2. Halbjahr 2026
Englisch am Abend A1-5
262-40605C, Do, 18.30 – 20.00 Uhr

vhs Volkshochschule Rhein-Sieg

6th unit, 10 November 2026

The Housemaid, p. 66 - 82 (chapters 12 - 14)

1. What kind of medication does Millie find in the medicine cabinet in the bathroom?

2. Why does Millie start a conversation with Enzo, the landscaper?

3. Millie is meeting with Pam, her parole officer. Do we know why she was in prison? What is a parole officer?

4. How did Millie violate the terms of her parole before she got the job with the Winchesters?

5. What is the daily routine of the Winchesters like before they go to bed?

6. What kind of surprising bit of information about Cecilia does Andrew have for Millie when they meet in the living room at 01.00 am?

7. Do you think there will be any consequences from Nina's finding Millie and Andrew watching TV together in their underwear at night?

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Spelling of medications in English

In English, the names of medications are generally spelled with a lowercase initial letter because they are usually treated as common nouns rather than proper nouns.
There is, however, an important distinction between two types of medication names.

1. Generic names: lowercase
Generic names identify the active ingredient in a medicine. They are not brand names, so they normally begin with a lowercase letter.
Examples: *paracetamol, ibuprofen, aspirin*[1]*, penicillin, metformin*
Example sentence: *The doctor prescribed ibuprofen for the pain.*

2. Brand names: uppercase
Brand names are proper nouns because they identify a specific product marketed by a pharmaceutical company. They therefore begin with a capital letter.
Examples: *Aspirin*[1]*, Nurofen, Tylenol, Ozempic*
Example sentence: *The doctor recommended Nurofen*.

[1] *Aspirin/aspirin* serves both as the major ingredient and the brand name of the medication, that is why both spelling variants are appropriate.