

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ  
СЕВЕРО-КАВКАЗСКАЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ

М.Г. Харатокова

## **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

Учебно-методическое пособие для обучающихся  
по направлению подготовки 36.05.01 Ветеринария

**TEXTS AND TASKS**

Черкесск, 2024

УДК 81.432.1  
ББК 811.111  
Х 20

Рассмотрено на заседании кафедры гуманитарных дисциплин.  
Протокол № 1 от «25» сентября 2023 г.  
Рекомендовано к изданию редакционно-издательским советом СКГА.  
Протокол № 26 от «29» сентября 2023 г.

**Рецензенты:**

Кашарок Б.Т. – доктор филологических наук, профессор  
Тлисова С.М. – кандидат педагогических наук, доцент

Х61 **Харатокова, М.Г.** Английский язык: учебно-методическое пособие для обучающихся по направлению подготовки 36.05.01 Ветеринария./ М.Г. Харатокова. – Черкесск: БИЦ СКГА, 2024 – 16 с.

В учебно-методическом пособии представлены тексты и задания для самостоятельной работы по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)». Целью пособия является развитие коммуникативных умений и навыков различных видов работ на английском языке. Предназначено для работы в группах бакалавров направлений подготовки «Ветеринария».

**УДК 81.432.1**  
**ББК 811.111**

Харатокова М.Г., 2024  
ФГБОУ ВО СКГА, 2024

## LESSON 1

### **I. Read the following words paying attention to the pronunciation.**

feline [filain]  
carnivorous [kanivərəs]  
crepuscular [kripuskjulə]  
eyesight [aisait]  
inferior [infɪəriə]  
whisker [wiskə]  
mechanism [mekənizəm]  
squeak [skwik]  
cardiovascular [kadiəveskjulə]  
endurance [indjuərəns]  
predatory muscle [predətəri masl]  
ancestral [ensestrəl]  
vestigial [vestijəl]  
dewclaw [djuklə]  
thumb [θam]

### **II. Read the text and define:**

- 1) what cats are valued for by humans;
- 2) types of body language for communication;
- 3) what cat senses are attuned for hunting;
- 4) why cats are the most popular pets in the world.

### **Cats**

The cat (*Felis catus*) is known as the domestic cat or house cat. It is a small carnivorous species of crepuscular mammals. It is valued by human beings for its companionship and its ability to hunt vermin, snakes and scorpions. It has been associated with human beings for at least 9,500 years. Cat senses are attuned for hunting. Cats have highly advanced hearing, eyesight, taste, and touch receptors, making the cat extremely sensitive among mammals. Cats' night vision is superior to human beings although their vision in daylight is inferior. Human beings and cats have a similar range of hearing on the low end of the scale, but cats can hear much higher pitched sounds, up to 64 kHz, which is 1,6 octaves above the range of a human, and even one octave above the range of a dog. A domestic cat's sense of smell is about fourteen times as strong as a human's. To aid with navigation and sensation cats have dozens of movable whiskers on their body, especially on their face. Due to a mutation in an early cat ancestor, one of two genes necessary to taste sweetness may have been lost by the cat family. Some individual cats have also been known to be able to obey simple commands. Cats use a variety of vocalizations and types of body language for communication, including meowing, purring, hissing, growling, squeaking, clicking, and grunting. Cats may be the most popular pet in the world, with over 600 million in homes all over the world.

## LESSON 2

### I. Read the following words paying attention to the pronunciation.

progress [prəʊgrəs]  
technology [teknɒləi]  
material [mətiəriəl]  
industry [ɪndəstri]  
to produce [prədʒs]  
mechanization [mekənaizeɪʃn]  
product [prɒdkt]  
productivity [prɒdktivəti]  
prophylaxes [prɒfəlksz]  
organization [gənaizeɪʃn]  
veterinary [vetrənəri]  
sanitation [sniteɪʃn]  
hygiene [hain]  
to select [səlekt]  
quality [kwɒləti]  
success [səkses]  
vaccination [vaksineɪʃn]

### II. Read and translate the text.

Agriculture plays an important role in the development of our country. Agriculture remains the main source of providing the population with food. It supplies the necessary raw materials for the food and light industries which produce large quantities of consumer goods. Intensification of animal husbandry is better feeding and selection, introduction of the achievements of science and advanced method, great mechanization. It ensures an increase in the output of animal products. Specialization and concentration are increasing in animal husbandry. Farms for fattening of cattle, pig and poultry are set up. Large industrialized farms for the production of pork, beef, eggs and milk have been established. The tasks set for the veterinary science today are to increase animal productivity, to reduce death rate in animals, to make prophylaxes of animal diseases. Veterinary service should pay particular attention to the organization of veterinary work on industrial livestock and poultry farms to prevent the spreading of infectious diseases. The foremost attention is paid to the veterinary sanitation and hygiene. They are the foundation of human health, wellbeing of animals, good quality of animal production and high culture of cattlebreeding. The duty of the veterinary doctor is to prevent infectious and noncontagious diseases, to treat sick animals, to control the quality of meat, milk and eggs delivered by farms. Animal diseases cause great damage to the herds of cattle. The success of the struggle and preventive treatment against these diseases depend upon the arrangement of the veterinary service. Vaccination of animals against infectious diseases is a specialized type of work in which veterinarians may be engaged. Biological industry has produced various drugs and

preparations promoting resistance of animal body to harmful environmental conditions.

### **III. Translate the following sentences into English.**

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

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

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

## **LESSON 3**

### **I. Read the following words paying attention to the pronunciation.**

bachelor [batʃələ]  
quivalent [ikwivələnt]  
recipient [risipiənt]  
to practice [prektis]  
medicine [medsn]  
to be licensed [laisnst]  
the European Union [juərəpən juniən]  
jurisdiction [dʊərɪsdɪkʃn]  
standard [stendəd]  
biomedical [baɪəʊmedɪk(ə)l]  
microbiology [maɪkrəʊbaɪɒlədɪ]  
virology [vaɪrɒlədɪ]  
molecular biology [məlekjulə baɪɒlədɪ]  
terminology [t:ɪnɪnɒlədɪ]  
anatomy [əntəmi]  
physiology [fɪzɪɒlədɪ]  
histology [hɪstɒlədɪ]

neuroanatomy [njuərəʊəntəmi]  
pharmacology [fmækələdi]  
immunology [imjʊnələdi]  
bacteriology [baktiəriələdi]  
pathology [pəθələdi]  
parasitology [prəsaitələdi]  
toxicology [tɒksikələdi]  
epidemiology [epidmiələdi]  
anesthesiology [nisθziələdi]  
therapeutic [θerəpjɪk]  
diagnostics [daɪəgnɒstɪks]  
surgery [sə:dəri]  
ophthalmology [ɒfθɪlmələdi]  
orthopedics [θəpdɪks]  
dentistry [dentɪstri]

## **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 nonnational 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 fourstep 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 EUwide standards for veterinary medical education and mutual recognition of veterinary degrees between member states meeting these standards.

## LESSON 4

### **I. Read the following words paying attention to the pronunciation.**

service [sə:vis]

veterinarian [vetəri:neəriən]

technologist [teknɒləjɪst]

technician [teknɪʃn]

physician [fiziʃn]

clinical procedure [klinikl prəusidə]

specific [spəsifik]

private practice [praivət prektis]

urinalysis [juəri:nləsis]

analyses [ənələsɪz]

genealogy [jeniləji]

diet [daiət]

vaccinate [veksineit]

emotional [iməʊʃnəl]

public [pʌblɪk]

### **II. 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, nondomestic 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.

## LESSON 5

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

Animal rights should be afforded the same consideration as the interests of human beings. Britain has been one of the leading countries in the field of animal welfare. The United Kingdom has a long history of protecting animals from cruelty. In 1822 Richard Martin's Act to Prevent the Cruel and Improper Treatment of Cattle was passed by Parliament. This is the first parliamentary legislation for animal welfare in the world. The idea that animals can be treated humanely is not quite unique to the Western World. In Hinduism and Buddhism there is a very strong tradition of avoiding any sort of violence against any living being, which includes plant life as well as animal life. People are upset by pictures of animal suffering, and in Britain, animal issues are people's main concern when it comes to environmental matters. And there is an increasing feeling in Britain today that meat production should be made more humane as possible. The basic requirements of humane treatment should apply to farm animals as they lay eggs, provide milk or wait to be slaughtered as meat. Britain has a law enforcing a maximum of 15 hours' journey time for livestock during which the animals have to rest, be fed and watered. The CIWF (Compassion in World Farming) organization is just one of the many organizations within the growing British movement concerned with animal rights. They are united by a belief that it is morally wrong for humans to exploit and mistreat animals. Since the 1970's the movement has spread to include traditional sports such as bull fighting in Spain and the hunting of hares and foxes by hounds. Although there are many laws protecting some animals, such as wildlife, almost no law protects other animals, such as animals used in research and farmed animals used to produce meat and other products for human consumption. Animals can't speak for themselves and we must do everything to provide protection for all animals.

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

ПОТОМСТВО

распространяться

СКОТ

благополучие животных

права животных

обращаться гуманно

насилие против любого живого существа

безнравственно

бой быков

страдания животных

избегать страдания



охота с собаками на зайцев  
плохо обращаться с животными  
животные, используемые для  
к интересам животных следует проявлять такое же уважение  
насилие

### **III. Answer the questions.**

1. What are animal rights?
2. What country has been one of the leading countries in the field of animal rights?
3. What feeling is increasing in Britain today?
4. What organizations are concerned with animal rights?
5. Are there many laws protecting animals?

## **LESSON 6**

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

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

The Moscow government plans to pass a bill that would ban the hunting of small animals in the environs of the capital. The new bill would also protect the natural habitats of these animals and suggest the founding of a chain of shelters across the city for injured or homeless animals. Squirrels, hedgehogs, hares and other animals will be protected by law from irresponsible citizens. The proposed law would be enforced by a series of fines. Any individual found damaging an animal's habitat — for example by burning vegetation — would be fined between 1,000 and 2,000 rubles, while companies and organizations doing the same would be obliged to pay up to 150,000 rubles. Dog fighting, banned in almost every Western nation, is still legal and popular in many parts of the former Soviet Union. The Russian government still allows the hunting of polar bears for indigenous peoples, despite the fact that the arctic animal is at high risk of extinction. The country also has a long history of hunting. A record of this sport in Russia dates back from the 1500s, and the practice was popular amongst the emperors and empresses of the 18th and 19th centuries. The 2004 Hunting Act made using dogs to hunt foxes, hares and other animals illegal in England. However, the act was met with a great deal of protest. Hunting for sport is also banned in Germany and Switzerland.

## **LESSON 7**

### **I. Read the text and decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F).**

As in the human health field, veterinary medicine in practice requires a diverse group of individuals to meet the needs of patients. In the USA veterinarians must complete four years of study in a veterinary school following 3–4 years of

undergraduate preveterinary work. They then must sit for examination in those states in which they wish to become licensed practitioners. It is widely believed that veterinary school is the hardest to gain acceptance into among the various medical professions. In fact, among medical practitioners, veterinarians are usually ranked as the most intelligent and trustworthy. They are expected to diagnose and treat disease in a variety of different species without benefit of verbal communication with their patients. In addition to veterinarians, many veterinary hospitals utilize a team of veterinary technicians and veterinary assistants to provide care for sick as well as healthy animals. Veterinary technicians are, essentially, veterinary nurses, and are graduates of two or four year collegelevel programs. They are legally qualified to assist veterinarians in many medical procedures. Veterinary assistants are not licensed by most states, but can be welltrained through programs offered in a variety of technical schools.

1. In the USA veterinarians must sit for examination in any state in which they wish to become licensed practitioners.
2. A veterinary school is the easiest to gain acceptance into among the various medical professions.
3. Veterinarians are usually ranked as the cleverest and most trustworthy among medical practitioners.
4. They can't diagnose and treat disease successfully because they have no verbal communication with their patients.
5. Veterinary technicians and veterinary assistants provide care only for sick animals.

## VOCABULARY

abdomen [əbdəməɪn] брюшная полость, живот  
 abscess [əbˈsɪs] абсцесс, нарыв, гнойник  
 agriculture [ˈæɡrɪkəltʃə] сельское хозяйство  
 ailing [ˈeɪlɪŋ] больной  
 ailment [ˈeɪlmənt] нездоровье  
 airborne [ˈeəbɔːn] переносимый по воздуху  
 anatomy [əˈnætəmi] анатомия  
 ancestral [ˈɛnsɛstrəl] наследственный  
 ancient [ˈeɪnʃənt] древний, старинный  
 animal [ˈænɪməl] животное  
 animal breeding [ˈænɪməl brɪdɪŋ] разведение животных, селекция животных  
 animal farm [ˈænɪməl fɑːm] животноводческая ферма  
 animal husbandry [ˈænɪməl hʌzbændrɪ] животноводство  
 annual [ˈɛnjuəl] ежегодный  
 anthrax [ˈɛnθræks] сибирская язва  
 antler [ˈɛntlə] олений рог  
 aurochs [ˈɔːrɒks] зубр  
 available [əˈveɪləbl̩] доступный, пригодный, полезный, имеющийся в наличии  
 bacteria [ˈbæktɪəriə] бактерии, микробы

balanced [belənst] сбалансированный, уравновешенный  
Bang's disease [beŋz diziz] бруцеллез, болезнь Банга  
barn [bɑn] амер. конюшня, коровник  
beef [bi:f] говядина, мясной; говяжья туша  
beef cattle [bi:f ketl] мясной скот  
benign [bə'nain] в легкой форме (о болезни)  
bile [baɪl] желчь  
birth [bɜ:θ] рождение  
bite (bit, bitten) [baɪt] кусать  
bladder [bledə] анат. мочевой пузырь  
bleed (bled) [bli:d] кровоточить  
blindness [blaɪndnəs] слепота  
blister [blɪstə] волдырь, водяной пузырь, намин (у птиц)  
blood [15] [blʌd] кровь  
blood counts [blʌd kaunts] подсчет клеток крови  
bluetongue [blu:tʌŋ] инфекционная катаральная лихорадка овец, «синий язык», блютанг  
body [bɒdi] тело, туловище, корпус, организм  
bone [bəʊn] кость, pl. костяк, скелет  
bovine [bəʊvain] бычий, коровий  
brain [breɪn] мозг  
branch [brʌntʃ] ветвь, отрасль (науки)  
break (broke, broken) [breɪk] разрушать; прорыв, разрыв, вспышка болезни  
break down [breɪk] ухудшаться  
breath [breθ] дыхание  
breed (bred, bred) [brɪd] размножаться, водить, разводить; порода (животных)  
brisket [brɪskɪt] грудина  
bristle [brɪsl] щетина  
bristly [brɪsli] щетинистый, жесткий, колючий  
bronchi [brɒŋkai] бронхи  
brood mare [brʊdmeə] жеребая кобыла; племенная кобыла  
brucellosis [brʊsɪləʊsɪs] бруцеллез (возбудитель — Brucella)  
brush [brʌʃ] щетка; чистить щеткой  
bull [bul] бык  
caecum [sekəm] анат. слепая кишка  
calf (pl. calves) [kɑf] теленок  
calm [kɑm] спокойный  
calve [kɑv] телиться  
calving [kɑvɪŋ] отел  
canal [kənal] анат. проход, канал  
cancer [kænsə] рак, раковая опухоль  
canine [keɪnain] клык; собачий  
capillary [kæpɪləri] капилляр  
carcass [kɑkəs] труп, туша (мясная)

cardiovascular [kɑdiəvɛskjulə] сердечно-сосудистый  
care for [keə] забота о; заботиться о  
case [keɪs] оболочка; заболевание; случай  
castration [kɛstreɪʃn] кастрация  
cattle [kɛtl] крупный рогатый скот  
cattle breeding [kɛtlbrɪ:diŋ] скотоводство, разведение крупного рогатого скота  
cause [kɔ:z] причина; вызывать, причинять  
cavity [kɛvɪti] полость  
cell [sɛl] клетка  
cereals [sɪəriəlz] зерновые  
cerebrum [sɛbrɛbrəm] головной мозг  
cervical [sɛ:vɪkl] шейный  
chemical [kɛmɪkl] химический  
chew [tʃɛw] жевать  
chitterlings [tʃɪtəlɪŋz] требуха  
cholera [kɒlərə] холера  
choose (chose, chosen) [tʃɔuz] выбирать, отбирать  
clinic [klɪnɪk] клиника, клиническая картина  
clinical [klɪnɪkl] клинический  
clip [klɪp] стрижка, настриг шерсти  
clot [klɒt] свертываться  
clothes [kləʊðz] одежда  
collar [kɒlə] ошейник  
colon [kəʊlən] ободочная кишка  
colostrum [kəʊlɒstrəm] молозиво  
communicable [kəmju:nɪkəbl] заразный, инфекционный  
conception [kɒnsɛpʃn] оплодотворение, зачатие  
dairy [deəri] молочный  
debilitate [dɪbɪlɪteɪt] ослаблять, истощать  
decline [dɪklaɪn] спадать (о температуре); ухудшаться  
decontaminate [dekɒntemɪneɪt] обеззараживать  
deer [diə] олень  
defence [dɪfɛns] защита  
deficiency [dɪfɪʃɛnsɪ] недостаток, отсутствие  
define [dɪfaɪn] определять  
degree [dɪgrɪ] степень, ученое звание  
diagnosis [daɪəgnəʊsɪs] диагноз  
diarrhea [daɪəriə] понос  
diet [daɪət] диета, рацион  
dietary [daɪətəri] диетический  
discovery [dɪskʌvəri] раскрытие, обнаружение, открытие  
disease [dɪzɪz] болезнь  
disposal [dɪspəʊz(ə)l] удаление  
dispose of [dɪspəʊz] освободиться

domestic [dəmestɪk] домашний  
donkey [dɒŋki] осел  
drug [drʌɡ] лекарство, наркотик  
ear [iə] ухо  
eat (ate, eaten) [it] есть  
fertilizer [fɛ:təlaɪzə] удобрение  
fibre [faɪbə] волокно, фибра; клетчатка  
filterable virus [fɪltrəbl vaɪərəs] фильтрующийся вирус  
fine [faɪn] штраф  
fingernail [fɪŋɡəneɪl] ноготь  
flu [flu] грипп  
flock [flɒk] стадо (обыкн. овец)  
foal [fəʊl] жеребенок; жеребиться  
fodder [fɒdə] фураж, корм  
food [fu:d] пища  
gilt [ɡɪlt] молодая свинья, первоопоросок  
groom [ɡru:m] чистить лошадь, ухаживать  
grow (grew, grown) [ɡrəʊ] расти, выращивать  
growl [ɡraʊl] рычать  
growth [ɡrəʊθ] рост, развитие  
head [hed] голова; анат. головка;  
поголовье  
health [helθ] здоровье  
healthy [helθi] здоровый  
heart [hɑ:t] сердце  
hide [haɪd] шкура  
hind [haɪnd] задний  
hiss [hɪs] шипеть  
hoof [hu:f] копыто  
horn [hɒn] рог  
horse [hɔ:s] лошадь  
hospital [hɒspɪtl] больница  
host [həʊst] хозяин (паразита), макроорганизм  
hostility [hɒstɪləti] враждебность  
human [hju:mən] человеческий  
hunt [12] [hʌnt] охотиться  
kidney [kɪdni] почка  
knee [ni:] колено  
lamb [læm] ягненок, барашек; мясо молодого барашка  
lameness [leɪmənɪs] хромота  
leather [leðə] кожа  
medicine [medɪsn] медицина  
milk [mɪlk] молоко  
mite [maɪt] клещ

mix [miks] скрещивать  
mohair [məʊheə] шерсть ангорской козы, мохер  
mouth [maʊθ] рот  
muscle [masl] мышца  
muscular [maskjulə] мышечный  
mutton [matn] баранина  
nose [nəʊz] нос  
nostril [nɒstril] ноздря  
oat [əʊt] овес  
offal [ɒfl] требуха, потроха; отбросы  
offspring [ɒfsprɪŋ] потомство, потомок  
poison [pɔɪzn] яд, отравка  
pork [pɔk] свинина  
raise [reɪz] разводить, выращивать  
secrete [sɪkri:t] выделять  
secretion [8] [sɪkri:ʃn] выделение  
sector [sektə] сектор, часть, участок  
secure [sɪkjʊə] закреплять  
selection [sɪlekʃn] селекция, отбор  
sensory [sensəri] чувствительный  
separate [sepəreɪt] разделять  
serum [sɪərəm] сыворотка  
set in [set in] начинаться  
share [ʃeə] делить  
sharpen [ʃapən] точить, заострять; обострять  
shear [ʃiə] стричь (обыкн.овец), резать  
shed (shed) [ʃed] ронять, терять  
sheep [ʃi:p] овца, овцы  
subsistence [səbsɪstəns] средства к существованию, пропитание  
threat [θret] угроза  
threaten [θretn] грозить, угрожать  
thyroid gland [θaɪrɔɪd] щитовидная железа  
tick [tɪk] клещ  
urea [juəri:ə] мочеви́на  
virulent [vɪrələnt] опасный, страшный (о болезни)  
virus [vaɪrəs] вирус  
vomit [vɒmɪt] рвота  
wet [wet] мочить, смачивать  
wether [weðə] кастрированный баран  
widespread [waɪdspred] широко распространенный  
wild [waɪld] дикий  
withers [wɪðəz] холка (у лошади)  
wool [wʊl] шерсть  
wrist [rɪst] запястье

ХАРАТОВОКОВА Марьят Губедовна

# АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Учебно-методическое пособие для обучающихся  
по направлению подготовки 36.05.01 Ветеринария

## TEXTS AND TASKS

Корректор Чагова О.Х.  
Редактор Чагова О.Х.

Сдано в набор 26.03.2024 г.  
Формат 60x84/16  
Бумага офсетная.  
Печать офсетная.  
Усл. печ. л. 0,93  
Заказ № 4872  
Тираж 100 экз.

Оригинал-макет подготовлен  
в Библиотечно-издательском центре СКГА  
369000, г. Черкесск, ул. Ставропольская, 36

