

Министерство сельского хозяйства РФ

ФГОУ ВПО

«Брянская государственная сельскохозяйственная академия»

Кафедра иностранных языков

ENGLISH
FOR STUDENTS OF ANIMAL SCIENCE

Учебное пособие
для студентов 1- 2 курсов
факультета ветеринарной медицины и биотехнологии

Брянск 2012

УДК 811.111 (07)

ББК 81.2 Англ.

С 30

Семьшев, М.В. English for Students of Animal Science: учебное пособие для студентов 1 – 2 курсов факультета ветеринарной медицины и биотехнологии / М.В. Семьшев, С.Н. Поцелай, Е.В. Андрющенко, Т.И. Васькина, А.С. Попова. - Брянск. Издательство Брянской ГСХА, 2012. – 78 с.

Предлагаемое учебное пособие предназначено для студентов 1 - 2 курсов факультета ветеринарной медицины и биотехнологии по направлению подготовки 111801 «Ветеринария», и направлено на развитие основ письменной речи, овладение грамматическими формами и оборотами, формирование навыков чтения и перевода оригинальной литературы по специальности на английском языке, формирование информационно-коммуникационной компетенции.

Рецензенты: доцент кафедры английского языка Брянского ГУ
им. акад. И.Г. Петровского, к.п.н. Антонова Т.В.;

доцент кафедры кормления животных и частной
зоотехнии Брянской ГСХА, к.с-х.н. Гапонова В.Е.

Печатается по решению методической комиссии факультета ветеринарной медицины и биотехнологии от 26.10.2012 г., протокол № 2.

© Брянская ГСХА, 2012

© Коллектив авторов, 2012

Введение

Данное учебно-методическое пособие составлено в соответствии с требованиями ФГОСов третьего поколения и Примерной программой «Иностранный язык» для неязыковых вузов и факультетов (Москва, 2009).

Пособие предназначено для студентов 1- 2 курсов факультета ветеринарной медицины и биотехнологии по направлению подготовки 111801 «Ветеринария» и содержит 10 уроков, задания для контрольных работ, раздел «Supplementary Reading», грамматический и лексический минимумы.

Целью пособия является развитие навыков изучающего и просмотрового чтения студентов, умений выделять главную мысль текста и передавать её содержание на иностранном языке.

Для того чтобы добиться успеха, необходимо приступить к работе над языком с первых дней занятий в вузе и заниматься языком систематически.

Прежде всего, необходимо произносить и читать слова и предложения правильно. Чтобы правильно произносить звуки и читать тексты на английском языке, следует: во-первых, усвоить правила произношения отдельных букв и буквосочетаний, а также ударения в слове и в целом предложении; при этом особое внимание следует обратить на произношение тех звуков, которые не имеют аналогов в русском языке; во-вторых, регулярно упражняться в чтении и произношении по соответствующим разделам рекомендованных программой учебников и учебных пособий.

Для того чтобы научиться читать и понимать прочитанное, следует широко использовать технические средства, сочетающие зрительное и слуховое восприятие. Систематическое прослушивание звукозаписей помогает приобрести навыки правильного произношения.

При чтении необходимо научиться делить предложения на смысловые отрезки - синтагмы, что обеспечит технику чтения, необходимую для правильного понимания текста, и запомнить произношение и правила чтения гласных.

Четыре типа чтения английских гласных букв в ударных слогах

Буквы	Типы слога			
	1 открытый и условно- открытый	2 закрытый	3 буква r после гласной	4 буква r между гласными
a [ei]	plate [ei]	lamp [æ]	car [a:]	care [eə]
e [i:]	he [i:]	ten [e]	her [ə:]	here [iə]
o [əu]	no [əu]	not [o]	sport [o:]	more [o:]
i [ai]	tie [ai]	system [i]	first [ə:]	tired [aiə]
y [wai]	my [ai]	it [i]	Byrd [ə:]	tyre [aiə]
u [ju]	tube [ju:]	cup [ʌ]	turn [ə:]	cure [juə]

Выполнение контрольных заданий и оформление контрольных работ.

1. Каждое контрольное задание в данном пособии предлагается в пяти вариантах в соответствии с последними цифрами студенческого шифра: студенты, шифр которых оканчивается на 1 или 2, выполняют вариант №1; на 3 или 4 - № 2; на 5 или 6 - №3; на 7 или 8 - № 4; на 9 или 0 - №5. Все остальные варианты можно использовать в качестве материала для дополнительного чтения и для подготовки к экзамену.

2. Выполнять письменные контрольные работы следует в отдельной тетради. На обложке тетради укажите свою фамилию, имя, отчество, № контрольной работы, свою группу и шифр.

3. Контрольные работы должны выполняться чернилами, аккуратно, четким почерком. При выполнении контрольной работы оставляйте в тетради широкие поля для замечаний, объяснений и методических указаний рецензента.

Материал располагается в тетради по следующему образцу:

поля	левая страница	правая страница	поля
	английский текст	русский текст	

4. Контрольные работы должны быть выполнены в той последовательности, в которой они даны в настоящем пособии.

5. В каждом контрольном задании выполняются один или два абзаца для проверки умения читать без словаря, понимать основную мысль, изложенную в абзаце. После текста даются контрольные задания, с помощью которых проверяется, насколько правильно и точно вы поняли мысль, изложенную в тексте.

6. Выполнение контрольной работы направляйте для проверки и рецензирования в академию в установленные сроки.

7. Если контрольная работа выполнена без соблюдения указаний или не полностью, она возвращается без проверки.

КОНТРОЛЬНОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 1

Для того чтобы правильно выполнить задание № 1, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка.

1. ИМЯ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ. Множественное число.

Артикли и предлоги как показатели имени существительного. Выражения падежных отношений в английском языке с помощью предлогов и окончания -s. Существительное в функции определения и его перевод на русский язык.

2. Имя прилагательное и наречие. Степени сравнения имен прилагательных и наречий.

3. Числительные: порядковые, количественные и дробные.

4. Местоимения: притяжательные, вопросительные, личные, указательные, неопределенные и отрицательные.

5. Видо-временные формы глагола: формы Indefinite or Simple (Present, Past, Future); формы Continuous or Progressive (Present, Past, Future); формы Perfect (Present, Past, Future) в активном и пассивном залоге.

6. Модальные глаголы: can, и его эквиваленты: could, to be able to; may и его эквивалент might; must и его эквиваленты: to have, to be; should.

ВАРИАНТ 1

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием -s и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

- а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinite;
- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык

1. The "Big Ben" clock weighs 13.5 tons.
2. Most of London's places of interest are to the north of the river Thames.
3. Hyde Park covers 360 acres.
4. The students attend lectures and seminars on history.
5. My brother's son is a student.
6. He lectures on political economy.

2. Заполните пропуски соответствующими местоимениями, перепишите и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Roger is a good dog ... is my best friend.
2. Where are ... pencils? - ... are in ... pencil-box.
3. ... is ... old umbrella. And ... is ... new umbrella.
4. We haven't ... black stockings.
5. ... is all right, the patient is much better today.
6. Take ... tea. There is ... tea in ... tea-port.

3. Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и наречий, составьте с ними предложения.

Easy, beautiful, good, slowly.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Oscar Wilde and Bernard Shaw are the most witty British writers.
2. He got books on history in the library two days ago.
3. They will leave for London tomorrow.
4. My mother is cooking a very tasty dinner.
5. I was eating ice-cream, when he rang me up.
6. She will be making a dress on Sunday.
7. I have known her for two years.
8. He had hardly done it when they came.
9. They will have translated this letter by 6 o'clock this afternoon.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. He can give you his report about the life of Jack London.
2. She could translate these English texts.
3. Will you be able to do this work tomorrow?
4. Where may I buy fruit?
5. Something was wrong with the car; he might not start it.
6. We must attend a lecture on German History on Tuesday.
7. She had to send a telegram because it was too late to send a letter.
8. Who was to go to the library to get dictionaries?
9. He should consult a doctor.

6. Перепишите текст и переведите его письменно.

England

England is the largest and the richest country of Great Britain. The capital of England is London but there are other large industrial cities, such as Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and other famous and interesting cities such as York, Chester, Oxford and Cambridge. Stonehenge is one of the most famous prehistoric places in the world. This ancient circle of stones stands in Southwest England. It measures 80 metres across and made with massive blocks of stone up to four metres high. Why it was built is a mystery. Not far from Stonehenge stands Salisbury Cathedral. It is a splendid example of an English Gothic Cathedral; there is one of four copies of Magna Charta and the oldest clock in England inside it.

Chester is very important town in the north-west of England. In the past it used to be a Roman fort; its name comes from the Latin word castra, meaning "fortified camp". In Chester there is a famous museum which contains over 5000 ancient and

modern toys. Oxford is the home of the oldest university of England. The most famous college is Christ Church. It has a great hall which was built during the reign of Henry VIII and its chapel has become the Cathedral of Oxford. Cambridge is the home of Britain's second oldest university.

York was the capital of Northern England. It is one of the best preserved medieval cities of Europe. It was built by Romans, conquered by Anglo-Saxons and ruled by the Vikings. Birmingham is often called the "City of 1,500 trades" because of the great variety of its industries.

7. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What are large industrial cities of England?
2. What is one of the most famous prehistoric place in the world?
3. Where are the oldest clock in England and a Magna Charta now?
4. What is Chester interesting for?
5. What are two oldest universities in England?
6. What was the capital of Northern England?
7. Why is Birmingham called the "City of 1,500"

8. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и предложений:

а) Знаменитый, измерять, собор, форт, лагерь, колледж, средневековый, завоеванный, часовня, ремесло.

б) 1. Стоунхендж — одно из самых известных доисторических мест в мире.

2. Почему он был построен — загадка.

3. В Честере находится знаменитый музей, в котором собрано более 5 000 древних и современных игрушек.

4. Йорк был столицей Северной Англии.

5. Он был построен римлянами, завоеван англосаксами и управлялся викингами.

ВАРИАНТ 2

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием -s и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, Т.е. служит ли оно:

- а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinite;
- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Tallinn exports a great variety of goods.

2. Last month my friend read a very interesting book on Tallinn's history.

3. The inhabitants of Tallinn are fond of their city.

4. After a busy day I usually walk home.

5. What is that child's name?

6. These rooms are very large.

2. Заполните пропуски соответствующими местоимениями, перепишите и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Bessie' s ... fine cow, ... gives 10 t of milk.
2. Show picture, Tom.
3. ... apples are green and ... in the basket are red.
4. Didn't ... buy ... rotators yesterday?
5. Is there ... interesting in the programme of the concert?
6. There is not ... snow on the ground, ... can't ski today.

3. Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и наречий, составьте с ними предложения.

Short, difficult, bad, far.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Fishermen often tell tales about their catches.
2. She read this book two weeks ago.
3. My brother will sing in Italian opera next month.
4. He is smoking on the terrace now.
5. Mary was playing the piano, when suddenly we all heard shout.
6. I will be bathing in the Black sea at this time next week.
7. We have not seen our friends since last September.
8. No sooner they had arrived there it started to rain.
9. They will have moved to their new house, by that time.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык

1. Can you speak English?
2. Last year I couldn't ski and now I can.
3. We shall be able to see this performance tonight.
4. The children may play in the yard after school.
5. He said that we might use his flat whenever we liked.
6. You must take your children to the country for the weekend.
7. He had to take the documents to the police station.
8. The performance was to begin at six o'clock.
9. You should not give the child so many sweets.

6. Перепишите текст и переведите его письменно.

Scotland

Scotland is the north part of Great Britain. Five million people live in Scotland. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland.

There are two large cities here: Glasgow and Aberdeen. Scotland is full of

mountains and lakes. The highest mountain is Ben Nevis. There are a lot of rivers. The sea nearly cuts the mountains into parts. The Scottish flag is a white cross on a blue background. The cross is the cross of Saint Andrew. Saint Andrew was a disciple of Jesus. A long time ago the Scots built many large churches beside the river. These churches were called Abbeys. The Scots built Melrose Abbey in 1136 but the English destroyed it in 1544. In the days of the Abbeys, the hills and farms were full of sheep and they still are. Some people go to Scotland by plane. Some people go there by ship. There are trains and buses to Glasgow and Edinburgh from London every day. Glasgow is the largest city in Scotland and the third largest in the United Kingdom. Before 1750 Glasgow was a small town. It had a cathedral and a university but it was not a rich town. After 1707 Scottish ships could go to the English colonies in America. Ships brought tobacco to Glasgow and took back Scottish goods. In 1776 the American colonies became independent and the tobacco trade stopped. Heavy industry began to develop. It used coal and iron from the Clyde valley. Glasgow became rich but very dirty. Glasgow is famous for football teams: Rangers and Celtic. Most people in Glasgow are fans of one of teams. When they play against each other, thousands of fans go to watch. Rangers and Celtic have won more football competitions in Scotland than all the other Scottish teams. Glasgow has a busy cultural life. A lot of musicians, actors and singers come to Glasgow to give concerts. In the evenings the opera house, the cinemas and the concert halls are full. In cafes and pubs small groups sing, act, read poetry.

7. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. Scotland is the north part of Britain, isn't it?
2. What is the population of this country?
3. Do you know any large cities there?
4. What is Glasgow famous for?
5. What can you tell about Rangers and Celtic?
6. Has Glasgow a busy cultural life?
7. What is the Scottish flag?

8. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и предложений:

а) крест, фон, аббатство, разрушать, собор, табак, торговля, долина, колонии, фанаты.

б) 1. В Шотландии проживают пять миллионов человек.

2. Флаг Шотландии — белый крест на синем фоне.

3. Аббатство Мелроуз было построено шотландцами в 1136 году, но англичане разрушили его в 1544 году.

4. Каждый день из Лондона отправляется много поездов и автобусов на Глазго и Эдинбург.

5. По вечерам оперный театр, кинотеатры и концертные залы переполнены.

ВАРИАНТ 3

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием -s и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

- а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinite;
- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The lecturer gave several examples of the Sevastopol scientists' international ties.

2. The foundation of Sevastopol dates back to 1783.

3. The author mentions this phenomenon in his article.

4. There are matches in the box.

5. This child's foot is sore.

6. She understands the rule.

2. Заполните пропуски соответствующими местоимениями, перепишите и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Nick and Peter are friends are students.

2. Academy is rather young lecture halls are large.

3. ... is a large building and is a small one.

4. There are ... shops in the street.

5. I could not see ... : it was quite dark.

6. Very ... people know about it.

3. Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных наречий. Составьте с ними предложения.

Nice, important, little, late.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I go to bed at 1 o'clock every day.

2. He spent last summer in the country.

3. My friends will come to see me the day after tomorrow.

4. These children are eating their soup without bread.

5. The engineer Petrov was having dinner at half past three yesterday.

6. We shall be discussing this question at this time tomorrow.

7. They have looked for the book everywhere.

8. He had read two English books in the original by the first of September.

9. We shall have discussed his report by four o'clock in the afternoon.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. His brother can play the piano very well.

2. Could you help me?
3. It was a fine day yesterday, so we were able to have a picnic.
4. Don't go out: mother may come soon, but she has no the key.
5. I asked if I might bring my report on Saturday.
6. I must go to see my grandmother on my day off.
7. I will have to learn this poem by Wednesday.
8. At what time are we to be at the Academy tomorrow?
9. You should be more careful.

6. Перепишите текст и переведите его письменно.

Wales

Wales is the country in the west of Great Britain. Wales is a generally mountainous country on the western side of central southern Great Britain. It is mainly a land with a chiefly agricultural economy and an industrial and coal-mining area in the south. The landscape is beautiful. Due to poor-quality soil, much of Wales is unsuitable for crop-growing and livestock farming has traditionally been the focus of agriculture. Many English people move to Wales when they retire. Cardiff is the capital and largest city in Wales and the tenth largest city in the United Kingdom. Cardiff was chosen as the capital of Wales in 1955 mainly because of its size. Cardiff is known for its extensive parkland, with parks and other such green spaces covering around 10% of the city's total area. Cardiff has many cultural sites varying from the historical Cardiff Castle to the more modern Wales Millennium Centre. Since 1536 Wales has been governed by England and the heir to the throne of England has the title of Prince of Wales, but Welsh people have strong sense of identity. There is a Welsh National party which wants independence from the United Kingdom and the Welsh language is still used in certain parts of the country. Welsh is an ancient Celtic language, similar to Breton, spoken in Brittany, France. The Flag of Wales incorporates the red dragon of Prince Cadwalader along with the Tudor colours of green and white. The daffodil and the leek are also symbols of Wales. Dance as a pastime is a popular hobby in Wales. In the 60's Welsh was given equal status with English as an official language and is used in the law courts. It is taught in school and some TV programs are broadcast in Welsh. However, only about 20% of the population speaks Welsh. English is spoken by almost all people in Wales.

7. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. Where is Wales situated?
2. What is the capital of Wales?
- 3 Has it always been governed by England?
4. What language is used in the country?
5. How many people speak Welsh?
6. What are symbols of Wales?
7. What are the largest cities of Wales?

8. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и предложений:

а) главным образом, добыча угля, чувство, независимость, гористый, бледно-желтый нарцисс, наследник.

б) 1. Многие англичане уезжают в Уэльс, когда выходят на пенсию.

2. Кардифф был выбран в качестве столицы Уэльса в 1955 году, главным образом, из-за своего размера.

3. В Кардиффе представлено большое разнообразие культурных достопримечательностей.

4. Символами Уэльса являются бледно-желтый нарцисс и лук-порей.

5. На английском говорит большая часть населения.

ВАРИАНТ 4

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием -s и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinite;

б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык

1. The first mention of the city on the Volga dates back to 1589.

2. The doors of the Volgograd Young People's Theatre are always open to children of school age.

3. Both 'Russian and foreign artists take part in the performances of the Volgograd Circus.

4. The lecture starts at 10.15 am.

5. The flowers look fresh.

6. My sister's friend is an engineer.

2. Заполните пропуски соответствующими местоимениями, перепишите и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. It is ... English book. Give ... to Ann.

2. What is ... telephone number?

3. ...metal is very hard, and ... is not so hard.

4. Are there ... pictures in your book.

5. ... in ... group has got ... dictionary.

6. Do ... speak English? - Yes, ... do.

3. Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и наречий, составьте с ними предложения.

Big, handsome, much, fast.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык

1. In the evening we usually study foreign language.
2. My friend wrote many letters to me last year.
3. These students will write a test in three days.
4. I am talking to my old friend.
5. My sister was paying for her new coat when I came into the shop.
6. We shall still be packing our things when you come to our place.
7. They have invited many people to take part in the performance.
8. They went to England after they had left school.
9. After you finish this book, you will have learned over a thousand words.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I can't translate this sentence.
2. I was sure you could translate that article.
3. He was very strong; he was able to ski all day.
4. Be careful; you may spill the milk if you carry it like that.
5. I am not sure that he might be in his office now.
6. You must return my magazines on Wednesday.
7. I had to finish this work yesterday.
8. They were to come at 5 o'clock, and it is 6 o'clock already.
9. She should listen to the teacher's advice.

6. Перепишите текст и переведите его письменно.

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland, also known as Ulster, is still a part of the United Kingdom. It is made up of six countries: Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Tyrone. The climate of Northern Ireland is mild and damp throughout the year. The most valuable natural resources of Northern Ireland are its fertile soil and rich pastures. One third of the population lives in and around the capital, Belfast. Belfast is also the most important port and commercial and industrial centre. Some parts of the territory, those that are not close to the capital, have remained mainly rural. Belfast is surrounded by heavy industries including shipbuilding and textiles. The other major city in Northern Ireland is Londonderry. The Irish population is divided into two groups: the Protestants and the Catholics. The Protestants are of British origin. They are descendants of British settlers who came to Ireland in the XVI and XVII centuries, during and after the Reformation. The Catholics are mostly natives of Ireland. The Protestants were the majority and dominated the Catholics with strong discrimination. In 1968 the Catholics began the movement for equal civil rights. The fightings between the two groups of the population continue to this day. Northern Ireland has a strong cultural tradition: songs, dances, literature and festivals. It has its own Art Council, and there are orchestras, theatres, ballet and opera companies.

7. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. How many countries are there in Northern Ireland?
2. What is the capital of Northern Ireland?
3. Into what parts is the Irish population divided?
4. Who are the Catholics?
5. Who are the Protestants?
6. Has the Catholics-Protestants problem been solved?
7. Does Northern Ireland have strong cultural traditions?

8. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и предложений:

а) население, происхождение, потомок, поселенец, дискриминация, гражданские права.

б) 1. Белфаст также является самым важным портом, коммерческим и промышленным центром.

2. Ирландское население делится на две группы: протестантов и католиков.

3. В 1968 году католики начали движение за равные гражданские права.

4. Климат Северной Ирландии мягкий и влажный на протяжении всего года.

5. Борьба между двумя группами населения продолжается и по сей день.

ВАРИАНТ 5

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием -s и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, е.е. служит ли оно:

а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinite;

б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The Novopolotsk chemical works produces polyethylene and nitron.

2. A well-known scientist works at this plant.

3. The workers' hostel is within 20 minutes' walk from the plant.

4. She remembers them well.

5. The museums are open from 10 till 18.

6. This article is published in today's newspaper.

2. Заполните пропуски соответствующими местоимениями, перепишите и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. What are ...? ... am a worker.

2. Nina is ... little sister, ... eyes are brown and ... hair is dark.

3. ... stories will be interesting and ... are funny.

4. There are flowers here in winter.
5. There is ... absent in ... group.
6. ... want to say ... words at the meeting.

3. Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и наречий, составьте с ними предложения.

Small, interesting, many, quickly.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и укажите их Инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык

1. Her friend writes English sentences at home.
2. He took his son to the park after work.
3. My friend will be an economist in two years.
4. They are playing chess with their friends in that room.
5. She met Helen when she was walking along the street.
6. I shall be waiting for you at seven o'clock in the evening.
7. His wife has just returned from the Crimea.
8. When John and I got to the river, the boat race had already started.
9. By the end of the month the commission will have come to some decision.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I can show you an interesting picture of our city.
2. We knew that she could swim very well.
3. Perhaps one day we will be able to travel to the Moon.
4. They may take four magazines from the shelf.
5. I can't find my bag anywhere. You might have left it in the shop.
6. She must be waiting us at the Academy.
7. According to our new time-table we are to have three English lessons a week.
8. The director has not come yet. You will have to wait a little.
9. You should not miss English lessons.

6. Перепишите текст и переведите его письменно.

The United States of America

After 350 years of development the United States of America still holds the leading position in the western world. The USA is the most powerful and highly developed country of the world. The United States of America lies in the central part of North American continent. Its western coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean. Its eastern coast is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. The USA consists of three separate parts. They are the Hawaiian Islands, Alaska and the rest major part of the USA. There are fifty states and district of Columbia. The states differ very much in size, population and economical development. The population of the United States is about 250 million people. What makes the USA the leader of the

western world is its economical, political and military dominance over other countries. The United States is a federal republic. The Government is divided into three branches: legislative (the US Congress), executive (the President and his Administration) and judicial (the US Supreme Court). There are two main political parties in the USA: the Democratic and the Republican. The flag of the USA is called "Stars and Stripes". The 50 stars — white on a blue field — represent the 50 states, 18 stripes represent 13 original English colonies, which in 1776 became independent of England. The capital of the United States is Washington. It was named in honor of the first president whose name was George Washington. The biggest cities of the USA are New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago and others.

7. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. Where is the US situated?
2. What are the major political parties?
4. How many States are there in the country?
5. What is the US population?
6. What is the capital of the USA?
7. What is the name of American flag?

8. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и предложений:

а) развитие, держать, могущественный, побережье, омываться, преобладание, законодательный, исполнительный, судебный.

б) 1. США это одна из самых могущественных и высокоразвитых стран в мире.

2. Восточное побережье омывается Атлантическим океаном и Мексиканским заливом.

3. Штаты сильно отличаются друг от друга размерами, населением и экономическим развитием.

4. В США существуют две основные политические партии: Демократическая и Республиканская.

5. Пятьдесят белых звездочек на синем фоне обозначают 50 штатов, а 13 полосок — 13 первоначальных английских колоний, которые в 1776 году стали независимыми.

КОНТРОЛЬНОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 2

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму и залог.

1. The farm has achieved great progress in cattle-breeding. 2. The modern

poultry industry is producing meat, feathers and eggs. 3. Most dairy farms are found in Lancashire, West Yorkshire and South-West Scotland. 4. A dairy herd was kept on many mixed farms.

II. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните Participle I или Participle II и определите их функции.

1. The most important factors controlling mastitis are proper milking equipment and good milking practices. 2. A breed is a group of animals developed for a special function. 3. Vitamin B when added supplements most cattle, horse or sheep rations. 4. Animals having rumens are able to digest forages.

III. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните модальный глагол или его эквивалент.

1. Sheep are ruminant animals that must have concentrated feeds, grass and hay. 2. Animals can be affected by various physical and chemical factors. 3. Cattle should be fed on a balanced ration. 4. Farmers have to use modern methods of breeding cattle.

IV. Выпишите из текста эквиваленты к следующим словам и словосочетаниям:

Необходимые протеины, рацион, потребность в белке, грубые корма, пищеварительные расстройства

V. Перепишите текст и переведите его письменно.

Nutritive Needs of Horses

To supply all the needs – maintenance, growth, reproduction, lactation and work-horses must receive feeds of proper quality and quantity to furnish the necessary proteins, energy, minerals and vitamins. Such rations are said to be balanced. Moreover, the feed must be palatable, that is, horses must like it.

In horse feeding, especially when grass hays are fed, protein is frequently the only limiting factor in the ration. This is due to the fact that the common farm grass hays are deficient in both quantity and quality of proteins for best results. The protein in the ration is of special importance for young growing foals and for brood mares suckling their young foals. Protein requirements of the animals mentioned are much greater than those of other classes of horses.

Energy is essential for the necessary normal life processes of the animal including body maintenance, reproduction and lactation. After these requirements are met, surplus energy may be used in performing work or may be stored as body fat.

The proper development of the bone is particularly important in the horse. For this reason special mineral supplements are needed, but only those that are deficient and in the quantities that are necessary should be supplied. The minerals most likely to be deficient in rations for horses are common salt, calcium, phosphorus and iodine.

It is to be emphasized that best results are obtained when vitamins are supplied through natural sources. The combination of high quality, leafy green roughages and plenty of sunshine is usually adequate protection against vitamin deficiencies in horses.

The condition of the horses is sometimes influenced by nutritional deficiencies. The symptoms are of some nutritional deficiencies. The symptoms of some nutritional deficiencies especially deficiencies of certain vitamins and minerals may not be visible. Yet, such deficiencies without outward signs may cause great economic losses because of being unnoticed. That is why sufficient additives, especially minerals and vitamins should always be present but care should be taken to avoid imbalances.

Avoid sudden changes in diet especially when changing from a less concentrated ration to a more concentrated one. This rule of feeding being ignored, digestive disturbances result. In either adding or omitting one or more ingredients, the change should be made gradually.

VI. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. What do balanced rations consist of? 2. For what animals is protein in the ration of special importance? 3. For what life processes is energy essential for? 4. What minerals are deficient in rations for horses? 5. What characteristics influence proper nutrition? 6. What is the role of proteins in animal nutrition? 7. Are different types of feeds suitable for all kinds of animals?

VII. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обратите внимание на перевод объектного и субъектного инфинитивных оборотов.

1. Ensilage is recognized to be an excellent feed by most cattle-breeders. 2. Some foods (such as kale, rape and concentrates) to be fed to a cow have a low fibre content. 3. A modern poultry farm is found to comprise several sections.

VIII. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обратите внимание на перевод зависимого и независимого причастных оборотов.

1. The most important factors controlling mastitis are proper milking equipment and good milking. 2. Producing milk products of high quality this farm became famous. 3. The new methods of farming being applied, the farm could increase its output.

IX. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обратите внимание на перевод простых, продолженных и сложных времён глагола в страдательном залоге.

1. Pigs are being grown on the farm this year to produce meat, skins and bristles. 2. The Red Steppe breed was developed in Ukraine through the mixture of German Angler with the Grey Steppe cattle. 3. The achievements of agriculture will be discussed at the conference next month.

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму и залог.

1. Some farms in this region were going in for rabbit-breeding. 2. The imported cattle has adapted to the local conditions. 3. Cross-breeding is a system of mating in which two distinct different breeds are involved. 4. Several types of milking machines were installed in the cow-house.

II. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните Participle I или Participle II и определите их функции.

1. When milking a cow, the milkmaid used a new milking-machine. 2. Vitamins A, D, E, K contained in the milk are of great importance. 3. A cow is a ruminant animal consuming large quantities of food. 4. Meat, milk and eggs are products obtained from the soil indirectly.

III. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните модальный глагол или его эквивалент.

1. A daily ration of any animal should contain vitamins, proteins and minerals. 2. Well-managed egg farms must achieve very high outputs. 3. Vaccinated flocks can increase egg production, weight gain and feed efficiency.

IV. Выпишите из текста эквиваленты к следующим словам и словосочетаниям:

Свиноводство, увеличение поголовья, дневной рацион, минеральные вещества, поросёнок

V. Перепишите текст и переведите его письменно.

Care of Pigs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VI. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. What period of a pig's life is known to be especially critical? 2. What factors are the most important for newborn pigs? 3. When do young pigs begin eating solid food? 4. How should young pigs be fed? 5. What are the best feeds for fattening pigs? 6. What are the main tasks of the hog-breeders? 7. What should be done to prevent infection?

VII. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обратите внимание на перевод объектного и субъектного инфинитивных оборотов.

1. Most of the products to be processed on the farm come from the cow. 2. Special crops are known to be grown for feeding cattle. 3. This farm is expected to increase its egg production.

VIII. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обратите внимание на перевод зависимого и независимого причастных оборотов.

1. Hormones are proteins regulating body organs and their functions. 2. Artificial insemination plays an important role in cattle breeding, most of the British dairy herds being bred in this way. 3. Feeding entirely on grass, some animals don't need any other feed.

IX. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обратите внимание на перевод простых, продолженных и сложных времён глагола в страдательном залоге.

1. Frozen bull semen has been widely used in the cattle industry for over 20 years. 2. The Red Steppe breed was crossbred in the Ukraine. 3. Sheep are being grown for mutton and wool on our farm.

ВАРИАНТ 3

I. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму и залог.

1. Draft animals have practically disappeared except in a few backward and remote areas. 2. Our farms are specializing in reindeer-breeding. 3. Domestic fowl or chickens are known and kept throughout the world. 4. Cattle were developed long before the modern breeds developed.

II. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните Participle I или Participle II и определите их функции.

1. Domestic animals consume grain and forage produced by the soil. 2. Protein is a structural constituent of the cells making up these parts. 3. When milking the cow, avoid abnormal stress on the mammary tissues. 4. A breed is a group of animals related by descent.

III. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните модальный глагол или его эквивалент.

1. Our farm had to buy some new milking machines. 2. Poultry-farming can supply people with meat, feathers and eggs. 3. Fattening of pigs should, within reasonable limits, be begun from an early stage. 4. Mastitis may be caused by infection.

IV. Выпишите из текста эквиваленты к следующим словам и словосочетаниям:

Птицеводство, яйценоскость, выводить цыплят, утка, водоплавающая птица

V. Перепишите текст и переведите его письменно.

Chicken Rearing

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

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

No food is required for chicks for 24 hours after hatching. But they should be given warm water or milk and fine grits. Many different system of feeding chicks are practised. The most common and successful one is to feed dry mash in hoppers opened all dry long or shut periodically. In addition two feeds of grain are given to

them, one in the morning and the second in the evening. It is necessary that chicks should have a free access to water as well.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VI. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

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

VII. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обратите внимание на перевод объектного и субъектного инфинитивных оборотов.

1. A bee colony is estimated to contain 60,000 bees. 2. The farm to be set up in our region will specialize in poultry. 3 The farm is reported to increase the milk yields per cow.

VIII. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обратите внимание на перевод зависимого и независимого причастных оборотов.

1. Bees carry the pollen from one tree to another pollinating the blossom. 2. With the number of some kinds of animals decreasing every year, people should protect them from harmful environmental pollution. 3. Eating most of time, cows are capable of consuming 2,7 kg of dry matter per 100 kg live-weight per day.

IX. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обратите внимание на перевод простых, продолженных и сложных времён глагола в страдательном залоге.

1. Crossbreeding has been used to obtain improved reproduction and higher rates of calf survival. 2 The milk feeding is stopped when the calf is 7 to 12 weeks old. 3. Many problems of breeding, reproductive physiology nutrition, poultry management are being studied by different research centres.

ВАРИАНТ 4

I. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму и залог.

1. Some farms were specializing in agriculture. 2. Rational feeding of cows has greatly influenced the milk production on the farm. 3. Dairy cattle breeds were developed for milk production. 4. Modern poultry rations are usually formulated so that calcium is consumed daily.

II. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните Participle I или Participle II и определите их функции.

1. Feeds used for the dairy cow are divided into two general classes: roughages and concentrates. 2. Hormones are proteins regulating body organs and their functions.

3. Hays containing a relatively high percentage of fibre have a comparatively low feeding value. 4. When overfed, the animal can fall ill.

III. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните модальный глагол или его эквивалент.

1. Artificial insemination can solve many problems. 2. The farmer had to isolate the infected animal. 3. Sheep must have such feeds as grass and hay. 4. The lack of certain nutrient elements may cause less milk, fewer eggs and certain animal diseases.

IV. Выпишите из текста эквиваленты к следующим словам и словосочетаниям:

Насекомое, медоносная пчела, пчеловод, пчелиный воск, иммунная система

V. Перепишите текст и переведите его письменно.

Beekeeping

Beekeeping, also called apiculture, means management of colonies of bees for the production of honey and other hive products and for the pollination of crops. Bees are sure to be among the most studied and best known insects. The honeybee is considered to be a common name for any of several species of highly social bees known for their honey-hoarding behaviour and their use as a domesticated species. One should refer the honeybee to the order Hymenoptera and to one of the *Apis* species. Honeybees are native to Asia and the Middle east and were introduced to North America by early European colonists. By the mid-1800s, honeybees had become widespread in the world. At present, one may find honeybees in every continent except Antarctica, since they can be easily reared and adapted to many climates.

It has been found that honeybees are social insects noted for providing their nests with large amounts of honey. One can describe a colony of honeybees as a highly complex cluster of individuals functioning actually as a single organism. The colony usually consists of the queen bee, the worker bees and male bees, or drones. Unlike the worker bee, the queen bee is a fertilized female capable of laying a thousand or more eggs per day. Like any worker bee the queen bee has a sting but it is a venomous sting. The number of the worker bees known as sexually undeveloped females may vary from a few to 60,000 bees.

Colonies are kept in hives where honeybees build the nest. Groups of hives are called apiaries, and a beekeeper may also be called an apiarist or apiculturist.

There exist a few recognized species of honeybees, including the European honeybee, the Indian honeybee, the dwarf honeybee, the mountain giant honeybee etc. However, only the European, the Indian, and to some extent, the dwarf honey bees are the species that have been domesticated. The former is said to be the most widespread domesticated bee and the one species kept in North America. There have been found many races of the European honeybee, but the ones most popular in modern beekeeping are the Italian, Carniolan and Caucasian.

A beekeeper is an ancient and widespread profession and beekeeping originally appeared in the Middle East. The early Egyptians kept bees and traded for honey and beeswax along the East African coast several thousand years ago.

Honeybees are the primary source of honey and beeswax. The latter is described as fine wax with unusual qualities. Honeybees also produce propolis, a substance possessing antibacterial properties, and royal jelly and pollen for human consumption. Honeybee venom is extracted for the production of antivenom therapy and is being investigated as a treatment for several serious diseases of the muscles, connective tissue, and immune system, including multiple sclerosis and arthritis. In addition, bees have proved to be of great practical value for crop farming as in the act of collecting nectar they pollinate the flowers on many valuable crops and wild plants they visit.

Most beekeepers use standard equipment, that is, boxes (called supers) holding ten separate comb frames. It is interesting that the modern hive and the one described by Langstroth in 1851 are alike in dimensions.

Modern-day apiculturists believe the honeybee to be an adaptable animal that can survive under a variety of situations and conditions. Nevertheless, insecticides are likely to kill and weaken thousands of colonies each year. Other problems facing beekeepers include parasitic mites, bacterial, fungal, and viral diseases, and loss of forage due to habitat destruction by humans.

Beekeeping is a successfully developing branch of agriculture in many countries, for example China, the United States, Argentina, Turkey, Ukraine, Mexico, and Russia are believed to be the world leading honey-producing countries. The leading honey exporters are China, Argentina, Mexico, while the leading importers are Germany, the United States, Japan, and the United Kingdom.

VI. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. How many species of bees are there in the world? 2. Are there any places in the world where bees cannot be found? 3. In which parts of the world is the greatest diversity of bee species? 4. How many eggs can the queen bee lay per day? 5. What substances for human consumption do the honeybees produce? 6. What is the standard equipment for beekeeping? 7. What problems do beekeepers face?

VII. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обратите внимание на перевод объектного и субъектного инфинитивных оборотов.

1. Cattle breeding is considered to be based on scientific achievements. 2. We expect the farm to achieve great progress in deer-breeding. 3. A bee colony is estimated to contain 60,000 bees.

VIII. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обратите внимание на перевод зависимого и независимого причастных оборотов.

1. A honey bee is an insect producing honey. 2. Having applied the latest achievements of science and technology, we could improve the production quality.

3. The cattle-breeders have made a number of experiments, some of them being very important for our work.

IX. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обратите внимание на перевод простых, продолженных и сложных времён глагола в страдательном залоге.

1. Finn-sheep had been crossed with domestic breeds to improve meat characteristic of domestic sheep. 2. Dairy herds are kept on many mixed farms of Great Britain. 3. Three kinds of domestic fowl are being bred on our farm this year.

ВАРИАНТ 5

I. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму и залог.

1. Sheep and goat flocks have grown in all areas. 2. The hog-breeding farm will be increasing the supply of pork during the last 4 months. 3. Dairy cow feeds are divided into two general classes: roughages and concentrates. 4. Milk was turned into butter in the farm creamery.

II. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните Participle I или Participle II и определите их функции.

1. Controlling poultry diseases, scientists make it possible to increase egg production. 2. Domestic animals supply people with meat, milk, eggs and other products used for human food. 3. A cow consumes large quantities of food containing high percentage of fibre and cellulose. 4. When housed in good farm-buildings animals fulfil their purpose with maximum efficiency.

III. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните модальный глагол или его эквивалент.

1. Chicken production must be efficient, cheap and economical. 2. Vitamin A can be defined as an organic compound. 3. This farm has to increase milk production. 4. Domestic animals should be fed regularly.

IV. Выпишите из текста эквиваленты к следующим словам и словосочетаниям:

Пастбищное животное, копытное животное, отара, особь женского пола, баранина

V. Перепишите текст и переведите его письменно.

Sheep breeding

Sheep is a common name for a collection of grazing mammals that may be either wild or domesticated. Sheep are even-toed, hooved animals which belong to ruminant animals without the upper incisor teeth and with a four-compartmented stomach. Young sheep under months of age are called lambs. Animals have paired hollow, branched horns that are not shed. The horns of the adult male, or ram, are massive and spirally curved, as compared with the ones of the adult female, or ewe. Most ewes are hornless but short horns the ewes some breeds may have are only slightly curved.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VI. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. What are the purposes for raising sheep? 2. Which things can be produced from wool? 3. Which systems of sheep farming are mentioned in the text? 4. What are the most dangerous diseases for sheep? 5. What are the means of treating sheep?

6. When were the first sheep domesticated? 7. What types according to the quality of the wool are sheep breeds divided into?

VII. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обратите внимание на перевод объектного и субъектного инфинитивных оборотов.

1. The meat-packing plant was reported to increase the production of meat products. 2. Scientific discoveries to be practically applied in agriculture are paid special attention to. 3. The female sheep is known to be called an ewe.

VIII. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обратите внимание на перевод зависимого и независимого причастных оборотов.

1. Animals are affected by various physical and chemical factors, the most important being sunlight, temperature, water, gases, etc. 2. Selection resulting in breed improvement is a complex process. 3. Breeding farm animals under human control, one can develop breeds that will suit different climatic conditions.

IX. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обратите внимание на перевод простых, продолженных и сложных времён глагола в страдательном залоге.

1. The heifer is called a cow only when it has its second calf. 2. Many foodstuffs are being produced from pork: bacon, lard, ham, sausage, canned pork. 3. Modern breeds of livestock have been developed by selecting animals.

ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ АУДИТОРНОЙ И САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ СТУДЕНТОВ

Lesson 1

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following text:

The Importance of Farm Animals

Animal husbandry is a branch of agricultural production. It includes the breeding of farm animals and their use. Dairy and beef cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry are bred throughout the world.

Farm animals are highly important sources of food for man. They produce meat, milk and eggs. These are highly nutritious products.

Animal husbandry is closely connected with plant-growing. Different plants such as grasses, grain crops and some vegetables are used in feeding livestock. At the same time manure produced by livestock is an important source for the maintenance of soil fertility.

Animal husbandry supplies industry with such raw materials as wool, fat, leather, down and feather. These raw materials are used by man for many purposes.

Cattle have been the most important draft animals in agriculture. Now more than half of the world uses horses and cattle as draft animals.

Domestic animals have been important in the economy of most countries for thousands of years. They are very important as the sources of animal protein.

Exercise 2. Memorize the vocabulary to the text:

1. animal (n.) - животное
2. animal husbandry syn. livestock-breeding – животноводство
3. branch (n.) – отрасль (экономики)
4. breed (v.) - разводить, выводить
5. breed (n.) - порода
6. cattle (n.) - крупный рогатый скот
7. closely (adv.) - тесно
8. connect (v.) - связывать, соединять
9. crop (n.)- сельскохозяйственная культура
10. down (n.)- пух
11. draft (n.)- тягловый
12. draft animals- тягловый скот
13. domestic (adj.) - домашний
14. feather (n.) - перо
15. hog (n.) – свинья (амер.)
16. leather (n.) - кожа
17. maintenance (n.) - поддержание
18. manure (n.) - навоз, помет, компост
19. nutritious (adj.) - питательный
20. plant-growing syn. crop-growing - растениеводство
21. poultry (n.) - домашняя птица
22. produce (v.) - производить
23. product (n.) - продукт
24. protein (n.) - белок, протеин
25. purpose (n.) - цель
26. raw material - сырье
27. source (n.) - источник
28. supply (v.) - обеспечивать, снабжать
29. wool (n.) - шерсть, руно

Exercise 3. Give Russian equivalents for the following:

animal husbandry; agricultural production; a branch of economy; breeding of farm animals; domestic animals; animal husbandry is closely connected with plant growing; highly nutritious products; to supply with raw materials; for many purposes; source of animal protein.

Exercise 4. Make up sentences joining the correct parts:

1. The breeding of farm animals...	a. bred by man.
2. Farm animals produce nutritious products...	b. are important sources of animal protein.
3. Products produced by livestock...	c. such as meat, milk and eggs.
4. Industry is supplied...	d. in feeding livestock.
5. Grasses and grains are used...	e. is highly important for man.
6. Cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry are animals...	f. with raw materials.

Exercise 5. Give English equivalents for the following:

А) Домашние животные, несколько, мясной скот, использовать, молочный скот, животноводство, сельскохозяйственные животные, тот же самый, овцы, свиньи, мясо, молоко, трава, домашняя птица, производить, кормить, зерно, разводить животных.

Б) 1. Сельскохозяйственные животные очень важны для человека. 2. Они дают мясо, молоко и яйца. 3. Скот кормят различными травами и зерном. 4. Сельскохозяйственные животные обеспечивают нас очень питательными продуктами. 5. Молочный скот разводят во всем мире.

В) 1. Сельскохозяйственных животных, снабжающих нас высокопитательными продуктами, разводят во всем мире. 2. Одни и те же культуры выращиваются в хозяйствах нашего района на корм скоту. 3. В настоящее время крупный рогатый скот еще широко используется как тягловый скот во многих странах мира. 4. Домашних животных кормят различными зерновыми и овощными культурами, выращиваемыми специально для этой цели. 5. Соседнее хозяйство не разводит крупный рогатый скот, оно выращивает только птицу.

Exercise 6. Fill in the right words:

Produce, grasses, eggs, farm, animals, nutritious, animal husbandry.

1. Different plants are used in feeding 2. ... is a branch of agricultural production. 3. Poultry produce meat and 4. Farm animals supply us with highly ... products. 5. Dairy cattle ... milk. 6. Grain crops and ... are used in feeding farm animals.

Exercise 7. Answer the following questions:

1. What farm animals are bred by man? 2. Why are farm animals very important for us? 3. What do they produce? 4. Why is animal husbandry closely connected with plant growing? 5. Do animals supply industry with raw materials? 6. Are horses and cattle used as draft animals?

Exercise 8. Read and translate the sentences without using a dictionary:

1. Soil fertility is improved by the use of manure. 2. Industry and agriculture are two branches of the economy. 3. The main branches of agriculture are animal husbandry and plant growing. 4. Many agricultural processes are mechanized now. 5. The production of meat and milk becomes higher from year to year. 6. Agricultural institutes train different specialists for agriculture such as agronomists, zootechnicians, veterinarians, economists and others. 7. Domestic animals are the animals that are bred by man. 8. Farm animals produce meat, milk and eggs which are used as food for man.

Lesson 2

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following text:

Mixed Farm

This is a big mixed farm. It has been known for about 100 years. The farmer grows some grain crops such as oats, rye and barley. Wheat is cultivated to a less extent because it does not grow well here. Different kinds of fruit and vegetables are also grown on this farm. Oats and rye are grown as fodder for the animals. A large part of potatoes, cabbages and beets is also grown for fodder. The farmers have practiced different kinds of rotations.

On the farm there is a good cattle herd. All the animals belong to high productive breeds.

In winter the cattle are kept in the cowsheds and take exercise every day. They are on pasture 3-4 hours daily. In summer they are pastured all day long. Pasture provides feed and a lot of exercise. The animals grow and develop well on pasture.

Besides cattle the farm breeds sheep, pigs, and poultry. Cows are bred mostly for milk, sheep for meat and wool, pigs for pork and bacon and poultry for meat and eggs.

There are many different kinds of farm buildings on the farm. They are cowsheds, pigsties, sheep-pens, and poultry houses.

There are not many horses on the farm. Nearly all the work is by farmers with the help of machines.

There is always much work to do on the farm. It is necessary to work in the fields, to feed the animals, to milk the cows and to collect the eggs.

Now the farmer is in the pigsty. He is feeding the pigs.

Exercise 2. Memorize the vocabulary to the text:

1. about (prep) - около
2. beet (n) - свекла
3. belong to (v) - принадлежать к
4. barley (n) - ячмень
5. cabbage (n) - капуста
6. cowshed (n) - коровник
7. cultivate (n) - возделывать, обрабатывать
8. fodder (n) syn. feed - корм для животных
9. horse (n) - лошадь
10. pasture (n) - пастбище
11. pigsty (n) - свинарник
12. rye (n) - рожь
13. sheep-pen (n) - овчарня
14. take exercise - упражняться, иметь моцион
15. wheat (n) - пшеница

Exercise 3. Give Russian equivalents for the following:

to grow grain crops, fodder for animals, sheep-pen, to take exercise every day, to be on pasture, to develop well on pasture, besides, cattle, cows are bred mostly for milk, there are no horses on the farm, different kinds of rotations.

Exercise 4. Make up sentences joining the right parts:

1. The farmer grows...	a. for pork and bacon.
2. These animals...	b. is done with machines.
3. Pasture provides...	c. cows, sheep and pigs.
4. Pigs are bred...	d. oats and rye for fodder.
5. Cows are kept...	e. belong to grain crops.
6. Nearly all field work...	f. belong to high productive breeds.
7. The most important farm animals are...	g. in cow sheds.
8. Wheat, rye and barley...	h. most feed and exercise for the cattle.

Exercise 5. Give English equivalents for the following:

А) стадо, пастбище, содержать, обеспечивать, овес, расти (выращивать), вид, корова, коровник, свиарник, упражнения (моцион), пшеница, овчарня, ячмень, порода, культура.

Б) 1. Эту породу коров разводят на молоко. 2. Овец содержат в овчарнях. 3. Животные имеют моцион на пастбище летом. 4. Он уже накормил свиней. 5. Фермер в коровнике. Он кормит коров.

В) 1. Смешанные хозяйства - это хозяйства, занимающиеся выращиванием различных сельскохозяйственных культур и разведением домашних животных. 2. Коровы, которых содержат на пастбищах летом, хорошо развиваются и производят много молока. 3. Кроме кормовых и зерновых культур, которые в основном выращиваются на корм скоту, хозяйство выращивает также много различных овощей. 4. Пастбища очень важны при разведении сельскохозяйственных животных, так как они дают необходимый корм и моцион. 5. В этом крупном хозяйстве очень мало лошадей, так как вся работа выполняется с помощью машин.

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions:

1. What grain crops does the farmer grow? 2. Why is wheat grown to a limited extent? 3. What are cabbages and beets grown for? 4. What breeds of cattle do the animals on the farm belong to? 5. Where are the cattle kept in winter? 6. Where are the animals kept in summer? 7. What are the cows bred for? 8. What kinds of farm buildings are there on the farm? 9. Are there many horses on the farm?

Exercise 7. Read the text, title it and answer the following questions:

1. What animals are known as farm animals? 2. What do farm animals supply us with? 3. Where are farm animals kept in winter? 4. What is important for animals in summer?

The animals that are bred by man are known as domestic animals. Those animals that are used in agriculture are known as farm animals. Cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry supply us with meat, milk and eggs. All these products are very important for the diet of the people because they are highly nutritious.

In winter farm animals are kept in special farm buildings. They are cowsheds, pigsties, sheep-pens and poultry houses. Pasture is very important for the animals during summer. In warm regions the animals are pastured in winter too.

There are many different breeds of dairy and beef cattle and of other farm animals. Some of them are high productive and some are not.

Lesson 3

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following text:

Farmer's Work

The farmer's work though healthy is by no means an easy one. There is always much work to do on the farm. He must look after his stables and horses. He is to milk the cows and clean the cowsheds. Then he has to take great care of the young animals, the lambs, the calves and the pigs. Cattle, sheep and hogs should be fed and fattened. Somebody has to go round the poultry houses and to collect eggs.

The farmer should provide proper care and management of the cattle. The cowsheds, sheep-pens, pigsties and poultry houses ought to be kept clean, dry, lighted and well ventilated. Grasses, grain crops and root crops should be grown for fodder in order to feed the animals.

The farmer has to work very hard on his farm. He has to get up early in the morning in order to do all the necessary work.

In the old days most of the work had to be done by hand and with the aid of horses. Now the soil is plowed with a tractor, cows are milked by electricity and chickens are bred in incubators.

Exercise 2. Memorize the vocabulary to the text:

1. aid (n) - помощь syn. help(n)
2. by no means - ни в коем случае
3. calf (n) - теленок (calves - телята мн. ч.)
4. care (n) - забота
to take care of somebody - заботиться о ком- либо
5. clean (v) — чистить; (adj) - чистый
6. collect (v) - собирать

7. egg (n) - яйцо
8. fatten (v) - откармливать на убой
9. incubator (n) - инкубатор
10. lamb (n) - ягненок
11. look after (v) - присматривать за
12. milk (v) - доить
13. plow (v) - пахать
14. stable (n) - стойло
15. ventilate (v) - проветривать

Exercise 3. Give Russian equivalents for the following:

By no means, much work to do, to look after his stables and his horses, to clean the cowsheds, to take care of the young animals, to go round the poultry houses, to keep dry, lighted and well ventilated, root crops, to work very hard, to do work by hand, to breed chickens in incubators.

Exercise 4. Put in the right words:

incubator, buildings, management, exercise, cowshed, pigs.

1. Proper care and ... of the cattle are very important. 2. Pastures provide a lot of ... and feed. 3. All the ... for the animals should be clean and well ventilated. 4. Cattle and ... are fattened on this farm. 5. Chickens are bred in 6. There is a new ... on their farm.

Exercise 5. Give English equivalents for the following:

А) конюшня, чистить, здоровый, теленок (телята), ягненок, соответствующий уход и содержание, собирать, откармливать, корнеплоды, светлый, сухой.

Б) 1. Фермер должен чистить коровник каждый день. 2. Он должен накормить ягнят. 3. Свиньи должны содержаться на пастбище летом. 4. Соответствующий уход должен быть обеспечен для этих животных.

В) 1. Необходимо надлежащим образом заботиться о всех животных, разводимых в хозяйстве. 2. Чтобы животные росли и развивались хорошо, их нужно летом содержать на пастбище. 3. Нет необходимости давать коровам корнеплоды, если их держат на высококачественном пастбище. 4. В нашем хозяйстве много сельскохозяйственных построек, которые используются для различных целей. 5. В этом маленьком хозяйстве всех животных содержат в одном и том же помещении.

Exercise 6. Translate these sentences into Russian:

1. Different grasses are to be grown for feeding livestock. 2. Poultry houses ought to be light. 3. Farmers must feed their animals properly. 4. He is to collect eggs. 5. This work had to be done by hand. 6. They should not feed the lambs now. 7. You are to do this work today. 8. She has to milk the cows. 9. They will have to do this work tomorrow.

Exercise 7. Answer the following questions:

1. Is the farmer's work easy?
2. What must the farmer do on his farm?
3. Why should the farmer grow grasses and root crops?
4. What is the soil plowed with?
5. Are cows milked by electricity now?
6. How are chickens bred now?

Exercise 8. Read the text and say whether these statements are true or false. If they are false, say "why":

1. The products which man obtains from farm animals are rich in protein.
2. Only root crops and grasses are grown as fodder for the animals.
3. Pastures are very important only for cattle.

Care and Management of Farm Animals

Farm animals are bred by man for the production of highly nutritious products as meat, milk and eggs. These products are very important because they are rich in animal protein. We may obtain a lot of meat, milk and eggs if we take great care of the animals. We must keep the animals in light, clean and dry farm buildings. We should feed the animals properly. Proper grain crops, grasses and root crops are to be grown as fodder for the animals. The feed for the livestock ought to be highly nutritious. Pastures are very important for all classes of farm animals. They are important for cattle and sheep, for pigs and horses. Pastures provide a lot of feed and exercise. Exercise is very important for the health of the animals.

Lesson 4

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following text:

Dairy Farm

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

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

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

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

The pasture land is divided into 75 paddocks. Each paddock is not more than four acres. The pastures are commonly grazed at about 100 cows to the acre and the interval between grazing is rather long. When supplementary feed is necessary, it is

given to the dairy cows in the form of concentrates or root crops and sometimes in the form of silage.

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

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

Exercise 2. Memorize the vocabulary to the text:

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

Exercise 3. Give Russian equivalents for the following:

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

Exercise 4. Give English equivalents for the following:

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

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

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

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

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

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions:

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

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

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

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

Farms in England

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

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

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

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

Lesson 5

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following text:

Beef Production Farm

The area of the farm is about 287 acres. Most of it is under pastures.

Beef production is the most important part of the farm's economy.

High beef production is achieved by proper care and management as well as proper feeding and fattening of cattle. They are kept on both natural and cultivated pastures. The pasture land is divided into paddocks which are grazed in turn. Such system of using pastures is known as rotational grazing.

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

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

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

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

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

Exercise 2. Memorize the vocabulary to the text:

1. according to - согласно, в соответствии с
2. achieve (v) - достигать
3. allow (v) - позволять
4. castrate (v) - кастрировать, холостить
5. corn (n) - кукуруза
6. forage (n) - фураж, корм
7. gain (n) - прирост, прибавка в весе
8. hay (n) - сено

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

Exercise 3. Give Russian equivalents for the following:

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

Exercise 4. Make up sentences joining the correct parts:

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

Exercise 5. Give English equivalents for the following:

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

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

В) 1. Чтобы кормить телят в соответствии с их возрастом, их следует содержать в возрастных группах. 2. Высококачественную телятину можно получить, если телятам давать соответственное качество молока и как следует за ними ухаживать. 3. Повышение плодородности почвы достигается различными путями, одним из них является выращивание бобовых культур. 4. Разные виды силоса скармливают скоту в виде дополнительного корма к скудному пастбищу или когда скот содержится в коровнике. 5. Стравливание загонов, на которые делят пастбищную землю, производят по очереди и называют загонной пастьбой.

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions:

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

Exercise 7. Read the text without using a dictionary and say whether these statements are true or false. If they are false, say "why".

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

Dairy Farm in East Lancashire

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The annual milk yield per cow is about 750-800 gallons. The farmer supplies the cows with 3,5 pounds of concentrates per gallon of milk. These concentrates are provided for cows because it is difficult to make high-quality hay.

Lesson 6

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following text:

Classification of Feeds

Various feeds are used by man in feeding livestock. They are classified into three main groups: succulents, roughages and concentrates.

Succulent feeds are pasture grasses, silage and root crops. Roots contain a large amount of water and are laxative to stock. They are low in protein, but comparatively high in carbohydrates. Being fed together with hay or straw, roots provide good rations for sheep and cattle.

Green grass should be grazed when it is 4-8 inches high. Young grass is very rich in protein and animals eat it readily but its low fiber content may cause scours. The feeding value of grass is the highest in spring and early summer.

Silage is made from a variety of plants. Good silage is the one that green in colour. Silage should be made from young leafy grass and clover. Having been prepared in this way, silage is always of high feeding value.

Roughages are bulky feeds. They are high in fibre content which is poorly digestible. For this reason they are not suitable for pigs, but one can give large quantities of roughages to cattle and sheep.

Good hay is the one that contains plenty of green leaf. The quality of hay varies with the kind of grass and the stage of growth at which it is cut. Hay made from grass in the early flowering stage is better than the one made from mature grass.

Oat straw is a valuable feed for providing bulk in the rations of the beef animals and low-yielding dairy cows. Barley straw is sometimes fed to beef cattle. It is more digestible than wheat straw. Wheat straw is high in indigestible fibre. Most of it is, therefore, used for bedding.

Concentrates are feeds which are rich in either protein or energy or both. Being high in easily digestible nutrients and low in moisture and indigestible fibre, concentrates are very valuable in feeding all classes of animals. General grains, cakes and bran are illustrations of concentrates.

Having supplied the animals with proper kind and amount of feed, the farmer will obtain good results.

Exercise 2. Memorize the vocabulary to the text:

1. bran (n) - отруби
2. bulk (n) - объём
3. bulky (adj) - объёмистый
4. cake (n) - жмых
5. carbohydrate (n) - углевод
6. cause (n)- причина, (v) - вызывать, быть причиной
7. comparatively (adv) - сравнительно
8. concentrate (n) - концентрат
9. contain (v) - содержать
10. content (n) - содержание
11. digestible (adj)- перевариваемый ant. indigestible
12. fibre (n) - клетчатка
13. flower (v) - цвести
14. to be high in – содержать много ant. to be low in
15. illustration (n) - пример
16. laxative (adj) - слабительное
17. leafy (adj) - лиственной
18. mature (adj) - зрелый
19. moisture (n) - влага, влажность
20. nutrient (n.)- питательное вещество
21. obtain (v) - приобретать, получать
22. plenty of = a number of = a lot of – много, множество
23. reason (n) - причина
24. roughage (n) - грубый корм
25. scours (n) – понос (у скота)
26. stock (n) - скот, поголовье скота
27. straw (n) - солома
28. suitable (adj) - подходящий
29. supply (v) - обеспечивать, снабжать
30. value (n) - ценность
31. variety (n) - разнообразие
32. various (adj) - разнообразный

Exercise 3. Give Russian equivalents for the following:

Succulent feeds, to contain a large amount of water; laxative to be low in protein; to provide good rations; to be rich in something; feeding value of grass; leafy grass; roughages are bulky feeds; indigestible fibre; grass in the early flowering stage; oat straw; easily digestible nutrients; to be low in moisture; cakes and bran; to obtain good results.

Exercise 4. Give English equivalents for the following:

А) грубые корма; сочные корма; питательная ценность; не перевариваемая клетчатка; подстилка; содержание воды; питательные вещества; рост; вызывать; содержать; солома; рацион.

Б) 1. Будучи не перевариваемой, пшеничная солома не используется на корм скоту. 2. Корм, содержащий много воды, называется сочным. 3. Зрелая трава не должна использоваться для приготовления сена. 4. Концентраты содержат много легкопереваримых питательных веществ.

В) 1. При скармливании животным зелёного корма улучшается качество продукции, получаемой от них. 2. Питательная ценность зелёной травы зависит от возраста растений; по мере того как растение стареет, содержание в нём клетчатки увеличивается. 3. В большинстве районов страны животные получают зелёный корм с естественных пастбищ. 4. Хорошо приготовленный силос имеет высокую питательную ценность и его можно давать сельскохозяйственным животным всех видов. 5. Все виды зерна, отруби, жмыхи относятся к концентрированным кормам, т.к. они содержат наибольшее количество легкопереваримых питательных веществ.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences and translate them into Russian:

1. Succulent feeds are 2. Green grass should be grazed 3. ... is made from a variety of plants. 4. Roughages are high 5. Hay made from grass in the early ... is better than the one made from ... grass. 6. Concentrates are very ... in feeding of all classes of animals. 7. ... is high in indigestible fibre. 8. Oat straw is more digestible than wheat straw because 9. ... are not suitable for pigs. 10. Feeds are classified into three main groups: ..., ... and

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions:

1. How are the feeds classified? 2. Which feeds are high in water? 3. When is the feeding value of grass the highest? 4. What does the quality of the hay vary with? 5. Why is wheat straw not used for feeding animals? 6. What are concentrates rich in? 7. What succulent (roughages, concentrates) feeds do you know?

Exercise 7. Read the text and title it. Retell the text in Russian (in English).

Pasture grasses belong to succulent feeds. Hay made from grasses belongs to roughage feeds.

Pastures are classified into natural and cultivated. Cultivated pastures are classified into permanent and temporary. Temporary pastures are used only 2 or 3 years. They may be used during one season as well. Permanent pastures are used for many years.

In the Northern areas where winters are cold pastures are used only in summer. In the warm areas cattle and other farm animals may be kept on pasture all the year round.

The best pastures are in spring and in early summer when grass is young and high in protein. Young grass also contains much calcium and vitamins, especially carotene. Green grass is consumed by animals in large amounts.

When pasture grasses become scarce cattle, sheep and hogs should be fed with high-quality roughages and concentrates.

Exercise 8. Discuss the text «Classification of Feeds» in pairs.

Lesson 7

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following text:

Composition of Feeds

Feeds are composed of many substances. The more common of them are water, protein, carbohydrates, fats, minerals and vitamins.

Water: Feeds vary greatly in moisture or water content. The amount of water in oats and barley, for instance, is usually as little as 8 to 10 per cent, while silage, roots and green feeds contain as much as 70 to 90 per cent water. Dairy cows should drink as much water as possible for the production of milk as milk is 87 per cent water.

Proteins: Proteins are complex substances used to build up tissue, promote growth, maintain and stimulate milk and fat production, develop the unborn calf and supply protein in milk.

A cow producing 25 pounds of milk daily must receive 2,5 to 3 pounds of protein in her ration. The lack of protein will reduce the amount of milk produced by a cow. The necessary amount of protein may be provided by feeding both roughages and concentrated feeds, such as linseed meal, cottonseed meal, soybeans, alfalfa and clover hay, green crops and others.

Carbohydrates: Carbohydrates are starches, sugars and fibre. They supply most of the energy required by the animals in order to do work, to keep themselves warm and to provide milk. Concentrated feeds such as oats, barley, corn, wheat, rye are high in carbohydrates. That is why to provide the animal with concentrates is very important.

Fats: Fats in the diet are also used as a source of energy. But excessive fat in the ration is undesirable because it may lead to digestive troubles. Fats supply more heat and energy than carbohydrates. Oil bearing seeds are the main sources of fat.

Minerals: Minerals are essential for the growth of the skeleton and all body processes. About 80 per cent of the mineral matter, chiefly calcium and phosphorus is found in the skeleton. It is therefore very important to supply the young animals whose skeleton is growing rapidly with enough minerals.

Vitamins: Vitamins play an important part in the feeding of all classes of livestock. They are required in small amounts for the normal growth and health of the animals.

To be in thrifty condition farm animals are to be provided with all these substances in proper proportion.

Exercise 2. Memorize the vocabulary to the text:

1. composition (n) - состав
2. condition (n) - состояние, условие
3. digestive troubles - пищеварительные расстройства
4. essential (adj) - существенный, важный
5. fat (n) - жир
6. for instance - например

7. to keep warm - поддерживать тепло
8. linseed (n) - льняное семя
9. meal (n) - мука
10. oil bearing seeds - семена масличных культур
11. phosphorus (n) - фосфор
12. thrifty condition - упитанное состояние, упитанность
13. vary in (v) - различаться по

Exercise 3. Give Russian equivalents for the following:

substances; vitamins; to be composed of; to vary in moisture; dairy cows; lack of protein; to reduce; linseed meal; soybeans; a source of energy; to lead to digestible troubles; oil bearing seeds; calcium; thrifty condition; in proper proportion.

Exercise 4. Give English equivalents for the following:

А) жир; углевод; упитанное состояние; снижать; получать; состав; пить; вещество; как можно выше.

Б) 1. Чтобы расти хорошо, животные должны получать все необходимые вещества. 2. Давать животным необходимые вещества очень важно. 3. Чтобы производить молоко, корова должна получать много воды и питательных веществ. 4. Обеспечивать животных протеином необходимо.

В) 1. Так как в корнеплодах содержится много воды и мало протеина и минеральных веществ, они должны использоваться в сочетании с грубыми и концентрированными кормами. 2. В высококачественном сене содержание протеина может повышаться до 15-18 %. 3. Состав и питательная ценность соломы зависят от вида культуры, её уборки и многих других факторов. 4. Натуральные корма не всегда удовлетворяют потребность сельскохозяйственных животных в витаминах. 5. Чтобы получать высокие привесы у свиней, необходимо обеспечивать их высокопитательными кормами.

Exercise 5. Make up sentences joining the correct parts:

1. Roots are...	a. indigestible fibre.
2. The feeding value of grass...	b. stimulate fat and milk production.
3. Roughages are not...	c. should be given to dairy cows.
4. Concentrates are low in...	d. in small amounts.
5. Plenty of water...	e. high in water.
6. Proteins...	f. is the highest in spring.
7. Carbohydrates and fats are...	g. suitable for pigs.
8. Vitamins are necessary...	h. the sources of energy.

Exercise 6. Give initial forms of the following words:

Calves, branches, pigsties; highest, better, more, larger, earlier, easier; mixed, produced, fed, dried, flowering; supplies, does, made, developed, classified.

Exercise 7. Translate these sentences into Russian:

1. To obtain good gains the animals should be provided with proper feeding and management. 2. To develop properly pigs ought to be kept on good pastures. 3. To supply the young animals with minerals is very important. 4. To produce milk cows must be provided with enough carbohydrates and fats. 5. To produce 25 pounds of milk daily a cow is to be supplied with 2,5 to 3 pounds of protein in her ration. 6. It is necessary to keep the animals in thrifty condition. 7. The animals should receive all the substances in proper proportion in order to develop properly. 8. To do the work the animals need carbohydrates.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions:

1. What do feeds vary in? 2. Why should dairy cows consume plenty of water? 3. What are proteins used for? 4. How many pounds of proteins is it necessary to give a cow producing 25 pounds of milk a day? 5. What do carbohydrates supply? 6. What is energy required for? 7. Do fats supply less energy than carbohydrates? 8. Why are minerals essential for the young animals? 9. Are vitamins required by the animals in great amounts?

Exercise 9. Read the text and give a brief summary of it.

The Importance of Water for Farm Animals

Water is very important for farm animals. They should be provided with the necessary amount of water every day. The quantity of water required for the animals varies with the nature of the feed, the activity of the animal and the season as well.

The water content of feeds varies greatly. Roots, for example, are about 88 per cent water, while hay is only 15 per cent.

Dairy cows must be supplied with large amounts of water for milk production, as milk is high in water. A high-yielding dairy cow will drink as much as 8-10 gallons of water per day. In warm weather and after eating hay cows require more water than in cold weather and after eating succulent feeds.

Water given to the animals should be clean. It should not be too cold or too warm.

Lesson 8

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following text:

Calf

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

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

The first period is the one, which lasts from the birth of a dairy calf up to about the age of 6 months. The second period lasts from 6 months until the heifer calves for the first time, usually at about 2,5 years of age. The last period is the period of the maturity of a dairy cow.

The calf being normal after birth, the cattleman should leave it with its mother. Being healthy, the calf will soon get to its feet and start nursing. The first milk,

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

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

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

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

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

Exercise 2. Memorize the vocabulary to the text:

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

Exercise 3. Give Russian equivalents for the following:

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

Exercise 4. Give English equivalents for the following:

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

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

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

Exercise 5. Put in the right words:

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

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

Exercise 6. Translate these sentences into Russian. Pay attention to the absolute participial constructions.

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

animals are fed highly nutritious feeds, feed low in nutrients being given in small amounts. 8. Fats being supplied in large amounts, digestive troubles may take place.

Exercise 7. Answer the following questions:

1. Why does the management of a dairy herd differ from that of a beef herd? 2. How many periods may the life of a cow be divided into? 3. When does a heifer calve for the first time? 4. What is very important for the calf for the first 4 or 5 days? 5. How long does the calf suck its dam? 6. What may cause scours? 7. When is the feeding of whole milk decreased? 8. What feed is necessary for young calves in summer? 9. What should the calves receive in winter? 10. When are heifers bred?

Exercise 8. Read the text and write annotation to it. Retell this text.

Cattle Breeds

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

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

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

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

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

Lesson 9

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following text:

Mature Dairy Cow

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

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

About a week before the calving date wheat bran should be given to the pregnant cow. Bran is known to be a cooling and laxative feed. It is very desirable for the cow before calving. A warm, dry, well-bedded stall should be provided for

the cow at the time of calving. Calving being normal, no assistance is required. To know when each cow is to calve one must keep a breeding record, showing when cows were bred. Accurate dates of calving may be obtained only when hand mating is practised.

The duration of lactation has been found to vary with the age of the cow, the breed and feeding. In the case of a first calving it usually lasts about 8 to 10 months. Some high-yielding cows may produce milk for a year. The better the cow is fed and cared for, the longer is the period of lactation.

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

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

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

Exercise 2. Memorize the vocabulary to the text:

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

Exercise 3. Give Russian equivalents for the following:

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

Exercise 4. Give English equivalents for the following:

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

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

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

Exercise 5. Make up sentences, joining the correct parts:

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

Exercise 6. Choose the right word in the brackets and translate the sentences into Russian without a dictionary:

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

Exercise 7. Answer the following questions:

1. When should the cow be dried off? 2. Why should the number of milking be

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

Exercise 8. Read the text and retell it. Discuss the way of feeding a dairy cow.

Feeding a Dairy Cow

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

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

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

Lesson 10

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following text:

Bull Management

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

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

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

The aim of every breeder is to have a large, healthy and vigorous sire in the herd. If the bulls were not fed well-balanced rations and if they were not provided

with enough exercise, they would become too weak during the breeding season. Increased rates of feeding are to be provided for the bull for a month before the breeding season begins and during it to keep him in good breeding condition. It is advisable to use only purebred bulls, since they are known to transmit their characteristics to the calves.

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

Exercise 2. Memorize the following vocabulary:

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

Exercise 3. Give Russian equivalents for the following:

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

Exercise 4. Give English equivalents for the following:

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

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

В) 1. Производители будут находиться в заводской упитанности, если будет увеличено содержание белка в их рационе и улучшена минеральная и

витаминовая питательность корма. 2. В скотоводческих хозяйствах нашей страны существует два способа содержания крупного рогатого скота: беспривязное содержание и содержание на привязи. 3. При беспривязном содержании подстилку, как известно, меняют 1-2 раза в год. 4. Задача скотоводов в летний период состоит в том, чтобы содержать скот на хорошем пастбище большую часть дня. 5. При любой системе содержания быки должны иметь достаточный моцион и соответствующее кормление и уход.

Exercise 5. Put in the right word and translate the sentences into Russian:

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

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

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions:

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

Exercise 7. Translate these sentences into Russian. Pay attention to the meaning of the verb "to be" before the infinitive.

1. Their plan is to raise potatoes after clover. 2. This farm is to raise corn here. 3. The bull is not to run with the herd during the entire year. 4. His aim is to clean the barn thoroughly. 5. He is to clean the barn thoroughly. 6. The bull is not to be too fat during the breeding season. 7. The barn is to be well lighted and ventilated. 8. The aim of the breeder is to have a large, healthy and vigorous sire. 9. Increased rates of feeding are to be provided for the bull for a month before the breeding season begins. 10. After the breeding season is over the bulls are to be separated from the herd.

Exercise 8. Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. What are the two systems of using bulls? 2. How should bulls be fed?

Systems of Bull Use and Management

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

Some farmers keep their herd bulls in a small barn, turning them out to the paddock adjoining the barn to take exercise. During the breeding season the cows that

are to be mated are brought to the bull. This system of breeding is found to be a better one because it allows having accurate dates of calving. In this case the breeders know when each cow is to calve.

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

Lesson 11

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following text:

Fattening Cattle

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

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

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

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

The system of fattening on grass is mainly practiced in regions where pasture provides most of the feed throughout the year. In recent years the use of pasture in fattening cattle has been increased in the United States. Even in areas where winter grazing is possible, reserves of hay or other roughages or some concentrates to be fed during the periods of drought or unfavorable winter weather should be provided. Pasture and other roughages should be both high in quality to maintain the rate of gain of 1 pound or more per day.

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

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

Exercise 2. Memorize the following vocabulary:

1. to do well - хорошо расти
2. drought (n) - засуха
3. expensive (adj) - дорогой, дорогостоящий

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

Exercise 3. Give Russian equivalents for the following:

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

Exercise 4. Give English equivalents for the following:

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

Б) 1. Кукуруза широко используется при откорме скота. 2. Сено, которое предстоит скормить молочным коровам, очень хорошее. 3. Высококачественные корма, используемые при откорме, снижают время откорма. 4. Фермеры, использующие высокопитательные корма при откорме, получают мясо высокого качества.

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

Exercise 5. Complete the following sentences:

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

Exercise 6. Make up sentences joining the correct parts:

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

Exercise 7. Translate these sentences into Russian:

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

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions:

1. What beef breeds are best? 2. On what farms is the fattening of cattle a common practice? 3. What are the two main systems of fattening beef cattle? 4. Where is the system of fattening on grass practiced? 5. Why is it necessary to have reserves of hay or other roughages in areas where winter grazing is possible? 6. Which system of fattening is more effective?

Exercise 9. Read the text and agree or disagree with the statements:

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

Veal Production

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

Lesson 12

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following text:

Hog Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exercise 2. Memorize the following vocabulary:

1. bacon (n) - бекон
2. boar (n) - хряк
3. excessive (adj) - чрезмерный
4. farrow (v) - пороситься
5. gilt (n) - молодая племенная свинья, подсвинок

- 6.gland (n) - анатом. железа
- 7.hog (n) - свинья (амер)
- 8.half-starved (Р II) - истощённый
- 9.litter (n) - помёт, приплод
- 10.pasture lot - пастбищный загон
- 11.pen (n) - зд. farrowing pen - станок для опороса
- 12.pigsty (n) - свинарник
- 13.pork (n) - свинина
- 14.prolific (adj) - плодовитый, производительный
- 15.prolificacy (n) - плодовитость
- 16.shelter (n) - укрытие, навес
- 17.sire (n) - производитель
- 18.sow (n) - свиноматка
- 19.suckling period - подсосный период
- 20.teat (n) - сосок
- 21.thin condition - истощённое состояние
- 22.vigour (adj) - сила, мощь, энергия

Exercise 3. Give Russian equivalents for the following:

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

Exercise 4. Give English equivalents for the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exercise 6. Make up sentences joining the correct parts:

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

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

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

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions:

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

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

Fattening Hogs

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

The ration of hogs usually consists of concentrated feeds with small amounts of roughage. Roughages are high in fibre that is poorly digestible. Pasture is very

important for hogs. Hogs being on good pasture, less grain and other feeds are required to fatten them. Corn is widely used as a fattening feed throughout the United States. Wheat, good-quality barley, sorghum or rye, are fed to hogs as well. Corn may not be ground for hogs, other grains are usually ground coarsely.

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

Lesson 13

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following text:

Horses

Horses are usually classed as light horses and horses. Light horses are used for riding and while work horses are used for pulling wagons, plows and other implements.

As with all pregnant animals, the brood mare should be maintained in fair flesh and permitted or forced to get regular and moderate exercise. Confinement and overfeeding are known to be harmful for the health of the animal. Pasture which provides green feed, exercise and sunshine is an excellent environment for brood mares. Pasture grasses being scarce or not available, the mare should be provided with good- quality legume or mixed hay. The mare is given oats to maintain her in good, strong flesh but not fat.

After foaling the mare and her foal should be kept in a foaling box- stall for the first three or four days. Warm water is very desirable for the mare after foaling. Bran is suitable as her first meal which should be followed by oat hay.

The first milk, colostrum, is a necessity for the young foal. The foal will begin to nibble at grass at about three weeks. It does best having been allowed to run with its dam for five or six months or for longer period in the case of the pedigree stock. Foals should be weaned at 4 to 6 months of age and weaning be done carefully. Take the mare from the foal quietly and far enough for the foal not be here its mother. After weaning the foal is fed good mixed or legume hay, the amount of oats given depending on its size, appetite and condition. Such feeding should be followed until spring comes when the foal is turned out to pasture.

The young stallion is known to be used not earlier than at the age of three years. The condition of the sire is influenced, to a great extent, by the kind of the ration given. It should be rich in protein, minerals and vitamins. Oats with a proper proportion of chaff, bran and hay make the main ration of a horse. The amount of feed fed depends on the quality of the feed given, the age of the horse, as well as on the nature of the work the horse goes. In general, the heavier the work, the larger the proportion of grains in the ration.

Feed the horse four times per day. The second and the last feeds should be as large and should be followed by hay. The last feed should be as late as possible and should be followed by the greater part of hay. Large feeds should not be given after very hard work.

Exercise 2. Memorize the following vocabulary:

1. box- stall (n) – денник
2. bran (n) – отруби
3. brood mare – жеребая кобыла
4. chaff (n) – мякина, солома, соломенная сечка
5. confinement (n) – стойловое содержание
6. foal (n) – жеребенок
7. foaling (n) – выжеребка
8. horse (n) – лошадь
9. light horse – быстроампорая лошадь
10. nibble at grass – щипать траву
11. racing – бега, скачки
12. riding – верховая езда
13. work horse – рабочая лошадь

Exercise 3. Give Russian equivalents for the following:

light horse; work horse; brood mare; to foal; pedigree stock; box stall; confinement; to be turned out to pasture; to influence; to nibble at grass; bran is followed by oat hay.

Exercise 4. Give English equivalent for the following:

А) тяжеловоз; жеребая кобыла, жеребиться, выжеребка, родительское отделение; жеребенок, жеребец, следовать за, влиять на, письменной скот, выгонять на пастбище.

Б) 1. Отнятого жеребенка кормят бобовым сеном. 2. Мы говорим о выбранном жеребце. 3. За кобылой следовал жеребенок. 4. На состояние кобылы влияют условия содержания.

В) 1. Необходимость иметь лошадей разных пород и типов обусловлена различными экономическими и климатическими условиями нашей страны. 2. На потребность лошади в воде влияет вид выполняемой работы. 3. В некоторых районах нашей страны конское мясо и молоко широко используется как пища для человека. 4. Молочная продуктивность кобыл, как известно, довольно высокая. 5. В течение 5- 7 месяцев лактации молочная продуктивность может достигать до 3000 литров, включая молоко, включая молоко потребляемое жеребенком.

Exercise 5. Open the brackets and choose the right word; translate the sentences.

1. (Light; work; heavy) horses are used to do different kind of work. 2. The brood mare is to be maintained in (thin, fair) flesh. 3. Exercise is very important for the (healthy, health) of the horse. 4. The new- born foal is given some (skin milk, colostrum, milk substance). 5. After (farrowing, calving; foaling, lambing) the mare is given some warm water. 6. The (quality; quantity) of the grain to be given to the foal is 2 to 3 lbs. per day. 7. The quantity of the feed is (followed, influenced, allowed) by the work done by the horse. 8. Large feeds are not given immediately (for, before, after) hard work.

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions:

1. What classes of horses do you know? 2. Why is pasture the best place for keeping brood mares? 3. What should the mare be given after foaling? 4. For how many months should the foal run with its dam? 5. What does the amount of oats given to the foal after weaning depend on? 6. What kind of ration should the young stallion be supplied with? 7. Which feeds should be followed by hay? 8. Is it good to give large feeds immediately after very hard work?

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to Passive constructions.

1. These two work horses are spoken about as the best ones on this farm. 2. The conditions of the brood mare is influenced by regular and moderate exercises. 3. The mare and her foal have been allowed to be on pasture all the time. 4. This newborn foal was given colostrum for four days. 5. When the mare is working, she should not be followed by her foal. 6. Foals are usually allowed to run with their dams for 5 or 6 months. 7. Warm water is given to the mare after foaling. 8. The amount of the grain in the ration is influenced by the nature of the work done.

Exercise 8. Put in the missing words using the text:

1. The first milk ... is a necessity for the young foal. 2. As with all pregnant animals ... should be maintained in fair flesh and permitted or forced to get regular exercises. 3. Horses are classed as ... and ... horses. 4. The foal will begin ... at about 3 weeks of age. 5. The condition of the ... is influenced by the ration given. 6. In general, the ... the work, the ... the proportion of grains in the ration.

Lesson 14

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following text:

System of Poultry Keeping

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

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

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

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

thus allowing the eggs to roll out of the cage. Under this system birds have been found to give good results.

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

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

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

Exercise 2. Memorize the following vocabulary:

1. at the most – самое большое
2. cage (n) – клетка
3. cod- liver oil (n) – рыбий жир
4. confine (v) – содержать в закрытом помещении
5. consume (v) – потреблять
6. crushed grain – дробленое зерно
7. duck (n) – утка
8. egg shell – яичная скорлупа
9. forward (adv) – вперед
10. fowl (n) – курица (старше 10 мес.)
11. free- range system – содержание птицы на пастбище
12. goose- geese (n) – гусь
13. hen (n) – курица
14. intensive system - содержание птицы без выгулов
15. laying batteries – содержание несушек в клетке
16. laying hen – несушка
17. laying season – период кладки яиц
18. lime stone (n) – известняк
19. mash (n) – мешанка, кормовая смесь
20. poultry (n) – домашняя птица
21. pullet (n) – молодка (самка птицы первого года яйцекладки)
22. roll out (v) – выкатываться
23. semi- intensive system – содержание птицы с выгулом
24. slope (n) – наклон
25. table bird – птица на мясо
26. there exist - существуют, имеются
27. turkey (n) – индейка обыкновенная

Exercise 3. Give Russian equivalents for the following:

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

Exercise 4. Give English equivalents for the following:

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

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

В) 1. Яйценоскость обусловлена несколькими факторами, причем условия содержания являются наиболее важными из них. 2. Говорят, что одна из кур в нашем хозяйстве снесла яйцо в возрасте 100 дней. 3. На яйценоскость птицы не оказывает влияния интенсивный способ содержания. 4. В условиях оптимального, интенсивного содержания куры хорошо несутся как в клетках, так и на полу. 5 Яичная продуктивность птицы определяется не только количеством яиц, снесенных несушкой, но и общим весом яиц.

Exercise 5. Make up sentences joining the correct parts

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

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions.

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

Exercise 7. Make up the plan of the text and retell it.

Exercise 8. Work in pairs. Discuss the importance of domesticated poultry.

Грамматический справочник

1. СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ (NOUN)

В английском языке у существительных отсутствует категория рода. Все существительные, кроме существительных, обозначающих людей, относятся к среднему роду.

Единственное и множественное число существительных. Все существительные делятся на две категории: исчисляемые и неисчисляемые, то есть те, которые имеют только форму единственного числа, и те, что имеют форму и единственного, и множественного числа.

Например: a book - books (книга) - исчисляемое существительное; water (вода), air (воздух) - неисчисляемые существительные.

Множественное число существительных образуется прибавлением окончаний **-s**, **-es**, которые произносятся в зависимости от того, на какой звук оканчивается существительное. После звонкого согласного и гласного окончание произносится звонко: [z]. После глухого согласного окончание произносится глухо [s]. Если слово оканчивается на **-s**, **-e**, **-x**, **-sh**, **-ch**, произносится [ɪz].

Ряд существительных образует форму множественного числа не по общему правилу. К ним относятся:

man - men	человек, мужчина - люди, мужчины
woman - women	женщина - женщины
child - children	ребенок - дети
foot - feet	стопа - стопы
sheep - sheep	овца - овцы
mouse - mice	мышь - мыши
tooth - teeth	зуб - зубы и др.

Некоторые существительные, оканчивающиеся в единственном числе на **-f**, при образовании множественного числа меняют **f** на **v + es**:

life - lives	жизнь - жизни
knife - knives	нож - ножи
wife - wives	жена - жены

Некоторые имена существительные употребляются только во множественном числе и требуют употребления глагола во множественном числе: clothes - одежда, wages - заработная плата и др. Существительные means - средство (-а), series - серия (-и), species - вид (-ы), apparatus - аппарат (-ы) имеют одинаковую форму для единственного и множественного числа.

Существительные heat - тепло, copper - медь, iron - железо, information- информация, news- новость (новости), progress - прогресс, knowledge - знания и т.п. имеют только форму единственного числа.

В английской медицинской научной литературе часто встречаются существительные, заимствованные из латинского и греческого языков, которые сохранили форму множественного числа этих языков.

Английские существительные не склоняются, не изменяются по падежам,

как в русском языке (не имеют падежных окончаний). Все они имеют одну неизменяемую форму общего падежа; кроме того, существительные, обозначающие одушевленные предметы и некоторые неодушевленные (например, обозначающие время, расстояние), могут иметь притяжательный падеж, который указывает на принадлежность чего-либо кому-либо.

Падежные отношения выражаются с помощью предлогов:

Им.п. (кто? что?) - без предлога (подлежащее)

Род.п. (кого? чего?) - of, for

Дат.п. (кому? чему?) - to

Вин.п. (кого? что?) - без предлога (прямое дополнение)

Твор.п. (кем? чем?) - by, with

Предл.п. (о ком? о чем?) - about, of

Английские предлоги, соответствующие падежам, в зависимости от контекста, могут не переводиться, а указывать только на падеж, но могут и переводиться.

2. ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ (POSSESSIVE CASE OF NOUNS)

Для выражения отношения принадлежности в английском языке существует особая форма существительного, так называемый притяжательный падеж, который частично соответствует родительному падежу в русском языке и отвечает на вопрос «чей?» - whose?

Притяжательный падеж образуется прибавлением к существительному апострофа и окончания -s: напр.: John's book - книга Джона; Mr Priestly's study - кабинет мистера Пристли

Во множественном числе к существительным, которые уже имеют окончание - s, прибавляется только апостроф после s - s', напр.:

the boys' books	книги мальчиков
two kilometres' distance	расстояние в 2 км.

Притяжательный падеж употребляется только с определенными существительными, к которым относятся:

1) существительные, обозначающие одушевленные предметы:

the patient's temperature температура больного

my friend's work работа моего друга

my sister's room комната моей сестры

2) существительные, обозначающие время, расстояние, меры длины или веса, стоимость:

an hour's interval часовой перерыв

two weeks' rest двухнедельный отдых

a day's work однодневная работа

Существительное без предлога может выполнять роль определения к другому существительному. В этом случае оно обычно не имеет формы

множественного числа и может переводиться прилагательным, существительным с предлогом или существительным в каком-либо падеже

summer time летнее время
 a watch chain цепочка для часов
 a morning newspaper утренняя газета
 the particle size размер частицы

3. ЛИЧНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ (PERSONAL PRONOUNS)

	Именительный падеж (подлежащее)		Объектный падеж (дополнение)	
	ед. ч.	мн. ч.	ед. ч.	мн. ч.
1 л	I - я	we – мы	me	us
2 л	you – ты, вы	you - вы	you	you
3 л	He – он (мужчина, человек) She – она (женщина) It - - оно, он, она, (любой неодушевленн ый предмет, животное)	they - они	him her it	them

Личные местоимения имеют две формы - именительного и объектного падежа. Местоимение в именительном падеже (кто? что?) всегда является подлежащим (Subject) и предшествует сказуемому (Predicate). Местоимение в объектном падеже (кого? что? кому? чему?) всегда выполняет роль дополнения (Object) и стоит после сказуемого:

I know him. He knows me.

4. ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ (POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS)

Притяжательные местоимения имеют две формы и отвечают на вопрос «чей?», «чья?».

1. Местоимения в первой форме всегда стоят перед существительным независимо от его числа и выполняют роль определения.

2. Местоимения во второй форме используются вместо существительного с притяжательным местоимением.

	I форма		II форма	
	ед. ч.	мн. ч.	ед. ч.	мн. ч.
1 л	my -мой, моя. мое	наш	mine	ours
2 л	your –твой, ваш	ваш	yours	yours
3 л	his - его her – ее its	Ваш, их	his	theirs

5. УКАЗАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ (DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS)

Указательные местоимения выполняют роль определения. Кроме того, местоимения *this, these* часто заменяют ранее использованное существительное. Местоимения *that, those* могут играть роль заменителей существительного с правым определением, поэтому после *that* и *those* часто идет предлог *of*. Эти местоимения можно переводить либо тем существительным, которое они заменяют, либо словами «это» «(эти)», «все это», «все они»

Ед.ч.	This – этот	That – тот
Мн.ч	These - эти	Those - те

This book is interesting.

This books are illterestillg.

That book is difficult.

The book is *more* interesting than that of your brother.

The results are interesting especially those of our colleagues.

The result is close to that reported by Dr B. and others.

Эта книга интересная.

Эти книги интересные.

Та книга трудная,

Эта книга интереснее, чем книга вашего брата.

Данные результаты интересны, в особенности результаты наших коллег.

Этот результат близок к тому (результату), о котором сообщил доктор Б. и другие.

Значения слова THAT

1. Указательное местоимение - «тот», «та», «то» (перед существительным в единственном числе).

2. Заменитель существительного (переводится ранее упомянутым существительным, за ним идет предлог, предложения, абзаца).

3. Союз. Вводит придаточные предложения:

а) подлежащие (переводится союзом «то что»);

б) сказуемые (переводится союзом «что»);

в) Дополнительные (переводится союзом «что»);

г) определительные (переводится союзным словом «который»);

д) цели (переводится союзом «чтобы», «для того чтобы»);

е) входит в конструкцию для выделения отдельных членов предложения (не переводится).

6. НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕННИЯ (INDEFINITE PRONOUNS)

Неопределенные местоимения дают качественное или количественное определение существительному и употребляются как с исчисляемыми, так и с неисчисляемыми существительными со следующими значениями:

Some - «какой-то», «несколько», «некоторый», «какое-то количество». С этим значением оно употребляется в утвердительном предложении. С тем же значением в вопросительном и отрицательном предложении употребляется any.

I have some books. He has some work. Do you have any English books? Do you have any work? He hasn't any work.

Some может употребляться в вопросах с ожидаемым утвердительным ответом. Например: May I have some paper? (Ср.: Is there any paper?) Will you buy some medicine? Will you have some more tea? (ср.: Is there any tea?).

В отрицательном предложении (при глаголе в отрицательной форме) местоимение any переводится «никакой», «нисколько».

No -- «никакой», «ни один», «нисколько» или совсем не переводится (при глаголе в утвердительной форме, так как в английском предложении может употребляться только одно отрицание).

I have no English books.

У меня совсем нет английских книг.

I have no time.

У меня нет времени.

We have no information.

У нас нет никаких сведений.

No student was present at the lecture.

Ни один студент не присутствовал на лекции.

Some перед числительными переводится словами «около», «приблизительно», «примерно»:

He has some hundred English books.

У него около сотни английских книг.

Any – может употребляться и в утвердительном предложении, но со значением «любой», «всякий»

Take any book.

Возьми любую книгу.

**Производные местоимений
some, any, no, прилагательного every**

	some – какой-то	any – какой-нибудь	no - ни один, никакой	every - каждый
body – человек	somebody – кто-то	anybody – кто-нибудь	nobody- никто	everybody – каждый, все
thing – предмет	something – что-то	anything – что-нибудь	nothing – ничто	everything – все
one – некто	someone – кто-то, один	anyone – кто-нибудь	no one, none – никто, ни один	everyone – каждый
where – где, куда	somewhere – где-то, куда-то	anywhere – где-нибудь, куда-нибудь	nowhere - нигде, никуда	everywhere – везде, повсюду
how - как	somehow – как-то	anyhow – как-нибудь	no how – никак, никоим образом	

**7. ВОЗВРАТНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ
(REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS)**

Возвратные местоимения образуются прибавлением окончанию -self к притяжательному местоимению в единственном числе и -selves во множественном числе (исключения: himself, itself, themselves).

Возвратные местоимения выполняют две функции: а) усиливают существительное; б) делают глагол возвратным.

Переводятся словами сам, сама, сами или возвратными глаголами:

I translated the paper myself.

Я перевел статью сам.

We did the work ourselves.

Мы сами сделали работу.

He cut himself when he made an experiment.

Когда проводил эксперимент, он порезался.

**8. КОЛИЧЕСТВЕННЫЕ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ
(CARDINAL NUMERALS)**

Количественные Числительные от 13 до 19 образуются прибавлением суффикса -teen к соответствующим количественным Числительным. Причем на суффикс так же падает ударение. Числительные thirteen (13), fifteen (15) меняют гласную в корне. В слове eighteen (18) при прибавлении суффикса -teen пишется одно t.

Числительные от 20 до 90 образуются прибавлением суффикса -ty к количественному числительному: sixty (60). Числительные thirty (30) и fifty (50) меняют гласный в корне, а числительное forty (40) изменяет орфографию без изменения звучания корня» Числительное twenty (20) образуется от измененной основы числительного.

В двузначных числительных десятки с единицами соединяются черточкой (дефисом): twenty-two (22), thirty-five (35). При произнесении между сотнями и десятками ставится союз and. До 1500 числительные считаются сотнями, а начиная с 1600 - тысячами и сотнями:

154 one hundred and fifty-four

1110 eleven hundred and ten

1425 fourteen hundred and twenty-five

1650 one thousand six hundred and fifty

9. ПОРЯДКОВЫЕ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ (ORDINAL NUMERALS)

Порядковые числительные образуются прибавлением к количественным числительным суффикса **-th**. Исключение составляют числительные «первый» - the first, «второй» - the second, «третий» - the third. Числительные «пятый» - the fifth «девятый» - the ninth, «двенадцатый» - the twelfth изменяют написание по сравнению с количественными числительными, при этом the fifth и the twelfth меняют звучание, а the ninth - не меняет. К количественному числительному eight для образования порядкового числительного добавляется на письме только буквы h - the eighth. Числительные от 20 до 90 принимают суффикс -eth, при этом буква u в окончании числительного меняется на i.

Двузначные и многозначные числительные образуют порядковые числительные прибавлением суффикса -th к последней цифре: 25-й- twenty-fifth; 1,038,685-й - one million thirty eight thousand six hundred and eighty fifth.

Порядковые числительные, как правило, являются ограничивающим определением, и поэтому существительные, определяемые порядковыми числительным, обычно употребляются с определенным артиклем.

10. ДРОБИ

Дроби, как и в русском языке, имеют числителем количественное числительное, а знаменателем порядковое:

1/6 – одна шестая – one sixth

2/9 - две девярых – two ninth

В десятичных дробях целое от дроби отделяется точкой: 0.5 Числительное в степени (x²) читается: x to the second power, the second power of x.

11. СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ И НАРЕЧИЙ

Имена прилагательные и наречия, как и в русском языке, имеют положительную, сравнительную и превосходную степени.

1. Односложные прилагательные и наречия, двусложные с ударением на первом слоге и некоторые другие двусложные прилагательные образуют сравнительную степень с помощью суффикса : -er , а превосходную степень с помощью суффикса -est. Существительное, определяемое прилагательным в превосходной степени, употребляется с определенным артиклем, а перед наречием в превосходной степени артикль не употребляется.

2. Сравнительная степень многосложных прилагательных и наречий образуется при помощи слова **more**, а превосходная - при помощи слова (the) **most**. Для того чтобы выразить уменьшение качества или свойства предмета, употребляются слова **less** менее; (the) **least** наименее.

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
This film is interesting.	That film is more interesting.	That is the most interesting film I've seen.
Этот фильм очень интересный.	Тот фильм более интересный.	Это фильм самый интересный, который я видел.
This work is important.	That work is less important.	This work is the least important.
Эта работа важная.	Та работа менее важная.	Эта работа наименее важная.

3. Некоторые прилагательные и наречия образуют степени сравнения от разных основ

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
good, well хороший, хорошо	better лучше	(the) best самый лучший, лучше всего
bad, badly плохой, плохо	worse хуже	(the) worst самый худший, хуже всего
many, much много	more больше	(the) most самый большой, больше всего
little маленький, мало	less меньше	(the) least самый маленький, наименьший, меньше всего

Имеются также способы выражения сравнения с помощью союзов:

1. Для сравнения двух предметов одинакового качества прилагательное в основной форме ставится между парными союзами *as ... as*, обозначающий такой же как. Для того чтобы избежать повторения существительного, употребляется местоимение *one (ones* - для множественного числа) или указательное местоимение *that (those)*: напр: *This street is as long as that one.*

Эта улица такая же длинная, как та. *The days in summer are longer than those in winter.* Летом дни длиннее, чем (дни) зимой.

2. Для выражения неравной степени качества в двух сравниваемых предметах используется парный союз *not so ... as*, который на русский язык переводится не такой как. . .

3. Конструкция *the ... the* в сочетании с прилагательным или наречием в сравнительной степени переводится на русский язык союзом “чем”

The sooner the better. Чем скорее, тем лучше.

4. После сравнительной степени употребляется союз *than*, который переводится словом “чем” или совсем не переводится: *Exercise 5 is easier than exercise 7.* Упражнение 5 легче (чем. упражнение) упражнения 7.

12. ВРЕМЕНА ГРУППЫ INDEFINITE ACTIVE

Глаголы в формах Indefinite относят действие к настоящему прошедшему или будущему времени, не уточняя, как оно протекает во времени. Времена Indefinite Active образуются от инфинитива.

Present Indefinite

Формы глагола в Present Indefinite совпадают с инфинитивом частицы *to*. Лишь в 3-м лице единственного числа добавляется суффикс *-S*.

Это время употребляется для выражения действия, происходящего обычно, регулярно, или для обозначения вневременных фактов и явлений:

I get up at seven every day except Sunday. Я встаю в семь утра каждый день, кроме воскресенья.

Past Indefinite

Стандартные глаголы образуют формы в Past Indefinite прибавления к инфинитиву (без частицы *to*) суффикса *-ed (-, всех лиц единственного и множественного числа*. Напр: *to ask* (спрашивать) - *asked to translate* (переводить) - *translated*

Нестандартные глаголы образуют формы в Past Indefinite личными способами. Напр: *to go* (ходить) – *went*, *to write* (писать) – *wrote*, *to give* (давать) – *gave*, *to take* (брать) – *took*, *to come* (приходить) - *came*

Past Indefinite употребляется

а) для выражения ряда последовательных действий в прошлом: *He stood up came to the window and saw an endless stream of cars running along the street.-*

Он встал, подошел к окну увидел бесконечный поток машин, едущих по улице.

б) когда действие соотносится с обстоятельственными словами, точно обозначающими прошедшее время (к ним относятся наречия ago тому назад, yesterday вчера, last month/week/year в прошлом месяце/на прошлой неделе/в прошлом году и т.п.): My friends came to see me on Saturday. - Мои друзья приходили ко мне в субботу. We didn't get home until midnight.- Мы добрались домой только в полночь.

в) когда интересуются временем совершения действия в прошлом, т.е. в вопросительном предложении, начинающемся с when, what time: When did you see her last? - Когда вы видели ее в последний раз? Когда вы добрались домой? - What time did you arrive home?

Future Indefinite

Формы глагола в Future Indefinite образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола will и инфинитива глагола без частицы to. Напр:

They will go to the country tomorrow. - Завтра они поедут за город.

с I лицом единственного и множественного числа в британском варианте английского языка часто употребляется также глагол shall. В разговорной речи используется форма -'ll:

He'll make his report next week. - Он сделает доклад на следующей неделе.

13. ВРЕМЕНА ГРУППЫ CONTINUOUS ACTIVE

Времена группы Continuous обозначают действия, которые протекают (протекали, будут протекать) в точно указанное время – настоящее, прошедшее и будущее. Дополнительными характеристиками таких действий является их незаконченность, динамичность, наглядность.

Present Continuous

Для образования утвердительной формы в настоящем длительном времени используется вспомогательный глагол **to be** в настоящем времени (**am, is, are**) и причастие настоящего времени смыслового глагола (**-ing форма**). Глаголы в форме настоящего продолженного времени часто употребляются с обстоятельствами now - сейчас, at the moment - в настоящий момент. Однако часто эти слова в предложении отсутствуют, так как они всегда очевидны из самой формы глагола.

I am playing tennis. Я играю в теннис (сейчас).

She is cooking. Она готовит еду (сейчас).

Past Continuous

Прошедшее длительное время обозначает действие, происходившее в определённый момент в прошлом, который обозначен либо обстоятельством

времени (at that moment, at ... o'clock yesterday), либо другим коротким, одноразовым действием в Past Simple. При этом ни начало, ни конец длительного действия неизвестны. Подчёркивается сам процесс действия, его продолжительность.

Утвердительная форма в прошедшем длительном времени образуется при помощи глагола **to be** в прошедшем времени и причастия смыслового глагола (**-ing форма**).

Напр: It was raining when Tom left my house. Шел дождь, когда Том вышел из моего дома. They were watching TV when we came. Когда мы пришли, они смотрели телевизор.

Future Continuous

Глаголы в будущем длительном времени обозначают действие, которое будет происходить в определенный момент времени в будущем. При этом часто используются обстоятельства времени: tomorrow at 5 o'clock (завтра в пять часов), at that time next week (в это же время на следующей неделе), the whole morning tomorrow (целое утро завтра), from 5 till 7 tomorrow (с 5 до 7 завтра). Для того, чтобы образовать утвердительную форму в будущем длительном времени нужно использовать глагол **to be** в будущем времени (**shall be/will be**) и причастие смыслового глагола (**-ing форма**).

Напр: I'll be writing a test at 2 o'clock tomorrow. Я напишу контрольную работу завтра в 2 часа. I'll be having a bath at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning. Я буду принимать ванну завтра в 7 часов утра.

14. ВРЕМЕНА ГРУППЫ PERFECT ACTIVE

Совершенные времена в английском языке обозначают действия, которые закончились к определенному моменту времени или произошли раньше других действий в прошлом, настоящем или будущем.

Present Perfect

Настоящее совершенное время обозначает действие, которое завершилось к текущему моменту или завершено в период настоящего времени (в этом году, на этой неделе). Глаголы в настоящем совершенном времени часто переводятся на русский язык в прошедшем времени, однако в английском языке эти действия воспринимаются в настоящем времени, так как привязаны к настоящему результатом этого действия. Здесь важно подчеркнуть результат какого-то действия, случившегося в прошлом, но результат, которого мы видим сейчас.

Для образования утвердительной формы в настоящем совершенном времени используется глагол **to have (has)** и причастие прошедшего времени смыслового глагола. Для неправильных глаголов используется **III форма**, а к основе правильных добавляется окончание **-ed**.

Напр: They've just come. Они только что пришли. I've visited London, but I've never been to Paris. Я был в Лондоне, но никогда не был в Париже.

Для настоящего совершенного времени характерно употребление наречий *already* (уже), *just* (только что), *yet* (еще, все еще), *ever* (когда-либо), *never* (никогда), *recently* (недавно), *lately* (за последнее время), *today* (сегодня), *this year* (в этом году).

Past Perfect

Прошедшее совершенное время обозначает прошедшее действие, которое уже совершилось до определенного момента в прошлом или до другого, более позднего действия, выраженного *Past Simple*. Утвердительная форма прошедшего совершенного времени образуется при помощи глагола **had** и причастия прошедшего времени смыслового глагола. Для неправильных глаголов используется **III форма**, а к основе правильных добавляется окончание **-ed**.

Напр: *They had already written the test when the bell rang.* Когда прозвенел звонок, они уже закончили контрольную работу. *When the match had finished, Bob left quickly.* Когда матч закончился, Боб быстро ушел.

Future Perfect

Будущее совершенное время обозначает действие, которое завершится к определенному моменту в будущем или до начала другого действия в будущем. Утвердительная форма в будущем совершенном времени образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to have** в будущем времени (**shall have/will have**) и причастия прошедшего времени смыслового глагола. Для неправильных глаголов используется **III форма**, а к основе правильных добавляется окончание **-ed**.

I'm sure that he will have reached the restaurant by 6 o'clock. Я уверен, что он доберется до ресторана к 6 часам.

They will already have left by the time we get there. Они уже уйдут к тому времени, когда мы будем там.

Учебное издание

Семьшев Михаил Васильевич
Поцепай Светлана Николаевна
Андрющенок Елена Владимировна
Васькина Татьяна Ивановна
Попова Алла Сергеевна

ENGLISH FOR STUDENTS OF ANIMAL SCIENCE

Редактор Павлютина И.П.

Подписано в печать 12.10.2012. Формат 60x84 1/16.
Бумага печатная. Усл.печ.л 4,53. Тираж 100 экз. Изд. № 2244.

Издательство Брянской ГСХА
243365, Брянская область, Выгоничский район, с.Кокино, БГСХА