

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ГОРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АГРАРНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

Кафедра иностранных языков

УТВЕРЖДАЮ:

Проректор по УВР  Кабалоев Т.Х.

«30» сентября 2019 г.



ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Б1.О.02 Иностранный (английский) язык в профессиональной деятельности

Направление подготовки – **36.04.02 «Зоотехния»**

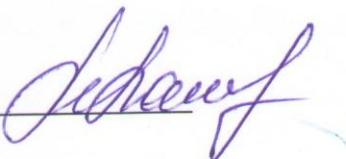
Направленность подготовки – **«Частная зоотехния, технология производства продуктов животноводства»**

Уровень высшего образования – **магистратура**

Форма обучения (очная, заочная)

Фонд оценочных средств предназначен для контроля знаний студентов направления – **36.04.02 Зоотехния** по дисциплине **Б1.О.02 Иностранный (английский) язык в профессиональной деятельности**

Составитель М.Д. Басаева



« 22 » сентября 2019 г.

Фонд оценочных средств обсужден на заседании кафедры Иностранных языков

« 24 » сентября 2019 г. протокол № 6

Заведующий кафедрой



Газзаева З.А.

**Паспорт фонда оценочных средств по дисциплине
Б1.О.02 Иностранный (английский) язык в профессиональной
деятельности**

| № п/п | Контролируемые разделы (темы) дисциплины | Контролируемые компетенции (или ее части) | Оценочные средства |
|-------|---|---|--------------------|
| 1 | 1. Текст «Organ and organ systems» | УК-4, УК-5 | собеседование |
| 2 | 1. Текст «The skeletal system» | УК-4, УК-5 | собеседование |
| 3 | Контрольная работа №1 | УК-4, УК-5 | тестирование |
| 4 | 1. Текст «Beef types» 2. Some meat breeds. | УК-4, УК-5 | доклад-презентация |
| 5 | 1. Текст «Dairy types» 2. Some dairy breeds. | УК-4, УК-5 | собеседование |
| 6 | 1. Текст «Pig types» 2. Some pig breeds. | УК-4, УК-5 | собеседование |
| 7 | 1. Текст «Sheep types» 2. Some sheep breeds. | УК-4, УК-5 | собеседование |
| 8 | Контрольная работа №2 | УК-4, УК-5 | тестирование |

Требования к результатам освоения дисциплины **Б1.О.02 Иностранный (английский) язык в профессиональной деятельности**

| № п/п | Индекс компетенции | Содержание компетенции (или ее части) | В результате изучения учебной дисциплины обучающиеся должны: | | |
|-------|--------------------|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Знать | Уметь | Владеть |
| 1 | УК-4 | Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах) | коммуникации в профессиональной этике; значение коммуникации в профессиональном взаимодействии; лексические и грамматические структуры, свободные и устойчивые словосочетания, фразеологические единицы, закономерности функционирования языковых единиц в речи, нормы речевого этикета, принятого в стране изучаемого языка. | создавать на русском и иностранном языках письменные тексты научного и официально-делового стилей речи по профессиональным вопросам; делать развернутые сообщения с элементами рассуждения, выражения своей точки зрения с учетом ситуаций общения и конкретных коммуникативных задач, вести диалог с учетом тематики, ситуации общения, полностью понять содержание прочитанного и прослушанного аутентичного текста по общеобразовательной и научной тематике, выполнять проектные задания. | принципами формирования системы коммуникации; использованием современных средств информационно-коммуникационных технологий; основами межкультурной коммуникации, культурой устной и письменной речи, навыками понимания любых аутентичных текстов, по тематике в сфере профессиональных интересов и содержащих определенный процент незнакомой лексики, навыками письменного перевода текстов по научной тематике с иностранного языка на русский и наоборот. |
| 2 | УК-5 | Способен анализировать и учитывать разнообразие культур в процессе межкультурного взаимодействия | Требования к оформлению научных трудов, принятые в международной практике; | осуществлять взаимосвязанные виды иноязычной профессионально | языковым материалом по следующим уровням языка; - средствами иноязычного |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - правила коммуникативного поведения в ситуациях межкультурного научного общения | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ориентированной речевой деятельности; - писать научные статьи, тезисы, рефераты; - читать оригинальную литературу на иностранном языке в соответствующей отрасли знаний; - оформлять извлеченную из иностранных источников информацию в виде перевода, реферата, аннотации; - четко и ясно излагать свою точку зрения по научной проблеме на иностранном языке | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> профессионального общения в научной сфере; - читать оригинальную литературу по специальности; - организации поискового и просмотрового чтения; - выполнять письменный перевод научного текста по специальности; составлять резюме прочитанного текста; |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Контрольные задания и материалы оценки знаний, умений, навыков и опыта деятельности, характеризующие этапы формирования компетенции в процессе усвоения дисциплины.

Текущий контроль

Текущий контроль по предмету «**Иностранный (английский) язык в профессиональной деятельности**» проводится на практических занятиях. Он позволяет регулярно контролировать оценить результаты освоения разделов (тем) предмета.

Контроль может проводиться путем устного опроса или письменного выполнения студентами разноуровневых заданий по темам программы.

**Комплект заданий для контрольной работы (текущий контроль)
по дисциплине Б1.О.02 Иностранный (английский) язык в
профессиональной деятельности**

Тема: Natural word; Mammals; Nature and uses of poultry; Rabbit; Sable

Задание 1

I. Give Russian equivalents:

Bird, reptiles, air, typical mammals qualities, means of transport, backboneed species, warm-blooded, circulatory system, aortic arch, milk, abdominal cavity, multiplication, runway, lepus creature, food, carnivorous

II. Fill in the blanks with the following words:

clipped, fences, yards, warm-blooded, share, poultry

1. Mammals are ... but we can say the same of birds.
2. Dogs and cats often ... man's life.
3. Rabbits are ... every three or four months.
4. For the grower, as a rule, ... is actually cheap meat.
5. All kinds of poultry can be restrained by ... or kept in... .

III. Translate into English:

1. Млекопитающие - теплокровные.
2. Пресмыкающиеся, птицы, земноводные и рыбы - также позвоночные.
3. Домашние птицы - всеядны.
4. Мясо птиц нежное.
5. Кролики не являются коренными обитателями Австралии.

IV. Fill in the blanks with pronouns:

1. When man, the dominant species on earth, looks around ..., ... must realize at one that ... shares ... home ... planet with a vast number of other living things.
2. How then do mammals differ from ... vertebrates' cousins?
3. What are the typical mammalian qualities that ... share among....

V. Give three forms:

to give, to have, to be, to feed, to become, to do, to spread, to say, to make

VI. Fill in the blanks with prepositions:

1. All mammals produce milk ... which they feed their young.
2. The zoological name, *Lepus*, dates back ... the Roman Empire.
3. Birds ... domestication are divided according ... their relation to men into three general classes.
4. They may be fed largely...food wasted...man.
5. The production...feathers...commerce is never a direct object...poultry keeping.

VII. Give English equivalents:

забор, утка, голуби, существовать, мясо, клетка, потомство, корова, вид, земноводные, птицы, млекопитающие, защита, кормить, позвоночные, живые существа, господствующий вид на земле.

Тема: Organs and organ systems; The skeletal system; Cattle types

Задание 2

I. Give Russian equivalents:

science, organisms, close correlation, systematic, topographic, stomach, tissue, integument, vessel, cornified, wing, limb, embryos, joint, unpaired, cervical, growth, to rise, food intake, long-legged, bone, meat production types, cut, middle, to exist

II. Give English equivalents:

крыло, линька, испарение, крупный рогатый скот, коготь, клюв, передвижение, нервная трубка, сустав, позвонок, ребро, исчезать, соответствующий, адаптация, постное мясо, зрелость, разведение животных, скудный рацион

III. Insert the prepositions:

1. The proportion ... the different cuts is also of importance.
2. ... good beef much fat occurs ... the muscles.
3. The body ... any animal consists ... several organ systems.
4. Each system is composed ... several layers or parts known as tissues.
5. Land vertebrates have two pairs ... limbs.

IV. Fill in the blanks with the following words:

neural arch, cartilage, limb, levers, attachment

1. Parts of the skeleton form ...that serve as ... in locomotion.
2. The skeleton supports the body and provides for ... of muscles.
3. The skeleton consists of ... in the embryos of all higher vertebrates.
4. On the centrum of each vertebra is a dorsal... .

neural arch, cartilage, limb, levers, attachment

V. Give nouns to the following words:

to modify, to adapt, to reduce, to curve, to correspond, to attach, to increase, to support, to function

VI. Add the negative suffix- less to the following words and translate them:

colour, water, life, form, bottom, brain

Критерии оценки:

- оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если работа выполнена грамотно (с учетом знаний грамматики и орфографии изучаемого языка);
- оценка «хорошо» если работа выполнена без значительных ошибок;
- оценка «удовлетворительно» если работа выполнена с существенными ошибками;
- оценка «неудовлетворительно» если работа выполнена не в полном объеме с грубыми ошибками.
- оценка «зачтено» выставляется студенту, если он показал достаточные знания изучаемого материала;
- оценка «не зачтено» выставляется студенту, если он показал недостаточные знания изучаемого материала;

Практические навыки.

Текущий контроль теоретических знаний проводится путем устного опроса студентов по теме практического занятия, выявления практических умений путем выполнения аудиторных и домашних индивидуальных заданий.

Доклады

Доклад (сообщение) – это продукт самостоятельной работы магистранта. Целью написания доклада (сообщения) является расширение научного кругозора, ознакомление с методологией научного поиска и направлено на формирование следующих компетенций: УК-4, УК-5

Тематика докладов

1. Productivity of beef cattle
2. Popular breeds of beef cattle
3. Productivity of dairy cattle
4. Dairy cattle breeds. Features
5. Pig farming
6. Best pig breeds for pig farming: Large White, Landrace, Duroc, Poland China
7. Sheep farming
8. Sheep breeds: meat productive; hair productive; hair and meat productive.

Критерии оценки:

- оценка «**отлично**» выставляется студенту, если:
 - 1) задание полностью выполнено: тема раскрыта в заданном объеме;
 - 2) логичность высказывания соблюдена: вступление, основная информация, заключение. Средства логической связи адекватны поставленной задаче и разнообразны;
 - 3) речь понятна: не допускает ошибок, практически все звуки произносятся правильно;
- оценка «**хорошо**» выставляется студенту, если:
 - 1) задание выполнено частично: тема раскрыта не в полном объеме;
 - 2) логичность высказывания вполне соблюдена: вступление, основная информация, заключение. Средства логической связи адекватны поставленной задаче, но однообразны;
 - 3) речь понятна: не допускаются ошибки; практически все звуки произносятся правильно;
- оценка «**удовлетворительно**» выставляется студенту, если:
 - 1) задание выполнено частично: тема раскрыта в ограниченном объеме;
 - 2) логичность высказывания не вполне соблюдена: вступление, основная информация,

заклучение. Средства логической связи неадекватны поставленной задаче и однообразны;
3) в основном речь понятна: не допускает грубых ошибок; звуки в потоке речи в большинстве случаев произносит правильно;

- оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если:

- 1) задание не выполнено: тема не раскрыта;
- 2) логичность высказывания не соблюдена: вступление, основная информация, заключение. Средства логической связи неадекватны поставленной задаче и однообразны;
- 3) речь плохо воспринимается на слух из-за неправильного произнесения многих звуков.

Промежуточный контроль

Предусматривает проведение контрольных работ по заранее определенным разделам. График проведения контрольных работ и теоретические вопросы по ним доводятся до студентов в начале учебного курса.

Вопросы для собеседования по дисциплине Б1.О.02 «Иностранный (английский) язык в профессиональной деятельности»

Тема: Organ and Organ Systems

1. What science is anatomy in close relation with?
2. What does anatomy deal with?
3. What methods are used in anatomical study?
4. What is each system composed of?
5. What is the function of feathers?

Тема: The Skeletal System

1. What is the function of the skeleton in an animal body?
2. How do the skeletal parts increase?
3. Which is the first skeletal element to appear?
4. How many regions is the vertebral column subdivided into?
5. What is the shape of ribs?

Тема: Dairy Cows

1. Which cows yield more milk?
2. How many kinds of cows do you know?
3. What does the activity of the mammary tissues depend on?
4. How can milk production be stimulated?
5. What characteristics must the udder have?

Тема: Pig Types

1. How are pigs valued?
2. What types of pigs do you know?
3. What are the main criteria of pork type?

Тема: Sheep Types

1. What are sheep valued commercially for?
2. What are the valuable qualities?
3. How do the sheep heads vary?

4. Where is wool used?
5. How many groups may the British breeds be divided into?

Критерии оценки:

- «**зачтено**» выставляется студенту, если он проявил знания основного программного материала в объеме, необходимом для последующего обучения, допустил неточности в ответе, но обладает необходимыми знаниями и умениями для их устранения при корректировке со стороны преподавателя;
- «**не зачтено**» ставится студенту, у которого обнаружены существенные пробелы в знании основного материала, которые не позволяют ему продолжить обучение без дополнительной подготовки по данной теме дисциплины.

**Комплект заданий для контрольных работ
по дисциплине Б1.О.02 «Иностранный (английский) язык в
профессиональной деятельности»**

Контрольная работа №1

I. True or false:

1. Anatomy is the branch of physical science.
2. In the anatomical study three chief methods are employed.
3. The body of any animal consists of several organ systems.
4. In higher animals the body covering is a hair.
5. Horns, claws, hoofs are the epidermal products.
6. Birds are covered by feathers.
7. The first skeletal element to appear is a gelatinous rod.
8. Land vertebrates have eight pairs of limbs.
9. The facial bones form the skeleton of the oral and nasal cavities.
10. The ribs are short and straight bones.

II. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. A layer of tissue may be also called a stratum of tissue.
2. There are many strata of cells and tissues that go to make up an organ.
3. When we say that the skin is stratified, we mean that it is arranged in, or composed of strata or layers.
4. One of the most important duties of the physiologist is to know to what extent the universal laws of chemistry and physics can be used in the explanation of vital processes.
5. The student of animal physiology should pay attention to the physico-chemical basis of physiological phenomena.

III. Fill in the blanks with corresponding words from the text:

1. Parts of the skeleton form ... that serve as ... in locomotion.
2. The skeleton supports the body and provides for ... of muscles.
3. The skeleton consists of ... in the embryos of all higher vertebrates.
4. The first skeletal element to appear is a slender unsegmented and gelatinous
5. On the centrum of each vertebra is a dorsal

IV. Find the correct translation of each phrase:

1. Organs of hearing
2. Breast bone

3. Firm framework
4. Digestive system
5. Sweat glands
6. Insoluble proteins
7. Streamlined contour
8. To deal with
9. To be composed of
10. Spinal column
1. Твёрдый остов

2. Обтекаемые очертания
3. Состоять из
4. Позвоночник
5. Органы слуха
6. Изучать
7. Потовые железы
8. Грудная кость
9. Нерастворимые белки
10. Системы пищеварения

V. Answer the following questions:

1. How many regions is the vertebral column subdivided into?
2. What is the shape of ribs?
3. What cavities are situated in the cranium?
4. What is the function of the skeleton in an animal body?
5. What does the centrum bear?

Контрольная работа №2

I. True or false:

1. Smalls cows yield more milk than big ones.
2. The activity of the mammary tissues depends on the stimulus of parturition.
3. Pigs are valued solely as meat producers.
4. There are four well-defined types of pigs.
5. The conformation desired in a pork pig, to be finished at 6 or 7 months of age.
6. The highest priced cuts are obtained from the back and loin.
7. Sheep are valued for the meat and milk.
8. Sheep's wool is commercially by much the most important fibre of its kind.
9. The points of the mutton sheep correspond rather closely to those of beef ox.
10. Mountain breeds generally have small size, they are black-faced.

II. Fill in the blanks with the verbs given below:

1. The points of the mutton sheep...rather closely to those of the beef ox.
2. Wool... ..in the manufacture of a great variety of articles.
3. Mountain breeds...little in common except their generally small size, good quality of mutton, and their ability to...on mountain or moorland grazings.
4. They...in a variety conditions.
5. They...fairly early and...readily, but the mutton, at least of the older animals...to...coarse grained and poor in flavor, and readily...too fat.

Becomes, correspond, are kept, live, have, be, tends, mature, is used, fatten.

III. Fill in the blanks with corresponding words from the text:

1. Of the outward signs of milking capacity the most reliable are the...and...of the udder.
2. The activity of the...depends on the stimulus of parturition and a new cycle begins with each....

3. It has been shown that milk production can be stimulated by the...of
4. The ... should be large, extending well forward along the belly.
5. The udder should also be...and....
6. There is a type represented in many cows of good... ..
7. There are two types of pigs: that of... ..and... ..
8. In score-card systems of grading the... ..in relation to weight is emphasized.
9. Other major points being a... .., a... ..of back fat, a... ..
10. An animal which attains the desired body proportions at five months old, on normal feeding, will be too...and will tend to...an over fat carcass when it reaches bacon weight.

IV. Choose the right translation of each phrase:

1. Mammary capacity
2. Heavy ration
3. To fatten up
4. Pendulous udder
5. Deep-milking quality
6. Coarse-wooled
7. Close fleece
8. High-priced cuts
9. To accumulate fat

1. Отвислое вымя
2. Удойливость
3. Накапливать жир
4. Обильное питание
5. Грубошерстный
6. Ценные куски
7. Система молочных желез
8. Жиреть
9. Густое руно

V. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. The other chief aim is quality in the product – the fat animal.
2. The proportion of the different cuts is also of importance.
3. Moreover, the early-maturing animal can produce meat that is fat enough while it is tender.
4. But the differences that exist between different animals are not very large.
5. The result is that carcass is wasteful and that the lean meat, when cooked, is tough and dry.

Критерии оценки:

- оценка «отлично» (86 и более баллов) выставляется студенту, если он правильно выполнил 10 заданий из 10;
- оценка «хорошо» (71-85 баллов) выставляется студенту, если он правильно выполнил 8 заданий из 10;
- оценка «удовлетворительно» (60-70 баллов) выставляется студенту, если он правильно выполнил 6 заданий из 10;
- оценка «неудовлетворительно» (менее 60 баллов) выставляется студенту, если он правильно выполнил менее 50% заданий.

Фонд тестовых заданий по дисциплине Б1.О.02 «Иностранный (английский) язык в профессиональной деятельности»

ТЕСТОВОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 1

1. Дополните предложение:
Your...type can be A, B, AB or O
a) heart; b) blood; c) brain; d) body
2. Укажите на лишнее слово:
a) flower; b) tree; c) sky; d) plant
3. Дайте верный ответ:
What animal zoological name is cuniculus?
a) sable; b) rabbit; c) fox; d) sheep
4. Найдите соответствие английскому слову «neck»
a) сердце; b) шея; c) спина; d) горло
5. Дайте русский эквивалент слову «mammals»
a) млекопитающее; b) хищник; c) хладнокровные; d) земноводные
6. Найдите соответствие английскому слову «brain»:
a) мозг; b) кровь; c) палец; d) ноготь
7. Дайте русский эквивалент словосочетанию «pelvic girdle»:
a) плечевой пояс; b) тазовый пояс; c) грудная кость; d) поясничный пояс
8. Дайте английский эквивалент слову «кость»:
a) fat; b) cranium; c) bone; d) limb
9. Дайте английский эквивалент слову «молочная порода»
a) Dairy type; b) Beef type; c) Sheep type; d) Cattle type

10. Уберите неверный вариант

The British breeds a sheep may be divided into three groups.

- a) Long wools; b) Plain Breeds; c) Short wools; d) Mountain breeds

ТЕСТОВОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 2

1. Дайте английский эквивалент слову «рога»

- a) horns; b) necks; c) bones; d) strains

2. Дайте английский эквивалент слову «баранина»:

- a) beef; b) mutton; c) bacon; d) pork

3. Заполните пропуск:

Wool of... is used in manufacture of great variety of articles.

- a) sheep; b) cows; c) rabbits; d) oxen

4. Подберите обобщающее слово *pigeon, goose, hen, swam*:

- a) insects; b) birds; c) predatory animals ; d) fish

5. Подберите обобщающее слово *lion, tiger, wolf*:

- a) poultry; b) rodents; c) predatory animals; d) domestic animals

6. Дайте английский эквивалент слову «позвоночник»

- a) bone; b) vertebrates; c) skull; d) head

7. Уберите неверный ответ:

There are some well – defined types of pig:

- a) bacon type; b) meat type; c) pork type; d) beef type

8. Дайте английский эквивалент слову «окорок»:

- a) loin; b) jowl; c) ham; d) flesh

9. Выберите нужную форму глагола:

He can...animals.

- a) treats; b) treating; c) treated; d) will treat

10. Исключите лишнее:

- a) dog; b) fox; c) fish; d) pig

ТЕСТОВОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 3

1. Дайте английский эквивалент слову «куница»:

- a) marten; b) sable; c) hare; d) bear

2. Дайте русский эквивалент слову «carnivorous»:

- a) хищный; b) плотоядный; c) хладнокровный; d) теплокровный

3. Дайте верный ответ, заполнив пропуск:

...is an extremely restless creature, quick and shrewd, he is a member of the Marten Family.

- a) rabbit; b) sable; c) sheep; d) cow

4. Исключите неверный вариант:

There are three phases of development of beef type animals.

- a) The growth
b) The growth of horns
c) The growth of muscle
d) The growth of bones

5. Дайте русский эквивалент слову «читр»:
 - a) крестец; b) плечо; c) спина; d) хвост
6. Дайте английский эквивалент слову «почка»:
 - a) shoulder; b) kidney; c) neck; d) sternum
7. Исключите неверный ответ:

There birds are including the group of poultry.

 - a) ducks; b) pigeons; c) turkeys; d) pheasants
8. Дайте английский эквивалент слову «дичь»:
 - a) fowl; b) goose; c) swan; d) turkey
9. Дайте английский эквивалент слову «мясо»:
 - a) fat; b) flesh; c) bone; d) beef
10. Выберите правильный ответ:

How many classes are there of domestic birds.

 - a) one; b) two; c) three; d) five

ТЕСТОВОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 4

1. Заполните пропуск:

There are two types of pigs: that of bacon type and...type.

 - a) mutton; b) beef; c) pork; d) milk
2. Дайте русский эквивалент слову «разведение»:
 - a) feeding; b) breeding; c) maturing; d) growing
3. Дайте английский эквивалент словосочетанию «мясная порода»:
 - a) sheep type; b) dairy type; c) beef type; d) pig type
4. Заполните пропуск:

...is the branch of biological science which deals with the form structure of organisms.

 - a) breeding; b) anatomy; c) skeletal system; d) histology
5. Дайте английский эквивалент слову «строение»:
 - a) belly; b) jaw; c) frame; d) skull
6. Заполните пропуск:

Birds are covered with....

 - a) feathers; b) horns; c) hoofs; d) wool
7. Дайте английский эквивалент слову «желудок»:
 - a) stomach; b) heart; c) tissue; d) integument
8. Дайте английский эквивалент слову «копыта»:
 - a) claws; b) nails; c) hoofs; d) tails
9. Заполните пропуск:

Not only the birds but mammals are...too.

 - a) cold – blooded
 - b) warm – blooded
 - c) red – blooded
 - d) blue-blooded
10. Дайте английский эквивалент словосочетанию «нервные связки»:
 - a) neural arch; b) digestive system; c) nerve cord; d) skeletal system

ТЕСТОВОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 5

1. Дайте русский эквивалент слову “**rib**”
a) ребро; b) сустав; c) хребет; d) кость
2. Заполните пропуск:
The firm framework or...give physical support protection for the body.
a) vertebra; b) nerve cord; c) skeleton; d) cartilage
3. Подберите верный перевод к выделенному слову:
Lion is one of the predatory animals.
a) самый хищный
b) хищный
c) один из самых хищных
d) не хищный
4. Дайте английский эквивалент слову «перья»:
a) horns; b) claws; c) feathers; d) lungs
5. Подберите обобщающее слово *sheep, cow, pig*:
a) animals; b) birds; c) fish; d) insects
6. Дайте русский эквивалент слову “**limbs**”:
a) ребра; b) конечности; c) рога; d) легкие
7. Заполните пропуск:
...is the fundamental part of skeleton.
a) digestive organs; b) breast bone; c) vertebral column; d) sweat glands
8. Какое русское предложение соответствует английскому?
The sable is carnivorous animal.
a) Соболь – это млекопитающее животное.
b) Соболь – это хищное животное.
c) Соболь – это плотоядное животное.
d) Соболь – это земноводное животное.
9. Дайте русский эквивалент слову “**sternum**”:
a) грудная кость
b) хвостовой отдел
c) крестцовый отдел
d) плечевой пояс
10. Дайте английский эквивалент словосочетанию «плечевой пояс»:
a) pelvic girdle; b) nasal cavity; c) pectoral girdle; d) orbital cavity

ТЕСТОВОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 6

1. Подберите обобщающее слово *duck, pigeon, swan*:
a) insects; b) birds; c) domestic animals; d) fish
2. Какое русское предложение соответствует английскому?
The flesh of poultry is tender.
a) Мясо птицы – сочное.
b) Мясо птицы – грубое.
c) Мясо птицы – нежное.
d) Мясо птицы – сухое.

3. Дайте английский эквивалент слову «гортань»:
a) tongue; b) root; c) larynx; d) pharynx
4. Дайте русский эквивалент слову “cranium”:
a) гортань; b) череп; c) конечность; d) живот
5. Заполните пропуск: *...is the fundamental part of skeleton.*
a) vertebral column; b) breast bone; c) digestive organs; d) notochord
6. Дайте русский эквивалент слову “bone”:
a) позвоночник; b) кость; c) череп; d) копыто
7. Подберите обобщающее слово к *lion, fox, tiger, hare*:
a) fish; b) animals; c) insects; d) birds
8. Какое английское предложение соответствует русскому?
Птица – это дешевое мясо.
a) Poultry is actually tender meat.
b) Poultry is actually nutritious meat.
c) Poultry is actually cheap meat.
d) Poultry is actually valuable meat.
9. Заполните пропуск:
Birds are covered with....
a) feathers; b) hoofs; c) horns; d) wool
10. Дайте английский эквивалент словосочетанию «органы обоняния»:
a) organs of sight
b) organs of hearing
c) organs of smell
d) organs of pharynx

ТЕСТОВОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 7

1. Дайте русский эквивалент слову «back»:
a) спина; b) крестец; c) плечо; d) живот
2. Укажите на неверный ответ:
There are some well – defined types of pig.
a) bacon type; b) meat type; c) pork type; d) beef type
3. Подберите верный перевод к выделенному слову:
Tiger is one of the predatory animals.
a) хищный; b) один из самых хищных; c) самый хищный; d) нехищный
4. Дайте английский эквивалент словосочетанию «глазная впадина»:
a) nasal cavity; b) orbital cavity; c) oral cavity; d) pelvic girdle
5. Дайте русский эквивалент слову “rib”:
a) ребро; b) сустав; c) хребет; d) рог
6. Дайте английский эквивалент слову «ткань»:
a) stomach; b) horns; c) tissue; d) layer
7. Дайте английский эквивалент слову «перья»:
a) claws; b) horns; c) feathers; d) tails
8. Дайте русский эквивалент слову «omnivorous»:
a) хищный; b) плотоядный; c) земноводный; d) всеядный

9. Дайте английский эквивалент слову «молочная порода»:
a) dairy type; b) beef type; c) sheep type; d) pig type
10. Уберите неверный вариант:
The British breeds of sheep may be divided into three groups.
a) Long wools; b) Plain Breeds; c) Short wools; d) Mountain breeds

ТЕСТОВОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 8

1. Дайте английский эквивалент слову «клюв»:
a) horn; b) neck; c) bone; d) beak
2. Дайте английский эквивалент слову «позвоночник»:
a) bone; b) vertebrates; c) skull; d) cartilage
3. Уберите неверный ответ:
There are some well – defined types of pig:
a) bacon type; b) meat type; c) pork type; d) sheep type
4. Дайте английский эквивалент слову «корейка»:
a) loin; b) jowl; c) ham; d) pork
5. Исключите неверный вариант:
There are three phases of development of beef type animals.
a) The growth.
b) The growth of horns.
c) The growth of muscle.
d) The growth of bone.
6. Дайте русский эквивалент слову «pharynx»:
a) крестец; b) плечо; c) спина; d) глотка
7. Дайте английский эквивалент слову «вымя»:
a) shoulder; b) kidney; c) neck; d) udder
8. Заполните пропуск:
There are two types of pigs: that of bacon type and...type.
a) mutton; b) beef; c) pork; d) Berkshire type
9. Дайте русский эквивалент слову «разведение»:
a) feeding; b) breeding; c) maturing; d) taking
10. Дайте английский эквивалент словосочетанию «мясная порода»:
a) sheep type; b) dairy type; c) beef type; d) pig type

ТЕСТОВОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 9

1. Заполните пропуск:
Birds are covered with....
a) feathers; b) horns; c) hoofs; d) wool
2. Дайте английский эквивалент слову «желудок»:
a) stomach; b) heart; c) tissue; d) belly
3. Дайте английский эквивалент слову «вены»:
a) claws; b) nails; c) hoofs; d) veins
4. Заполните пропуск:
The firm framework or...give physical support protection for the body.

- a) vertebra; b) nerve cord; c) skeleton; d) veins
5. **Подберите верный перевод к выделенному слову:**
Lion is one of the predatory animals.
a) самый хищный; b) хищный; c) один из самых хищных; d) не хищное
6. **Дайте английский эквивалент слову «шейный отдел»:**
a) thoracic region; b) lumbar region; c) sacral region; d) cervical region
7. **Подберите обобщающее слово *marten, sable, rabbit*:**
a) animals; b) insects; c) fish; d) birds
8. **Дайте русский эквивалент слову “limbs”:**
a) ребра; b) конечности; c) рога; d) легкие
9. **Какое слово не подходит по смыслу к остальным?**
a) mammals; b) reptiles; c) amphibians; d) tree
10. **Какое русское предложение соответствует английскому?**
Poultry is actually cheap meat.
a) Баранина – действительно дешевое мясо.
b) Свинина – действительно дешевое мясо.
c) Птица – действительно дешевое мясо.
d) Говядина – действительно дешевое мясо.

ТЕСТОВОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 10

1. **Дайте английский эквивалент слову «крыло»:**
a) tongue; b) root; c) wing; d) hair
2. **Дайте русский эквивалент слову “tail”:**
a) гортань; b) череп; c) хвост; d) сердце
3. **Дайте английский эквивалент словосочетанию «органы обоняния»:**
a) organs of sight; b) organs of hearing; c) organs of smell; d) organs of touch
4. **Дайте русский эквивалент слову «mammary capacity»:**
a) система молочных желез
b) соединительная ткань
c) шейные железки
d) объем молочных желез
5. **Дайте английский эквивалент слову «желудок»:**
a) stomach; b) horns; c) tissue; d) fleece
6. **Заполните пропуск:**
Mammals...true hair.
a) maintain; b) possess; c) separate; d) produce
7. **Дайте английский эквивалент слову «соболь»:**
a) hare; b) sable; c) fox; d) rabbit
8. **Дайте русский эквивалент слову «carnivorous»:**
a) хищный; b) плотоядный; c) земноводный; d) пресмыкающееся
9. **Заполните пропуск:**
...is the branch of biological science which deals with the form structure of organisms.
a) breeding; b) anatomy; c) skeletal system; d) histology

10. Уберите неверный вариант:

The British breeds of sheep may be divided into three groups.

- a) Long wools; b) Plain Breeds; c) Short wools; d) Mountain breeds

Критерии оценки:

- оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если он правильно выполнил 10 заданий из 10;
- оценка «хорошо» выставляется студенту, если он правильно выполнил 8 заданий из 10;
- оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если он правильно выполнил 6 заданий из 10;
- оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если он правильно выполнил менее 50% заданий;

Комплект контрольных работ для самостоятельной работы по дисциплине Б1.О.02 «Иностранный (английский) язык в профессиональной деятельности»

Контрольная работа №1

Вариант 1

I. Choose the correct form of the verbs.

1. What... for the organization of a good veterinary work on poultry farms?
a) you do;
b) do you do;
c) have you do.
2. Next month she...a veterinary doctor.
a) will being;
b) shall be;
c) will be.
3. When I came home she...an article about infectious diseases.
a) was studying;
b) were studying;
c) have studied.
4. Yesterday the students...the dairymaids to milk the cows.
a) help;
b) helped;
c) were helping.
5. Agriculture...the main source of providing the population with food.
a) remains; remain; is remaining.

II. Read the text and entitle it.

The types of degree offered by a veterinary school can vary widely. For example: In the United States and in Canada, schools award the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree (DVM) or the less common Veterinariane Medicinale Doctoris degree (VMD) if the students are a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine. Many countries offer a degree

equivalent to the North American DVM. In the United Kingdom, in Ireland and in many countries which have adopted the undergraduate system of higher education in which a bachelor's degree is equivalent to a DVM (after six years of study, not four), the Bachelor of Veterinary Science degree (BVSc) is awarded. At the University of Edinburgh, the degree is the Bachelor's of Veterinary Medicine & Surgery (BVM&S). Some veterinary schools, however, offer a degree which enables the recipient to practice veterinary medicine in the home country but which does not permit the individual to even sit for a licensure exam in another nation. For example, Ethiopia awards the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree, but the degree is not recognized in the U. S. or Western Europe due to the low quality of education provided by Ethiopian veterinary schools.

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

III. Translate the following words and phrases into English.

например; признание; степень бакалавра; степени, предлагаемые ветеринарной школой; школы присуждают; практиковать в своей стране; признавать; сдавать экзамен; иностранный студент последнего курса; четырехступенчатый экзамен.

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

V. Complete the sentences.

1. The types of degree offered by a veterinary school can (*отличаться*) widely.
2. In the United States and in Canada, schools (*присуждают*) the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree (DVM).
3. In Great Britain and Ireland (*квалифицированный ветеринарный врач*) holds a Bachelor's Degree.
4. Some veterinary schools, however, offer a degree which enables the recipient (*практиковать*) veterinary medicine in the (*родной*) country but which does not (*разрешает*) the individual to even sit for a licensure exam in another nation.
5. Most countries require an individual who (*имеет*) a veterinary degree to be licensed prior to practicing in the (*профессии*).

Вариант 2

I. Define the tense of the following verbs (the Active or the Passive Voice).

Translate the sentences.

1. Veterinary sciences help safeguard human health through the careful monitoring of livestock, companion animal and wildlife health.
2. The diagnosis of the animal's medical condition is being conducted now.
3. A veterinarian had carried out clinical procedures.
4. Clinical work is conducted in a private practice by veterinary technologists.
5. The pet's condition was discussed with its owner.
6. The information about the animal's clinical signs of pain has been just recorded.
7. Veterinary technologists worked in research institutions last year.
8. They have already taken care of the stray dog.
9. Owners of pets expect state veterinary care.

II. Open the brackets; use the Passive Voice.

1. The letter about the result of experiment (*to send*) yesterday.
2. Various medical tests (*to perform*) already by the students.
3. In this occupation most workers (*to call*) technicians.
4. Samples for laboratory examinations (*to prepare*) at this moment.
5. Newly admitted animals (*to vaccinate*) usually by veterinary technologists.
6. This problem not (*to discuss*) in the class.
7. Yesterday an ill cat (*to examine*) by a veterinarian.
8. Special attention (*to pay*) to the transplantation of organs.
9. The experiment (*to finish*) by the scientists tomorrow.
10. The veterinarians (*to train*) at the Veterinary Department next year.

III. Choose the correct form of the Passive Voice.

1. The pet's condition...with its owner now.
a) was discussed; b) is discussed; c) is being discussed.
2. By the end of the year our experiments...
a) was finished; b) will have been finished; c) is being finished.
3. Veterinary work...at the poultry farm last year.
a) was organized; b) were organized; c) is being organized.
4. The students...a new method of infectious disease control tomorrow.
a) was shown; b) have been shown; c) will be shown.
5. The farmers...by this veterinarian.
a) are often helped; b) is often helped; c) are being helped.
6. The experiments...at the last lesson by the students.
a) are conducted; b) were conducted; c) was conducted.

IV. Read the text and make up questions to it.

Nature of the Work

Today owners of pets and other animals expect veterinary care. To provide this service, veterinarians in the USA use the skills of veterinary technologists and technicians, who perform many of the same duties for a veterinarian that a nurse

does for a physician, e. g. laboratory and clinical procedures. Although specific job duties are varied by employer, there is little difference between the tasks carried out by technicians and by technologists, despite some differences in formal education and training. As a result, most workers in this occupation are called technicians.

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

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

V. Translate the following words and phrases into Russian.

to practice under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian; veterinary care; the skills; to injure; sign of pain; despite; to take blood samples; laboratory and clinical procedures; to record information on an animal's diet and weight; to conduct clinical work; education and training; experienced veterinary technicians; to care for companion animals; employer.

VI. Make up sentences.

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

VII. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Ветеринар — это врач, лечащий животных.
2. Все владельцы животных понимают, как важно найти хорошего ветеринарного врача, которому можно доверить здоровье и жизнь своего питомца.

3. Сегодня всем домашним животным может быть оказана ветеринарная помощь.
4. Владельцы домашних животных могут получить от ветеринарного врача квалифицированный совет по кормлению и содержанию своих питомцев.
5. Ветеринарный врач может не только дать квалифицированный совет, касающийся лечения и профилактики болезней домашних животных, но и провести своевременную вакцинацию, выполнить различные медицинские тесты, а также исследовать анализы крови и мочи животного.

Контрольная работа №2

Вариант 1

I. Choose the correct form of the verbs.

1. What... for the organization of a good veterinary work on poultry farms?
a) you do; b) do you do; c) have you do.
2. Next month she...a veterinary doctor.
a) will being; b) shall be; c) will be.
3. When I came home she...an article about infectious diseases.
a) was studying; b) were studying; c) have studied.
4. Yesterday the students...the dairymaids to milk the cows.
a) help; b) helped; c) were helping.
5. Agriculture...the main source of providing the population with food.
a) remains; b) remain; c) is remaining.

II. Read and translate the text.

Cattle

Cattle (often called cows) are domesticated ungulates. Cattle were originally identified by Carolus Linnaeus as three separate species. These were *Bos taurums*, the European cattle, including similar types from Africa and Asia; *Bos indicus*, the zebu; and the extinct *Bos primigenius*, the aurochs. Cattle occupy a unique role in human history. They are raised for meat (beef cattle), milk (dairy cattle), and hides. In some countries, such as India, they are subject to religious ceremonies and respect.

The world cattle population is estimated to be about 1.4 billion head. India is the nation with the largest number of cattle, about 400 million, followed by Brazil and China, with about 150 million each, and the United States, with about 100 million. Europe has about 130 million head of cattle.

Cattle today are the basis of a multi-billion dollar industry worldwide. The production of milk, which is also made into cheese, butter, yogurt, and other dairy products, is comparable in size to beef production. It supplies many people in the world with food. Cattle hides, used for leather to make shoes and clothing, are another important product.

Cattle, like most other food animals, are normally herbivorous. In nature, cattle eat grass or grains. Cattle are often raised by allowing herds to graze on the grasses. In this manner raising cattle allows the use of land that may be unsuitable for growing crops. The most common interactions with cattle involve daily feeding, cleaning and milking. Many routine husbandry practices involve

dehorning, loading, medical operations, vaccinations and hoof care, as well as training for agricultural shows.

The gestation period for cow is nine months. A newborn calf weighs 25 to 45 kg. Cattle usually live to about 15 years (occasionally as much as 25 years).

Cattle are often used in the wildest places for livestock. Depending on the breed, cattle can survive on hill grazing, heaths, marshes, moors and semi desert.

A breed may be defined as a group of animals developed for special function. Thus, dairy cattle breeds are breeds developed primary for milk production. In the United States, cattle kept primarily for milk production belong to the Ayrshire, Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey breeds. Red Steppe breed originated in the Ukraine through the mixture of German Angler with the indigenous Grey Steppe cattle. The Red Steppe is a large animal, rather dark red in color.

III. Determine whether these statements are true (T) or false (F), and if they are false write why.

e. g. In my opinion it is true that .../I'm afraid it is false that... because...

I fully agree that.../It seems to me to be wrong ... because...

As far as I understand .../Quite the opposite...

1. Cattle were originally identified as four separate species.
2. They are raised for meat (beef cattle), milk (dairy cattle), and hides.
3. China is the nation with the largest number of cattle.
4. The production of milk, which is made into cheese, butter, yogurt, and other dairy products, is not comparable in size to beef production.
5. The most common interactions with cattle involve daily feeding, cleaning and milking.
6. A breed may be defined as a group of animals developed for special function.
7. The gestation period for cow is eight months.

IV. Translate the following words and phrases into English.

ежедневное кормление; порода; включая; делать обувь и одежду; копытное животное; молочные продукты; три особых вида; удаление рогов; шкура скота; сравнимы; их разводят для; скот; по всему миру; производство молока и сыра; крупный рогатый скот мясного направления; период беременности; непригодная для выращивания зерновых земля.

V. Choose the appropriate definition.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. livestock | a) Cattle raised for human consumption |
| 2. breed | b) are kept for the milk |
| 3. cow | c) a classification of a type of animal |
| 4. beef cattle | d) adult, castrated males |
| 5. dairy cows | e) animals raised on a farm |
| 6. calves | f) an adult female who has had more than two calves |
| 7. oxen | g) young cattle |

Вариант 2

I. Read the text and look up the meaning of the words.

udder, teat, brisket, nutrient, shoulder, jaw, muzzle, nostril, forehead, horn, withers, tail, stomach, drip, incisor, molar, fingernail, flexible, ruminant, cud.

The Anatomy of a Cow

As you can see, there are many parts of a cow. Cows vary in all different colours, 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.

Diet: Cows are, herbivores which it means they do not eat meat, only plants, grass and cereal. Cows are ruminant animals, which means 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.

II. Complete the sentences.

1. In a female cow, milk is produced in the (*вымени*) and (*выжимается*) from the teats.
2. A cow's mouth (*приспособлен*) for grazing.
3. A cow's ears are very (*гибкие*) and can (*поворачиваться*) in any direction.
4. Cows have long tails which they use to waft (*насекомых*).
5. Cows are (*травоядные*), which means they do not eat meat, only (*растения*), (*траву*) and (*злаки*).
6. Cows are (*жвачные*) animals, (*это означает*) they have more than one compartment (*желудок*).
7. Cows (*глотают*) their food (*не жуя*) it too much at first.

III. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Коровы — травоядные животные, питающиеся растениями, травой и хлебными злаками.
2. У взрослых коров (примерно к 34 месяцу) - 32 постоянных зуба, которыми они рвут и разжевывают траву.

3. Гибкие уши коровы могут вращаться в любом направлении.
4. С помощью длинного хвоста коровы отмахиваются от мух и других насекомых.
5. Коровы - жвачные животные с выменем и четырехкамерным желудком. Из всосавшихся в кровь питательных веществ и воды в вымени образуется молоко. Вымя состоит из четырех отделений, соединенных с сосками. Коровье молоко выдаивается путем последовательного сжатия сосков пальцами.
6. Рога быков образованы из аналогичного нашим ногтям материала - кератина. Они могут быть безболезненно удалены.

Контрольная работа №3

I. Read the text and look up the meaning of the words.

digestive, surgery, tissue, esophagus, secretion, large intestine, pancreas, small intestine, the rumen, reticulum, omasum, gallbladder, abomasum, feedstuff.

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. The rumen (on the left side of the animal) 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. This globe-shaped structure contains leaves of tissue (like pages in a book). The omasum's main function is to absorb water and other substances from the digestible feed.

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

The small intestine. 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 systems.

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

II. Translate the following words and phrases into English.

пищеварительный тракт; желчный пузырь; толстая кишка; книжка; ткань; питательное вещество; желудок; сычуг; тонкая кишка; сетка; всасывать воду и другие вещества; пищевод; рубец; поджелудочная железа; состоять из; самый большой из четырех компонентов; по размеру; может попасть инфекция; переваривать; непереваренный.

III. Complete the following sentences. Choose the ending according to the text.

1. The cow's digestive tract consists of ...
2. The stomach includes ...
3. The rumen is ...
4. The rumen is divided into ...
5. The reticulum is ...
6. The globe-shaped structure of the omasum contains ...
7. The small intestine receives ...
8. Most of the digestive process is completed in
9. Through large intestine pass ...

a) the rumen, reticulum, omasum, and abomasum; b) the mouth, esophagus, a complex four-compartment stomach, small intestine and large intestine; c) the small intestine; d) leaves of tissue; e) the largest of four compartments cow's stomach; f) the smallest compartment of cow's stomach; g) the secretions of the pancreas and the gallbladder; h) undigested feedstuffs; i) several sacs.

IV. Underline the Complex Subject with the Infinitive and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Animals which grow quickly, such as chicks, puppies, and pigs are said to suffer from mineral insufficiency.
2. This diet seems to be good for the animal and should be recommended.
3. The disease is thought to have a premalignant phase.
4. The cow's digestive tract is known to consist of the mouth, esophagus, a complex four-compartment stomach, small intestine and large intestine.
5. The new system is likely to be applied in a week.
6. She is said to be a good veterinary doctor.
7. The new veterinary clinic is known to have modern equipment.
8. This method of treatment has been found to have a wide occurrence.

Контрольная работа №4

Вариант 1

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

Description and Behavior of Pigs

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

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

Pigs are omnivores, which means that they consume both plants and animals. Pigs scavenge and are known to eat any kind of food, including dead insects, worms, tree bark, rotting carcasses, garbage, and even other pigs. In the wild, they are foraging animals, primarily eating leaves, grasses, roots, fruits and flowers.

Occasionally while in captivity, pigs may eat their own young if they become severely stressed.

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

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

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

II. Determine whether these statements are true (T) or false (F), and if they are false write why.

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

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

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

1. A pig has a snout with a nose, small eyes, and a small tail, a thick body, short legs, and coarse hair.
2. Pigs are omnivores. It means that they consume only plants.
3. The snout is not a very sensitive sense organ.
4. Because of their foraging abilities and excellent sense of smell, they are used to find truffles in many countries.
5. Domesticated pigs are commonly raised for meat (called pork), as well as for leather.
6. A litter of piglings typically contains between 6 and 12 piglings.
7. Pigs have functional sweat glands.
8. Pigs use mud to protect their skin from sunburn and as a protection against flies and parasites.

III. Translate the following words and phrases into Russian.

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

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

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

V. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Свиньи (лат. *Suidae*) – представители семейства нежвачных парнокопытных (*Artiodactyla*) животных, включающего около 20 видов.
2. Для свиней характерно компактное строение тела, вытянутая голова с острым рылом и короткие конечности. Как у всех парнокопытных, пальцы

свиней срослись в копытообразные окончания.

3. Будучи всеядными, свиньи питаются как растительной, так и животной пищей. Свиней выращивают в основном для получения мяса.

Вариант 2

I. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Свиньи — умные животные. Они обучаются командам легче, чем собаки и кошки. В редких случаях свиней держат дома (обычно это карликовые породы). Во Франции специально обученные свиньи выискивают трюфели.
2. Свиньи любят валяться в грязи. Так животные избавляются от кожных паразитов. Когда грязь высыхает, она отпадает вместе с паразитами. Кроме того, валяние в грязи помогает свиньям охладить организм в жаркую погоду.

II. Answer the questions.

1. How can you describe pigs?
2. Pigs are omnivore. What does it mean?
3. How many teeth do pigs have?
4. For what purposes do people raise pigs?
5. When does the births peak take place in pigs?
6. What do pigs use mud for?

III. Change the sentences according to the models.

Model 1. She asked, "Where does he work?"

She asked where he worked.

Model 2. She asked, "Is he a good veterinarian?"

She asked if he was a good veterinarian.

1. She wondered, "How can you describe pigs?"
2. He asked, "Pigs are omnivore. What does it mean?"
3. The boy asks, "How many teeth do pigs have?"
4. Fred asked, "What do people raise pigs for?"
5. George asked, "How do pigs use mud?"
6. Sam wondered, "Is the snout used to dig into the soil to find food?"
7. She asks, "Where are their bristly hairs used?"
8. Vlad asked, "What do pigs use to protect against flies and parasites?"

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

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

The domestic pig is used for its meat, called pork. Other products made from pigs include sausage, bacon, gammon, ham and pork scratchings. The head of a pig can be used to make a preserved jelly called head cheese. Liver, chitterlings, and

other offal from pigs are widely used for food. In some religions, such as Judaism and Islam, there are religious restrictions on the consumption of pork.

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

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

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

Контрольная работа №5

Вариант 1

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

Domestic sheep

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. Translate the following words and phrases into English.

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

III. Complete the sentences.

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

IV. Find the sentences containing the Gerund. Copy them out and state their function.

V. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Домашняя овца (лат. *Ovis aries*) — парнокопытное, жвачное млекопитающее. Это животное уже в глубокой древности было одомашнено человеком в сельскохозяйственных целях. Овечье мясо — баранина — является одним из важнейших продуктов питания во многих странах мира. Овец также разводят для получения овечьего молока и шкур. Наконец, овцы используются в научных экспериментах.
2. Размер и вес домашних овец сильно различается в зависимости от породы. Взрослые самки обычно весят от 45 до 100 кг, а взрослые самцы — от 70 до 160 кг.

Вариант 2

I. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. У взрослых овец 32 зуба.
2. У овец хороший слух и чувствительность к внезапному шуму.
3. Овцы могут смотреть назад, не поворачивая головы, благодаря горизонтально вытянутым зрачкам и боковому расположению глаз.
4. Овцеводство практикуется во всем мире и во все времена играло важную роль в экономике многих стран. В настоящее время наибольшей популярностью оно пользуется в России, Китае,

Австралии, Великобритании и Новой Зеландии.

II. Choose the appropriate definition.

1. a flock a) intact males
2. an ewe b) castrated males
3. wethers c) a lateral spiral and crimped hair
4. rams d) adult female sheep
5. lambs e) a group of sheep
6. wool f) younger sheep

III. Read the text, translate it in writing and pick out: 1) some methods of sheep treatment; 2) prevalent maladies in sheep; 3) some words about predation.

Health and Sheep

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

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

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

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

Sheep producers have used a wide variety of measures to combat predation. Pre-modern shepherds used their own presence, livestock guardian dogs, and protective structures such as barns and fencing.

Критерии оценки:

- оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если работа выполнена без орфографических и грамматических ошибок;
- оценка «хорошо» выставляется студенту:
 - а) если в работе отсутствуют грамматические ошибки, но допущены орфографические ошибки;
 - б) если отсутствуют орфографические ошибки, но допущены 1-2 грамматические ошибки;
- оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если в работе допущены орфографические ошибки (до 5) и 3 грамматические ошибки;
- оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если в работе не выполнены 50% всех заданий, или работа выполнена с грубыми грамматическими ошибками.

Критерии оценивания обучающегося на зачете

| Оценка | Требования к знаниям |
|--|---|
| «зачтено» (компетенции освоены) | Выполнены все лабораторные (практические) работы. По теоретической части есть положительные оценки (контрольная работа, тестирование и др.) |
| «не зачтено» (компетенции не освоены) | Имеются невыполненные (не отработанные) лабораторные или практические работы. Промежуточную аттестацию не прошел (получил неудовлетворительную оценку на контрольной работе, тестировании и т.д.) |