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КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

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УЧЕБНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЙ АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

(36.03.02 «Зоотехния»)

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Предлагаемое учебное пособие адресовано преподавателям английского языка и студентам, обучающимся по направлению подготовки 36.03.02 Зоотехния и изучающим дисциплину «Профессиональный английский язык».

Пособие имеет практическую направленность и построено в соответствии с тематикой рабочей программы соответствующей дисциплины. Целью является развитие умений различных видов чтения и перевода, овладение специальной терминологией, а также формирование навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

Материал разделов и задания к ним способствуют формированию у обучаемых способностей применять современные коммуникативные технологии на иностранном языке для академического и профессионального взаимодействия.

Пособие состоит из восьми разделов, каждый из которых включает несколько оригинальных текстов по теме раздела, а также комплекс условно-речевых и речевых упражнений, образцы коммуникативных ситуаций диалогической и монологической речи, что отвечает принципам современной коммуникативной методики.

При отборе материалов авторы стремились к тому, чтобы каждый раздел носил специализированный прикладной характер и был насыщен лексикой, связанной с последующей работой по направлению подготовки.

Учебное пособие может использоваться как для аудиторной работы в группах, так и для самостоятельной работы.

1. Сельское хозяйство России и стран изучаемого языка

1. *Read and translate the text.*

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The term “agriculture” covers all human activities in producing farm commodities. Farming and animal husbandry are two main parts of agriculture. In addition to the farm production system, agriculture also includes all business activities, including processing, transportation, storage and marketing.

The aim of modern agriculture is to promote sustainable and diverse farming and food industries that work together to meet the needs of consumers. Plant production is fundamental because this production is the only process by which, through the photosynthesis of plants, new organic matter can be produced.

Therefore, the survival of both human beings and animals is ultimately dependent on plant production. Plant production supplies commodities for:

- direct consumption
- industry
- forage
- energy
- ornamental plants for gardens and parks

Breeding farm animals is becoming more and more scientific. Already, we see the results of the work of geneticists in the poultry industry, and the breeding of dairy cattle is rapidly following on similar lines. The feeding of animals will be based on the growing knowledge of animal nutrition. Computers will formulate balanced rations for pigs and poultry at minimum cost. The management of animals will be the work of men specially qualified.

To achieve these goals it is necessary to raise the level of mechanization in agriculture. Agricultural electronics is extremely important. It is possible with the help of different devices to measure air humidity, wind velocity and the thickness of the snow in the fields. This information is important for fixing the precise time for sowing and other field work.

Moreover, a new generation of farm equipment and higher technologies in agriculture are becoming reality.

2. *Find synonyms for the underlined words and phrases in the text.*

- a) Raw materials for industry can be made in the farm sector.
- b) He is engaged in buying and selling farm goods.
- c) People are willing to buy more things at lower prices.
- d) Fodder is food for farm animals.
- e) Poultry farming is well-developed in our region.
- f) High-skilled specialists are trained at our university.

3. Find in the text international words. Is their meaning the same in Russian and in English?

4. Agree or disagree with the following statements.

- 1) Agriculture includes farming and animal husbandry.
- 2) Animal husbandry is fundamental in agriculture.
- 3) Business activities include only marketing farm produce.
- 4) Computers are useful in agriculture.
- 5) One of the tasks is to raise the level of mechanization.

5. Find sentences about:

- The two main tasks of agriculture;
- Farm business activities;
- The importance of plant production;
- Breeding animals

6. Read and translate the text:

THE FIRST FARMERS

Perhaps the most important event in human evolution was the start of farming. About 10, 000 years ago, modern humans stopped picking wild fruits and vegetables and began to grow their own food.

Hunting was also dying out as people began to breed their own livestock.

What caused this change? Did our genetic ancestors notice vegetables growing out of animal dung heaps and so realize that food could be planted? Did they realize that their traps for catching animals could be used to fence off livestock?

Some scientists think that agriculture began when the world's climate changed about 10,000 to 15,000 years ago. The climatic change caused a great change in certain species of plants. New forms of plants began to appear and people realized that they could be grown.

Whatever caused it, agriculture changed hunter-gatherer people into farmers. People developed more complicated behavior and learned to do a wide variety of other things. But agriculture did cause some problems. The new farmers soon lost the variety of their diet. Before farming started people lived on a diet of around 150 species of seed food. About 1000 years later, they were using only seven or eight species. People's health declined, but as there was plenty of food available, the population increased. This made the problem worse.

Farming also had a big effect on people's social relationships. Hunter-gatherer societies were non-hierarchical. They did not have leaders. Farming caused strong hierarchical societies to develop. The minority could exploit the majority and live off them as parasites.

From this changeover from hunter-gatherer to farmer we can see the remarkable

side of humans – we are able to adapt to changes and prosper under very different conditions.

7. Answer the following questions:

1. What do you think was the most important event in human evolution?
2. When did the period of farming begin?
3. Why was hunting dying out?
4. What caused the development of farming?
5. When did the world's climate change?
6. How did the climatic change cause the development of agriculture?
7. How did agriculture change people?
8. What problems did agriculture cause?

8. Match the words in the left column with their definitions in the right one:

1)livestock	a) using (Land) for growing crops , raising animals
2) trap	b) group of animals or plants having similar characteristics
3) species	c) farm animals kept for use or profit
4) hunting	d) the art or practice of farming
5) farming	e) device for catching animals
6) agriculture	f) going after (wild animals) for food or for sport

9. Read and translate the text:

MODERN FARM

Dwaine is a businessman. The name of his business is Wilson creek Farm. He has forty-five dairy cows.

Dwaine knows each of his cows intimately – how much milk she gives, when she is going to have her next calf, and whether she is bossy or obedient. Dwaine manages his herd to get the most milk he can while keeping his cows healthy. He has many farming consultants to give him advice.

Dwaine milks his forty-five cows twice a day with an electric milkier. The milk never touches the air in the barn. It is drawn through glass pipes into a large refrigerated tank in the milk house. Every other day, a tractor trailer comes to pick up the milk and take it to the processing plant. It carries the milk in a large tank insulated like a thermos so the milk stays cold. At the processing plant, the milk is pasteurized, homogenized and packaged, then sent on its way to you.

Each of Dwaine’s cows gives about fifty to sixty pounds of milk a day. Dwaine needs to know when a cow will give birth, because that affects milk production. A cow produces the most milk about four months after giving birth. Then she produces less and less until the milk stops six weeks or so before her next calf is born. A cow

can live to be ten years old and may have seven or eight calves in her lifetime. Cleanliness is important to Dwaine. An inspector makes surprise visiting to the farm to see if the barn and milk house are really clean. He leaves Dwaine's —report card: to tell him what looks good and what should be improved. Dwaine was very happy with the 94 percent he got on a recent inspection. Besides sanitary surroundings, it takes good, clean feed to make good, clean milk. Dwaine raises corn and alfalfa hay for his herd to eat. A crop consultant helps Dwaine to reduce his use of artificial fertilizer and insect and weed killers.

But clean, healthful crops won't do Dwaine's cows much good if they don't eat them in the proper amounts. Cows that give lots of milk need additional high-protein grain, such as corn or soybean meal.

A nutritionist tests the cows' feed to be sure it contains the right nutrients. If it doesn't, more vitamins and minerals are added. A computer helps Dwaine feed his herd. Each of his cows wears an electronic device called a transponder on a chain around her neck. Dwaine programs into the computer how many pounds of grain each cow needs. Once a day the computer gives Dwaine a printout that tells him how much feed each cow ate. This is important to know, because if a cow is getting sick, she doesn't eat much. Then Dwaine makes sure she gets the treatment she needs. A cow's health is watched more closely than the health of most people. The veterinarian visits Wilson creek Farm monthly to check the herd. Even with all the help from consultants and modern equipment, some things on the farm never change. Dwaine still gets up at 5:30 in the morning, 365 days a year, to care for his cows.

10. Match the following English words with their definition:

1) farm	a) covered building for keeping animals
2) dairy	b) container for liquid or gas
3) to milk	c) area of land and buildings for growing crops, raising animals etc
4) tank	d) raised to produce milk
5) trailer	e) number of animals (esp. cattle) feeding or going about together
6) barn	f) things needed for a particular purpose
7) herd	g) draw milk from the cow
8) equipment	h) transport vehicle pulled by a tractor

11. Read and translate the texts:

RUSSIAN AGRICULTURE

The agriculture has been and remains a very important sector of Russian economy. Many our agriculture products are well known in other countries. Russia can cultivate practically all known farm crops due to various climatic parameters on its large territory. Our country cultivates different kinds of cereals (rye, oats, wheat, barley, maize, etc.), vegetables (potatoes, beets, carrots, tomatoes, onions, cucumbers, cabbage, etc.), fruits (apples, pears, plums, peaches, etc.) and very many kinds of berries.

Animal breeding is a very important field of our agriculture. Cattle farming and poultry farming give us various kinds of meat (beef, lamb, pork, turkey, etc.), eggs and milk.

There are many big agricultural enterprises and many small private farms in Russia. The number of these private farms tends to increase.

The modern agriculture in Russia has many critical problems. The deficit of agricultural machinery belongs to the most difficult problems. The condition of agricultural machinery in Russia is very poor and the high cost makes the rate of its replacement weak and slow. But the citizens of Russia believe that the Russian agriculture will solve all existing problems in the future.

AGRICULTURE IN THE UK

The physical environment and natural resources of England are more favorable to agricultural development than those of other parts of the United Kingdom. A greater proportion of the land consists of lowlands with good soils where the climate is conducive to crop growing. The majority of English farms are small, most holdings being less than 250 acres (100 hectares); nonetheless, they are highly mechanized.

Wheat, the chief grain crop, is grown in the drier, sunnier counties of eastern and southern England, where new, stronger varieties have become increasingly widespread and average yields have risen significantly.

Barley is grown mainly for livestock feed. The acreage under oats is gradually declining. Corn (maize) and rye are also grown. Principal potato-growing areas are the fenlands of Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Lincolnshire; the clay soils of Humber-side; and the peats of North Yorkshire.

Sugar-beet production depends heavily on government subsidy because of competition from imported cane sugar. In recent years, acreage and yield for rape have increased. Grass and its variants are grown for feeding livestock.

The growing of vegetables, fruit, and flowers, known in England as market gardening, is often done in greenhouses and is found within easy trucking distance of large towns, the proximity of a market being of more consequence than climatic considerations.

The fertile (clay and limestone) soil of Kent has always been conducive to fruit growing. Cultivation was first established there on a commercial scale in the 16th century. The county of Kent is a major supplier of fruits and vegetables (apples, pears, black currants, cauliflowers, and cabbages).

Hereford and Worcester is noted for its plums, while Somerset and Devon specialize in cider apples.

The agriculture of England is primarily concerned with livestock husbandry and, in particular, with milk production.

Dairying is important in every county, though the main concentrations are in western England. The quality of dairy cattle was improved considerably after World

War II. The higher-yielding dairy breeds, including the Frisian and Ayrshire, have become more numerous than the once-dominant Shorthorn.

2. Избранное направление профессиональной деятельности

1. Read and translate the text:

TIMIRYASEV AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY

Timiryasev Agricultural Academy was founded in 1865 as Petrovskaya Academy. It is one of the oldest academies in Russia. In the 19th century only 300-400 students studied there. Now the number of students has increased to 3000. Many of them come from villages.

The teaching staff includes high-skilled teachers, assistant professors and professors. Scientists of the academy are well-known not only in Russia but in the whole world of agricultural science. There are five faculties in the academy:

- the faculty of agronomy;
- the faculty of economics;
- the faculty of zoo engineering;
- the faculty of horticulture;
- the faculty of agro-chemistry

In the academy there is an extra-mural department. Not only teachers but many students are engaged in research. They investigate many interesting fields in agriculture: poultry-farming, horse-raising, protected plant-breeding, medicinal plants, agricultural economics and many others.

There are spacious lecture halls, laboratories, a big library, reading-rooms, a computer center in the academy. The students have a good opportunity to study foreign languages because there are well-equipped laboratories for English, German and French there.

2. Agree or disagree with the statements:

- a) Moscow Timiryasev Agricultural Academy is older than my institute.
- b) There are four faculties in Timiryasev academy.
- c) About 4000 students study at the academy.
- d) There is no extra-mural department in the academy.
- e) Professors and teachers are engaged in research.

3. Read and translate the text:

THE HIGHER SCHOOL AND THE WAYS TO SCIENCE

Students' participation in research is one of the most effective methods for training highly-qualified specialists capable of taking part in the rapidly developing scientific and technological revolution.

Students are encouraged to participate widely in research while still at college.

The program of studies is designed in such a way as to draw students ever deeper into scientific research.

Research enables the students to improve their knowledge and put to practical use the things which have been learnt at lectures, seminars and laboratories. Thanks to the research the practical value of knowledge is being realized, the basic experimental techniques are being mastered, handling modern equipment is being learnt and the results of the experiments are being analyzed during the whole period of study.

Such students graduate as highly-skilled specialists. And this is one of the most important tasks facing the college.

There are students' research societies at every university and institute. Contests, competitions and exhibitions are based on students' research. They have become an established tradition.

Every year a country-wide student contest is held for the best research project.

The winners are awarded special medals and diplomas.

Students are engaged in research under guidance of professors, instructors, engineers and post-graduates. As a rule, term papers and graduation thesis are written on the problems of the students' research work. Experimental and industrial installations are performed, theoretical investigations are conducted, and scientific literature on the specialty is studied.

Quite a number of term papers and graduation theses include elements of research which have been done at some higher school department on contact with farm or industrial enterprises. Term papers, research work, graduation theses of practical importance are regarded as the stages of turning students into skilled specialists.

Wordlist

participation – участие

to encourage – поощрять

to design – составлять, разрабатывать, проектировать

to draw (drew, drawn) into research – вовлекать в исследования

to enable – давать возможность

value – ценность

to graduate from – окончить вуз

contest – конкурс

to award – награждать

to maintain – поддерживать

to involve – включать, вовлекать

4. Match English equivalents with the phrases:

исследования	are engaged
наиболее эффективные методы	ever deeper
высококвалифицированные специалисты	are awarded
научно-техническая революция	graduation theses
таким образом	as a rule
как можно глубже	scientific and technological revolution
благодаря	theoretical investigations
экспериментальные методы	thanks to
весь период обучения	highly-qualified specialists
укоренившаяся традиция	established tradition
награждаются	the most effective methods
вовлекаются	experimental techniques
как правило	the whole period of study
теоретические исследования	research
дипломные работы	in such a way

5. Answer the questions:

- 1) What is one of the most effective methods for training highly qualified specialists?
- 2) When are students encouraged to participate in research?
- 3) What does research enable the students to improve?
- 4) Under whose guidance are students engaged in research?
- 5) How are graduation theses of practical importance regarded?

6. Read and translate the text:

I AM A STUDENT

Let me introduce myself. I am Alex Sidorov. Alex is my first name and Sidorov is my surname. I am seventeen years old. I was born on the 27th of July in 2005. I'm from Bryansk. I'm Russian. I want to tell you a few words about my studies.

I'm studying at Bryansk State Agrarian University. I'm in the first year. As a rule, the academic year begins on the 1st of September and ends in May. It lasts ten months. The academic year is divided into two semesters: the autumn semester and the spring semester. Each semester ends with examinations, which take place in January and in June. During the academic year students work a lot. We have two holidays a year: winter and summer holidays.

My major duty is to study at the university.

I am going to become a *specialist of animal science*. I will be engaged in breeding, caring, feeding of agricultural animals and getting livestock production (milk and

beef pork, mutton, chicken-meat and eggs). Livestock farming includes cattle-breeding, pig-breeding, sheep-breeding and poultry-breeding. I should work out livestock rational systems and technologies of animal production, organize its rational breeding and feeding, improve pedigree qualities and increase animal production. I understand that livestock is important in the Russian agricultural economy I'll try to do my best improving the livestock sector.

As many people I have different timetables on weekdays and weekends. I think that it is very important to go to bed before midnight and to get up quite early in the morning, especially on weekdays. Thus you can manage to do everything you plan to do.

My classes usually begin at 8.30. Every day I get up at half past six. I take a cool shower and brush my teeth then I go jogging to the park near my place. So I do jogging for about thirty minutes and then do some exercises. After this I don't feel sleepy at all. I feel refreshed and full of energy. Besides fresh air and birds singing improves my mood greatly even on Mondays.

I return home at 7.30, take a shower and have breakfast. It may be a cup of tea or coffee and a sandwich. I know the first thing many people do when they get up in the morning is to turn on TV. They do it automatically because they are used to all these artificial noises. And when they have breakfast they watch news or morning programs. Well I think all this is the key to our morning depression or bad mood. It is better to read or hear news later at work. I even hate reading newspapers and entertaining magazines in the morning. I like to talk with my roommates while having breakfast.

After breakfast I put all the necessary books into my bag and get dressed. I leave the house at 8.15. As I live not far from the university I walk there. It takes me 10 minutes to get to the university. When I get to the place I take off my coat and hat, leave them in the cloak-room and start doing my duties. My classes usually finish at 4.10 p.m. When classes are over I go to the sports center where I have karate lessons. I have karate lessons three times a week. I take guitar lessons too.

I come home at 7 o'clock. I have dinner and do my homework. It takes me about 2 or 4 hours. If I have some spare time after doing homework, I play the guitar or read classical literature. I go to bed at about half past eleven.

At the week-ends I usually do housework: I tidy our flat, sweep the floor, dust the furniture, do the washing up, clean the carpets with the vacuum-cleaner and go shopping. In the evenings I meet with my friends. Sometimes we go dancing, sometimes to the cinema and sometimes we just walk around the city center. If the weather is fine we can go camping too. I think that it is very useful when one has a timetable to follow. I am sure that this prevents us from wasting precious time.

I like to study at the university.

7. Answer the following questions:

1. Do you get up early? Is it easy for you to get up early?
2. Do you wake up yourself or does an alarm-clock wake you up?
3. Do you do morning exercises? Do you do your morning exercises to music?
4. Which do you prefer: a hot or a cold shower in the morning?
5. How long does it take you to get dressed?
6. What do you usually have for breakfast?
7. Some people look through newspapers or listen to the latest news on the radio while having breakfast. What about you?
8. When do you usually leave the house?
9. What do you usually do on your way to the university?
10. Where do you usually have lunch (dinner)?
11. What time do you come back home?
12. How do you spend your evenings?
13. What time do you usually go to bed?

8. Read and translate the text:

DARWINIAN EVOLUTION

Charles Darwin – Чарлз Дарвин

Thomas Malthus – Томас Мальтус

Alfred Russel Wallace – Альфред Рассел Уоллес

Charles Darwin (1809-1882), former divinity student and former medical student, secured (through the intercession of his geology professor) an unpaid position as ship's naturalist on the British exploratory vessel H.M.S. Beagle. The voyage provided Darwin a unique opportunity to study and gather a great deal of proof that later he incorporated into his theory of evolution. On his return to England in 1836, Darwin began (with the assistance of numerous specialists) to catalogue his collections and ponder the seeming "fit" of organisms to their mode of existence. He eventually settled on four main points of a radical new hypothesis:

- Adaptation: all organisms adapt to their environments.
- Variation: all organisms are variable in their traits.
- Over-reproduction: all organisms tend to reproduce beyond their environment's capacity to support them (this is based on the work of Thomas Malthus (1766-1834), who studied how populations of organisms tended to grow geometrically until they encountered a limit on their population size).
- Since not all organisms are equally well adapted to their environment, some will survive and reproduce better than others – this is known as natural selection. Sometimes this is also referred to as "survival of the fittest". In reality this merely deals with the reproductive success of the organisms, not solely their relative strength or speed.

Unlike the upper-class Darwin, Alfred Russel Wallace (1823-1913) came from a

different social class. Wallace spent many years in South America, publishing salvaged notes in “Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro” in 1853. In 1854, Wallace left England to study the natural history of Indonesia, where he contracted malaria. During a fever Wallace managed to write down his ideas on natural selection.

In 1858, Darwin received a letter from Wallace, in which Darwin’s as-yet-unpublished theory of evolution and adaptation was precisely detailed. Darwin arranged for Wallace’s letter to be read at a scientific meeting, along with a synopsis of his own ideas. To be correct, it worth mentioning that both Darwin and Wallace developed the theory, although Darwin’s major work was not published until 1859 (the book “On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection”, considered by many as one of the most influential books written). While there have been some changes to the theory since 1859, most notably the incorporation of genetics and DNA into what is termed the “Modern Synthesis” during the 1940s, most scientists today acknowledge evolution as the guiding theory for modern biology.

Additional information

“Modern Synthesis” – the modern evolutionary synthesis is a union of ideas from several biological specialties which provides a widely accepted account of evolution. It is also referred to as the new synthesis, the modern synthesis, the evolutionary synthesis, millennium synthesis and the neodarwinian synthesis.

The synthesis, produced between 1936 and 1947, reflects the current consensus. The previous development of population genetics, between 1918 and 1932, was a stimulus, as it showed that Mendelian genetics was consistent with natural selection and gradual evolution. The synthesis is still, to a large extent, the current paradigm in evolutionary biology.

The modern synthesis solved difficulties and confusions caused by the specialisation and poor communication between biologists in the early years of the 20th century.

Vocabulary

naturalist – натуралист

adaptation – адаптация

environment – окружающая обстановка; окружающая среда

variation – изменчивость

trait – изменчивость; разнообразие

over-reproduction – переразмножение, перевоспроизводство

natural selection – естественный отбор

natural history – естественная история, естествознание

malaria – малярия

fever – жар; лихорадка

genetics – генетика

stimulus (*pl.* stimuli) – побудительная причина; толчок

9. Transcribe the words and read them out aloud:

Hypothesis, environment, traits, survival, divinity, voyage, guiding, opportunity, study, reproductive, specialist, acknowledge, success, organism, natural, influential, geometrical, malaria, fever, paradigm.

10. Test your memory. What's the English for:

Должность, судно, путешествие, выживать, относящийся к высшему обществу, записывать, краткий обзор, влиятельный, направляющий, предыдущий, трудность, путаница.

11. Find in the previous text the words with the same root as the words in the table and translate them.

Verb	Noun
Adapt	
Prove	
Assist	
	Catalogue
Collect	
	Survival
	Detail
Meet	
Mention	
	Consideration

12. Choose the proper word (verb or noun) from the table above to complete the sentences, paying attention to the grammar:

- a) We need more ... before we can accuse them of plagiarism;
- b) The plants may not ... the frost;
- c) Can I be of any ... , sir? Our eyes slowly ... to the dark;
- d) At his speech at the awarding ceremony he made no ... of her contribution;
- e) Several ... have influenced my decision.

13. Match words on the left and right to form a word combination used in the text:

population	position
natural	vessel
social	communication
unpaid	size
natural	history

poor	meeting
environment's	evolution
scientific	selection
gradual	class
exploratory	capacity

14. Complete the sentences below with the following words from the text and translate them.

Exploration, naturalist, adaptation, collection, hypothesis, environment, population, publication, fever, stimulus.

1. A biologic ... is any external change in the environment that can be detected by an organism. The ability to respond to it is called irritability and is a necessary condition for life.
2. Museum ... are widely varied. There are ... of art, of scientific specimens, of historic objects, of living zoological specimens, of cheese and much more.
3. Concepts, as abstract units of meaning, play a key role in the development and testing of a
4. ... is the act of searching or traveling around a terrain (including space) for the purpose of discovery of resources or information.
5. ... is one of the two main processes that explain the diverse species we see in biology. And it is, first of all, a process, rather than a physical part of a body.
6. This is the best journal on biology. You can find a lot of ... there concerning this question.
7. A ... can be caused by many different medical conditions ranging from benign to potentially serious. Some studies suggest that it is useful as a defense mechanism as the body's immune response can be strengthened at higher temperatures.
8. The natural ... encompasses all living and non-living things occurring naturally on Earth or some region thereof.
9. The ... intelligence has to do with how we relate to our surroundings and where we fit into it. People with it have a sensitivity to and appreciation for nature. They are gifted at nurturing and growing things as well as the ability to care for and interact with animals.
10. A ... is a summation of all the organisms of the same group or species, which live in the same geographical area, and have the capability of interbreeding.

15. Choose the right answer according to the information in the text.

1. Charles Darwin, an ... naturalist, was born in 1809.
 - a) Swiss;
 - b) English;

c) Dutch.

2. Tendency of an organism to suit its environment is called

a) opposition;

b) adaptation;

c) survival.

3. According to the idea of variation, all organisms are ... in their traits.

a) variable;

b) similar;

c) familiar.

4. ... was an English scholar, influential in political economy and demography. He has become widely known for his theories about population and its increase or decrease in response to various factors.

a) Alfred Wallace;

b) Francis Crick;

c) Thomas Malthus.

5. ... is the process of differential survival and reproduction of better genotypes. Better adapted individuals are more likely to survive to reproductive age and thus leave more offspring and make a larger contribution to the gene pool.

a) natural selection;

b) artificial breeding;

c) artificial selection.

6. Wallace's ideas were about ... of Darwin's ideas.

a) contradiction;

b) generalization;

c) summary.

7. Darwin arranged for Wallace's letter to be read at a

a) New Year party;

b) scientific meeting;

c) the opening of an exhibition.

8. The major work of Charles Darwin about Evolution was published in

a) 1852;

b) 1859;

c) 1872.

9. The main Darwin's book is

a) On the Origin of Human;

b) On the Changes of Species;

c) On the Origin of Species.

10. The modern synthesis solved difficulties and confusions caused by the specialisation and ... between biologists in the early years of the 20th century.

- a) poor knowledge;
- b) poor financing;
- c) poor communication.

16. Decide if these statements are true or false according to the text, if any of them is false, say why and correct it.

1. A position as ship's naturalist on the British exploratory vessel provided Darwin a unique opportunity to study adaptation and gather a great deal of proof that later helped him with his theory of evolution.

2. On his return to England in 1836, Darwin began (with the assistance of numerous specialists) to catalog his collections.

3. Darwin settled on that all organisms adapt to their environments, and they are stable in their traits.

4. Since not all organisms are equally well adapted to their environment, the majority will survive and reproduce better than others.

5. In 1858, Wallace received a letter from Darwin, in which Darwin's as-yet-unpublished theory of evolution and adaptation was precisely detailed.

6. Darwin arranged for Wallace's letter to be read at a scientific meeting, along with a synopsis of his own ideas.

7. Many scientists today acknowledge evolution as the guiding theory for modern biology.

8. The theory of evolution has not changed since 1859.

17. Develop the following points using the information and the vocabulary from the text.

1. The experience of a ship's naturalist on the British exploratory vessel provided Darwin ...

2. Darwin's idea about over-reproduction was based on ...

3. "Survival of the fittest" means ...

4. Darwin's "On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection" is considered ...

5. The modern synthesis is ...

18. Answer the questions:

1. What was the starting-point in naturalist career of Charles Darwin?

2. What points did he suggest as a basis for his radical new hypothesis?

3. How did the ideas of Darwin and Wallace cooperate?

4. How did Wallace come to his ideas on natural selection?

5. When was Darwin's major work published? And what is its title?

6. What meaning does evolution theory have today?

19. Put the following words in the table according to the stress and read them out aloud:

Selection, paleontology, structure, origin, evolution, ancestor, archaea, classification, similarity, dinosaur, organism, concept, science, biologist, bible, comfortable, fossil, giraffe, neck, adaptation, success, morphology, reproduction, population, individual, breeding, natural, characteristics, factual.

Ooooo	oOooo	ooOoo	oooOo	ooooO

20. Circle one word in each line, which is different according to a part of speech:

- 1) taxon, flood, concept, explore;
- 2) morphology, multicellular, breed, fossil;
- 3) investigate, category, calculate, classify;
- 4) natural, fever, adaptation, survival.

21. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Биологическая эволюция – естественный процесс развития живой природы, сопровождающийся изменением генетического состава популяций, формированием адаптаций, видообразованием и вымиранием видов, преобразованием экосистем и биосферы в целом.

2. Несмотря на неоднозначное восприятие в обществе, эволюция как естественный процесс является твердо установленным научным фактом, имеет огромное количество доказательств и не вызывает сомнений в научном сообществе. В то же время отдельные аспекты теорий, объясняющих механизмы эволюции, являются предметом научных дискуссий.

3. Открытия в эволюционной биологии оказали огромное влияние не только на традиционные области биологии, но и на другие академические дисциплины, например, антропологию, психологию.

4. Естественный отбор – единственная известная причина адаптаций, но не единственная причина эволюции. К числу неадаптивных причин относятся генетический дрейф и мутации.

5. Значение Ашшера в том, что он одним из первых попытался применить методы научной хронологии к библейской истории, сопоставляя данные Библии с данными других источников.

6. Основателем научной стратиграфии считают английского геолога-самоучку Уильяма Смита.

7. Палеонтология – наука об организмах, существовавших в прошлые геологические периоды и сохранившихся в виде ископаемых останков, а также следов их жизнедеятельности.

8. Одной из задач палеонтологии является реконструкция внешнего вида, био-

логических особенностей, способов питания, размножения и т.д. организмов, а также восстановление на основе этих сведений хода биологической эволюции.

9. Геологическая карта – это карта, которая отображает геологическое строение определенного участка верхней части земной коры.

10. Теория Ламарка не нашла понимания у современников. Часть ученых оставила его «Философию зоологии» без всякого внимания, другие подвергли ее жесткой критике.

22. Read and translate the texts:

THE ROLE OF BREEDING AND SELECTION ON ANIMAL IMPROVEMENT

Robert Bakewell, an Englishman, is generally credited with being the father of animal husbandry. His work in selection of Merino sheep for fine wool production and quality encouraged other farmers of his era to try to improve their livestock. Bakewell and others took great pains to always cross the most desirable females with the best males, with the expectation that the offspring would be as good as or superior to their parents. These practices have continued through the years and have resulted in advances in animal agriscience that were not imagined even 25 years ago.

By continually selecting animals for a specific type or characteristic, the resulting generations of animals tend to conform to the characteristics for which they were selected. For example, 200 years ago cattle were not separated into dairy and beef types. Through careful selection of those animals with superior milk production and those types with excellent meat production, two distinct types of animals emerged from the same ancestors. The many breeds of animals have also been developed in the same way. A *breed* is, a group of animals having similar physical characteristics that are passed on to their offspring. It should also be noted that selection is an extremely important part of animal agriscience today. This is especially true as consumer demands for products of animal agriscience change and the margin of profit continues to decline in this area.

PRINCIPLES OF GENETICS

Gregor Mendel, an Austrian monk, is generally given credit for having discovered the basic principles of genetics. He did this through keen observation as he raised peas in his garden. These principles have become the foundation of modern genetics. They are summarized as follows:

1. In every living thing there is a pair of genes in every cell that controls the appearance of every trait in that individual. A *gene* is a unit of hereditary material allocated on a chromosome. A *chromosome* is the rodlike carrier for genes.
2. Individuals receive one gene for each trait from each parent.
3. Genes are transmitted from parent to offspring as an unchanging unit.
4. In the production of reproductive cells, gene pairs separate and only one gene for each trait is contained in each gamete. A *gamete* is, a reproductive cell.

5. Cells and Cell.

Division Cells are the basis of all genetic activity. A *cell* is, a unit of protoplasmic material with, a nucleus and walls. It is the basic structure of all living things. Cells are microscopic in size. All plant and animal life begins as a single cell. The nucleus of the cell contains pairs of chromosomes on which rests genes at specific locations. The gene for, a specific trait is always located in the same place on the same pair of chromosomes in, a species of animals.

Animal growth and reproduction takes place by cell division. In simple cell division for growth called *mitosis*, each chromosome first divides in two. The was of the cell nucleus disappears and the chromosomes move to opposite sides of the cell. A new nucleus was forms around each of the groups of chromosomes. Finally, the cell was divides, resulting in two new cells complete with nuclei and pairs of chromosomes.

The cell division that results in the formation of gametes is called *meiosis*. It differs from mitosis primarily in that instead of the chromosomes dividing and moving in pairs to the opposite sides of the cell, they separate and move individually to the cell walls. When the new cells are formed, each cell contains only one of each chromosome rather than pairs. Meiosis occurs only in the reproductive organs of animals.

GENES

Genes are the units of genetic material that are responsible for all of the traits or characteristics of animals. Genes occur at specific locations on chromosomes. Chromosomes control certain enzyme and protein production that controls some traits in animals. The chromosomes themselves are composed of a protein covering surrounding two chains of DNA, deoxyribonucleic acid. This substance serves as the coding mechanism for heredity.

The two genes, one each of a pair of chromosomes, may be either alike or different. Pairs of genes that are alike are said to be *homozygous*, whereas those pairs that are different are called *heterozygous*. When the two genes in a pair are different, one gene usually expresses itself and the other remains hidden. The gene that expresses itself is referred to as *dominant*. The gene that remains hidden and expresses itself in the absence of a dominant gene is called *recessive*. Sometimes neither gene of a pair expresses itself to the exclusion of the other. When this happens, the gene pair is referred to as expressing partial or *incomplete dominance*. The actual configuration of genes in an animal is called the *genotype*. On the other hand, *phenotype* is the term that describes the physical appearance of the animal. All of this is important when exploring the basics of genetics and the use of genetics in animal breeding.

Some traits are controlled by genes that are located on the chromosomes that

control the sex of the animal. These are called *sex-linked* traits. The chromosomes that control sex in most animals are not perfectly matched. The result is that not all of the genes on these chromosomes occur in pairs. When this happens, some traits show only in males and some only in females.

Genes normally duplicate themselves accurately. However, sometimes accidents or changes occur. These genetic accidents or changes in genes are called *mutations*. Sometimes these mutations result in changes in animals that are desirable. One such example is the polled characteristic in breeds of cattle that are normally homed. *Polled* is naturally or genetically hornless. In other cases, the mutation results in a *lethal* characteristic, which causes an animal to be born dead or to die shortly after birth.

GENETICS IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF ANIMALS

The improvement of animals through genetics can be either natural or planned. In natural selection, the «survival of the fittest» occurs. In other words, as changes in genes occur naturally in animals, only the animals with changes that make them better adapted to their environment will survive. Popular examples include protective colorations, ability to digest certain feeds, and ability to survive in extreme heat or cold.

In planned or artificial selection, people decide which traits they want in animals. They then use the animals with the desirable traits in the breeding program. Over a period of time, the animals that result *from* such selection show *more* and *more* of the desired traits.

Unfortunately, most of the traits for which people are selecting animals are the result of a combination of many pairs of genes. Because of this, few traits are 100% inheritable from parents. For example, the extent of inheritability for loin-eye size of pigs is 50%. Inheritability means the capacity to be passed down from parent to offspring. A boar with a 6" loin-eye is crossed with a sow that has a 5" loin-eye. The expected average loin-eye size for the resulting offspring would be 5.5" if loin-eye size was 100% inheritable. However, because loin-eye size is only 50% inheritable, the offspring can only be expected to have 5 1/4 loin-eyes.

Other percent inheritability rates can be found in. These rates should be used as a guide only when attempting to improve animals through genetics.

Environmental factors often play a part in the expression of genetic traits, masking to some extent the true potential of the animal. For example, an animal that is improperly fed or cared for may never reach the size or weight that its genetic potential would indicate.

GENETIC ENGINEERING

This is a new field in agriscience, with much potential for improving animals for the *use* of humans. *Genetic engineering* is the process of transferring genes from one individual to another individual or organism *without* mating male and female cells. Geneticists have been able to link specific genes to specific traits. They have also

developed procedures for removing the genes from the cells of one animal and inserting them into the cells of another animal.

The potential for change in animals is tremendous *using* genetic engineering. For example, if a species of animal is genetically resistant to a certain disease, genes that make that animal resistant *could* be inserted into cells of an animal species that is not resistant. *Because* genes are passed on to offspring from parents, resulting generations of animals *would* be resistant to that disease. Unfortunately, genetic engineering is still in its infancy and many problems still need to be solved.

Some of the areas being explored by geneticists working on genetic engineering include disease resistance, cancer research, vaccines, increased growth and production, and immunology.

3. Содержание животных

1. Learn the new words:

unhealthy - нездоровый

procedure - процедура

humidity - влажность

manure - навоз

pile - куча

feedlot - кормовые загоны

pest - насекомое-переносчик инфекции

2. Find the conformity:

healthy environment	навозные мухи
poor conditions	хорошая санитария
good sanitation	плохие условия
milking equipment	оборудование по производству молока
manure piles	благоприятное окружение

3. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following:

Хорошее здоровье, иголки и шприцы, дезинфекция, пыльные условия, контроль за паразитами, изоляция, заразные заболевания, больное животное, животное-хозяин.

HEALTHFUL ENVIRONMENTS FOR ANIMALS

Maintaining a healthy environment for animals is a key factor in a complete animal-health program. It is often much less expensive to maintain a healthy environment for animals than it is to treat animals that are unhealthy due to poor conditions that occur.

SANITATION

Good sanitation is important to good health. Factors related to good sanitation include keeping facilities for animals clean. Sanitation also requires the use of clean equipment when dealing with animals. This includes milking equipment, artificial breeding equipment, needles and syringes, and surgical equipment. A *syringe* is an instrument used to give injections of medicine or to draw body fluids from animals. Simple on-farm surgical procedures should always be performed with the strictest sanitation possible. The liberal use of disinfectants in dealing with animals is also important. A *disinfectant* is a material that kills disease-causing organisms.

4. Name the important facts to interest the audience.

HOUSING

Maintenance of proper housing is also an important consideration in maintaining good animal health. Housing should be clean and free from cold drafts. Good air circulation throughout the housing is important to help lower high temperatures in the summer and reduce humidity in the cold of winter. Extremely dry and dusty conditions are also to be avoided when possible. Proper maintenance of animal housing is also important. Loose boards, roofing materials, and nails often pose problems in poorly maintained facilities.

5. What is your personal opinion about housing as an important consideration in maintaining good animal health?

HANDLING MANURE

Piles of manure, dirty pens, and dirty feedlots are often sources of serious health problems in animals. It is important that manure not be allowed to accumulate in areas frequented by animals. Manure piles often harbor diseases and parasites. They also attract flies, which may spread diseases. Cages and pens soiled continually with animal waste products may also lower the quality of the air that animals breathe. Wet, poorly drained, manure-soiled feed-lots usually reduce the rate of gain of beef cattle and swine. Feedlots are areas in which large numbers of animals are grown for food. Feet and leg problems can often be traced to poorly maintained feedlots.

6. How can people use the manure? Give your own reasons.

CONTROLLING PESTS

The control of pests and parasites is also an important consideration in the maintenance of animal health and welfare. Regular use of disinfectants to control parasites such as lice and flies is necessary in a good disease-prevention program. Regular, close observation of animals may be necessary to determine when outbreaks of parasites occur. Prevention of such parasites is preferable to controlling outbreaks that occur. To that end, the development of a good prevention program is a wise decision.

The control of other pests, such as birds and wild animals, is also part of a good

animal health program. Many birds carry parasites on their bodies and in their droppings. When they move from infected animals to healthy ones, they often carry diseases and parasites with them. Wild animals and pets may also cause serious health problems when allowed to roam freely around farm animals. Dogs and coyotes will often chase animals and cause them to injure themselves. Bites from these animals may also cause infection and other health problems. Just the presence of pets around farm animals may cause them to be nervous and affect how rapidly they grow and produce.

7. *Make a report about controlling pests.*

ISOLATION

The isolation of animals new to the herd is an important part of any good health-prevention program. Such animals may be harboring disease or parasites that are not readily apparent. It is wise to keep them isolated from other animals for a period of time, usually a minimum of 30 days. This gives the new owner time to observe the animals closely for health problems.

Similarly, isolation of diseased animals is important. Animals with contagious diseases that can be spread by contact should never be allowed to come into contact with healthy animals. It is difficult to treat unhealthy animals when they are living with large groups of animals. Healthy animals tend to pick on unhealthy ones, making it especially difficult for such animals to regain health.

8. *Tell the audience about the importance of isolation.*

PASTURE ROTATION

The rotation of pastures is a consideration in maintaining a healthy environment for animals and in preventing health problems. Many diseases of animals are harbored in the soil and are killed only by not being able to come into contact with host animals for extended periods of time. A *host animal* is a species of animal in or on which diseases or parasites can live. Moving animals to different pastures on a regular basis also allows for the breakdown of animal wastes and for pasture regrowth.

9. *Agree or disagree with the statements , using the phrases of agreement and disagreement:*

- 1) The liberal use of disinfectants in dealing with animals is also important.
- 2) A *disinfectant* is a material that develops disease-causing organisms.
- 3) Maintenance of proper housing is also an important consideration in maintaining good animal health.
- 4) Housing should be clean and free from cold drafts.
- 5) Piles of manure, dirty pens, and dirty feedlots are safe for animals.

- 6) It is important that manure not be allowed to accumulate in areas frequented by animals.
- 7) Similarity, isolation of diseased animals is not important.
- 8) Animals with contagious diseases that can be spread by contact should never be allowed to come into contact with healthy animals.
- 9) A *host animal* is a species of animal in or on which diseases or parasites can live.

10. Complete the sentences, using the text:

- 1) A host animal is
- 2) Many diseases of animals are
- 3) The isolation of animals new to the herd
- 4) The control of pests and parasites
- 5) Manure piles often harbor... .
- 6) Housing should be . .
- 7) Sanitation also requires

11. Divide the sentences:

Good sanitation is important to good health. The rotation of pastures is a consideration in maintaining a healthy environment for animals and in preventing health problems. The isolation of animals new to the herd is an important part of any good health prevention program. A disinfectant is a material that kills disease-causing organisms.

12. Find two parts of the sentence:

The rotation of pastures is a	is also part of a good animal health program.
Similarity, isolation of diseased animals	also lower the quality of the air that animals breathe.
The control of other pests, such as birds and wild animals,	is also important.
Cages and pens soiled continually with animal waste products may	are also to be avoided when possible.
Extremely dry and dusty conditions	is important.
The liberal use of disinfectants in dealing with animals	consideration in maintaining a healthy environment for animals and in preventing health problems.

13. Say some words about healthful environments for animals answering the following questions:

- 1) Good sanitation is important to good health, isn't it?

- 2) What does sanitation include?
- 3) Is maintenance of proper housing is also an important consideration in maintaining good animal health or not?
- 4) How are domestic animals maintained?
- 5) What are sources of serious health problems in animals?
- 6) What are feedlots?
- 7) Why is the control of pests and parasites also an important consideration in the maintenance of animal health and welfare?
- 8) How are pests controlled?
- 9) What is isolation for?
- 10) What are animals moved to different pastures for?

4. Крупный рогатый скот

1. Read and translate the following text:

DAIRY FARM

The area of the farm is 420 acres, 350 of which are in grass. There are about 250 cows and about 250 calves on the farm. The farm has 20 bulls as well. The heifers are kept in age groups of 20 to 30 in each. Two or three bulls are provided for each group. All the cows kept on the farm belong to high-productive breeds.

The average milk yield obtained from a cow has increased from 600 to 700 or 800 gallons per year.

Dairy cows are milked twice a day. As to the high-yielding cows they have to be milked three times a day. Cows are not milked by hand. They are milked with special machines.

As the climate of the region is mild the cattle are kept on pasture both in summer and in winter. Permanent as well as temporary pastures are very good here, because the soil is fertile. The main pasture grasses are clover and alfalfa.

The pasture land is divided into 75 paddocks. Each paddock is not more than four acres. The pastures are commonly grazed at about 100 cows to the acre and the interval between grazing is rather long. When supplementary feed is necessary, it is given to the dairy cows in the form of concentrates or root crops and sometimes in the form of silage.

The amount of feed consumed by the cow per day varies with the amount of milk produced by the cow and live weight.

The quality of the feed is as important as its quantity.

2. Memorize the vocabulary to the text:

1. alfalfa (n) - люцерна
2. amount (n) - количество syn. quantity

3. as well (adv) - также
4. average (adj) - средний
5. both (pr) - оба
6. both...and (cj) - как...так и ; и...и
7. bull (n) - бык
8. clover (n) - клевер
9. consume (v) - потреблять
10. daily (adv) - в день sun. per day, a day
11. dairy (adj) - молочный
12. fertile (adj) - плодородный
13. gallon (n) - 1галлон = 4,5литров (bl)
14. graze (v) - использовать как пастбище; пасти
15. heifer (n) - тёлка
16. high-productive (adj) - высокопродуктивный
17. increase (v) - увеличивать(ся)
18. live (adj) - живой
19. paddock (n) - загон, выгул
20. permanent (adj) - постоянный
21. quality (n) - качество
22. silage (n) - силос
23. supplementary (adv) - дополнительный
24. temporary (adj) - временный
25. twice (adv) - дважды
26. vary (v) - изменяться
27. weight (n) - вес
28. yield (n) - надой, урожай

3. Give Russian equivalents for the following:

To be in grass; the average milk yield; dairy cows are milked twice a day; to milk with special machines; to keep on pasture; permanent as well as temporary pastures; clover; alfalfa; in the form of silage; the amount of feed consumed by the cow per day; live weight; quality of feed.

4. Give English equivalents for the following:

А) средний, дополнительный, постоянный, силос, удой молока, вес, качество, количество, возраст, бык, тёлка, как...так и, зависеть, клевер, потреблять, увеличивать(ся), люцерна, стравливать(выпасать), временный, тоже.

В) 1. Корма, используемые нами, должны быть питательными. 2. Корнеплоды, выращиваемые в этом хозяйстве, используются как корм для скота. 3. Качество корма, потребляемого коровами, должно быть высоким. 4. Коровы, обеспеченные дополнительным кормом, увеличили надой молока в прошлом году.

С) 1. Что касается дополнительных кормов, их часто дают высокопродуктивным молочным коровам в виде концентратов или силоса. 2. Надой молока, так же и выход мяса, значительно увеличились в нашем хозяйстве. 3. В настоящее время коров не доят вручную, эту работу выполняют специальные машины. 4. В прошлом году это хозяйство получило довольно высокие надои молока от коров, которых кормили дополнительными высокопитательными кормами. 5. Рекомендуется разделять большое пастбище на загоны, каждый из них стравливается в течение определенного периода времени.

5. Put in the right words, using the text:

1. The amount of feed for cows ... the quantity of milk produced by the cow and her 2. The pastures are commonly ... at about 100 cows. 3. As the climate is ... here the cattle are kept ... both in summer and in winter. 4. All cows belong to ... breed. 5. The ... are kept in age groups of 20 to 30 in each.

6. Answer the following questions:

1. How large is the farm? 2. How many cows are there on the farm? 3. How are heifers kept? 4. What breeds do the cows belong to? 5. What is the average milk yield per cow per year? 6. How often are the cows milked? 7. Where are the cows kept? 8. What are the main pasture grasses? 9. What does the amount of feed per cow vary with? 10. What supplementary feed is given to the dairy cows?

7. Translate these word-combinations into Russian. Pay attention to the nouns used in function of attribute:

Grain crop yields, milk production, farm specialist, summer pasture, lactation period, milk cow breeds, beef cattle management, milk cow ration, protein amount, milk yield.

8. Read the text without using a dictionary. Make up a plan of the text and retell it.

FARMS IN ENGLAND

There are about 53500 farms in England. Most of them are small farms, less than 50 acres each. These small farms are family farms. All the work on the farm is done by the farmer and his family.

The types of farms in England vary with the soil and climate. In the Eastern part of England most farms are arable, that is, farmers grow different crops such as grain crops, potatoes and others. In the Eastern part of the country dairy farms are predominant.

Small farms in England are usually mixed farms on which farmers grow vegetables and fruit as well as keep cows, pigs and poultry for home use. They are to grow different crops and grasses in order to feed the animals.

The main aim in the agricultural policy of this country is the production of more meat than the increase in milk production.

9. Read and translate the following text:

BEEF PRODUCTION FARM

The area of the farm is about 287 acres. Most of it is under pastures. Beef production is the most important part of the farm's economy. High beef production is achieved by proper care and management as well as proper feeding and fattening of cattle. They are kept on both natural and cultivated pastures. The pasture land is divided into paddocks which are grazed in turn. Such system of using pastures is known as rotational grazing.

When pasture forage is scarce or when cattle are not on pasture, they are fed with corn silage, grass silage or high-quality clover or alfalfa hay. Corn and legumes are the crops grown by the farmer for fattening cattle. Growing legumes, the farmer increases soil fertility.

As to the calves they are kept in groups separated by 10 day's age. Keeping calves in age groups allows the farmer to feed them according to their age. Weaning is usually done at the age of eight weeks. Male calves are castrated at about a week old.

Most of the calves are sold as veal. Calves raised for veal production are generally ready for marketing at the age of 6 or 8 weeks. At this age they weigh about 200 or 300 pounds.

The best veal is obtained by liberal feeding of whole milk. Calves consuming a great amount of whole milk grow and develop properly and the quality of meat is high. The total amount of milk required during the period of vealing will depend on the birth weight of the calf. About 10 pounds of milk is required for one pound of gain.

A shed divided into four sections is used as a calf house. New calves are to be put into this house in age groups.

10. Memorize the vocabulary to the text:

1. according to - согласно, в соответствии с
2. achieve (v) - достигать
3. allow (v) - позволять
4. castrate (v) - кастрировать, холостить
5. corn (n) - кукуруза
6. forage (n) - фураж, корм
7. gain (n) - прирост, прибавка в весе
8. hay (n) - сено
9. in turn – по очереди
10. legume (n) - бобовая культура

11. male (adj) - мужской
12. management (n) - уход; управление
13. marketing (n) - торговля
14. proper (adj) - правильный, должный
15. require (v) - требовать
16. rotational grazing – загонная пастьба
17. scarce (adj) - скудный, бедный
18. separate (v) - разделять
19. shed (n) - сарай, ангар
20. total (adj) - полный, целый, весь
21. veal (n.) - телятина
22. weaning (n) - отлучка, отъём
23. weigh (v) - весить

11. Give Russian equivalents for the following:

To be under pastures; beef production; to achieve by proper care and management; fattening of cattle; to on both natural and cultivated pastures; to graze; in turn; rotational grazing; pasture forage; clover or alfalfa hay; legumes; to increase soil fertility; according to; weaning; veal production; the birth weight of the calf; one pound of gain.

12. Make up sentences joining the correct parts:

1. Proper management and feeding are required ...	a. are grown for fattening.
2. Cattle are fed ...	b. is necessary to obtain the best veal.
3. Corn and legumes ...	c. depends on the birth weight of the calf.
4. Calves are kept ...	d. in order to achieve high beef production.
5. Weaning calves ...	e. corn silage and legume hay.
6. Liberal feeding of whole milk ...	f. in age groups.
7. The amount of milk ...	g. is done at the age of eight weeks.

13. Give English equivalents for the following:

А) цельное молоко, кукуруза, бобовое сено, большинство, получать, возраст, отнимать, развивать(ся), требовать, фунт, вес при рождении, привес, зависеть от.

В) 1. Коров, дающих много молока, доят 3 раза в день. 2. Доение производится машинами. 3. Используя качественные корма, фермеры получают больше мяса. 4. Привесы телят были увеличены путем дополнительного кормления.

С) 1. Чтобы кормить телят в соответствии с их возрастом, их следует содер-

жать в возрастных группах. 2. Высококачественную телятину можно получить, если телятам давать соответственное качество молока и как следует за ними ухаживать. 3. Повышение плодородности почвы достигается различными путями, одним из них является выращивание бобовых культур. 4. Разные виды силоса скармливают скоту в виде дополнительного корма к скудному пастбищу или когда скот содержится в коровнике. 5. Стравливание загонов, на которые делят пастбищную землю, производят по очереди и называют загонной пастьбой.

14. Answer the following questions:

1. What are necessary for high beef production? 2. What pastures are the cattle kept on? 3. When are the cattle fed with silage and hay? 4. What age are the calves weaned at? 5. What are calves raised for? 6. How many pounds do the calves weigh at the time of marketing? 7. How is the best veal obtained? 8. What does the amount of milk required during the period of vealing depend on? 9. Where are the calves kept? 10. Are the calves kept in age groups?

15. Read the text without using a dictionary and say whether these statements are true or false. If they are false, say "why".

1. High-quality pastures are very good for keeping dairy and beef cattle and poultry. 2. Pasture grasses, legume hay and silage are the feeds most widely used by the farmers in feeding cows. 3. The farms situated in this region of the country produce milk half of which is used by the farmer and his family and half is marketed. 4. Both methods of hay making, by natural drying in the field and by drying in the barn, do not produce high-quality hay.

DAIRY FARM IN EAST LANCASHIRE

In this part of England there are about 3,600 farms. Most of the farms are from 35 to 50 acres. They are small family farms.

The climatic conditions of this part of the country are not very favorable to dairy farming.

The farmers breed dairy cattle in this area because there are many industrial towns here and they supply these towns with milk.

The typical small dairy farm in Lancashire is a family farm of about 40 acres with 18 to 20 milking cows. The farmer keeps poultry as well. It is bred for eggs. Most of the milk and eggs are marketed.

The land is all grass. Half of it is used for hay and the other half for grazing. The area used for grazing is divided into paddocks. The quality of pasture grasses is good. Summer pasture provides feed and exercise for the cows. Poultry is kept only in the house. This method is known as intensive method of poultry keeping.

There are three kinds of farm buildings on the farm. They are a hay barn, a cowshed and a poultry house.

As it is a small family farm, the farmer has to do all work on his farm himself.

He must feed the animals, milk the cows, collect eggs and clean the cowshed and the poultry house. He himself takes the milk and eggs to the market. Most of the farm work is done with machines.

The principal winter feed is legume hay. Silage making is not popular here. As rainfall is high hay making is a risky business in this part of the country. Natural drying of hay in the field is rather difficult. There is a tendency to dry it in the barn. The method of barn hay drying produces better hay.

The annual milk yield per cow is about 750-800 gallons. The farmer supplies the cows with 3.5 pounds of concentrates per gallon of milk. These concentrates are provided for cows because it is difficult to make high-quality hay.

16. Read and translate the following text:

CALF

Cattle are kept for two main purposes: beef production and milk production. The management of a dairy herd differs markedly from that of beef producing animals, for milk production is a daily process.

The life of a dairy cow may be divided into three periods.

The first period is the one, which lasts from the birth of a dairy calf up to about the age of 6 months. The second period lasts from 6 months until the heifer calves for the first time, usually at about 2.5 years of age. The last period is the period of the maturity of a dairy cow.

The calf being normal after birth, the cattleman should leave it with its mother. Being healthy, the calf will soon get to its feet and start nursing. The first milk, colostrum, is very important for the new-born calf. It is secreted by the cow for 4 or 5 days after calving. The calf usually sucks its dam for about a week. Then it should be put into an individual pen and taught to drink milk from a pail. Calves should be fed whole milk at the same temperature as milk from the udder of the cow, the rate being about 1 to 1.5 gallons a day. Feeding at irregular intervals may cause digestive troubles too.

Calves being 3 weeks old, other feeds containing fibre should be given. All calves at this age should have access to a small amount of good quality hay and clean water.

Whole milk is to be given until calves reach 8 to 10 weeks of age. Calves reaching this age, whole milk must be gradually decreased and skim milk or a milk substitute is given. From this age on dry feeding is increased while milk is decreased.

Calves should be turned out to pasture in summer; calves do not require any other additional feed. Calves being on poor grass, large amounts of hay, roots and a small amount of concentrates are necessary in addition to pasture. In winter calves should receive legume or grass hay. The quantity of grain is different, depending on the quality of hay fed to the calves.

Young heifers reaching about 18 to 20 months of age, a careful watch is kept upon them and when they come into heat, they are bred.

17. Memorize the vocabulary to the text:

1. access (n) - доступ
2. calf - calves (n) - телёнок
3. calve (v) - телиться
4. a careful watch is kept upon them - за ними внимательно наблюдают
5. cattleman (n) - скотовод
6. cause (v) - вызывать, быть причиной
7. colostrum (n) - первое молоко, молозиво
8. come to a heat - приходить в охоту
9. dam (n) - мать
10. daily (adv) - ежедневно
11. differ (v) - различаться
12. heifer (n) - тёлка
13. irregular (adj) - неправильный, неравномерный
14. management (n.) - уход
15. maturity (n.) - зрелость
16. new-born (Р II от to bear) - новорождённый
17. nurse (v) - кормить, вскармливать
18. pail (n) - ведро, бадья
19. rate (n) - норма
20. sours (n) - понос, диарея
21. secrete (v) - выделять; секретировать
22. skim milk - снятое молоко
23. suck (v) - сосать
24. turn out to pasture - выгонять на пастбище
25. udder (n) - вымя

18. Give Russian equivalents for the following:

to calve; to secrete; colostrum; the maturity of a dairy cow; to suck; to get to one's feet; a new-born calf; to drink milk from a pail; to have access to smth.; skim milk; from this age on; to turn out to pasture; additional feed; to receive legume or grass hay; to come into heat.

19. Give English equivalents for the following:

А) молозиво; вымя; в течение; уменьшать (ся); снятое молоко; покрывать; телиться; матка; слишком; норма; до тех пор, пока ... не.

В) 1. Так как климат тёплый там, скот содержат на пастбище и летом и зимой. 2. Снятое молоко содержит большое количество перевариваемого белка. Оно важно для поросят и телят. 3. Животновод уменьшает норму цельного молока постепенно. 4. Телёнок должен сосать свою матку в течение недели после рождения.

С) 1. При выращивании молодняка задача состоит не только в том, чтобы вырастить всех рождённых телят, но и получить высокопродуктивных животных. 2. Рост и развитие телят контролируют взвешиванием, причём первое взвешивание проводят после рождения телёнка, а последующие ежемесячно. 3. В зависимости от условий в хозяйствах применяются различные способы выращивания телят. 4. Так как молозиво богато белками, витаминами и минеральными веществами, оно является очень важным кормом в первые дни жизни новорождённых телят. 5. Содержат телят, как в индивидуальных клетках, так и группами в секциях.

20. Put in the right words:

dam, water, a pail, calves, skim milk, carbohydrates, young, colostrum, too, fats, hay.

1. The heifer usually ... at about 2,5 years of age. 2. The first milk, ..., is very important for the calf. 3. The calf usually sucks its ... for about a week. 4. Then the calf begins to drink milk from 5. One should not give the calf ... cold milk. 6. At three weeks the calf is given some 7. The calf being 10 weeks old, is given. 8. To produce milk cows need much ... and nutritious feed. 9. Energy is supplied by ... and 10. Minerals are especially required by ... animals.

21. Translate these sentences into Russian. Pay attention to the absolute participial constructions.

1. A cow producing 25 pounds of milk, 2.5 to 3 pounds of protein must be provided in her ration. 2. Wheat straw containing large amounts of indigestible fibre, the farmers use it for bedding. 3. Farmers using rotational grazing, the animals eat fresh and clean grass all the time. 4. The calf being healthy at birth, whole milk from the pail was given to it on the third day. 5. Feeds are composed of many substances, some of them being required in small amounts for the growth of the animals. 6. Spring grass being high in water, cows should not eat it too much. 7. In fattening the animals are fed highly nutritious feeds, feed low in nutrients being given in small amounts. 8. Fats being supplied in large amounts, digestive troubles may take place.

22. Answer the following questions:

1. Why does the management of a dairy herd differ from that of a beef herd? 2.

How many periods may the life of a cow be divided into? 3. When does a heifer calve for the first time? 4. What is very important for the calf for the first 4 or 5 days? 5. How long does the calf suck its dam? 6. What may cause scours? 7. When is the feeding of whole milk decreased? 8. What feed is necessary for young calves in summer? 9. What should the calves receive in winter? 10. When are heifers bred?

23. Read the text and write annotation to it. Retell this text.

CATTLE BREEDS

There are many breeds of both dairy and beef cattle. Some of them are high-productive. The productivity of others may be average or low.

The cattle of dairy breeds are raised by man for the production of milk, which is very important for the diet of the people.

In the Northern areas of the USA the Holstein is the leading dairy breed. In the Southern states the Jersey is more popular than other dairy breeds raised there.

Beef breeds are kept not for milk but for meat. There are five most commonly bred beef breeds in the USA. Most farmers breed the Shorthorn and Hereford beef breeds of cattle.

There are also breeds which are kept for the production of both milk and meat. Such breeds are known as dual-purpose breeds. Two of them, the Red Polled and Milking Shorthorn are known as the best dual-purpose breeds of cattle in this country.

24. Read and translate the following text:

MATURE DAIRY COW

The period of maturity of a dairy cow lasts from about 2,5 years onward.

The gestation period in cows is known to last about 9 months. The cow in calf should be dried off at least 6 weeks before calving. Dry period may vary in different cows. During this period the cow should be given plenty of roughages and some grain unless she is in good flesh or on good pasture. The more milk is drawn off from the cow's udder the more will be secreted. That is why to dry off a cow the number of milking should be reduced to one daily at first and then she should be milked every other day.

About a week before the calving date wheat bran should be given to the pregnant cow. Bran is known to be a cooling and laxative feed. It is very desirable for the cow before calving. A warm, dry, well-bedded stall should be provided for the cow at the time of calving. Calving being normal, no assistance is required. To know when each cow is to calve one must keep a breeding record, showing when cows were bred. Accurate dates of calving may be obtained only when hand mating is practiced.

The duration of lactation has been found to vary with the age of the cow, the breed and feeding. In the case of a first calving it usually lasts about 8 to 10 months.

Some high-yielding cows may produce milk for a year. The better the cow is fed and cared for, the longer is the period of lactation.

In preparing rations for milking cows many factors should be considered. Rations are to provide carbohydrates in a readily available form, have the proper amount of good quality protein, provide sufficient fat and mineral matter and contain the necessary vitamins. To obtain high milk yields is the aim of every cattleman. That is why they try to supply their cows with nutritious feeds. The more nutritious is the ration the more milk the dairy cows will produce. Unless dairy cows are fed the proper amount and kinds of feeds, they will not be provided with sufficient nutrients to produce high milk yields.

A dairy cow is known to require a very liberal supply of water, 3 to 4 gallons of water being needed for each gallon of milk produced by the cow.

No increase in milk yields will take place if feeding and management conditions are improper.

25. Memorize the vocabulary to the text:

1. accurate (adj) - точный
2. assistance (n) - помощь
3. to be in good flesh – быть в упитанном состоянии
4. cow in calf – стельная корова, syn. pregnant cow
5. draw off milk – выдаивать молоко
6. dry off – запускать (корову)
7. duration (n) – продолжительность
8. every other day – через день
9. gestation (n) - беременность
10. hand mating - ручное спаривание
11. improper (adj) - неправильный
12. keep a breeding record – вести зоучёт
13. lactation (n) - лактация, образование молока, выделение молока
14. liberal supply of water – обильный запас воды
15. milk yields – надои молока
16. pregnant (adj) - стельная (о корове)
17. stall (n) - стойло
18. wheat bran – пшеничные отруби

26. Give Russian equivalents for the following:

Gestation period; to dry off a cow; cow in calf; to mate; to keep a breeding record; to obtain high milk yields; a very liberal supply of water; dry period; to be in good flesh; to milk a cow every other day; hand mating; duration of lactation; to vary with the age of the cow.

27. Give English equivalents for the following:

А) запускать корову; период беременности; отёл; сухостойный период; чем выше ... тем лучше; сухостойная корова; доступный; ручное спаривание; вести зоочет; обильный запас воды; период лактации.

В) 1. Молочные коровы, как известно, потребляют много воды. 2. Коровы дают мало молока, если они не обеспечены хорошим кормом. 3. Сухостойный период, как известно, длится 6 недель. 4. В течение периода беременности коровам дают много грубых кормов.

С) 1. У крупного рогатого скота молочная продуктивность, как известно, считается наиболее важным видом продуктивности. 2. Важно получить не только высокую молочную продуктивность у коров, но и высококачественное молоко с большим количеством в нём жира, белка и других фракций. 3. Чем больше удой планируют получить от сухостойных коров, тем более обильно их кормят. 4. Концентраты, обеспечивающие необходимыми питательными веществами, скармливаются молочным коровам во время доения. 5. Имеется много примеров, когда под влиянием улучшенного кормления и содержания, удои целых стад намного увеличивались.

28. Make up sentences, joining the correct parts:

1. During 6 weeks before calving...	a. is needed for a dairy cow.
2. The cow should be milked...	b. depends on the age, breed and feeding.
3. Wheat bran...	c. may produce as much as 2000 gallons of milk per year.
4. The period of lactation...	d. plenty of roughage is fed to the cow.
5. Some cows...	e. unless they are fed and cared for properly.
6. Liberal amount of water...	f. every other day before calving.
7. Cows will not produce much milk...	g. is very good for the cow before calving.

29. Choose the right word in the brackets and translate the sentences into Russian without a dictionary:

1. The cow is dried off at least 6 weeks before (weaning, calving, milking). 2. The (digestion, duration, gestation) period in cows lasts about nine months. 3. Good feeding (increases, decreases) milk yields. 4. Carbohydrates should be in an (available, valuable) form. 5. Ration should provide (efficient, essential, sufficient) fat and minerals. 6. Little milk is produced by the cow if feeding and management conditions are (proper, improper, properly).

30. Answer the following questions:

1. When should the cow be dried off? 2. Why should the number of milking be reduced? 3. What is given to the cow a week before calving? 4. What does the duration of lactation vary with? 5. What should rations provide for the dairy cows? 6. Under what conditions will the cow produce much milk? 7. How many gallons of water are required for each gallon of milk produced by the cow?

31. Read the text and retell it. Discuss the way of feeding a dairy cow.

FEEDING A DAIRY COW

A cow producing a large amount of milk needs more food than a low-milking cow. One should feed a heavy-yielding cow properly or she may lower her weight and will produce less milk. The rations for a dairy cow depend on the amount of milk produced by the cow and her live weight. Milk cow rations should be properly balanced. They should include sufficient quantities of carbohydrates, protein, minerals and vitamins. Cows receiving improperly balanced rations, the milk yields will be decreased.

In spring and in early summer when there is plenty of green grass no supplementary feed is necessary even for high-yielding cows. Later in summer when grass becomes scarce and indigestible some supplementary feed is required.

In winter high-quality hay, silage and root crops are the main feeds for dairy cows. Concentrates are supplied, depending on the quality of milk produced by the cow.

32. Read and translate the following text:

BULL MANAGEMENT

Bulls of both dairy and beef breeds are seldom allowed to run with the cow herds during the entire year. After the breeding season is over they ought to be separated from the herd.

The best way of keeping the bull is to build a small barn with an adjoining paddock or pasture of 1 to 2 acres where he can exercise. The barn should be equipped with a stanchion to fasten the bull when it is necessary. Manger and water-supply are to be provided as well. The bull may be also kept in a box-stall inside the barn used for the entire herd. Being kept in this way, the bull may be fed and cared for with the rest of the herd. The barn should be well lighted and ventilated. It should be thoroughly cleaned every day.

If the bull is fed enough but not too liberally he will always be in vigorous condition but not fat. He should be provided with high-quality roughages such as legume or mixed hay and small amounts of silage. From 5 to 10 pounds of grain mixture may be needed to keep the bull in thrifty condition. Salt and clean, fresh water should be available at all times.

The aim of every breeder is to have a large, healthy and vigorous sire in the herd. If the bulls were not fed well- balanced rations and if they were not provided with enough exercise, they would become too weak during the breeding season. Increased rates of feeding are to be provided for the bull for a month before the breeding season begins and during it to keep him in good breeding condition. It is advisable to use only purebred bulls, since they are known to transmit their characteristics to the calves.

In large herds some bulls are allowed to run with the cows. It is recommended, however, to separate the cows into groups of 25 to 30 and to provide one bull for each group. The smaller is the number of the cows in a group the better, since the percentage of mating will be higher in this case. If the number of cows were very great, the percentage of mating would be rather low and this is not profitable for the breeders.

33. Memorize the following vocabulary:

1. adjoining paddock - прилегающее пастбище
2. allow (v) - позволять, разрешать
3. to be over - заканчиваться, завершаться
4. breeding condition - заводская кондиция, упитанность
5. breeding season- случной период
6. bull (n) - бык
7. fasten (v) - привязывать
8. manger (n) - кормушка
9. profitable (adj) – прибыльный
10. purebred (Р II) – чистопородный, породистый
11. sire (n) – производитель (бык)
12. stanchion (n) – жёсткая привязь, стойловая рама
13. thoroughly (adv) – тщательно
14. vigorous (adj) – сильный, энергичный
15. weak (adj) – слабый

34. Give Russian equivalents for the following:

a cow herd; breeding season; to separate a bull from the herd; a small barn with adjoining paddock; a stanchion; a manger; to be thoroughly cleaned; the bull is fed enough, but not too liberally; high-quality roughages; to keep the bull in thrifty condition; healthy and vigorous sire; well-balanced ration; to provide with enough exercise; purebred bull; to transmit characteristics to the calves.

35. Give English equivalents for the following:

А) чистокровный производитель; заводская кондиция; привязь; случной период; выгон; выгодный; разрешать; сильный; соль; сарай.

В) 1. Быка нужно кормить хорошо перед случным периодом. 2. Наша цель состоит в том, чтобы иметь сильного чистокровного производителя. 3. Количество коров в группе не должно быть больше 30. 4. Летом коровам разрешают быть на пастбище всё время.

С) 1. Производители будут находиться в заводской упитанности, если будет увеличено содержание белка в их рационе и улучшена минеральная и витаминная питательность корма. 2. В скотоводческих хозяйствах нашей страны существует два способа содержания крупного рогатого скота: беспривязное содержание и содержание на привязи. 3. При беспривязном содержании подстилку, как известно, меняют 1-2 раза в год. 4. Задача скотоводов в летний период состоит в том, чтобы содержать скот на хорошем пастбище большую часть дня. 5. При любой системе содержания быки должны иметь достаточный моцион и соответствующее кормление и уход.

36. Put in the right word and translate the sentences into Russian:

calves; to clean; assistance; to calve; decrease; pasture; to ventilate; to pasture; separately; silage; herd.

1. All the ... are on pasture now. 2. This heifer ... for the first time. 3. There is a lot of ... land in our region. 4. The cattle ... on the largest paddock. 5. The ... bull ought to be large, healthy and vigorous. 6. We are speaking of the reasons of the... of milk yields. 7. The best practice is to keep the bull ... from the herd. 8. Small amounts of ... are to be given to the sire. 9. No ... is required if calving is normal. 10. The barn should be ... and ... before putting the calves into it.

37. Answer the following questions:

1. Are bulls usually allowed to run with the cow herd during the entire year? 2. When are bulls separated from the herd? 3. What is the best way of keeping the bull? 4. Where can the bull take exercise? 5. What is it necessary to have in the barn? 6. How should the bull be fed? 7. When are increased rates of feeding provided? 8. What kinds of bulls is it desirable to use in herds? 9. For how many cows is one bull usually provided?

38. Translate these sentences into Russian. Pay attention to the meaning of the verb "to be" before the infinitive.

1. Their plan is to raise potatoes after clover. 2. This farm is to raise corn here.

3. The bull is not to run with the herd during the entire year. 4. His aim is to clean the barn thoroughly. 5. He is to clean the barn thoroughly. 6. The bull is not to be too fat during the breeding season. 7. The barn is to be well lighted and ventilated. 8. The aim of the breeder is to have a large, healthy and vigorous sire. 9. Increased rates of feeding are to be provided for the bull for a month before the breeding season begins. 10. After the breeding season is over the bulls are to be separated from the herd.

39. Read the text and answer the following questions:

What are the two systems of using bulls? How should bulls be fed?

SYSTEMS OF BULL USE AND MANAGEMENT

There are different systems of the management of a herd bull. Sometimes bulls are allowed to run with the cows during the breeding season, the number of them depending on the number of the cows in the herd.

Some farmers keep their herd bulls in a small barn, turning them out to the paddock adjoining the barn to take exercise. During the breeding season the cows that are to be mated are brought to the bull. This system of breeding is found to be a better one because it allows having accurate dates of calving. In this case the breeders know when each cow is to calve.

Under both systems of management the bull ought to be fed and cared for properly. To give the bull legume hay and some grain is necessary in order to keep him in breeding condition. Silage should not be given to the bull in large amounts.

40. Read and translate the following text:

FATTENING CATTLE

Unlike dairy cattle beef animals may do well with very little care. But like all other animals they are healthier and produce higher quality beef, provided they are properly fed and managed.

Best beef breeds are known to be those that mature early are fattened rapidly and whose quality of meat is high.

The fattening of cattle is a common practice on the farms where beef cattle are bred and corn is raised. Some other grain crops are suitable for feeding beef cattle as well. They are wheat, barley and sorghum.

There are many different systems of fattening beef cattle. The method to be used depends on many factors. Some of them are the region, the age of the cattle to be fattened, the quality of pasture to be used and others.

The system of fattening on grass is mainly practiced in regions where pasture provides most of the feed throughout the year. In recent years the use of pasture in fattening cattle has been increased in the United States. Even in areas where winter grazing is possible, reserves of hay or other roughages or some concentrates to be fed during the periods of drought or unfavorable winter weather should be provided. Pas-

ture and other roughages should be both high in quality to maintain the rate of gain of 1 pound or more per day.

There are many farmers who follow another method of fattening cattle. Cattle are kept on good pasture up to midseason. Then they are properly fed dry feeds for 3 or 4 months. They are to be supplied with legume or mixed hay, shelled corn or other grains and sometimes high-protein feed. This system is known as fattening in the dry lot. Having been fattened by this method cattle will be in fair flesh, provided they are supplied with highly nutritious and high-quality feeds.

Unlike the system of fattening cattle on pasture, the system of fattening in dry lot is more effective though it is a more expensive one.

41. Memorize the following vocabulary:

1. to do well - хорошо расти
2. drought (n) - засуха
3. expensive (adj) - дорогой, дорогостоящий
4. fatten (v) - откармливать
5. fattening in the dry lot –откорм на сухих кормах
6. fair flesh – упитанное состояние
7. grazing (n) - выпас на подножном корму
8. like (pr) - подобно ant. unlike - в отличие от
9. mature (v) - достигать половой зрелости
10. provided (с) –в том случае, если; при условии, если
11. recent (adj) - недавний
12. reserve(n) - запас
13. shelled corn – рушенная кукуруза
14. sorghum (n) - сорго (хлебный злак)

42. Give Russian equivalents for the following:

to fatten in the dry lot; fair flesh; provided; unlike; reserves of hay; to maintain the rate of gain; shelled corn; to do well; to produce high-quality beef; common practice; different systems of fattening beef cattle; throughout the year; in recent years.

43. Give English equivalents for the following:

A) в отличие от; откорм на сухих кормах; придерживаться другого метода; норма привеса; благоприятные погодные условия; подобно; при условии, если.

B) 1. Кукуруза широко используется при откорме скота. 2. Сено, которое предстоит скормить молочным коровам, очень хорошее. 3. Высококачественные корма, используемые при откорме, снижают время откорма. 4. Фермеры,

использующие высокопитательные корма при откорме, получают мясо высокого качества.

С) 1. Цель откорма - увеличить количество мяса и улучшить его качество. 2. При откорме молодых животных протеина требуется больше на единицу веса, чем при откорме взрослых животных. 3. Рационы для крупного рогатого скота должны быть сбалансированы по содержанию клетчатки, что достигается добавлением в них грубых кормов. 4. Не следует давать слишком много зерна в начале периода откорма. 5. Скот нужно обеспечивать минеральной добавкой, при условии, если его содержат на пастбище с низким содержанием основных минеральных веществ.

44. Complete the following sentences:

1. The cows are kept in cowsheds, and pigs in 2. Dairy and beef cows and bulls are known as 3. we breed cows for milk and meat, sheep for ... and poultry for ... and 4. There are two main systems of fattening beef cattle: fattening on pasture and fattening 5. In fattening cattle in the dry lot one should use the feeds of high ...

45. Make up sentences joining the correct parts:

1. Beef cattle...	a. are suitable for fattening beef cattle.
2. The quality of meat..	b. is a popular method now.
3. Corn, wheat and sorghum...	c. is of high quality.
4. Fattening on grass...	d. should be provided.
5. Climate in this region...	e. require less care than dairy cattle.
6. The hay to be fed...	f. allows to keep cattle on pasture all the year round.
7. Reserves of roughages...	g. of this breed is high.

46. Translate these sentences into Russian:

1. Cows will produce high milk yields, provided they are fed and cared for properly. 2. During the dry period the cows are provided with plenty of roughages. 3. Roots provide good rations for sheep and cattle, provided they are used together with hay or straw. 4. Unlike roughages succulent feeds are high in water content. 5. Unlike the other nutrients vitamins are required by the animals in small amounts. 6. Like carbohydrates fats supply energy and heat. 7. Silage like green grass is of high feeding value.

47. Answer the following questions:

1. What beef breeds are best? 2. On what farms is the fattening of cattle a common

practice? 3. What are the two main systems of fattening beef cattle? 4. Where is the system of fattening on grass practiced? 5. Why is it necessary to have reserves of hay or other roughages in areas where winter grazing is possible? 6. Which system of fattening is more effective?

48. Read the text and agree or disagree with the statements:

1. Early maturing breeds are best suited for veal production. 2. After weaning the calf is given 3-4 pounds of whole milk for 10 days. 3. Good pasture should be provided for the calves. 4. During the fattening period the calves should be given little salts.

VEAL PRODUCTION

Veal is produced by the intensive feeding of calves. It is best to use early maturing breeds. Calves are liberally fed milk and milk substances. A calf needs 3 to 4 pounds of whole milk daily for the first day or two after it is weaned. When calves are a month old concentrates are introduced. The amount of concentrates is increased with the age of the animals. Calves should be provided with good pasture as soon as possible. If pasture is not available when calves are a month old, they may be fed succulent feeds, as silage, for instance. In winter the rations of calves include legume hay, silage and concentrates. Salt and fresh water should be available for all rations at all times.

5. Свиноводство

1. Read and translate the following text:

HOG MANAGEMENT

Hog breeding is known to be a very important branch of animal husbandry.

Hogs are bred for the production of bacon and pork. Best pork breeds of pigs produce pork at 4 to 5 months and bacon breeds at 6 to 7 months. Unlike the other farm animals hogs are rapid-growing ones.

Hogs may be kept under the outdoor system, that is, on pasture, under the indoor system, that is in pigsties or a combination of both. The hog-breeders consider the last system to be the most effective one.

The best place for keeping the pregnant sow or gilt is a pasture lot provided with a shelter to protect her from unfavourable weather. Every hog-man knows exercise to be very important for sows. Locating the feed and water supply some distance from the shelter will make her take more exercise.

Feed pregnant sows properly, for sows in thin condition will produce weak litters. Several days before farrowing the pregnant sow should be put in the farrowing pen. Some farmers are known to place sows in the farrowing pen just before farrowing in order not to restrict her exercise.

It is known that the sow and her litter are usually kept indoors, where it is easier to provide the necessary care.

Hog-breeders want their sows to be healthy and prolific. Prolificacy and early maturity are highly important biological characters of hogs. If a sow is prolific and good mother, she may be kept for breeding up to 5 years or longer.

The gestation period in sows lasting about 16 weeks, the sow may farrow twice a year. Weaning usually takes place 7 or 8 weeks after farrowing.

During the suckling period young pigs suckle the same teat until they are weaned. That is why the smallest and the weakest pig in the litter should be put at birth to the gland that secretes most milk.

As to the selection of the boar it is not less important than that of the sow. The boar should be managed so that he always be in thrifty condition. Neither an over-fat boar nor a half-starved one is a satisfactory sire. Two weeks before the breeding season and during it the boar should be fed enough grain in addition to pasture to keep him in good breeding condition but not enough to make him fat. Grains may be fed either whole or ground. That the boar needs plenty of exercise is known to every breeder. Young boars in their first season of service are mated to a maximum of about five females a week and 20 or 30 in the season, depending on the vigour, temperament and other factors. Boars should not be used for breeding until they are about 10 months old. Young boars should be used as sparingly as possible, for excessive use may be the cause of small and weak litters.

2. Memorize the following vocabulary:

1. bacon (n) - бекон
2. boar (n) - хряк
3. excessive (adj) - чрезмерный
4. farrow (v) - пороситься
5. gilt (n) - молодая племенная свинья, подсвинок
6. gland (n) - анатом. железа
7. hog (n) - свинья (амер)
8. half-starved (Р II) - истощённый
9. litter (n) - помёт, приплод
10. pasture lot - пастбищный загон
11. pen (n) - зд. farrowing pen - станок для опороса
12. pigsty (n) - свинарник
13. pork (n) - свинина
14. prolific (adj) - плодовитый, производительный
15. prolificacy (n) - плодовитость
16. shelter (n) - укрытие, навес

- 17. sire (n) - производитель
- 18. sow (n) - свиноматка
- 19. suckling period - подсосный период
- 20. teat (n) - сосок
- 21. thin condition - истощённое состояние
- 22. vigour (adj) - сила, мощь, энергия

3. Give Russian equivalents for the following:

a pregnant sow; thin condition; to farrow; to be kept under the outdoor system; hogbreeder; a sow is prolific and good mother; hogs are rapid-growing animals; suckling period; litter; the boar should be thrifty condition; depending on the vigour, temperament and other factors; a gilt; prolificacy is a highly important biological character.

4. Give English equivalents for the following:

А) свиноводство, свиновод, свиноматка, супоросная свинья, хряк, опорос, закута для опороса; помет; плодовитая свинья, подсосный период, случка; то есть, вот почему.

В) 1. Мы хотим, чтобы свиноматки давали большие пометы. 2. Плодовитые свиньи используются для разведения пять или более лет. 3. Супоросных свиней содержат на пастбище. 4. В отличие от коров, свиноматки очень плодовиты.

С) 1. Свиньи сального типа, как известно, менее плодовиты, чем свиньи бескonnного типа. 2. Свиноводы знают, что содержание свиней даже на хороших пастбищах не обеспечивает их потребности в питательных веществах, поэтому животных подкармливают концентрированными кормами или силосом. 3. В подсосном периоде поросята быстро растут, при условии, если им дают все необходимые питательные и минеральные вещества. 4. Качество свинины изменяется в зависимости от возраста, породных особенностей животных, а также от вида корма.

5. Fill in the right word and translate the sentences:

prolific, litters, farrowing, pens, suckling period, boar, pigsties.

1. In winter sows and their ... are kept in 2. Pregnant sows are put into ... some days before farrowing. 3. During the breeding season the ... should be given some grain. 4. Unlike the other farm animals sows are highly 5. The ... in sows lasts about two months.

6. Make up sentences joining the correct parts:

1. Shelter ...	a. are kept for breeding for 5 years and more.
2. Pregnant sows ...	b. are first used at the age of 10 months.
3. Prolific sows ...	c. is shorter than in other farm animals.
4. The gestation period in sows ...	d. should be provided on pasture.
5. Young boars ...	e. may be the result of the excessive use of young boars.
6. Small, weak litters ...	f. should take much exercise.

7. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to the function of the Infinitive.

1. To produce a large litter a gilt should not be bred until she is 9 months old.
2. The sow is known to be placed in a farrowing pen two weeks before she is to farrow.
3. To keep hogs on pasture is very important.
4. The sow to farrow should be washed thoroughly.
5. The quantity of grain to be fed to the boars varies with his condition.
6. Our first task is to increase the agricultural production.
7. The farmer wants his pigsty to be cleaned today.

8. Answer the following questions:

1. What are hogs kept for? 2. What systems of keeping hogs do you know? 3. How can we make sows take more exercise? 4. Where should the sow be placed some days before farrowing? 5. Why is it better to keep the sow and her litter indoors? 6. For how many years may a prolific sow be kept for breeding? 7. What gland should the weakest pig be put to at birth? 8. How should the boar be fed before and during the breeding season?

9. Read the text, give the title to text and make up a plan of it. Retell the text.

FATTENING HOGS

Unlike the other farm animals hogs grow and develop rapidly, provided they are fed and managed properly. Hogs may be fattened in less than 6 months. That is why during one year one may fatten two generations of hogs.

The ration of hogs usually consists of concentrated feeds with small amounts of roughage. Roughages are high in fibre that is poorly digestible. Pasture is very important for hogs. Hogs being on good pasture, less grain and other feeds are required to fatten them. Corn is widely used as a fattening feed throughout the United States. Wheat, good-quality barley, sorghum or rye, are fed to hogs as well. Corn may not be ground for hogs, other grains are usually ground coarsely.

Like other livestock hogs should have salt and water at all times. Certain antibiotics are used for fattening hogs. They are known to increase the rate of gain as much as 30 per cent or more during the period from meaning to 75 lb*. in weight.

10. Read and translate the following text:

CARE OF PIGS

The first week of a pig's life is known to be especially critical. During this period due temperature, ventilation and sanitation in the pen are most important. Sometimes it is advisable to put newborn pigs in a warm place and bring them to their mother every two hours. In four or six hours they may be left with their mother.

Young pigs begin eating solid food at the age of 3 to 4 weeks. At this age they are known to be fed a thin slop of milk, wheat middlings and oatmeal. As they get older they may be fed soaked ahelled corn. The feed is usually given to them in a separate enclosure known as a creep. Due to the creep feeding little pigs may be fed the best feed.

Weaning pigs is usually done at 6 or 8 weeks of age. The best practice is to remove the sow from the pen, leaving the piglings in familiar surroundings. During the period of weaning the ration should be palatable and nutritious. More than 600 pounds of a balanced ration is required in feeding a pig from its weaning until it has a life weight of about 200 pounds.

Some hogmen are known to raise pigs entirely on grain. For such pigs to develop normally a mineral supplement should be provided. The mixture that is generally satisfactory includes equal parts of steamed bone meal, ground limestone and common salt.

Young pigs require more iron and copper than is supplied in the sow's milk. That is why they eat some turf and soil.

Pigs on good pasture require 10 to 15 per cent less feed than those raised without pasture. Pigs being kept on pasture, one of the main tasks of the hogbreeder is to prevent diseases and parasites. This is achieved best of all by using portable houses and dividing the pasture into many plots. Provided that portable houses and temporary fences are used, the grazing should be large enough to provide forage for two or three weeks. Then the pigs are moved to a new plot. Thus, the rotational grazing is known to be one of the best ways to prevent diseases and control parasites.

For pigs to develop normally due conditions in the piggery should be provided. The bedding ought to be soft not to irritate the udder of the sow and to allow the pigs to move freely. To prevent infection the piggery should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

Rapid growth of pigs is due to both the proper feeding and the sanitary conditions in the piggery.

11. Answer the following questions:

1. What period of a pig's life is known to be especially critical?
2. What factors are the most important for newborn pigs?
3. When do young pigs begin eating solid food?
4. How should young pigs be fed?
5. What are the best feeds for fattening pigs?

6. What are the main tasks of the hog-breeders? 7. What should be done to prevent infection?

12. Read the text and make up an outline of it.

DESCRIPTION AND BEHAVIOR OF PIGS

A typical pig has a large head with a long snout. The snout is used to dig into the soil to find food and is a very sensitive sense organ. A pig has a snout with a nose, small eyes, and a small tail, which may be curly, kinked, or straight. It has a thick body, short legs, and coarse hair. There are four toes on each foot, with the two large middle toes used for walking.

Pigs have a full set of 44 teeth. The canine teeth, called tusks, grow continually and are sharpened by the lowers and uppers rubbing against each other.

Pigs are omnivores, which means that they consume both plants and animals. Pigs scavenge and are known to eat any kind of food, including dead insects, worms, tree bark, rotting carcasses, garbage, and even other pigs. In the wild, they are foraging animals, primarily eating leaves, grasses, roots, fruits and flowers. Occasionally while in captivity, pigs may eat their own young if they become severely stressed.

Pigs that are allowed to forage may be watched by swineherds. Because of their foraging abilities and excellent sense of smell, they are used to find truffles in many European countries. Domesticated pigs are commonly raised as livestock by farmers for meat (called pork), as well as for leather. Their bristly hairs are also used for brushes. Some breeds of pigs are kept as pets.

Births peak occurs during rainy seasons. A female pig can become pregnant at around 8-18 months of age. Male pigs become sexually active at 8-10 months of age. A litter of piglings typically contains between 6 and 12 piglings. After the youngers are weaned, two or more families may come together until the next mating season.

Pigs do not have functional sweat glands, so pigs cool themselves using water or mud during hot weather. They also use mud as a form of sunscreen to protect their skin from sunburn. Mud also provides protection against flies and parasites.

13. Scan the text to determine whether these statements are true (T) or false (F), and if they are false say why.

e. g. In my opinion that's right./I'm afraid I disagree.

I think so too./I can't agree because ...

I am certain that .../I doubt that...

1. A pig has a snout with a nose, small eyes, and a small tail, a thick body, short legs, and coarse hair.
2. Pigs are omnivores. It means that they consume only plants.
3. The snout is not a very sensitive sense organ.

4. Because of their foraging abilities and excellent sense of smell, they are used to find truffles in many countries.
5. Domesticated pigs are commonly raised for meat (called pork), as well as for leather.
6. A litter of piglings typically contains between 6 and 12 piglings.
7. Pigs have functional sweat glands.
8. Pigs use mud to protect their skin from sunburn and as a protection against flies and parasites.

14. Translate the following words and phrases into Russian.

to consume both plants and animals; to forage; to provide protection against; may be curly, kinked, or straight; four toes on each foot; foraging animals; to dig into the soil; occasionally; pregnant; sense of smell; to find truffles; canine; sweat gland; pigling; to protect their skin from sunburn; litter.

15. Make up sentences using the following words and phrases.

a snout, to use, to eat any kind of food, a thick body, domesticated pigs, omnivore, to find truffles, the snout, to raise, to become pregnant, to cool.

16. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Свиньи (лат. *Suidae*) – представители семейства нежвачных парнокопытных (*Artiodactyla*) животных, включающего около 20 видов.
2. Для свиней характерно компактное строение тела, вытянутая голова с острым рылом и короткие конечности. Как у всех парнокопытных, пальцы свинейрослись в копытообразные окончания.
3. Будучи всеядными, свиньи питаются как растительной, так и животной пищей. Свиней выращивают в основном для получения мяса.
4. Свиньи – умные животные. Они обучаются командам легче, чем собаки и кошки. В редких случаях свиней держат дома (обычно это карликовые породы). Во Франции специально обученные свиньи выискивают трюфели.
5. Свиньи любят валяться в грязи. Так животные избавляются от кожных паразитов. Когда грязь высыхает, она отпадает вместе с паразитами. Кроме того, валяние в грязи помогает свиньям охладить организм в жаркую погоду.

17. Answer the questions.

1. How can you describe pigs?
2. Pigs are omnivore. What does it mean?
3. How many teeth do pigs have?
4. For what purposes do people raise pigs?

5. When does the births peak take place in pigs?

6. What do pigs use mud for?

18. *Read the text and say what new information about pigs you have found.*

Pigs, also called hogs or swine, are ungulates which have been domesticated as sources of food, leather, and similar products since ancient times. More recently, they have been involved in biomedical research and treatments, especially for their eyes and hearts, which closely resemble those of human beings. Their long association with human beings has led to their considerable representation in culture from paintings to proverbs.

The domestic pig is used for its meat, called pork. Other products made from pigs include sausage, bacon, gammon, ham and pork scratchings. The head of a pig can be used to make a preserved jelly called head cheese. Liver, chitterlings, and other offal from pigs are widely used for food. In some religions, such as Judaism and Islam, there are religious restrictions on the consumption of pork.

Pigs harbour a range of parasites and diseases that can be transmitted to human beings. They include trichinosis, cysticercosis, and brucellosis. Pigs are also known to host large concentrations of parasitic ascarid worms in their digestive tract. The presence of these diseases and parasites is one of the reasons why pork meat should always be well cooked or cured before eating.

Pigs are susceptible to bronchitis and pneumonia. They have small lungs in relation to body size; for this reason, bronchitis or pneumonia can kill a pig quickly.

Pigs are known to be intelligent animals and are believed to be more trainable than dogs or cats. Nevertheless, pigs are rarely used as working animals. An exception is the use of truffle pigs – ordinary pigs trained to find truffles.

19. *Make up sentences using the vocabulary of the texts.*

20. *How can you describe pigs?*

6. ОВЦЕВОДСТВО

1. *Read and translate the following text:*

SHEEP BREEDING

Sheep is a common name for a collection of grazing mammals that may be either wild or domesticated. Sheep are even-toed, hooved animals which belong to ruminant animals without the upper incisor teeth and with a four-compartmented stomach. Young sheep under months of age are called lambs. Animals have paired hollow, branched horns that are not shed. The horns of the adult male, or ram, are massive and

spirally curved, as compared with the ones of the adult female, or ewe. Most ewes are hornless but short horns the ewes some breeds may have are only slightly curved.

Various systems have been developed in sheep production. In some regions large flocks are grazed on the open range under the control of shepherds. The flocks may be moved from place to place to take advantage of cheap feeds and natural forage. The female bears up to three young after a gestation period of about 150 days. The breeding ewes are mated to rams and produce lambs during the late winter or early spring so that the lambs will be old enough to move to summer grazing without difficulty.

Lambs are usually delivered in the spring and are sold at ages of from three to eight months and weights of around 18 kg for Easter lambs, and 45 kg for the usual market lambs. If abundant forage is available, the lambs may be marketed directly after weaning. In case the lambs have not reached marketable condition, they may be moved to feedlots and an additional food before they are sold. Large flocks are maintained partly for wool and partly for market lambs. Perhaps the first sheep people domesticated descended primarily the mouflon in southwestern Asia about 11,000 years ago.

Due to their hardiness sheep are able to subsist on scarce forage and limited water supply.

Such internal parasites as the tapeworm and several species - roundworms that infest the gastrointestinal tract are perhaps the greatest danger for sheep, but modern vermifuges are quite effective against them.

Sheep are mainly raised for the purpose of obtaining pelts and wool clothing and carpets. The quality and the market value of wool vary greatly with the fineness, curliness and lightness as well as the length of the fibre it consists of. In addition to providing wool, sheep produce meat in the form of lamb and mutton, and milk for drinking and cheese-making. Sheep can be used to a small extent as pack animal, and the wild species are hunted as game.

In view of different aims, several distinct types and more than 800 breeds of domesticated sheep have been developed. The classification of sheep types mainly depends on the purpose of sheep breeding, either for wool or mutton. Sheep breeds are generally divided into three types according to the quality of the wool, such as medium wool, long (or coarse) wool, and fine wool.

Sheep bred for their fine wool account for nearly half the world sheep population. They are adapted to semiarid conditions and are characterised medium in size, with the ability to produce large amounts of wool fibres micrometers or less in diameter. Most sheep of this type belong to the Merino breed, which originated in the Mediterranean area and was concentrated in Spain. In spite of all efforts of the Spanish to prohibit the export of Merino sheep, this breed was spread in many countries

and now is being raised in Australia, New Zealand, Russia, France, Germany, Argentina, and the western United States.

2. Answer the questions.

1. What are the purposes for raising sheep? 2. Which things can be produced from wool? 3. Which systems of sheep farming are mentioned in the text? 4. What are the most dangerous diseases for sheep? 5. What are the means of treating sheep? 6. When were the first sheep domesticated? 7. What types according to the quality of the wool are sheep breeds divided into?

3. Read the following words paying attention to the pronunciation.

quadrupedal, genus, ovine, organism, civilization, be associated, pastoral, imagery, unique, horizontal, peripheral, vision, homeopathy, herbalism, measure, guardian.

4. Read the text and sum it up in writing. Make up questions to the text.

DOMESTIC SHEEP

Domestic sheep (*Ovis aries*) are quadrupedal, ruminant mammals kept as livestock. Domestic sheep are the most numerous species in their genus.

Being one of the earliest animals domesticated for agricultural purposes, sheep are primarily valued for their fleece and meat. Sheep is typically harvested by shearing. A sheep's wool is widely used. Ovine meat is called lamb when from younger animals and mutton when from older ones. They continue to be important for wool and meat today, and are also occasionally raised for pelts, as dairy animals or as model organisms for science.

Sheep husbandry is practiced throughout the inhabited world, and has played a pivotal role in many civilizations.

The domestic sheep is a multi-purpose animal and there are more than 200 breeds now. In the modern era, Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom are most closely associated with sheep production.

As livestock, sheep are most often associated with pastoral, Arcadian imagery. Domestic sheep are relatively small ruminants, typically with horns forming a lateral spiral and crimped hair called wool. A few primitive breeds of sheep retain some of the characteristics of their wild cousins, such as short tails. Depending on breed, domestic sheep may have no horns at all or horns in both sexes or in males only.

Another trait unique to sheep is their wide variation in colour. Colours of domestic sheep range from pure white to dark chocolate brown and even spotted or piebald. Selection for easily dyeable white fleeces began early in sheep domestication, and as white wool is a dominant trait it spreads quickly. However, coloured sheep appear in many modern breeds.

Depending on breed, sheep show a range of heights and weights. Ewes typically weigh between 45-100 kg, with the larger rams between 45-160 kg. Mature sheep have 32 teeth.

The average life expectancy of a sheep is 10 to 12 years, though some sheep may live as long as 20 years.

Sheep have good hearing, and are sensitive to noise. Sheep have horizontal slit-shaped pupils, possessing excellent peripheral vision; sheep can see behind themselves without turning their heads. Sheep also have an excellent sense of smell.

5. Translate the following words and phrases into English.

баранина; овечья шерсть; самый многочисленный вид; хороший слух; многоцелевое животное; широкое цветовое разнообразие; смотреть назад; отличный; для сельскохозяйственных целей; четвероногое, жвачное животное; выращивать; зависеть от породы.

6. Complete the sentences.

1. Sheep (*были приручены*) for agricultural purposes.
2. Sheep are primarily valued for their (*шерсть*) and (*мясо*).
3. They are also occasionally raised for (*шкур*), as (*молочное животное*) or as model organisms for (*науки*).
4. As livestock, sheep are most-often associated with (*пастушеским*), (*сельским*) imagery.
5. Domestic sheep are relatively small (*жвачные животные*), typically with (*рогами*).
6. Coloured sheep (*появляются*) in many modern breeds.
7. (*Средняя продолжительность жизни*) of a sheep is 10 to 12 years.
8. Sheep can see behind themselves without (*поворачивая головы*).

7. Choose the appropriate definition.

a flock	intact males
an ewe	castrated males
wethers	a lateral spiral and crimped hair
rams	adult female sheep
lambs	a group of sheep
wool	younger sheep

8. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Домашняя овца (лат. *Ovis aries*) – парнокопытное, жвачное млекопитающее. Это животное уже в глубокой древности было одомашнено человеком в сель-

скохозяйственных целях. Овечье мясо – баранина – является одним из важнейших продуктов питания во многих странах мира. Овец также разводят для получения овечьего молока и шкур. Наконец, овцы используются в научных экспериментах.

2. Размер и вес домашних овец сильно различается в зависимости от породы. Взрослые самки обычно весят от 45 до 100 кг, а взрослые самцы – от 70 до 160 кг.

3. У взрослых овец 32 зуба.

4. У овец хороший слух и чувствительность к внезапному шуму.

5. Овцы могут смотреть назад, не поворачивая головы, благодаря горизонтально вытянутым зрачкам и боковому расположению глаз.

6. Овцеводство практикуется во всем мире и во все времена играло важную роль в экономике многих стран. В настоящее время наибольшей популярностью оно пользуется в России, Китае, Австралии, Великобритании и Новой Зеландии.

9. *Make up your questions to talk about sheep.*

10. *Read the text and pick out:*

1) some methods of sheep treatment;

2) prevalent maladies in sheep;

3) some words about predation.

HEALTH AND SHEEP

Sheep may fall victim to poisons, infectious diseases, and physical injuries. Throughout history a lot of money was aimed to prevent sheep ailments. Historically, shepherds often created remedies by experimentation on the farm. In the 20th and 21st centuries a minority of sheep owners has turned to alternative treatments such as homeopathy, herbalism and even traditional Chinese medicine to solve sheep veterinary problems.

The need for traditional anti-parasite drugs and antibiotics is still widespread. A common form of preventative medication for sheep is vaccinations and treatments for parasites. Both external and internal parasites are the most prevalent malady in sheep, and are either fatal, or reduce the productivity of flocks. Worms are the most common internal parasites. They are ingested during grazing, incubate within the sheep, and are expelled through the digestive system.

A wide array of bacterial diseases affects sheep. Diseases of the hoof such as foot scald are treated with footbaths and other remedies.

A great threat for sheep is predators. Sheep have little ability to defend themselves, compared with other species kept as livestock. Even if sheep survive an attack, they may die from their injuries, or simply from panic.

Sheep producers have used a wide variety of measures to combat predation. Pre-

modern shepherds used their own presence, livestock guardian dogs, and protective structures such as barns and fencing.

11. Make up sentences using the vocabulary of the texts.

12. What have you learned about sheep?

7. ПТИЦЕВОДСТВО

1. Read and translate the following texts:

HISTORY AND DOMESTICATION

The domestication of chickens occurred about 4000 B.C. in Southeast Asia. To *domesticate* means to tame for the use of people. The association of *jungle fowl*, ancestors of our present-day chickens, with humans benefited both. Humans made small clearings in the jungle that attracted insects and other food for the jungle fowl.

The jungle fowl provided some eggs and meat for humans. This association over centuries gradually led to the domesticated chicken of today. Chickens came to the New World with the earliest settlers, and the people of Jamestown settlement had their pens of chickens.

Turkeys are the only domesticated animal of agriscience importance to have originated and been domesticated in the New World. When early explorers arrived in the New World, they found that the Indians of Central America had highly domesticated turkeys that were being grown for food for animals and humans. While present-day turkeys are direct descendants of the wild turkey of the United States, they have been domesticated to the point where they are totally dependent on humans and cannot survive in the wild.

The various types and breeds of ducks and geese have originated from places all over the world. Ducks and geese are also known as *waterfowl*.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE

The consumption of red meat has declined somewhat in recent years. This is believed to be due to negative publicity regarding fat and cholesterol. Second, the cost of red meat such as beef and pork may have caused a decrease in its demand. As a result, consumption of poultry and poultry products, with the exception of eggs, has been increasing. *Poultry* is a group name given to all domesticated birds. Present consumption of poultry meat is more than 60 lbs. per person each year. Americans also eat about 225 eggs per person each year. As a result, the poultry industry is and will continue to be an important part of the American agriscience industry. Currently, poultry production ranks third behind beef and swine production in dollar sales of meat. Three of the four largest farms in the United States are poultry operations.

Centers of production in the United States for the more than 4 billion *broilers* (young chickens grown for meat) produced each year are Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, and Mississippi. California is the leading producer of eggs by a wide margin.

The production of turkeys is spread over a wide area, with North Carolina, Minnesota, California, Arkansas, and Missouri as the five leading states. Nearly 60% of the more than 10 million ducks produced in the United States each year come from Long Island, New York. New York, Missouri, Iowa, South Dakota, and Minnesota are major producers of geese.

TYPES AND USES OF POULTRY

The types of domesticated poultry can be divided into the following general groups: chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, and captive game birds.

Chickens are usually classified as either layers or broilers, depending on their intended use. Layers are chickens developed to produce large numbers of eggs.

They may produce either white or brown eggs, depending on the breed. Laying chickens are also maintained to produce eggs to be hatched for the production of broiler chicks. Chicks are newborn chickens.

Chickens produced for meat are usually classified according to age. Broilers are young meat chickens usually not more than eight weeks old. Roasters are mature chickens used for meat. Capons are castrated male chickens that are 14 to 17 weeks old when they are marketed. Castration is the removal of the male sex organs. This can be accomplished either surgically or chemically. Game or Cornish chickens are also breeds of chickens raised for meat.

Young male chickens are called cockerols, whereas adult males are called cocks or roosters. These terms also apply to male pheasants. Young female chickens are called pullets, and adult female chickens are called hens. Adult female turkeys, ducks, and pheasants are also called hens.

Other classes of chickens include bantams, or miniature chickens, and ornamental chickens, which are of value strictly for show.

There are *more* than 200 recognized breeds of chickens in the United States: However, nearly all of the layer and broiler types used are the result of crossbreeding to maximize production. The foundation breed of *most* laying-type chickens is the White Leghorn. Most broilers can trace their ancestors back to Cornish or game chickens.

There is really only one type of turkey used commercially in the United States, the Broad Breasted White. This breed accounts for *more* than 90% of the *more* than 170 million turkeys produced in the United States each year. Other turkey breeds include Broad Breasted Bronze, Bourbon Red, Holland White, and Beltsville Small White. Male turkeys are called *toms* and young turkeys are *poults*.

Ducks can be classified as meat producers or egg producers. The primary meat

breed is the Pekin. They reach a market weight of about 7 lbs. in 8 weeks. This makes them faster growing than broilers, which reach 3% to 4 lbs. in the same period of time. Other breeds of ducks used for meat production are Aylesbury, Muscovy, rouen, and Call.

Egg-laying ducks are generally either Khaki Campbell or Indian Runner. The Khaki Campbell is the champion egg layer of the bird world, often averaging *more* than 350 eggs per year. This compares to an average of about 200 eggs laid per year for laying chickens. Male ducks are called *drakes* and young ducks are *ducklings*.

Geese are primarily raised for meat. There is a limited market for geese used for weeding certain crops. The Chinese breed is popular for this use. Other breeds of geese are Toulouse, Emden, Pilgrim, and African. Male geese are called *ganders*, a female is a *goose*, and young geese are *goslings*.

Captive game birds include pheasants, quail, chukor partridge, and pigeons. The uses of game birds include meat and eggs. *Some* game birds are also raised to release to the wild or on game preserves for hunting. Pigeons may be raised for sport or for meat. The young pigeons, called squabs, are used for meat before they learn to fly.

APPROVED PRACTICES FOR POULTRY PRODUCTION

In the *most general terms*, approved practices for the production of poultry include the following:

1. Purchase young poultry with a specific use in mind.
2. Purchase young poultry or eggs for hatching *from* reputable hatcheries or breeders only. A *hatchery* is a business that hatches young poultry *from* eggs.
3. Purchase young poultry at the proper time. Broilers should be 7 to 8 weeks old before marketing them. Layer chicks should be purchased 20 to 22 weeks before you expect them to produce eggs. Ducks should be 7 to 8 weeks old before marketing them; turkeys, 12 to 14 weeks old; and geese, 12 to 14 weeks old.
4. Ensure that proper housing is available for the type and number of poultry you are planning to raise. Housing considerations include size, ventilation, ease of cleaning, lighting, heating and cooling, feed storage, and maintenance required.
5. *Secure* and maintain the proper equipment for the type of poultry operation planned. Consider feeder and waterer space, and brooder size.
6. Feed a commercial, balanced ration designed especially for the type of poultry being grown.
7. Plan a flock health program. A *flock* is a *group* of birds.
8. Plan for marketing at the *optimum* time.
9. Properly clean and disinfect facilities between flocks of poultry.

2. Read and translate the following text:

SYSTEM OF POULTRY KEEPING

There are four main species of domesticated poultry: fowls, ducks, geese and turkeys.

Fowls are kept for the production of eggs, breeding and the production of table birds.

Egg production being the main aim, birds are generally kept for one or at the most two laying seasons. It is during their pullet or first year that hens lay most eggs. On the average 150- 180 eggs per hen per year are obtained through individual birds are known to have laid 200 eggs and more per year.

There exist different systems of poultry keeping. Intensive system is the one when birds are kept indoors all the year round. This system is likely to be practised near large towns where land is limited. When semi- intensive system is used, birds are restricted to a certain area of land. The houses should be large enough to keep birds intensively during bad weather. There is also a free range system when unlimited pastures are allowed. Portable houses are commonly used in this case. Often birds are confined in separate cages during the entire laying period. This system is known as laying batteries. The floor of the cage has a gentle slope forward, thus allowing the eggs to roll out of the cage. Under this system birds have been found to give good results.

The method of feeding varies with the system of management, birds on free range requiring less food, especially of a protein nature, than those kept under intensive conditions.

The ration of a laying hen consist of crushed or whole grain, mixture of meals or mash and other vitamin feeds. Mash is known to be fed either dry or wet. Normally a hen will consume 4- 5 ounces of food per day during the period of egg laying. This may be made up of half grain and half mash. Grain should be given in two feeds, one in the morning and the second in the evening. Mash can be given either as one feed of wet mash in the middle of the day or as dry mash in hoppers that are open all day long. Cod- liver oil and green feed are essential for hens kept under intensive and semi- intensive systems. Crushed limestone should be supplied as well to provide calcium, because it is this element that is necessary in making egg shells.

As a rule, a laying hen will eat more than the one that is not laying. Since eggs are 65% water. Clean fresh water should be available at all times.

3. Memorize the following vocabulary:

- a) at the most – самое большее
- b) cage (n) – клетка
- c) cod- liver oil (n) – рыбий жир
- d) confine (v) – содержать в закрытом помещении
- e) consume (v) – потреблять

- f) crushed grain – дробленое зерно
- g) duck (n) – утка
- h) egg shell – яичная скорлупа
- i) forward (adv) – вперед
- j) fowl (n) – курица (старше 10 мес.)
- k) free- range system – содержание птицы на пастбище
- l) goose- geese (n) – гусь
- m) hen (n) – курица
- n) intensive system - содержание птицы без выгулов
- o) laying batteries – содержание несушек в клетке
- p) laying hen – несушка
- q) laying season – период кладки яиц
- r) lime stone (n) – известняк
- s) mash (n) – мешанка, кормовая смесь
- t) poultry (n) – домашняя птица
- u) pullet (n) – молодка (самка птицы первого года яйцекладки)
- v) roll out (v) – выкатываться
- w) semi- intensive system – содержание птицы с выгулом
- x) slope (n) – наклон
- y) table bird – птица на мясо
- z) there exist - существуют, имеются
- aa) turkey (n) – индейка обыкновенная

4. Give Russian equivalents for the following:

on the average; table bird; semi- intensive system; cod- liver oil; a free range system; a laying hen; egg shell; limestone; at the most; turkey; crushed grain; laying batteries mixture of meals or mash; to consume.

5. Give English equivalents for the following:

A) курица, нести яйца, яйцекладка, несушка, состоять из, птица на мясо; мешанка; содержание птицы на пастбище; содержание птицы с выгулом, содержание птицы в клетках; содержание птицы без выгулов; молодка.

B) 1. Куры несут больше всего яиц в первый год. 2. При интенсивной системе кур содержат в птичниках. 3. Метод кормления птиц зависит от системы ее содержания. 4. Именно корм белкового характера нужно давать в период яйцекладки. 5 Яйцо, как известно, содержит 65% воды.

C) 1. Яйценоскость обусловлена несколькими факторами, причем условия со-

держания являются наиболее важными из них. 2. Говорят, что одна из куриц в нашем хозяйстве снесла яйцо в возрасте 100 дней. 3. На яйценоскость птицы не оказывает влияния интенсивный способ содержания. 4. В условиях оптимального, интенсивного содержания куры хорошо несутся как в клетках, так и на полу. 5 Яичная продуктивность птицы определяется не только количеством яиц, снесенных несушкой, но и общим весом яиц.

6. Make up sentences joining the correct parts.

1. Hens lay most eggs ...	a. birds are confined in separate cages.
2. Intensive system of poultry keeping ...	b. half grain and half mash.
3. There is a certain area of land for birds kept ...	c. for making shells.
4. Under the system of laying batteries ...	d. is fed in hoppers.
5. Crushed lime stone should be supplied ...	e. under semi-intensive system.
6. Daily hen s food consists of ...	f. in their pullet year
	g. is practised near large towns.

7. Answer the following questions:

1. What are fowls kept for? 2. For how many laying seasons are birds usually kept? 3. When do hens lay most eggs? 4. What is the average number of eggs laid by one bird per year? 5. What systems of poultry keeping do you know? 6. Under what system do birds require less supplementary feed? 7. How is mash fed to birds? 8. What does the ration of a laying hen consist of? 9. What is calcium required for?

8. Make up the plan of the text and retell it.

9. Work in pairs. Discuss the importance of domesticated poultry

CHICKEN REARING

Chickens may be reared either by a broody hen or in various types of brooders. Battery brooders are widely used on big poultry- breeding farms because of their being adapted for large- scale rearing over a long period. They consist of a series of compartments one on top of the other and all are heated by the same heating apparatus.

Being 8 weeks old, cockerels are to be separated from pullets and if they are not to be kept for breeding purposes, they should be fattened up for table. The pullets are removed to their permanent laying quarters when they are 4 or 5 months old.

No food is required for chicks for 24 hours after hatching. But they should be given warm water or milk and fine grits. Many different system of feeding chicks are

practised. The most common and successful one is to feed dry mash in hoppers opened all dry long or shut periodically. In addition two feeds of grain are given to them, one in the morning and the second in the evening. It is necessary that chicks should have a free access to water as well.

Broilers: Young meat chickens at about six or seven weeks are referred to as “broilers”. The quality of meat at this stage is excellent. High- quality broiler meat is achieved due to their being fed high- protein or high- energy rations. Chickens are usually raised on deep litter in intensive houses to the stage of broilers. The space, ventilation and feeding are the main factors which must be paid attention to when raising broilers. This system is spoken about as the most popular and successful method of raising chickens to the broiler stage.

Ducks: Ducks belong to waterfowls. They may be classified in the same way as fowls, that is, egg- producing breeds and table breeds. At present ducks are mostly kept for table.

It is recommended that ducks should be fed two or three times a day. A common method is to give a drain feed in the morning and in the evening and a wet mash at midday. When on free range, birds may require on feeding in the morning. The weather being frosty or very dry, they should be fed in the morning as well. Some grit and a plentiful supply of drinking water should be provided.

When fattened up for table purposes, ducks should be kept in small runs with no swimming water and should be fed barley meal. Ducklings are usually killed for table at 7 to 12 weeks old when they weigh 4 to 5,5 pounds.

Ducks start to lay at 6 or 7 months. They usually moult in June and come into lay again about the beginning of September.

Duck eggs may be hatched either by a hen or in an incubator. A hen will cover 9 or 10 duck eggs. Duck eggs being hatched in an incubator, a lower temperature is needed for them than for hen eggs.

Geese: Geese grow best on unlimited range and need very little feeding in addition to pasture. They are usually unsatisfactory when kept in confinement.

Swimming water is not essential but is appreciated by the birds. It is likely to improve fertility, though equally good results have been obtained when no water is available.

Geese are long- lived and remain prolific up to 10 years. The birds should be mated at least a month before fertile eggs are required. The geese start laying when 10 or 11 months old.

When birds are on free range they will only require one feed a day to keep them in good breeding condition. During the summer months feeding may be unnecessary, but in spring the grass is often scarce and there is a need for one feed per day. This should consist of 20 ounces of mixed grain. It should be fed in the evening.

Eggs may be hatched either by the geese or by hens or in an incubator. Hens are generally preferred as it is essential to keep the goose laying throughout the season.

A hot- water incubator is satisfactory for hatching goose eggs. Particular attention should be paid to the moisture in the machine.

With both hen and incubator hatching the eggs should be sprinkled with warm water once daily for the last 10 days.

10. Answer the questions:

1. How chickens may be reared? 2. How should chicken be fed after hatching? 3. What factor must be paid attention to when raising broilers? 4. How should ducks be fed for table? 5. What age do geese start at laying? 6. How should geese be fed during the summer months? 7. What factor should attention be paid to during hatching goose eggs?

8. Приём на работу. Составление резюме

1. Read and translate the texts.

PLANNING A CAREER

Having a job and having a career are two very different things. A job is something you do to make money. You may enjoy the job, work hard at it and do well, but you are primarily doing it for the money to satisfy your other interests outside of the work environment. A career is something that integrates your desires and interests so that it gives you satisfaction above and beyond the money you make.

To have a career means commitment and development but first of all planning.

This process can begin at any age. For some people it starts when they are small children and visit mom or dad at their place of work. For others it can come later through the inspiration of a teacher or exposure to a wider range of fields. It is up to each individual to decide whether a job or career is best for them. People may share the same talent and interest but other aspects of their personality will dictate which direction to go with that interest. For example, one guitar player may decide to plan a career as a professional musician. Another may decide that the financial insecurity is too much for him, get a regular job satisfy his musical interests in his free time.

Whether you decide to get a job or plan a career, the job market today is quite different from that of your parents. In the Soviet system young people were guaranteed a job upon graduation. Now, there are no guarantees after university, institute or school.

The young person in today's Russia faces a very competitive job market.

What do the new dynamics of the Russian job market mean for young people? First, if they have decided they want a career, they must start early in their academic life to plan and take steps to develop their professional careers. Second, in addition to a

suitable background for a desired career, creativity, self-promotion and preparation are absolutely vital for any sort of success in the job search. Last, students must develop confidence in themselves and recognize the power that each of them has to take control of their future and shape it in a way that is best for them.

LOOKING FOR A JOB

Looking for a job is a full-time occupation in itself, so it's important to get yourself self-assessed. Look at yourself realistically, at your experience, your strengths and weaknesses, likes and dislikes and decide. What you are good at, not so good at, what sort of things you want to do and can do. Use all possible sources to help you get careers advice:

- employment agency;
- job center;
- private employment agencies;
- national and local newspapers;
- professional or trade newspapers and journals;
- applications to possible employers;
- local radio stations;
- friends and relatives.

If you feel you like the job being advertised or being offered to you make an application. The aim of your application is to get you an interview; the aim of interview is to get you the job. The first thing to do is to draw up a personal information chart or curriculum vitae (CV). This should contain such sections as:

- personal detail – full name, address, phone number, date of birth, marital status;
- your work experience;
- your educational background;
- details of any training;
- personal particularities which are relevant (foreign languages, voluntary work, interests and so on).

Many of the jobs that are advertised in newspapers give a telephone number for applicants to ring. When you ring up about a job you must know what you want to say and how to say it:

- be confident on the telephone;
- know your facts;
- give the facts in a straightforward manner;
- try to make a good impression on the person to whom you are talking.

2. Answer the questions:

1. What does your father do for a living? Is there a lot of stress connected with his work? Do you think that present career is the right one for him?

4. What is your mother's occupation?
5. Have your parents ever been unemployed?
6. What is your family income?
7. Is career an important part in your life?
8. What is your idea of an ideal job?
9. What are some good jobs to have and why?
10. What are the worst jobs and why?
11. What job would you like to get after you graduate from the University?
12. You have won or inherited a lot of money. Would you continue working?
13. Would you agree to get married and not to work?
14. At what age can you get a part-time job in your country?
15. What are the most popular jobs for young men and women?
16. Would you like your work to be indoors or outdoors?
17. Would you like to have your own business? Why?
18. Do you prefer to have a job for which no further training is required or further training is necessary?
19. Would you like to work for a big organization?
20. Would you like a job that involved making things with your hands?
21. What does your future profession demand from you?
22. What are the main advantages and disadvantages of your future profession?

3. Comment on the following proverbs:

1. All work and no play make Jack a dull boy.
2. Work done, have your fun.
3. Jack of all trades and master of none.
4. Business before pleasure.
5. Business is business.
6. If you want a thing well done, do it yourself.
7. New lords, new laws.
8. A new broom sweeps clean.

4. Speak on your future profession in as many details as possible, answering the following questions:

1. Where do you study?
2. What faculty and specialty do you study at?
3. What general and special subjects do you have?
4. Why did you choose this profession?
5. Do you have practice at enterprises of our region?
6. Where will you be able to work after graduation from the Academy?
7. Is your future profession useful? Why?
8. Give additional information about your future profession.

5. Read and translate:

Name: Akiko Tanaka

Nationality: Japanese

Date of birth: 9 October 1976

Address: 1-23 Magame Asakita-ku, Hiroshima Japan

Telephone: 020-7654 3210

E-mail: akiko9999@hotmail.com

Education:

1993-1997 Meikai University, Chiba, Japan.

Degree in International Relations

2001-2002 Britannia School of English, London

Passed Cambridge First Certificate exam in June 2002

Work experience:

2005 - present Natural Group, Tokyo, Japan

A manufacturer and retailer of natural foods and supplements in Japan Sales Assistant. Advise the main shop's customers about organic and health foods.

Develop new business in smaller satellite stores, explaining the benefits of supplements and organic food to potential new customers.

1997- 2005 Sony Corporation, Tokyo, Japan.

Administration Assistant, General Affairs Department.

Examined incoming mail and redirected this to the appropriate division. Translated foreign letters (written in English) into Japanese. Customs Clearance Officer, Import Division, Sony Air Cargo. Completed reports (e.g. bills of entry) to facilitate the import of goods from abroad. Dealt with customs enquiries and procedures.

Other skills: good knowledge of Word and Excel, as well as e-mail and the Internet. Advanced knowledge of Japanese; intermediate of English and elementary of Korean.

Interests: swimming.

6. Определите, являются ли утверждения (1-5) а) истинными или б) ложными:

1. Akiko Tanaka studied in America.
2. She develops new business in smaller satellite stores.
3. Akiko Tanaka dealt with customs enquiries and procedures.
4. She worked as a shop assistant.
5. Akiko Tanaka is fond of swimming.

7. Read and translate:

APPLICATION FORM

First name: Kirill

Middle name: Nikolaevich

Family name: Isaev

Date of birth: 11.06.1995
Nationality: Russia
Native language: Russian
Gender: M
Marital status: single
Children: no
Mailing address: Russia, Tula, Bazhenov st, house 12a
Postal code: 300004
City: Tula
Country: Russia
Home telephone: (4872) 41 – 06 – 78
Mobile: 8 – 920 – 751 – 59 – 01
E-mail: kir.isaeff2012@yandex.ru

8. *Make your own application form.*

9. Make the correspondence:

1. cashier	a. someone in charge of a particular branch of a bank, shop in a chain of shops
2. broker	b. someone whose job is to manage part or all of a company or other organization
3. manager	c. someone who buys and sells shares in companies for other people
4. branch	d. someone whose job is to receive or pay out money in a manager shop
5. programmer	e. someone whose job is to provide a particular product
6. supplier	f. someone whose job is to write computer programs
7. insurer	g. someone whose job is to take packages somewhere
8. financier	h. someone whose job is to provide insurance
9. courier	i. someone who controls or lends large sums of money
10. steward	j. someone who protects something or responsible for it, especially something such as public property, or money

10. Make the correspondence:

1. Over the past three years,	a. to use their initiative.
2. We are encouraging people	b. which we all follow.
3. We want to empower employees	c. so we delegate responsibility.
4. And a happy team	d. we've changed the company culture here.
5. We hope that there is no	e. with a 48% share of consumer spending.
6. The firm has a strict code of conduct	f. is more productive.
7. We are the market leader	g. to be stimulated - not stressed.
8. We also want our people	h. racial or sexual discrimination
9. To keep quality high	i. in a just-off-time basis.

10. We supply parts to car manufacturers	j. we do spot checking throughout the day
--	---

11. Insert the prepositions (a-j):

a. to b. at c. between d. at e. at f. with g. From h. for i. in j. until
--

A DAY IN MY LIFE

I get up (1) ___ about six and plan my day. I leave the house (2) ___ 7.00 am and catch the 7.15 (3) ___ London. I get to work at about 8.30 and spend an hour dealing (4) ___ my mail. (5) ___ 9.30 to 12.00, I telephone our suppliers. I usually have lunch (6) ___ the canteen (7) ___ 12.30 and 2.00. We have a general meeting from 2.00 to 3.00, and then, from 3.00 (8) ___ about 5.00, I look (9) ___ samples and discuss possible new suppliers. I leave at about 5.30 and get home at about 7.00. It's a long day, but I love the job.

Before I became a buyer, I was a fashion designer. I enjoyed designing, but I wanted a change. At home, I like to paint and listen to music. It helps me to relax. In the future, I would like to run my own clothes business. Or perhaps I can be a supplier (10) ___ Marks & Spencer!

12. Answer the questions after reading and translating the text:

- 1) Who had devised this mobile clinic?
- 2) Is the veterinary practice returning to the house-call style of practice?
- 3) What is the mobile clinic containing?
- 4) What is the mobile clinic lacking?
- 5) Was the motor home modified?
- 6) What was the dining table replaced with?
- 7) Were the clients using taxis to bring their pets to the clinic?
- 8) When was the mobile clinic operating?
- 9) Is the number of new clients increasing?

THE MOBILE CLINIC

One of our former students bought recently an old tourist mini-bus and converted it into a mobile clinic.

There is a new trend in veterinary service now. It is returning to the old house-call style of practice.

The mobile clinic occupies a 24-foot motor home and is the first mobile clinic in our district. The clinic is containing sterile surgical equipment, a complete pharmacy and cages for small animals. The clinic is lacking only an x-ray unit.

The motor home was modified and now meets the needs of a veterinary clinic. The dining table was replaced with an examination table. A special counter was in-

stalled and it keeps storage units stationary while the clinic is moving along bad country roads. The mobile clinic was put into operation as a supplement to the office practice. Older clients were using taxis to bring their pets to the clinic. The cost of a house call by the mobile clinic is about the same as the taxi fee which these clients were paying. And a house call is convenient for these clients, particularly for peasants in the country-side.

The mobile clinic was already operating in December last year. It fits well into the preventive medicine program of safe keeping animals, and the number of new clients is increasing.

13. Translate:

house call, surgical equipment, x-ray unit, examination table, taxi fee, office practice, to meet the needs, to put into operation.

14. Translate:

- 1) Хирург сейчас делает разрез над переломом.
- 2) Разрез тянется по всей конечности.
- 3) Хирург обнажает кость.
- 4) Ассистент использует нужные хирургические инструменты.
- 5) Профилактическое лечение сейчас применяется в нашей клинике.

СПИСОК ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

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