink alcohol?
- 4. How long should I take the tablets for?
- 5. Are there any side effects?
- 6. Which medicine is best for a cold?
- 7. Where should I keep the medicine?
- 8. How do I use the medicine?

Questions and replies:

1B; 2H; 3D; 4A; 5E; 6G; 7C; 8F



Listening 1

5 mins

1. b

2. c

3. a

4. c

5. b

5. Listening 2

5 mins.

1. in stock

2. pills

3. side effects

4. advice

5. good idea

6. bacteria

7. expensive

8. machine

