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РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Рекомендовано учебно-методическим объединением
в сфере высшего образования Республики Беларусь по образованию
в области сельского хозяйства в качестве учебно-методического пособия
для студентов учреждений образования, обеспечивающих получение
общего высшего образования по специальности
6-05-0811-02 «Производство продукции животного происхождения»

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К84

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Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие является элементом
учебно-методического комплекса по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»
(английский) для студентов по специальностям «Производство
продукции животного происхождения», «Производство продукции
животного происхождения на основе ССО». Учебно-методическое
пособие включает краткий грамматический справочник, лексико-
грамматические задания, тексты для чтения, коммуникативные темы,
лексику и терминологию, соответствующую предметно-тематическому
содержанию курса «Английский язык» для студентов данных
специальностей.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие составлено в соответствии с учебной программой и является элементом учебно-методического комплекса по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский) для студентов.

Учебно-методическое пособие включает краткий грамматический справочник, контрольные лексико-грамматические задания, тексты для чтения, коммуникативные темы, лексический минимум, соответствующие предметно-тематическому содержанию курса «Английский язык» для студентов по специальностям «Производство продукции животного происхождения», «Производство продукции животного происхождения на основе ССО».

Учебный материал ориентирован на студентов, изучающих науки о животных, ветеринарную медицину, и подобран в соответствии с уровнем языковых, междисциплинарных и фоновых знаний обучающихся.

Материал пособия предназначен для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов.

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ СПРАВОЧНИК



Aa [eɪ]
Bb [bi:]
Cc [si:]
Dd [di:]
Ee [i:]
Ff [ef]
Gg [dʒi:]
Hh [entʃ]
Ii [aɪ]

Jj [dʒeɪ]
Kk [keɪ]
Ll [el]
Mm [em]
Nn [en]
Oo [ou]
Pp [pi:]
Qq [kju:]
Rr [a:]

Ss [es]
Tt [ti:]
Uu [ju:]
Vv [vi:]
Ww [ˈdʌblju:]
Xx [eks]
Yy [waɪ]
Zz [zed]

Правила чтения

Чтение ударных гласных

Тип слога	Aa	Ee	Ii	Oo	Uu	Yy
Открытый	[eɪ] fate	[i:] she	[aɪ] swine vitamin	[ou] bone	[ju:] mule use	[aɪ] rye supply hygiene

Закрытый	[æ] cattle flax	[e] hen egg	[ɪ] pig rib skin	[ɔ] hog cock	[ʌ] duck ulcer	[ɪ] lynx symptom
гл. + r; гл. + r + согл.	[ɑ:] lard shark	[ə:] term herd	[ɜ:] bird girdle	[ɔ:] pork horn horse	[ɜ:] fur burst	[ə:] myrtle
гл. + r + гл.	[ɛə] hare mare	[ɪə] mere here	[aɪə] hire fire	[ɔ:] story ore	[juə] pure cure	[aɪə] tyre byre

Чтение сочетания гласной а с согласными и другими гласными

Буквосочетание	Чтение	Примеры
ai	[eɪ]	wait, mail
ay	[eɪ]	pay, may, lay
au	[ɔ:]	pause, autumn
aw	[ɔ:]	saw, dawn, law
al + согл.	[ɔ:]	fall, walk, false, ball
ass	[ɑ:]	pass, grass, class
ast	[ɑ:]	fast, last, past
ask	[ɑ:]	ask, cast
asp	[ɑ:]	grasp
aft	[ɑ:]	after, draft
ath	[ɑ:]	father, rather, path
w + ar	[ɔ:]	war, warm, ward
w(h) + a	[ɔ]	what, watch, was

Чтение сочетания гласной е с согласными и другими гласными

Буквосочетание	Чтение	Примеры
ea	[i:]	team, meat, dean
ee	[i:]	see, bee, meet
ea + согл.	[e]	bread, meadow
eigh	[eɪ]	eight, weigh
ew	[ju] [u:]	few, new grew, blew
ei	[i:]	receive, ceiling
ey	[eɪ]	they, grey, obey
eer	[ɪə]	deer, beer
ear + согл.	[ɜ:]	learn, heard, earn
ear	[ɪə]	ear, dear, hear

Чтение сочетания гласной i с согласными и другими гласными

Буквосочетание	Чтение	Примеры
ie	[i:]	niece, field, piece
ia, io	[aɪə]	lion, diary, trial
i + ld	[aɪ]	mild, wild, child
i + nd	[aɪ]	mind, find, kind
i + gh	[aɪ]	night, light, right

*Чтение сочетания гласной **о** с согласными и другими гласными*

Буквосочетание	Чтение	Примеры
oa	[ou]	oak, soap, coal
oi, oy	[oi]	boil, oil, appoint
oo + k	[u]	look, book, rook
oo + l	[u:]	fool, pool
oo + m	[u:]	doom
oo + n	[u:]	soon, spoon
o + ld	[ou]	old, hold
ou	[au]	about, loud, out
ow + согл.	[au]	town, powder, cows
ough	[ɔ:t]	ought, brought, bought
o + m o + n o + th	[ʌ] [ʌ] [ʌ]	some, come son, month other, brother, mother
our ower	[auə]	our, hour tower, power, shower
w + or	[ə:]	work, world

*Чтение гласной **u** с согласными и другими гласными*

Буквосочетание	Чтение	Примеры
u + ll	[u]	bull, full
u + sh	[u]	push, bush

Чтение согласных

c <	[s]	produce, city, cycle	g <	[dʒ]	germ, hygiene, gym
	[k]	cattle, product, clock		[g]	но: get [get], give [give] game, goat, guard
x <	[ks]	перед согласными и на конце слова text, six			
	[gz]	перед ударной гласной exist			

Чтение сочетаний согласных

th <	[θ]	в начале и конце знаменательных слов thin, myth
	[ð]	в начале служебных слов: the, this, these в знаменательных частях речи между гласными: tether

sh	[f]	ship, sheep
ch	[tʃ]	chest, chicken
tch	[tʃ]	pitch
nk	[ŋk]	rink
kn	[n]	knowledge, know
ph	[f]	phone, philosophy
ck	[k]	pick, chicken
ng	[ŋ]	long
qu	[kw]	quite
qu + ar	[kwɔ :]	quarter
wh	[w]	white
wr	[r]	wrong
wh + o	[h]	who, whom
gu	[g]	guide, guess, guilt
tion	[ʃn]	domestication, mention
ture	[tʃə]	agriculture, pasture, lecture
ous	[əs]	famous, nervous

Основные словообразовательные суффиксы

Суффиксы существительных	Суффиксы прилагательных	Суффиксы наречий	Суффиксы глаголов
-er : producer -ance : importance -dom : freedom -ion : collection -ment : development -ness : kindness -ship : friendship -ure : pressure -ism : humanism -ity : majority -ty : difficulty -ing : building	-ous : famous -en : woolen -ful : careful -al : central -ent : different -ive : active -y : frosty -ic : specific -ible : possible -able : capable	-ly : happily beautifully	-en : sharpen -fy : simplify -ize : characterize

ИМЯ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ

Число существительных

1. Существительные, у которых есть **две формы**:

единственного числа	множественного числа
одна собака – a dog	две собаки – two dogs много собак – many dogs

2. Существительные, у которых есть только **форма единственного числа**:

названия многих веществ, продуктов: milk – молоко, flour – мука и т.д.

различные названия и имена: Moscow, New York, Natasha, Tom

wolf – волк	knife – нож	shelf – полка	leaf – лист	calf – теленок
wolves – волки	knives – ножи	shelves – полки	leaves – листья	calves – телята

roof – крыша	chief – начальник	cliff – утёс	belief – убеждение
roofs – крыши	chiefs – начальники	cliffs – утёсы	beliefs – убеждения

некоторые абстрактные понятия: pride – гордость, envy – зависть и т.д.

Формы множественного числа чаще всего образуются с помощью окончания **-s**, которое присоединяется к форме единственного числа:

одна собака – a dog	две собаки – two dogs	много собак – many dogs
игрушка – a toy	две игрушки – two toys	много игрушек – many toys

Некоторые особенности образования форм множественного числа

Формы множественного числа существительных, оканчивающихся на **-f** и **-fe**:

Особые формы множественного числа

a man – один мужчина	ten men – десять мужчин
a woman – одна женщина	ten women – десять женщин
a child – один ребенок	ten children – десять детей
a tooth – один зуб	ten teeth – десять зубов
a foot – одна нога	two feet – две ноги
a goose – один гусь	two geese – два гуся
a mouse – одна мышь	ten mice – десять мышей

Существительные с одинаковыми формами единственного и множественного числа

one fish одна рыбка	one sheep одна овца	means средство	one series одна серия	swine свинья
two fish две рыбки	two sheep две овцы	means средства	thirty series тридцать серий	swine свиньи

Особая группа

формула – formula, formulae	формулы – formulas
явление – phenomenon	явления – phenomena
гипотеза – hypothesis	гипотезы – hypotheses
бактерия – bacterium	бактерии – bacteria
кризис – crisis	кризисы – crises
тезис – thesis	тезисы – theses
критерий – criterion	критерии – criteria
средство – medium	средства – media*
ядро – nucleus	ядра – nuclei

*mass media – средства массовой информации

Образование форм притяжательного падежа

Tom's room – комната Тома	mother's brother – брат мамы
bird's nest – птичье гнездо	company's money – деньги компании
someone's car – чья- то машина	everyone's opinion – общее мнение
three days' trip – трёхдневная поездка	students' hostel – студенческое общежитие
the Ivanovs' dog – собака Ивановых	our friends' car – машина наших друзей

Существительное в функции определения

Существительные, не изменяя форму, могут выполнять в предложении функцию определения. При этом существительное в функции определения ставится перед тем существительным, которое оно определяет:

The English language is the state language in Great Britain. – Английский язык является государственным языком в Великобритании.

Артикль

Неопределённый – **a dog**, и определённый – **the dog, the dogs**.

Неопределённый артикль может употребляться только с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе:

a	an
a dog	an umbrella

Факт, какая-то новая информация:

I have a dog. Или **I have got a dog.** – У меня есть собака.

There is a dog in our yard. – В нашем дворе бегают (какая-то) собаки.

Определение, характеристика человека, предмета, животного, объекта:

He is a writer. – Он писатель.

He is a famous writer. – Он известный писатель.

It's a butterfly. – Это бабочка.

Определённый артикль

Определённый артикль может употребляться с существительными:

в единственном числе	во множественном числе
the dog	the dogs
the girl	the girls

Определённый артикль употребляется

– когда обеим сторонам понятно, о ком или о чём идёт речь:

Where is the bus? – Где же автобус?

Shall I open the window? – Открыть окно?

– при наличии конструкции с **of**:

I didn't like the end of the film. – Мне не понравился конец фильма.

– в обстоятельствах со значением **места, направления, способа действия, времени**, выраженных предлогом с существительным:

The key is in the pocket. – Ключ в кармане.

The garage is behind the house. – Гараж находится за домом.

– перед группой существительных, если в неё входят следующие **прилагательные**:

the following sentence – следующее предложение;

the present situation – нынешняя ситуация;

the former secretary – бывший секретарь;

the best player – лучший игрок;

the same person – тот же самый человек;

the only pair of shoes – единственная пара туфель;

the first question – первый вопрос (и другие порядковые числительные);

the main entrance – главный вход;
the central entrance – центральный вход;
the left side – левая сторона;
the right side – правая сторона;
the previous year – предыдущий год;
the opposite side – противоположная сторона
the necessary equipment – необходимое оборудование;

– с географическими и политическими названиями и понятиями, названиями частей света, сторонами света, горными цепями, океанами, морями, реками, каналами и континентами:

in the Baltic – в Прибалтике;
at the North Pole – на Северном полюсе;
in the Middle East – на Среднем Востоке;
in the desert – в пустыне;
in the Alps – в Альпах;
the Pacific (Ocean) – Тихий океан;
the Caspian (Sea) – Каспийское море;
the (River) Amazon – Амазонка.

– со словами **republic, federation, kingdom, states, union, emirates, empire.**

Названия почти всех городов и населённых пунктов употребляются **без артикля**: Moscow – Москва, New-York – Нью-Йорк, London – Лондон.

Если в название входит имя собственное в **притяжательном падеже**, **артикль не ставится**: St Basil's Cathedral – Собор Василия Блаженного.

ПРЕДЛОГ

Предлоги – это служебные слова, которые указывают на отношение существительного, местоимения, числительного или герундия к другим словам в предложении.

Предлоги и предложные сочетания (Prepositions and prepositional combinations)

Предлоги по форме		
простые	составные	групповые
in, to, on	upon, into	according to - согласно (ч-л.) in front of - перед (ч-л.)

Основные английские предлоги и их значения

Предлог	Значение		Пример
	время	место и направление	
about	около	около, вокруг, кругом	<i>The population of Minsk is about 2 million.</i>
above		над, выше	<i>There are special ventilation pipelines above your head. The findings are shown in the table above.</i>
across		поперек, через, на ту сторону	<i>You will see a new building of a bank across the street.</i>
after	после	за, вслед за	<i>The conference will be continued after the break.</i>
against		против	<i>Veterinarians take preventive measures against rabies in the wild nature.</i>
along		вдоль, по	<i>The feeding robot ran along the aisle.</i>
among (amongst)		между, среди	<i>«Epizootic» is used to denote a disease spreading amongst animals. Infectious diseases are the most damaging among animal diseases.</i>
at	в	у, возле, около	<i>The lecture begins at 8 sharp. The lost sheep was found at the door.</i>
before	до, перед	перед	<i>Agriculture is a highly mechanized industry today, and it was not like this before.</i>
behind		позади, за	<i>Milking parlour is behind the wall.</i>
below		под, ниже	<i>You can find questions below the text.</i>
beside		рядом с, около	<i>There is a clinic beside a large building.</i>
besides		кроме того (сверх)	<i>The processing industry grows, besides, food export is increasing.</i>
between		между	<i>New parts develop between older ones.</i>
beyond		по ту сторону, за	<i>This time he went far beyond the limits.</i>
by	к (к какому-то сроку)	- у, около; - мимо;	<i>The project will be complete by September. My dream is to live by the lake. We passed by some green fields and small forests, and got to the river side.</i>

		- кем / чем; -каким образом	<i>This paper was written by a PhD student.</i> <i>Usually I get to the academy by bus.</i>
down		вниз по, с	<i>If you go down the street you will get where you need.</i>
during	в течение, во время		<i>Vitebsk was destroyed many times during its history.</i>
except		кроме (за исключением)	<i>I like any kind of weather except windy weather.</i>
for	в течение, на	для, за	<i>For a couple of days keep your dog fasting.</i> <i>He works for the company.</i> <i>The sterilizing machine is a device for destroying germs in milk.</i>
from	от, с	от, с	<i>A farmer works from early morning till late at night.</i> <i>Domesticated sheep were derived from wild animals.</i>
in	в, через, за, в течение	в	<i>You will find the data in the annual report.</i> <i>In two days the progress was rapid.</i> <i>The swine producers may formulate the ration in several ways.</i>
inside		внутри, внутрь	<i>There was nothing inside the box.</i> <i>Pathogens may get entry inside the body and cause a disease.</i>
into		в	<i>Electricity has widely come into use.</i>
of		1) кого? чего? 2) из; 3) в	<i>The effect of digestion is to reduce the size of molecules.</i> <i>Ribs form the skeleton of the thoracic wall.</i> <i>She liked both apples and pears and did not know which of them to choose.</i>
off		с, со	<i>The urinary system gives off water, salt and some other organic wastes.</i>
on (upon)	в	на; по, об, о	<i>Animal performance depends upon many factors.</i> <i>He is really a man to rely on.</i>
out of		из (изнутри)	<i>Out of sight – out of mind.</i>
outside		вне, за пределами, за пределы	<i>I will be waiting for you outside.</i> <i>The urinary system gets liquid wastes outside.</i> <i>Farmers also earn outside income from other investments.</i>

over	более, свыше	над, через	<i>Milk yield now gets over 20 liters per cow. My bonnie is over the ocean.</i>
past	после	мимо	<i>These past years electronic devices have been widely used in everyday life.</i>
round, around		вокруг, кругом	<i>We went around the house and did not find the entrance. There are so many green lawns around. Somebody has to go round the poultry houses to collect eggs.</i>
since	с, с тех пор, как		<i>L.Pasteur developed a vaccine for pre-venting rabies, since then many human and animal lives have been saved.</i>
through		через, сквозь; из-за, вследствие	<i>Agricultural labour has become more efficient through mechanization of the farm. Through many years the breed was developed into practically a new one.</i>
till, untill	до, вплоть до		<i>The boss would not come till Friday, he is on business trip. Untill the development of the microscope it was not possible to see minor structures.</i>
to		в, на, к; в выражениях, отвечающих на вопросы кому? чему?	<i>Rye and barley are best suited to Belarus. Farmers grow these crops either to sell or to feed to their livestock. It is all the same to me.</i>
towards	к	к, по направлению к	<i>Little by little Tricky moved towards recovery. People have become more sensitive towards the environment in recent years.</i>
under		под; меньше	<i>This is not for the visitors under 12. The total atmospheric release of gases is under 77%.</i>
up		вверх по, по	<i>Go up the street and you will get to the Drama theatre. The road went up and down.</i>
with		с, при помощи (to write with a pen)	<i>There are many large farms with their own feed mills. The soil is ploughed with the tractors.</i>

within	в течение, не позднее чем через	в пределах	<i>The dog was joyful again within two weeks. Nothing is left to chance within green houses.</i>
without		без	<i>No animals can stay long without water but camels can.</i>

ИМЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ И НАРЕЧИЕ

Степени сравнения прилагательных

Односложные прилагательные и наречия, оканчивающиеся на **-y**, **-er**, **-ow**, образуют сравнительную степень при помощи суффикса **-er**, превосходную степень при помощи суффикса **-est**.

Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
big happy narrow	bigger happier narrower	the biggest the happiest the narrowest

Многосложные прилагательные образуют сравнительную и превосходную степени при помощи слов **more** и **most**:

Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
interesting famous	more interesting more famous	the most interesting the most famous

Наречия образуют степени сравнения как и прилагательные.

Сравнительные конструкции с прилагательными (as...as):

Он **такой же умный, как** его сестра. – He is **as clever as** his sister. Это дерево **такое же старое, как** то. – This tree is **as old as that one**.

Наречия образа действия

Многие наречия образуются от прилагательных с помощью суффикса **-ly**: медленный – slow, медленно – slowly; осторожный – careful, осторожно – carefully.

Формы степеней сравнения прилагательных и наречий, образующиеся не по правилу:

good –хороший	better – лучше	the best – самый лучший
well – хорошо	better – лучше	the best – лучше всего
bad – плохой	worse – хуже	the worst – самый худший
badly – плохо	worse – хуже	the worst – хуже всего
little –маленький	less – меньше	the least – самый маленький

Сравнительные конструкции:

The earlier **the better**. – Чем раньше, **тем лучше**.

The bigger **the better**. – Чем крупнее, **тем лучше**.

ИМЯ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНОЕ

В английском языке числительные подразделяются на:

1. Количественные (Cardinal numerals), которые обозначают количество предметов: one – один, two – два.

2. Порядковые (Ordinal numerals), которые обозначают порядок предметов при счёте или место, которое предмет занимает в ряду: first – первый, second – второй.

3. Дробные числительные: 2/3 – two thirds .

Чтение дат:

3(rd) January 1986 – the third of January nineteen eighty-six

5 May 1998 – the fifth of May nineteen ninety-eight.

	Количественные числительные	Порядковые числительные
1	one	the first
2	two	the second
3	three	the third
4	four	the fourth
5	five	the fifth
6	six	the sixth
7	seven	the seventh
8	eight	the eighth
9	nine	the ninth
10	ten	the tenth
11	eleven	the eleventh
12	twelve	the twelfth
13	thirteen	the thirteenth
14	fourteen	the fourteenth

15	fifteen	the fifteenth
60	sixty	sixtieth
70	seventy	seventieth
80	eighty	eightieth
90	ninety	ninetieth

100 – a (one) hundred

1 000 – a (one) thousand

1 000 000 – a (one) million

1 000 000 000 – a (one) billion

Хронология

Дни недели	Месяцы	Время суток
Sunday – воскресенье Monday – понедельник Tuesday – вторник Wednesday – среда Thursday – четверг Friday – пятница Saturday – суббота	January (Jan) – январь February (Feb) – февраль March (Mar) – март April (Apr) – апрель May – май June (Jun) – июнь July (Jul) – июль August (Aug) – август September (Sept) – сентябрь October (Oct) – октябрь November (Nov) – ноябрь December (Dec) – декабрь	7.00 – seven o'clock a.m. – ante meridium (до обеда) p.m. – post meridium (после обеда) 7.10 – ten minutes <i>past</i> seven 7.15 – a quarter <i>past</i> seven 7.25 – twenty-five minutes <i>past</i> seven 7.30 – half <i>past</i> seven 7.35 – twenty-five minutes <i>to</i> eight 7.57 – three minutes <i>to</i> eight

Даты	Года
3 rd August 1975 <i>the third of August</i> <i>nineteen seventy-five</i> 16 th December 2000 <i>the sixteenth of December</i> <i>twenty hundred</i>	1900 – nineteen hundred 2004 – twenty four (или twenty o ['ou] four) in 2010 – in twenty ten B.C. – before Christ (до нашей эры) <i>1400 B.C.</i> – fourteen hundred B.C. (['bi: 'si:]) A.D. – Anno Domini (нашей эры) <i>A.D. 396</i> – ['ei 'di:] three hundred ninety six

Метрическая система измерения

Вес и измерение	Длина и расстояние	Площадь и объем
1 oz (ounce) / 1 унция / 28,3 гр.	1 inch / 1 дюйм / 2,54 см	1 m ² (square meter)
1 lb (pound) / 1 фунт / 0,454 кг	1 foot / 1 фут / 30,48 см	1 m ³ (cubic meter)
1 tn (ton) / 1 тонна / 1,016 т	1 yard / 1 ярд / 911 см	
1 kg (kilogram) / 1 килограмм	1 mile / 1 миля / 1,609 км	
1 g / 1 грамм	1 km / 1 километр	
	1 m / 1 метр	
	1 cm / 1 сантиметр	

МЕСТОИМЕНИЕ

Личные местоимения

	Объектный падеж:
I - я	me - меня, мне
he - он	him - его, ему
she - она	her - её, ей
we - мы	us - нас, наш
they - они	them - их, им
you - ты, вы	you - тебя, тебе, вам, вас
it - оно	it - его, ему

I am a student. – Я студент.	Give me a book. – Дайте мне книгу.
We told her the news. – Мы рассказали ей новости.	She was with us . – Она была с нами.
He is my friend. – Он мой друг.	We saw him yesterday. – Мы видели его вчера.
We gave him a book. – Мы дали ему книгу.	He thanked us . – Он поблагодарил нас.
They are first-year students. – Они первокурсники.	The dean greeted them warmly. – Декан приветствовал их тепло.

Притяжательные местоимения

my / mine	your / yours	his / his	her / hers	its	our / ours	their / theirs
мой, моя, моё	твой, ваш, твоя, ваша, твоё, ваше	его	её	его, её (неодушевленные предметы)	наш, наше, наше, наши	их

This is his pencil. – Это его карандаш.

Указательные местоимения

this	these	that	those	same	such
этот, эта, это	эти	тот, та, то	те	такой же, тот же	такой

Show me those books. – Покажи мне те книги.

Неопределенные местоимения и отрицательные местоимения

some	any	somebody	anybody	something	anything
несколько	какой-нибудь	кто-то	кто-нибудь	что-нибудь	что-то

Утвердительные предложения

some

something
someone
somebody

Вопросительные и отрицательные предложения

any
anything
anyone
anybody

no
nothing
no one
nobody

I have read some English books in the original. – Я прочитал несколько английских книг в оригинале.

I saw nobody there. – Я никого там не видел.

Is there anybody here? – Здесь есть кто-нибудь?

many	few	a few
much	little	a little
много	мало	некоторое количество

many / few / a few	+	исчисляемое существительное во множественном числе
much / little / a little	+	неисчисляемое существительное

He has got few problems. – У него мало проблем.

There are a few chairs here. – Здесь есть несколько стульев.

Вопросительные местоимения

who	what	where	when	whose
кто	что / какой	где	когда	чей

What is this man? – He is a veterinarian. / Кто этот человек?

– Он ветеринар.

Взаимные местоимения

each other	one another
друг друга (предполагает двух лиц)	друг друга (предполагает больше двух лиц)

The pupils spoke to one another in English. – Ученики говорили друг с другом по-английски.

Обобщающие местоимения

everybody/everyone	everything	all
все / каждый	всё	все / всё

Everybody knows this scientist. – Каждый знает этого ученого.

ГЛАГОЛ

Формы глагола *to be*

	<i>Past Indefinite</i>	<i>Present Indefinite</i>	<i>Future Indefinite</i>
I	was	am	shall / will be
you	were	are	will be
he / she / it	was	is	will be
we	were	are	shall / will be
you	were	are	will be
they	were	are	will be

I was at the academy yesterday. – Я был в академии вчера.

I wasn't at the academy yesterday. – Я не был в академии вчера.

Were you at the academy yesterday? – Был ли ты в академии вчера?

Обороты there is / there are

	is, are	
		
was, were		will be

Единственное число

is, are				
			+	a / some / someone, something / no one / nothing
was		will be		

Is there	+	any?
Was there		anyone?
Will there be		anything...?

Например:

There is an interesting film today. – Сегодня показывают интересный фильм.

There will be a test next week. – На следующей неделе состоится контрольная работа.

Обстоятельства места и времени обычно ставятся в конце предложения:

There are many types of crops in the world. – В мире существует много видов сельскохозяйственных культур.

Но также возможно поставить обстоятельство на первое место:

In the world **there are** many types of crops.

В таких предложениях глагол, стоящий после there, согласуется в числе с существительным или местоимением:

There is book and a pen on the table. – На столе лежат книга и ручка.

Формы глагола *to have*

	Past Indefinite	Present Indefinite	Future Indefinite
I	had	have	shall / will have
you	had	have	will have
he / she / it	had	has	will have

we	had	have	shall / will have
you	had	have	will have
they	had	have	will have

He has dinner at home. – Он обедает дома.

He doesn't have dinner at home. – Он не обедает дома.

Does he have dinner at home? – Обедает ли он дома?

Краткий обзор видо-временной группы Simple Tenses



<i>Past Simple</i> Прошедшее неопределенное	<i>Present Simple</i> Настоящее неопределенное	<i>Future Simple</i> Будущее неопределенное
You watched TV yesterday.	You watch TV every day.	You will watch TV tomorrow.
He watched TV yesterday.	He watches TV every day.	He will watch TV tomorrow.
You didn't watch TV yesterday.	You don't watch TV every day.	You won't watch TV tomorrow.
He didn't watch TV yesterday.	He doesn't watch TV every day.	He won't watch TV tomorrow.
Did you watch TV yesterday?	Do you watch TV every day?	Will you watch TV tomorrow?
Did he watch TV yesterday?	Does he watch TV every day?	Will he watch TV tomorrow.

Примеры:

Present Simple

I watch TV every day. – Я смотрю телевизор каждый день.

Past Simple

I watched TV yesterday too. – Вчера я тоже смотрел / смотрела телевизор.

Future Simple

I will watch football next Wednesday. – Я буду смотреть футбол в следующую среду.

Формы глагола в Present Simple

нет специальных окончаний				есть окончания -s (-es как вариант)		
I	you	we	they	he	she	it
work, watch				works, watch <u>es</u>		

Present Simple употребляется:

1. Для выражения обычного, постоянно происходящего или повторяющегося действия:

I study at the Academy. – Я учусь в Академии.

2. Для выражения действий, не ограниченных временными рамками и не зависящих от воли людей:

The Earth turns round the Sun. – Земля вращается вокруг Солнца.

3. С глаголами, которые не употребляются в настоящем продолженном времени Present Continuous: to see – видеть, to hear – слышать, to feel – чувствовать, to know – знать и др.:

I feel that you are right. – Я чувствую, что вы правы.

4. В придаточных предложениях времени и условия для выражения будущего времени:

If the weather is fine, they will go for a walk. – Если будет хорошая погода, они пойдут гулять.

Формы глагола в Past Simple

I	you	we	they	he	she	it
<u>worked</u>						

Past Simple употребляется:

1. Для выражения действия, которое совершалось или совершилось в прошлом в определённое время, для констатации факта совершения действия в прошлом:

He bought a book yesterday. – Он купил книгу вчера.

2. Для выражения ряда последовательных действий в прошлом.

He got up, made his bed and had breakfast. – Он встал, застелил кровать и позавтракал.

3. Для выражения действия, свойственного лицу или предмету в прошлом.

He never smoked. – Он никогда не курил.

The Future Simple Tense

Will + основная форма смыслового глагола

например: смысловой глагол to help	Future Indefinite <u>will</u> help
--	---

I	you	we	they	he	she	it
<u>will</u> help						

Future Simple употребляется:

1. Для выражения однократно или многократно повторяющегося действия, которое произойдёт в будущем.

The second academic term will begin in four days. – Второй учебный семестр начнётся через четыре дня.

2. Для описания естественного хода событий, привычных действий, которые должны произойти в будущем.

The summer vacation will begin on the 25th of June this year. – Летние каникулы начнутся 25 июня в этом году.

3. Для выражения действия, которое совершится при определённых обстоятельствах и условиях:

If I work hard during lectures and seminars, I will have good knowledge.

Сокращённая форма: *I **will** help you. I'll help you. – Я помогу тебе / вам.*

*I **shall** = I **will***

*We **shall** = we **will***

Страдательный залог и пассивные конструкции

В английском языках существует два залога:

действительный залог the Active Voice	страдательный залог the Passive Voice
сравните:	результат действия
I examined the cow. Я обследовал корову.	The cow was examined . Корова обследована .

Схема пассивной конструкции в **английском** языке

the cow		
was examined	is examined	will be examined

The cow was examined.	Корова осматривалась. Корова была осмотрена. Корову осмотрели.
The cow was examined by the vet.	Корову осмотрел ветеринар.

ОСНОВНЫЕ МОДЕЛИ ПРОСТОГО АНГЛИЙСКОГО ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

В повествовательном предложении прямой порядок слов, сказуемое следует за подлежащим.

В английском языке простое предложение может состоять:

из двух элементов:

Dogs Собаки	bite. кусаются.
Students Студенты	study. учатся.

и из трёх элементов:

Tom Том	lives живёт	in London. в Лондоне.
We Мы	became стали	friends. друзьями.
He Он	lives живёт	far away. далеко.

ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ (Interrogative Sentences)

В английском языке существуют следующие типы вопросительных предложений: общие, специальные, альтернативные, разделительные.

Общие вопросы (General questions) – это вопросы, которые требуют ответа yes (да) или no (нет).

Порядок слов в общих вопросах следующий:

Вспомогательный или модальный глагол	Подлежащее	Смысловой глагол	Второстепенные члены предложения
Do	you	receive	a grant?
Will	you	go	to the farm?

Специальные вопросы (Special questions) – это вопросы к различным членам предложения, которые начинаются с вопросительного слова: what – что, какой, when – когда, where – где, why – почему, who – кто, how – как и др.

Порядок слов в специальных вопросах к дополнению и обстоятельству следующий:

Вопросительное слово / местоимение	Вспомогательный глагол	Подлежащее	Смысловой глагол	Второстепенные члены предложения
Where	did	you	go	yesterday?
What	are	you	doing	now?

Порядок слов в специальных вопросах к подлежащему:

Вопросительное местоимение	Сказуемое	Второстепенные члены предложения
Who	wrote	this book?
Which of you	can answer	the question?

Альтернативные вопросы (Alternative questions) – это вопросы, которые подразумевают выбор между предметами, действиями, качествами и т.д.

Do you like tea or coffee?

Is he playing football or basketball?

Разделительные вопросы (Disjunctive questions) – это вопросы, которые употребляются с целью получения подтверждения высказанному предложению. Такие вопросы состоят из двух частей. Первая часть – это утвердительное или отрицательное предложение с прямым порядком слов. Вторая часть – это краткий общий вопрос, состоящий из вспомогательного или модального глагола и местоимения в именительном падеже.

You speak German, don't you?

He can't cure animals, can he?

The weather is fine today, isn't it?

ВИДО-ВРЕМЕННАЯ СИСТЕМА ГЛАГОЛОВ В ГРУППАХ CONTINUOUS, PERFECT И PERFECT CONTINUOUS

В систему английских времен входят времена: *Simple (Indefinite), Continuous, Perfect и Perfect Continuous*.

Continuous Tenses – продолженные времена, выражают незаконченное действие, которое происходит в определенный момент времени в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем.

Perfect Tenses – совершенные времена, выражают совершенное действие, которое закончилось к определенному моменту в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем.

Perfect Continuous Tenses – совершенные длительные времена, выражают действие, которое началось до определенного момента и будет продолжаться после данного момента в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем.

Времена группы Continuous

<i>Continuous</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
<i>Past</i>	was + V _{ing} were	was + being + V ₃ were
<i>Present</i>	am + V _{ing} is are	am + being + V ₃ is are
<i>Future</i>	shall + be + V _{ing} will	

Milkmaids **were milking** cows yesterday from 5 to 6 p.m. – Доярки **доили** коров вчера с 5 до 6 часов вечера.

Milkmaids **are milking** cows now. – Доярки **доят** коров сейчас.

Milkmaids **will be milking** cows tomorrow from 5 to 6 p.m. – Доярки **будут доить** коров завтра с 5 до 6 часов вечера.

Cows **were being milked** yesterday from 5 to 6 p.m. – Коров **доили** вчера с 5 до 6 часов вечера.

Cows **are being milked** now. – Коров **доят** сейчас.

Времена группы Perfect

<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
<i>Past</i>	had + V ₃	had + been + V ₃
<i>Present</i>	has + V ₃ have	has + been + V ₃ have
<i>Future</i>	shall + have + V ₃ will	shall + have + been + V ₃ will

Veterinarians **had vaccinated** the herd before the disease spread. – Ветеринары **приваковцинировали** стадо до того, как болезнь распространилась.

Veterinarians **have** already **vaccinated** the herd. – Ветеринары **уже приваковцинировали** стадо.

Veterinarians **will have vaccinated** the herd before the disease spreads. – Ветеринары **приваковцинируют** стадо прежде, чем болезнь распространится.

The herd **had been vaccinated** by 5 o'clock yesterday. – Стадо **приваковцинировали** вчера к 5 часам.

The herd **has** already **been vaccinated**. – Стадо **уже приваковцинировали**.

The herd **will have been vaccinated** by 5 o'clock tomorrow. – Стадо **приваковцинируют** завтра к 5 часам.

Времена группы *Perfect Continuous*

<i>Perfect Continuous</i>	<i>Active</i>
<i>Past</i>	had + been + V _{ing}
<i>Present</i>	has + been + V _{ing} have
<i>Future</i>	shall + have + been + V _{ing} will

The farmer **had been cleaning** cowsheds for three hours, before the veterinarian came. – Фермер **чистил** коровники три часа до того, как пришел ветеринарный врач.

The farmer **has been cleaning** cowsheds since early morning. – Фермер **чистит** коровники с самого утра.

The farmer **will have been cleaning** cowsheds since early morning tomorrow. – Фермер **будет чистить** коровники завтра с самого утра.

Согласование времен (Sequence of Tenses)

Главное предложение	Придаточное предложение	Примеры
Present Simple	Present Simple	I know you get excellent marks.
	Present Continuous	I see you are working hard now.
	Future Simple	I hope I'll see them tomorrow.
	Past Simple	I remember you were the best student in our group.
Past Simple	Past Simple	I read a new book which was published last year.
	Past Perfect	Jack told us that he had seen a dean a day before.
	Past Perfect Continuous	They told me that they had been waiting for a lector for about 20 minutes.
	Future in the Past	They knew that I would come .
Future Simple	любое нужное по смыслу	I will remember what you have said .
		I don't know whether the play will be a success.

Но:		
Future Simple	Present Simple, если придаточное предложение времени, условия, присоединяется союзами if, when, as soon as.	I will re-exam you as soon as you come.
		He will go out if the weather is fine.

Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты (Modal Verbs and their equivalents)

Модальный глагол и его эквивалент	Выражает	Present	Past	Future
can to be able (to)	физическую или умственную способность совершения действия	can am/is/are able (to) <i>могу, умею и т.п.</i>	could was/were able (to) <i>мог, умел и т.п.</i>	- shall/will be able (to) <i>смогу, сумею и т.п.</i>
may to be allowed (to)	разрешение, просьбу	may am/is/are allowed (to) <i>можете, можно и т.п.</i>	might was/were allowed (to) <i>разрешили и т.п.</i>	- shall/will be allowed (to) <i>разрешат и т.п.</i>
must	долженствование, необходимость совершения действия	must <i>должен и т.п.</i>	-	-
to have (to)	необходимость совершения действия, обусловленного обстоятельствами	have/has (to) <i>приходится, вынужден и т.п.</i>	had (to) <i>пришлось, был вынужден и т.п.</i>	shall/will have (to) <i>придется, буду вынужден и т.п.</i>
to be (to)	необходимость совершения действия, заранее запланированного или обусловленного договоренностью	am/is/are (to) <i>должен, обязан и т.п.</i>	was/were (to) <i>должен был и т.п.</i>	-

should	рекомендация по совершению действия, совет	should должен, следует, рекомендуется	-	-
need	необходимость совершения действия	need нужно, надо	-	-

He **can** pass the exam. – Он может сдать экзамен.

He **may** pass the exam. – Ему можно сдать экзамен.

He **must** pass the exam. – Он должен сдать экзамен.

He **has to** pass the exam. – Он должен (вынужден) сдать экзамен.

He **is to** pass the exam on Friday. – Он должен сдавать экзамен в пятницу.

He **should** pass the exam. – Ему следует сдать экзамен.

He **needn't** pass the exam. – Ему не надо сдавать экзамен.

Инфинитив (Infinitive) Формы инфинитива

	<i>Simple</i>	<i>Continuous</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Perfect Continuous</i>
<i>Active</i>	<i>to plant</i>	<i>to be planting</i>	<i>to have planted</i>	<i>to have been planting</i>
<i>Passive</i>	<i>to be planted</i>		<i>to have been planted</i>	

Функции инфинитива

Подлежащее	To know foreign languages is very important.	Знать иностранные языки очень важно.
Именная часть составного именного сказуемого	Our aim is to become good specialists.	Наша цель состоит в том, чтобы стать хорошими специалистами.
Прямое дополнение	These implements help the farmers to mechanize different processes.	Это оборудование помогает фермерам механизировать различные процессы.
Определение	These are the students to help the farmers in summer.	Это студенты, которые будут помогать фермерам летом.
Обстоятельство	They grow legumes in order to increase nitrogen content of the soil.	Они выращивают бобовые, чтобы повысить содержание азота в почве.

Конструкции с инфинитивом (Constructions with the Infinitive)

Объектный падеж с инфинитивом	
существительное (общий падеж) + инфинитив или местоимение (объектный падеж) + инфинитив	
We know him <u>to work very hard</u> on the farm.	Мы знаем, что он работает очень усердно на ферме.
Именительный падеж с инфинитивом	
существительное (общий падеж) + инфинитив или местоимение (именительный падеж) + инфинитив	
This plant <u>is known to produce</u> tractors.	Известно, что этот завод производит тракторы.
Инфинитивный оборот с предлогом for	
/существительное (общий падеж) + инфинитив for + или \ местоимение (объектный падеж) + инфинитив	
The weather is too cold <u>for the plants to</u> grow well.	Погода слишком холодная для того, чтобы растения росли хорошо.

Причастие (Participle)

Формы причастий

Particule I

	<i>Simple</i>	<i>Perfect</i>
<i>Active</i>	<i>asking</i> (спрашивая, спрашивающий)	<i>having asked</i> (спросив)
<i>Passive</i>	<i>being asked</i> (будучи спрошенным, будучи спрашиваемым)	<i>having been asked</i> (когда спросили, после того как спросили)

Participle II

used – используемый
grown – выращенный

Функции причастий

Participle I

Функции	Основные способы перевода на русский язык	
Определение	High-producing cows <u>requiring</u> large amounts of concentrates should be fed properly.	Высокопродуктивных коров, <u>нуждающихся</u> в большом количестве концентрированных кормов, нужно правильно кормить.

Обстоятельство	<u>Arriving</u> at the farm a veterinarian examined the cows.	<u>Приехав</u> в хозяйство, ветеринар осмотрел коров.
Часть сказуемого	The farmers are <u>feeding</u> the cattle now.	Фермеры <u>кормят</u> сейчас скот.

Participle II

Функции	Основные способы перевода на русский язык	
Определение	Most lambs <u>produced</u> on this farm are of high quality.	Большинство ягнят, <u>полученных</u> в этом хозяйстве, высокого качества.
Обстоятельство	When <u>given</u> proper ration animals increase their production.	Когда животным <u>обеспечивают</u> правильный рацион, их продуктивность увеличивается.
Часть сказуемого	We have <u>translated</u> the article.	Мы <u>перевели</u> статью.

Причастные обороты (Constructions with the Participle)

Объектный предикативный причастный оборот The Objective Participial Construction	
существительное (в общем падеже) + причастие или местоимение (в объектном падеже) + причастие	
I heard <u>him called</u> to the dean. I heard <u>my dog barking</u> .	Я слышал, как его позвали к декану. Я слышал, как лаяла моя собака.

Субъектный предикативный причастный оборот The Subjective Participial Construction	
существительное (в общем падеже) + глагол (в страд. залоге) + причастие или местоимение (в именительном падеже) + глагол (в страд. залоге) + причастие	
<u>The tractor was heard working</u> in the field.	Было слышно, как трактор работал в поле.

Самостоятельный причастный оборот the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction	
<u>Fertilizers being used</u> , soil fertility is improved.	Когда используются удобрения, плодородие почвы улучшается.

Герундий (Gerund)

Формы герундия

	<i>Simple</i>	<i>Perfect</i>
<i>Active</i>	<i>working</i>	<i>having worked</i>
<i>Passive</i>	<i>being worked</i>	<i>having been worked</i>

Функции герундия

Функции	Основные способы перевода на русский язык	
Подлежащее	Teaching students requires patience.	Обучение студентов требует терпения.
Часть составного сказуемого	The main thing is keeping cattle under shades.	Главное – содержать скот в укрытии.
Дополнение	He enjoyed working on the farm. She dreams of going abroad.	Ему очень нравилось работать на ферме. Она мечтает поехать (о поездке) за границу.

Сложные предложения (Complex Sentences)

Сложносочиненное Compound sentence	Сложноподчиненное Complex sentence
состоит из двух или нескольких простых, соединенных сочинительными союзами	состоит из двух или нескольких предложений, зависящих друг от друга
I went to work but she went shopping. Я пошел на работу, а она пошла за покупками.	Every organism possesses many characteristics that are typical of the species. Каждый организм обладает многими характеристиками, которые являются типичными для вида.

Типы придаточных предложений

Тип	Способы переводы на русский язык
Дополнительное	We know our students can work on the farms of the Republic. Мы знаем, что наши студенты могут работать на фермах республики.
Определительное	In our academy there are some students who speak English well. В нашей академии есть несколько студентов, которые говорят по-английски хорошо.

обстоятельственное	When animals have high temperature they must be examined. Когда у животных высокая температура, они должны быть осмотрены.
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Сослагательное наклонение (Subjunctive Mood)

Сослагательное наклонение – это форма глагола, выражающая желание, предположение, сомнение или нереальность выполнения действия. В русском языке это выражается глаголами в прошедшем времени в сочетании с частицей «бы» (чтобы, если бы и т.д.).

<i>Синтетическая форма</i>	<i>Аналитическая форма</i>
Success attend you! Пусть успех сопутствует вам!	In your place I would have followed the doctor's advice. На твоём месте я бы последовал совету доктора.
I wish I had a dog. Я хотел бы, чтобы у меня была собака.	I wish they would pass their exams. Мне хочется, чтобы они сдали экзамены.

Употребление сослагательного наклонения в придаточных предложениях нереального условия (Conditional Sentences)

If an assistant had time now, he would help a farmer to look after a new-born calf.	Если бы у ассистента было сейчас время, то он помог бы фермеру присмотреть за новорожденным теленком.
If the hogs had been vaccinated, they wouldn't have caught the virus.	Если бы свиньи были вакцинированы, они бы не заразились вирусом.

Прямая и косвенная речь (Direct and Indirect Speech)

Direct	Indirect
Утверждения. Declarative sentences	
He said: "I live in Vitebsk". Он сказал: «Я живу в Витебске».	He said that he lived in Vitebsk. Он сказал, что он живет в Витебске.
Вопросы. Interrogative sentences	
He asked me, "Where do you live?" Он спросил меня: «Где ты живешь?» He asked me, "Do you live here?" Он спросил меня: «Ты живешь здесь?»	He asked me where I lived. Он спросил меня, где я живу. He asked me if I lived there. Он спросил меня, живу ли я здесь.

Повеления. Imperative sentences	
He said, "Please, examine affected cows". Он сказал: «Пожалуйста, осмотрите пораженных коров». He said, "Don't smoke now". Он сказал: «Не кури сейчас».	He asked to examine affected cows. Он попросил осмотреть пораженных коров. He told not to smoke then. Он приказал не курить тогда.

<i>Direct Speech</i>	<i>Indirect Speech</i>
Present Simple	Past Simple
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Past Simple	Past Perfect
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Future	Future-in-the-Past

При преобразовании прямой речи в косвенную речь изменяются некоторые местоимения и наречия времени и места.

<i>Direct Speech</i>	<i>Indirect Speech</i>
today	that day
this	that
now	then
yesterday	the day before
last week	the week before
tomorrow	the following (next) day
ago	before
this/these	that/those
here	there

Слова-заместители, вводные слова и вводные предложения

Неопределенно-личные предложения – это предложения, в которых подлежащее выражает неопределенное лицо. В функции подлежащего употребляются местоимения **one**, **you** или **they**.

One must be careful when driving a car.	Нужно быть осторожным, когда ведешь машину.
They say that a new animal clinic will soon be built here.	Говорят, что скоро здесь построят новую клинику для животных.

Безличные предложения – это предложения, в которых нет подлежащего. В функции подлежащего употребляется местоимение **it**, которое на русский язык обычно не переводится.

It is cold.	Холодно.
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Grammar Exercises

The Noun

Exercise 1. Choose nouns in the plural form.

Food, feet, tooth, women, money, news, time, phenomena, speaker, watch, children, sheep, fruit, fish.

Possessive Case

Exercise 2. Translate into Russian.

Diana and Mary's answer, the child's mother, children's voices, women's rights, the student's works, at the doctor's, in December's morning, at my grandmother's, the teacher's flowers, at the veterinarian's, the producer's expertise.

Nouns in Function of Adjectives

Exercise 3. Translate into Russian the word combinations with nouns in the function of adjectives.

Sense organs, blood vessels, body cells, enzyme systems, plant tissues, animal products, cereal products, pig nutrition, living things, blood stream, adult animals, cod liver oil, animal welfare, dog owners, an overweight dog, swine producers, swine rations, soybean meal, vitamin premix, mineral premix, standard ingredients, cereal grains, meat and bone meal, protein source, food production, animal species, complex environment, air pollution.

The Article

Exercise 4. Insert the correct form of the indefinite article.

...end, ...apple, ...bull, ...aim, ...small farm, ...nice hog, ...old ram, ...easy lesson.

Exercise 5. Insert the article where necessary.

1. This is ... cow. It is my ... cow.
2. They have ... dog and two ... cats.
3. My father is ... farmer. We live in ... big house. I like ... house very much.
4. He is ... veterinarian. He is ... good veterinarian.
5. She bought ... meat, ... butter and ... potatoes yesterday.

The Adjective

Exercise 6. Form comparative and superlative degrees of the following adjectives.

- a) long, big, old, young, tall, large, small, early, light, easy, thick, thin.

- b) important, interesting, difficult, useful, careful, comfortable.
- c) good, bad, many, little, far.

Exercise 7. Imagine that you met a foreigner and he/she asks you about your republic, city. Answer his/her questions.

1. What is the largest city in your country?
2. What are the most interesting tourist sites in your city?
3. What is the most popular square in your city?
4. What is the most interesting TV channel in your country?
5. What are the most beautiful buildings in your city?

The Pronoun

Exercise 8. Replace with a personal pronoun.

My sister, you and me, Olga, Minsk, Moscow, my dogs, a cat, these farms, Robert Brown, Nick and Mike, our rivers, my cows, our ducks, my rabbits.

The Verb to be

Exercise 9. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

1. They are veterinarians.
2. I am here.
3. You are young.
4. He is 25 years old.
5. These are your cows.
6. This cowshed is new.

Constructions *there is / there are*

Exercise 10. Translate into Russian the following sentences.

1. There are two types of swine: the lard type and the bacon type.
2. There are draft horses, light horses and coach horses.
3. There are two major types of animal diseases: communicable and non-communicable.
4. There is no cure for foot-and-mouth disease, but countries use a variety of methods to control it.
5. There are several different kinds of vaccines.
6. There are several distinct types of tractors and quite a few different sizes of each type.
7. There are several kinds of farm buildings on the farm.
8. The farmer's life is by no means an easy one; there is always plenty to do.

The Verb *to have*

Exercise 11. Insert the correct form of the verb *to have*.

1. I ... no time yesterday.
2. The farmer ... many cows.
3. We ... many plans for the future.
4. They ... a new pigsty next year.
5. The cowshed ... fifteen windows.
6. We ... a good speciality in the future.

The Present Simple Tense

Exercise 12. Make the correct sentences.

I	speak live know like study	Belarusian, English, Polish, French in Vitebsk, in Minsk, in Polotsk, in Orsha history, dancing, many songs, many poems, dogs, cats, cooking, ice-cream at the University, at the Academy
My friend	speaks lives knows likes studies	

Exercise 13. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form.

1. I (not to speak) German.
2. Where he (to live)?
3. What you (to want)?
4. We (not to find) this work interesting.
5. She (to remember) everything.
6. I (to respect) my teacher-veterinarian.
7. They (not to walk) in the evening.

The Past Simple Tense

Exercise 14. Identify regular and irregular verbs. Name their second form.

To be, to work, to study, to learn, to rest, to go, to come, to make, to do, to sit, to stand, to speak, to say, to walk, to meet, to know, to feed.

Exercise 15. Put the verb in brackets into the Past Simple Tense.

An Englishman, who couldn't drive, (to buy) a car. As he (to have) to learn to drive, he (to go) to a driving school and (to take) driving lessons. While he was

learning, he (to have) a large “L” plate on the back of his car to show that he (to be) a learner. After some time he (to take) the driving test and (to pass) it. He (to get) a driving licence and was then able to drive without the “L” plate. He (to decide) to spend his holiday abroad, and so he (to have) to fix a “GB” plate on his car, because every car that leaves Great Britain must have a “GB” plate on it.

One day his little son was playing with another boy, and they were discussing the new car. “Why did your father have an “L” on the back of his car at first, and now a “GB”? What does that mean?” the other boy (to ask). “Well”, the car driver’s son (to answer). “That is very simple: “L” means learning, and “GB” means getting better”.

The Simple Future Tense

Exercise 16. Translate the words in brackets.

In a few weeks it (не будет) winter any more. It (будет) spring. The weather (не будет) cold. It (будет) warm. It (не будет) snow any more. It (будет) sunny.

Interrogative Sentences

Exercise 17. Form the questions to the highlighted words.

1. I shall get up at seven o'clock tomorrow.
2. We shall go to the farm after classes.
3. We shall be glad to see you in our summer-cottage.
4. Our students will be veterinarians in a few months.
5. We shall not work on Saturday and Sunday.

Exercise 18. Form and ask four different types of questions to each of the following sentences.

1. There are four universities in Vitebsk.
2. They live in Dovator Street.
3. Peter is taking his exam in the language laboratory.
4. Our Academy trains veterinarians and zooengineers.
5. There are about 3 000 students at the Academy.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

Пояснения к выполнению контрольных заданий и оформлению контрольных работ.

1. Контрольные задания в данном пособии предлагаются в 5 вариантах для 1 и 2 курсов соответственно. Вариант А предназначен для аудиторной работы, варианты 1-5 предназначены для внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы.

2. Выполнять письменные контрольные работы следует в отдельной тетради. На обложке тетради напишите свою фамилию, инициалы, специальность, номер контрольной работы.

3. Контрольные работы должны быть написаны аккуратно, чётким почерком. При выполнении контрольной работы оставляйте в тетради поля для замечаний, объяснений и указаний рецензента.

4. Контрольные задания должны быть выполнены в той последовательности, в какой они даны в настоящем пособии.

5. Для выполнения контрольных заданий смотрите соответствующий раздел предлагаемого грамматического справочника.

6. Выполненные контрольные работы предъявляйте для проверки и рецензирования в установленные сроки.

7. В конце работы укажите список использованной литературы, поставьте дату выполнения работы и свою подпись.

Изучите грамматический материал.

1. Имя существительное. Множественное число. Артикли. Предлоги. Функция окончания «s». Существительное в функции определения.

2. Имя прилагательное. Наречие. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий. Сравнительные конструкции.

3. Имя числительное. Порядковые, количественные числительные.

4. Важнейшие словообразовательные суффиксы.

5. Местоимения. Личные, притяжательные, вопросительные, неопределенные и отрицательные.

6. Глагол to be, формы и функции. оборот there is / there are.

7. Глагол to have, формы и функции.

8. Глагол. Основные формы глагола. Основные суффиксы глагола.

9. Настоящее, прошедшее, будущее время глагола группы Simple в изъявительном наклонении. Действительный залог. Страдательный залог.

10. Структура простого предложения.

11. Типы вопросительных предложений.

12. Словообразовательные модели.

13. Глагол. Видо-временная система.

14. Времена группы Continuous Tenses (действительный и страдательный залог).

15. Времена группы Perfect (действительный и страдательный залог).

16. Времена группы Perfect Continuous (действительный залог).
17. Согласование времен.
18. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.
19. Неличные формы глагола: инфинитив, причастие I и II, герундий и конструкции с ними.
20. Сложное предложение. Сложносочиненное и сложноподчиненное предложение.
21. Типы придаточных предложений.
22. Сослагательное наклонение.
23. Прямая и косвенная речь.
24. Слова-заместители, вводные слова и вводные предложения.

1 курс

Вариант А (для аудиторной работы)

Выполните письменно лексико-грамматические задания.

Грамматический материал для самостоятельного изучения	Лексико-грамматические задания
1. Артикль. Имя существительное	1.1 Group the words according to the parts of speech and translate them into Russian. Domestication, domesticate, scientific, probably, agriculture, excellent, drug, some. 1.2 Put the following nouns into the plural. An animal, a disease, a pet, a good, a goat, a sheep, a man, a person, a human, a society, a species.
2. Существительное в роли определения	Replace word combinations with a «noun+noun» constructions. Translate them. The domestication of animals, species of dogs, tissues of animals, style of life, society of humans, products of food, transportation of goods.
3. Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Наречие. Степени сравнения наречий	Write down the sentences. Find adjectives/adverbs with forms of comparison. 1. Some animals domesticated for one purpose no longer serve that purpose nowadays 2. They were easiest to feed, because they grazed on vegetation and didn't need special extra feeding.
4. Глагол to be, формы и функции. Глагол to have, формы и функции	Make the following sentences negative and interrogative. Today most dogs are pets. It was reasonable. Some have adaptive traits to survive in difficult climates.
5. Глагол. Основные формы глагола. Настоящее, прошедшее, будущее время глагола группы Simple в изъявительном наклонении. Повелительное наклонение	Write down and translate the sentences. Name the tense form of the verb. <i>Образец: The domestication of animal <u>opened</u> a new era in man's life.</i> <i>Opened – Past Simple Active от глагола to open.</i> 1. People use animals for transportation and other work, and as pets. 2. Hides of animals were used for clothing and building shelters.
6. Структура простого предложения.оборот there is / there are	Read and translate the text. The domestication of animals opened a new era in man's life. People have made use of animals and their products for thousands of years. The flesh, blood, and milk of various animals provided food. Hides of animals were used for clothing and building shelters.

	People began to domesticate animals for meat, milk, and hides. Goats were probably the first animals to be domesticated, followed by sheep. It was reasonable – they were easiest to feed, because they grazed on vegetation and didn’t need special extra feeding. Throughout history, people have bred domesticated animals to promote certain traits. Domestic animals are chosen for their ability to breed in captivity, to resist diseases, for their calm temperament. Some have adaptive traits to survive in difficult climates. Some animals domesticated for one purpose no longer serve that purpose nowadays. Some dogs were domesticated to assist people in hunting, for example. Today there are hundreds of dog species which are still excellent hunters, but most are pets. People use animals for goods transportation and other work, and as pets. There are various vaccines, antitoxins, hormones, and drugs which are derived from animal tissues. Certain animals are used in laboratories for scientific research. Domestication of animals marked a major turning point for humans: it contributed to the settle life style, to the development of human society and agriculture. Notes: <i>hide – шкура,</i> <i>graze – пастись,</i> <i>disease – болезнь,</i> <i>scientific research – научное исследование,</i> <i>settle life style – оседлый образ жизни.</i> <i>Find and write out from the text the sentences with there is/there are.</i>
7. Типы вопросительных предложений	<i>Answer the questions according to the text.</i> 1. Why was the domestication of animals a turning point for humans? 2. What animals were domesticated first? <i>Ask a question for an answer.</i> – The flesh and milk of various animals provide food.

Вариант № 1

Выполните письменно лексико-грамматические задания.

Грамматический материал для самостоятельного изучения	Лексико-грамматические задания
1. Артикль. Имя существительное	<i>1.1 Group the words according to the parts of speech and translate them into Russian.</i> Consumer, to produce, science, processing, well, diet, individual, these <i>1.2 Put the following nouns into the plural.</i> A scientist, a vitamin, a chicken, a duck, a turkey, a goose, cattle, a hog, swine, a focus.
2. Существительное в роли определения	<i>Replace word combinations with a «noun+noun» constructions. Translate them.</i> Sciences about animals, hogs of meat-type, diseases of animals, producers of eggs, animals on farms, management of poultry, sources of nutrients.
3. Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Наречие. Степени сравнения наречий	<i>Write down the sentences. Find adjectives/adverbs with forms of comparison.</i> 1. Consumers preferred more lean tissue and less fat in meat. 2. The result of these changes is the highest efficiency of all species of farm animals.
4. Глагол to be, формы и функции. Глагол to have, формы и функции	<i>Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.</i> Diseases of food animals are in the focus of many animal specialists. Each animal has optimal nutrition.
5. Глагол. Основные формы глагола. Настоящее, прошедшее, будущее время глагола группы Simple в изъявительном наклонении. Повелительное наклонение	<i>Write down and translate the sentences. Name the tense form of the verb.</i> Образец: The domestication of animal <u>opened</u> a new era in man's life. Opened – Past Simple Active от глагола to open. 1. Many discoveries are being made about animal metabolism. 2. Any individual animal will be an efficient meat, milk, or egg producer.
6. Структура простого предложения. Оборот there is / there are	<i>Read and translate the text.</i> In modern civilizations, most people rely on meat, milk, and eggs as major sources of nutrients. To satisfy this demand, sheep, goats, cattle, swine, chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys are produced on farms all over the world. To

	understand how agricultural animals convert feedstuffs into the food, animal scientists undertake broad investigations. There are such branches of animal sciences as physiology, nutrition, breeding and genetics, livestock and poultry management. In addition, diseases of food animals are in the focus of many animal specialists. Many discoveries are being made about animal metabolism, the usefulness of feedstuffs as sources of essential amino acids, vitamins, minerals, lipids and carbohydrates; the proper balance of nutrients in the diet; feed-processing technologies. Studies of life processes in farm animals help to develop the system when each animal has optimal nutrition. All species of agricultural animals are subjected to selective breeding to some extent. For example, consumers preferred more lean tissue and less fat in meat, and so the meat-type hog was developed. There is research in animal breeding that deals with dairy cattle and poultry, as well. Artificial insemination provides that any individual animal will be an efficient meat, milk, or egg producer. The result of all these changes is an increase in the reproductive rate and the highest efficiency of all species of farm animals. Notes: <i>livestock</i> – домашний скот, <i>poultry</i> – домашняя птица, <i>feedstuffs</i> – корма, <i>essential amino acids</i> – незаменимые аминокислоты, <i>selective breeding</i> – селекционное разведение. <i>Find and write out from the text the sentences with there is/there are.</i>
7. Типы вопросительных предложений	<i>Answer the questions according to the text.</i> 1. Why do animal scientists undertake broad investigations? 2. What are many discoveries are being made about? <i>Ask a question for an answer.</i> – All species of agricultural animals are subjected to selective breeding to some extent.

Вариант № 2

Выполните письменно лексико-грамматические задания.

Грамматический материал для самостоятельного изучения	Лексико-грамматические задания
1. Артикль. Имя существительное	1.1 Group the words according to the parts of speech and translate them into Russian. Cultivation, to include, harmful, ultimately, to preserve, effective, cereals, recreational. 1.2 Put the following nouns into the plural. A need, a product, an environment, a pest, yield, a loss, a technology, genetics, a feed, food.
2. Существительное в роли определения	Replace word combinations with a «noun+noun» constructions. Translate them. Production of food and fiber, cultivation of crops, use by humans, preservation of food, genetics of plants, measures of control, management of pest and weed.
3. Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Наречие. Степени сравнения наречий	Write down the sentences. Find adjectives/adverbs with forms of comparison. 1. Food is the most basic human need. 2. Biological control measures may ultimately be less harmful to the environment and more effective in pest management.
4. Глагол to be, формы и функции. Глагол to have, формы и функции	Make the following sentences negative and interrogative. Agricultural sciences are the sciences dealing with food and fiber production and processing. Consumers have better and more diverse fruits and vegetables.
5. Глагол. Основные формы глагола. Настоящее, прошедшее, будущее время глагола группы Simple в изъявительном наклонении. Повелительное наклонение	Write down and translate the sentences. Name the tense form of the verb. Образец: The domestication of animal <u>opened</u> a new era in man's life. Opened – Past Simple Active от глагола to open. 1. They include the technologies of soil cultivation, crop cultivation and harvesting. 2. The farmer enabled to increase yields per acre and per animal.
6. Структура простого предложения.оборот there is / there are	Read and translate the text. Food is the most basic human need. The domestication and cultivation of plants and animals beginning more than 11,500 years ago were aimed at ensuring that this need was met.

	Agricultural sciences are the sciences dealing with food and fiber production and processing. They include the technologies of soil cultivation, crop cultivation and harvesting, animal production, and the processing of plant and animal products for human consumption and use. Advanced technologies made it possible for one farmer, for example, to produce food for more than 100 people. By improved processing methods the farmer enabled to increase yields per acre and per animal; reduce losses from diseases, pests and spoilage. There are also new techniques of food preservation that made possible to transport them over greater distances. The plant sciences include plant physiology, ecology, breeding and genetics, pathology, and crop management. There are primarily two major types of crops: those that represent direct human food, such as cereals, vegetables, fruits, and nuts; those that serve as feed and forage for companion, laboratory, and recreational animals. Biological control measures may ultimately be less harmful to the environment and more specific and effective in pest and weed management. Other research was undertaken so that consumers have better and more diverse fruits and vegetables, including organic food. Notes: <i>crop – сельскохозяйственная культура,</i> <i>yields – урожай,</i> <i>forage – корм, фураж.</i> <i>Find and write out from the text the sentences with there is/there are.</i>
7. Типы вопросительных предложений	<i>Answer the questions according to the text.</i> 1. When did the domestication of plants and animals begin? 2. What do the plant sciences include? <i>Ask a question for an answer.</i> – Advanced technologies made it possible to produce food for more than 100 people.

Вариант № 3

Выполните письменно лексико-грамматические задания.

Грамматический материал для самостоятельного изучения	Лексико-грамматические задания
1. Артикль. Имя существительное	<i>1.1 Group the words according to the parts of speech and translate them into Russian.</i> Microorganism, sick, thoroughly, to transmit, safe, equipment, frequently, to spread <i>1.2 Put the following nouns into the plural.</i> A benefit, a germ, a pest, a disease, an illness, a rat, a mouse, a flea, a louse, rabies
2. Существительное в роли определения	<i>Replace word combinations with a «noun+noun» constructions. Translate them.</i> Carrier of germs, infections of skin, supplies of animals, prevention for fleas, pens for animals, vaccination for rabies, problems with health
3. Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Наречие. Степени сравнения наречий	<i>Write down the sentences. Find adjectives/adverbs with forms of comparison.</i> 1. One of the best ways to protect yourself is to thoroughly wash your hands. 2. Illnesses in people range from minor skin infections to more serious illnesses.
4. Глагол to be, формы и функции. Глагол to have, формы и функции	<i>Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.</i> Several vaccinations are necessary for livestock, including for rabies. Keeping farm animals healthy have importance in keeping people healthy.
5. Глагол. Основные формы глагола. Настоящее, прошедшее, будущее время глагола группы Simple в изъявительном наклонении. Повелительное наклонение	<i>Write down and translate the sentences. Name the tense form of the verb.</i> Образец: The domestication of animal <u>opened</u> a new era in man's life. Opened – Past Simple Active от глагола to open. 1. Farm animals are not exposed to wild animals that could transmit rabies or other diseases. 2. Using elevators and storing feed off the ground will help keep pests like mice and rats away.
6. Структура простого предложения. Оборот there is / there are	<i>Read and translate the text.</i> Keeping farm animals healthy have importance in keeping people healthy. Although there are many benefits of interacting with farm animals, it's important to be aware that farm animals can sometimes carry

	harmful germs. These microorganisms can cause a variety of illnesses in people, ranging from minor skin infections to more serious health problems. One of the best ways to protect yourself from getting sick is to thoroughly wash your hands right after handling farm animals, their supplies, or anything in the areas where they live. Nowadays there are many ways to keep animals safe: Farm animals should be kept in an appropriately-sized enclosed area at night. Thus, they are not exposed to wild animals that could transmit rabies or other diseases. Spoiled or uneaten food should be properly disposed of so it doesn't make your animals sick. Using elevators and storing feed off the ground will help keep pests like mice and rats away. Clean farm animal pens more frequently in case of a possible infection, and wear protective equipment while cleaning (such as boots, gloves, and mask). Make sure your livestock stay up-to-date on vaccinations, and that any other animals on the farm, including dogs and cats, receive routine veterinary care, such as flea and louse prevention. Several vaccinations are necessary for livestock, including for rabies. Keep in mind that even animals that look healthy can still sometimes spread germs to people and other animals. Notes: <i>germ</i> – микроб, <i>dispose of</i> – избавляться от, <i>rabies</i> – бешенство. <i>Find and write out from the text the sentences with there is/there are.</i>
7. Типы вопросительных предложений	<i>Answer the questions according to the text.</i> 1. How should spoiled or uneaten food be handled? 2. Can animals that look healthy still spread germs? <i>Ask a question for an answer.</i> – Any animal on the farm receives routine veterinary care.

Вариант № 4

Выполните письменно лексико-грамматические задания.

Грамматический материал для самостоятельного изучения	Лексико-грамматические задания
1. Артикль. Имя существительное	1.1 Group the words according to the parts of speech and translate them into Russian. Billion, aquatic, to stimulate, primarily, dairy, to compare, consumption, vital. 1.2 Put the following nouns into the plural. A fruit, a shrimp, an oyster, a trout, a salmon, a tomato, a technology, a crayfish, a quantity, lettuce.
2. Существительное в роли определения	Replace word combinations with a «noun+noun» constructions. Translate them. System of food, agriculture of plants, crops from garden, producer of milk, aquaculture of the world, growth of population, advances in technologies.
3. Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Наречие. Степени сравнения наречий	Write down the sentences. Find adjectives/adverbs with forms of comparison. 1. Some of them are traditional, while others are more modern. 2. Goat's milk is less popular compared to cow's milk.
4. Глагол to be, формы и функции. Глагол to have, формы и функции	Make the following sentences negative and interrogative. The goat also is an important milk producer. Farmers have many different methods to produce their crops and livestock.
5. Глагол. Основные формы глагола. Настоящее, прошедшее, будущее время глагола группы Simple в изъявительном наклонении. Повелительное наклонение	Write down and translate the sentences. Name the tense form of the verb. Образец: The domestication of animal <u>opened</u> a new era in man's life. Opened – Past Simple Active от глагола to open. 1. Milk for human consumption is produced primarily by cows. 2. The growth of world aquaculture was stimulated by increasing demands for fish products.
6. Структура простого предложения. Оборот there is / there are	Read and translate the text. Agricultural farming is an ancient practice that involves cultivating the land to produce food. Today, it is a vital part of the global food system, providing for billions of people. Farmers have many different methods and types

	of farming to produce their crops and livestock. Some of them are traditional, while others are more modern. Horticulture is the branch of plant agriculture dealing with garden crops, generally fruits, vegetables, and ornamental plants. There are such branches of horticulture as pomology, olericulture, floriculture. Pomology deals with fruit and nut crops. Olericulture deals with plants for the kitchen, for example, lettuce, tomatoes, and peas. Floriculture is the production of flowers and ornamental plants. There is also dairy farming that includes breeding, raising, and utilization of dairy animals, for the production of milk and dairy products. Milk for human consumption is produced primarily by cows. The goat also is an important milk producer. Its milk is produced in commercial quantities in some countries, though it's less popular compared to cow's milk. Aquaculture means the husbandry of aquatic plants, animals, and other organisms for commercial, recreational, and scientific purposes. Examples of such organisms are shrimp, crayfish, trout, salmon, and oysters. The growth of world aquaculture was stimulated by such factors as population growth, increasing demands for fish products and advances in aquaculture technologies. Notes: pomology – помология, изучение плодовых и ягодных растений, olericulture – овощеводство, floriculture – цветоводство, ornamental – декоративный <i>Find and write out from the text the sentences with there is/there are.</i>
7. Типы вопросительных предложений	Answer the questions according to the text. 1. What is agricultural farming? 2. What are the examples of aquatic animals? Ask a question for an answer. – Floriculture is the production of flowers and ornamental plants.

Вариант № 5

Выполните письменно лексико-грамматические задания.

Грамматический материал для самостоятельного изучения	Лексико-грамматические задания
1. Артикль. Имя существительное	<i>1.1 Determine to which parts of speech the words below belong to and translate them into Russian.</i> Nutritional, diet, to maintain, primarily, to blend, excessive, these, substance. <i>1.2 Put the following nouns into the plural.</i> An ingredient, energy, a carbohydrate, a mineral, a way, a quality, a life, efficiency, grass, oats.
2. Существительное в роли определения	<i>Replace word combinations with a «noun+noun» constructions. Translate them.</i> Health of animals, grass from pastures, feeds for animals, intake of fat, acceptance of feed, diet for livestock, crops for food.
3. Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Наречие. Степени сравнения наречий	<i>Write down the sentences. Find adjectives/adverbs with forms of comparison.</i> 1. Carbohydrate and fat intake can be less than necessary. 2. The last three of these in excessive amounts can be more toxic than useful.
4. Глагол to be, формы и функции. Глагол to have, формы и функции	<i>Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.</i> Other feeds, such as sugar beet or bran, are by-products that remain after processing for human use. Animals in general have the same needs as humans.
5. Глагол. Основные формы глагола. Настоящее, прошедшее, будущее время глагола группы Simple в изъявительном наклонении. Повелительное наклонение	<i>Write down and translate the sentences. Name the tense form of the verb.</i> <i>Образец: The domestication of animal <u>opened</u> a new era in man's life.</i> <i>Opened – Past Simple Active от глагола to open.</i> 1. The basic nutrients for good health include carbohydrates, protein, fat, minerals, vitamins, and water. 2. Antibiotics are used in livestock diet on the permanent basis.

6. Структура простого предложения. Оборот there is / there are	<i>Read and translate the text.</i> Modern feeds are produced by carefully selecting and blending ingredients to provide highly nutritional diet. The diet maintains the health of the animals and increases the quality of such end products as meat, milk, or eggs. Animal feeds are classified as concentrates, high in energy value (barley, corn, oats), and roughages (unrefined cereals). According to the purpose of production there are feeds, such as pasture grass, hay, silage, which are grown specifically for animals. Other feeds, such as sugar beet or bran, are by-products that remain after processing for human use. Surplus food crops, such as wheat, fruits, vegetables and roots are also fed to animals. Animals in general have the same needs as humans and require the same nutrients. The basic nutrients for good health and life include carbohydrates, protein, fat, minerals, vitamins, and water. The energy is derived primarily from carbohydrates and fats. Protein will also supply energy, particularly if carbohydrate and fat intake is less than necessary. There are such essential minerals as salt, calcium, phosphorus, sulfur, potassium, magnesium, iron, copper, zinc, and selenium. The last three of these in excessive amounts can be more toxic than useful. Antibiotics are used in livestock diet on the permanent basis. They are non-nutritive substances added to animal feeds to treat diseases, to improve the efficiency of feed acceptance, or to improve the health or metabolism of the animal in some way. Notes: <i>roughage – грубый корм,</i> <i>by-products – побочные продукты,</i> <i>carbohydrates – углеводы.</i> <i>Find and write out from the text the sentences with there is/there are.</i>
7. Типы вопросительных предложений.	<i>Answer the questions according to the text.</i> 1. How are Animal feeds classified? 2. What antibiotics are used for? <i>Ask a question for an answer.</i> – The energy is derived primarily from carbohydrates and fats.

2 курс

Вариант А (для аудиторной работы)

Выполните письменно лексико-грамматические задания.

Грамматический материал для самостоятельного изучения	Лексико-грамматические задания
1. Словообразовательные модели. Имя существительное, имя прилагательное, наречие, глагол	<i>Group the words according to the parts of speech and translate them into Russian.</i> Farmer, modernize, industrial, importance, scientific, improvement, classify, steadily, development, basic.
2. Неличные формы глагола. Инфинитив, причастие I и II, герундий и конструкции с ними	<i>Copy the following sentences. Underline Participle I and Participle II, define their functions. Translate the sentences into Russian.</i> 1. Increased food production is necessary to keep up with today's rapid population growth. Almost all our food is provided by agriculture. 3. As agriculture developed, fewer people were needed to produce food. 4. Increasing food production agriculture is also improving the quality of life.
3. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты	<i>Copy the following sentences. Find modal verb or its equivalents. Translate the sentences into Russian.</i> 1. Farmers provided more food than hunters and gatherers could supply. 2. People had to search for food continually, which left them little time for other activities. 3. Farming should be modernized if famine is to be avoided.
4. Глагол. Видо-временная система. Изъявительное наклонение. Действительный и страдательный залог. Времена группы Continuous. Времена группы Perfect. Времена группы Perfect Continuous (действительный залог)	<i>Write and translate the sentences. Define the tense form of the verb.</i> 1. All these improvements have greatly improved efficiency. 2. Animal husbandry, which has been practiced for thousands of years, seeks to improve the quality of livestock. 3. Over the years farm machinery has been steadily improved.

5. Сложные предложения. Сложносочиненные и сложноподчиненные предложения. Типы придаточных предложений	<i>Copy the complex sentences. Find subordinate clauses and define their types. Translate the sentences into Russian.</i> 1. Many animals are so small that they can be seen only with the help of microscope. 2. One of the first great steps toward civilization took place when early human beings and dogs became partner. 3. Countries that use old-fashioned farming methods have great difficulty in increasing their food production.
6. Простое предложение. Построение предложений. Члены предложения. Способы выражения подлежащего и сказуемого. Их согласование. Сложноподчиненные предложения. Специфические конструкции и обороты. Слова-заместители. Вводные слова и вводные предложения.	<i>Read and translate the text.</i> AGRICULTURE Agriculture is the world's most important industry. It provides us with almost all our food. It also supplies materials for two other basic human needs – clothing and shelter. In addition, agriculture provides materials used in making many industrial products, such as paints and medicines. About half the world's workers are employed in agriculture – far more than are employed in any other industry. Before the development of agriculture, people got all their food by gathering wild plants, hunting, and fishing. They had to search for food continually, which left them little time for other activities. But as agriculture developed and farm output increased, fewer people were needed to produce food. The non-farmers could then develop the arts, crafts, trades, and other activities of civilized life. Farmers provided more food than hunters and gatherers could supply. But for many centuries, improvements in agriculture came slowly. Over the years, farm machinery has been steadily improved. During the 1900's, scientists have developed better stronger varieties of plants and livestock and highly effective fertilizers and pesticides. All these improvements have greatly improved efficiency. However, nearly all the scientific improvements in agriculture have occurred in industrialized nations. Countries that use old-fashioned farming methods have great difficulty in

	increasing their production of food. But increased food production is necessary to keep up with today's rapid population growth. Helping the developing nations modernize their agriculture is one of the major challenges of the industrial nations and is essential if famine is to be avoided.
7. Типы вопросительных предложений. Порядок слов в вопросительных предложениях	a) Answer the questions to the text. What does agriculture provide people with? b) Make a question to the answer. Yes, nearly all the scientific improvements in agriculture have occurred in industrialized nations. c) Make questions to the sentence (general, special, alternative, disjunctive). For many centuries improvements in agriculture came slowly.

Вариант №1

Выполните письменно лексико-грамматические задания.

Грамматический материал для самостоятельного изучения	Лексико-грамматические задания
1. Словообразовательные модели. Имя существительное, имя прилагательное, наречие, глагол	Group the words according to the parts of speech and translate them into Russian. Cattle, animal husbandry, breeding, specify, housing, transportation, livestock, consumer, demand, native, predominant.
2. Неличные формы глагола. Инфинитив, причастие I и II, герундий и конструкции с ними	Copy the following sentences. Underline Participle I and Participle II, define their functions. Translate the sentences into Russian. 1 Cattle refer to the domestic animals, which may be kept or raised in pens. 2. Cattle are mentioned in many parts of the Bible and were used as forms of trade and given as gifts. 3. Various types of livestock are reared depending on the local conditions. 4. Some farmers overcome all of those difficulties if the animal produces something that is demanded by consumers.
3. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты	Copy the following sentences. Find modal verb or its equivalents. Translate the sentences into

	Russian. 1. The raising of cattle can be traced to the beginnings of human civilization. 2. Cattle refer to the domestic animals, which may be kept or raised in pens, sheds, cowsheds, pastures on farms. 3. The reason is that a lot of mammals do not meet the basic conditions for domestication, such as having a readily available food source that can be controlled or supplied by humans.
4. Глагол. Видо-временная система. Изъявительное наклонение. Действительный и страдательный залог. Времена группы Continuous. Времена группы Perfect. Времена группы Perfect Continuous (действительный залог)	Write and translate the sentences. Define the tense form of the verb. 1. In developed countries the question of the welfare of domestic animals has resulted in animal welfare laws. 2. There are over a hundred large land-based mammals but so few types are domesticated in some countries. 3. Using cows as domestic animals has been practiced for thousands of years. 3. This milk processing factory has been working since 2023.
5. Сложные предложения. Сложносочиненные и сложноподчиненные предложения. Типы придаточных предложений	Copy the complex sentences. Find subordinate clauses and define their types. Translate the sentences into Russian. 1. The raising of cattle can be traced to the beginnings of human civilization, when instead of hunting wild animals, humans began to capture animals for breeding. 2. The reason is that a lot of mammals do not meet the basic conditions for domestication, such as having a readily available food source that can be controlled or supplied by humans, a rapid rate of reproduction, a moderate temperament, which meshes well with human intervention. 3. Cattle are mentioned in many parts of the Bible and were used as forms of trade and given as gifts.
6. Простое предложение. Построение предложений. Члены предложения. Способы выражения подлежащего и сказуемого. Их согласование. Сложноподчиненные предложения.	Read and translate the text. Cattle Cattle refer to the domestic animals, which may be kept or raised in pens, sheds, cowsheds, pastures on farms for commerce or private use. The process of breeding, raising and caring for cattle is known as animal husbandry. It is an important component of modern agriculture. The raising of cattle can be

Специфические конструкции и обороты. Слова-заместители. Вводные слова и вводные предложения.	traced to the beginnings of human civilization, when instead of hunting wild animals, humans began to capture animals for breeding. Cattle are mentioned in many parts of the Bible and were used as forms of trade and given as gifts. Many forms of livestock are herbivorous mammals. Various types of livestock are reared depending on the local conditions: climate, consumer demand, land type, native animals, and tradition all influence the predominant type of livestock in any given area. There are over a hundred large land-based mammals but so few types are domesticated in some countries. The reason is that a lot of mammals do not meet the basic conditions for domestication, such as having a readily available food source that can be controlled or supplied by humans, a rapid rate of reproduction, a moderate temperament, which meshes well with human intervention. However, some farmers overcome all of those difficulties if the animal produces something that is demanded by consumers. In developed countries the question of the welfare of domestic animals has resulted in animal welfare laws which specify the minimum conditions of care, housing, and transportation.
7. Типы вопросительных предложений. Порядок слов в вопросительных предложениях	a) Answer the questions to the text: What is animal husbandry? b) Make a question to the answer. Yes, there are over a hundred large land-based mammals but so few types are domesticated in some countries. c) Make questions to the sentence (general, special, alternative, disjunctive). Many forms of livestock are herbivorous mammals.

Вариант №2

Выполните письменно лексико-грамматические задания.

Грамматический материал для самостоятельного изучения	Лексико-грамматические задания
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1. Словообразовательные модели. Имя существительное, имя прилагательное, наречие, глагол	<i>Group the words according to the parts of speech and translate them into Russian.</i> Animal husbandry, agricultural, breeding, livestock, pursue, genetics, master's degrees, nutrition, reproductive, feed.
2. Неличные формы глагола. Инфинитив, причастие I и II, герундий и конструкции с ними	<i>Copy the following sentences. Underline Participle I and Participle II, define their functions. Translate the sentences into Russian.</i> 1. Animal husbandry is the agricultural practice of breeding and raising livestock. 2. Historically, certain sub-professions within the field of animal husbandry are specifically named according to the animals which are cared for. 3. Techniques such as artificial insemination and embryo transfer are frequently used not only as methods to guarantee that females are bred but to help improve herd genetics.
3. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты	<i>Copy the following sentences. Find modal verb or its equivalents. Translate the sentences into Russian.</i> 1. Students of animal science may pursue degrees in veterinary medicine or zootechny. 2. Graduates of these programs may be found working in the veterinary and human pharmaceutical industries, the livestock and pet supply and feed industries. 3. Farms and ranches may employ breeders, herd health specialists, feeders, and milkers to help care for the animals.
4. Глагол. Видо-временная система. Изъявительное наклонение. Действительный и страдательный залог. Времена группы Continuous. Времена группы Perfect. Времена группы Perfect Continuous (действительный залог)	<i>Write and translate the sentences. Define the tense form of the verb.</i> 1. Shepherds have been caring sheep for hundreds of years. 2. The consumption of milk products is continuously increasing. 3. Livestock breeders have been working with Jersey breed since 1975.

5. Сложные предложения. Сложносочиненные и сложно-подчиненные предложения. Типы придаточных предложений	<i>Copy the complex sentences. Find subordinate clauses and define their types. Translate the sentences into Russian.</i> 1. Historically, certain sub-professions within the field of animal husbandry are specifically named according to the animals which are cared for. 2. A swineherd is a person who cares for hogs. 3. In previous years, it was common to have herds which were made up of sheep and goats. 4.
6. Простое предложение. Построение предложений. Члены предложения. Способы выражения подлежащего и сказуемого. Их согласование. Сложноподчиненные предложения. Специфические конструкции и обороты. Слова-заместители. Вводные слова и вводные предложения	<i>Read and translate the text.</i> Animal husbandry Animal husbandry is the agricultural practice of breeding and raising livestock. It is a vital skill for farmers, and in many ways as much art as it is science. The science of animal husbandry, called animal science, is taught in many universities and colleges around the world. Students of animal science may pursue degrees in veterinary medicine or zootechny following graduation, or go on to pursue master's degrees or doctorates in disciplines such as nutrition, genetics and breeding, or reproductive physiology. Graduates of these programs may be found working in the veterinary and human pharmaceutical industries, the livestock and pet supply and feed industries. It is one of the oldest world professions. Historically, certain sub- professions within the field of animal husbandry are specifically named according to the animals which are cared for. A swineherd is a person who cares for hogs. A shepherd is a person who cares for sheep. A goatherd cares for goats. A cowherd cares for cattle. In previous years, it was common to have herds which were made up of sheep and goats. In more modern times, cowboys rode horses and participated in cattle drives to watch over cows and bulls raised primarily for food. Today, herd managers often oversee thousands of animals and many staff. Farms and ranches may employ breeders, herd health specialists, feeders, and milkers to help care for the animals. Techniques such as artificial insemination and embryo transfer are frequently used not only as

	methods to guarantee that females are bred but to help improve herd genetics.
7. Типы вопросительных предложений. Порядок слов в вопросительных предложениях	<i>a) Answer the questions to the text.</i> What is animal husbandry? <i>b) Make a question to the answer.</i> A goatherd cares for goats. <i>c) Make questions to the sentence (general, special, alternative, disjunctive).</i> A swineherd is a person who cares for hogs.

Вариант №3

Выполните письменно лексико-грамматические задания.

Грамматический материал для самостоятельного изучения	Лексико-грамматические задания
1. Словообразовательные модели. Имя существительное, имя прилагательное, наречие, глагол	<i>Group the words according to the parts of speech and translate them into Russian.</i> Dairy farming, agricultural, raising, female cattle, long-term, which, processed, dairy, processing, additives.
2. Неличные формы глагола. Инфинитив, причастие I и II, герундий и конструкции с ними	<i>Copy the following sentences. Underline Participle I and Participle II, define their functions. Translate the sentences into Russian.</i> 1. Dairy farming is a class of agricultural enterprise, raising female cattle for long-term production of milk, which may be either processed on-site or transported to a dairy for processing and eventual retail sale. 2. Both of these practices are controversial and prohibited under organic farming codes of conduct. 3. Switzerland is particularly known as a center of dairy production.
3. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты	<i>Copy the following sentences. Find modal verb or its equivalents. Translate the sentences into Russian.</i> 1. Many dairy farms have to also grow their own feeds. 2. It must be prohibited to include antibiotics in the animals' feed. 3. Farmers must take care of cows to increase milk production.

4. Глагол. Видо-временная система. Изъявительное наклонение. Действительный и страдательный залог. Времена группы Continuous. Времена группы Perfect. Времена группы Perfect Continuous (действительный залог)	<i>Write and translate the sentences. Define the tense form of the verb.</i> 1. Different breed of goats have been used extensively by humans for milk. 2. Brest region has been the undisputed leader in the country for 8 years. 3. People have been consuming milk for thousands of years.
5. Сложные предложения. Сложносочиненные и сложноподчиненные предложения. Типы придаточных предложений	<i>Copy the complex sentences. Find subordinate clauses and define their types. Translate the sentences into Russian.</i> 1. Insect pollinators are essential to the life-cycle of many plant species on which most organisms, including humans, are dependent. 2. We are constantly at war with some insects, because they annoy us, bite us and infect us with deadly diseases. 3. Farmers must take care of cows to increase milk production.
6. Простое предложение. Построение предложений. Члены предложения. Способы выражения подлежащего и сказуемого. Их согласование. Сложноподчиненные предложения. Специфические конструкции и обороты. Слова-заместители. Вводные слова и вводные предложения	<i>Read and translate the text.</i> Dairy farming Dairy farming is a class of agricultural enterprise, raising female cattle for long-term production of milk, which may be either processed on-site or transported to a dairy for processing and eventual retail sale. Most dairy farms sell the male calves borne by their cows, sometimes for veal production, rather than raising non-milk-producing stock. Many dairy farms also grow their own feed, typically including corn, alfalfa, and hay. On many farms, cows are given growth additives to increase milk production. It is also common to include antibiotics in the animals' feed, to reduce the transmission of infection arising from the close quarters in which dairy cattle are typically housed. Both of these practices are controversial and prohibited under organic farming codes of conduct. Most milk-consuming countries have a local dairy farming industry, and most producing countries maintain significant subsidies and trade barriers to protect domestic producers from foreign competition. In large countries, dairy farming tends to be

	geographically clustered in regions with abundant natural water supplies and relatively inexpensive land. Dairy farming is an important industry in European countries such as Denmark, northern France. Switzerland is particularly known as a center of dairy production. In the republic of Belarus in terms of dairy herd productivity, the Brest region has been the undisputed leader in the country for 8 years.
7. Типы вопросительных предложений. Порядок слов в вопросительных предложениях	a) Answer the questions to the text. Is dairy farming an important industry in European countries? b) Make a question to the answer. In the republic of Belarus in terms of dairy herd productivity, Brest region has been the undisputed leader in the country for 8 years. c) Make questions to the sentence (general, special, alternative, disjunctive). On many farms, cows are given growth additives to increase milk production.

Вариант №4

Выполните письменно лексико-грамматические задания.

Грамматический материал для самостоятельного изучения	Лексико-грамматические задания
1. Словообразовательные модели. Имя существительное, имя прилагательное, наречие, глагол	Group the words according to the parts of speech and translate them into Russian. Known, highly, nutritious, been, used, humans, beginning, recorded, enjoy, drinking, range.
2. Неличные формы глагола. Инфинитив, причастие I и II, герундий и конструкции с ними	Copy the following sentences. Underline Participle I and Participle II, define their functions. Translate the sentences into Russian. 1. But cow milk is the main type of milk used for commercial production and consumption throughout the world. 2. Milk in its natural form, directly from a cow, is called raw milk. 3. Humans drink the milk produced from a variety of domesticated mammals, including cows, goats, sheep, camels, reindeer, buffaloes, lama.

3. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты	<i>Copy the following sentences. Find modal verb or its equivalents. Translate the sentences into Russian.</i> 1. The milk to be sold commercially should be fortified with vitamin D. 2. Humans may drink milk produced from a variety of domesticated mammals. 3. Many factors influence the composition of milk should be taken into consideration
4. Глагол. Видо-временная система. Изъявительное наклонение. Действительный и страдательный залог. Времена группы Continuous. Времена группы Perfect. Времена группы Perfect Continuous (действительный залог)	<i>Write and translate the sentences. Define the tense form of the verb.</i> 1. Milk is known to be highly nutritious food that has been used by humans since the beginning of recorded time. 2. It also has been proved to be an excellent source of vitamins A and B. 3. The production of milk is continuously increasing.
5. Сложные предложения. Сложносочиненные и сложноподчиненные предложения. Типы придаточных предложений	<i>Copy the complex sentences. Find subordinate clauses and define their types. Translate the sentences into Russian.</i> 1. Scientists consider sweet taste of milk to be due to lactose, a kind of sugar found only in milk. 2. Many factors influence the composition of milk, including breed, genetic constitution of the cow, age of the cow, stage of lactation, interval between milkings and certain disease conditions. 3. Milk contains many minerals, the most abundant of which are calcium and phosphorus.
6. Простое предложение. Построение предложений. Члены предложения. Способы выражения подлежащего и сказуемого. Их согласование. Сложноподчиненные предложения. Специфические конструкции и обороты. Слова-заместители. Вводные слова и вводные предложения	<i>Read and translate the text.</i> Milk Milk is known to be highly nutritious food that has been used by humans since the beginning of recorded time. People enjoy drinking milk in its natural form and also use it to make a wide range of food products (cream, butter, yoghurt, cheese, ice cream). Humans drink the milk produced from a variety of domesticated mammals including cows, goats, sheep, camels, reindeer, buffaloes, lama. But cow milk is the main type of milk used for commercial production and consumption throughout the world. Scientists consider sweet taste of milk to be due to lactose, a kind of sugar found only in milk.

	The most important protein in milk is casein, accounting for 80 per cent of milk protein. Other proteins present in milk include albumin and globulin. Milk contains many minerals, the most abundant of which are calcium and phosphorus. It also has been proved to be an excellent source of vitamins A and B. The milk to be sold commercially should be fortified with vitamin D. Many factors influence the composition of milk, including breed, genetic constitution of the cow, age of the cow, stage of lactation, interval between milkings and certain disease conditions. In general, the type of feed only slightly affects the composition of milk. In most countries, almost half of the milk consumed is sold as fresh pasteurized whole, low-fat or skim milk. The rest part of the milk is processed into more stable dairy products of worldwide commerce, such as cream, butter, cheese, dried milks, ice cream, and condensed milk. Milk in its natural form, directly from a cow, is called raw milk.
7. Типы вопросительных предложений. Порядок слов в вопросительных предложениях	a) Answer the questions to the text. What is milk? b) Make a question to the answer. Milk contains many minerals, the most abundant of which are calcium and phosphorus. c) Make questions to the sentence (general, special, alternative, disjunctive). Scientists consider sweet taste of milk to be due to lactose.

Вариант №5

Выполните письменно лексико-грамматические задания.

Грамматический материал для самостоятельного изучения	Лексико-грамматические задания
1. Словообразовательные модели. Имя существительное, имя прилагательное, наречие, глагол	Group the words according to the parts of speech and translate them into Russian. Farmer, widely, intensive, system, production, which, reliable, their, light, based.
2. Неличные формы глагола. Инфинитив, причастие I и II, герундий и конструкции с ними	Copy the following sentences. Underline Participle I and Participle II, define their functions. Translate the sentences into Russian. 1. Ecology is mainly based on the ecosystem concept which is applied to units of various sizes such

	as a pond, a field, a pasture, a forest, etc. 2. Different plants and other organisms that share the organism habitat are known as biotic communities. 3. Within the ecosystem, species are connected and they depend upon one another in the food chain and exchange of energy.
3. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты	<i>Copy the following sentences. Find modal verb or its equivalents. Translate the sentences into Russian.</i> 1. If an ecologist is going to analyze any ecosystem, he has to study the living organisms which inhabit this specific area, the physical environment and all interrelations in this particular region. 2. Different plants and other organisms can share the organism habitat, known as biotic communities. 3. When we speak about the term “environment”, we must consider both physical surroundings and biotic communities.-
4. Глагол. Видо-временная система. Изъявительное наклонение. Действительный и страдательный залог. Времена группы Continuous. Времена группы Perfect. Времена группы Perfect Continuous (действительный залог)	<i>Write and translate the sentences. Define the tense form of the verb.</i> 1. Farmers have widely adopted intensive systems of crop and animal production which provide bases for reliable food production. 2. Animal ecology is constantly being developed worldwide to study population dynamics, distribution, behaviour and the interrelations of animals and their environment. 3. Animals have been farmed for meat and milk over the centuries.
5. Сложные предложения. Сложносочиненные и сложноподчиненные предложения. Типы придаточных предложений	<i>Copy the complex sentences. Find subordinate clauses and define their types. Translate the sentences into Russian.</i> 1. Ecology is mainly based on the ecosystem concept which is applied to units of various sizes such as a pond, a field, a pasture, a forest, etc. 2. If an ecologist is going to analyze any ecosystem, he has to study the living organisms which inhabit this specific area, the physical environment and all interrelations in this particular region. 3. Farming is the deliberate maintenance of such an ecosystem which is highly productive but relatively unstable.

6. Простое предложение. Построение предложений. Члены предложения. Способы выражения подлежащего и сказуемого. Их согласование. Сложноподчиненные предложения. Специфические конструкции и обороты. Слова-заместители. Вводные слова и вводные предложения	<i>Read and translate the text.</i> Animal ecology Ecology is a branch of biology dealing with the relationships between living organisms and their environment. Animal ecology began to develop rapidly only in the middle of 20th century. This area of ecology studies population dynamics, distribution, behaviour and the interrelations of animals and their environment. Ecology is mainly based on the ecosystem concept which is applied to units of various sizes such as a pond, a field, a pasture, a forest, etc. If an ecologist is going to analyze any ecosystem, he has to study the living organisms which inhabit this specific area, the physical environment and all interrelations in this particular region. The term “environment” includes both physical surroundings and biotic communities. Different plants and other organisms that share the organism habitat are known as biotic communities. Within the ecosystem, species are connected and they depend upon one another in the food chain and exchange of energy. Human interference in the development of ecosystems is widely spread. Farming is the deliberate maintenance of such an ecosystem which is highly productive but relatively unstable. Consequently, the proper management of ecosystems for optimal food production as well as thorough study and analysis of various natural cycles are very important to ecologists. Farmers have widely adopted intensive systems of crop and animal production which provide bases for reliable food production. The study of the relationships between farm animals and their surroundings such as temperature, air and light conditions is especially important to ecologists.
7. Типы вопросительных предложений. Порядок слов в вопросительных предложениях	<i>a) Answer the questions to the text</i> What is animal ecology? <i>b) Make a question to the answer.</i> Yes, the term “environment” includes both physical surroundings and biotic communities. <i>c) Make questions to the sentence (general, special, alternative, disjunctive).</i> Animal ecology began to develop rapidly only in the middle of 20th century.

ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ

1 курс

Text 1

Read and translate the text. Complete the tasks below.

COW

The cow is an animal in which human food is manufactured from field crops. Milk is the main product from the dairy cow. The calf and manure are the by-products.

The selection of a cow is a very important problem. A healthy cow of good conformation gives healthy calves. The age of a cow influences its milk yield per lactation. The quality of milk of different cows may vary considerably. But the quality of the milk produced by any individual cow cannot be altered permanently by feeding.

It must be remembered that the ration must be within the appetite of the cow. In winter the foods used for maintenance include hay, roots, silage, and green fodder crops. A supply of good drinking water is essential. It is the common practice to have calves born in late winter or early spring.

Dairy Cows. The chief work of the dairy cow is to change field crops into milk and a calf. The ability of a cow to produce milk and butterfat is its hereditary characteristic. When the dairy cow is young it possesses the highest dairy value. The dairy value decreases with age, it is generally recognized that a dairy cow is at its best when it is about seven years old. After about 10 years the cow possesses only a beef value.

Dry Cows. Feeding and managing dry cows may influence their milk production level and health in the next lactation. Dairy producers plan for a 50-60 days dry period.

Dry cows should be separated from the lactating cows so they can be fed and managed consistent with their needs. Dry cows need less concentrates than lactating cows. If dry cows overeat they will likely become fat. This excessive body fat may cause health problems and lower future milk yield. These health problems include fatty liver, ketosis, mastitis, retained placenta, metritis, milk fever, and even death.

1. *Translate into English.*

Сельскохозяйственные культуры; молочная корова; отбор; конституция (телосложение); здоровая корова; телята; удой; лактация; рацион; сено; силос; корм для скота; сухостойная корова; кормление; послеродовой мастит; мясная и молочная ценность.

2. *Find in the text the effects on cow productivity.*

Text 2

Read and translate the text. Complete the tasks below.

BULL

It is well-known that the sire is half of the herd. It is also well-known that the ability to produce milk and butterfat can be transmitted through the male as well as through the female. If a pure-bred sire has been properly selected it should increase the production of the heifer-offspring over that of the dam by not less than 20 percent.

The bull in service must be kept in good conditions. It must not run with the herd. The bull should be housed in a clean and well-bedded pen and should have a special yard where it can get plenty of exercise.

Bull at breeding age, which is about twelve months, ought to be fed properly, to be kept healthy, vigorous and fertile. It is a bad practice to get a bull excessively fat. Poor feeding and management of young bulls result in many of them becoming sterile at a very early age.

Young bulls, if they are strong and healthy, may cause serious injury to those caring for them. For this reason, it is advisable to place a small ring in the bull-calf's nose and replace it by a large and heavier one when it is twelve months of age. Bull should be always handled with care and firmness by means of its ring.

In selecting a bull, the chief aim is to secure a sire that will transmit desirable characteristics to its offspring. The desirable bull should be pure-bred. For improving herd with low production, a pure-bred bull should be used. Artificial insemination is sometimes used.

To keep the bull in good conditions it can be fed high-quality roughages, such as legume hay and small amounts of silage. Pasture provides grass as well as exercise. One should always provide the bull with water and salt.

Notes:

sire – бык-производитель

dam – самка

pen – загон для скота

1. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

The sire is half of the herd.

A pure-bred sire has been properly selected.

Bull at breeding age ought to be fed properly.

2. Answer the questions.

1. How should a sire be selected?
2. How a bull should be cared for?
3. Why is a small ring placed in the bull-calf's nose?
4. What is the breeding age of a bull?
5. What feeds are mentioned in the text?

Text 3

Read and translate the text. Complete the tasks below.

SHEEP

Sheep, like other domesticated farm animals, were used by man prior to the historic time. Sheep were easily domesticated, and one person could care for a large flock. They were a source of meat, wool and milk. Sheepherding is one of man's oldest professions. Today sheep husbandry is practiced practically in all agricultural regions. On the basis of principal use sheep breeds are divided into two types – mutton and wool. Mutton sheep are often divided on the basis of the character of the wool into medium-wool and long-wool breeds.

Ewes are commonly bred in autumn. As lambing time approaches, the ration should be increased, supplemental grain feeding is usually advisable. The breeding season usually begins with the first cold weather that comes in autumn. The ewes carry their lambs about 147 days.

About ten days before the ram is to be turned with the ewes it is advisable to begin giving them extra feed. During the period of pregnancy ewes should not be given a fattening ration but they must be fed well to give birth to strong, vigorous lambs.

The nursing ewe must have good feed in liberal quantities, because it is not only producing milk, but growing wool and maintaining its own body as well. Its ration should be rich in protein.

When taken from the lambs, the ewes should be placed upon rather dry pasture in order to reduce the secretion of milk. After the secretion of milk has been checked, the ewes should be given good grazing to get them in good condition before the breeding season.

1. *Complete the sentences according to the text.*

1. Sheepherding is ...
2. Sheep are a source of ...
3. Sheep breeds are divided into two types
4. The period of pregnancy in ewes is ...
5. The nursing ewe must have ...
6. The ration should be rich in ...
7. The male of sheep is called ... , the female is ... , and the youngster is called ...

2. *Make a plan and retell the text.*

Text 4

Read and translate the text. Complete the tasks below.

SWINE

The pig is the greatest of meat animals. Give it food and no other animal will produce so much meat, no other animal grows so fast, no other animal will increase so fast. These qualities are very important when a rapid increase of animals is needed.

The requirements for maintenance and feeding vary with the age of any animal. The growing pig must receive nutritious food. A small amount of concentrates must be added to their feed in addition to mother's milk. Regularity of feeding is also very important. Little pigs will grow into hogs fast if given good feed and kept in clean sanitary quarters.

Gilts become mature when they are from six to eight months of age if they have been liberally fed. The average gestation period in sows is 114 days. Feeding during pregnancy affects the birth weight of the pigs. Gilts commonly have their first litter when they are one year of age. The age of the sow, the boar, nutrition type and individuality of the sow, time of mating are factors which affect the litter size.

About 40 per cent of the pigs raised are farrowed in February, March and April. Heavy farrowing also takes place in August and September.

The boar should be selected with the idea of improving the herd as far as possible. The herd boar is usually maintained in a rather thin condition. This is best accomplished by limited feeding of a good ration, by encouraging exercise as the breeding season approaches. The ration should contain much protein, and the amount of feed must also be increased. At the close of the breeding season the boar should be removed from the sow herd and put in a special pen.

1. True or false.

1. The pig is the greatest of milk animals.
2. The growing pig must not receive nutritious food.
3. A large amount of concentrates must be added to the feed of growing pigs in addition to mother's milk.
4. Gilts become mature when they are from one year to three year of age.
5. The average gestation period in sows is 214 days.
6. Feeding during pregnancy affects the birth weight of the pigs.
7. The herd boar is usually maintained in a rather fat condition.

2. Make 5 questions to the text.

3. Write the specifics of feeding and keeping pigs from the text.

Text 5

Read and translate the text. Complete the tasks below.

POULTRY

Based on the number of animals, poultry represent the largest domestic animal stock in the world. Chickens, ducks, turkeys, and geese are of primary commercial importance, while guinea fowl and squabs (young pigeons) are chiefly of local interest.

It is common to classify hens as high, medium and low producers according to the number of eggs laid during the period of the year. The best time to cull hens is in the months of July, August and September.

Only those hens that lay proper size, shape, colour and quality of eggs should be selected. One should always use a male whose mother and family produced a desirable type of eggs. Old birds that still retain their vigour generally make the best breeders. This is true of both males and females. The common birds of the poultry group are all small.

For the grower, as a rule, poultry is actually cheap meat. The flesh of poultry, compared with that of mammals grown for food purposes in domestication, is finer grained and, when in proper condition, more tender. It is at the same time easily digested and highly nutritious.

The eggs are the most unique of food products. Eggs may be kept reasonably fresh and sweet in conditions and at temperatures in which meat could be kept for only a short time. Easily digested, highly nutritious, considered as a separate article of diet they have the properties of palatability and convenience.

Feathers are a by-product in poultry culture. The feathers of the common kinds of poultry bring just about enough to pay for dressing the birds and for the preparation of the feathers for market.

1. Find the antonyms for the words in the text.

Wild, worldwide, high, late, worst, expensive, rough, hardly, sour, long.

2. Order the words and make sentences.

1. Stock, animal, poultry, domestic, the largest, represent.
2. To cull, September, time, is, hens, July, the months of, the best, August.
3. Small, of, the common, all, the poultry group, birds, are.
4. Tender, flesh, finer, the, grained, poultry, of, is.
5. Nutritious, it, and, easily, highly, is, digested.
6. By-product, in, a, feathers, poultry, are, culture.

3. Find information in the text.

- 1) виды домашней птицы;
- 2) условия содержания;
- 3) основные продукты, получаемые из птицы, и их преимущества.

Text 6

Read and translate the text. Complete the tasks below.

HORSES

There are two main types of horses: draft horses and light harness horses. The draft horse is a mover of heavy loads. The light harness horse has three principal uses: riding, driving and racing. Light harness horses are mainly used for pleasure.

The amount of feed needed for a farm horse depends on its size and work. The pasture and field available affect the amount of other feed needed. With working period of 6 months a farm horse needs about 1.5 tons of grain feed and 2.5 tons of roughage in addition to pasture and field feed.

In the selection of breeding animals' constitution is considered to be the most important. It is necessary to study the breeding of the stallion on both sides to the third or fourth generation. Each stallion must be studied as an individual. Every stallion should have at least two hours exercise in the course of each day. A roomy box- stall or a paddock is a good place for exercise in all kinds of weather.

The condition of the horse can also be regulated by the amount and kind of grain. At least two kinds of hay should be in every stable. Grain is the best. Corn is given twice a day. Salt is needed by horses of all ages.

Mares should be covered at the age of three years. It is considered that mares which bear their first foal when they are four years old have the following advantages: - the births are easier; - mares are more fertile and have more milk; - the foals are bigger and stronger.

Young, healthy, vigorous mares may breed regularly for several years and produce a healthy foal each year. On the average the period of pregnancy lasts about 334 days.

1. Find adjectives from the text.

... harness, ... horse, ... period, ... feed, ... generation, ... box-stall, ... mares, advantages, ... foal, ... birth.

2. Find in the text feeds and products consumed by horses.

3. Continue questions to the sentences.

1. There are two main types of horses: draft horses and light harness horses. (How many ...?)
2. Light harness horses are mainly used for pleasure. (What for...)
3. Salt is needed by horses of all ages. (What...?)
4. Mares should be covered at the age of three years. (When ...?)
5. On the average the period of pregnancy lasts about 334 days. (How long ...?)

2 кype

Text 1

Read and translate the text. Complete the tasks below.

HOW TO KEEP ANIMALS HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE

Livestock management is an art that has been developed from years of observation and experience in breeding and caring for farm animals. The practitioner or specialist dealing with livestock maintenance is called an animal husbandman. His duty is to keep the animals under his care in health and to nurse them when sick. He may be sure that he is doing everything within his power to maintain conditions most conducive to animal health if he will apply the fundamentals of livestock management.

Drinking water should be supplied plentifully and be fresh and kept reasonably clean. For the dairy barn, individual drinking cups to keep water before the cows constantly are highly recommended. It is reported that they increase milk production 10 per cent. A supply of water should be available in yards and pastures. Care should be taken to guard the water from filth of all kinds as polluted water is unfit for drinking purposes. The yellow-green scum that appears in troughs during the summer is not, in itself, harmful, but it may catch and hold dangerous microbes. The drinking cups become foul through decomposition of accumulated refuse and saliva, so need similar attention from time to time. Domestic water supplies are made safe by chlorination.

1. Guess the meaning.

Management, observation, per cent, microbe, sanitation, chlorination, drainage, materials, minerals, carbohydrates, components, ultraviolet rays, production, condition, filters, specialist, to disinfect, distance, balanced, sanitation, protection, planning.

2. Give Russian equivalents.

Livestock management, animal husbandman, farm animals, dairy barn, drinking cups, water supply, refuse decomposition, barn disinfection, building materials.

Text 2

Read and translate the text. Complete the tasks below.

GROWTH

Growth is an increase in weight and size of an individual caused by cell division and synthesis of new protein. Growth occurs when protein synthesis is in excess of its breakdown. Growth at the tissue level is accomplished primarily through the building of muscle, bone, and connective tissue. Growth is quantitative change and can be measured in cm. or kg.

There are several important nutrient requirements for growth, including protein, minerals, vitamins, and energy. The dry matter of muscle and connective tissue is composed largely of protein; therefore, young, growing animals, which need feed to sustain growth in addition to maintenance, have greater protein requirements. A young, growing animal is a muscle-building factory, and protein in the feed is the raw material for the manufacturing process.

Monogastric animals need not only a certain quantity of protein, but they must also have certain amino acids for proper growth. The protein needs of hogs, for example, are usually supplied by feeding them soybean meal as a supplemental source of amino acids. If young ruminant animals are being nursed by dams, the young will do well on good pastures, good quality hay, or both together.

Normally, the growth period of cattle and sheep is 365 days, whereas that of a pig is 150 days.

The maximum size of an animal is determined by its genetics, but nutrition and disease influence whether the animal reaches its genetic potential for size.

1. Guess the meaning.

Synthesis, protein, mineral, energy, vitamin, manufacturing process, amino acid, period, calcium, phosphorus, salt, genetics, selection, sodium, combination, potential, efficiency, metabolism, selection, constant, growth period.

2. Make verbs from the nouns.

Growth, synthesis, breakdown, increase, building, combination, measures, weight, improvement, selection, feeding, production, maintenance, addition, slaughter, cost, supplement.

Text 3

Read and translate the text. Complete the tasks below.

LIVESTOCK FEEDS

Roughages. Roughage should make up a large part of the cattle ration. High-quality legume hay is considered to be the best roughage from a nutritional standpoint. It is high in proteins, minerals and vitamins.

Grass hays are excellent roughages but low in protein and minerals compared to legume hay. If grass is fed as the only roughage, one-half to one pound of protein supplement will be required to balance the ration.

Silage may be made from both legumes and grasses. Silage made from legumes will contain more protein than that made from grasses. Corn and sorghum make excellent silage. Corn is good silage for cattle if it is well made. It should be made when the grains of corn are beginning to harden. In the process of making it the corn plant should be cut very fine and distributed evenly in the silo. In the silo the green feed goes through the process of fermentation. Silage should be fed with care. For ewes one and a half to three pounds per head daily is enough, although it may be possible to feed more with safety. Along with the silage cattle should get some palatable dry roughage and also some grain, for silage is essentially roughage and should not be considered as a substitute for grain.

Because of its succulent nature the use of silage should make cattle more healthy and thrifty, especially if no green feed is available in the fields. And in the north there are always periods in winter when the fields cannot be pastured.

1. Guess the meaning.

Protein, mineral, ration, to balance, vitamin, fermentation, substitute, period, nature, carotene, calcium, mixed, salt, standard, results.

2. Translate into Russian.

Part of the ration, low in protein, made from legumes, in the process of making, feed with care, along with the silage, as a substitute for grain, source for vitamins, be out on pasture.

Text 4

Read and translate the text. Complete the tasks below.

FEEDING

All food contains water. Water is required by the animal for many purposes. It makes up over 50 per cent of its body. Carbohydrates are organic compounds and they are present in all feeds. They are produced in green plants. Even when farm animals receive well-balanced rations, it is still possible for them to suffer from deficiency diseases.

The amount of food the animal receives during 24 hours is called a ration. A properly balanced ration should supply the animal with necessary nutrients. A well-balanced ration of roughages and concentrates speeds up the growth of young and mature animals. Feeding is an important factor in raising and improving the herd.

Many farm animals are slow in development and low in production simply because they are improperly fed. Meat animals gain faster if they are fed the proper amount and kinds of feeds. Improper feeding may result in various diseases in animals. The important nutrients in feeds are carbohydrates, fats, proteins, minerals, vitamins and also water. All these nutrients are quite necessary for building fat, new tissues in the body of growing animals. They are also necessary for the development of muscles, bones, for the production of milk and for the growing of wool. Vitamins are necessary for keeping the animal in a healthy and vigorous condition. Water in proper amounts is very essential for all kinds of livestock. Although succulent feeds such as silage and grass contain a large amount of moisture, additional water is needed.

1. Guess the meaning.

Carbohydrates, ration, vitamin, concentrate, protein, organic, deficiency, efficiency, fermentation, antibiotic, mineral, premix, factor, hygiene, effect, control, form.

2. Give Russian equivalents.

Make up 100%, well-balanced ration, chemical compounds, deficiency diseases, growing animals, nutritional quality, healthy condition, rate of growth, farmed fish, nutrient content, feed efficiency, to keep records, grain-based ingredients.

3. Explain the terms “fodder”, “forage”.

4. True or false?

1. All food contains water.
2. Water makes up over 10 per cent of animal's body.
3. Carbohydrates are inorganic compounds.
4. The amount of food the animal receives during 24 hours is called a food intake.
5. A well-balanced ration of roughages and concentrates slows down the growth of young and mature animals.

Text 5

Read and translate the text. Complete the tasks below.

COMPOSITION OF MILK

The principal constituents of milk are water, fat, proteins, lactose (milk sugar) and minerals (salts). Milk also contains trace amounts of other substances such as pigments, enzymes, vitamins, phospholipids (substances with fatlike properties), and gases. The residue left when water and gases are removed is called the dry matter (DM) or total solids content of the milk.

Milk is the normal secretion of the mammalian mammary glands. Its role is to nourish and provide immunological protection for the mammalian young. Milk has been a food source for humans since prehistoric times. It may be obtained from the domestic cow, goat, buffalo, sheep, yak or lama. It is not surprising, therefore, that the nutritional value of milk is high.

Milk composition varies with species, breeds and from cow to cow. Milk variations may occur between herds dependent on animal breeds

With all this in mind, an approximate composition of milk can be given as follows: water, milkfat, solids-not-fat: protein, lactose, minerals (Ca, P, Mg, K, Na, Zn, Cl, Fe, Cu etc).

The main structural components of milk are fat globules and casein micelles. Looking at milk under a microscope, at low magnification a uniform but turbid liquid is observed. At high magnification, spherical droplets of fat, known as fat globules, can be seen. At even higher magnification the casein micelles can be observed.

1. Guess the meaning.

The principal constituents, fat, proteins, lactose, amount, substances, pigments, enzymes, vitamins, phospholipids, residue, dry matter, solids content of the milk.

2. Explain the terms “milk fat”, “dry matter”.

3. True or false?

1. The principal constituents of milk are water, fat, proteins, lactose.
2. Milk is the normal secretion of the mammalian digestive system.
3. Milk composition varies with species, breeds and from cow to bull.
4. The main structural components of milk are fat and enzymes.
5. At high magnification, spherical droplets of fat, known as fat globules, can be seen in milk.

КОММУНИКАТИВНЫЕ ТЕМЫ

Topic 1

ABOUT MYSELF AND MY FAMILY

Let me introduce myself. I'm Ivan Petrov. I am 20 years old. I was born on the 29th of March 1989 in Vitebsk. As to my appearance I'm rather tall and slim, I have blond hair and blue eyes. I think I am friendly, hard-working and serious. My hobbies are dancing, music and sport. I'm fond of surfing the Internet.

I work as a technologist. I deal with farm animals. Now I am a student, I study by correspondence at the Vitebsk State Academy of Veterinary Medicine.

I am not married. I live with my family. My family consists of my parents, a sister and me. My parents are retired now. They like gardening. My sister's name is Anna. She is 25. She has her own business. I also have a pet – a cat named Rick. We are happy to be together.



Learning activities

1. Find the English equivalents.

Внешность, семья, родиться, высокий, трудолюбивый, дружелюбный, стройный, увлечения, проводить время в Интернете, учиться заочно, быть студентом, питомец, быть женатым (замужем), быть на пенсии, состоять из.

2. Describe your character and appearance using hints below.

✓ Appearance

Handsome, beautiful, pretty, attractive, tall, middle-sized, stout, slim, fit, I look like my mum.

Eyes:

Big, small, green, grey, blue, brown, hazel, black.

Hair:

Fair, blond, black, brown, red, long, short, bald, waved, curled, straight.

✓ Character

+ generous, kind, intelligent, cheerful, modest, responsible, trustful;

– lazy, mean, hot-tempered, stubborn, careless, cunning.

3. Answer the questions.

1. What is your name? Who are you? How old are you?
2. When and where were you born?
3. Where do you live?
4. What are your hobbies?

5. Where do you work?
6. Where do you study?
7. Have you got a family?
8. Are you married?

4. Speak about yourself and your family.

Topic 2

VITEBSK STATE ACADEMY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

The Vitebsk State Academy of Veterinary Medicine was founded in 1924 and was introduced as the Vitebsk Veterinary Institute. In 1974 the Institute was awarded the «Badge of Honour» Order. In 1994 the institute was reorganized into the Vitebsk State Academy of Veterinary Medicine. Now it is a modern educational and research centre.

The Academy is located in several buildings. The campus comprises study-buildings, laboratories, animal clinics, sports and medical centers, hostels.

There are 4 faculties at the Academy. The faculties comprise 27 departments. The Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Biotechnological Faculty are the main faculties. They train students to become skilled veterinary medicine or animal husbandry professionals.

There are academicians, professors and doctors of sciences on the staff of the Academy.

Students have lectures and practical classes in order to pass exams.

Those who want to combine work and studies can study by correspondence.



Learning activities

1. Give English equivalents.

Факультет ветеринарной медицины, биотехнологический факультет, учиться заочно, включать в себя, кафедра, академики, доктора наук, штат академии, учебный корпус, общежитие, лекции, практические занятия, сдавать экзамены.

2. Translate into Russian.

Academy, academic, academician, veterinary, veterinarian, to study, studies, faculty, medicine, preparatory, department, specialists, qualification, sciences, lectures.

3. Agree or disagree.

1. The Vitebsk State Academy of Veterinary Medicine was founded in 1994.
2. In 1924 the Vitebsk Veterinary Institute was awarded the «Badge of Honour Order».
3. There are 2 faculties at the Academy: The Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Biotechnological Faculty.
4. Those who want to combine work and studies can't study at the Academy.
5. There are no academicians and professors on the staff of the Academy.
6. The faculties comprise 28 departments.
7. The students can't develop their professional skills at the Academy.

4. Match the columns.

химия	histology
история	history
зоология	animal husbandry
гистология	animal feeding
анатомия	animal breeding
животноводство	chemistry
кормление животных	anatomy
разведение животных	zoology

5. Speak about Vitebsk State Academy of Veterinary Medicine.

Topic 3

FARM ANIMALS

Fauna of the Earth is very rich. Since early days of civilization people began to domesticate wild animals. Animals were domesticated for labour, skin, fur, meat, milk, etc. Farm animals include cattle, swine, sheep, horses, poultry, and rabbits.

Cattle include cow, heifer, calf, bull. Modern cattle are usually divided into three types: beef, dairy, and dual purpose. Cattle can be fed hay, grain, pasture grass, silage. They are bred for milk, beef, hide.

Swine (hogs) are the most typical meat animals. They comprise sow, pig, and boar. Swine are omnivorous and can scavenge a wide range of foods: barley, wheat, beans, potatoes, by-products of the farm. There are two types of swine: the lard type and the bacon type. They provide pork, lard, skin, bristle.

Sheep came from Asia. They include ewe, lamb, ram. They are fed hay, pasture grass. Sheep are valued for wool, hide, milk, mutton.

Horses were domesticated in Eurasia. They comprise mare, foal, and stallion. Horses can be divided into draft, coach, and light horses. These farm animals consume hay, grass, and oats.

Poultry include hen, cock, chicken; duck, drake, duckling; goose, gosling; turkey. Scientists estimate that they were domesticated roughly 8000 years ago in what is now Thailand and Vietnam. The types of poultry have been developed into egg type, meat type and general purpose type. Eggs, meat, feathers, down are useful products obtained from poultry. Poultry consume grain mixture.



Learning activities

1. Find the English equivalents.

Дикие животные, домашние животные, были одомашнены, порода, мясные животные, сальный тип, всеядные, побочные продукты, зерновая смесь, овес, пух, потреблять, трава.

2. True or false?

1. Animals were domesticated only for labour.
2. Cattle are omnivorous.
3. Swine are divided into the following types: lard type and bacon type.
4. Horses are fed by-products of the farm.
5. Poultry provide eggs, meat, feather, down.

3. Answer the questions.

1. What farm animals do you know?
2. What purposes were animals domesticated for?
3. Swine are the most important meat animals, aren't they?
4. Where did sheep come from?
5. What types are horses divided into? 6.

4. Topics for discussion.

1. Animal contribution to human needs.
2. Animal husbandry is the most developed branch of agriculture in Belarus.

5. Read the text. Suggest the title. Make a list of animals mentioned in it.

Humans have tried to domesticate many animals, but they succeeded with very few. Dozens of kinds have been tamed and kept as pets or raised in zoos, but few have actually been domesticated. Many people keep unusual or exotic animals as pets, including pythons, tarantulas, and tropical birds. In the early 1990s the Vietnamese potbellied pig became a popular, though expensive, pet. This pig, in contrast to wild animals, can be readily domesticated. In some places, however, it is illegal to keep what are considered farm animals or animals that can be considered

dangerous to the public. Unsuccessful attempts at domestication have been made with the bison, related to cattle; with the zebra, related to the horse. The Egyptians kept herds of antelopes and gazelles in pastures. Why only a few animals were domesticated - remains a mystery.

Topic 4

PROFESSION OF A ZOOENGINEER

Zootechny is a theoretical basis of farming. The word “zootechny” derives from the Greek “zoo” – animal and “techno” – science, art.

A zooengineer is a technologist of animal husbandry and production of livestock products. He has to develop and improve effective methods of getting higher animal performance and better quality of animal products. He also chooses those popular breeds that are known for their good performance, converting their food into meat, milk or wool production with a maximum efficiency.

A zooengineer is a specialist whose professional activity is closely connected with agricultural science and practice. Zooengineers manage biological and husbandry value of farm animals and poultry in relation to the natural conditions and environment.

Zooengineers work on farms of different kinds, pedigree stock-breeding enterprises, scientific institutions, laboratories, educational establishments. Zooengineers deal with livestock breeding, nutrition, housing, management, and grassland husbandry taking into consideration environmental factors that influence animal health and performance.



Learning activities

1. Find the English equivalents.

Фермерство, животноводство, животноводческие продукты, продуктивность, качество продуктов животноводства, эффективность, биологическая и хозяйственная ценность, окружающая среда, племенные предприятия, пастбищное хозяйство.

2. True or false?

1. Zootechny is a theoretical basis of farming.
2. The word “zootechny” derives from the Latin “zoo” – animal and “techno” – science, art.
3. A zooengineer is a technologist of production of livestock products.

4. A zooengineer is a specialist whose professional activity is closely connected with plant growing.

5. Zooengineers manage biological and husbandry value of farm animals and poultry in relation to the natural conditions and environment.

6. Zooengineers work at veterinary stations, animal clinics and experimental training farms.

7. Zooengineers deal with treating small pets like cats, dogs and birds.

3. Answer the questions.

1. What is zootechny?

2. What does the word “zootechny” derive from?

3. A zooengineer is a technologist of animal husbandry, isn't he?

4. Does he have to develop and improve effective methods of getting higher animal performance?

5. What does he choose?

6. What is professional activity of a zooengineer closely connected with?

7. Do zooengineers work on farms of different kinds or in animal clinics?

8. What do zooengineers deal with?

4. Topics for discussion.

1. Responsibilities of zooengineers and their professional qualities.

2. Professional activities of a zooengineer influence well-being of animals.

5. Read the text. Suggest the title.

Faulty nutrition causes many disease problems; lack of nutrients is one of the major reasons why many animals do not realize their potential and are prone to disease. Overfeeding also can be a problem when animals are being fed for extremely high production or condition. It is necessary to include adequate amounts of roughage in a ruminant's ration to prevent severe digestive disturbances and secondary diseases. Many food problems are the end result of indigestion and acidosis caused by over-feeding of concentrates and limited roughage.

Ration should contain all of the essential vitamins and minerals and a balance of protein, carbohydrates, and fats. Age, pregnancy, milk production, and physical activity of an animal must be considered when formulating a ration and determining the amount to be fed. Care should be taken that toxic plants and toxic chemicals are not included in the ration.

Topic 5

FARMING

Farming is an important occupation in the world. Many people live on small family farms. They raise cattle, chickens, pigs and grow corn, fruit, vegetables, hay, and wheat. Today, each farmer produces food for 80 people. Every day the farmer

has to work hard on his farm. The farmer has to feed and water animals, milk cows, fatten pigs, shear sheep, collect eggs, take care of young animals, clean animal quarters.

There are several kinds of farm buildings on the farm. They are a cowshed, a pen, a sheep-pen, a stable, a pigsty, a poultry house, a hay barn, a shed etc. All farms can be divided into two types: 1) specialized farms and 2) mixed farms. Farms and farm products supply food, shelter, clothing, fuel.



Learning activities

1. Find the English equivalents.

Разводить КРС, выращивать овощи, работать усердно, поить и кормить животных, сеной амбар, фермы можно разделить на два типа, коровник, поставлять еду, конюшня, собирать яйца, чистить загоны.

2. True or false?

1. Farming is the best occupation in the world.
2. Each farmer produces food for 80 people
3. The farmer doesn't have to feed and water animals.
4. There are two farm buildings on the farm.
5. All farms can be divided into two types.
6. Farms and farm products supply only food.

3. Answer the questions.

1. What do farmers deal with?
2. Where do farmers work?
3. What do farmers grow?
4. Farmers have to work hard on their farms, don't they?
5. What are the main farm buildings?
6. What are the main types of work on the farm?
7. What are two types of farms?

4. Topics for discussion.

1. Responsibilities of farmers employed on the farms.
2. The role of farmers in the economy of Belarus.

5. Read the text. Suggest the title.

Five years ago, I tried an experiment. I grew maize on one half of my farm and rice on the other half. I kept records for each crop. I wrote down everything I spent on

the rice: how much I spent on seed, how much on pesticides, on hired labour, and on fertilizers. I even recorded the time I spent weeding... I wrote down everything. And I did the same thing for the maize field. At the end of the season, I sold my crops.

Then I sat down and completed my records. I added up all the costs for all the crops. Then I added up all the money I received for selling the crops. I was surprised to find out I made more money from growing maize than I did from growing rice.

6. Agree or disagree.

Farming is an active life with good deal of independence.

ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ

Cow

Cows vary in all different colures. Some are brown, tanned, white, black, brown white patched or black-white patched.

In a female cow, milk is produced in the udders and extracted from the teats. A cow's udder has four compartments with one teat hanging from each. Tiny cells remove water and nutrients from the blood and convert it into milk. The milk forms into droplets. If the cow's teat is squeezed, it produces a squirt of milk and is either saved in tanks or feeds a suckling calf.

A cow's mouth is adapted for grazing; the top part of the mouth is a hard pad and the bottom part is a row of flat-topped teeth. Cows have 32 teeth in all, 8 incisors on the bottom part and 6 molars on the top and bottom parts on each side. The cow tears grass from the field and grinds it between the two mouth parts.

A cow's ears are very flexible and can turn in any direction. They are especially used to hear any signs of danger from many directions.

Cows have long tails which they use to waft insects.

Bulls have horns, although some female cows have small horns too. Bulls' horns are made out of similar material to our fingernails called 'Keratin'. Bulls' horns can be removed without causing the cow any discomfort.

Cows are herbivores which it means they do not eat meat, only plants, grass and cereal. Cows are ruminant animals, which mean they have more than one compartment stomach. Cows have a four-part stomach; each part is used for a different process. Cows swallow their food without chewing it too much at first. Later cows regurgitate a 'cud' which is then chewed well and swallowed.

1. Translate into Russian.

Black-white patched, female cow, cow's udder, a squirt of milk, 8 incisors, 6 molars, very flexible, to waft insects, ruminant animals, one compartment stomach, four-part stomach, regurgitate a 'cud'.

2. True or false?

1. Cows vary in all different colures.
2. In a female cow, milk is produced in the stomach and extracted from the teats.
3. Cows have 34 teeth in all.
4. Cows have short tails which they use to waft insects.
5. Bulls have horns, but female cows don't have horns.
6. Bulls' horns are made out of protein.
7. Cows are herbivores which it means they do not eat plants, only cereals.
8. Cows are ruminant animals, which mean they have one compartment stomach.

3. Answer the questions.

1. How is milk produced in female cows?
2. How many teeth do cows have?
3. What does the term «herbivores» mean?
4. Can bulls' horns be removed without causing the cow any discomfort?
5. Are cows herbivores or omnivorous animals?

The Cow's Digestive Tract

The cow's digestive tract consists of the mouth, esophagus, a complex four-compartment stomach, small intestine and large intestine. The stomach includes the rumen, reticulum, omasum, and abomasum.

The rumen is the largest of four compartments and is divided into several sacs. It depends on the size of the cow.

Because of its size, the rumen acts as storage. A microbial population in the rumen digests or ferments feed eaten by the animal. Cattle sometimes consume heavy feed and metal objects which are deposited in the reticulum, the smallest compartment, and this is where hardware disease occurs. If not corrected by surgery, infection may occur and the animal may die.

The omasum contains leaves of tissue (like pages in a book). The main function of omasum is to absorb water and other substances from the digestible feed.

The abomasum is most like the human stomach; this is why it is known as the "true stomach."

The small intestine measures about 20 times the length of the animal. The small intestine receives the secretions of the pancreas and the gallbladder. Most of the digestive process is completed here, and many nutrients are absorbed into the blood and lymphatic system.

Large intestine. This is the last segment of the tract through which undigested feedstuffs pass.

1. Translate into Russian.

Digestive tract, four-compartment stomach, acts as storage, microbial population, heavy feed, infection may occur, leaves of tissue, to absorb water, digestible feed, human stomach, small intestine, digestive process, lymphatic systems, large intestine.

2. True or false?

1. The cow's digestive tract consists of the mouth, esophagus, a complex two-compartment stomach, small intestine and large intestine.
2. The rumen is the smallest of four compartments and is divided into several sacs.
3. The omasum contains some bones.
4. The main function of omasum is to get rid of water and other substances from the digestible feed.

5. The abomasum is most like the human brain that is why it is known as the “true stomach.”
6. The small intestine measures about 10 times the length of the animal.

3. Answer the questions.

1. What does the cow's digestive tract consist of?
2. What is the rumen?
3. What is the main function of omasum?
4. What does the small intestine serve for?

Mature dairy cow

The period of maturity of a dairy cow lasts from about 2.5 years. The gestation period in cows is known to last about nine months. The cow in calf should be dried off at least six 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 milkings should be reduced to one daily at first and then she should be milked every other day.

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

Accurate dates of calving may be obtained only when hand mating is practiced.

The duration of lactation has been found to vary with the age of the cow, the breed and feeding. In the case of a first calve 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.

1. Translate into Russian.

period of maturity, gestation period, calving, roughages, cow's udder, number of milkings, calving date, breeding record, period of lactation, milk yields, every cattle-

man, nutritious feeds, dairy cows, mineral matter, necessary vitamins, high-yielding cows.

2. True or false?

1. The period of maturity of a dairy cow lasts from about 3.5 years.
2. Dry period may vary in different cows.
3. About two week before the calving date wheat bran should be given to the pregnant cow.
4. Bran is known to be a farm building for calving.
5. About 5 gallons of water being needed for each gallon of milk produced by the cow.
6. Some high-yielding cows may produce milk for a year.

3. Answer the questions.

1. What is the gestation period in cows?
2. Is dry period the same in different cows?
3. What is bran?
4. What conditions should be provided for the cow at calving?
5. What does the duration of lactation of cows depend upon?

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 legumes or mixed hay and small amounts of silage. From five to ten 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.

1. Translate into Russian.

Beef breeds, cow herds, breeding season, high-quality roughages, grain mixture, thrifty condition, fresh water, increased rates of feeding, good breeding condition, purebred bulls.

2. True or false?

1. Bulls of both dairy and beef breeds are allowed to run with the cow herds during the entire year.
2. The best way of keeping the bull is to build a large barn.
3. From one to two pounds of grain mixture may be needed to keep the bull in thrifty condition.
4. Salt and sugar should be available at all times.
5. Increased rates of feeding are to be provided for the bull for a month before the breeding season begins.
6. Bulls are known to transmit their characteristics to the calves.

3. Answer the questions.

1. What is the best way of keeping the bull?
2. What is needed to keep the bull in vigorous condition?
3. Should salt and clean fresh water be available at all times in feeding bulls?
4. What is the aim of every breeder?
5. What is breeding season?

ТЕСТЫ ДЛЯ САМОКОНТРОЛЯ

Test 1

1. When was the Vitebsk State Academy of Veterinary Medicine founded?

- A) 1920
- B) 1924
- C) 1974
- D) 1994

2. How many faculties are there at the Academy?

- A) 2
- B) 3
- C) 4
- D) 5

3. What animals are included in the category of cattle?

- A) Cats and dogs
- B) Cattle, pigs, sheep
- C) Horses and donkeys
- D) Birds and fish

4. What is the main faculty at the Academy?

- A) Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
- B) Faculty of Biotechnology
- C) Faculty of Agriculture
- D) Faculty of Zoology

5. What is the main product of a dairy cow?

- A) Meat
- B) Eggs
- C) Milk
- D) Wool

6. What animals are classified as cattle?

- A) Chickens
- B) Pigs
- C) Cows
- D) Sheep

7. What type of specialist cares for livestock?

- A) Veterinarian
- B) Zoologist
- C) Zootechnician
- D) Livestock breeder

8. What percentage increase in calf production can be expected from a purebred bull?

- A) 10 percent
- B) 15 percent
- C) 20 percent
- D) 25 percent

9. What is the most typical type of pigs?

- A) Lard type
- B) Bacon type
- C) Meat type
- D) Dairy type

10. How many people can one farmer feed?

- A) 80 people
- B) 50 people
- C) 100 people
- D) 30 people

Test 2

1. What is the gestation period for pigs?

- A) 90 days
- B) 114 days
- C) 150 days
- D) 365 days

2. What is the main feed for sheep in winter?

- A) Hay
- B) Grain
- C) Silage
- D) Green fodder

3. What age is considered optimal for horses' reproduction?

- A) 1 year
- B) 2 years
- C) 3 years
- D) 4 years

4. What is the main component of milk that makes up more than 50% of its composition?

- A) Proteins
- B) Fats
- C) Water
- D) Carbohydrates

5. What is the main type of horse used for heavy loads?

- A) Light horse
- B) Draft horse
- C) Racing horse
- D) Trotter

6. Who is a zooengineer?

- A) Livestock specialist
- B) Farm market worker
- C) Botanist
- D) Forage worker

7. What is the recommended feed for dry cows?

- A) Concentrates
- B) Silage
- C) Hay
- D) Green forage

8. What is the main product obtained from pigs?

- A) Milk
- B) Eggs
- C) Meat
- D) Wool

9. What is the optimal age for sows to have their first piglets?

- A) 6 months
- B) 1 year
- C) 2 years
- D) 3 years

10. What is the main component found in milk that provides its nutritional value?

- A) Water
- B) Fats
- C) Proteins
- D) Carbohydrates

Test 3

1. When does the breeding season usually begin for sheep?

- A) In spring
- B) In summer
- C) In autumn
- D) In winter

2. What feed is considered the best for cows?
 - A) Grass hay
 - B) Legume hay
 - C) Grass silage
 - D) Concentrates

3. What is animal husbandry?
 - A) The scientific basis of agriculture
 - B) Meat production technology
 - C) The art of plant breeding
 - D) The scientific basis of veterinary science

4. What type of hay is considered the best for nutrition?
 - A) Legume hay
 - B) Grass hay
 - C) Corn hay
 - D) Barley hay

5. What factor affects the amount of milk produced by a cow?
 - A) The age of the cow
 - B) The quality of the feed
 - C) The conditions of detention
 - D) All these factors

6. What period of time is considered optimal for the selection of chickens?
 - A) May-June
 - B) July-September
 - C) September-November
 - D) December-February

7. What type of feed is recommended for bulls' health?
 - A) Hay only
 - B) High quality feed
 - C) Grain only
 - D) Water only

8. What is the main component necessary for the growth of young animals?
 - A) Carbohydrates
 - B) Fats
 - C) Proteins
 - D) Vitamins

9. What feed is recommended for young pigs?
 - A) Milk only
 - B) Grain only

- C) Milk and concentrates
- D) Hay only

10. What is the growth period for cattle and sheep?

- A) 365 days
- B) 150 days
- C) 180 days
- D) 240 days

Test 4

1. What type of eggs is considered the best?

- A) Eggs from old birds
- B) Eggs from young birds
- C) Eggs from sick birds
- D) Eggs from wild birds

2. What amount of water makes up more than 50% of an animal's body?

- A) Water
- B) Proteins
- C) Carbohydrates
- D) Fats

3. What is dry period for cows?

- A) 30-40 days
- B) 50-60 days
- C) 70-80 days
- D) 90-100 days

4. What is the gestation period for pigs?

- A) 90 days
- B) 100 days
- C) 114 days
- D) 120 days

5. What time of year is best for hens to cull?

- A) July, August and September
- B) January, February and March
- C) April, May and June
- D) October, November and December

6. What feed should be given to cows along with silage?

- A) Hay
- B) Grain
- C) Fruits
- D) Vegetables

7. What is the main product derived from sheep?

- A) Meat, wool and milk
- B) Meat only
- C) Wool only
- D) Milk only

8. What is the amount of feed required for a farm horse for working period of 6 months?

- A) 1 ton of grain and 2 tons of roughage
- B) 2 tons of grain and 1 ton of roughage
- C) 1.5 tons of grain and 2.5 tons of roughage
- D) 3 tons of grain and 1 ton of roughage

9. What is the right age for breeding bulls?

- A) 6 months
- B) 9 months
- C) 12 months
- D) 18 months

10. Which of the following statements about animal nutrition is true?

- A) Lack of nutrients can cause disease
- B) All animals can eat the same food
- C) Overeating does not affect the health of animals
- D) Animals do not need roughage

Test 5

1. What can yellow-green scum in troughs contain?

- A) Harmless microorganisms
- B) Dangerous microbes
- C) Clean water
- D) Nutrients

2. What types of farms are there?

- A) Specialized and mixed
- B) Small and large
- C) Public and private
- D) Ecological and traditional

3. How many days do sheep carry lambs?

- A) 120 days
- B) 147 days
- C) 150 days
- D) 180 days

4. What is the main advantage of poultry meat?
 - A) More tender and easily digestible
 - B) Fattier
 - C) More expensive
 - D) More difficult to cook

5. What is growth in the context of animal husbandry?
 - A) Increase in weight and size of the individual
 - B) Decrease in weight and size of the individual
 - C) Increase in size only
 - D) Increase in weight only

6. What is the main source of protein for pigs?
 - A) Soybeans
 - B) Wheat
 - C) Corn
 - D) Barley

7. What is the recommended amount of silage for sheep per day?
 - A) 1.5 to 3 pounds
 - B) 3 to 5 pounds
 - C) 5 to 7 pounds
 - D) 0.5 to 1 pound

8. What effect do individual drinking cups have on milk production?
 - A) Decreased by 10%
 - B) Increased by 10%
 - C) No effect
 - D) Increased by 5%

9. What method is used to disinfect tap water?
 - A) Filtration
 - B) Chlorination
 - C) Boiling
 - D) Ultraviolet radiation

10. What factors should be considered when planning a ration for animals?
 - A) Only the age of the animals
 - B) Only the type of feed
 - C) Age, pregnancy and physical activity
 - D) Only the health of the animals

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ

Irregular Verbs List

Verb	Past Simple (Прошедшее время)	Past Participle (Причастие прошедшего времени)	Перевод
arise	arose	arisen	подниматься
awake	awoke	awoken	пробуждать
be	was/were	been	быть
bear	bore	born(e)	переносить, рождать
beat	beat	beaten	бить
become	became	become	становиться
begin	began	begun	начинать
bend	bent	bent	сгибать
bet	bet	bet	делать ставку
bind	bound	bound	связывать
bite	bit	bitten	кусать
bleed	bled	bled	кровоточить
blow	blew	blown	дуть
break	broke	broken	ломать
breed	bred	bred	разводить
bring	brought	brought	приносить

broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	транслировать
build	built	built	строить
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned	жечь
burst	burst	burst	взрываться
buy	bought	bought	покупать
can	could	... (been able)	мочь
catch	caught	caught	ловить
choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
cling	clung	clung	цепляться
come	came	come	приходить
cost	cost	cost	стоять
creep	crept	crept	ползти
cut	cut	cut	резать
deal	dealt	dealt	заключать сделку
dig	dug	dug	копать
do	did	done	делать
draw	drew	drawn	рисовать
dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed	мечтать
drink	drank	drunk	пить

drive	drove	driven	вести (машину)
eat	ate	eaten	есть
fall	fell	fallen	падать
feed	fed	fed	кормить
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
fight	fought	fought	бороться
eat	ate	eaten	есть
fall	fell	fallen	падать
feed	fed	fed	кормить
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
fight	fought	fought	бороться
find	found	found	находить
fly	flew	flown	летать
forbid	forbade	forbidden	запрещать
forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
forgive	forgave	forgiven	прощать
freeze	froze	frozen	замораживать
forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать

forgive	forgave	forgiven	прощать
freeze	froze	frozen	замораживать
get	got	got	получать
give	gave	given	давать
go	went	gone	идти
grind	ground	ground	молоть
grow	grew	grown	расти
hang	hung	hung	развешивать
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слышать
hide	hid	hidden	прятать
hit	hit	hit	бить
hold	held	held	удерживать
hurt	hurt	hurt	причинять боль
keep	kept	kept	держать
kneel	knelt	knelt	стоять на коленях
know	knew	known	знать
lay	laid	laid	класть
lead	led	led	вести

lean	leant/leaned	leant/leaned	прислонять
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned	учить
leave	left	left	оставлять, покидать
lend	lent	lent	занимать
lie (in bed)	lay	lain	лежать
lie (to not tell the truth)	lied	lied	лгать
light	lit/lighted	lit/lighted	освещать
lose	lost	lost	проигрывать
make	made	made	делать
may	might	...	мочь
mean	meant	meant	значить
meet	met	met	встречать
mow	mowed	mown/mowed	косить
must	had to	...	быть должным
overtake	overtook	overtaken	обгонять
pay	paid	paid	платить
put	put	put	ставить
read	read	read	читать
ride	rode	ridden	ехать

ring	rang	rung	звонить
rise	rose	risen	подниматься
run	ran	run	бежать
saw	sawed	sawn/sawed	пилить
say	said	said	сказать
see	saw	seen	увидеть
sell	sold	sold	продавать
send	sent	sent	отправить
set	set	set	установить
sew	sewed	sewn/sewed	шить
shake	shook	shaken	трясти
shall	should	...	должен
shed	shed	shed	пролить
shine	shone	shone	сиять
shoot	shot	shot	стрелять
show	showed	shown	показать
shrink	shrank	shrunk	сжиматься
shut	shut	shut	закрывать
sing	sang	sung	петь

sink	sank	sunk	тонуть
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	спать
slide	slid	slid	скользить
smell	smelt	smelt	пахнуть
sow	sowed	sown/sowed	сеять
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled	произносить
spend	spent	spent	тратить
spill	spilt/spilled	spilt/spilled	проливать
spin	spun	spun	крутить
spit	spat	spat	плевать
spread	spread	spread	распространять
stand	stood	stood	стоять
steal	stole	stolen	воровать
stick	stuck	stuck	воткнуть
sting	stung	stung	жалить
stink	stank	stunk	вонять
strike	struck	struck	ударять

swear	swore	sworn	ругаться, клясться
sweep	swept	swept	подметать
swell	swelled	swollen/swelled	набухать
swim	swam	swum	плавать
swing	swung	swung	качаться
take	took	taken	брать
teach	taught	taught	учить
tear	tore	torn	рвать
tell	told	told	сказать
think	thought	thought	думать
throw	threw	thrown	бросить
understand	understood	understood	понимать
wake	woke	woken	будить
wear	wore	worn	носить
weep	wept	wept	плакать
will	would	...	<i>модальный глагол будущего времени</i>
win	won	won	побеждать
wind	wound	wound	писать
write	wrote	written	встать

СЛОВАРЬ

А

ability, n – способность
absence, n – отсутствие
abyssal depth, n – наиболее глубоководная часть моря
academician, n – академик
accessory, a – вспомогательный
acid, n – кислота
activity (activities), n – деятельность
adaptability, n – приспособленность
additive, n – добавка
adipose, n – 1. животный жир; 2. жировой, жирный, сальный
administration, n – 1. назначение, применение (лекарства); 2. введение препарата
affect, v – действовать, поражать
agent, n – 1. агент; 2. фактор; 3. возбудитель заболевания
alfalfa, n – люцерна
agriculture, n – сельское хозяйство
amino acid, n – аминокислота
ancestor, n – предок
animal husbandry, n – животноводство
animal medicine, n – ветеринарная медицина
artificial, a – искусственный
available, a – доступный

В

bacteria pl. от bacterium, n – бактерии
barley, n – ячмень
barn, n – амбар, сарай
beak, n – клюв
bear, v – 1. рожать, производить на свет; 2. плодоносить

bedding, n – подстилка (для скота)
bee, n – пчела
beef, n – 1. говядина; 2. говяжья туша
behaviour, n – поведение
benefit, n – выгода, польза, прибыль
blood, n – кровь
bloodstream, n – кровоток
blowfly, n – мясная муха
boar, n – хряк
bone, n – кость
brain, n – головной мозг
breath, n – дыхание breathe, v – дышать
breeding, n – разведение скота
bull, n – бык; самец
butter, n – масло
butterfat, n – молочный жир
by-products, n – побочные продукты

С

calf, n – теленок
calving, n – отёл
carbohydrate, n – углевод
carcass, n – туша, тушка; скелет
carnivorous, a – плотоядный
carrion, n – падаль, мясо, негодное к употреблению
cattle, n – крупный рогатый скот
cause, n – причина; v – быть причиной, вызывать
cell, n – 1. клетка; 2. ячейка; 3. камера
cereal, n – зерновые, злак
chicken, n – цыпленок
chronic disease, n – хроническая форма болезни
coarse, a – грубый
cock, n – петух
conformation – конституция (телосложение)
contagious disease, n – контагиозная, заразная болезнь
contaminate, v – загрязнять, заражать
consumer, n – потребитель

cow, n – корова
crop, n – сельскохозяйственная
культура
cull – отбирать, сортировать;
отбраковывать

D

dairy, a – молочный
dairyman, n – дояр, работник
молочной фермы
deficient, a – недостаточный
demand, n – спрос
development, n – развитие
department, n – кафедра
digestive system, n –
пищеварительная система
discovery, n – открытие
disease, n – болезнь, заболевание
disease prevention, n –
профилактика болезни
dispose of, v – избавляться от
doe, n – крольчиха
domestic, a – домашний
domesticate, v – приручать
draft horse, n – упряжная лошадь,
рабочая лошадь, тяжеловоз
dress, v – очищать
drinking cup, n – поилка
drug, n – лекарство, медикамент
dry, a – сухостойный

E

ecological, a – экологический
education, n – образование
efficiency, n – эффективность
environment, n – среда,
окружение
enzyme, n – фермент
epidemiologist, n – эпидемиолог
essential, a – существенный,
необходимый, незаменимый
ewe, n – овца, овцематка

excess, n – избыток
excretion, n – выделение
exhaustion, n – истощение
experience, n – опыт

F

factor, n – фактор
farm, n – ферма,
сельскохозяйственное предприятие
farrowing, n – опорос
fat, n – жир
fattening, n – откорм, нагул (скота)
feather, n – перо
feeding, n – кормление
feed, n – корм
female, n – самка
fertile, a – плодородный
fiber, n – волокно, нить
field, n – область, сфера (науки)
fin, n – плавник
flesh, n – мясо, мякоть
flock, n – стадо, стая, отара (овец)
floriculture, n – цветоводство
fluid, a – жидкий; n – жидкость
foal, n – жеребенок
fodder, n – корм
forage, n – корм, фураж
fowl, n – домашняя птица
fuel, n – топливо
fungus (fungi), n – гриб (грибы)
fur, n – мех
furry, a – пушистый

G

gain n – прирост
generation – поколение
germ, n – микроб
gilt, n – молодая племенная свинья
(до первого опороса);
gland, n – железа
goat, n – коза
grain, n – зерно
graze, v – пастись
green fodder crops, n – зеленые

кормовые культуры
groom, n – конюх,
growth, n – 1. рост, развитие;
2. культивирование
growl, v – рычать

Н

habitat, n – жилище,
местожительство
harmful, a – вредный
hatch, n – выводение
hay, n – сено
health, n – здоровье
heifer, n – телка; нетель
heart, n – сердце
heat, n – период течки (у
животных) hen, n – курица
herbage, n – 1. травы, травяной
покров; 2. (луго) пастбищное
удогье
herbivorous, a – травоядный
herd, n – стадо
hereditary, a – наследственный
hide, n – шкура
hiss, v – шипеть
hog, n – боров
horn, n – рог
horse, n – лошадь
hunt, v – охотиться
hunt, n – охота
hygiene, n – гигиена

И

identification, n – идентификация,
установление
illness, n – болезнь
immunity, n – иммунитет
incubate, v – высиживать,
выводить
infection, n – инфекция
injury, n – рана, ушиб, травма,
повреждение
insect, n – насекомое
insemination, n – оплодотворение

inspect, v – проверять, проводить
осмотр
intake, n – всасывание, поглощение,
прием внутрь
intelligent, a – умный, смысленный
interfere, v – вмешиваться
intestine, n – кишечник, кишка
invasion, n – 1. инвазия (состояние
зараженности организма
паразитами)
invention, n – изобретение
involve, v – вовлекать
iron, n – железо

Ж

joeey – детеныш
joint, n – сустав

К

keep, v – содержать (животных)
ketosis – кетоз, избыточное
образование кетоновых тел,
накопление в теле кетоновых тел
kid – козленок
kidney, n – почка
kind, n – вид

Л

labour, n – труд, работа
lack, n – недостаток, отсутствие
lamb, n – ягненок в возрасте до
отъема
larva, n – личинка
lay, v – откладывать яйца, нестись
layer, n – слой, пласт
leather, n – кожа
legume, n – бобовые
lesion, n – повреждение, поражение
litter, n – помет, приплод, подстилка
livestock, n – домашний скот
loss, n – потеря, убыток

М

male, n – самец
mammal, n – млекопитающее
mammary gland, n – молочная железа
management, n – управление, содержание
manure, n – навоз
mare, n – кобыла
mate, v – спаривать(ся), скрещивать(ся);
mew, v – мяукать
microbiology, n – микробиология
milk, n – молоко; v. доить
milk yield, n – удой
mortality, n – 1. смертность; 2. падёж (скота)
multiplication, n – размножение
muscle, n – мышца
mutton, n – баранина

N

natural, a – естественный, природный
need, n – потребность
nurse, v – кормить, выкармливать; выращивать
nutrient, n – питательное вещество
nutrition, n – питание,

О

oat, n – овес
observation, n – наблюдение
opportunity, n – возможность
obesity, n – ожирение
obtain, v – получать
occupation, n – занятие, профессия
offspring, n – 1. потомок; 2. плод
olericulture, a – овощеводство
omnivorous, a – всеядный
ornamental, a – декоративный
outbreak, n – вспышка болезни

Р

paddock – 1. загон, пастбищный загон, содержать животное в загоне; 2. выгон
pain, n – боль
palatability, n – вкусовые качества, поедаемость (корма)
parasite, n – паразит
pasture, n – пастбище
patient, n – пациент, больной
pathogenic, a – патогенный
pellet, v – гранулировать
pen, n – загон (для скота, птицы)
perform, v – выполнять
pig, n – свинья, поросёнок
pigsty, n – свинарник
plant, n – растение
pomology, n – помология, изучение плодовых и ягодных растений
pork, n – свинина
poultry, n – домашняя птица
predator, n – хищник
pregnancy, n – беременность
preventive medicine, n – профилактическая медицина
protect, v – защищать
processing, n – переработка
proper, a – правильный, собственный
protein, n – белок, протеин
provide, v – обеспечивать
purebred, a – чистокровный, породистый
runt, v – мурлыкать

Q

quality, n – качество
quantity, n – количество
quarantine – карантин, подвергать карантину
quarter, n – помещение для скота

R

rabbit, n – кролик
rabies, n – бешенство
raise, v – выращивать, разводить
ram, n – баран
ration, n – рацион
raw material, n – сырье
reduce, v – понижать, уменьшать
relationship, n – родство, отношение
research – научное исследование
respiration, n – дыхание
responsibility, n – ответственность, обязанность
retractable, a – сократительный
root crops, n – корнеплоды
roughage, n – грубый корм
ruminant animal, n – жвачное животное
rye, n – рожь

S

sap, n – сок
scales, n – чешуя
science, n – наука
selection, n – отбор, селекция
settle, v – 1. решать;
2. регулировать,
3. селиться
shed, n – сарай, навес
shelter, n – приют, убежище
silkworm, n – шелкопряд
sick, a – больной
silage, n – силос
silo, n – силосная яма
similarity, n – сходство, подобие
sire, n – бык-производитель
slaughter, n – убой
snake, n – змея
soil, n – почва
source, n – источник
sow, n – свинья, свиноматка
soybean meal, n – соевая мука
species, n – вид

spread, n – распространение;
v – распространяться
stable, n – конюшня, хлев
stallion, n – жеребец
state, n – состояние
straw, n – солома
streamline, a – обтекаемый
succulent, a – сочный
supplemental, a – дополнительный
suckle, v – вскармливать
supply, v – снабжать, запасать, поставлять
surgery, n – хирургия
sustain, v – поддерживать
sweat, n – пот

T

take care of, v – заботиться
tame, v – приручать
thrifty, a – процветающий, бодрый
tissue, n – ткань
trait, n – черта
transmit, v – передавать
treat, v – лечить
trough, n – лоток, корыто кормушки
tuna, n – тунец

U

udder, n – вымя
urine, n – моча
use, n – применение

V

vaccination, n – вакцинация
vegetable, n – овощ
vermin, n – вредители
vertebrate, n – позвоночное животное
vigorous, a – энергичный
viral, a – вирусный
virus, n – вирус
vision, n – зрение
viviparous, a – живородящий

W

waste, n – отходы, отбросы
warm-blooded, a – теплокровный
wheat, n – пшеница
wild, a – дикий
wing, n – крыло
wool, n – шерсть
work out, v – разрабатывать,
решать

X

x-ray, n – рентгеновские лучи

Y

yard, n – двор, скотный двор
yeap, v – ягниться
yeaenling, n – ягненок, козленок
yearling, n – годоводок,
годовалое животное, годовалый
yeast, n – дрожжи
yield, n – урожай
young, a – молодой

Z

zoonotic disease, n – зооноз
zootechnician, n – зоотехник

ЛИТЕРАТУРА

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