



ДОНСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ЦИФРОВЫХ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ
Кафедра «Иностранный язык в сфере технических наук и технологий»

Учебно-методическое пособие

по профессионально-ориентированному
чтению текстов
по дисциплине

«Английский язык»

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Аннотация

Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для бакалавров направлений подготовки 36.05.01 «Ветеринария», 36.03.02 «Зоотехния».

Содержат тексты для разного вида чтения и перевода текстов на профессионально-ориентированную тематику, а также серию лексико-грамматических упражнений.

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Оглавление

Unit I.	4
Unit II.	8
Unit III.	12
Unit IV.	15
Unit V.	22
Unit VI.	30
Unit VII.	35
Unit VIII.	40
Unit IX.	46
Unit X.	49
Unit XI.	53
Unit XII.	58
ЛИТЕРАТУРА	61

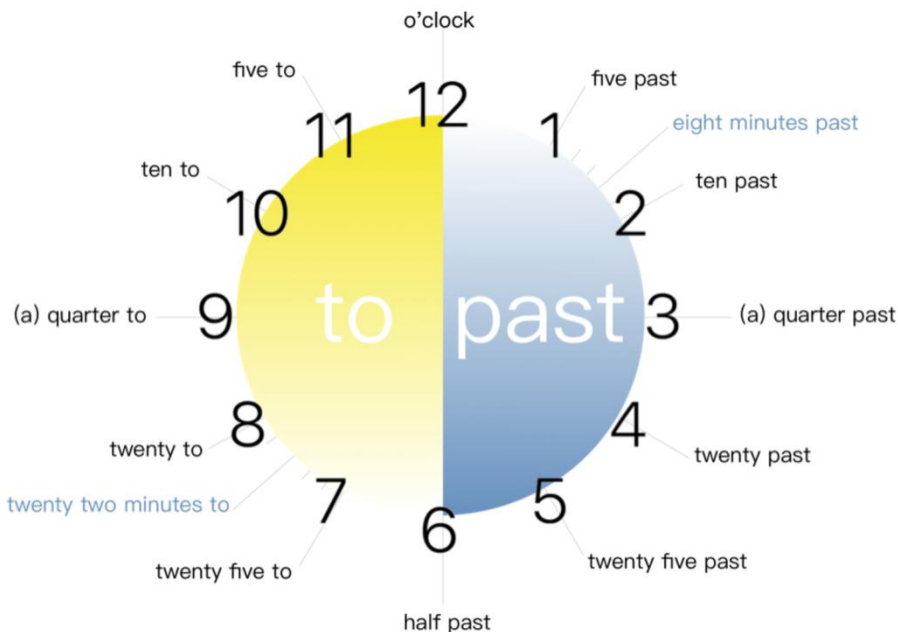
Unit I.

Text 1

There are different types of animals, all of them very important for nature. For example, we fear the sharks and find them dangerous, whereas they naturally keep sea water clean and filter it. Animals refer to fauna and they are equally important for nature and people. There are two types of animals so far: domestic and wild. Domestic animals, which we often call pets are very dear to people. However, wild animals can be rather dangerous for human beings. Domestic animals can easily live next to people, whereas wild animals' habitat is mainly in forests, jungles and oceans. At the moment, there are hundreds of animal species which are becoming extinct due to people's anti-natural actions. These are mainly wild animals. There is a high chance that following generations might see some animals only on pictures because by that time they will have died out. Fortunately, there are still lots of monkeys, zebras, lions, wolves, giraffes in the wild. Domestic animals play a very important role in people's lives. While people take care of them, they give something useful in return. For example, chickens give eggs, cows give milk, dogs protect people, cats catch mice, sheep can give fur etc. There has been a recent increase of homeless animals, especially of cats and dogs.

From one hand, homeless animals can be rather dangerous for people, from the other hand, people often try to help them by taking them home, feeding them and simply taking care. There is also another type of animal classification. We distinguish following main groups: mammals, insects, birds, fish and reptiles. Mammals are animals who feed their kids on milk, among them cows, dogs, dolphins, kangaroos, and many others. Insects are small creatures with numerous legs and usually wings. Birds are all animals with feathers. Fish live under water and can swim. Reptiles are animals without wings which lay eggs, among them snakes, crocodiles, lizards and some others. All these groups of animals contain several rather dangerous species. Nevertheless, people should try treating them well, not taking actions which cause their extinction.

Английский язык



Время в числовом формате	Время на английском	Пояснения
15 ⁰⁰	It's 3 o'clock.	С ровным временем (ноль минут) обычно употребляется o'clock. В разговорной речи o'clock можно опустить.
15 ⁰⁵	It's 5 past 3.	Дословно – 5 минут после трех.
15 ¹⁰	It's 10 past 3.	Дословно – 10 минут после трех.
15 ¹⁵	It's quarter past 3.	Дословно – четверть часа после трех.
15 ²⁰	It's 20 past 3.	20 минут после трех.
15 ²⁵	It's 25 past 3.	25 минут после трех.
15 ³⁰	It's half past 3.	Половина после трех.
15 ³⁵	It's 25 to 4.	Дословно – без 25 минут четыре.
15 ⁴⁰	It's 20 to 4.	Без 20 минут четыре.
15 ⁴⁵	It's quarter to 4.	Без четверти четыре.
15 ⁵⁰	It's 10 to 4.	Без 10 четыре.

Английский язык

15 ⁵⁵	It's 5 to 4.	Без 5 четыре.
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- **a.m.** – время до полудня (с полуночи до полудня). То есть с 00:00 до 12:00.
- **p.m.** – время после полудня (с полудня до полуночи). То есть с 12:00 до 00:00.

Упражнение 1. Напишите указанное время цифрами.

H-p: It's twenty past five. – 5:20

1. It's half past three.
2. It's ten to six.
3. It's a quarter past two.
4. It's a quarter to twelve.
5. It's twenty to one.
6. It's half past eight.
7. It's five past eleven.
8. It's twenty-five to four.
9. It's nine o'clock.
10. It's ten past ten.

Упражнение 2. Напишите указанное время словами.

1. 4:45
2. 12:40
3. 6:30
4. 3:00
5. 5:10
6. 2:35
7. 9:55
8. 12:05
9. 8:25
10. 7:15

Упражнение 3. Выберите в скобках правильное время.

1. It's twenty past eight. (7:40 – 8:20 – 8:40)
2. It's half past seven. (6:30 – 7:30 – 8:30)
3. It's a quarter past five. (4:45 – 5:15 – 6:15)
4. It's a quarter to ten. (10:15 – 10:45 – 9:45)
5. It's ten to twelve. (12:10 – 12:50 – 11:50)

Упражнение 4. Расставьте следующие варианты в хронологическом порядке.

1. It's twenty to one.
2. It's twenty past twelve.
3. It's five to one.
4. It's a quarter to one.
5. It's half past twelve.

Английский язык

6. It's a quarter to twelve.
7. It's a quarter past twelve.
8. It's noon.
9. It's five past twelve.
10. It's five to twelve.

Unit II.

Text 2

Animal husbandry

A. Animal husbandry is the management and care of farm animals by humans for profit, in which genetic qualities and behavior, considered to be advantageous to humans, are further developed. The term can refer to the practice of selectively breeding and raising livestock to promote desirable traits in animals for utility, sport, pleasure, or research, but also refers to the efficient exploitation of a species in agriculture advantageous to humans.

Sustainability

In organic and biodynamic farming methods, animals play an important role in achieving closed or sustainable system by providing multiple functions to the agricultural system. In the Balinese context, for example, ducks are herded through rice paddies at particular stages of the growing season. The ducks eat insects and weeds that inhibit the growth of seedlings, and prevent the farmer from using herbicides or pesticides. Their droppings contribute nitrogen to the soil as a natural source of fertilizer, and the movement of their feet and bills in the water of the terrace ecosystem increases the oxygen content of the soil thus increasing nutrient availability.

Английский язык

Число	Лицо	Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple
ед.ч.	1	I am	I was	I will be
	2	you are	you were	you will be
	3	he she is it	he she was it	he she will be it
мн.ч.	1	we are	we were	we will be
	2	you are	you were	you will be
	3	they are	they were	they will be

Все знают фразу Шекспира из произведения «Гамлет»: «To be or not to be? That is the question...», которая переводится как «Быть или не быть, вот в чем вопрос...». На самом деле у людей, изучающих английский язык, именно глагол to be вызывает огромное количество вопросов и трудностей в отношении его употребления. В данной статье будет представлена подробная информация о всех формах и случаях употребления глагола to be.

Итак, глагол to be играет особенно значимую роль в грамматике английского языка. Он может выступать в предложении в качестве смыслового глагола, модального, вспомогательного, глагола-связки, а также большое количество грамматических конструкций образуется именно с глаголом to be. Сам по себе to be является неправильным глаголом, а это значит, что все три его формы образуются не по правилу, и их просто необходимо запомнить: be – was/were – been.

Упражнение 1. Заполните пропуски.

Long Form	Short Form	Negative Form	Negative Short Form
1. We are students.	A We're students.	B We are not students.	C We aren't students.
2. He is from Spain.	A	B	C
3. You are a singer.	A	B	C
4. It is a picture.	A	B	C
5. They are actors.	A	B	C

Упражнение 2. Вставьте am, is, are.

My name (1) _____ Brenda Foster. I (2) _____ on the left in the picture. I (3) _____ ten years old and I (4) _____ in the fifth form. My birthday (5) _____ on the first of January. I (6) _____ from Santa Monica, California, USA. I (7) _____ American. My phone number (8) _____ 235-456-789. I live at 16 Park Street. My post code (9) _____ LA 30 SM. I've got a sister and a brother. Their names (10) _____ Gina and Paul. Gina (11) _____ 16 years old and Paul (12) _____ only three. I've also got a dog. His name (13) _____ Spot. He (14) _____ on the right in the picture. My Mum (15) _____ a doctor. She works at a hospital. My Dad (16) _____ a driver. He works in Los Angeles. We (17) _____ all friendly in our family.

Упражнение 3. Вставьте am, is, are.

.A: Hi, Alex. How (1) _____ you?
 B: Hello David. I (2) _____ fine and how (3) _____ you doing?
 A: I (4) _____ doing fine.
 B: How (5) _____ your sister? Where (6) _____ she now?
 A: She (7) _____ in London. She (8) _____ learning English there.
 B: Really? That (9) _____ wonderful! How about your parents?
 A; They (10) _____ fine too. They (11) _____ in Cyprus now.
 B: (12) _____ you busy tonight?
 A: Not really, why?
 B: We (13) _____ having a party. Would you like to come?
 A: I'd love to.
 B: Then come to our place at 7:00 p.m.

Упражнение 4. Вставьте is / isn't, are / aren't, am / 'm not.

1. I _____ lazy.

Английский язык

2. My friend _____ naughty.
3. My granny _____ kind.
4. My granddad _____ clever.
5. My teachers _____ funny.
6. I _____ a bad pupil.

Упражнение 5. Вставьте is, are, He's, She's, I'm, They're.

1. How _____ your mum? — _____ fine, thanks.
2. How _____ your parents? — _____ OK.
3. How _____ you? — _____ very well, thank you.
4. How _____ your uncle? — _____ fine, thanks.
5. How _____ your children? — _____ OK.
6. How _____ Liz? — _____ fine, thanks.
7. How _____ your cousin? — _____ very well, thank you.

Упражнение 6. Write in was / were

1. _____ Jenny at the party?
2. _____ Lumpy quiet yesterday?
3. _____ you in Kongo?
4. _____ your parents in the local gym yesterday?
5. _____ your friend at school yesterday?
6. _____ you happy yesterday?

Упражнение 7. Write in was / were

1. _____ your mum tired yesterday?
2. _____ you hungry yesterday evening?
3. _____ it cold yesterday?
4. _____ your teacher sad yesterday?
5. _____ your pet hungry yesterday?

Упражнение 8. Write in was / were

The third day _____ Wednesday. The boys _____ in the swimming-pool. Steve _____ the fastest swimmer! On Thursday we _____ at the circus! The bears _____ funny! The fifth day _____ Friday. In the morning we _____ in the zoo.

Английский язык

Unit III.

Animals in the modern world

Animals are our lesser friends, whom we must help and protect them. Almost every family has at least one pet in their house. The family loves them and takes care of them. Domestic cats, dogs, hamsters and other animals are always full and warm. Although there are situations when the owners treat their pupils very badly. But there are still animals that do not live in the same house with us and need our care. These are wild animals and birds that live in the middle of nature. They would be very grateful to people for their help. The fauna of the nature of Russia fascinates with its beauty and diversity. There are a lot of hares, foxes, squirrels, deer, wild boars, bears and other wild animals in our forests. Different corners of our state have their own fauna inherent in it. Steppe eagle, bustard, snake-eater, badger, mink, copperhead and many other small animals live in the steppe zone. The forest-steppe part of Russia has become a wonderful home for wild pigs, roe deer, storks, squirrels. In Siberia, you can see lynx, bear, brown tooth, deer, poloz, golden eagle. There are many fish in the seas: mackerel, horse mackerel, sturgeon, flounder, salmon, sturgeon. Three species of dolphins live in the Black Sea from mammals – common, bottlenose dolphins and mutor (Black Sea porpoise), as well as white-bellied seal. Not every corner of our planet can boast of such a variety of wildlife. But in our country there are certain problems for the preservation of this particle of wildlife. Over time, many species are included in the Red Book of Russia, and sometimes disappear altogether. Poaching is a terrible problem in our country. People are hunting wild animals more and more and thus reducing their number. The habitat of some species is decreasing due to the fact that man has captured untouched wildlife and destroyed their homes. Through the thirst for enrichment, the rich illegally cut down forests and plow the steppes. Animals cannot go to villages or cities and then they have nowhere to go. But if some daredevils approach settlements through hunger, they often become prey for dexterous hunters. Unfortunately, people lost interest in wild animals, they stopped caring about them. Few people think about the fact that many animals disappear. A few decades ago, our forests were simply teeming with wild boars, hares and deer. And now you rarely see them. There is still a sign near my city that says: "Wild boar hunting is prohibited!". Society needs to wake up, because one day we will open our eyes, and there will be only high-rise buildings and asphalt around us, without any hints of nature. And then we will not be able to bring the animals back, because they will disappear completely. However, this is no longer relevant, because these animals have not been in our forests for a long time.

ОБОРОТ THERE IS/ARE

Оборот *there is \ there are* — это один из случаев, когда в русском языке нет прямого, стопроцентного эквивалента английской конструкции. Между тем, оборот *there is \ there are* употребляется довольно часто не только в деловом или научном языке, но и в обыденной повседневной речи.

Буквально *there is* переводится как «здесь есть\присутствует», а *there are* как «здесь есть\присутствуют» (во множественном числе). Но точнее будет сказать, что оборот *there + to be* используется для обозначения присутствия или наличия чего-либо или кого-либо.

Не забывайте ставить *there is/there are* в начало, когда вы говорите о местоположении чего-либо. Это поможет с самого начала понять, что речь идет о нахождении чего-то где-то. В таком предложении каждое слово находится на своем определенном месте.

Порядок слов в предложении.

Также с конструкцией *there is / there are* часто употребляется слово *no* (нет). Но сокращения в таких фразах не допускаются, потому что *not* - это частичка, которую можно сократить, а *no* - это уже слово, которое сократить нельзя.

При перечислении предметов используется *there is*, если первый предмет из перечисленных стоит в единственном числе и *there are*, если первый предмет из перечисленных стоит во множественном числе

Предлоги места – служебные слова, связывающие между собой члены предложения и тесно связаны с применением конструкции *there is / there are*.

ЗАПОМНИТЕ ИСКЛЮЧЕНИЯ:

на дереве — *in the tree*, на улице — *in the street*, на картине — *in the picture*.

Сравним два предложения «на столе ваза» и «ваза на столе». Первое начинается с обстоятельства места, а второе с подлежащего, соответственно, для перевода первого предложения мы используем *There is a...* – “*there is a vase on the table*”, а второе предложение переводим без этой конструкции — “*the vase is on the table*”. Если подлежащее (предмет, о котором говорится в предложении) единственного числа, то используется *there is*, а если множественного, то *there are*.

Например:

There is an old church in this town. — В этом городе есть старая церковь.

There is always a way out. — Выход всегда есть.

There are two ways out of this tunnel. — Из этого тоннеля есть два

выхода.

Упражнение 1. Вставьте is или are.

1. There _____ two cups of tea on the table.
2. There _____ an orange in the salad.
3. There _____ some cheese on the plate.
4. There _____ a blue chair at the door.
5. There _____ five chicks and a hen on the farm.
6. There _____ a table and nine desks in the classroom.
7. There _____ three rooms in our country house.
8. _____ there a carpet on the floor?
9. There _____ no cats in the sitting room.
10. There _____ a cat on the table.
11. There _____ 3 dogs in the box
12. There _____ a pot on the table.
13. _____ there a bathroom near the kitchen?
14. _____ there a kitchen under your bedroom?

Упражнение 2. Вставьте There's / There're.

1. _____ some sandwiches in the fridge.
2. _____ a biscuit on the plate.
3. _____ some jam on the table.
4. _____ some cornflakes in the cupboard.
5. _____ some sugar in the glass.
6. _____ two cups of tea on the table.

Упражнение 3. Напишите каждое предложение в отрицательной и вопросительной форме.

1. There are many pupils in the classroom.
2. There is some meat on the plate.
3. There are four parks in the city.

Упражнение 4. Составьте и запишите предложения.

1. pears / there / ten / in the / are / bag / .
2. aren't / pupils / there / classroom / in the / .
3. an egg / on the / there / plate / is / ?
5. a turtle / on / there / isn't / farm / this / .
6. at the / two / bikes / door / are / there / ?

Unit IV.

The anatomy and physiology of the cat

Mouth. Cats have highly specialized teeth for the killing of prey and the tearing of meat: the **premolar** and first **molar** teeth. They present in **canids**, and are highly developed in **felines**. The cat's tongue has sharp **spines**, or papillae, useful for retaining and ripping flesh from a carcass. Cats use a variety of vocalizations for communication, including meowing, purring, hissing, growling, squeaking, chirping, clicking, and grunting. Their types of body language: position of ears and tail, relaxation of whole body, kneading of paws, all are indicators of mood.

Ears. Thirty-two individual muscles in each ear allow for a manner of directional hearing: a cat can move each ear independently of the other. Because of this mobility, a cat can move its body in one direction and point its ears in another direction. Most cats have straight ears pointing upward. When angry or frightened, a cat will lay back its ears, to accompany the growling or hissing sounds it makes. Cats also turn their ears back when they are playing, or to listen to a sound coming from behind them.

Legs. Cats, like dogs, are **digitigrades**. They walk directly on their toes, with the bones of their feet making up the lower part of the visible leg. Cats are capable of walking very precisely, because like all felines they directly register; that is, they place each hind **paw** (almost) directly in the print of the corresponding **forepaw**, minimizing noise and visible tracks. This also provides sure footing for their hind paws when they navigate rough terrain.

Claws. Cats have protractable claws. In their normal, relaxed position the claws are **sheathed** with the skin and fur around the toe **pads**. This keeps the claws sharp by preventing wear from contact with the ground and allows the silent stalking of prey. The claws on the **forefeet** are typically sharper than those on the **hind feet**. Most cats have five claws on their front paws, and four or five on their rear paws. However, domestic and **feral** are prone to **polydactylism**, and may have six or seven toes. The fifth front claw is proximal to the other claws.

Skin. Cats possess rather loose skin; this allows them to turn and confront a predator or another cat in a fight, even when it has a grip on them. The particularly loose skin at the back of the neck is known as

the **scruff**, and is the area by which a mother cat grips her kittens to carry them.

Skeleton. Cats have 7 **cervical vertebrae**, 13 **thoracic vertebrae**, 7 **lumbar vertebrae**, 3 **sacral vertebrae**, and 22 or 23 **caudal vertebrae**. The **extra** lumbar and thoracic vertebrae account for the cat's enhanced **spinal** mobility and **flexibility**, compared with humans. The caudal vertebrae form the tail, used by the cat as a counterbalance to the body during quick movements. Cats also have free-floating **clavicle bones**, which allow them to pass their body through any space into which they can fit their heads.

Head. The **masseter** is a great, powerful, and very thick muscle covered by a tough, shining **fascia** lying **ventral** to the **zygomatic arch**, which is its origin. It inserts into the posterior half of the **lateral surface** of the **mandible**. Its action is the elevation of the mandible (closing of the jaw).

The temporalis is a great mass of **mandibular muscle**, and is also covered by a tough and shiny fascia. It lies dorsal to the zygomatic arch and fills the **temporal fossa** of the skull. It arises from the side of the skull and inserts into the **coronoid process** of the mandible. It too, elevates the jaw. The two main integumentary muscles of a cat are the **platysma** and the cutaneous **maximus**. The cutaneous maximus covers the **dorsal** region of the cat and allows it to shake its skin. The platysma covers the neck and allows the cat to stretch the skin over the **pectoralis major** and **deltoid muscles**.

Neck and Back. The **rhomboideus** is a thick, large muscle below the **trapezius muscles**. It extends from the vertebral border of the scapula to the **mid-dorsal line**. Origin, neural spines of the first four thoracic vertebrae, insertion, vertebral border of the scapula, action, draws the scapula to the dorsal.

Splenius is the most **superficial** of all the deep muscles. It is a thin, broad sheet of muscle underneath the clavotrapezius and **deflecting** it. It is crossed also by the **rhomboideus capitis**. Its origin is the mid-dorsal line of the neck and fascia. The **insertion** is the superior nuchal line and atlas. It raises or turns the head.

Serratus ventralis is exposed by cutting the wing-like **latissimus dorsi**. The origin is from the first nine or ten ribs, and from part of the

Английский язык

cervical vertebrae. The insertion is the vertebral border of the scapula. It draws scapula forward, backward and against the body.

Serratus Dorsalis is medial to both the scapula and the Serratus Ventralis. Origin, **apoeurosis** following the length of the mid-dorsal line, insertion, dorsal portion of the last ribs, action, draws ribs cranial. The **intercostals** are a set of muscles sandwiched between the ribs. They interconnect ribs, and are therefore the primary respiratory skeletal muscles. They are divided into the external and the internal **subscapularis**. The origin and insertion are in the ribs. The intercostals pull the ribs backwards or forwards.

Pectoantibrachialis muscle is just one-half inch wide, and is the most superficial in the pectoral muscles. Origin, **manubrium** of the sternum, insertion, in a flat **tendon** on the fascia of the proximal end of the ulna, action, draws the arm towards the chest.

The **pectoralis major**, also called, pectoralis **superficialis**, is a broad **triangular** portion of the pectoralis muscle which is immediately below the **pectoantibrachialis**. It is actually smaller than the pectoralis minor muscle. Origin, sternum and **median ventral raphe**, insertion, humerus, action, draws the arm towards the chest. The **pectoralis minor** muscle is larger than the pectoralis major. However, most of its **anterior border** is covered by the pectoralis major. Origin, ribs 3–5, insertion, **coracoid process** of scapula, Action, tipping of the scapula, elevation of ribs 3–5.

The most posterior, flat, thin, and long strip of pectoral muscle is the **xiphihumeralis**. It is a band of parallel fibers that is not found in humans, but in felines. Its origin is the **xiphoid process** of the sternum, the insertion is the humerus.

Trapezius covers the back, and the neck. They pull the scapula toward the mid dorsal line, anteriorly, and posteriorly.

Clavotrapezius, the most anterior of the trapezius muscles, is also the largest. Its fibers run obliquely to the ventral surface. Origin, **superior nuchal line** and **median dorsal line**, insertion, clavicle, action, draws the **clavicle dorsal** and towards the head.

Acromiotrapezius is the middle trapezius muscle. It covers the dorsal and lateral surfaces of the scapula. Origin, neural spines of the cervical vertebrae, insertion, in the **metacromion process** and fascia of

Английский язык

clavotrapezius, action, draws the scapula to the dorsal, and holds the two scapulas together.

Spinotrapezius, also called **thoracic trapezius**, is the most posterior of the three. It is triangular shaped. Origin, neural spines of the thoracic vertebra, insertion, scapular fascia, action, draws the scapula to the dorsal and caudal regions. (from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

Vocabulary

- premolar [pri:'məʊlə] премоляр, малый коренной зуб
- molar ['məʊlə] моляр, большой коренной зуб
- canid ['kænid] клык
- feline ['fi:lain] животное из семейства кошачьих, кошачий
- spine ['spain] позвоночник, позвоночный столб
- digitigrade ['didʒiti'greit] пальчатый, имеющий развитые

пальцы

- paw [pɔ:] лапа
- forepaw ['fɔ:pɔ:] передняя лапа
- to sheathe [ʃi:d] заключать в оболочку, защищать
- toe [təʊ] палец стопы
- pad [pæd] подушечка лапы
- forefoot ['fɔ:fʊt] передний отдел стопы, лапа
- hind feet [haind fi:t] задние ступни
- feral ['fiərəl] дикий, неприрученный
- polydactylyism ['pɒli'dæktɪlɪzəm] полидактилия,

многопалость

- scruff [skrʌf] задняя часть шеи, выя
- cervical vertebra [sə:'vaɪkəl 'vɜ:tɪbrə] шейный позвонок
- thoracic v [θɔ:'ræɪsɪk] грудной позвонок
- sacral v ['seɪkrəl] крестцовый позвонок
- caudal v. ['kɔ:dəl] хвостовой позвонок
- extra lumbar v ['ekstrə'lʌmbə] внепоясничный позвонок
- spinal ['spainl] позвоночный, спинальный
- flexibility [fleksɪ'bɪlɪti] гибкость
- clavicle bone ['klævɪkl 'bɒn] ключичная кость
- masseter [mæ'setə] жевательная мышца
- fascia ['feɪʃə] фасция
- ventral ['ventrəl] вентральный, брюшной
- zygomatic arch [zaɪgəʊ'mætɪk a:tʃ] скуловая дуга
- lateral surface ['lætərəl 'sə:fɪs] латеральная поверхность
- mandible ['mændɪbl] нижнечелюстной

Английский язык

- mandibular muscle [mæn'dɪbj:ulə 'mʌsl] нижнечелюстная мышца
- temporal fossa ['tempərəl 'fɒsə] височная ямка, висок
- coronoid process ['kɒrənɔɪd'prəʊses] венечный отросток (нижней челюсти)
- platysma ['plætɪzmə] подкожная мышца шеи
- maximus ['mæksɪməs] наибольший, большой
- dorsal ['dɔ:səl] дорсальный, спинной, тыльный
- pectoralis major ['pektərəlɪs] грудная большая
- deltoid muscle ['deltɔɪd 'mʌsl] дельтовидная мышца
- rhomboideus ['rəm'bɔɪdəs] ромбовидный
- trapezius ['træpi:zjəs] трапециевидный
- mid-dorsal line [mɪd-dɔ:səl] среднедорсальная линия
- superficial [ˈsju:pə'fɪʃəl] поверхностный
- deflecting [dɪ'flektɪŋ] искривление, изгиб
- capitis ['kæpɪtɪs] головной, головчатый
- insertion [ɪn'sə:ʃən] прикрепление, введение
- serratus ['serɪtəs] зубец, зубчатость, зубчатый
- ventralis [ventr'æɪlɪs] вентральный, брюшной
- atissimus [læ'tɪsɪməs] широчайший
- dorsum ['dɔ:səm] спина
- intercostal [ˈɪntə'kɒstl] межреберный
- pectoral ['pektərəl] грудной
- tendon ['tendən] сухожилие
- triangular [traɪ'æŋgjulə] трехангулярный, угловой, коленчатый
- median ventral raphe ['mi:djən 'ventrəl reɪf] срединный
- брюшной шов
- anterior border [æn'tɪəriə 'bɔ:də] передний край
- coracoid process ['kɒrəkɔɪd 'prəʊses] клювовидный отросток (лопатки)
- xiphoid process [ksɪ'fɔɪd 'prəʊses] мечевидный, мечеобразный
- superior nuchal line [sju:'piəriə 'nju:kl laɪn] верхняя выйная линия
- median dorsal line ['mi:djən 'dɒsəl laɪn] средняя дорсальная линия
- clavicle dorsal ['klævɪkl 'dɒsəl] дорсальная ключица
- metacromion process [ˈmetə'krəʊmɪjən ['prəʊses] метакромиальный отросток
- thoracic trapezius [θɔ:'ræɪsɪk trə'pi:zjəs] грудная кость-трапеция

Английский язык

Present Simple: правила и примеры

Рассмотрим, как строится время Present Simple в трех формах: утвердительной, отрицательной, вопросительной.

1. Утвердительная форма: I invite

Предложение с Present Simple образуется по простейшей схеме – используется глагол в начальной форме, то есть глагол «как в словаре», без всяких окончаний. Единственное исключение – в форме 3-е лица, единственного числа добавляется **-s** или **-es** в конце глагола.

Пройдите тест на уровень английского:

	Единственное число	Множественное число
1 лицо	I invite	We invite
2 лицо	You invite	You invite
3 лицо	He/She/It invites	They invite

Примеры предложений:

I **run** every morning – Я бегаю каждое утро.

Peter **delivers** pizza – Питер разносит пиццу.

В большинстве случаев к глаголу в 3-ем лице единственного числа добавляется **-s**, окончание **-es** добавляется из соображений благозвучия после конечных **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x**, например:

He **passes** my messages. — Он передает мои сообщения.

A catcher **catches** balls in baseball. — Кетчер ловит мячи в бейсболе.

2. Отрицательная форма: I don't invite

Отрицание строится с помощью вспомогательного глагола **to do** и частицы **not**. В третьем лице единственного числа **do**, присоединяя окончание **-es**, превращается в **does**.

	Единственное число	Множественное число
1 лицо	I do not invite	We do not invite
2 лицо	You do not invite	You do not invite
3 лицо	He/She/It does not invite	They do not invite

Примечание: **do not** и **does not** в разговорной речи сокращаются в **don't** и **doesn't**: I don't invite, He doesn't invite.

I **don't like** your boss – Мне не нравится твой начальник.

She **doesn't work** as a waitress – Она не работает официанткой.

We **don't need** your help – Нам не нужна ваша помощь.

3. Вопросительная форма: Do I invite?

Вопросительная форма строится с помощью вспомогательного

Английский язык

глагола **to do** – он ставится перед подлежащим.

	Единственное число	Множественное число
1 лицо	Do I invite?	Do we invite?
2 лицо	Do you invite?	Do you invite?
3 лицо	Does he/she/it invite?	Do they invite?

Примеры:

Do you like your job? – Тебе нравится твоя работа?

Does Anna dance? – Анна танцует? (не в данный момент, а вообще)

Do your friends watch football? – Ваши друзья смотрят футбол? (не в данный момент, а вообще)

Распространенная ошибка – добавлять в вопросе к смысловому глаголу окончание 3-го лица, ед. числа **-es**:

- **Правильно:** *Does Anna dance?*
- **Неправильно:** *Does Anna dances?*

В утверждении у смыслового глагола (dance) окончание ед. числа, 3-го лица **-es**:

Anna dances.

Переделав предложение в вопросительное, мы убираем **-es** в конце глагола, оно как бы открепляется от него и приклеивается к вопросительному глаголу do (do + es = does):

Does Anna dance?

Упражнение 1. Вставьте глаголы из скобок в форме Present Simple.

He _____ (get) up at 7. He _____ (have) his English lesson every day. He _____ (speak) English to his friends. He _____ (play) board games in the afternoon. Sometimes he _____ (swim) in the lake. He often _____ (go) hiking. He sometimes _____ (sit) by the camp fire in the evenings. He never _____ (go) on a trip without his friends.

Упражнение 2. Вставьте глаголы в Present Simple. Put the verbs in the present form.

go, like, love, watch, read, like, walk, come, do, watch

My name's Pavel. In the evening I usually (1) _____ my homework. Then I (2) _____ TV or video. I (3) _____ action films! They are super! Then I (4) _____ my dog. After that I (5) _____ home, (6) _____ a book and (7) _____ to bed. My sister is little. She doesn't (8) _____ action films. She (9) _____ cartoons. She (10) _____ them every day.

Упражнение 3. Переделайте данные предложения в вопросительные. Начинайте вопросы со Wh-words в скобках.

Английский язык

1. Ann watches TV. (How often?)...
2. I write emails to my parents. (How often?)...
3. They have dinner in the evening. (What time/usually?) ...
4. Tom works. (Where?) ...
5. Mark and his sister go to the cinema. (How often?)...
6. People do stupid things. (Why?) ...
7. The car breaks down. (How often?) ...

Упражнение 4. Вставьте подходящий по смыслу глагол в нужной форме.

- 1) He ___ not play chess every Tuesday. (does, do, is,);
- 2) He ___ not a driver. (can, is, have);
- 3) They ___ not write test every Friday. (do, is, does);
- 4) My sister ___ not ten. (is, can, has);
- 5) They ___ got a rabbit. (has, are, have);
- 6) My parents ___ not 40. (are, is, can);
- 7) Andrew and Mike ___ not like apples. (do, does, is)

Unit V.

The anatomy and physiology of the dog

External anatomy is concerned with the study of such organs as **muzzle**, **dewlap** (throat, neck skin), shoulder, elbow, forefeet, **croup**, leg (thigh and **hip**), **hock**, hind feet, **withers**, **stifle**, paws, tail.

Physical characteristics. Like most predatory mammals, the dog has powerful muscles, a cardiovascular system that supports both **sprinting** and **endurance**, and teeth for catching, holding, and tearing. The dog's **ancestral skeleton** provides the ability to run and **leap**. Their legs are designed to propel them forward rapidly, leaping as necessary, to **chase** and overcome **prey**. Consequently, they have small, tight feet, walking on their toes; their rear legs are fairly rigid and sturdy; the front legs are loose and flexible, with only muscle attaching them to the **torso**. Dogs have disconnected shoulder bones that allow a greater stride length for running and leaping. They walk on four toes, front and back, and have **vestigial dewclaws** (dog **thumbs**) on their front legs and sometimes on their rear legs.

Sight. Like most mammals, dogs are **dichromats** and have color vision equivalent to red-green color blindness in humans. Different breeds of

Английский язык

dogs have different eye shapes and dimensions, and they also have different retina **configurations**. Dogs with long noses have a “visual **streak**” which runs across the width of the retina and gives them a very wide field of excellent vision, while those with short noses have an “area centralis” – a central patch with up to three times the density of nerve endings as the visual streak – giving them detailed sight much more like a human's. Some breeds have a field of vision up to 270°, although broad-headed breeds with short noses have a much narrower field of vision, as low as 180°.

Hearing. The frequency range of dog hearing is approximately 40 Hz to 60,000 Hz. Dogs detect sounds as low as the 16 to 20 Hz frequency range and above 45 kHz, and in addition have a degree of ear mobility that helps them to rapidly pinpoint the exact location of a sound. Eighteen or more muscles can tilt, rotate and raise or lower a dog's ear. Additionally, a dog can identify a sound's location much faster than a human can, as well as hear sounds up to four times the distance that humans are able to.

Smell. Dogs have nearly 220 million smell-sensitive cells over an area about the size of a pocket handkerchief. Dogs can sense **odours** at concentrations nearly 100 million times lower than humans can. The percentage of the dog's brain that is devoted to analyzing smells is actually 40 times larger than that of a human. Some dog breeds have been selectively bred for excellence in detecting **scents**, even compared to their **canine** brethren.

Modern dog breeds exhibit a diverse array of fur coats, including dogs without **fur**. Dog coats vary in texture, color, and markings, and a specialized vocabulary has evolved to describe each characteristic.

Tail. There are many different shapes for dog tails: straight, straight up, sickle, curled, cork-screw. In some breeds, the tail is traditionally docked to avoid injuries. It can happen that some puppies are born with a short tail or no tail in some breeds. (from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

Vocabulary

- muzzle [mʌzl] морда
- dewlap ['dju:læp] подгрудок
- croup [kru:p] зад, круп
- hip [hip] бедро, бок
- hock [hɒk] поджилки, коленное сухожилие
- wither ['wiðə] холка

Английский язык

- stifle [staɪfl] коленный сустав, коленная чашка
 - to sprint [sprɪnt] бежать на короткую дистанцию
- спринтовать
- endurance [ɪnˈdʒuːərəns] выносливость
 - ancestral [ænˈseɪstrəl] наследственный, родовой
 - leap; to leap [li:p] прыжок, скачок; прыгать
 - to chase [ˈtʃeɪs] преследовать, гнаться
 - to prey [preɪ] охотиться, ловить
 - torso [ˈtɔːsəʊ] туловище
 - vestigial [vesˈtɪdʒiəl] остаточный, исчезающий
 - dewclaw [ˈdjuːkləʊː] рудиментарный отросток в виде пальца на лапе
- thumb [θʌm] большой палец
 - dichromatic [ˈdaɪkrəʊˈmæɪtɪk] двухцветный
 - configuration [kənˈfɪɡjʊˈreɪʃən] форма, конфигурация
 - streak [stri:k] жилка, прожилка
 - hearing [ˈhiəriŋ] слух
 - odour [ˈəʊdə] запах
 - scent [sent] след, запах
 - canine [ˈkeɪnɪn] собачий
 - fur [fəː] шерсть, шкура
 - tail [teɪl] хвост

Present Continuous: правила и примеры

Present Continuous Tense, или как его еще часто называют Present Progressive Tense, переводится на русский язык как настоящее длительное или настоящее продолженное время глагола. Как уже понятно из самого названия, это время показывает длительность, процесс действия происходящего в момент речи.

Рассмотрим, как образуется длительное настоящее время в утвердительном, отрицательном и вопросительном предложении.

1. Утвердительная форма: I am talking

В утвердительной форме Present Continuous образуется с помощью глагола **to be** и глагола с окончанием **—ing** (причастие настоящего времени), при этом изменяется только глагол **to be**. Примеры приведены в таблице:

	Единственное число	Множественное число
1 лицо	I am talking	We are talking
2 лицо	You are talking	You are talking
3 лицо	He/She/It is talking	They are talking

В разговорной речи местоимение обычно сливается (сокращение)

Английский язык

с глаголом to be: I'm, you're, he's, she's, it's, we're, you're, they're.

Пройдите тест на уровень английского:
Примеры предложений:

He **is watching** TV. — Он смотрит телевизор.

My dog **is playing** with my cat. — Мой собака играет с кошкой.

I **am doing** dishes – Я мою посуду.

She **is working out** – Она тренируется (занимается спортом).

2. Отрицательная форма: I am not talking

Отрицание строится с помощью частицы **not** — добавьте ее после глагола **to be**.

	Единственное число	Множественное число
1 лицо	I am not talking	We are not talking
2 лицо	You are not talking	You are not talking
3 лицо	He/She/It is not talking	They are not talking

Возможны сокращения: I'm not, you're not (you aren't), he\she\it's not (he\she\it isn't), we're not (we aren't), they're not (they aren't).

Примеры предложений:

I **am not running**, I am walking – Я не бегу, я иду.

She **isn't cooking** – Она не готовит.

No, I'm **not sleeping**, thanks for asking. — Нет, я не сплю, спасибо, что спросил.

Someone **is hiding** in the barn. — Кто-то прячется в амбаре.

2. Вопросительная форма: Am I talking?

Чтобы построить вопросительную форму, нужно вспомогательный глагол **to be** поставить перед **подлежащим**.

	Единственное число	Множественное число
1 лицо	Am I talking?	Are we talking?
2 лицо	Are you talking?	Are you talking?
3 лицо	Is he/she/it talking?	Are they talking?

Примеры:

Are you talking to me? – Ты со мной говоришь?

Is this device working properly? – Это устройство работает правильно?

Are you kidding? — Ты шутишь?

Упражнение 1. Составьте предложения в the Present Continuous Tense.

1.I/play/tennis/with/my/friend/now.

2.We/walk/on/the/ beach/now.

3.They/have/a/great/time/at/the/camp/at/the/ moment.

4.Angela/paint/a/beautiful/picture/now.

Английский язык

5. Tina/ and/ Pam/ stay/ in/ a/ five- star/ hotel.
6. It/ rain/ outdoors/ at/ the/ moment.
7. Bobby/ prepare/ for/ the/ test/ in/ his/ room.
8. The/ dog/ bark/ at/ some/ strangers.
9. The/ water/ in/ the/ kettle/ boil.
10. Somebody/ knock/ at/ the/ door.
11. The/ children/ still/ sleep.
12. You/ watch/ the/ sunset/ now.
13. The/ girls/ choose/ the/ costumes/ for/ the/ party.
14. We/ wait/ for/ the/ bus/ at/ the/ bus- stop.
15. A/ little/ girl/ cry.

Упражнение 2. Сделайте предложения отрицательными.

1. Molly is translating an article.
2. Jack and Sam are gathering pears in the garden.
3. It is getting warm.
4. We are climbing a mountain.
5. You are playing basketball now.
6. The children are washing hands in the bathroom.
7. My grandfather is reading a newspaper now.
8. My family is having supper now.
9. Angela is ironing her dress now.
10. I'm looking for my kitten now.

Упражнение 3. Сделайте предложения вопросительными.

1. We are gathering apples in the garden.
2. Mary is listening to music now.
3. I'm sweeping the floor in the kitchen.
4. The cat is running after the mouse.
5. The boys are making a plane.
6. The wind is getting stronger.
7. You're building a nice house.
8. I'm taking a bath now.
9. A woman is feeding the chickens.
10. They are trying to catch a taxi.

Упражнение 4. Добавьте ing-форму.

Feed, walk, wash, play, do

Can I speak to Brad, please? I'm sorry, he's _____ his pet now.

Can I speak to Paul, please? I'm sorry, he's _____ his homework

now.

What about Kelly? No, sorry, she's _____ her pet in the park

now.

Английский язык

Can I speak to Jenny then? Sorry, she's _____ the dishes now.
 Can I speak to Alice or Alex, please? I'm sorry, they're _____ tennis now.

Упражнение 5. Напишите отрицательные предложения.

the sofa / Sam / is / on / not / sitting.

Are / playing / not / the cats.

cooking / Mother / not / my / is

Reading / friends / her / are / not

Упражнение 6. Напишите вопросы.

now / Tom / coffee / is / drinking?

playing / Now / the / boys / are?

the / skipping / girl / now / is?

the / eating / fish / cats / are?

Present Simple and Present Continuous Test

Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

1. **She ... coffee now.**

a) drinks	c) is drinking
b) is drinks	d) are drinking

2. **I ... every day.**

a) am reading	c) read
b) reading	d) reads

3. **He sleeps**

a) today	c) now
b) at the moment	d) every night

4. **We ... tea every morning.**

a) drink	c) drinking
b) are drinking	d) drinks

5. **... to school every morning?**

a) Are they going	c) Do they go
b) Do they going	d) Does they go

6. Look! He ... very well.

a) swims	c) is swimming
b) swim	d) is swimming

7. ... it run very fast?

a) is	c) do
b) are	d) does

8. We ... want to do the test.

a) doesn't	c) isn't
b) don't	d) aren't

9. They ... going to the cinema tonight.

a) aren't	c) doesn't
b) don't	d) isn't

10. ... she a teacher?

a) Does	c) Is
b) Do	d) Are

11. ... they ... tennis now?

a) Do ... play	c) Does ... play
b) Are ... playing	d) Are ... play

12. Вспомогательным глаголом во времени Present Simple является:

a) to be	c) do
b) do/does	d) does

13. В третьем лице единственного числа во времени Present Simple к глаголу добавляется:

a) окончание –s	b) окончание –ing
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14. Вспомогательным глаголом во времени Present Continuous является:

a) do	c) to be
b) do/does	d) does

15. Какое из следующих слов НЕ является показателем времени Present Simple:

a) now	c) usually
b) often	d) always

16. Какое из следующих слов является показателем времени Present Simple:

a) today	c) now
b) sometimes	d) at the moment

17. Выберите форму 3 лица единственного числа глагола *to cry* в Present Simple:

a) crying	c) crys
b) cry	d) cries

18. Выберите форму 3 лица единственного числа глагола *to watch* в Present Simple:

a) watches	c) watchies
b) watches	d) watch

19. Выберите форму 3 лица единственного числа глагола *to play* в Present Simple:

a) play	c) plays
b) playes	d) plaies

20. Какое из слов является показателем времени Present Continuous:

a) always	c) Listen!
b) sometimes	d) usually

Unit VI.
The anatomy and physiology of the cattle.

Cattle are raised as livestock for meat (beef and veal), as dairy animals for milk and other dairy products, and as draft animals (pulling carts, plows and the like). Other products include leather and dung for manure or fuel. In some countries such, as India, cattle are sacred. It is estimated that there are 1.3 billion cattle in the world today.

Cattle have one **stomach** with four **compartments**. They are **rumen, reticulum, omasum, and abomasum**, with the rumen being the largest compartment. The reticulum, the smallest compartment, is known as the "honey comb". Cattle sometimes consume metal objects which are deposited in the reticulum and irritation from the metal objects causing **hardware** disease. The omasum's main function is to absorb water and nutrients from the **digestible** feed. The omasum is known as the "many plies". The abomasum is like the human stomach; this is why it is known as the "true stomach".

Cattle are **ruminants**. They have a **digestive** system that allows use of otherwise indigestible foods by repeatedly regurgitating and rechewing them as "cud". The cud is then reswallowed and further digested by specialized microorganism in the rumen. These microbes are primarily responsible for decomposing cellulose and other **carbohydrates** into volatile fatty acids that cattle use as their primary metabolic fuel. The microbes inside the rumen are also able to synthesize amino acids from nonprotein **nitrogenous** sources, such as **urea** and **ammonia**. As these microbes reproduce in the rumen, older generations die and their **carcasses** continue on through the digestive tract. These carcasses are then partially digested by the cattle, allowing them to gain a high quality protein source. These features allow cattle to thrive on grasses and other vegetation. The **gestation** period for a cow is nine months. A newborn calf weighs 25–45 kg (55 to 99 lb). Breeding **stock** usually lives to about 15 years (occasionally as much as 25 years). (from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

Vocabulary

- cattle pl. ['kætl] крупный рогатый скот
- stomach ['stʌmək] желудок
- compartment [kəm'pɑ:pmənt] отдел, отделение
- rumen ['ru:men] рубец, первый отдел преджелудка
- reticulum [ri'tikjuləm] сетка, второй отдел преджелудка
- omasum [ɒ'meiʃəm] книжка, третий отдел преджелудка
- abomasum [æbɒ 'meiʃəm] сычуг, четвертый отдел преджелудка
- hardware [ˈhɑ:dweə] металлические изделия

Английский язык

- digestible [dai'dʒestəbl] легко усваиваемый
- ruminant ['ru:mi:nənt] жвачный, жвачное животное
- digestive [dai'dʒestiv] пищеварительный
- carbo-hydrate ['ka:bəu'haidreit] углевод
- nitrogenous [nai'trɒdʒinəs] азотный, азотистый
- urea ['ju:əriə] мочеви́на
- ammonia ['эмəунjэ] аммиак
- carcass ['ka:kəs] туша, тело
- gestation [dʒes'teiʃn] беременность
- stock [stɒk] порода племя

АРТИКЛИ

Артикли в английском языке — это определители **имен существительных**, они определяют, имеется ли в виду какой-то конкретный предмет или просто один из многих.

Соответственно, есть два артикля:

- неопределенный «**a**» (или «**an**» перед словом, начинающимся на гласную),
- определенный «**the**».

Когда-то давно это были полноценные слова **one** (один) и **that** (этот), но со временем они сократились, однако смысл их остался примерно прежним.

Неопределенный артикль «a/an»

Используется только с исчисляемыми существительным в единственном числе (ведь в прошлом он был «one»), когда речь идет о чем-то неконкретном, неуникальном. Например, **a bank** — это просто банк, любой, **an envelope** — какой-нибудь конверт.

Keep your money in a bank	Храни свои деньги в банке (неважно в каком)
I need an envelope	Мне нужен конверт (любой, необязательно какой-то конкретный)

Определенный артикль «the»

Используется перед существительными в единственном и множественном числе, когда речь идет о чем-то определенном, конкретном.

The criminals robbed the bank	Преступники ограбили банк (какой-то определенный банк)
Please close the door	Пожалуйста, закрой дверь (не любую дверь в доме, а конкретно эту)

Иными словами, если перед существительным можно добавить «какой-то», то будет неопределенный артикль, а если подойдет «тот самый \ те самые», то определенный.

Английский язык

Определенный артикль употребляется также с существительными, которые обозначают:

1. Нечто уникальное, существующее в единственном экземпляре

the Sun — солнце,
 the Columbia river — река Колумбия.
 (об артикле перед именами собственными см. ниже)

2. Периоды (отрезки) времени

in the morning — утром,
 in the past — в прошлом.

3. Перед прилагательными в превосходной степени

the biggest mall in Moscow — самый большой торговый центр в Москве.

Артикль довольно сильно может изменить значение всего предложения. Например:

I met **a girl** yesterday. — Я встретил девушку на улице (просто шел и увидел какую-то девушку).

I met **the girl** yesterday. — Я встретил вчера девушку (увидел ТУ САМУЮ девушку, напр. любовь всей жизни).

Нулевые артикли в английском языке

В некоторых случаях артикль вообще не употребляется перед существительным, например:

1. Имеется ввиду что-то очень обобщенное

Crime and punishment — преступление (в общем) и наказание (вообще)

Life is strange — жизнь — странная (жизнь вообще)

2. Перед названиями дней недели, месяцев, времен

года

See you on Monday

August is the last month in summer

3. Перед словами, обозначающими прием пищи

let's have breakfast — давай позавтракаем

lunch is ready — обед готов

Артикль перед именами собственными

Трудности с артиклем возникают, когда мы сталкиваемся с вопросом употребления артиклей перед именами собственными. Вы наверняка замечали, что, к примеру, перед некоторыми географическими названиями нет артикля, а перед другими ставится **the**. Рассмотрим сначала, когда артикли перед собственными именами не нужны

Когда артикль НЕ ставится перед именем собственным

Перед именами собственными артикли в большинстве случаев не употребляются. Имя собственное обозначает определенное лицо или предмет, это понятно и без артикля, поэтому обычно случаев артикль не

нужен.

Вот примеры таких случаев:

1. Перед именами:

Jonh, Misha Sidorov, Lewis.

2. Перед именами с формой обращения или званием, степень и проч.:

General Pupkin, Professor Pavlov, Mr. White.

3. Перед нарицательными именами, которые служат обращением (они рассматриваются как имя собственное):

How are you doing, sergeant? — Как дела, сержант?

How can I help you, professor? — Чем могу вам помочь профессор?

Officer, I need your help! — Офицер, мне нужна ваша помощь!

Примечание: слово **officer** является общепринятым обращением к полицейскому, независимо от его звания, на русский язык его не всегда правильно переводить как «офицер».

Перед названиями членов семей, если их употребляют члены той же семьи. В таких случаях слова father, mother, sister и т.д. используются практически как имена собственные.

Let's see what mom says — Посмотрим, что скажет мама.

I've got to ask father about it — Я должен спросить об этом у отца.

Примечание: слово «мама» в США пишут mom, а в Великобритании — **mum**, реже — **mam**.

Когда перед именем собственным артикль нужен

Есть случаи, когда перед именами собственными ставится артикль the. Не всегда в них прослеживается закономерность, вот некоторые типичные случаи:

1. Перед фамилиями во множественном числе в значении «семья такая-то»:

The Whites live in Albuquerque — Уайты (семья Уайтов) живет в Альбукерке.

Have you invited **the Petrovs**? — Вы пригласили Петровых (семью Петровых)?

2. Перед некоторыми географическими названиями.

Это довольно запутанный момент, поскольку в употреблении артикля перед топонимами где-то есть закономерности, где-то нет, а где-то возможно и так и эдак. Например, на картах перед названиями никогда не пишут артикли, чтобы сэкономить место.

Английские артикли в устойчивых выражениях

Есть целый ряд устойчивых выражений, в которых употребляется определенный или неопределенный артикль.

Упражнение 1. Вставьте подходящий артикль, где таковой необходим.

1. ... butter is made of ... milk.

Английский язык

2. I am studying ... English. I am studying ... grammar.
3. We have ... dog and ... cat.
4. I seldom drink ... water.
5. I had ... tea and ... sandwich for breakfast.
6. ... history is my favourite subject.
7. There was ... kindness in her eyes.
8. I bought ... bottle of ... milk.
9. He has a lot of ... work today.
10. This vase is made of ... glass.

Упражнение 3. Вставьте подходящий артикль, где таковой необходим.

(1)... Frenchman was once travelling in (2)... England. He did not know (3)... English quite well. He could speak only (4)... little. One day he was eating in (5)... small pub and he wanted to order (6)... eggs. But he didn't know (7)... English word for (8) ... eggs.

Suddenly through (9)... window he saw that (10)... rooster (петух) was walking in (11)... yard. He asked (12)... waiter what was the English for (13) ... "rooster". (14)... waiter told him. (15)... Frenchman then asked what was the English for (16) ... "rooster's wife". (17)... waiter told him that it was (18)... hen. Next (19)... Frenchman asked what was the English for "hen's children". (20)... waiter told him that they were (21)... chickens. (22)... Frenchman asked what (23)... chickens were before they were born. (24)... waiter told him they were (25)... eggs.

"You've explained everything very well," (26)... Frenchman said. "Please bring me two (27)... eggs and (28) ... cup of (29) ... coffee."

Unit VII.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS AND BIRDS

Bird flu (avian influenza)

In people, **bird flu** usually begins like **conventional influenza**, with **fever, cough, sore throat** and **muscle aches**, but bird flu can lead to life-threatening complications.

Bird flu viruses are complex, with a number of subtypes and strains that vary considerably from one another. Among birds, the effects of low pathogenic viruses are usually **ruffled feathers** or reduced egg production. But highly pathogenic forms cause severe disease, and almost 100 percent **mortality** in susceptible species. In some cases, domestic birds may die when symptoms are appeared. Scientists don't yet know how these subtypes affect humans, but highly pathogenic viruses appear causing the most serious problems – the greatest number of **deaths** – in both people and animals. Although the exact incubation period for bird flu in humans isn't clear, **illness** is developed within one to five days. Sometimes the only indication of the disease is a relatively mild eye **infection** (conjunctivitis). But more often, signs and symptoms of bird flu resemble those of conventional influenza, including: cough, fever, sore throat, muscle aches.

Migratory waterfowl and ducks in particular carry the viruses that cause bird flu. Often unaffected themselves, the host birds can spread the infection to susceptible species, especially **domesticated** chickens, **turkeys** and **geese**, resulting in severe epidemics that kill large numbers of birds – sometimes in a single day.

Direct bird-to-human transmission works like this: **infected** migratory waterfowl carry bird flu viruses, shed the virus in their **droppings**, saliva and **nasal secretions**. Domestic **poultry** become infected from contact with these birds or with **contaminated** water, feed or soil. They may also catch the disease by **inhaling** the airborne virus. Bird flu spreads quickly and lethally within a flock and is inadvertently transported from farm to farm on tractors and other equipment, on cages, and on workers' shoes and clothing. Heat **destroys** the virus, but it can **survive** for extended periods in cool temperatures. Open-air markets, where eggs and birds are often sold in crowded and unsanitary conditions, are **hotbeds** of infection and spread the disease into the wider community. Scientists don't think that migratory birds are carrying the virus from continent to continent because **outbreaks** haven't followed traditional flyways. Instead, outbreaks seem much more likely to spread locally through "wet markets", contaminated clothing and equipment, and **smuggled** birds.

Vocabulary

Английский язык

- bird flu - птичий грипп
- conventional influenza - обычный грипп
- fever - лихорадка, жар
- cough - кашель
- sore throat - ангина
- muscle ache - боль в мышцах
- ruffled - взъерошенный
- feather - перо
- mortality - смертность
- migratory - мигрирующие
- waterfowl - водяные птицы
- infected - инфицированные
- dropping - помет животных, навоз
- nasal secretion ['neizəl si'kri:ʃən] выделение носовой

секрeции

- domesticated - одомашнивание
- poultry - домашняя птица
- contaminated - зараженный
- to inhale - вдыхать
- to destroy - уничтожать
- to survive - выживать
- hotbed - очаг
- outbreak - вспышка
- to smuggle - провозить тайно
- direct bird-to-human transmission прямая передача от

птицы к человеку

Future Simple: правила и примеры

Рассмотрим, как образуется Future Simple в утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительной формах.

1. Утвердительная форма: I will dance

Future Simple в утвердительной форме образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола **will** и глагола в начальной форме.

Пройдите тест на уровень английского:

	Единственное число	Множественное число
1 лицо	I will dance	We will dance
2 лицо	You will dance	You will dance
3 лицо	He/She/It will dance	They will dance

В разговорной речи will может сокращаться: I'll dance, we'll dance, they'll dance и т. д.

Примеры:

I'll call you back – Я вам перезвоню.

We'll send you a letter – Мы отправим тебе письмо.

Английский язык

My friend **will show** you the way. — Мой друг покажет вам дорогу.
I **will think** about it. — Я подумаю об этом.

2. Отрицательная форма: I will not dance

Отрицание строится с помощью частицы **not** — просто добавьте ее после **will**.

	Единственное число	Множественное число
1 лицо	I will not dance	We will not dance
2 лицо	You will not dance	You will not dance
3 лицо	He/She/It will not dance	They will not dance

Здесь возможны два вида сокращения:

- **Will** и **not** сливаются, превращаясь в **won't**: I won't invite.
- Сливаются **местоимение** и **will**: I'll not invite.

Примеры:

I'll **not bother** you – Я вас не побеспокою.

She **will not forgive** me – Она не простит меня.

We **won't be** together. — Мы не будем вместе.

The game **won't start** any time soon. — Игра не начнется в ближайшее время.

1. Вопросительная форма: Will I dance?

Чтобы построить вопросительную форму, нужно вспомогательный глагол **will** поставить перед подлежащим.

	Единственное число	Множественное число
1 лицо	Will I dance?	Will we dance?
2 лицо	Will you dance?	Will you dance?
3 лицо	Will he/she/it dance?	Will they dance?

Примеры:

Will you marry me? – Ты выйдешь за меня замуж?

Will they show us their house? – Они покажут нам свой дом?

Will \$100 be enough? — Ста долларов будет достаточно?

Значение Future Simple: когда используется будущее простое время?

Future Simple обозначает разовое действие, которое произойдет в будущем, или повторяющиеся действия, которые будут происходить в будущем.

• **Действие, которое однократно произойдет в будущем.**

В отличие от **Future Continuous**, подразумевается действие, которого разово произойдет, а не будет длиться в будущем.

I **will take** what is mine – Я заберу свое.

They **will pay** for that – Они за это заплатят.

• **Действие, которое будет повторяться в будущем.**

Если подразумевается действие, которое будет повторяться в

Английский язык

будущем, его значение уточняется обстоятельством, таким как every **day** — каждый день, **every year** — каждый год и др.

I **will read** one book a week. – Я буду читать по одной книге в неделю.

I **will take** French lessons every day – Я буду брать уроки французского каждый день.

Примечание:

Для выражения будущего времени в разговорной речи часто используется оборот **to be going to + инфинитив** – если точнее, он обозначает действие, запланированное на будущее, что-то вроде «я собираюсь сделать что-то».

I **am going to** dance – Я собираюсь потанцевать.

She **is going to** quit smoking – Она собирается бросить курить.

Упражнения по теме вы можете пройти здесь: «[Упражнения на Future Simple с ответами и переводом](#)». Я также разобрал тему Future Simple в [этом видеоуроке](#).

Упражнения по теме Future Simple

Упражнение 1. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Future Simple.

1. I (to do) morning exercises.
2. He (to work) at a factory.
3. She (to sleep) after dinner.
4. We (to work) part-time.
5. They (to drink) tea every day.
6. Mike (to be) a student.
7. Helen (to have) a car.
8. You (to be) a good friend.
9. You (to be) good friends.
10. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

1. Alice (to have) a sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. Ann (to be) a student.
4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.

Английский язык

7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.
11. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
12. She (to speak) English well.
13. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.
14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.
15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.

Упражнение 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

1. My working day (to begin) at six o'clock.
2. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the TV and (to brush) my teeth.
3. It (to take) me about twenty minutes.
4. I (to have) breakfast at seven o'clock.
5. I (to leave) home at half past seven.
6. I (to take) a bus to the institute.
7. It usually (to take) me about fifteen minutes to get there.
8. Classes (to begin) at eight.
9. We usually (to have) four classes a day.
10. I (to have) lunch at about 2 o'clock.

Упражнение 4. Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Future Simple. Обратите внимание, в какой форме должно стоять предложение (утвердительной, вопросительной или отрицательной).

- 1) They _____ football at the institute. (to play)
- 2) She _____ emails. (not / to write)
- 3) _____ you _____ English? (to speak)
- 4) My mother _____ fish. (not / to like)
- 5) _____ Ann _____ any friends? (to have)
- 6) His brother _____ in an office. (to work)
- 7) She _____ very fast. (cannot / to read)
- 8) _____ they _____ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
- 9) His wife _____ a motorbike. (not / to ride)
- 10) _____ Elizabeth _____ coffee? (to drink)

Упражнение 5. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Она будет занята. (to be busy)
2. Я не буду занят.

Английский язык

3. Вы будете заняты?
4. Они будут дома? (to be at home)
5. Его не будет дома.
6. Я не буду знать.
7. Они будут знать?
8. Она не будет знать.
9. Кто будет знать?
10. Никто не будет знать.
11. Он будет читать английские книги? (to read English books)
12. Они никогда не будут читать. (never / to read)
13. У неё будет квартира? (to have a flat)
14. У него ничего не будет.
15. Кто это будет?

Unit VIII.
The difficulties of the vet profession/ Part 1.

Veterinarians typically do the following:

- Examine animals to diagnose their health problems
- Diagnose and treat animals for medical conditions
- Treat and dress wounds
- Perform surgery on animals
- Test for and vaccinate against diseases
- Operate medical equipment, such as x-ray machines
- Advise animal owners about general care, medical conditions,

and treatments

- Prescribe medication
- Euthanize animals

Veterinarians in private clinical practices treat the injuries and illnesses of pets and other animals with a variety of medical equipment, including surgical tools and x-ray and ultrasound machines. They provide treatment for animals that is similar to the services a physician provides to treat humans.

The following are examples of types of veterinarians:

Equine veterinarians work with horses. In 2012, about 6 percent of private practice veterinarians diagnosed and treated horses.

Food animal veterinarians work with farm animals such as pigs, cattle, and sheep. In 2012, about 8 percent of private practice veterinarians treated food animals. They spend much of their time at farms and ranches treating illnesses and injuries and testing for and vaccinating against disease. They may advise owners or managers about feeding, housing, and general health practices.

Английский язык

Food safety and inspection veterinarians inspect and test livestock and animal products for major animal diseases, provide vaccines to treat animals, enhance animal welfare, conduct research to improve animal health, and enforce government food safety regulations. They design and administer animal and public health programs for the prevention and control of diseases transmissible among animals and between animals and people.

Research veterinarians work in laboratories, conducting clinical research on human and animal health problems. These veterinarians may perform tests on animals to identify the effects of drug therapies, or they may test new surgical techniques. They may also research how to prevent, control, and eliminate food- and animal-borne illnesses and diseases.

Some veterinarians become postsecondary teachers at colleges and universities.

Work Environment:

Veterinarians held about 70,300 jobs in 2012, of which 74 percent were in the veterinary services industry. Others held positions at colleges or universities; in private industry, such as in medical and research laboratories; and in federal, state, or local government. About 18 percent of veterinarians were self-employed.

Although most veterinarians work in private clinics and hospitals, others travel to farms, work in laboratories or classrooms, or work for the government.

Veterinarians who treat horses or food animals must travel between their offices and farms and ranches. They work outdoors in all kinds of weather and may have to perform surgery, often under unsanitary conditions.

Veterinarians who work in food safety and inspection must travel to farms, slaughterhouses, and food-processing plants.

Veterinarians who conduct research work primarily in offices and laboratories and spend much of their time dealing with people, rather than animals.

Veterinarians' work can sometimes be emotionally stressful, as they deal with sick animals and the animals' anxious owners. Also, the workplace can be noisy, as animals make noise when sick or being handled. Working on farms and ranches, in slaughterhouses, or with wildlife can also be physically demanding.

Injuries and Illnesses

When working with animals that are frightened or in pain, veterinarians risk being bitten, kicked, and scratched. In addition, veterinarians working with diseased animals risk being infected by the disease.

Work Schedules

Veterinarians often work long hours. Some work nights or weekends, and they may have to respond to emergencies outside of scheduled work

hours. About 1 in 3 veterinarians worked more than 50 hours per week in 2012.

Education and Training:

Veterinarians must have a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree from an accredited veterinary college and a state license.

Past Simple

Past Simple – это прошедшее простое время в английском языке. Когда речь идет о прошлом, обычно используется именно это время. Используя его, мы говорим о чем-то, что **произошло** (то есть просто случилось) в прошлом. Если речь идет о чем-то, что **происходило** (то есть длилось) в прошлом, используется [Past Continuous](#).

Время Past Simple также часто путают с [Present Perfect](#), об этом читайте в статье [«Present Perfect или Past Simple?»](#)

Содержание:

- [Схема образования Past Simple: правила и примеры.](#)
- [Значение Past Simple.](#)

Схема образования Past Simple: правила и примеры

Рассмотрим, как образуются предложения с Past Simple в утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительной формах.

1. Утвердительная форма: I visited

Большинство глаголов образуют форму Past Simple с помощью окончания **—ed**, у [неправильных глаголов](#) особые формы прошедшего времени. Возьмем для примера правильный глагол **to visit – посещать**.

Пройдите тест на уровень английского:

	Единственное число	Множественное число
1 лицо	I visited	We visited
2 лицо	You visited	You visited
3 лицо	He/She/It visited	They visited

Примеры:

Last week Dana **invited** me to her birthday party – На прошлой неделе Дана пригласила меня на празднование своего Дня рождения.

I **completed** the course on Monday – Я закончил курс в понедельник.

2. Отрицательная форма: I didn't visit

Отрицание строится с помощью вспомогательного глагола [to do](#) в форме прошедшего времени – **did** и частицы **not**. Смысловый глагол используется в начальной форме. В разговорной речи **did not** сокращается до **didn't**.

	Единственное число	Множественное число
1 лицо	I did not invite	We did not invite
2 лицо	You did not invite	You did not invite

Английский язык

3 лицо	He/She/It did not invite	They did not invite
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Примеры:

Igor **didn't meet** me at the airport – Игорь не встретил меня в аэропорту.

We **didn't order** this meal – Мы не заказывали это блюдо.

3. Вопросительная форма: Did I visit?

Вопросительная форма строится тоже с помощью **did** – он ставится перед подлежащим. Сам смысловый глагол используется в начальной форме (без окончаний).

	Единственное число	Множественное число
1 лицо	Did I invite?	Did we invite?
2 лицо	Did you invite?	Did you invite?
3 лицо	Did he/she/it invite?	Did they invite?

Примеры:

Did you go to school yesterday? – Ты вчера ходил в школу?

Did they feed your cat? – Они кормили твою кошку?

Значение Past Simple: когда используется прошедшее простое время?

В большинстве случаев Past Simple обозначает действие, произошедшее в какой-то момент прошлого. В отличие от Past Continuous, оно не обозначает продолжавшееся, длившееся действие. Рассмотрим основные значения прошедшего простого времени.

- **Действие, произошедшее в прошлом (основной случай).**

Действие в прошлом, обычно сопровождается уточнениями вроде *yesterday* (вчера), *last week* (на прошлой неделе), *in 2011* (в 2011 году), *about two hours ago* (около двух часов назад) и так далее.

Это может быть действие, произошедшее в определенный момент:

I **returned** from the meeting an hour ago. – Я вернулся с собрания час назад.

We **arrived** in London at seven thirty two PM. — Мы прибыли в Лондон в семь тридцать две вечера.

В приблизительное время в прошлом:

Karen **purchased** new car yesterday. – Карен купила вчера новую машину.

We **met** in 2011. — Мы познакомились в 2011 году.

Или просто в прошлом, без уточнения времени:

I **lost** my phone. — Я потерял свой телефон.

He **won**. — Он выиграл.

- **Повторяющееся в прошлом действие.**

В этом случае в предложении есть обстоятельство времени,

Английский язык

иначе было бы непонятно, что имеется в виду. Например: *last summer* — прошлым летом, *every evening* — каждый вечер.

Last summer I spent a lot of time in country – Прошлым летом я проводил много времени за городом (то есть время от времени бывал за городом).

She **visited** us almost every evening – Она навещала нас почти каждый вечер.

В значении «повторяющееся действие в прошлом» вместо прошедшего простого времени часто используют оборот used to:

I **used to** spend a lot of time in country – Я (часто) проводил много времени за городом.

She **used to** visit us almost every evening – Она навещала нас почти каждый вечер.

• **Последовательные прошедшие действия.**

Пересказывая какие-нибудь события, мы часто используем простое прошедшее время:

Harry **woke up**, **took** a shower and **made** breakfast. – Гарри проснулся, принял душ и приготовил завтрак.

She **closed** her eyes and **smiled**. – Она закрыла глаза и улыбнулась.

Упражнение 1. Используйте в нужной форме глагол, взятый в скобки.

1. We (to play) chess with Tomas yesterday.

2. Natalie (to stay) at the hotel.

3. She (not to know) my address.

4. They (to see) something interesting.

5. I (not to understand) those words.

6. You (to hear) the order.

7. Our parents (not to trust) doctors.

Английский язык

8. Helen (to have) an idea.
9. He (not to feel) any difference.
10. I (to know) it!

Упражнение 2. Вставьте пропущенные слова в нужной форме.

1. she (to ask) any questions?
2. you (to see) them running?
3. Alice (to come back) home?
4. they (to notice) anything?
5. When Sandy (to buy) this necklace?
6. How much you (to pay) for water?
7. What you (to find) on the ground?
8. Why you (to cry) ?

Упражнение 3. Вставьте пропущенные слова в нужной форме

1. I (to make) a mistake.
2. We (to break) the rules.
3. Denise (to share) her Birthday photos.
4. People (not to like) the stranger.

Английский язык

5. I (to say) anything wrong?
6. your aunt (to watch) that movie yesterday?
7. You (not to promise) Danny to help.
8. She (to cut) a sheet of paper.

Unit IX.

Education. Part 2.

Veterinarians must complete a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M. or V.M.D.) degree at an accredited college of veterinary medicine.

Although not required, most applicants to veterinary school have a bachelor's degree. Veterinary medical colleges typically require applicants to have taken many science classes, including biology, chemistry, anatomy, physiology, zoology, microbiology, and animal science. Most programs also require math and humanities and social science courses.

Admission to veterinary programs is very competitive, and fewer than half of all applicants were accepted in 2012.

In veterinary medicine programs, students take courses on normal animal anatomy and physiology, as well as disease prevention, diagnosis, and treatment. Most programs include 3 years of classroom, laboratory, and clinical work. Students typically spend the final year of the 4-year program doing clinical rotations in a veterinary medical center or hospital. In veterinary schools today, increasingly, courses include general business management and career development classes, to help new veterinarians learn how to effectively run a practice.

Important Qualities

Compassion. Veterinarians must be compassionate when working with animals and their owners. They must treat animals with kindness and respect, and must be sensitive when dealing with the owners of sick pets.

Decision-making skills. Veterinarians must decide the correct method for treating the injuries and illnesses of animals. Deciding to euthanize a sick animal, for instance, can be difficult.

Interpersonal skills. Strong communication skills are essential for veterinarians, who must be able to discuss their recommendations and explain treatment options to animal owners and give instructions to their staff.

Management skills. Management skills are important for veterinarians

Английский язык

who are in charge of running private clinics or laboratories, or directing teams of technicians or inspectors. In these settings, they are responsible for providing direction, delegating work, and overseeing daily operations.

Manual dexterity. Manual dexterity is important for veterinarians, because they must control their hand movements and be precise when treating injuries and performing surgery.

Problem-solving skills. Veterinarians need strong problem-solving skills because they must figure out what is ailing animals. Those who test animals to determine the effects of drug therapies also need excellent diagnostic skills.

Job Outlook:

Employment of veterinarians is projected to grow 12 percent from 2012 to 2022, about as fast as the average for all occupations.

In private practice, demand for veterinarians will increase as more people are expected to take their pets for visits. Also, veterinary medicine has advanced considerably, and many of the veterinary services offered today are comparable to health care for humans, including cancer treatments and kidney transplants.

There also will be employment growth in fields related to food and animal safety, disease control, and public health. As the population grows, more veterinarians will be needed to inspect the food supply and to ensure animal and human health.

However, due to overall slowing growth of the veterinary services industry, employment gains of veterinarians will be slower than in the past.

<https://nsportal.ru/npo-spo/obrazovanie-i-pedagogika/library/2017/07/03/uchebnoe-posobie-dlya-studentov>

Упражнение 1. Соедините части предложения.

1. Fred plays tennis...	a) every Monday.
2. Fred is playing tennis...	b) for several times.
3. Fred has played tennis...	c) at the moment.
4. Fred played tennis...	d) at that time.
5. Fred was playing tennis...	e) next Monday.
6. Fred will play tennis...	f) when he was 15.

Упражнение 2. Определите время глагола.

Example: He cut his finger with a knife. (Simple Past)

1. He often cuts himself.

Английский язык

2. What time did John arrive?
3. I never forget anything.
4. Are you sitting comfortably?
5. We drank a lot of Coke at the party.
6. It was raining all night.
7. The train will leave in a few minutes.
8. I put on a clean shirt yesterday.

Упражнение 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.

1. Andrea Schatzmann, an exchange student from Switzerland, (to live) with the Connor family in San Francisco. She (to get) up at 7 am and (to take) a shower. She normally (not to have) breakfast. At half past seven she (to catch) the bus. Her first class (to start) at a quarter past eight. She always (to have) lunch at 12 o'clock in the cafeteria. The cafeteria food (to be) OK and it (to be) cheap too. Her afternoon classes (to be) from 1.15 till 3.00 pm, so she (to be) at school all day. She usually (to have) dinner with the Connors at about 8.00. On Saturdays she (to have) lunch at the restaurant. Once a week, usually on Sunday mornings, she (to go) swimming. A few friends usually (to go) along, too. One of her friends has got a car, so he (to pick) them up and then he (to drive) them home. After swimming they often (to go) out for a pizza. On Saturday evenings she sometimes (to go) out with friends to a party or maybe to a concert. Sometimes she (to invite) friends to her house and they (to listen) to music and (to talk). Mr. and Mrs. Connor often (to take) them for a camping weekend to the seaside or to the mountains. From time to time she (to call) her family in Switzerland. They never (to talk) for very long because it (to be) expensive. She usually (to call) on Sundays because it (to be) cheaper than. 2. What time Andrea usually (to get) up? 3. When she (to catch) the bus? 4. She (to take) a shower in the morning? 5. She (to go) home for lunch? 6. When she (to go) swimming? 7. How she (to get) to the pool? 8. What she (to do) on Saturday evenings?

Упражнение 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous, Present Simple или в Future Simple.

1. You (to come) to my place next Sunday? 2. You (to read) this book next week? 3. You (to read) books every day? 4. You (to read) a book now? 5. I (not to see) him tomorrow. 6. What you (to do) tomorrow? 7. What your friend (to do) tomorrow? 8. Where you (to go) next summer? 9. Where you (to go) every morning? 10. Where you (to go) now? 11. Look! Mary (to dance). 12. She (to dance) every day. 13. She (to dance) tomorrow? 14. He (to go) to the theatre tomorrow. 15. We (to go) to school in the morning. 16. Look! Kate (to go) to school. 17. You (to help) your mother tomorrow? 18. I (not to play) the guitar now. 19. My brother (to play) the guitar every evening. 20. They (not to take) care of the garden next summer. 21. You (to like) apples? 22. You (to eat) apples tomorrow? 23. Nick (to read) many

Английский язык

books. 24. Mother (to work) every day. 25. He (not to sleep) now. 26. Your brother (to go) to the exhibition next Sunday? 27. We (not to go) to the zoo tomorrow. 28.1 (not to learn) the poem now. 29. She (to live) in San Francisco. 30. My father (to shoot) very well. 31. He is very strong. Look! He (to carry) a very heavy box.

Unit X.

Job Prospects. Part 3

Candidates can expect very strong competition for most veterinarian positions. Job seekers with specializations and prior work experience should have the best job opportunities.

Although veterinary services are growing, the number of new graduates from veterinary schools has increased to roughly 3,000 per year, resulting in greater competition for jobs than in recent years. Additionally, most veterinary graduates are attracted to companion animal care, so there will be fewer job opportunities in that field, as overall growth of the veterinary services industry slows.

Job opportunities in farm animal care will be better, because fewer veterinarians compete to work on large animals. Also, there will be some job opportunities available in the federal government in food safety, animal health, and public health.

Given the training they receive from veterinary school, veterinarians are highly qualified for nontraditional industry positions in fields such as public health, disease control, corporate sales, and population studies. With potentially fewer opportunities in companion animal care, many graduating veterinarians will likely have better job prospects in these areas.

<https://nsportal.ru/npo-spo/obrazovanie-i-pedagogika/library/2017/07/03/uchebnoe-posobie-dlya-studentov>

Vocabulary

- treat – лечить
- dress wounds – перевязывать раны
- surgery – операции
- euthanize – усыпить
- injuries – травмы
- surgical – хирургические
- enforce – соблюдение
- slaughterhouses – скотобойня
- admission – прием
- compassion – сострадание
- manual dexterity – ловкость рук
- ailing – больной

Английский язык

Большинство глаголов образуют формы [прошедшего времени](#) (Past Simple) и [причастия прошедшего времени](#) (Past Participle) по одному простому шаблону — с помощью окончания **-ed**. Например:

Начальная форма глагола	Past Simple	Past Participle
I invite guests Я приглашаю гостей	I invited guests Я пригласил гостей	The guests were invited Гости были приглашены

Такие глаголы называют **правильными глаголами**. Подробнее об окончании **-ed** я рассказываю в видео: [«Как произносится окончание -ED?»](#)

Неправильные глаголы — это глаголы, имеющие особые формы прошедшего времени и причастия прошедшего времени, которые нужно просто запомнить, выучить. Среди неправильных глаголов встречаются как очень употребительные (feel — чувствовать, speak — говорить), так и редкие (cleave — рассекать, forswear — отречься). В таблицах ниже приведены все неправильные глаголы, которые можно назвать употребительными.

Таблица неправильных глаголов английского языка

Несмотря на то что неправильные глаголы изменяются по особому, в них все же есть некоторая закономерность. В таблице ниже глаголы даны с переводом и транскрипцией и распределены по признаку совпадения форм:

1. **Глаголы ААА** — все три формы одинаковые (cut — cut — cut, резать).
2. **Глаголы АВА** — совпадают 1ая и 3я формы (run — ran — run, бегать).
3. **Глаголы АВВ** — совпадают 2ая и 3я формы (teach — taught — taught, учить).
4. **Глаголы АВС** — все формы разные (know — knew — known, знать).

Учтите, что у некоторых глаголов есть две формы Past Simple или Past Participle. Частый случай — это когда глагол имеет как правильные формы, так и альтернативные неправильные (употреблять можно обе). К примеру: **spill — spilt/spilled — spilt/spilled**. Такие варианты тоже отмечены в таблице неправильных глаголов.



ТАБЛИЦА НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫХ АНГЛИЙСКИХ ГЛАГОЛОВ

Неопределённая форма (I форма)	Прошедшее время (II форма)	Причастие прошедшего времени (III форма)	Перевод	Неопределённая форма (I форма)	Прошедшее время (II форма)	Причастие прошедшего времени (III форма)	Перевод
awake [ə weɪk]	awoke [ə weʊk]	awoken [ə weʊkən]	будить, просыпаться	light [laɪt]	lit [lɪt]	lit [lɪt]	освещать
be [bi:]	was [wɒz], were [weə]	been [bi:ən]	быть, находиться	lose [lu:z]	lost [lɒst]	lost [lɒst]	терять
beat [bi:t]	beat [bi:t]	beaten [ˈbi:tən]	бить	make [meɪk]	made [meɪd]	made [meɪd]	производить
become [bɪˈkʌm]	became [bɪˈkeɪm]	become [bɪˈkʌm]	становиться	may [meɪ]	might [maɪt]	might [maɪt]	возможность
begin [bɪˈɡɪn]	began [bɪˈɡæn]	began [bɪˈɡæn]	начинать	mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	meant [ment]	значить
blow [bləʊ]	blew [blu:]	blown [bləʊn]	дуть	meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]	встречать
break [breɪk]	broke [brɒk]	broken [brəʊkən]	ломать	pay [peɪ]	paid [peɪd]	paid [peɪd]	платить
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]	приносить	put [pʊt]	put [pʊt]	put [pʊt]	положить
buy [baɪ]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]	покупать	read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	читать
can [kæn]	could [kʊd]	been able [bi:n əbəl]	мочь, уметь	ride [raɪd]	rode [rəʊd]	ridden [ˈrɪdɪn]	ездить верхом
catch [kætʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]	ловить, хватать, уцеплять	ring [rɪŋ]	rang [ræŋ]	rung [rʌŋ]	звенеть
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [tʃoʊz]	chosen [tʃəʊzən]	выбирать	rise [raɪz]	rose [rəʊz]	risen [ˈrɪzn]	подниматься
come [kʌm]	came [keɪm]	come [kʌm]	приходить	run [rʌn]	ran [ræn]	run [rʌn]	бежать
cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]	стоять	say [seɪ]	said [seɪd]	said [seɪd]	говорить
cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	резать	see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]	видеть
do [du:]	did [dɪd]	done [dʌn]	делать	seek [si:k]	sought [sɔ:t]	sought [sɔ:t]	искать
draw [drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [drɔ:n]	рисовать, тащить	sell [sel]	sold [səʊld]	sold [səʊld]	продавать
dream [dri:m]	dreamt [dremt]	dreamt [dremt]	мечтать, дремать	send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]	посылать
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]	пить	set [set]	set [set]	set [set]	ставить
drive [draɪv]	drove [draʊv]	driven [ˈdrɪvɪn]	водить	shake [ʃeɪk]	shook [ʃʊk]	shaken [ˈʃeɪk(ə)n]	встряхивать
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten [ˈi:tən]	есть	shine [ʃaɪn]	shone [ʃɒn]	shone [ʃɒn]	светить, сиять
fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen [ˈfɔ:lən]	падать	show [ʃəʊ]	showed [ˈʃəʊd]	shown [ˈʃəʊn]	показывать
feed [fi:d]	fed [fed]	fed [fed]	кормить	shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	закрывать
feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]	чувствовать	sing [sɪŋ]	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]	петь
find [faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	found [faʊnd]	находить	sit [sɪt]	sat [sæt]	sat [sæt]	сидеть
fly [flaɪ]	flew [flu:]	flown [fləʊn]	летать	sleep [sli:p]	sleep [slept]	sleep [slept]	спать
forget [fəˈɡet]	forgot [fəˈɡɒt]	forgot [fəˈɡɒt]	забывать	slide [slaɪd]	slid [slɪd]	slid [slɪd]	скользить
forgive [fəˈɡɪv]	forgave [fəˈɡeɪv]	forgiven [fəˈɡɪvən]	простить	smell [smel]	smelt [smelt]	smelt [smelt]	плавить
freeze [fri:z]	froze [frouz]	frozen [ˈfrəʊzn]	заморозить	speak [spi:k]	spoke [spəʊk]	spoken [ˈspəʊk(ə)n]	говорить
get [get]	got [gɒt]	got [gɒt]	получать	spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]	тратить
give [ɡɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given [ɡɪvən]	давать	spell [spel]	spell [spelt]	spell [spelt]	произносить по буквам
go [ɡəʊ]	went [went]	gone [ɡɒn]	идти	spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]	тратить
grow [ɡrəʊ]	grew [gri:]	grown [ɡrəʊn]	расти	stand [stænd]	stood [stʊd]	stood [stʊd]	стоять
hang [hæŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	вешать	stick [stɪk]	stuck [stʌk]	stuck [stʌk]	колоть
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]	иметь	swim [swɪm]	swam [swæm]	swum [swʌm]	плавать
hear [hɪə]	heard [hɜ:d]	heard [hɜ:d]	слышать	swing [swɪŋ]	swung [swʌŋ]	swung [swʌŋ]	качаться
hide [haɪd]	hid [hɪd]	hidden [ˈhɪdn]	прятать	take [teɪk]	took [tʊk]	taken [ˈteɪk(ə)n]	брать, взять
hold [həʊld]	held [held]	held [held]	держат	teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:tʃ]	учить
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]	сохранять	tell [tel]	told [təʊld]	told [təʊld]	рассказывать
know [nəʊ]	knew [nju:]	known [ˈnəʊn]	знать	think [θɪŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thought [θɔ:t]	думать
lay [leɪ]	laid [leɪd]	laid [leɪd]	класть	understand [ˌʌndəˈstænd]	understood [ˌʌndəˈstʊd]	understood [ˌʌndəˈstʊd]	понимать
lead [li:d]	led [led]	led [led]	вести	wake [weɪk]	woke [wʊk]	woken [ˈwʊk(ə)n]	просыпаться
learn [lɜ:n]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	учить	wear [weə]	wore [wɔ:]	worn [wɔ:n]	носить
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]	оставлять	weep [wi:p]	wept [wept]	wept [wept]	плакать
let [let]	let [let]	let [let]	позволять	wet [wet]	wet [wet]	wet [wet]	мочить
lie [laɪ]	lay [leɪ]	lain [leɪn]	лежать	win [wɪn]	won [wɒn]	won [wɒn]	выигрывать
light [laɪt]	lit [lɪt]	lit [lɪt]	освещать	wring [wɪŋ]	wrang [ræŋ]	wrung [ræŋ]	скрутить, сжать
lose [lu:z]	lost [lɒst]	lost [lɒst]	терять	write [raɪt]	wrote [rəʊt]	written [ˈrɪtɪn]	писать

Упражнение 1. Найдите в следующем списке глаголов неправильные и дайте вторую форму этих глаголов.

come – want – use – give – work – read – finish – take – try – ask – begin – help – let – play – leave – know – seem – work – think – swim – move – live – run – bring

Упражнение 2. Найдите в тексте 2-ую форму неправильных глаголов и выпишите их.

Chris is a professional artist. He fell in love with drawing when he was 3 years old. He spent all days long in the garden with a box of crayons and a drawing-palette. Now he sold more than 200 of his paintings. He took part in the International exhibition of modern artists this year and won praise as the youngest artist there. Two years ago Chris met a nice girl, Anna. So last Saturday they got married and today they went to the Maldives.

Упражнение 3. Поставьте глаголы из скобок во II форму и переведите предложение.

1. He ... (drive) his grandfather to the doctor.
2. Jack ... (wear) a strange red tie.
3. Little Greg ... (blow) out 5 candles on his birthday cake.
4. They ... (hold) an opera festival in August.
5. We accidentally ... (break) the umbrella.
6. My daughter ... (lose) her way in a new city.

Английский язык

7. My mother ... (make) vanilla pancakes in the morning.
8. Mary ... (write) a long note in her diary.
9. Our cat ... (catch) three mice in the garden.
10. I ... (go) to the ballet school in my childhood.

Упражнение 4. Найдите ошибки и исправьте их. Всего 5
ошибок.

1. Bring – braught – приносить;
2. Giv – gave – давать;
3. Run – ren – бежать;
4. Think – thought – думать;
5. Make – made – класть;
6. Eat – eta – кушать;
7. Sit – sat – сидеть.

Упражнение 5. Напишите 2 форму глагола и перевод

1. go → _____ → _____;
2. say → _____ → _____;
3. do → _____ → _____;
4. come → _____ → _____;
5. have → _____ → _____;
6. stand → _____ → _____;
7. make → _____ → _____;
8. buy → _____ → _____;
9. sit → _____ → _____;
10. swim → _____ → _____;
11. speak → _____ → _____;
12. see → _____ → _____;
13. write → _____ → _____;
14. sing → _____ → _____;
15. run → _____ → _____

Упражнение 6. Разделите эти глаголы на правильные и неправильные.

Play, stay, shake, dance, take, make, visit, meet, see, want, swim, love, let, fly, come, look

Упражнение 7. Вставьте 2 форму следующих глаголов.

Have, fly, sleep, speak, read, make, pay, swim, have

1. Mike _____ a short break in the morning.
2. They _____ about holidays.
3. We _____ Alice a nice present.
4. They _____ well yesterday night.
5. I _____ in the river last Monday.

Английский язык

6. They _____ for the hotel.
7. The birds _____ away.
8. They _____ an interesting book.
9. I _____ a good time yesterday.

Упражнение 8. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple.

1. Alice (to meet) her sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. She (to get) up at seven o'clock?
4. She (not to go) to the institute in the morning.
5. Jane and her friend (to be) fond of sports.
6. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
7. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
8. After breakfast she (to read) books?
9. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
10. She (not to speak) English well.
11. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.
12. Ann (to understand) a question.

Упражнение 9. Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени.

On Monday we have five lessons. The first lesson is Russian. At this lesson we write a dictation and do some exercises. Nick goes to the blackboard. He answers well and gets a "five". Pete does not get a "five" because he does not know his lesson. After the second lesson I go to the canteen. I eat a sandwich and drink a cup of tea. I do not drink milk. After school I do not go home at once. I go to the library and change the book. Then I go home.

Unit XI.

Plague of dogs

The **plague** of dogs is an **infectious** disease. It **amazes** dogs of young age, about one year. It is clinically shown as **catarrhal** inflammations of a **mucous membrane** of respiratory ways, a digestive path and occurrence **eczema** on a skin and very much frequently a defeat of the central nervous system. It causes the big death rate among fallen ill dogs. The season for occurrence and distribution of a plague of dogs has no essential value.

The **infecting agent** of a plague of dogs is a filtering virus opened in 1905. (Kappe). It complicates current of a plague infection.

Английский язык

According to practical supervision dogs with a plague in the age of from 3 till 12 months fall ill and are in advanced age.

The virus of a plague from an organism of a sick dog is allocated together with the **expiration** from nasal cavities, the eye and pollutes environment. It is possible, that the virus is allocated also with **urine** and stool.

After **recovery** a dog remains a virus carrier. It is proved; it can allocate a virus from an organism in an environment.

Secondary sources of infection can be **forages**, water, subjects of **stock**, and also places after walking a dog, polluted of feces of the sick animals. It is considered that the virus from a place of primary introduction will penetrate into a blood channel, together with a blood it is distributed along an organism and in such way reaches the central nervous system.

Duration of the incubatory period at infection with a plague of dogs is 2–3 weeks.

In one case there are symptoms which defeat respiratory organs and nervous system.

At the beginning of disease **depression**, the general weakness, **lowered reaction** to external irritations, refusal of forage, from time to time **trembling** (fever) are marked. The body temperature is raised. As specific means of treatment of a plague of dogs serum is applied.

Vocabulary

- plague - чума
- infectious - заразный
- to amaze - поражать
- cattarrhal - катаральный
- mucous - слизистый
- membrane - оболочка, мембрана
- eczema - экзема
- infecting agent - возбудитель болезни
- expiration - выделение
- urine - моча
- recovery - выздоровление
- forage - корма
- stock - инвентарь
- duration - продолжительность
- depression - угнетенное состояние
- lowered reaction - пониженная реакция
- trembling - дрожание

Past Continuous

— это прошедшее длительное время в английском языке. Его основное значение — длительное действие, происходившее в

Английский язык

определенный момент в прошлом. В отличие от Past Simple, оно выражает действие, которое *происходило* в прошлом, а не *произошло*.

Содержание:

- [Схема образования Past Continuous: правила и примеры](#)
- [Употребление Past Continuous](#)

Схема образования Past Continuous: правила и примеры

Рассмотрим, как строятся предложения с прошедшим длительным временем в трех формах: утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительной.

1. Утвердительная форма: I was talking

Past Continuous в утвердительной форме образуется с помощью глагола **to be** и глагола с окончанием **—ing** ([причастие настоящего времени](#)), при этом изменяется только глагол **to be**. Соответственно он может быть в форме **was** или **were**.

Пройдите тест на уровень английского:

Таблица с примерами:

	Единственное число	Множественное число
1 лицо	I was talking	We were talking
2 лицо	You were talking	You were talking
3 лицо	He/She/It was talking	They were talking

Примеры предложений с Past Continuous:

My dog **was playing** with a raccoon. — Моя собака играла с енотом.

My boss **was yelling** at me this morning — Мой босс кричал на меня этим утром.

I **was thinking** of you, when you came in — Я думал о тебе, когда ты вошла.

She **was working** on this article from 9 to 12 — Она работала над этой статьей с 9 до 12.

2. Отрицательная форма: I was not talking

Отрицание строится с помощью частицы **not** — добавьте ее после **was** или **were**.

	Единственное число	Множественное число
1 лицо	I was not talking	We were not talking
2 лицо	You were not talking	You were not talking
3 лицо	He/She/It was not talking	They were not talking

Возможны сокращения: **wasn't, weren't**.

Примеры:

Sorry, I **was not listening**. — Простите, я не слушал.

Английский язык

The racoon **wasn't playing**, it was trying to hurt my dog! — Енот не играл, он пытался поранить мою собаку!

Don't interrupt me, I **wasn't talking** to you — Не перебивай меня, я не с тобой разговаривал.

We **weren't trying** to insult you, we **were** just **discussing** your opinion — Мы не пытались оскорбить вас, мы просто обсуждали вашу точку зрения.

3. Вопросительная форма: Was I talking?

В вопросительной форме глагол **to be** ставится перед подлежащим:

	Единственное число	Множественное число
1 лицо	Was I talking?	Were we talking?
2 лицо	Were you talking?	Were you talking?
3 лицо	Was he/she/it talking?	Were they talking?

Примеры:

Was the water **boiling** now? — Вода сейчас кипела?

Were you **ear-dropping**? — Вы подслушивали?

Was he **cooking** when I called? — Он готовил (еду), когда я позвонила?

Were they **playing** chess this morning? — Они утром играли в шахматы?

Употребление Past Continuous: когда используется прошедшее длительное время?

Past Continuous употребляется в следующих случаях:

- **Действие происходило в определенный момент в прошлом.**

В таком случае момент обычно уточняется с помощью:

а) указания времени:

I **was having** my breakfast at nine. — В девять часов я завтракал.

We **were not walking** at midnight. — Мы не гуляли в полночь.

б) другого действия:

I **was sleeping** when you turned on the TV. — Я спал, когда ты включил телевизор.

What **were** you **doing** when the earthquake started? — Что вы делали, когда началось землетрясения? (чем занимались в этот момент)

Учтите, что время действия может и не быть указано в тексте (например, 'at 9.50'), оно может лишь подразумеваться:

I **was having** breakfast. — Я завтракал (подразумевается, что в какой-то момент).

I **was sleeping**. — Я спал (подразумевается, что в какой-то момент).

- **Длительное действие, происходившее в определенный промежуток времени в прошлом.**

Английский язык

Мы можем выразить с помощью прошедшего длительного времени некое действие, которое не происходило в определенный момент прошлого, а происходило в течение какого-то периода времени.

I **was writing** a novel last winter. — Прошлой зимой я писал роман.

Jack **was taking** English lessons this year. — В этом году Джек занимался на уроках английского языка.

• **Повторяющееся действие с негативным оттенком.**

Past Continuous в сочетании с наречиями типа *always*, *constantly* (имеющими значение «все время») выражает неприятное, раздражающее действие, которое регулярно происходило в прошлом. Этот оборот характерен для разговорной речи.

She **was always coming** to class late. — Она все время опаздывала на урок.

He **was constantly talking**. — Он постоянно болтал.

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. Lena (to sweep) the floor on Sunday. 2. Lena (to sweep) the floor from eleven till twelve on Sunday. 3. They (to go) to the wood last Sunday? 4. When they (to sail) down the river they (to see) a little island. 5. We (to work) the whole morning yesterday. 6. Mother (to cook) dinner at three o'clock yesterday. 7. She (to finish) cooking at four o'clock yesterday. 8. At half past four yesterday we (to have) dinner. 9. They (to translate) a difficult text yesterday. 10. I (to open) the window at six o'clock yesterday. 11. You (to go) to the cinema yesterday? 12. I (not to see) Mike last week. 13. When I (to open) the door, my friends (to sit) around the table. 14. When you (to begin) doing your homework yesterday? 15. We (to discuss) the latest news from three till four yesterday. 16. When I (to read) the newspaper yesterday, I (to find) an interesting article on UFOs. 17. You (to watch) TV yesterday? — Yes, we (to watch) TV the whole evening yesterday. 18. When you (to go) to bed yesterday? 19. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 20. At half past ten yesterday I (to sleep). 21. When I (to come) home from school yesterday, my little brother (to sit) on the floor with all his toys around him. He (to play) with them. I (to tell) him to put his toys into the box as he (to make) too much noise.

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous. 1. The cat (to take) a piece of fish and then (to run) away. 2. He (to read) a newspaper when I (to come) in. 3. Yesterday I (to get) up at seven o'clock. 4. The train (to start) at fifteen minutes to ten. 5. He (to put) on his coat and cap, (to open) the door and (to go) out. 6. At this time yesterday I (to sit) in the theatre. 7. He (to come) back to St.

Английский язык

Petersburg on the 15th of January. 8. I (to go) to the institute when I (to see) him. 9. At this time yesterday we (to have) dinner. 10. He (to write) a letter when I (to come) in. 11. He (to make) a report when I (to leave) the meeting. 12. Yesterday he (to write) a letter to his friend. 13. When I (to look) at them, they (to smile) at me. 14. What you (to do) at six o'clock yesterday? 15. I (to go) to bed at half past eleven. 16. Yesterday the lesson (to begin) at nine o'clock. 17. When somebody (to knock) at the door, she (to argue) with her husband. 18. When Pete (to jog) in the park in the morning, he (to lose) his Walkman. 19. When the police (to take) the thief to the car, I (to go) to the cinema to see the new Tom Cruise film. 20. He (to shave) when he (to hear) her scream.

Упражнение 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

We (to walk) down the street in the direction of Mike's house, when we (to see) him in the window of a bus that (to pass) by. He (to recognize) us, too, but he could not get off as the bus (to be) overcrowded. We (to be) very sorry that we (to have) no chance to speak to him. But we could do nothing and (to decide) to go back. At that very moment we (to hear) Mike's voice behind us. "How funny," he (to say), "I (to go) to your place when I suddenly (to see) you here. I am so glad to see you."

Unit XII.

Salmonellosis

Salmonellosis is a bacterial disease caused by the bacterium *Salmonella*. More often it infects cattle of young age. Symptoms include fever, watery diarrhea, and cough. In some cases animals may die in 5–10 days. Salmonellosis affects lungs, and gastrointestinal system. Many different kinds of *Salmonella* can make people sick. Most people have diarrhea, fever, and stomach pain. These symptoms usually go away after one week. Sometimes, people have to see a doctor or go to the hospital if the diarrhea is **severe** or the infection has **affected** other organs.

Many kinds of animals can pass salmonellosis to people. Usually, people get salmonellosis by eating contaminated food, such as chicken or eggs. However, animals can carry *Salmonella* and pass it in their feces (**stool**). Therefore, people can also get salmonellosis if they do not wash their hands after touching the feces of animals. Reptiles (**lizards, snakes, and turtles**), baby chicks, and ducklings are especially likely to pass salmonellosis to people. Dogs, cats, birds (including pet birds), horses, and farm animals can also pass *Salmonella* in their feces.

Some people are more likely than others to get salmonellosis. A

Английский язык

person's age and health status may affect his or her **immune** system, increasing the chances of getting sick. People who are more likely to get salmonellosis include **infants**, children younger than 5 years old, organ transplant **patients**, people with **HIV/AIDS**, and people receiving treatment for **cancer**.

Vocabulary

- salmonellosis - сальмонеллез
- to infect - заражать
- severe - сильный
- to affect - поражать
- stool - стул, действие кишечника
- lizard - ящерица
- snake - змея
- turtle - черепаха
- immune - иммунный
- infant - ребенок
- patient - больной
- cancer - рак
- HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) иммунодефицита

человека вирус (ВИЧ)

- AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) синдром приобретенного иммунодефицита (СПИД)

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple; Present Continuous, Past Continuous.

1. Where your brother (to work)? — He (to work) at an institute. 2. Your grandmother (to sleep) when you (to come) home yesterday? 3. What your brother (to do) tomorrow? 4. I (not to go) to the shop yesterday. I (to go) to the shop tomorrow. 5. Where Kate (to go) when you (to meet) her yesterday? 6. Look at these children: they (to skate) very well. 7. You (to skate) last Sunday? — Yes, we (to skate) the whole day last Sunday. We (to skate) again next Sunday. 8. My brother can skate very well. He (to skate) every Sunday. 9. What you (to do) now? — I (to wash) the dishes. 10. What you (to do) at three o'clock yesterday? — I (to have) dinner. 11. You (to have) dinner now? 12. Every day the boss (to enter) the office at nine o'clock. 13. Yesterday the boss (to enter) the office at half past nine. 14. When the boss (to come) tomorrow? 15. At six o'clock yesterday we (to listen) to a very interesting lecture. 16. When I (to enter) the office, the secretary (to type) some letters. 17. My friend (to ring) me up at eight o'clock yesterday. 18. Look! My friends (to play) football. 19. Kate (not to write) letters every day. 20. You (to see) your friend yesterday? 21. Your father (to go) on a business

Английский язык

trip last month? 22. What Nick (to do) yesterday? 23. When Nick (to get) up every morning? 24. Where your mother (to go) tomorrow? 25. I (to invite) my friends to come to my place tomorrow. 26. A disco, which (to take) place at the club last weekend, (to keep) people awake half the night.

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple; Present Continuous, Past Continuous.

1. I (to apply) for a visit visa and (to want) to make two journeys to your country while the visa (to be) valid. 2. They (to listen) to the news on the radio when the telephone (to ring). 3. I (to look) for a nice pair of gloves. 4. My train (to leave) in half an hour. — OK, I (to drive) you to the station in my car. 5. I (to check) the battery? — Yes, please. 6. Nowadays cars (to get) more and more expensive. 7. He (to get) a higher salary. 8. A father and his son (to travel) home in a car. It (to snow) and a strong wind (to blow). As they (to go) over a bridge, they (to hear) a loud bang and the father (to lose) control of the car. They (to be) injured and their lives (to be) in great danger. A helicopter (to take) the father and the boy to hospital and they (to be) saved. Now, the happy father (to look) at his son and (to say) to him, "I never (to drive) my car when it (to snow). I (to promise) you. It (to be) very dangerous to drive when it (to be) so slippery".

Упражнение 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Continuous, Past Continuous.

1. We (to have) a postcard from them two days ago. They (to say) they (to have) a marvellous time. 2. While she (to shop) this morning, she (to lose) her money. She (not to know) how. 3. They (to announce) our flight. We (to have) a problem. One of our suitcases (to miss). 4. Who (to speak) there? — I (not to know). 5. He (not to smoke). He (not to smoke) now. When he (to be) at the office yesterday, he (not to smoke), he (to work) hard. 6. When my sister (to wash) her skirt, she (to find) a pound note in the pocket. 7. When you (to learn) German? 8. We (to go) home now because it (to be) late. 9. Who you (to wait) for? 10. Her car (to break) down yesterday while she (to drive) to work. 11. When and where it (to happen)? 12. She always (to wear) nice clothes for work. Today she (to wear) a nice blouse and a dark skirt. 13. What she (to watch) at the moment? 14. I (to see) my friend in the street yesterday, but he (to run) for a bus and he (not to have) time to speak to me. 15. What your son (to do)?

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