



a) Close your book and listen to this interview of Richard.

b) Listen to the interview again and answer TRUE or FALSE.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Richard's last name is Fukuda. | T | F |
| 2. Richard works in a hamburger shop. | T | F |
| 3. Richard comes from Nova Scotia, Canada. | T | F |
| 4. Richard is married. | T | F |
| 5. Richard comes from a small family. | T | F |
| 6. Richard came to Japan because he's a missionary. | T | F |
| 7. A missionary tells people about his school. | T | F |
| 8. Richard studied psychology at university. | T | F |
| 9. The two boys took Richard to a baseball game. | T | F |
| 10. The two boys showed Richard around a castle. | T | F |
| 11. Richard thought the two boys were very kind. | T | F |
| 12. Richard doesn't like the clothing in Japan. | T | F |

c) Decide who is A and who is B. Read your questions.

d) Tell your partner, "Close your book." Ask your questions, then switch roles.

Student A

1. What is Richard's last name?
2. How many siblings does Richard have?
3. How old is Richard?
4. How long has Richard been in Japan?
5. How did Richard get back to his hotel?
6. In Richard's opinion, what is a bad point of Japan?

Student B

1. What is Richard's hometown famous for?
2. What is Richard's birth order?
3. Who is Richard going to marry?
4. How many high school boys did Richard meet?
5. Where did the boys take Richard sightseeing?
6. What does Richard like about Japan?

e) Listen again and write the missing words.

 My name is Kenji Fukuda and my partner is Maya Harada. May we ask you some questions?

Richard: (1) _____ .

 Please tell us about your hometown.

Richard: Well, I (2) _____ in Nova Scotia in Canada. It's near (3) _____ and (4) _____ for it's lobsters.

 Please tell us about your family.

Richard: Well, there's my mother and father, (5) _____ sisters and (6) _____ — we're a big family. I'm the youngest, so I was (7) _____ .

 Thanks. Now, what was your most impressive experience in Japan?

Richard: Well, when I first came to Japan, I was (8) _____ near my hotel (9) _____ while looking at a map. Two (10) _____ boys came and asked me if I was lost.

 Go on.

Richard: When the bus came, (11) _____ on the bus, too. When we (12) _____ at West Park, I was surprised because they (13) _____ the bus with me and took me around the park. After that, they also (14) _____ me around the castle.

 Wow, they were really kind. OK, we have one more question for you: What are the good points and bad points of Japan in your opinion?

Richard: Well, let's see. The good points? I love the (15) _____ in Japan and (16) _____ are very beautiful. The bad points? I think Japanese are too conformist. That means (17) _____ is the same, (18) _____ the same, acts the same and (19) _____ the same.

Think about the last time you had a conversation with your friend. A conversation contains more than just questions and answers. In a conversation you also give comments and when you are listening to your friend you say some word or sound, such as “Uh huh,” to show you are listening. You sometimes ask another question if you want to know more about what your friend said.

When interviewing someone, if your interviewee says something interesting you should ask **FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS**. You should also show that you are listening by using **ACTIVE LISTENING EXPRESSIONS**.

FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS

- Why?
- Why did you do that?
- Tell me about that/it.
- Tell me more.
- What happened then?
- Why do you ...?



ACTIVE LISTENING EXPRESSIONS

- Uh-huh.
- Go on.
- Wow!
- That's interesting.
- I see.
- Yes.
- Oh!
- Really?
- That's great!



What did you do last weekend?

Why did you go to Tokyo?

Tell me about it.

Wow!

I went to Tokyo.

I went there for a basketball game.

The game was very exciting; my school's team won the game.



a) Decide who is A and who is B. Read your questions and write one more question of your own.

Student A

1. Why did you come to this school?
2. What did you do on your last holiday?
3. Have you ever ridden an animal?
4. What kind of place is your hometown?
5. Do you have a part-time job?
6. _____

Student B

1. What do you want to do after you graduate?
2. What did you do last evening?
3. Have you ever been to a foreign country?
4. What kind of school was your high school?
5. Do you belong to any club?
6. _____

b) Tell your partner, “Close your book.” Ask a question.

After your partner answers, use **ACTIVE LISTENING EXPRESSIONS** and **FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS** to continue the conversation.



a) Write 15 questions to ask another student. The first is done for you.

1. May I ask you some questions?

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

Thank you for answering my questions.

b) Interview a classmate.

First read the suggestions below.

- **Listen carefully!**

A good interviewer is a good listener. If you can't understand something you should use *Important English!*

- **Listen carefully!**

If a person says something interesting and you want to know more, you can use **FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS**.

- **Listen carefully!**

During the interview, you should use the **ACTIVE LISTENING EXPRESSIONS** to show you are listening.

What did you think?

c) Write your opinion of some student-to-student interviews.

Interviewer			
Interviewee			
I could hear the speakers.	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
I could understand the speakers.	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
The interview was interesting.	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
I learned something about my classmate.	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
The best thing about the interview was	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----
This interview should get an	A B C	A B C	A B C

Interviewer			
Interviewee			
I could hear the speakers.	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
I could understand the speakers.	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
The interview was interesting.	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
I learned something about my classmate.	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
The best thing about the interview was	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----
This interview should get an	A B C	A B C	A B C

Interviewer			
Interviewee			
I could hear the speakers.	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
I could understand the speakers.	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
The interview was interesting.	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
I learned something about my classmate.	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
The best thing about the interview was	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----
This interview should get an	A B C	A B C	A B C



a) Read the report.

“A pharmacist must explain drugs to patients in easy words they can understand.”

Introduction:

I interviewed my older sister, Mariko Koga, who is 26 years old. She is a pharmacist. She has been working at her job for three years and eight months. I'm studying pharmacology, too, so I was eager to ask her about her job.



Question: Where do you work?

I work at a dispensary in a large hospital. It takes twenty minutes from my house to the hospital.

Question: Why did you choose this job?

I wanted to do something related to medicine. In addition, I wanted to become an expert in medicine.

Question: Please tell me about your job.

A pharmacist blends different kinds of medicines. And before we hand the medicine to a patient we have to check that the different drugs don't react adversely with each other. Some drugs can't be taken together. If we don't do that, it may cause a bad effect. In addition we have to explain to patients how to take the drugs and about possible side effects, in easy words they can understand.

Question: What do you say when you have a patient with an incurable disease, such as cancer? Aren't you afraid a patient will discover he has cancer because of your explanation?

Most doctors inform patients of their diseases these days. If a patient doesn't know about his disease, we consult his doctor and then tell the patient just the effect of the drug or what the drug is good for. For example, we say, “This medicine is good for sharp pain.” A pharmacist doesn't have the right to tell a patient about his disease.

Question: What are the good or bad points of your job?

There are two good points. One is that I can explain to patients about their medication. Another is that I can make up medicine and take it myself when I

become sick. There are three bad points. First, pharmacists can't work by themselves, but must follow doctors' instructions. Secondly, we have to keep standing all day and sometimes we're so busy we can't have lunch. Thirdly, we have to work quickly, but exactly. We cannot make a mistake. Therefore, this job is a great strain on the nerves.

Question: If you hadn't become a pharmacist, what would you have become?

I wanted to be an artist. I love painting oil paintings.

Question: It seems that a pharmacist has a hard time marrying, is it true?

Well, I am so busy, it would be hard to have a family. On the other hand, I can earn enough money to live alone. But in the future I want to get married. I'd like to work for a small pharmacy or hospital then, not a big hospital.

Question: How were your school days?

I studied really hard. Everyday, I had to do experiments. But I had a good time with my friends, too. I often went to see baseball games.

Question: Oh, which team do you like best?

I like the Swallows. The fans' cheering is so great.

Question: What club did you belong to?

I belonged to the tea ceremony club. It was held three times a week. I think it is useful for Japanese to learn tea ceremony because through it you can learn Japanese manners.

Question: How do you spend your holiday?

I go shopping, or go for a drive with friends. I love to eat delicious food, so I enjoy going to many different restaurants with friends.

Question: Please give me advice as a pharmacist and as my senior.

You should study hard and travel as much as you can to experience different things.

b) Vocabulary check. Write the words below in the sentences.

disease	medicine	right	side effects
pharmacist	blend	incurable	medication
react	nerves	manners	dispensary
pharmacology	experiments	adversely	strain

1. A _____ is a person who makes up drugs and gives them to patients.
2. It's important for a person who works with the public to have good _____ and be polite.
3. A _____ is a pharmacy or drug store in a hospital.
4. Scientists have to do many _____.

5. Waiting for the results of the university entrance exam was a _____ on the _____.
6. Illness or sickness are two words which mean the same as _____.
7. A person who wants to be a pharmacist has to study _____ at school.
8. Some teenagers think that their parents don't have the _____ to tell them what to do.
9. To _____ means to mix.
10. Three words which have the same meaning are: drugs, _____, and _____.
11. Drugs are useful for treating disease, but we must be careful about their _____.
12. If a person has an _____ disease, he can't recover.
13. Some drugs can't be taken together because they _____, that is, they have a bad effect on a person's body.

c) Comprehension Questions. Write a complete sentence to answer the questions.

1. What is Mariko's occupation?

2. What does Mariko have to do before she gives patients their medicine?

3. What does she have to do when she gives patients their medication?

4. Who explains to patients about their disease?

5. In what way is Mariko's job difficult?

6. How does Mariko feel about marriage?

7. How does Mariko enjoy herself on her holiday?

8. What advice does Mariko give to her younger sister?

9. What job will the interviewer do in the future?

10. Would you like to be a pharmacist? Why or why not?
