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**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ СФЕРЕ ОБЩЕНИЯ**

*Учебное пособие  
для студентов по специальности  
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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Предлагаемое учебное пособие адресовано преподавателям английского языка и студентам, обучающимся по специальности 36.05.01 Ветеринария 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 семи 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 специальности.

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 heard. 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 Humberside; 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.***

#### **I STUDY AT THE STATE ACADEMY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE**

This year I left the secondary school. My favorite subjects were mathematics and biology. But first of all I was interested in animals and their life.

In summer I passed my entrance examinations to the Saint-Petersburg State Academy of Veterinary Medicine. The Academy is a higher medical school which trains specialists for different branches of veterinary medicine. To enter the Academy I passed entrance examinations in biology, chemistry (physics) and the Russian language. As I passed them successfully I was admitted to the Academy. Now I am a first-year student.

I study at the day department of the Academy. Besides, there are a correspondence department and an evening department in the Academy too. I entered the State Academy of Veterinary Medicine because my dream was to become a veterinary surgeon and help animals suffering from different diseases.

I am not from St. Petersburg. I am from Petrozavodsk. There is no higher veterinary institute there and I came to St.Petersburg to get a higher medical veterinary education. I decided to enter this Academy because it is one of the best higher veterinary schools not only in St.Petersburg but in the whole Russia. I have no relatives in the city and now I live in the hostel. My hostel is located on Novo-Izmaylovsky prospect. It is not very convenient and modern. But it has all the necessary facilities.

There are two students in my room. They are from different towns of Russia and also came to St.Petersburg to study at our Academy. We are rather friendly and always prepare our home tasks together. And when we have free time on the week-end we often go to the cinema or theatre, exhibitions or museums or wander along the streets of the city admiring its beauty. I am very happy that I have entered the Academy. It is very interesting to study here, though not easy.

### **2. *Make the translation.***

The Saint-Petersburg State Academy of Veterinary Medicine, day department, full-time department, evening department, correspondence department, the Academy's clinics of infectious diseases, surgery and therapy, the departments (chairs) of foreign languages,

anatomy, histology, physiology, microbiology, biochemistry, pathologic anatomy, feeding and nutrition, obstetrics.

**3. Answer the question using words and word combinations from the text.**

1. What are you? 2. Where are you from? 3. When did you finish secondary school? 4. What kind of secondary school did you finish? 5. What were your favorite subjects at school? 6. What did you do after school? 7. When did you enter the St.Petersburg Veterinary Academy? 8. What did you do to enter the Academy? 9. What entrance examinations did you pass? 10. Was it difficult to enter the Academy? 11. Which department do you study at? 12. What departments else are there in the Academy? 13. Is there an evening department in the Academy too? 14. How many departments are there in the Academy? 15. What are they? 16. Why did you enter the Academy? 17. Have you any relatives in St. Petersburg? 18. Where do you live now? 19. Where is your hostel situated? 20. How many students live in your room? 21. What do you usually do in your free time?

**4. Find English equivalents:**

первокурсник, различные заболевания, инфекционные болезни, средняя школа, вступительные экзамены, дневное отделение, заочное отделение, современное общежитие, готовить специалистов, бродить по улицам, высшее учебное заведение, вечернее отделение, любимый предмет, преподаватель, свободное время, родственник, удобное общежитие, лечить животных, страдать от болезней

**5. Fill in the blanks with word combinations from the text:**

1. ... and passed my entrance examinations to the Saint-Petersburg State Academy of Veterinary Medicine. 2. ... trains specialists for curative veterinary medicine. 3 ... I passed my entrance examinations on physics (chemistry), biology and the Russian language. 4. .... a first-year student. 5. ... the day department. 6.... I want to treat sick animals. 7.... in the hostel. 8. ... students in my room. 9.... free time together. 10. This year I passed ... examinations and was ... to the Academy. 11. Now I am a ... student. 12. I study at ... department. 13. There are ... in the Academy. 14. The Academy has an evening .... 15. I ... the Academy because I want to be a.... 16.I am from.... 17.I have no ... in the city and now I live in the .... 18. My hostel is ... Novo-Izmaylovsky prospect.

**7. Use the correct variant:**

1. This year I (entered, finished, admitted) secondary school. 2. This summer I (had, gave, passed) entrance examinations to the Saint-Petersburg State Academy of Veterinary Medicine. 3. Now I (go, study, live) at the Academy. 4. Our Academy is a special (higher, secondary, middle) medical veterinary school. 5. The Academy (makes,

gives, trains) specialists for curative veterinary medicine. 6. I (passed, study, entered) the Academy because I (want, like, have) to be a veterinary surgeon. 7. Now I (sit, live, stand) in the (hotel, house, hostel), because I am not from Saint-Petersburg and have no (parents, relatives, friends) here.

**8. Fill in the blanks with word combinations from the text:**

1. This year I ... . 2. Now I am a .... 3. To enter the Academy I .... 4. I study at ... . 5. I entered the St-Petersburg State Academy of Veterinary Medicine because ..... . 6. I am from ... . 7. Now I live in .... 8. There are two .... 9. I often spend my free time ..... 10. It is very interesting to .....

**9. Make the translation of the words in brackets:**

1. I am a (первокурсник). 2. I study at the (Санкт-Петербургской государственной академии ветеринарной медицины). 3. The Academy trains (ветеринарных хирургов и инспекторов). 4. I (учусь) at the day department. 5. To enter the Academy I (сдал вступительные экзамены по биологии, химии и русскому языку). 6. I entered the Academy because (моя мама работает в клинике ветеринарным врачом) and I want to follow her. 7. (Я не из Санкт-Петербурга) I am from Bryansk. 8. Now I (живу в общежитии). 9. There are (три студента в комнате). 10. We are very friendly and (часто проводим свободное время вместе). 11. I like (читать книги), listen to music and (смотреть телевизор). 12. I (занимаюсь спортом). I (играю в волейбол).

**10. Put correct prepositions if necessary.**

This year I entered ... the Higher Veterinary School. 2. I study ... the Academy. 3. I am a first-year student ... this Academy. 4. I am not ... St.Petersburg. 5. I live ... the hostel. 6. My hostel is ...Novo-Izmaylovsky prospect. 7. ... 2010 I finished ... secondary school. 8. I studied ... school №177. 9. I was born ... Petrozavodsk. 10. I came ... St.Petersburg to enter ... the Veterinary Academy. 11. ... many years ago my mother studied ... this Academy too. 12. I live ... the hostel. 13. The hostel is not far ... the Academy. 14. There are three departments... the Academy. 15. I want to help sick animals suffering ... different diseases. 16. There is no higher medical veterinary school... my native town. 17. I live ... my relatives.

**11. Read the text and put up questions to it.**

**MY FUTURE PROFESSION**

It is not an easy job to choose one's future profession. If you love animals, feel compassion for your sick animals, and you are ready to relieve their sufferings, you have made the right decision to become a veterinary surgeon (a veterinary or vet for short).

After graduated from the Academy young veterinarians can work on state or private farms, veterinary stations or bacteriological laboratories.

Certainly, you have a general notion of your profession but you haven't got the slightest idea of the daily routine of a veterinary surgeon. For example, several years of large animal practice on cattle farm with no fixed working hours are a hard school of daily life: regular examination of a herd or individual animals; vaccinations, injections (in case of disease outbreaks); feeding and maintenance etc.

Vets take various measures to prevent contagious and non-contagious diseases of animals. They also treat sick animals and perform inspections of slaughtered cattle as well as of meat and milk products for sale.

So a veterinary practitioner has to work as physician, surgeon, epizootologist, parasitologist.

Nowadays small animal practice is the object of great consideration in large cities because many people keep pets at home (cats, dogs, rats, mice, birds, exotics, etc).

Thus in a city a veterinary practitioner has a great choice: he may have small animal surgery or general practice, or he may also have house call veterinary practice. Some veterinarians may own a pet hospital or be employed in mixed animal practice while others may be employed at emergency veterinary clinics, or have private veterinary (equine or exotic) practice.

To protect a man against diseases common to man and animals is a task of veterinary medicine. In large cities stray cats and dogs wandering along the streets in search of food offer many problems for vets. Stray animals can be vectors of dangerous infectious disease, harm people health and infect food supplies.

Another aspect connected with human health protection is the use of animals in medical researchers, for example, for creating new life-saving remedies or studying their activities. The assistance of veterinary science is essential to do it.

Thus the work of veterinarians is closely related to urgent and vital problems of human society. Academician K.I.Skryabin once said: "A doctor treats man while a veterinarian treats mankind".

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

1. Why are bacteria dangerous for people?
2. What dangerous disease could overcome Louis Pasteur?
3. What is the principal content of vaccination?
4. What is the meaning of the term "pasteurization"?

**LOUIS PASTEUR**

The scientific contribution of Louis Pasteur, French microbiologist is among the most valuable in the history of science. He was born 1822 at a small village in eastern

France. His father and grandfather were tanners and yet as a boy he got knowledge in chemical treating of hides. One day he saw a rabid dog to run through the village and to bite a neighboring peasant. In spite of burning the wound in the near smithy the peasant died in some days. Young Louis was very impressed by this event and he swore to make everything to battle the disease.

After finishing the primary school Pasteur was admitted to the famous Ecole Superieure in Paris. Having graduated this higher school he taught chemistry and physics at different schools and began his scientific research on fermentation and development of bacteria. He determined that fermentation was the result of the activity of minute organisms. Pasteur showed that milk or beer could be soured by invading a number of such organisms. Besides he was dealing with medical problems, his interest turned to the structure of blood and blood transfusion. He suggested as a first the group classification of human blood and tried to precede it for transfusion to wounded soldiers on the front during the French-Prussian war 1870. Due to scoundrel deeds of his enemies it failed. Pasteur had to escape to Britain where he continued the works on beer. Following an investigation conducted both in France and by brewers in London he devised a procedure for manufacturing beer that would prevent its deterioration with time. British exporters were able to send beer even as far as India without fear of its deteriorating.

Having returned to France Pasteur perfected a technique for reducing the virulence of various disease-producing microorganisms. He had observed that if animals stricken with certain diseases had recovered, they became later immune to a new attack. Thus by isolating the germ of the disease and by cultivating its weakened form to be later inoculated, he could immunize animals against maladies. He succeeded in vaccination a herd of sheep against anthrax. Likewise he was able to protect fowl from chicken cholera. By further work he could obtain a weakened form of the virus that could be used for inoculation. Having detected the rabies virus by the effect on the nervous system, he applied this procedure to man. 1885 he saved the life of a boy who had been bitten by a rabid dog.

That was Pasteur's victory over rabies, an outstanding success. Pasteur was awarded many decorations, and he became a head of the special Research Institute named after him. And now he is regarded as one of the greatest personalities in France.

***13. Answer the questions after reading and translating the text:***

1. Which bacteria were investigated by Koch and named after him?
2. What does occur when bacteria invade the human organism?
3. Which dangerous epidemic followed Koch in Egypt and India?
4. Is cholera possible in animals?

## ROBERT KOCH

Robert Koch was a prominent German bacteriologist, the founder of modern microbiology. He was born in 1843. As a boy he was interested in small insects and animals and collected them in his room. He observed details through the magnifying glass, because he wanted to know everything about the inner structure of animal's body.

Once as he tried to cut a rat on the dining table a big quarrel arose between him, his brother and parents. Only his uncle supported Robert's occupations. He helped him to become a medical student of the famous Gottingen University. When Koch became a doctor he carried on many experiments on mice in his laboratory.

In 1882 Koch discovered tuberculosis bacilli. In his report made in the Berlin Physiological Society Koch described in detail the morphology of tuberculosis bacilli and the ways to reveal them. Due to his discovery Koch became known all over the world.

In 1883 he went to Egypt to study cholera. At that time there was a wide-spread epidemic of this terrible plague. Nobody knew the origin of this disease; there were not any protective measures against it. The disease spread very rapidly from one place to another and thousands of people died. But sometimes some people who were in a constant contact with the diseased person did not catch cholera. As soon as Koch began his investigations he found in blood, kidneys, spleen, liver and lungs of the people who died of cholera many microorganisms but all of them were not the agents of cholera. However in the walls of the intestines and in stools Koch always found an organism which looked like a comma. Many times Koch tried to grow this bacterium on gelatin but he failed to do it. Many times he inoculated this bacterium to the experimental animals, but none became ill.

As the epidemic of cholera became less in Egypt, Koch went to India to continue his investigations there. In Calcutta Koch often walked along its muddy streets, where the poor people lived.

Once Koch saw some muddy water on the ground near a small house. He looked into that water and thought there may be different bacteria to be analyzed. He did it under the microscope and found there the same "commas" which he had observed many times before. In 1884 Koch published his book on cholera. From the intestines of the affected men Koch isolated a small comma-shaped bacterium. He proved that these bacteria spread through drinking water. Later Koch experimented with other infectious agents and could isolate germs of such dangerous epidemic like anthrax. In 1905 Koch got the Nobel Prize for his important scientific discoveries.

### ***14. Put up 4 questions after reading and translating the text:***

#### ALEXANDER FLEMING

Alexander Fleming was born in 1881 on a farm in Scotland. Since his childhood he liked animals and watched their life. He decided to become a doctor and passed on top all

the exams to be a medical student in London. Then he continued the research work at one of the London hospitals and became interested in bacterial action and antibacterial drugs. During the World War 1 he served as a military doctor in France and saw numerous terrible infected wounds of soldiers that could not be treated. In 1918 Fleming was demobilized and returned to his work in St. Mary Hospital. One day Fleming's assistant brought him a plate on which a colony of dangerous bacteria were being grown. "This plate cannot be used for the experiment," - said the assistant. - "Some mould has formed on it and I'll have to take another plate." Fleming was ready to allow his assistant to do so. Then he looked at the plate and saw that the bacteria around a mould had disappeared. Fleming understood the importance of what had happened and immediately began to study the phenomenon. He placed some mould on other plates and grew more colonies. By means of numerous experiments on animals he determined that this new substance was not toxic to the tissues and stopped the growth of the most common pathogenic bacteria.

Fleming called this substance penicillin. It is of the same family of moulds that often appear on dry bread. Many investigations had been carried out before a method of extracting pure penicillin was found.

In 1942 Fleming tried his own first experiment using penicillin for an injured friend. After several injections the man was cured. It marked the beginning of penicillin treatment. But it was very difficult for Fleming to awake interest biologists and experts to his new remedy and to decide the problem of its production. Fortunately one American company understood the great importance of this invention and USA Government offered some million dollars for penicillin production. This saved thousands of lives even in the last period of war.

For his great discovery Fleming received 1955 the Nobel Prize. In his Nobel speech he said: "Everywhere I go people thank me for saving their lives. I do not know why they do it. I didn't do anything. Nature makes penicillin. I only found it."

### **15. *Read and translate the text.***

#### **VETERINARY SERVICE**

Agriculture plays an important role in the development of our country. Agriculture remains the main source of providing the population with food. It supplies the necessary raw materials for the food and light industries which produce large quantities of consumer goods.

Intensification of animal husbandry is better feeding and selection, introduction of the achievements of science and advanced method, great mechanization. It ensures an increase in the output of animal products.

Specialization and concentration are increasing in animal husbandry. Farms for fattening of cattle, pig and poultry are set up. Large industrialized farms for the production of pork, beef, eggs and milk have been established.

The tasks set for the veterinary science today are to increase animal productivity, to reduce death rate in animals, to make prophylaxes of animal diseases.

Veterinary service should pay particular attention to the organization of veterinary work on industrial livestock and poultry farms to prevent the spreading of infectious diseases.

The foremost attention is paid to the veterinary sanitation and hygiene. They are the foundation of human health, well-being of animals, good quality of animal production and high culture of cattle-breeding.

The duty of the veterinary doctor is to prevent infectious and non-contagious diseases, to treat sick animals, to control the quality of meat, milk and eggs delivered by farms. Animal diseases cause great damage to the herds of cattle. The success of the struggle and preventive treatment against these diseases depend upon the arrangement of the veterinary service. Vaccination of animals against infectious diseases is a specialized type of work in which veterinarians may be engaged.

Biological industry has produced various drugs and preparations promoting resistance of animal body to harmful environmental conditions.

**16. Translate the following words and phrases into Russian.**

in spite of; branches of science; to provide the population with food; the raw materials; consumer goods; to feed better; the production of pork, beef, eggs and milk; the task; to increase; to reduce death rate in animals; to prevent the spreading of infectious diseases; harmful environmental conditions; is paid to; well-being of animals; to treat sick animals; to control the quality of meat.

**17. Complete the following sentences. Choose the ending according to the text.**

1. Agriculture remains...
2. The foremost attention is paid...
3. The tasks of the veterinary science are...
4. Intensification of animal husbandry...
5. Animal diseases cause...
6. Veterinary service should pay particular attention...
7. The duty of the veterinary doctor is...
  - a) is better feeding and selection, introduction of the achievements of science and advanced methods, great mechanization;
  - b) to the veterinary sanitation and hygiene;
  - c) to the organization of veterinary work to prevent the spreading of infectious diseases;
  - d) to prevent infectious and non-contagious diseases, to treat sick animals;
  - e) the main source of providing the population with food;
  - f) to increase animal productivity, to reduce death rate in animals;
  - g) great damage to the herds of cattle.



**18. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Задача ветеринарной службы – предотвращать распространение инфекционных болезней животных.
2. Ветеринарная служба уделяет особое внимание организации ветеринарной работы на животноводческих и птицеводческих фермах.
3. В первую очередь ветеринарная служба уделяет внимание ветеринарной санитарии и гигиене, являющимися основой здоровья животных.
4. Сегодня ветеринарному врачу отводится очень важная роль.
5. Ветеринарные врачи – это люди, любящие животных и свою профессию.
6. Ветеринарные врачи борются за здоровье и жизнь каждого животного.

**19. Use the following questions in your group to talk about veterinary service.**

1. What is the role of agriculture?
2. What ensures an increase in the output of animal products?
3. What tasks are set for the veterinary science today?
4. What should veterinary service pay particular attention to?
5. The veterinary sanitation and hygiene are important in animal husbandry, aren't they?
6. What is the duty of the veterinary doctor?

**20. Read the text and make up an outline of the text.**

**VETERINARY MEDICINE AND VETERINARY SCIENCE**

A veterinarian (American English) or a veterinary surgeon (British English), often shortened to vet, is a physician for animals and a practitioner of veterinary medicine. Veterinarians are usually ranked as the most intelligent and trustworthy among medical practitioners. They diagnose and treat disease in a variety of different species without verbal communication with their patients.

Many careers are open to specialists with veterinary degrees. They work in clinical institutions and often practice in a limited field such as “companion animal” or pet medicine (small animals such as dog, cat, and pocket pets), production medicine or livestock medicine. Production medicine includes dairy cattle, beef cattle, swine, sheep, and poultry, equine medicine (e. g., sport, race track, show, and rodeo), laboratory animal medicine, or reptile medicine. Veterinarians may specialize in medical disciplines such as surgery, dermatology or internal medicine after post-graduate training and certification.

Some veterinarians pursue post-graduate training and enter research careers, and have contributed to advances in many human and veterinary medical fields, including

pharmacology and epidemiology. Research veterinarians were the first to isolate oncoviruses, Salmonella species, Brucella species, and various other pathogenic agents. Veterinarians were in the forefront in the effort to suppress malaria and yellow fever in the United States. Veterinarians determined the identity of the botulism disease-causing agent; produced an anticoagulant used to treat human heart disease; and developed surgical techniques for human beings, such as limb and organ transplants.

***21. Read the text and entitle it.***

The types of degree offered by a veterinary school can vary widely. For example: In the United States and in Canada, schools award the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree (DVM) or the less common Veterinariane Medicinale Doctoris degree (VMD) if the students are a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine. Many countries offer a degree equivalent to the North American DVM. In the United Kingdom, in Ireland and in many countries which have adopted the undergraduate system of higher education in which a bachelor's degree is equivalent to a DVM (after six years of study, not four), the Bachelor of Veterinary Science degree (BVSc) is awarded.

At the University of Edinburgh, the degree is the Bachelor's of Veterinary Medicine & Surgery (BVM&S). Some veterinary schools, however, offer a degree which enables the recipient to practice veterinary medicine in the home country but which does not permit the individual to even sit for a licensure exam in another nation. For example, Ethiopia awards the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree, but the degree is not recognized in the U. S. or Western Europe due to the low quality of education provided by Ethiopian veterinary schools.

Nearly every country in the world requires an individual with a veterinary degree to be licensed prior to practicing in the profession. Most countries require a non-national who holds a veterinary degree to pass a separate licensure exam for foreign graduates prior to practicing veterinary medicine. In the U. S., for example, the Educational Commission for Foreign Veterinary Graduates (ECFVG) administers a four-step examination which is accepted by all American states. In Europe, the European Parliament, which has some jurisdiction over the member states of the European Union (EU), issued a directive on September 30, 2005, which provides for EU-wide standards for veterinary medical education and mutual recognition of veterinary degrees between member states meeting these standards.

***22. Translate the following words and phrases into English:***

например; признание; степень бакалавра; степени, предлагаемые ветеринарной школой; школы присуждают; практиковать в своей стране;

признавать; сдавать экзамен; иностранный студент последнего курса; четырехступенчатый экзамен.

**23. Find the words and word combinations that describe all degrees which veterinarians in many countries are awarded.**

**24. Complete the sentences.**

1. The types of degree offered by a veterinary school can (**отличаться**) widely.

2. In the United States and in Canada, schools (**присуждают**) the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree (DVM).

3. In Great Britain and Ireland (**квалифицированный ветеринарный врач**) holds a Bachelor's Degree.

4. Some veterinary schools, however, offer a degree which enables the recipient (**практиковать**) veterinary medicine in the (**родной**) country but which does not (**разрешает**) the individual to even sit for a licensure exam in another nation.

5. Most countries require an individual who (**имеет**) a veterinary degree to be licensed prior to practicing in the (**профессии**).

**25. Read the text and sum it up.**

#### A VETERINARY SCHOOL

A veterinary school is a tertiary educational institution, or part of such an institution, which is involved in the education of veterinarians. To become a veterinarian one must first complete a veterinary degree (i.e.: DVM, VMD, BVSc, BVMS, etc.).

A veterinary school should not be confused with a department of animal science. A department of animal science usually offers a pre-veterinary school curriculum, teaches the biomedical sciences (usually resulting in a Bachelor of Science degree or the equivalent), and provides graduate veterinary education in disciplines such as microbiology, virology, and molecular biology. The terminology can be confusing, as many veterinary schools outside North America use the title "Faculty of Veterinary Science" rather than "college of veterinary medicine" or "school of veterinary medicine", and some veterinary schools (particularly those in China, Japan and South Korea) use the term "department" rather than college or school.

Veterinary medical school curricula are not standardized. Programs may last anywhere from three to six years. In the United States and Canada, for example, the program is generally four years long. In the first three years, students are taught basic sciences (such as anatomy, physiology, histology, neuroanatomy, pharmacology, immunology, bacteriology, virology, pathology, parasitology, toxicology) in the classroom, as well as other basic courses such as herd health (also called population

health), nutrition, radiography, and epidemiology. During the third year, students are exposed to clinical topics like anesthesiology, therapeutic medicine, diagnostics, surgery, ophthalmology, orthopedics, and dentistry. The fourth year is often 12 (not nine) months long, during which students work in a clinical setting delivering care to a wide range of animals.

***26. Read the text and make up questions to it.***

**NATURE OF THE WORK**

Today owners of pets and other animals expect veterinary care. To provide this service, veterinarians in the USA use the skills of veterinary technologists and technicians, who perform many of the same duties for a veterinarian that a nurse does for a physician, e. g. laboratory and clinical procedures. Although specific job duties are varied by employer, there is little difference between the tasks carried out by technicians and by technologists, despite some differences in formal education and training. As a result, most workers in this occupation are called technicians.

Veterinary technologists and technicians typically conduct clinical work in a private practice under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian. They often perform various medical tests, treat and diagnose medical conditions or diseases in animals. For example, they may perform laboratory tests such as urinalysis and blood counts, assist with dental prophylaxis, prepare tissue samples, take blood samples, or assist veterinarians in a variety of tests and analyses. In addition, experienced veterinary technicians may discuss a pet's condition with its owners and train new clinic personnel. Veterinary technologists and technicians usually care for companion animals, such as cats and dogs, but can perform a variety of duties with mice, rats, sheep, pigs, cattle, monkeys, birds, fish, and frogs. Very few veterinary technologists work in mixed animal practices where they care for both small companion animals and larger, non-domestic animals.

Besides working in private clinics and animal hospitals, veterinary technologists and technicians may work in research facilities, where they prepare samples for laboratory examinations, and record information on an animal's genealogy, diet, weight, medications, food intake, and clinical signs of pain. At research facilities, veterinary technologists typically work under the guidance of veterinarians or physicians. Some veterinary technologists vaccinate newly admitted animals and occasionally have to euthanize seriously ill, severely injured, or unwanted animals.

***27. Translate the following words and phrases into Russian.***

to practice under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian; veterinary care; the skills; to injure; sign of pain; despite; to take blood samples; laboratory and clinical procedures; to record information on an animal's diet and weight; to conduct clinical

work; education and training; experienced veterinary technicians; to care for companion animals; employer.

**28. Make up sentences.**

1. pets/owners/of/veterinary/care/expect.
2. technologists/technicians/veterinary/and/conduct/private/work/in/a/clinical/practice.
3. some/vaccinate/newly veterinary/admitted/technologists/animals.
4. perform/dental/tests/they/and/with/assist/prophylaxis/laboratory.
5. treat/medical/perform/diseases/they/various/tests/ and/in/animals.
6. veterinary/animal/and/usually/cats/technicians/care/companion/suchas/and/dogs/for/ technologists.

**29. Put up questions to talk about the work of veterinary technologists and technicians.**

**30. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Ветеринар – это врач, лечащий животных.
2. Все владельцы животных понимают, как важно найти хорошего ветеринарного врача, которому можно доверить здоровье и жизнь своего питомца.
3. Сегодня всем домашним животным может быть оказана ветеринарная помощь.
4. Владельцы домашних животных могут получить от ветеринарного врача квалифицированный совет по кормлению и содержанию своих питомцев.
5. Ветеринарный врач может не только дать квалифицированный совет, касающийся лечения и профилактики болезней домашних животных, но и провести своевременную вакцинацию, выполнить различные медицинские тесты, а также исследовать анализы крови и мочи животного.

**31. Read the text and answer the question: What can you say about working with animals?**

**WORK ENVIRONMENT**

People who love animals get satisfaction from working with and helping them. However, some of the work may be unpleasant, physically and emotionally demanding, and sometimes dangerous. At times veterinary technicians must clean cages, hold or restrain animals, risking being bitten or scratched. These workers must take precautions when treating animals with germicides or insecticides. The work setting can be noisy.

Veterinary technologists and technicians who euthanize unwanted, aged, or hopelessly injured animals may experience emotional stress. Some owners are neglecting or abusing their pets and veterinary technologists must maintain a calm and professional demeanour while they enforce the laws regarding animal care. Their professionalism allows making treatment of pets faster, more effective and painless.

In some animal hospitals, research facilities, and animal shelters, a veterinary technician is on duty 24 hours a day, which means that some may work night shifts. Most full-time veterinary technologists and technicians work about 40 hours a week, although some work 50 or more hours a week.

### **3. Домашние животные и любимцы.**

#### ***1. Read and translate the texts***

##### **PETS**

Many people have pets (domestic animals that live with people). The most common are dogs, cats, birds, fish, mice and rabbits. Some people have more exotic animals like frogs, snakes, turtles, lizards, etc.

I have got a pet dog. His name is Max. He is two years old. He is black and white. His ears are long but his tail is short. He is very clever and friendly. I like to walk with my dog in the evening. We often play with him. He is very funny! I love my dog and, I think, he loves me too.

##### **ELEPHANTS**

Elephants are big wild animals. They live in the jungle. An elephant has got large ears, a trunk and two tusks under its trunk. Elephant's trunks are very heavy. The elephant's teeth are its tusks.

Elephants have got families of 6 to 12 members. They are very clever animals.

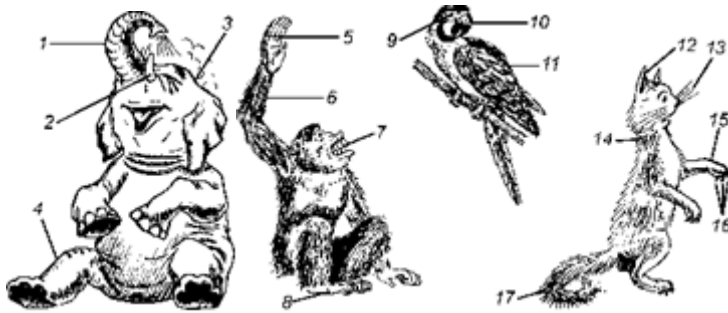
##### **PENGUINS**

There are seventeen different kinds of penguins in the world. Some live near the Antarctic, others live on some islands near South America, Southern Africa, Australia and New Zealand. They all belong to the bird family. They can swim very well, but they can't fly.

The Galapagos penguin is very small. It is about 45 cm tall, and weight about 2.5 kg. Its body is black and white with black wings or flippers. On its black head there is a thin white line. Its beak is black, pink and yellow. The penguin's legs are very short.

There are now only about 1,000 pairs of Galapagos penguins in the world.

2. *Label the parts of the animals: head, eye, hand, leg, arm, ear, tail, foot, teeth, claws, beak, wing, neck, trunk, tusk, paw, whiskers.*



3. *Match A with B to complete the pair.*

**Example:** tom-cat — pussy-cat

A	B
deer	duck
drake	cow
cock	hen
bull	mar
stallion	sow
ram	ewe
hog	doe

4. *Complete the sentences with the names of animals' babies given in the box.*

**Example:** Bears, wolves and lions have cubs.

Pigs have ...

Cows have ...

Ducks have ...

Cats have ...

Horses have ...

Sheep have ...

Dogs have ...

kittens
puppies
foals
ducklings
piglets
lambs
calves

**5. *Read the text and do the assignments that follow it.***

**ANIMALS AND INSECTS**

There are different kinds of animals in the world.

Farm animals include: sheep, pigs, cows, chickens and goats.

In the zoo or in the wild there are wild animals like bears, lions, tigers, elephants, monkeys, etc. Many people are interested in watching wild life.

There are different kinds of fish and shellfish in the seas and rivers. There are different kinds of birds all over the world. Among reptiles there are snakes, tortoises and turtles, crocodiles, etc. Among common insects there are flies, butterflies, ants, bees and mosquitoes.

Some animals, birds and insects are people's friends: they help people to survive. Some on the contrary are people's enemies, such as poisonous snakes and insects.

But all the animals have the right to live on our planet because they are living creatures.

**ASSIGNMENTS**

- Give the English for:

на воле (в дикой природе); наблюдение за дикой природой; самые распространенные (обычные) насекомые; помогают людям выжить; наоборот; враги людей; ядовитые змеи; право на жизнь; живые существа.

- Give the Russian for:

sheep; goats; shellfish; tortoise; turtle; ant; bee.

- Give examples of animals that are a) people's friends; b) people's enemies.

- Say what kinds of animals are there in the Zoo in your native town.

**6. *Read the text and do the assignments that follow it.***

**WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT DOGS?**

Of all animals the dog is the most companionable and the one best suited to share the life and home of its master or mistress as one of the family. This is not surprising, for the dog was probably the first animal to be domesticated by man. Throughout centuries men and dogs have walked together and shared the same food and fire; hunted side by side, and the dog guarded its master's life and property.

On an Egyptian tomb fresco, there is a hunter with a hound at his side painted by an unknown artist 3,400 years ago. In ancient inscriptions carved in stone about 6,000 years ago, we can read about the Pharaohs' hounds chasing gazelles and dogs guarding flocks. To those ancient people, however, the dog was more than a household pet or assistant in the chase. Egyptians worshipped him as symbolic guide and protector in the realm of the dead. They gave their god Anubis the body of a man and a doglike head. Ancient Egyptians even mummified dogs.



Romans distinguished among house dogs, shepherd dogs, hunting dogs and fighting dogs. Little dogs such as Maltese and Pekingese are among the oldest of breeds, and they lived in noble homes and royal palaces from the Mediterranean to the Orient.

The dingo is the oldest living race of dog. It probably entered Australia with the first men who crossed a land bridge that once linked the island-continent to Asia.

### ASSIGNMENTS

- Find in the text the English for:

жить вместе; делить кров; есть одну пищу; вместе охотиться; охранять жизнь и имущество; надгробная фреска; древние письма; поклоняться кому-л.; в обители мертвых; Средиземноморье; Восток.

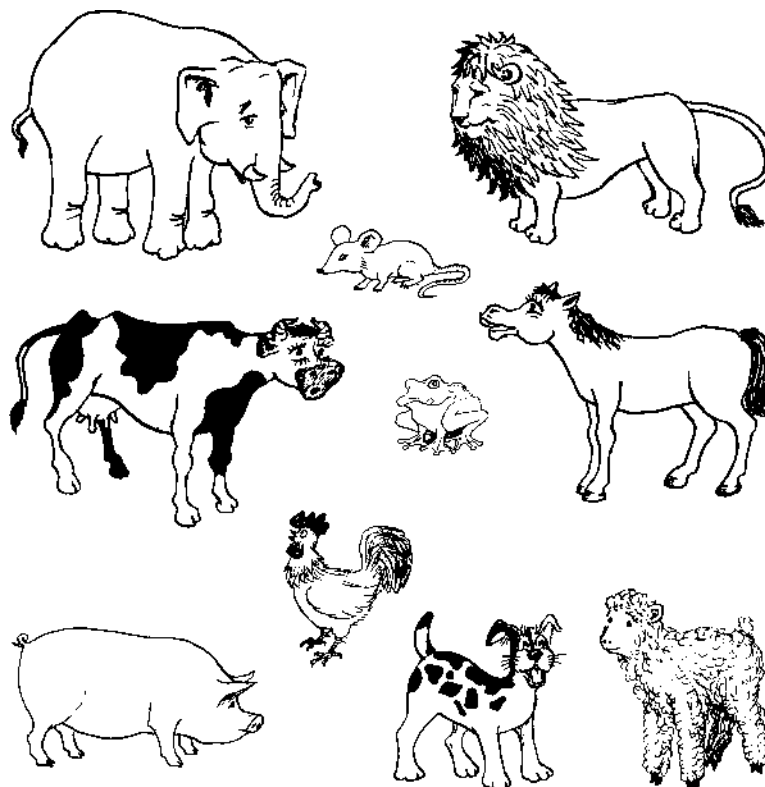
- Give the Russian for:

master; mistress; companionable; to be domesticated; a hunter; hounds; an assistant in the chase; to chase; to guard flocks; a household pet; a symbolic guide and protector; house dogs; shepherd dogs; hunting dogs, fighting dogs; a breed; a race of dog.

### 7. Under each drawing fill in the correct verb from the box.

**Example:** A cat meows.

low, bark, trumpet, croak, neigh, bleat, roar, squeak, grunt, crow



8. *Say what these animals give us.*

**Example:** *Cows give us milk.*

sheep, chickens, turkeys, goats, ducks, geese, pigs, horses, cows, ostriches.

9. *Answer the question: «Whose babies are these?» Make up sentences according to the example:*

**Examples:**

• *A cub is a fox's baby.*

• *Cubs are bear's babies.*

Cub, calf, kid, gosling, duckling, chicken (chick), piglet, lamb, puppy

10. *Match collective nouns in A with the names of animals in B.*

**Example:** a flock of birds.

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
swarm	wolves
pack	sheep
herd	bees
flock	deer
pride	cattle
	lions

11. *Match A and B together to complete the similes. Translate them into Russian and make up sentences of your own to illustrate them.*

**Example 1:** as gentle as a lamb — кроткий как овечка.

*As soon as we took the dog out of the box, she was as gentle as a lamb, and she let us carry her home.*

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
busy	a horse
sick	a dog
strong	a fox
quiet	a pig
proud	an ass
fat	a mouse
happy	a bee
obstinate	a bat
blind	a lark
cunning	a peacock

**Example 2:** runs like a — бегаёт как олень (быстро)

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
swims	a bee
sings	a bird
eats	a horse
is shaking	a fish
sleeps	a leaf
has eyes	a log
flies around	a hawk
goes around	a bull in a china shop

**12. Complete the sentences below with the following names of animals, using plural forms where necessary. Translate the sentences into Russian. Remember animal idioms.**

birds, pig, hen, crocodile, bull, lion, fish, stag

1. As I had to go to London on business, I decided to kill two ... with one stone and visit my old school as well.
2. Although he had only known her for two weeks he decided to take the ...by the horns and ask her to marry him.
3. You're upset now, but you'll soon forget her; after all, there are plenty more ...in the sea.
4. Mary is about to be married so she invited her girlfriends to her ... party.
5. Don't be fooled. She's not sad at all: they're just... tears.
6. When their grandmother died, Steve and his sister got the ...'s share of her money.
7. We are going to a ... party tonight. David's getting married on Saturday.
8. That's the last time I invite Steve for a meal. He really made a ... of himself last night (= ate much).

**13. Read the text and say whether these statements are true or false. Then suggest a title to the story.**

1. The first doglike creature could climb trees.
2. Miacis was also the progenitor of goat.
3. The ancestor of today's wild dogs first appeared about 30 million years ago.
4. Jackals are close relatives to domestic dogs.
5. Dogs could live only in warm places.
6. Dogs helped man only to hunt wild animals.
7. There are a lot of different kinds of dogs nowadays.
8. Some dogs have very thick fur to protect them from cold.

The dog's story begins in the lush forests of some 50 million years ago with a small, tree-climbing creature, Miacis. This undoglike patriarch was also the progenitor of both bear and raccoon. From him evolved a carnivore we call Hesperocyon. Though Hesperocyon's long body and short legs little resembled the dog's, he had developed many doglike characteristics.

Some 25 to 30 million years ago two larger, shorter-tailed, distinctly doglike forms named Temnocyon and Cynodesmus made their appearance on the open plains. Both evolved from Hesperocyon. Temnocyon is considered the ancestor of today's wild dogs of India, Africa, and Brazil. Cynodesmus became the ancestor of our modern wolves, coyotes, jackals, foxes, and domestic dogs.

Though wolves and dogs sprang from a common ancestor, the former maintained their wildness and ferocity; the latter became tractable and domestic.

Man unconsciously shaped the dog he wanted. At first he kept only those most useful in the hunt. When he domesticated sheep and cattle, to guard them he chose the dog which could fight off predators. Everywhere man went, dog went too, thus becoming the most widely distributed of four-footed animals. The dog adapted to every climate and every use. The great variety we see in our dogs today once served a practical purpose. The Dachshund's body was bred sausage-shaped so he could wriggle into the badger's den; the tuft of hair on the brow of the vermin-killing Scottie served to keep dirt out of his eyes when he, too, went to earth. The sled dog's fur coat and plumed tail functioned as sleeping bag and muffler. Hunting dogs became specialist: long-legged Deerhounds, keen-nosed Bloodhound, and burly Mastiff.

Through centuries the dog's life was not an easy one. For a long time man considered it as an efficient tool of the hunt, as burglar insurance, a shepherd, pulling power for a cart. The sports, which made dogs fight against bulls, bears, horses, even lions, and the spectacle of dog fighting dog to death wrote dark chapters in man's attitude to his "best friend". The 19<sup>th</sup> century brought changes in canine status. As emphasis on the hunt declined, the dog's role as companion became more important.

#### **4. Кормление животных**

##### ***1. Read the text and do the assignments that follow it.***

##### **THE NUTRITION REVOLUTION**

Since the 1970's eating habits in Britain have undergone a change. People have been encouraged by doctors, health experts and government advertisements to eat less fat and more fiber. Experts believe that fat is one of the main causes of obesity and heart disease. 40 per cent of adults in Britain are overweight, and Britain has one of the highest death rates due to cardiovascular diseases in the world. High fiber foods and low fat foods can now be found in all shops and supermarkets.

British people have also become more aware of calories, the energy value of food. Some people count the number of calories they eat every day, so that they can try to take in fewer calories and lose weight. This is called a calorie-controlled diet. Manufacturers are increasingly producing special foods with fewer calories for slimmers. One of the fastest-growing sectors of the food market in Britain today is slimming foods.

Food manufacturers have started to help the general public to make more informed choices about what they eat. Most food packaging gives information about the content of the food, and the ingredients are listed by law. This complex information service has made British people more aware of what they are putting in their mouths.

## ASSIGNMENTS

### • *Find the English for:*

традиции в питании (еде); продукты с высоким содержанием клетчатки; продукты с низким содержанием жира; специалисты в области здравоохранения; заболевания сердечно-сосудистой системы; лучше осознать что-либо; энергетическая ценность пищи; сидеть на диете с целью похудеть; диета, ограничивающая потребление лишних калорий; более осознанно (квалифицированно) подходить к выбору продуктов питания; список ингредиентов, допускаемых при производстве продуктов питания, ограничен законом.

### • *Answer the questions:*

1. Who has encouraged people to eat less fat and more fiber?
2. What is one of the main causes of obesity and heart disease according to health experts?
3. Due to what does Britain have one of the highest death rates in the world?
4. What kinds of foods can be found in all shops in Britain now?
5. Why can we say that British people have become more aware of calories?
6. What are manufacturers doing to help people lose weight?
7. Can we say that British people are more aware of what they eat today?

## 2. *Read the text and do the assignments that follow it.*

### FEEDING OF DOGS

Four or five meals a day are the rule from six weeks to three months: three meals – from three to six months: two meals – from six months to one year. After a year, a dog can do well on two or even one meal daily. In the early stages, two of the meals should be milk, with cereal added, and two should be of minced or chopped meat. Any boneless meat is suitable, though dogs cannot digest too much fat or pork. There are as many feeding schedules as there are breeders, and puppies do fine on all of them, so it is best for the new owner to follow the one given him by the breeder of his puppy.

Remember that all dogs are individuals. The amount that will keep your dog in

good health is right for him, not the “rule-book” amount. Supplementary vitamins and minerals should be given to all growing animals. Chemicals that are present in very small quantities in natural foods and are essential for the proper growth and nutrition of the body: Vitamins A and D are needed for bone development in puppies, but if given in excessive doses are capable of causing bone disease. Vitamin B complex is important at all ages, but especially in older dogs. Vitamin K is essential for normal blood clotting, and Vitamin E is associated with fat metabolism and fertility.

#### ASSIGNMENTS

- Give the Russian for the following words and phrases: *meals; cereal; minced/chopped/boneless meat; digest; feeding schedules; the amount (of food); keep your dog in good health; supplementary; in small quantities; essential for; bone development; in excessive doses; normal blood clotting; fat metabolism; fertility.*

- Make a list of food products that dogs should be fed.

- Make a list of vitamins necessary for the proper nutrition of the dog.

### 3. *Read the text and do the assignments that follow it.*

#### PET NUTRITION

Feeding is an important factor in cats’ and dog’s life. A lot of research has been done to determine the nutrient needs of dogs and cats. In fact, probably more is known about pet nutrition than human nutrition.

Incorrect feeding of a growing little one affects body weight, height and constitution of an animal. If the feeding is incorrect, our pets can develop various serious diseases. Unbalanced feeding can also reduce fertilization ability.

Clever owner organizes feeding of domestic animals correctly, regulates the amount of food in accordance with their physiological needs. Feeding must be full (that is, should take into account the quality of nutrition), well-balanced (that is, should consider the interaction of certain substances in food and in the organism) and rational (should consider correct consumption of forage sources when scheduling a diet).

Most pet owners today feed their pets on commercial foods which are well-formulated and have no nutritional deficiencies. It is difficult to prepare a homemade diet that contains all the nutrients the animal requires so in most cases it is easier and safer to feed a commercial food.

In general both cats and dogs are omnivorous. They can eat meat, fish, milk, vegetable and grassy food. From time to time they eat grass or houseplants. In this way they get minerals and vitamins.

#### ASSIGNMENTS

- Give the Russian for the following words and phrases: *determine the nutrient needs; pet nutrition; a growing little one; incorrect feeding; develop serious diseases; unbalanced feeding; reduce fertilization ability; in accordance with their physiological*

*needs; take into account; the interaction of certain substances; consumption of forage sources; scheduling a diet; nutritional deficiencies; a homemade diet; grassy food.*

• Explain the following in English: *domestic animals; full feeding; well-balanced feeding; rational feeding; commercial foods; omnivorous.*

• Make the computer presentation on the following problems:

- ❖ Well-balanced feeding of domestic animals.
- ❖ The advantages of commercial foods.
- ❖ Problems connected with a homemade diet.

**4. Choose the words from the box to form word combinations with “food”. Then translate them into Russian.**

**Example:** pet food — корм для животных.

baby, fast, fresh, frozen, organic, pre-cooked, ready-made, tinned, vegetarian, sea, pet, genetically modified

**5. Arrange the names of food in the box into the groups of “general” words or phrases. Some words can be used more than once.**

**Example:** herbs: dill, celery, etc.

Bananas, noodles, bacon, mango, peas, beans, pizza, kebab, parsley, cheese, fruit, biscuits, hamburger, cocoa, milk, cereal, chocolate, sweets, sandwich, vegetable, soup, steak, salad, sausage, crisps, coca-cola, potatoes, lemonade, curry, ice-cream, yoghurt, ketchup, chilly dill, salt, cottage-cheese, chicken, lemon, mutton, melon, oranges, pork, jam, fish, cinnamon, celery, peanuts, seafood, butter, cake, onions, carrots, sugar, pears, beet-roots, cabbage, cake, celery, leek, veal, sour, cream.

1. Healthy food:
2. Unhealthy food:
3. Dairy products:
4. Spices:
5. Fruit:
6. Sweet food:
7. Vegetables:
8. Herbs:

**6. Find the odd word out in the following groups of words. Use your dictionary.**

**Example:** apples, veal, peaches, apricots.

- ✓ Milk, yoghurt, sour, cream, tea.
- ✓ Sausage, meat, steak, lobster.
- ✓ Shrimp, oyster, chips, lobster.
- ✓ Grapes, water-melon, strawberry, shamrock.
- ✓ Pork, cow, mutton, veal.

- ✓ Egg, bread, cake, biscuit.
- ✓ Salmon, cod, veal, herring.
- ✓ Nutrition, diet, feeding, breeding.

**7. Study the verbs describing ways of cooking food. Then use them in your own sentences.**

Boil – to cook smth in boiling water (boiled eggs, potatoes, etc.).

Bake – to cook smth using dry heat in an oven (baked potatoes, bread, etc.).

Fry – to cook smth in hot fat or oil (fried potatoes, fish, etc.). Grill — to cook smth by putting it close to very strong direct heat (grilled burgers, etc.).

Roast – to cook smth in an oven or over a fire (roasted nuts, pork, etc.).

Stew – to cook smth slowly in liquid (stewed fruit, beef, etc.).

**8. Match the words in the box with their definitions given below:**

**nutrition, supplement, feed, diet, vitamin, nutrient, meal**

- ✓ ... a natural substance found in food that is necessary for good health.
- ✓ ... something that you add to your food to make it complete and well balanced.
- ✓ ... the kind of food that you eat each day.
- ✓ ... the process of giving or getting the right kind of food for good health and growth.
- ✓ ... food for animals.
- ✓ ... a chemical or food that provides what is needed for plants or animals to live and grow.
- ✓ ... an occasion when you eat food, for example, breakfast or lunch.

**9. Use “in”, “for” or “of”.**

#### SALAD FOR OUR PETS

Grassy food is essential ... good health and provides normal vital functions ... cats and dogs.

It's well known that every cooked food lacks one ... B-vitamins that are contained ... the grass. On the whole, vitamins play an important role ... metabolism and take part ... enzyme systems and other processes essential ... good health and guarantee normal vital functions ... cats and dogs. Shortage or absence of vitamins leads to avitaminoses. The deficiency ... B-group vitamin causes pathologies ... the central nervous system ... cats and dogs. Since the animal has an increased demand ... vitamin B, its owners should constantly provide its sufficiency. It's easy ... you to cope with this problem by adding some fresh grass ... the food.



**10. Verbs like “feel”, “look”, “seem”, “smell”, “sound” and “taste” can be used with adjectives.**

**Example:** The food tasted good (= the food was good to taste).

**Complete the following sentences using one of the verbs given above:**

- ✓ The cake ... delicious.
- ✓ I'm sure this Chinese dish ... wonderful!
- ✓ This apple pie ... really marvelous!
- ✓ Don't you think the ice-cream here ... too sweet?
- ✓ The fur of this fox ... so soft!
- ✓ I don't think that all the Chinese food ... good.
- ✓ I like this soup very much; it... very good indeed.
- ✓ These ripe berries ... beautiful, don't they?

**11. Choose the right answer, a, b or c to complete the sentences.**

- ✓ Genetically modified food is ...  
a) very tasty; b) healthy; c) quite popular today.
- ✓ Sea food includes fish, shellfish and ...  
a) pork; b) squid; c) mango.

**12. Read the text and say whether these statements are true or false.**

- 1) People must not eat red meat.
- 2) You may have problems with your heart if you eat a lot of veal.
- 3) White meat can cause lung diseases.
- 4) There will be fewer starving people if more people become vegetarians.
- 5) Children must have a balanced diet.
- 6) There are practically no vitamins in meat.
- 7) Many people think that meat is very delicious.
- 8) Both children and adults must have meat dishes every day.

#### MEAT: TO EAT OR NOT TO EAT?

However, there is no easy answer to the question. Some people say, meat is bad for us; others claim meat is essential for our health. So where does the truth lie?

Experts say red meat, such as veal, can be harmful: if you eat a lot of it, you may develop heart problems. White meat, such as pork or chicken, is not as bad, according to the experts. Furthermore, it is argued by anti-meat-eating group that if more people switched to a vegetarian diet, there would be less starvation in the world.

In the case of children, doctors agree that they need a balanced diet to help them grow. Meat provides a range of proteins and vitamins that are essential for a healthy body. Finally, although I personally don't eat meat, very often, many people think it is the most enjoyable and satisfying type of food there is.

Perhaps a reasonable compromise would be to say, “Yes, eat meat but don't overdo it!”

**13. Choose the right answer.**

1. Organic food is good for ...  
a) people; b) animals; c) people and animals alike.
2. Fast food is very popular today because it is ...  
a) very convenient; b) rather healthy; c) extremely cheap.
3. Many people prefer ready-made food because it is ...  
a) the easiest to prepare; b) the tastiest; c) the healthiest.
4. Fruit and vegetables are good for our health because they ...  
a) are very sweet; b) contain a lot of vitamins; c) are genetically modified.
5. Types of cat food include dry, canned and ...  
a) tinned food; b) vegetarian food; c) natural food.

**14. Read these short descriptions of certain kinds of food. Ignore the words you don't understand. Then see if you can answer the questions.**

**WHICH FOOD IS IT?**

**A.** They are a basic part of the diet in many countries all over the world. They are round, grow in the ground and have thin skin which is often peeled before they are cooked. They can be boiled, fried or baked.

**B.** They are really a fruit although many people regard them as a vegetable. They are soft, red and round and were discovered in South America in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. They are often eaten raw in salads and are also cooked, especially when they are used in sauces for meat and other things.

**C.** They are a kind of flat shellfish, and can be eaten either raw or cooked. They are now considered to be “food for the rich”, although they were once so cheap in England that poor people ate them all the time.

**D.** This is one of the oldest vegetables in history. The ancient Greeks and Romans used to eat them raw for breakfast, with a little bit of salt. They are round, with a thin skin which has to be removed before they can be cooked or eaten. They have a very strong smell and are often used to give flavor to soups, sauces and other dishes.

**E.** The meat from this animal is very popular in some countries but it is forbidden to eat it in other countries because it is considered impure.

**F.** These small animals live in sewers and other filthy places. They have very sharp teeth and will eat way though almost anything. In one part of Belgium a special type of this animal is cooked and eaten in a stew. According to people who have enjoyed this dish, the meat tastes something like rabbit.

**G.** They are small, round and full of juice. Some of them are dark or “red” and others are light or “green”. They are used to make wine.

**H.** The seed of a plant which is grown in warm, wet places and eaten everywhere in the world, but particularly in China, Japan and other Asian countries.

**I.** This insect causes famine when it comes in great numbers and eats all the crops. However, the ancient Egyptians used to enjoy eating it. It was usually roasted and then eaten whole, wings and all.

**J.** An eight-legged sea animal with a hard shell. The flesh can be eaten after boiling, when it turns bright red. It is closely related to insects although people who pay high prices for it in restaurants do not often realize this.

### QUESTIONS

1. Name just one of the foods you were able to guess.
2. What were the words that helped you to guess this food?
3. Now name the other foods you were able to guess. Give the words in the description which helped you to guess each food.

### ***15. Read the text below and say***

- a) how vitamins can be bad for us and
- b) what we must do if we take supplements.

Vitamins are good for our health, aren't they? Perhaps not. New research suggests that high doses of certain vitamins may do more harm than good and could even kill you.

A variety of recent studies suggest that these vitamins, when taken in very high doses, may actually increase the risks of cancer and a range of debilitating diseases. Scientists are unsure as to why vitamins, so essential to health, can be toxic in high doses. The most likely explanation is that the body is only equipped to deal with the levels found naturally in the environment. If the intake is too far above the normal range, then there may appear an imbalance in the body's internal chemistry.

What this means is that the commercially sold vitamins and those provided by nature are not always compatible.

The commercial forms may interfere with the body's internal chemistry by "crowding out" the more natural and beneficial forms of the nutrients. The vitamins obtained from food are also allied with a lot of other substances which may lower their activity in the body.

The latest advice is to eat a balanced diet to ensure you get all the nutrients you need, and if you must take supplements make sure you take the lowest recommended dose and follow the instructions on the bottle.

### ***16. Read the three texts and give advice to a cat owner on how to feed his cat.***

#### KINDS OF CAT FOOD

Commercial cat foods come in three basic forms: dry, semi moist, and canned. Many owners feed their cats more than one type of food each day. It is a good idea to accustom a cat to eating several types and flavors of food early in life to avoid firmly established food preferences. The most important thing about choosing cat food is that

the label says “complete and balanced”. Then any form of food is fine for a cat. Many owners feed a combination of dry and canned foods.

Vegetarian diets will not provide a cat with enough protein, taurine, essential fatty acids, and minerals to maintain health. Cats often like vegetables, and some vegetable matter is contained in almost all commercial cat foods.

Semi-moist foods, once popular, are falling out of favor. While some cats loved them, the chemical odor was not appreciated by others. Many semi-moist foods are preserved with high sugar content and many contained propylene glycol, which can damage cats’ red blood cells. We do not recommend semi-moist diets, although an occasional semi moist treat is all right.

Special-formula (prescription) diets are designed to meet the specific needs of cats with medical conditions, such as food- related allergies, heart condition, kidney failure, and so on.

### FINICKY EATERS (разборчивые в еде)

Some cats are more particular about their food than others. In general there are several kinds of finicky eating. The most common type is when a cat develops a preference for one particular type of flavor of food, usually some sort of fish or chicken. If fish is preferred, it won’t hurt a cat as long as the food is properly formulated and balanced. Problems can arise if a cat develops a preference for plain, unsupplemented fish intended for humans. Another problem with all-fish diets is steatitis, a serious disease causing inflammation of body fat.

A cat may also reject food if he is upset for some reason. A move, a new pet or person in the household, a favorite animal or person going away — all of these events may cause a cat to lose his appetite. An owner will have to become a detective in this case to learn what may be upsetting a cat.

Sometimes there is no apparent cause for a sudden loss of appetite. If a cat is acting normal, in other ways it is safe to wait a day or two, often the cat’s favorite food and see what happens. Generally, a cat will begin to eat well again in a few days.

### HOW MUCH/HOW OFTEN TO FEED

Cats do not do well on one meal a day. Many owners leave dry food out all day for snacking and give one or two “meals” of canned food to their adult cats. Others do not like leaving food out and simply provide two larger meals a day. If food is left out all day some cats will overeat and become overweight.

## ***17. Read and translate the texts***

### IT’S INTERESTING TO KNOW

1) The Earl of Sandwich lived in England in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. He was fond of playing cards. He didn’t even want to stop playing long enough to eat a meal. So he

invented a quick meal. He put some meat between two slices of bread; so he could hold his meal in one hand and play cards with the other. Thus the Earl of Sandwich contributed the Sandwich to the world.

An American chef from Connecticut, Luis Lasseu, made and sold the first hamburgers in 1985. He called them so because sailors from Hamburg in Germany gave him the recipe. Kenneth Lasseu, Louis' son, still sells hamburgers in Connecticut.

2) In its home country of Germany, the hot dog was called the frankfurter. It was named after Frankfurt, a German city. Frankfurters were first sold in the US in the 1860's. Americans called them "dachshund sausages". A dachshund is a dog from Germany with a very long body and short legs.

Dachshund sausages first became popular in New York, especially at baseball games where they were sold by men who kept them warm in hot-water tanks. People got the sausages on buns.

One day a newspaper cartoonist named Tad Dorgan went to a baseball game. When he saw the men with the dachshund sausages, he got an idea for a cartoon. The next day his cartoon appeared in the newspaper — there was a bun with a dachshund inside. As Dorgan didn't know how to spell dachshund, under the cartoon he wrote: "Get your hot dogs!"

3) Today the British drink more tea than any other nation — an average of 4 kilos a head annually, or 1650 cups of tea a year.

The British first heard of tea in 1598, and first tasted it in about 1650. For nearly two centuries all tea was imported from China, until in 1828, a tea plant was found growing naturally in India.

Today London's tea markets deal in tea from India, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), and Africa more than from China.

***18. Read the proverbs and give their Russian equivalents. Then use some of them in situations of your own.***

1. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
2. Eat at pleasure, drink with measure.
3. Wishes don't wash dishes.
4. Tastes differ.
5. One man's meat is another man's poison.
6. First come, first served.
7. Life is not all cakes and ale.

## **5. Профилактика в ветеринарной медицине.**

### **Болезни и инфекции у животных**

#### ***1. Read the text, translate and do the assignments that follow it.***

#### **ANIMAL HEALTH**

If you own one or more animals, you are concerned with their health and welfare. Your personal commitment and knowledge of the basics – good housing, nutrition, sanitation and preventive medicine – are the most important first steps.

Housing is important to provide animals protection from the elements (the weather, especially wind and rain ) and predators. Basic nutrition needs remain the same for all animals – energy foods, protein, vitamins, minerals and lots of clean fresh water. Clean cages, barns, aquariums and other animal facilities are important for preventing the entry of disease. Grooming is a good preventive tool – to keep animals clean and free of external parasites. Preventive medicine is the final link in the circle of good animal health and includes vaccinations and internal and external parasite control.

Animal health means more than taking the necessary care, and calling the veterinarian when an animal is ill or injured. There are three important areas of responsibility. First, your responsibility, as owner or caretaker. Second, the responsibility of the veterinarian. And finally, the Government has a distinct and important role in assuring the health of animals.

You, as the owner or caretaker, have the most immediate responsibility. There's an old saying, "The eye of the master fattens the calf," which is to say that you are the one who best can provide the feed, water, shelter, sanitation and health care for your animal.

But at some point, you need to call in the expert – your veterinarian. The veterinary practitioner is the animal health professional. This expert is able to diagnose and treat diseases that threaten your animals. Veterinarians are not there just to help when things go wrong. They can help make sure that things don't go wrong.

They also have another responsibility: reporting certain disease to the Government, either because they are of public health significance, or because they are regulated under Government animal health programs. The Government is to prevent, control and eradicate several types of diseases. These include animal disease that can be transmitted to man, such as rabies, brucellosis (undulant fever), psittacosis (parrot fever), and tuberculosis. And finally, there are potentially catastrophic foreign diseases that could wreck our domestic livestock and poultry industries.

#### **ASSIGNMENTS**

- ✓ List the responsibilities of an animal owner.
- ✓ Why is proper housing important for animals?
- ✓ What does sanitation include?
- ✓ What does preventive medicine include?

- ✓ Explain the proverb “The eye of the master fattens the calf.”
- ✓ Why do we have to call in the expert?
- ✓ What are the responsibilities of the Government?
- ✓ Why are some animal diseases very dangerous?

**2. Read the text, translate and answer questions:**

**ANIMAL MAGIC**

A kind of treatment designed to stimulate people who are withdrawn or uncommunicative has recently been given a new name: pet therapy. It has given difficult children, lonely old people and even anti-social prisoners a completely new outlook on life.

Even though pet therapy is only now being widely used, it is not a new idea. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century an English doctor William Tuke filled the grounds of a hospital for mentally disturbed people with chickens, rabbits and goats. Tuke’s idea was that patients could learn self-control by caring for creatures weaker than themselves.

Later on, in New York, horses, cows, cats and dogs were recruited to heal soldiers who had been wounded during World War II. These animals comforted the traumatized and helped them to avoid becoming obsessed with their injuries.

During the 1970’s, scientific interest was rekindled by a study that had originally set out to examine the connection between social conditions and heart disease. Quite by chance, researchers discovered that the survival rate of people who owned a pet was significantly greater than those who didn’t. At last, they came to the conclusion that people with pets really were living longer.

It was discovered that stroking a cat or dog lowers a human being’s blood pressure and reduces anxiety. Just having an animal around you can lower your heart rate. Cats and dogs aren’t the only pets that can help you to relax either. A dental school in America has discovered that gazing at fish in a tank helps patients relax before undergoing dental treatment.

But what aspect of the animal-human relationship is the cause of such benefits? One recent study revealed that there were significantly fewer minor illnesses such as colds, backaches and stomach problems among adults after they had acquired a pet. “There is no real explanation, however, for why animals can change people in various ways.”

**QUESTIONS**

1. Who was pet therapy designed for?
2. Is it a completely new way of treating?
3. How did William Tuke treat mentally disturbed people?
4. How did animals heal the wounded soldiers during World War II?
5. Why was scientific interest in pet therapy rekindled during the 1970’s?
6. What particular symptoms appear in patients after they have had animals around them?

**3. Match each of these people with the correct definition below.**

patient	An ordinary doctor.
psychiatrist	Someone who looks after sick people in hospital.
casualty	Person who helps people with mental problems.
surgeon	Someone who operates on sick people.
nurse	Person who studies to be a doctor.
general practitioner	An animal doctor.
medical student	Sick person receiving treatment.
veterinarian	Person badly injured in an accident, fire, war.

**4. Put one of the following prepositions in each space in the sentences below.**

*from, on, with, in, to, for, of*

1. He was operated ... yesterday.
2. She was taken ... hospital.
3. He suffered ... bad headaches.
4. I have a pain ... my back.
5. What's wrong ... you?
6. He died ... cancer.
7. The child felt worse so they sent ... a doctor.

**5. In the following sentences, use the right prepositions.**

1. The dog was treated ... cuts and bruises it had got in the fight.
2. We can treat this disease quite successfully ... antibiotics.
3. He was now completely cured ... his illness.
4. It took the horse three months recover ... the bad injuries.
5. The doctor said that she was to be operated ... immediately.
6. Animals can suffer ... the same disease that human beings do.
7. Sometimes patients become addicted ... medication.
8. Last year our laboratory decided to concentrate ... this important problem.

**6. Match the diseases with their symptoms.**

flu	burning pain after eating
pneumonia	rash starting on body, slightly raised temperature
chickenpox	swollen, painful joints, stiffness
an ulcer	headache, fever, cough, sneezing
rheumatism	dry cough, high fever, chest pain



**7. Match the symptoms with the doctor's prescriptions.**

<b>Symptoms</b>	<b>What does the doctor prescribe?</b>
I've got a sore throat, a high temperature.	<i>Take one tablet of aspirin three times a day after meals, stay in bed for 3-4 days and drink a lot of warm tea with lemon.</i>
I've lost my appetite and I can't sleep.	<i>You must ask your boss for some time off and have a good rest. Try to do some physical exercises every day and eat regularly.</i>
I feel sick very often and I've got stomach ache after meals.	<i>You should have an X-ray of your stomach and get your blood tested. Then come to see me again and I'll prescribe you the treatment you need.</i>

**8. Complete the following table.**

<b>Noun</b>	<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Verb</b>
	breathless	
	faint	
	shivery	
ache		
treatment		
	swollen	
pain		
	(in)curable	
injury		

**9. Fill in the correct word from the box:**

wounded, injured, damaged, hurt
---------------------------------

1. His unkind words really ... my feelings.
2. The dog was badly ... in the fight.
3. They were badly ... in the car crash.
4. My bicycle was ... in the accident.
5. After the accident my legs ... very often.
6. The ... horse was examined by the vet.

**10. Five of the following words may be used in combinations with «ache».**

**Which ones are they? Tick (v) the correct words:**

tooth, leg, arm, shoulder, head, elbow, stomach, ear, hand, back

**11. Use «ache» or «pain» in the following sentences.**

1. I've got a terrible tooth . . . I must go to my dentist.
2. The patient told the doctor that he had a bad ... in his left leg.
3. The bright light gave him a lot of ... in the eyes.
4. Overeating can cause a stomach . . .
5. That terrible noise led to a splitting head . . .
6. When you've got an ear ... , you must not treat it with a hot-water bottle.

**12. Fill in the missing words in the sentences below. Choose from the box:**

infectious, prescription, antiseptic, contagious, surgery,  
insomnia, indigestion, family doctor, X-ray, sedative

1. If you suffer from ... , your doctor may recommend taking sleeping tablets.
2. You may have broken one of your ribs. I think we'd better take an ... , just to make sure.
3. She was in such a state when her dog died that the vet gave her a ... to help calm her down.
4. If your pet eats its food too quickly, it'll get . . .

**13. Which word in each group does not belong?**

1. swelling, bruise, medicine, injury;
2. ankle, elbow, knew, heart;
3. check, refuse, examine, inspect;
4. surgeon, psychiatrist, vet, biologist;
5. treat, operate, heal, kill;
6. ox, flu, asthma, ulcer;
7. surgery, ward, theatre, hall;
8. patient, nurse, physician, doctor.

**14. Match an item on the left with an item on the right. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

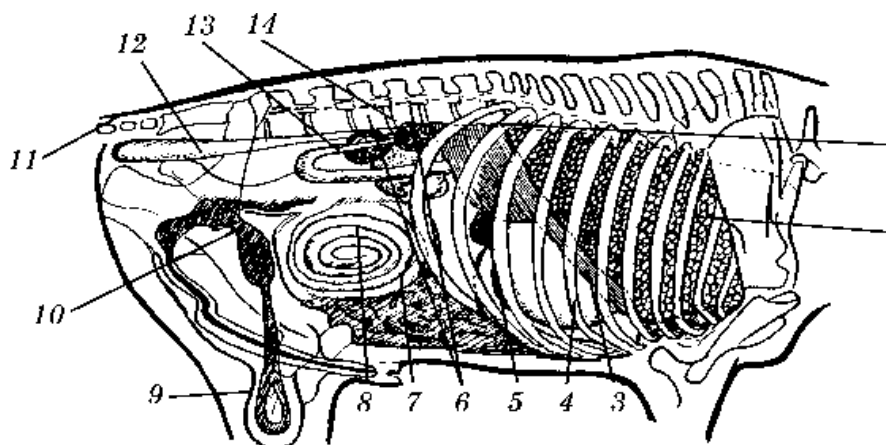
My ankle	cleared up when I took the antibiotics.
The patient	healed up but there's still a small scar. pulled through because she'd been looked after so well.
My stomach	settled down but I decided not to eat for a while.
The wound	swelled up and I couldn't put my shoe on.

**15. Match the organ in A with its functions in B.**

A.	B.
a) the liver;	A vital organ which enables the body to obtain oxygen from the air we breathe, and to eliminate carbon dioxide.

b) the kidneys;	It is the major part of the digestive system, extending from the duodenum to the anus.
c) the abomasum;	It is a hollow, muscular organ where the process of digesting swallowed food begins.
d) the intestine;	It is a small sac which sits just beneath the liver and its only role is to concentrate gall and then release it when food is passing through the small intestine.
e) the heart;	Its main functions are to regulate the amount of water and salt within the body, maintain the proper acid-base balance in the body, and to eliminate waste products from the blood.
f) the gallbladder;	It is a powerful pump that beats continuously during life to circulate the blood throughout the body.
g) the lungs.	It is the largest and one of the most vital organs which receives a dual blood supply.

**16. Match the organs of the bull in the picture (1—14) with their names given below (a—n)**



**Example:** 3 – omasum (книжка).

a) liver; b) lung; c) omasum; d) abomasum; e) gallbladder; f) kidneys; g) small intestines; h) colon; i) testis; j) winary bladder; k) rectum; l) cecum; m) duodenum; n) pancreas.

**17. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. When selecting a commercial pet food it is important to read the label very carefully.
2. There is a whole group of bacterial diseases affecting the skin which vary with the type of organism involved, and how deep the infection penetrates within the skin.
3. Following coagulation, the blood clot usually shrinks, thereby squeezing out a clear, watery liquid termed serum.
4. Ribosomes are found in all cells, either scattered along the endoplasmic reticulum or lying free in the cytoplasm.

5. All cell types are basically alike in that they are composed of protoplasm enclosed within a limiting membrane of some kind and containing a nucleus which is responsible for directing the activities of the cell.

***18. Translate the sentences into Russian.***

1. Skeletal problems are seen in cats fed diets composed primarily of liver.
2. Dogs fed an all meat diet may develop severe skeletal problems characterized by lameness, joint pain and fractures of the long bones.
3. Canned foods can cost up to 8 to 10 as much as dry food when compared on a nutritional basis.
4. Meat, liver and kidney are all very low in calcium and if fed in excess, may cause extensive bone malformation.
5. Maize is an excellent food for animals if given in combination with other foods containing the essential constituents that maize lacks.
6. Animals can live for a considerable time without taking solid food, but soon suffer in health if kept short of water or if supplied with water in a spasmodic manner.
7. Every different cell type has a characteristic appearance when viewed under the microscope.
8. A bird's skin is covered by feathers developed from scales.
9. If incubated for 36 days, this egg will hatch into a chick.
10. The sounds made by the cats have various meanings.
11. Strychnine, powdered over small pieces of carrots or fruit and placed in the burrows is the usual and the most effective method for destruction of rabbits in Australia.
12. The brain in its simplest form in lowly vertebrate animals is a thickened part at the front end of the spinal cord, developed to govern the organs of smell, hearing and taste.

***19. Translate the sentences into Russian.***

1. Protoplasm is organized and divided into cells, each cell having an individuality of its own.
2. The chromatin network in the cell is composed of a definite number of chromosome threads, the number being constant for each species.
3. Flagella are longer and less numerous than cilia, each cell usually possessing only one or two.
4. Through the continuous increase in the number of cells, an organism grows until it reaches its adult size, its cells differentiating at the same time into the various tissues and organs that make up its body.

5. In a process called cytokinesis, the cytoplasm of the cells is divided into two parts, each containing one of the newly formed nuclei.

6. The liver occupies the upper right quadrant of the abdominal cavity, a part of its surface being attached to the diaphragm.

7. Erythrocytes are non-nucleated cells whose sole function is that of transporting oxygen. They are the most numerous of the formed elements of blood, the number in domestic animals varying greatly among different species.

8. Some powerful chemicals destroy organisms completely, the action being in part hydrolysis.

***20. Read the text and a) give a short summary of it; b) write out words describing symptoms of allergies.***

#### YOUR DOG MAY HAVE ALLERGIES, TOO

Dogs, like humans, can also suffer from allergies. Itching of the skin is the most common symptom of a dog allergy. The respiratory tract can be affected causing coughing, sneezing, and wheezing. At times, the eyes and nose may develop a discharge. Also, the digestive system may be affected causing vomiting or diarrhea.

About 20 per cent of the dogs in the United States suffer from some type of allergy, whether it is atopic dermatitis, flea allergy, food allergy, inhalant allergy, contact allergy, or bacterial allergy.

**Atopic dermatitis.** An allergy skin disease of dogs, known as canine atopic dermatitis, is caused by the dog's immune system hypersensitivity to common substances in the environment, such as dust, mites or molds.

If the dog begins to groom excessively, with licking or chewing of the paws, abdomen, and hind quarters, then it may suffer from atopic dermatitis. Also, check to see if the ears are reddened and hot to the touch.

Flea allergy, food allergy, and parasitic infestations may mimic the symptoms of atopic dermatitis making it difficult to diagnose. Once fleas, foods, and parasitic infestations are eliminated as being the cause, then allergy skin testing for dust mites, pollens, and molds may be done to determine what causes the dog's atopic dermatitis.

**Food Allergy.** Dogs can become allergic to a food they have eaten for years which causes many people to overlook the possibility of a food allergy.

Food allergies only account for 10 per cent of allergy problems in dogs. Dogs often cannot tolerate soy products, wheat, corn, beef, pork, chicken, milk, whey, eggs, fish, chemical preservatives, or artificial sugars in their food.

Determining the food allergen can be time consuming. First, eliminate all the possible allergies from the diet, by using a homemade diet consisting of a protein and starch the dog has not eaten before. Gradually add back, one at a time for a week, the ingredients of the dog food. If symptoms return, then the offending food allergen should

be easily determined. Commercial dog foods can be found that do not contain the offending allergen.

**21. Read the text and a) list the causes of respiratory diseases in cats and dogs; and b) say whether cats and dogs have the same symptoms of the disease.**

#### RESPIRATORY DISEASES

Respiratory diseases are very important in dogs and cats. They account for a large percentage of illnesses and include diseases which affect the nose and throat, the trachea and the lungs.

Clinical signs are similar in dog or cat respiratory diseases. One of the most reliable signs is a cough. When severity of the disease process increases, laboured breathing (затрудненное дыхание) develops.

Upper respiratory disease complex is a viral disease which causes big problems in young kittens. The openings of the nose become blocked and the kitten will not eat if it can't smell. Viral infections of the nose and throat also occur in the dog, but they are mild.

Dogs can contract kennel cough (кашель псарен) which is usually caused by combined viral and bacterial infections. It often develops after the animal has been boarded at a commercial kennel facility.

Trauma to the nose, throat or trachea can cause serious problems in dogs and cats. Trauma to the nose usually results in nose-bleeds. Excessive pulling on a leash can produce a fracture of the larynx in the throat, and this can cause life threatening airway obstruction.

Dogs can get several chest diseases, and probably the most well known is canine distemper. It causes a mild viral pneumonia, but secondary bacterial pneumonias often develop.

Primary bacterial pneumonias also occur in dogs and are diagnosed by bacteriologic techniques and X-rays. Fungal infections of the lungs and chest occur and can be difficult to treat.

Cats also can acquire many lung and chest diseases. Following an upper respiratory infection, cats can develop a bacterial infection of the chest called pyothorax. Large amounts of inflammatory fluid accumulate in the chest and cause severe breathing problems. Often this disease can be caused by wounds suffered in cat fights, so the disease is more common in non-neutered male cats.

**22. Read the text using your dictionary. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and phrases.**

Avian influenza; high morbidity/mortality rate; characteristic lesions; subcutaneous haemorrhages; oedema; pro-ventriculus; susceptible to something; the causative agent; mechanical means of transfer of infection; the onset of signs; field outbreaks; inappetence; suffocation; blood-tingled mucus; the acute phase; excitation.

## AVIAN INFLUENZA

Avian influenza (Fowl Plague) in chickens is characterised by a high morbidity and mortality rate with respiratory and nervous signs. The characteristic lesions include subcutaneous haemorrhages, cyanosis of the head region, oedema of various parts of the body, and haemorrhages in the pro-ventriculus.

**Incidence.** Avian influenza virus, associated with highly fatal disease, has been isolated in a number of countries. Less pathogenic types are frequently associated with respiratory disease in turkeys. Infection is probably widespread in wild bird populations.

**Susceptibility.** Influenza virus naturally infects ducks; however, chickens, turkeys, geese, quail, and a wide variety of wild birds are susceptible to the infection.

**Cause.** The causative agent is a virus which belongs to the influenza group of viruses. There are a number of serotypes isolated from avian species which differ widely in their pathogenicity. The virus is readily destroyed in the poultry environment.

**Transmission.**

1. Contact spread readily occurs among pen mates.
2. Aerosol spread of the virus has been reported to occur between flocks.
3. The possibility of vertical transmission should always be considered, especially with less pathogenic types.
4. Mechanical means of transfer of infection include people, equipment, and artificial insemination.

**Clinical signs.** In susceptible chickens following an incubation period of 2-4 days the signs of the disease may appear suddenly. The course of the disease is usually short and the virus spreads rapidly within a flock.

Following the onset of signs, birds may only live a few hours. In field outbreaks morbidity may be 100 per cent and mortality may vary from 50 per cent to 100 per cent. The flock is generally depressed. Individual birds have ruffled feathers, inappetence and drop in egg production. The eyelids may be closed and the conjunctiva is red and swollen. Characteristically oedema and cyanosis develop around the head region involving the comb, wattles and the area surrounding the eyes. The oedema may extend down the neck and breast. Oedema of the glottis may occur causing difficulty in breathing resulting in suffocation.

When respiratory signs are present a grey to blood-tinged mucus exudes from the nostrils. There may be haemorrhages in the mouth. In most outbreaks varying degrees of diarrhea may be observed.

Affected birds usually die within 2 days of the onset of signs. Birds surviving the acute phase of the disease develop nervous signs including excitation, convulsions, or circling movements and ataxia.

**23. Read the text and do the assignments that follow it.**

**THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE**

There is no factor that will prevent disease coming on to or spreading within a farm.

Disease usually occurs because a number of factors are working against the animal, for example the weather, its nutrition or the number of stock in one building. All live-stock units should formulate a comprehensive policy to prevent disease.

All new stock should be inspected to ensure they are healthy. Some general signs of health are applicable to most animals: bright alert eyes, clean tail, groomed coat, even breathing, no sign of discharge from the nose, no coughing and healthy appetite. All new stock must be vaccinated against any known on-farm diseases.

The environment in which the animal lives probably has the greatest influence on the continuing good health of the animal. The more intensive the livestock system, the more attention must be paid to hygiene.

The animal's own dung is a constant source of infection, so one of the animal's major requirements is a clean lying area. Many livestock buildings and pens require regular cleaning and disinfection.

The spread of and the severity of a disease can be reduced by the use of drugs. The best examples of these are antibiotics, insecticides and wormers.

Regular visits from the veterinary surgeon can go a long way in preventing disease. Regular visits every three or four months, when the veterinary surgeon and the stockperson can get together to look at and talk about the health of the unit, can help build up a health profile of the farm. This information can be useful when trying to identify or locate the cause of a problem.

Answer the questions:

- 1) Why is it important to work out a comprehensive program to prevent disease?
- 2) What are some general signs of healthy animals?
- 3) Why is hygiene so important in intensive livestock systems?
- 4) Is it necessary to use drugs to prevent diseases?
- 5) How often should the veterinary surgeon visit the farm?

**24. Four sentences have been removed from the text. For the gaps (1-4) use the right sentence (a-e). There is one extra sentence.**

- a) Unfortunately they only showed a slight improvement, if any.
- b) Then some of the mice were given pregnenolone.
- c) Trauma to the nose usually results in nosebleeds.
- d) They are confident that they will reach their long-term aim of producing a drug that will be safe and effective for humans.
- e) It was already known that pregnenolone can help people recover from spinal cord injury after car crashes or falls.



## AMAZING MICE

Researchers in the United States have discovered a powerful drug, pregnenolone that can improve memory in mice.

In the laboratory, mice were trained to associate a sound with a shock a few seconds later. They had to remember their way through a maze to avoid the shock.

(1) The mice that had been injected with the drug showed such a significant improvement in memory that the researchers were astonished.

(2) But what this new research shows is that it plays an even more important role. The results suggest that it may one day be possible to treat those whose memories have been affected by old age or disease.

Scientists have already tried out the drug on a number of patients who had been badly affected by Alzheimer's disease and who were incapable of recognizing members of their own family.

(3) But the scientists believe that the doses they used must have been either too high or too low.

### ***25. Read the text and fill in the table that follows it.***

#### HEALTH AND THE HORSE

Horses are tough creatures, but like any animal they can fall ill or be injured. A healthy pony or horse is alert, bright eyed and takes a keen interest in all that goes on around it. Ribs and hip bones should not be prominent, and the quarters should be well-rounded. The base of the ears should be warm to the touch.

Signs of illness vary, but there are some general symptoms which can give warning of trouble to come. A field-kept pony which stays for a long time in one place, a horse which goes off its food, a willing horse which suddenly becomes "nappy" — all these signs are indications that something is wrong. Other symptoms include: discharge from the eyes or nostrils; stumbling for no apparent reason; restlessness; dullness of eye or general lack of interest; sweating; kicking or biting at the flank; lameness; diarrhea; apparent difficulty in breathing; coughing.

It is essential, therefore, to have a reliable vet, and to call him without hesitation. Nevertheless, all horse owners should have a practical knowledge of first aid, and a first aid kit is an essential part of any stable. A typical basic kit should contain: gamgee tissue, roll of cotton wool, antiseptic, methylated spirit, glycerin, Stockholm tar, petroleum jelly, sponge, worm paste, round-ended surgical scissors, thermometer, assorted bandages, sulphonamide powder and specific for colic.

Lameness is the commonest form of disability in the horse. Treating most forms of it is usually best left to an expert.

Wounds and injuries are another common problem. First bring the bleeding under control applying a pressure bandage. Clip the hair from the skin around the wound and clean it thoroughly. Then coat with an anti-biotic powder and dress.

Like humans, horses can easily catch skin diseases, particularly in unhygienic

conditions. Skin diseases include lice, ringworm, sweet itch, mud fever, pustular dermatitis, and nettle rash.

Teeth and stomach can both give the horse problems. Both demand serious attention.

Signs of a healthy horse	
Signs of an ill horse	
Contents of a first a) medication, b) tools and other thing	
Most common problems	
Treating wounds	

**26. Read texts A and B and do the assignments that follow.**

**A. HEALING FLOWERS**

Flowering plants were primarily cultivated for their fragrance, as well as their usefulness and beauty. In the last two decades this situation has changed in that currently plants and their flowers are being subjected to scientific research in an attempt to unveil their secrets. Although it is a relatively new thing, researchers have already examined some of the most obscure regions of the globe in search of the ultimate curing, healing and rejuvenating botanical specimens.

Ancient tribal traditions and healing recipes have also been researched as a means of identifying the potential curative properties of flowers and plants.

Flora has been researched for centuries in order to ensure a continuous supply of the ingredients that have been proven to be effective in providing remedies offering relief. The latest technologies are employed in parallel to this ancient knowledge to identify chemical profiles and characteristics. Modern plant breeding makes it possible for new and improved plants to be added to the list of previously discovered specimens.

**B. POWER OF FLOWER THERAPY**

The essences are the latest manifestation in a long tradition of using flower elixirs for health and well-being. Numerous ancient cultures, including those of Egypt, Malaysia and Africa, used flowers to treat emotional states, while in

Europe essences were used in the 16<sup>th</sup> century by the great healer Paracelsus to treat his patients' emotional problems.

Around 60 years ago, the British physician Dr. Bach established his 38 flower remedies based on common trees and plants such as oak, walnut, clematis and mustard. However, Ian White, an Australian naturopath and originator of the Bush Flower system, believes that wonderful though Dr. Bach's remedies are, the world has moved on and now needs a new set of flowers for healing. Thus, he has offered a collection of 50 plant essences distilled from the native flora of the Australian Bush.

Serena Smith, a corporate psychologist and hypnotherapist, started using the Bush remedies in conjunction with hypnosis, her results became quite startling.

But how can a flower heal a traumatized mind? They explain that the essences work on a vibrational level, invigorating and balancing our psyche.

While everything in life vibrates to a certain frequency, the essence of flowers apparently vibrates on a very high level and so affects our bodies at their most subtle. Ian White says, "The only difference between dense matter, such as antibiotics or a piece of wood and subtle matter, such as a flower essence, is the frequency at which they vibrate. Subtle matter vibrates at speeds exceeding the speed of light."

Serena Smith has coined the phrase "hypno-flower therapy" for her unique combination therapy, and her patients have great faith in her methods.

- *In Text A, find the English for:*

цветущие растения; аромат; раскрыть (их) тайну; образцы (растений); целебные рецепты; лечебные свойства; средства, дающие облегчение; разведение растений.

- *Answer the questions to Text B:*

- 1) What is the main effect of using different essences?
- 2) What was Dr. Bach's theory based on?
- 3) How much does White's system differ from Dr. Bach's?
- 4) What does "hypno-flower therapy" mean and how effective is it?

**27. Answer the questions after reading and translating the text:**

1. What is termed rumenotomy?
2. When should rumenotomy be performed?
3. In what position must the animal be during the rumenotomy?
4. What is done after removing a portion of the contents of the rumen?
5. Is it allowed to give food to the animal after rumenotomy?
6. Should rumenotomy be performed in severe cases only?
7. Where must be made an incision?
8. Is it possible to give food to the animal just after the rumenotomy?

#### RUMEN INDIGESTION

Probably, during a year's time more dairy cattle suffer from indigestion of one sort or another than there are cows that suffer from infectious diseases. It has been estimated that 70 percent of ailing animals have noninfectious disorders. Often recovery from disease depends upon the reestablishment of normal digestive function. Too little is known about the normal functions of the digestive tract of the dairy cow.

In all probability, the ruminant could remain on this earth because its digestive processes have been adapted to the natural seasonal changes in the plant life of the area where they lived. Some species of ruminants had to be adapted to cold climates and the type of vegetation that has been found there.

Many cases of disturbances of alimentary system and indigestion may be connected

with rumen. Therefore rumenotomy should be used. Rumenotomy is the opening of the paunch, or rumen, and the removal of a part or the whole of the ingesta through the formed opening. . The operation should be performed in severe cases only. The animal has to be placed with its right side against a wall and firmly held in position by strong assistants. The incision must be made in the most distended portion of the left side of the animal. As the opening is increased in size the operator's hand can be inserted into the rumen. Before any of the contents are removed from that organ a linen cloth should be placed from the outer wound into the rumen, because no ingesta must get into the abdominal cavity. After removing contents of the rumen some medicine may be introduced in the wound. Then the opening in the rumen should be closed with uninterrupted carbonized catgut sutures. No food should be given for several hours after the operation.

**28. Translate:**

- 1) Herbivorous mammals chew their food and then swallow it.
- 2) After the removal of the foreign body from the digestive tract the animal recovered soon.
- 3) The disorder of the digestion of this ruminant was caused by bad fodder.
- 4) This medicine is introduced into the body through the skin.
- 5) Some operations cannot be done by veterinarians without strong assistants.
- 6) The number of cases of pneumonia depends on environmental conditions.
- 7) Dairy cows on the farm have been vaccinated from an infectious disease this month.
- 8) Feeding with bad fodder can cause severe diseases.

**29. Answer the questions after reading and translating the text:**

- 1) Who is the main character of the story?
- 2) When did the phone ring?
- 3) What did the man on the line want from the doctor?
- 4) Who was the patient?
- 5) What happened with the dog?
- 6) What were the symptoms of the disease in the dog?
- 7) Was the condition of the dog bad?
- 8) Did the doctor try to save the dog?
- 9) Did the dog die or not?

**YOU CAN FIX THE LEG, CAN'T YOU?**

It must have been about one o'clock that morning and the blizzard that was forecast had become a reality.

I was sleeping when the phone rang. Usually telephones do not wake me when I

know that I must climb out of bed and go out in the cold. After the phone rang several times, I took the receiver and said: "Hello, this is Doctor Swails". I was trying to make the words come out right.

The man on the line was speaking frantically: "Doctor?" he said, "doctor, my dog has just been hit by a car. Can you see my dog right away?"

"Of course", I replied, in the best doctor's voice that I could muster. "It will take me about twenty minutes".

I stepped into the blizzard at one o'clock in the morning and I was thinking that there had to be more convenient ways to make a living.

An elderly man was waiting for me at the door of the clinic. The man cradled a poodle in his arms. "Hurry, Doctor, I think she's dying", he said. "Look, see how she's gasping?"

The man placed her on my examination table and removed the blankets that he had wrapped around her. The dog's pupils were widely dilated. Her gums were dry and gray-white.

I examined the dog and saw that its leg was broken, the dog was in shock and about to die.

"You can fix the leg, can't you?" the man said. "How long will she have to stay here?"

I promised him that I should try, although I believed it was hopeless. In fact I was amazed that the dog was still alive.

I tried every means to save the dog. I wanted to make the old man happy, but everything was in vain. The dog died at 3.30 a.m.

### ***30. Translate:***

- 1) Animals with this disease usually die.
- 2) The dog with the foreign body in her digestive canal is alive yet.
- 3) Dry fodder is recommended in this case.
- 4) The cow cannot chew the food because her gums are in bad condition.
- 5) The origin of this severe infectious disease in ruminants is not known.
- 6) The heart activity of this patient is constantly controlled.

## **6. Права животных**

### ***1. Read and translate the text.***

#### **ANIMAL RIGHTS**

Animal rights should be afforded the same consideration as the interests of human beings.

Britain has been one of the leading countries in the field of animal welfare. The

United Kingdom has a long history of protecting animals from cruelty. In 1822 Richard Martin's Act to Prevent the Cruel and Improper Treatment of Cattle was passed by Parliament. This is the first parliamentary legislation for animal welfare in the world.

The idea that animals can be treated humanely is not quite unique to the Western World. In Hinduism and Buddhism there is a very strong tradition of avoiding any sort of violence against any living being, which includes plant life as well as animal life.

People are upset by pictures of animal suffering, and in Britain, animal issues are people's main concern when it comes to environmental matters. And there is an increasing feeling in Britain today that meat production should be made more humane as possible. The basic requirements of humane treatment should apply to farm animals as they lay eggs, provide milk or wait to be slaughtered as meat.

Britain has a law enforcing a maximum of 15 hours' journey time for livestock during which the animals have to rest, be fed and watered. The CIWF (Compassion in World Farming) organization is just one of the many organizations within the growing British movement concerned with animal rights. They are united by a belief that it is morally wrong for humans to exploit and mistreat animals.

Since the 1970's the movement has spread to include traditional sports such as bull fighting in Spain and the hunting of hares and foxes by hounds. Although there are many laws protecting some animals, such as wildlife, almost no law protects other animals, such as animals used in research and farmed animals used to produce meat and other products for human consumption. Animals can't speak for themselves and we must do everything to provide protection for all animals.

## **2. *Translate the following words and phrases into English.***

потомство; распространяться; скот; благополучие животных; права животных; обращаться гуманно; насилие против любого живого существа; безнравственно; бой быков; страдания животных; избегать страдания; охота с собаками на зайцев; плохо обращаться с животными; животные, используемые для; к интересам животных следует проявлять такое же уважение; насилие.

## **3. *Make word combinations using the words below.***

the leading country, animals, to suffer from animal welfare, a law, humanely, political, to protect movement, animal rights, sick animals, from cruelty, to treat, to enforce, to support.

## **4. *Answer the questions.***

1. What are animal rights?
2. What country has been one of the leading countries in the field of animal rights?

3. What feeling is increasing in Britain today?
4. What organizations are concerned with animal rights?
5. Are there many laws protecting animals?

5. ***Read the text and say which part of the text is about.***

1) the history of hunting in Russia; 2) fines for damaging an animal's habitat; 3) hunting for sport; 4) the hunting of polar bears; 5) what the Moscow government will do for injured or homeless animals.

#### ANIMAL RIGHTS ARRIVE IN RUSSIA

The Moscow government plans to pass a bill that would ban the hunting of small animals in the environs of the capital. The new bill would also protect the natural habitats of these animals and suggest the founding of a chain of shelters across the city for injured or homeless animals. Squirrels, hedgehogs, hares and other animals will be protected by law from irresponsible citizens.

The proposed law would be enforced by a series of fines. Any individual found damaging an animal's habitat – for example by burning vegetation – would be fined between 1,000 and 2,000 rubles, while companies and organizations doing the same would be obliged to pay up to 150,000 rubles.

Dog fighting, banned in almost every Western nation, is still legal and popular in many parts of the former Soviet Union. The Russian government still allows the hunting of polar bears for indigenous peoples, despite the fact that the arctic animal is at high risk of extinction.

The country also has a long history of hunting. A record of this sport in Russia dates back from the 1500s, and the practice was popular amongst the emperors and empresses of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The 2004 Hunting Act made using dogs to hunt foxes, hares and other animals illegal in England. However, the act was met with a great deal of protest. Hunting for sport is also banned in Germany and Switzerland.

#### ANIMAL RIGHTS

Britain has been one of the leading countries in the field of animal welfare. For example, the world's first animal protection organization, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA), was founded in England in 1823. That traditional concern for animals is being rediscovered with a new moral and political strength.

The idea that animals should be treated humanely is not quite unique to the Western World. In Hinduism and Buddhism there is a very strong tradition of avoiding any sort of violence against any living being, which includes plant life as well as animal life.

The animal welfare movement was born as part of the humanitarian movements in England in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which was equally concerned for the rights of children. It

was members of the RSPCA who founded the first society for the prevention of cruelty to children in England.

People are upset by pictures of animals' suffering, and in Britain, animal issues are always people's main concern when it comes to environmental matters. And there is an increasing feeling in Britain today that meat production should be made as humane as possible.

Britain has a law enforcing a maximum of 15 hours' journey time for livestock after which the animals have to be rested, fed and watered. Since 1990 the crate system has also been banned. The CIWF (Compassion in World Farming) organization is just one of the many organizations within the growing British movements concerned with animal rights. It includes both traditional and more radical groups like Respect for Animals, formed by campaigners against the fur trade. They are united by a belief that it is morally wrong for humans to exploit and mistreat animals.

Since the 1970's the movement has spread to include traditional sports such as bull fighting in Spain and the hunting of hares and foxes by hounds.

**6. Give the English equivalents for the following:**

права животных; благополучие животных; жестокое обращение с животными; забота о животных; с животными следует обращаться гуманно; насилие против любого живого существа; страдания животных; проблемы окружающей среды; надо запретить содержание в клетках (контейнерах); сострадание (уважение) к животным; торговля мехом; бой быков; охота с собаками на зайцев (лис); эксплуатировать и плохо обращаться с животными; безнравственно.

**7. Complete the texts with the words from the box given below. Use your dictionary.**

killed (2), banned, danger, threat, protection, reserve, areas (2), endangered (2), breeding

**PROTECTING THE LIONS**

One member of the lion family, the Asian lion, is ... in the wild. Only about 200 of them survive in a ... in the Gir Forest in India. As a result, there is now a special Asian lion ... program at the San Diego Zoo. Two prides have been created, with almost twenty lions taken from other zoos.

It is extremely difficult to get an accurate count of lions. They move about during the night, they shift from pride to pride, and they live across very large .... There are currently about 2,500 lions living in the Serengeti National Park.

Even on the game preserves, lions can be ... . Lions have few natural enemies in the wild. But they are often caught in poachers' snares, and sometimes still... by hunters, although hunting lions has been ... in most of Africa. When they leave the



bounds of the preserve and roam into farming ..., lions risk being ... because they are a threat to cattle.

Because lions are able to live on the preserves in zoos, they are not in ... of extinction. But they need continued ... if their survival is to be ensured.

dangerous, feeding, habitat, survive, feed, inhabits, food, mixture, mountains

### THE ANIMALS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

The animals of the Rocky Mountains are an interesting ... of prairie, forest and arctic forms. Each has its own particular requirements and can only ... where these exist. In summer, the large grazing animals range throughout the ... , each seeking its own preferred ... . Mountain goats and bighorn sheep prefer high alpine areas, elk and deer the lush forest meadows, while chipmunks, ground-squirrels and coyotes are not so particular where they ... . The black bear, which may in fact be black, brown or even yellow, can be seen by park visitors as it looks for ...in open meadows or on mountains slopes. The grizzly bear normally ... the more remote regions of the Rocky Mountains. National Park regulations forbid ... or molesting any wildlife; bears in particular are ... and should be left alone.

#### **8. Read the text and a) explain the title; b) answer the questions that follow it.**

#### ANIMAL RIGHTS AND WRONGS

In the 1980's there were a few million experiments on animals in Britain. The animals that are used are mice, rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, cats, dogs, etc. Experiments include everything from trials of new pet foods to experiments in which dogs and monkeys are forced to smoke continuously, or are deliberately injured to test the effects of pain-killing drugs.

There have been protests from animal rights groups about experiments on animals (vivisection) for many years. Extreme groups have raided laboratories and released animals, and some scientists have had their homes painted with slogans and have even received letter bombs. Attitudes to animals vary greatly between two extremes. Some of us regard animals as almost human. How should we react to animals? How do we feel about these situations?

Dolphins and whales, who are considered by many scientists to be intelligent, are still being hunted and killed. Calves and other animals are "factory farmed". Calves, for example, are kept in the dark, unable to move, so as to produce white tender meat (veal).

Most eggs are produced by battery hens kept in similar conditions, although many people are ready to pay more for "free-range eggs".

In Southern England one popular picnic area has a large population of adders, which are poisonous, and smooth snakes which are not poisonous. The local council decided to kill all the snakes in the area. Environmental groups protested, and nothing has yet been done.

An Englishman was very angry because cats were fouling his lawn and digging up

his flowers. He put down poisoned meat and warned the owners not to let their cats out of their houses. The owners prosecuted him and he was fined.

Fox-hunting and other blood sports are under discussion in Britain. Those who want to ban fox-hunting say it is both cruel to the fox, and de-humanizing for the hunter. Supporters say that farmers would soon make foxes extinct by using traps and gunspotters say that farmers would soon make foxes extinct by using traps and guns.

#### QUESTIONS

1. Why are some laboratory animals deliberately injured?
2. Why did extreme groups raid laboratories?
3. Why are calves factory-farmed?
4. Why were all the snakes killed in Southern England?
5. What did the Englishman want to prevent the cats doing?
6. Why do supporters of animal rights want to ban blood sports (e. g. fox-hunting)?
7. What was your reaction to each of problems?
8. Do you think we should worry about what happens to animals?

**9. Read the text, find the English equivalents to the following Russian words and phrases, and speak on the problems raised in it.**

Угорь; молодой угорь; установление ограничения на ловлю; нереститься; глист; пузырь (у рыб); плавучесть; неблагоприятно влиять; стая (рыб); выдра; быть внешне привлекательным, красивым; крайне важная часть жизни; уменьшиться в количестве; последствия.

#### CAMPAIGN TO RESCUE THE EEL

The snake-like fish is declining so much in Europe that Britain's Environment Agency is drawing up a plan to save it. The plan includes restocking rivers with elvers (young eels) caught elsewhere, and setting catch limits after discussions with interested groups.

The reason for the decline of *Anguilla anguilla* is uncertain, but the main question is what happens after eels leave British rivers to spawn – usually in the warm waters of the Sargasso Sea, a region of the Atlantic east of Florida.

There are worries about a non-native parasite *Anguillicola crassus*, a type of worm introduced from imported Japanese eels, which has attacked most of the freshwater European eel population. The worm infects the swim bladder, and organ that helps to regulate buoyancy, and may adversely affect eels migrating thousands of miles to the Sargasso Sea to spawn.

The need to conserve eel stocks is partly fuelled by commercial interests. There is Far East demand for small elvers – prices have exceeded 200 pounds per kilogram.

The main fishery is in France, between Nantes and Bordeaux, where 200 tonnes were caught in 1999.

The maintenance of stocks in rivers was also important because other wildlife, notably otters, depended on them for food.

Eels may not have a glamorous image, but they are a very crucial part of the life of our rivers and if they declined to a serious extent the consequences would be much more widespread.

***10. Read the four texts using your dictionary. Then speak on how animals can be protected by people.***

#### A. SAVING THE SNOW LEOPARDS

So beautiful. So threatened. The Snow leopard, a symphony in gray, white and black, may well be the most beautiful of all.

The beauty of its fur makes the snow leopard a favorite with poachers. Their raids have reduced its population to 3,500-7,000, all of them found in the remote reaches of Central Asia.

That the snow leopards have survived at all is thanks to such pioneering ecologist as Thorsten Harder. Stationed since 1993 in the Central Asian republic of Kyrgystan, this German scientist established a nature conservation area in the country two years later. His work quickly made him aware of the desperate plight of the snow leopards, of which only 260 are left in the country. To save them, Harder found a powerful ally.

In 1998, NABU, based in Germany and one of the world's largest and most active citizen-for-nature groups, signed an agreement with Kyrgystan's environment ministry. Centerpiece of the agreement was the founding of Grupa Bars in 1999. Since then, this unit has fought hard and successfully to put poaches out of business. The unit has caught 150 poachers and freed 5 snow leopards. The unit's four rangers have also liberated wolves, hawks and other rare species from the poachers' clutches.

#### B. NO MORE ROADKILLS!

They are one of the saddest and most common sights on the world's roads: the corpses of deer, hedgehogs and other animals run over by passing cars.

Numbering some 200,000 a year in Germany alone, these car-animal collisions are also a great danger to person and property.

Now being installed on roads passing through woods and other wildlife-intensive areas in Germany are infrared-based systems alerting drivers to animals about to cross their paths. The heart of these systems are stations equipped with infrared detectors and standing, at intervals of 75 meters, along both sides of the road.

The arrival of an animal causes the detectors to send a signal to a display located at the top of the station. The display then blinks for 8 seconds, alerting drivers to the presence of wildlife.

### C. KANGA KILLERS

In 1972 the Australian government introduced a quota system which allowed a certain number of kangaroos to be killed every year. Legislation was introduced because farmers claimed that the kangaroos were ruining their crops. The problem is that although two and a half million kangaroos can be killed legally each year, a further two and a half million are killed illegally. The animals are killed for a variety of reasons. The main one, however, is that kangaroo meat is sold for human consumptions — usually in the form of steaks — or is used as pet food. There are also thousands of dollars to be made from the sale of their skins.

The environmental group Greenpeace and Australia's Animal Liberation (AAL) are now campaigning for a ban on the sale of all kangaroo products. They hope that it will stop unscrupulous farmers killing the animals for profit. A spokesman for AAL said, "People aren't concerned because there are still over six million kangaroos in Australia so they are hardly an endangered species. People just don't care about issues like this until there is a real threat. But we know certain types have already become extinct in some areas. We must act now before it is too late."

### D. TO SAVE WHAT BIRDS WE HAVE LEFT

When you join the International Bird Society, your membership will make a positive difference to birds everywhere. For while the Society works tirelessly for birds, wildlife and the environment at home, some of our most urgent work is done abroad — saving birds under threat of extinction.

The wild bird trade is a cause of pressing concern. For every wild bird saved, up to 4 birds have died. It's clear that this kind of slaughter can't go on forever. Birds like the moluccan, the palm cockatoo and the hyacinth macaw are just a few of the species now so low in number that, if trapping continues, they may soon become extinct.

The European Community is the world's biggest import of wild birds. This is both unnecessary and hypocritical: the trade in wild European birds has been banned for many years. Moreover, it is the rich, importing countries that profit most from the trade.

To fight this shameful exploitation, the International Bird Society has asked for a ban on the import of wild, caught birds in the European Community.

## **7. 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):**

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

**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 installed 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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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ СФЕРЕ ОБЩЕНИЯ

*Учебное пособие  
для студентов специальности  
36.05.01 Ветеринария*

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