

Л. Е. Бабушкина  
Г. В. Порческу



# ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES DOMESTIC ANIMAL CARE



МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

РОССИЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АГРАРНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ -  
МСХА имени К.А. ТИМИРЯЗЕВА

Л. Е. Бабушкина, Г. В. Порческу

**ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES  
DOMESTIC ANIMAL CARE**

*Учебное пособие*

Москва  
РГАУ-МСХА имени К.А. Тимирязева  
2022

УДК 811:619:372.881.111.1:378

ББК 81.43.

Б 12

*Рецензенты:*

*Еремкина Н. И., кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры иностранных языков ФГБОУ ВО МИРЭА – Российский технологический университет, г. Москва;*

*Солнцева А. В., кандидат филологических наук, доцент, Институт лингвистики и межкультурной коммуникации, ФГБОУ ВО «Московский государственный областной педагогический университет».*

English for Specific Purposes: Domestic Animal Care / Л. Е. Бабушкина, Г. В. Порческу; Российский государственный аграрный университет – МСХА имени К. А. Тимирязева. – Москва: РГАУ-МСХА имени К. А. Тимирязева, 2022. – 80 с. – Текст : электронный.

ISBN 978-5-9675-1961-1

Настоящее учебное пособие нацелено на развитие, совершенствование и закрепление навыков чтения профессионально-ориентированной литературы, а также на формирование у обучающихся определенного уровня коммуникативной компетенции, который позволит им пользоваться английским языком в практических целях. Пособие построено на аутентичных материалах, основными источниками которых являются массовые открытые онлайн курсы, представленные ведущими зарубежными вузами.

Учебное пособие адресовано студентам, магистрантам, аспирантам неязыковых вузов, обучающимся по направлениям подготовки «Зоотехния» и «Ветеринария», слушателям дополнительного профессионального образования, преподавателям, а также всем, кто изучает английский язык.

Рекомендовано к изданию учебно-методической комиссией Института зоотехнии и биологии РГАУ-МСХА имени К.А. Тимирязева, протокол № \_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_ 2022 г.

English for Specific Purposes: Domestic Animal Care / L. E. Babushkina, G. V. Porchesku; Russian State Agrarian University – Moscow Agricultural Academy named after K. A. Timiryazev. – Moscow: RGAU-MSHA named after K. A. Timiryazev, 2022. – 80 p. – Text : electronic.

The study manual is aimed at mastering language skills necessary for reading professional literature, as well as at developing communicative competence of students, which will allow them to use English for specific purposes. It is based on authentic materials the main sources of which are massive open online courses from leading international universities.

The textbook is intended for students, undergraduates, and graduate students studying Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine at non-linguistic universities, for students of further professional training, teachers, and everyone who is interested in studying English.

© Бабушкина Л. Е., Порческу Г. В., 2022

© ФГБОУ ВО РГАУ-МСХА имени  
К.А. Тимирязева, 2022

## ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

Предисловие.....	4
<b>Unit 1</b> Basic Companion Animal Care .....	5
1.1 Dog Care .....	5
1.2 Cat Care .....	12
1.3 Rabbit Care .....	19
1.4 Lizard Care .....	27
1.5 Snake care .....	35
1.6 Quiz .....	42
<b>Unit 2</b> Basic Farming Animal Care .....	44
2.1 Cow Care .....	44
2.2 Sheep Care .....	54
2.3 Horse Care .....	64
2.4 Pig Care .....	73
2.5 Poultry Care .....	82
2.6 Quiz .....	92
References .....	94
Keys .....	95

## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее учебное пособие адресовано студентам, магистрантам, аспирантам неязыковых вузов, обучающимся по направлениям подготовки «Зоотехния» и «Ветеринария», слушателям дополнительного профессионального образования, преподавателям, а также всем, кто изучает английский язык. Пособие подготовлено в соответствии с современными целями и задачами обучения иностранному языку.

Пособие нацелено на развитие, совершенствование и закрепление навыков различных видов чтения профессионально-ориентированных текстов, а также на формирование у обучающихся определенного уровня коммуникативной компетенции, который позволит им пользоваться английским языком в профессиональной деятельности.

Пособие построено на аутентичных материалах, основными источниками которых являются МООК (массовые открытые онлайн курсы), интернет-ресурсы и др. Оно состоит из двух разделов, объединенных по тематическому принципу. Первая часть пособия «Basic companion animal care» содержит материал, посвященный уходу за животными-компаньонами. Во второй части «Basic farming animal care» представлены статьи об особенностях ухода за фермерскими животными. Каждый раздел включает в себя широкий спектр заданий и упражнений к текстам-транскриптам, направленных на пополнение словарного запаса студентов, развитие устной и письменной речи, аудирования и навыков чтения профессионально-ориентированных текстов.

Работа с каждым текстом-транскриптом включает в себя несколько этапов:

«Before reading» способствует повышению интереса и мотивации студентов к изучаемому материалу.

«While reading» включает в себя текст и ряд упражнений, ориентированных на развитие навыков чтения, а также задания, позволяющие устранить трудности, которые могут возникнуть при чтении и переводе текстов.

«After reading» содержит задания, направленные на обобщение прочитанного материала и формирование умения комментировать изученную информацию.

«Points for reflection» способствует рефлексии прочитанного и формированию личностного отношения к предложенному материалу.

Учебное пособие можно использовать для аудиторной работы со студентами с различным уровнем владения английским языком, как для групповой, так и для индивидуальной работы. Пособие также содержит ключи к наиболее сложным упражнениям, что позволяет использовать данные материалы для самостоятельной работы.

# UNIT 1

## BASIC COMPANION ANIMAL CARE

### 1.1 DOG CARE

#### Before reading

1. a) Complete the table about dog care.

Facts I know	Facts I'm not sure about	Facts I would like to know

b) Answer the questions. To find answers or more interesting questions with answers about dog care you may use online sources such as:

<https://www.beaphar.com/faq/dogs#asideWrap>

1. How much and how often does the pet eat, go outside, go to the toilet?
2. What is the pet's behaviour like?
3. What should you do in case of medical emergency?
4. Is your pet too fat?
5. Why does your dog eat grass?
6. Your older dog seems to have dementia. Is this possible?
7. When should you give your pet medication for heartworm, fleas, or ticks?
8. Should you brush your pet's teeth?
9. How often should you give your pet a bath?
10. What should you do the day before a surgery for your pet?

2. Read and try to memorize the following words. Pay attention to the pronunciation.

№	Word/ word collocation	Transcription	Translation	Example
1	<b>vet</b>	vet	ветеринар	I have to take my dog to the <b>vet</b> . Я должен отвести собаку к ветеринару.
2	<b>owner</b>	'əʊnə	владелец	I met the <b>owner</b> of the dog. Я встретил владельца этой собаки.
3	<b>to consider</b>	kən'sɪdə	считать, считаться, рассматривать	We <b>considered</b> him to be our vet. Мы считали его своим ветеринаром.

4	<b>grooming</b>	ˈgruːmɪŋ	уход, чистка	His dog is always well-groomed. Его собака всегда хорошо ухожена.
5	<b>arthritis</b>	ɑːˈθraɪtɪs	артрит, воспаление сустава	His dog suffers from chronic arthritis. Его собака страдает хроническим артритом.
6	<b>obesity</b>	ə(ʊ)ˈbiːsɪti	тучность, ожирение; чрезмерная полнота	His dog tends towards obesity. Его собака склонна к ожирению.
7	<b>malnutrition</b>	mælnjʊˈtriʃ(ə)n	недоедание, недостаточное питание, неправильное питание	His dog's development was delayed by malnutrition. Развитие собаки задерживалось из-за недоедания.
8	<b>spaying</b>	ˈspeɪŋ	удаление яичников	Spaying forceps — щипцы для кастрации самок
9	<b>neutering</b>	ˈnjuːtərɪŋ	кастрирование	She had her dog neutered by the veterinarian. Она кастрировала своего пса у ветеринара.
10	<b>to wean</b>	wiːn	отучать, отвыкать, отнимать от груди	The calves are weaned at an early age. Телят отнимают у коровы в раннем возрасте.
11	<b>orphan</b>	ˈɔːf(ə)n	сирота, животное, оставшееся без матери	orphan foal — осиротевший жеребёнок
12	<b>rabies</b>	ˈreɪbiːz	бешенство, водобоязнь	Aberrant behavior can be a sign of rabies in a wild animal. Отклонения в поведении дикого животного могут быть симптомом бешенства.
13	<b>worming</b>	ˈwɜːmɪŋ	дегельминтизация	You should have the dog vaccinated and wormed. Твою собаку надо привить и вылечить от глистов.
14	<b>lump</b>	lʌmp	ком, опухоль	I have got a lump on my shoulder. У меня на плече появилась шишка.

15	<b>bump</b>	bʌmp	шишка, выпуклость	He has a bump on the back of her head. У неё шишка на затылке.
16	<b>intestinal</b>	inte'stam(ə)l	кишечный	They examined the animal's feces for signs of intestinal parasites. Они обследовали экскременты животного на наличие кишечных паразитов.

### While reading

3. Take a phone with a camera, scan the code, watch the video recording from the 'EDIVET: Do you have what it takes to be a veterinarian?' COURSERA MOOC.



4. Read and translate the article.

## DOGS

My name is Stacey Spillman. I teach on the professional and clinical skills course here at the university. I am going to talk to you today about basic dog and cat care. Although, instead of looking at the basic needs such as food, shelter, and water, we are actually going to be looking more at the veterinary role and what kind of advice that you can give owners to enable animal to have a better life. Take a look at some of the general advice that **vets** will give **owners** regarding health info, and we will go into some more specific details.

The first thing we will talk about is pet selection. It is incredibly important for the long term welfare of the animal and for the human animal bond. For the overall life of the owner and the animal, picking the right species is important, whether it is going to be a dog or a cat or another small mammal, people need **to consider** the size, its final growth size, that is going to affect how much it costs, and the general lifestyle conditions.

People will need to have a good think about **grooming** and decide, if it is a long haired animal, if it is something that they are going to be able to manage. Some animals need to be groomed every single day. For example, you wouldn't necessarily want to put a very long-haired dog with a pension or that maybe had **arthritis**.

The next thing we will have a look at is diet. There is lots of dietary problems. The most common one by far is **obesity**, although you can also get **malnutrition**, vitamin deficiencies, things like that. They are quite rare. Obesity is a serious problem for quite a few pets, and it often has a link with the owner's lifestyle as well. It can be a delicate subject to deal with in practice, something that vets have to really



get comfortable talking about and approaching people about this kind of a sensitive issue.

The next thing we will talk about is **spaying** and **neutering**. Most vets advise spaying and neutering. There are really serious problems with pet overpopulation. Lots of really good animals are put down every year. It is important that owners know to take responsibility for that, and have their pet spayed or neutered around the age of 6 months, although some people wait until dogs have had a first heat to do this.

Getting a new puppy or kitten is a fun time in the owner's lives. It is something that vets can offer a lot of advice about to help make sure that the animal grows into a healthy pet. One of the most important things is that animals need to stay with their mother until they are **weaned**. For both cats and dogs, that is usually at least six weeks, although sometimes they can be weaned a little bit earlier if, for example, and maybe they are **orphaned** or their mother's not taking them anymore.

But some animals will actually not be weaned until maybe eight or nine weeks. There is a wide range, but it is important for owners to know, not to take animals that are really young, because that means they probably haven't had a chance to be properly weaned yet.

Another important bit of advice that vets give out is about puppy and kitten vaccines. Most kittens and puppies will start their vaccines between the ages of 6 and 10 weeks. Most of them are going to need at least two vaccines to keep them up to date. In some areas, **rabies** is also really common. They will also need rabies vaccine as they get a little bit older.

Puppies and kittens are also going to need regular **worming** when they are really young. It doesn't really matter if they haven't been outside yet or not. They can actually get them from their mother. If their mothers ever had an infection during her life, even if she doesn't actively have the infection at the time, she can pass on **larva** to the puppies or kittens while they are still in the **uterus**, which means that they are actually born with them. Vets need to be able to advise about a regular dosing regime for the client to make sure that they are cleared of that before they are older.

The other thing is the type of food they need. They actually need a species-specific diet. That means a diet that is actually made either for dogs or for cats, and it needs to be something for growing animals. Something that is going to provide them with the nutrition they need to fully grow. Adult dogs and cats are also going to need vaccines and annual **health checks**. The annual health check may just be having a feel for **lumps** and **bumps** and a little bit of a talk with the owner to see if any problems have come up over the year. For older animals, it might also involve a blood test to see if there are any diseases that could be caught early.

Last little bit is about parasite control. There are external parasites and internal parasites. The external ones are things like fleas and ticks, and internal ones are mostly worms, different kinds of worms. You have **intestinal** worms that live in the gut, heart worms in some areas where there are mosquitoes, and lung worms. It is very important that the vet be able to advise on products that will prevent infection from those parasites.

These are some very basic elements of care from the veterinary perspective for dogs and cats. Obviously, there is a lot more to it, and you will be giving a lot of medical advice as well, but it is just enough to get you started on the routine things that you would be saying a lot as a vet.

Source: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/becoming-a-veterinarian/lecture/FyEsk/dogs>  
(accessed 16.11.2022)

### **5. Read the article again and answer the questions.**

1. What is incredibly important for the long term welfare of the animal and for the human animal bond?
2. What do people need to think about if it is a long haired animal?
3. What is the most common dietary problem?
4. What do most vets advise against pet overpopulation?
5. When can animals be weaned?
6. What other important advice do veterinarians give when it comes to an area where rabies is also very common?
7. What do puppies and kittens also need when they are really young?
8. What do adult dogs and cats also need?
9. What types of parasites do you know?
10. Are these all elements of dog and cat care from the veterinary perspective?

### **6. Match the words with the correct definition of the word as it is used in the article.**

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>1 owner</b>        | <b>a</b> a person who has been trained in the science of animal medicine, whose job is to treat sick or injured animals |
| <b>2 grooming</b>     | <b>b</b> a person who owns something  |
| <b>3 to spay</b>      | <b>c</b> to think of somebody/something in a particular way   |
| <b>4 vet</b>          | <b>d</b> the things that you do to keep an animal's fur or hair clean   |
| <b>5 to consider</b>  | <b>e</b> a disease that causes one or more joints of the body to become painful and swollen                             |
| <b>6 arthritis</b>    | <b>f</b> the quality or fact of being very fat, in a way that is not healthy  |
| <b>7 to wean</b>      | <b>g</b> a poor condition of health caused by a lack of food or a lack of the right type of food                        |
| <b>8 to worm</b>      | <b>h</b> to remove the ovaries of a female animal, to prevent it from producing young                                   |
| <b>9 malnutrition</b> | <b>i</b> to gradually stop feeding a baby or young animal with its mother's milk and start feeding it with solid food   |

**10 obesity**

**j** to give an animal medicine that makes worms pass out of its body in the faeces

**7. Read the text again and decide if the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.**

1. Stacey Spillman offers to take a look at some of the general advice that owners will give vets regarding health info.

2. Pet selection is incredibly important for the long term welfare of the animal and for the human animal bond.

3. Obesity often has a link with the animal's lifestyle.

4. Most vets don't advise spaying and neutering.

5. Getting a new puppy or kitten is a fun time in the owner's lives.

6. Animals need to stay with their mother for a long time.

7. Most kittens and puppies will start their vaccines between the ages of 6 and 10 weeks.

8. If the mother ever had an infection during her life, and if she doesn't actively have the infection at the time, she can't pass on larva to the puppies or kittens while they are still in the uterus.

9. Puppies and kittens actually need a species-specific diet because it provides them with the nutrition they need to fully grow.

10. The internal parasites are things like fleas and ticks, and external ones are mostly worms.

**8. Match words 1-10 to words a-j to make collocations. Try to do it without looking at the text. Translate the collocations into Russian. Use them in sentences of your own.**

**1** regular

**2** long-haired

**3** clinical

**4** dietary

**5** delicate

**6** dog and cat

**7** lifestyle

**8** health

**9** kind of

**10** to be properly

**a** skills

**b** care

**c** advice

**d** conditions

**e** dog

**f** problems

**g** subject

**h** weaned

**i** worming

**j** check

**After reading**

**9. Sum up the text using the key-points from the text.**

10. Use a dictionary and online sources (e.g., <https://www.asPCA.org/pet-care/dog-care/general-dog-care>, etc.) and prepare a mind map about dog care (title in English, translation, characteristics, etc.). You can hand-draw a mind map or use digital tools (e.g., <https://www.mindmup.com/> or <https://miro.com/mind-map/>, etc.).

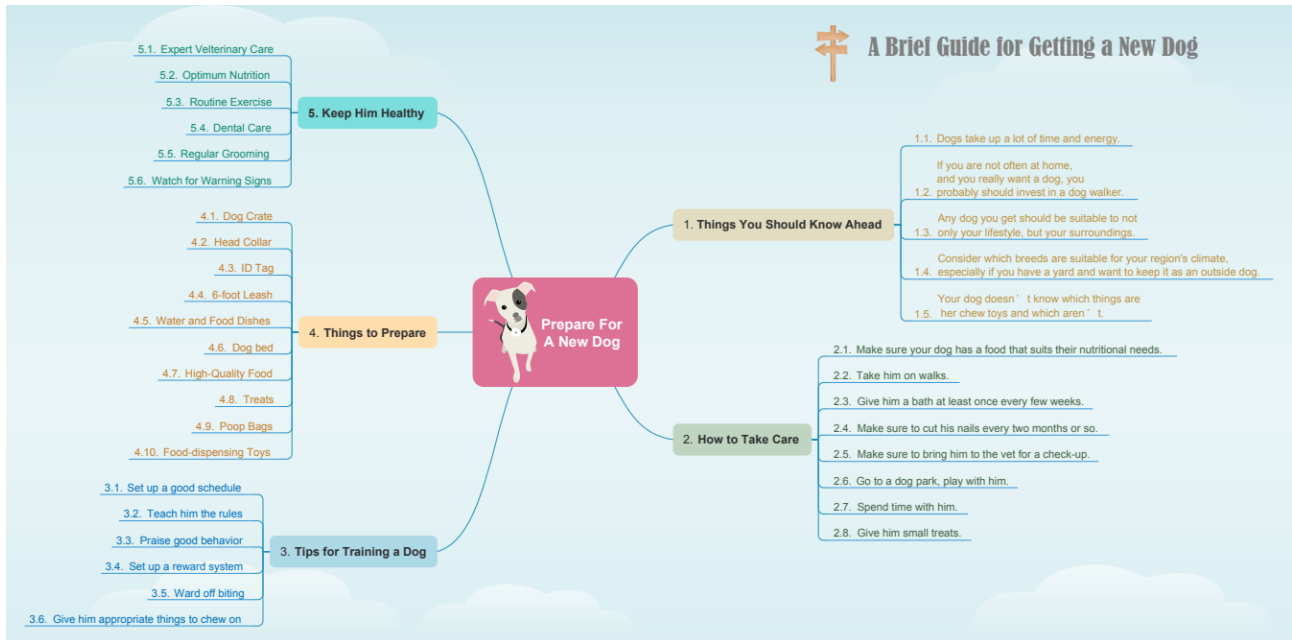


Fig. 1. Mind Map Template

**Points for reflection**

1. What details if any can you give about
  - dog and cat care?
  - the veterinary role in dog and cat care?
  - advice to owners so that animals can have a better life?
2. Has anything surprised you?
3. What facts were the most amazing?

**1.2 CAT CARE**

**Before reading**

1. a) Complete the table about cat care.

Facts I know	Facts I'm not sure about	Facts I would like to know
--------------	--------------------------	----------------------------

--	--	--

**b) Answer the questions. To find answers or more interesting questions with answers about cat care you may use online sources such as <https://www.beaphar.com/faq/cats#asideWrap>**

- 1) Why do cats purr?
- 2) How long do cats live?
- 3) Why do cats knead?
- 4) Why do cats sleep so much?
- 5) Why do cats have whiskers?
- 6) Why do cats hate water?
- 7) Why do cats eat grass?
- 8) How often should you worm your cat?
- 9) What should you do if your cat gets sick after worming?
- 10) How often should you brush your pets teeth? Why can't you use human toothpaste on your animals?

**2. Read and try to memorize the following words. Pay attention to the pronunciation.**

<b>№</b>	<b>Word/ word collocation</b>	<b>Transcription</b>	<b>Translation</b>	<b>Example</b>
1	<b>feline</b>	/'fi:lam	кошачий	She moves with feline grace. Она движется с кошачьей грацией.
2	<b>in a nutshell</b>	/'nʌtʃel	кратко, в двух словах	He gave the facts in a nutshell. Он изложил факты в двух словах.
3	<b>solitary hunter</b>	/'sɒlɪt(ə)rɪ 'hʌntə	одиночный охотник	Some carnivores such as lions and wild dogs hunt in packs, but most are solitary hunters. Некоторые хищники, такие как львы и дикие собаки, охотятся стаями, но большинство охотников - одиночки.
4	<b>carnivore</b>	/'kɑ:nɪvə:	плотоядное животное	Most predators are carnivores. Большинство хищников – плотоядные.
5	<b>liver failure</b>	/'lɪvə 'feɪljə	печёночная недостаточность; цирроз печени	Liver failure is a life-threatening condition that demands urgent medical care. Печеночная

				недостаточность — это опасное для жизни состояние, требующее срочной медицинской помощи.
6	<b>fragile</b>	ˈfrædʒəɪl	хрупкий, слабый; нежный	Her health has always been very fragile. Её здоровье всегда было очень слабым.
7	<b>Siamese</b>	ˌsaɪəˈmiːz	сиамский, сиамец	The Siamese kittens are born absolutely white. Сиамские котята рождаются абсолютно белыми.
8	<b>Burmese</b>	bɜːˈmiːz	бирманский, бирманец	The coat of the Burmese is short and glossy. Шерсть бирманской породы короткая и блестящая.
9	<b>to contaminate</b>	kənˈtæmɪneɪt	загрязнять, заражать, портить	Don't drink the water – it is contaminated. Не пейте эту воду: она заражена /загрязнена/.
10	<b>kidney</b>	ˈkɪdnɪ	почка	The treatment is used for the dissolution of kidney stones. Данное лечение применяется для растворения камней в почках.
11	<b>ear tuft</b>	ɪə ˈtʌft	ушной пучок	What could be more cuddly in a kitty than ears topped by fine tufts of hair? Что может быть более милым для кошечки, чем ушки, увенчанные тонкими пучками шерсти?
12	<b>paw</b>	pɔː	лапа	Get them used to having their paws felt. Приучите их к тому, что их лапы можно пощупать.
13	<b>flea</b>	fliː	блоха	Fleas bite. Блохи кусают.
14	<b>angsty</b>	ˈæŋstɪ	злой, раздражительный	He gets quite angsty when you're grooming him. Он очень злится, когда вы его обхаживаете.

15	<b>anxious</b>	['æŋ(k)ʃəs]	тревожный, беспокоящийся, озабоченный, беспокойный	anxious behaviour – тревожное поведение
16	<b>to tilt</b>	[tɪlt]	наклонять, наклоняться, поворачивать	Ned's mouth tilted upwards slightly at the corners. Уголки рта Нэда слегка приподнялись.

### While reading

3. Take a phone with a camera, scan the code, and watch the video recording from the 'EDIVET: Do you have what it takes to be a veterinarian?' COURSERA MOOC.



4. Read and translate the article.

## CATS

I am Professor Daniel Gunn-Moore, and my professorship is in **feline medicine** which means all I do is cats. I only look after the superior species. This is Jerry. He is owned by some very good friends of mine and he used to be one of our blood donors, but he is retired now.



What you need to know about cats is, **in a nutshell**, they are **solitary hunters**, and they initially came from the desert. Small solitary hunters. When I talk about hunting, what do they eat? They are **obligate carnivores**. That means they must eat meat. It is not their choice. It is what they have to have, if they have too much human food or too much dog food, then they will go into **liver failure**. And their livers are really **fragile**, they are very easy to make sick, very easy to poison. Too much onion for example in gravy or baby food or Chinese food. But also things like chocolate, grapes, paracetamol, lilies, all of those are incredibly toxic to cats, so you do have to protect them differently as you would a dog. Actually, dogs mustn't have chocolate or grapes either, but we are not talking about them here.

As they are small solitary hunters, they eat alone. It is very stressful to have all your cats eating in one place. They prefer to eat separately. Also, cats aren't adapted, like most of the other species we know and love, to actually work together. They hunt alone, which means that most cats would rather be in their own company, plus humans, plus dogs if they are adapted to that in their early **socialization period**,

which is from two to eight weeks. If they have met dogs and things, then you know they will get on with them, most of them anyway. If they are used to a lot of cats at that time, they might get on with cats. Certain breeds definitely adapt to that, so **Siamese** and **Burmese**, they tend to like living with other cats that are related to each other. But a lot of cats aren't and particularly normal domestic cats don't like other cats, they don't want to share and they can get very stressed, sometimes even aggressive of other cats coming into their territory.

What else can I tell you that is most important about them? I mentioned that they initially came from the desert, and that is important because their food mustn't be held by their water bowl, because food can **contaminate** water, and in the desert that would be important. Better to give them that water away from where the food is. They will be much happier and they will drink more, and that is important to look after their **kidneys**. Also separate from the litter box of course, because who wants to have the litter box near their food or their water.



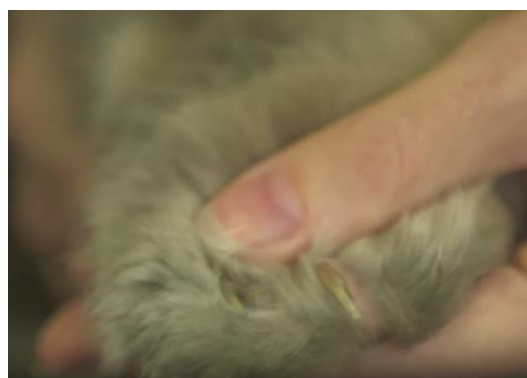
What about handling cats? What is so important as I said from the socialization period, between two and eight weeks, they must be handled. All the things that are going to happen to them when they are older need to happen then for them to get used to it and to not be scared by it. It is very important for your cat, and for you, and also for your vets finally that your cats are used to being handled.

If you look at a healthy cat, and this is a very healthy cat. He is got beautiful, clean symmetrical face. Look at those beautiful eyes, those lovely **ear tufts** too. That is because he is a Maine Coon. Clean eyes, clean ears. You need to get used to looking at them. Getting used to having his ears checked regularly, so that if there are any mites or anything you can spot them earlier, or if they are getting really waxy.

Get him used to having his eyes look at. Beautiful eyes. Get them used to having their **paws** felt. A lot of cats are very shy about having their paws felt. You need to feel them a lot when they are babies. Let's be honest, look at Jerry's feet. How gorgeous is that? He is got teddy bear paws.

You need to get used to them having the **toes**. See their nails, because particularly if they are an indoor cat, they are going to need to have their nails **trimmed**. If you can do it for them, that is much less stressful than having to go to the vet to have it done. You need to check their coat for any signs of **fleas**. Needless to say, his is perfect.

What he is not perfect at is being groomed, because he wasn't groomed enough as a baby. So he gets quite **angsty** when you are grooming him. It is really important that they are groomed regularly and it is made as a fun game, and then give them a treat afterwards, so





that they see it as a positive thing so that when you show them the brush they run up and go, “Yeah, I want to be groomed.” Get them used to that. Then if you get them used to being handled, that will really help. As a thing of stress, if a cat that is very **anxious** and obviously Jerry’s not been in this room before, then if you give them part of their bed to sit on, that can really help, and they prefer to have four paws on the floor. Let them sit down let them hold on to what they are holding onto and that will really help.

The last thing I wanted to show you is opening their mouths. You can get them used to having their mouths open when they are babies. You just put your fingers down and **tilt** the head right the way back and then go “ah”. So if you have to give them pills, then it is going to be much easier for them and for you.

Then, just remember cats are cats, they are different from dogs, quite different. The social thing is so important. Cats don’t like to be in big groups of cats. It is very stressful, and it leads to a lot of different diseases. Cats must be treated as cats. You know how to smile at a cat? Well, never look them face on like this. This is aggressive, scary. You should look at them slightly side on, and go a slow blink. That is how you smile at a cat. Go on, try it at home. Find a pussy cat, chat to them and then just slide head tilt, slide down, and do a slow blink. Bet you they will do it back to you. Go on, try it now.

*Source: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/becoming-a-veterinarian/lecture/DGhbb/cats>  
(accessed 16.11.2022)*

### **5. Read the article again and continue the following statements.**

- 1) My professorship is in ... .
- 2) If they have too much human food or too much dog food ... .
- 3) They hunt alone, which means that most cats would rather be in their own company, plus humans, plus dogs if they are adapted to that ... .
- 4) Their food mustn’t be held by their water bowl, because ... .
- 5) A lot of cats are very shy about ... .
- 6) See their nails, because they need to have their nails ... .
- 7) You need to check their coat for ... .
- 8) When you show cats the brush they run up and go ... .
- 9) When cats are babies, you can get them used ... .
- 10) Cats don’t like to be ... .
- 11) Find a pussy cat, chat to it and then just slight head tilt, slight down, and do ... .

### **6. Match the words with the correct definition of the word as it is used in the article.**

- |          |                       |          |   |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|---|
| <b>1</b> | <b>to tilt</b>        | <b>a</b> | the veterinary science as it relates specifically to cats |
| <b>2</b> | <b>to contaminate</b> | <b>b</b> | an animal that hunts its food                             |

<b>3</b>	<b>feline medicine</b>	<b>c</b>	an animal that eats meat
<b>4</b>	<b>tuft</b>	<b>d</b>	easily broken or damaged
<b>5</b>	<b>to groom</b>	<b>e</b>	to make a substance or place dirty or no longer pure by adding a substance that is dangerous or carries disease
<b>6</b>	<b>hunter</b>	<b>f</b>	a bunch of feathers or hair
<b>7</b>	<b>fragile</b>	<b>g</b>	to clean or brush an animal
<b>8</b>	<b>anxious</b>	<b>h</b>	to make something neater, smaller, better, etc., by cutting parts from it
<b>9</b>	<b>carnivore</b>	<b>i</b>	to move, or make something move, into a position with one side or end higher than the other
<b>10</b>	<b>to trim</b>	<b>j</b>	having or showing feelings of angst
<b>11</b>	<b>angsty</b>	<b>k</b>	feeling worried or nervous

**7. Unscramble to make sentences. Try to do it without looking at the text.**

- obligate / They / they / are / which / carnivores, / means / eat / must / meat.
- very / to have / all / It's / your cats / stressful / one place. / eating / in
- other cats / to / related / like / with / that / are / living/ tend / to each other. / Siamese and Burmese
- too. / those / those / Look / beautiful eyes, / tufts / at / lovely ear
- their / them / Get / having / felt / used to / paws.
- to have / need / trimmed. / their / They / nails
- coat / for / to / of / need / You / check / their / any / fleas. / signs
- have / paws / They / on / the / four / floor. / to / prefer
- when / get them / give them / open / You can / used to / if you have to / pills. / having / their mouths / they are babies,
- they / remember, / from / cats / cats, / dogs. / Just / are / are / different

**8. Match words 1-10 to words a-j to make collocations. Try to do it without looking at the text. Translate the collocations into Russian. Use them in sentences of your own.**

<b>1</b>	socialization	<b>a</b>	medicine
<b>2</b>	liver	<b>b</b>	hunters
<b>3</b>	have their paws	<b>c</b>	carnivores
<b>4</b>	feline	<b>d</b>	failure
<b>5</b>	solitary	<b>e</b>	period
<b>6</b>	obligate	<b>f</b>	water
<b>7</b>	have their nails	<b>g</b>	tufts
<b>8</b>	slowly	<b>h</b>	felt
<b>9</b>	ear	<b>i</b>	trimmed
<b>10</b>	to contaminate	<b>j</b>	blink

**9. Complete the gaps with the correct preposition. Then check your answers against the text.**

1. My professorship is (*in/through/on*) feline medicine which means all I do is cats.

2. What you need to know about cats is, (*on/with/in*) a nutshell, they are solitary hunters.

3. They initially came from the desert, and that is important because their food mustn't be held (*out/over/by*) their water bowl.

4. It's better to give cats the water away (*with/by/from*) where the food is.

5. A lot of cats are very shy (*off/on/about*) having their paws felt.

6. You need to check their coat (*with/away/for*) any signs of fleas.

7. What he is not perfect (*at/in/to*) is being groomed, because he wasn't groomed enough (*as/then/as well as*) a baby.

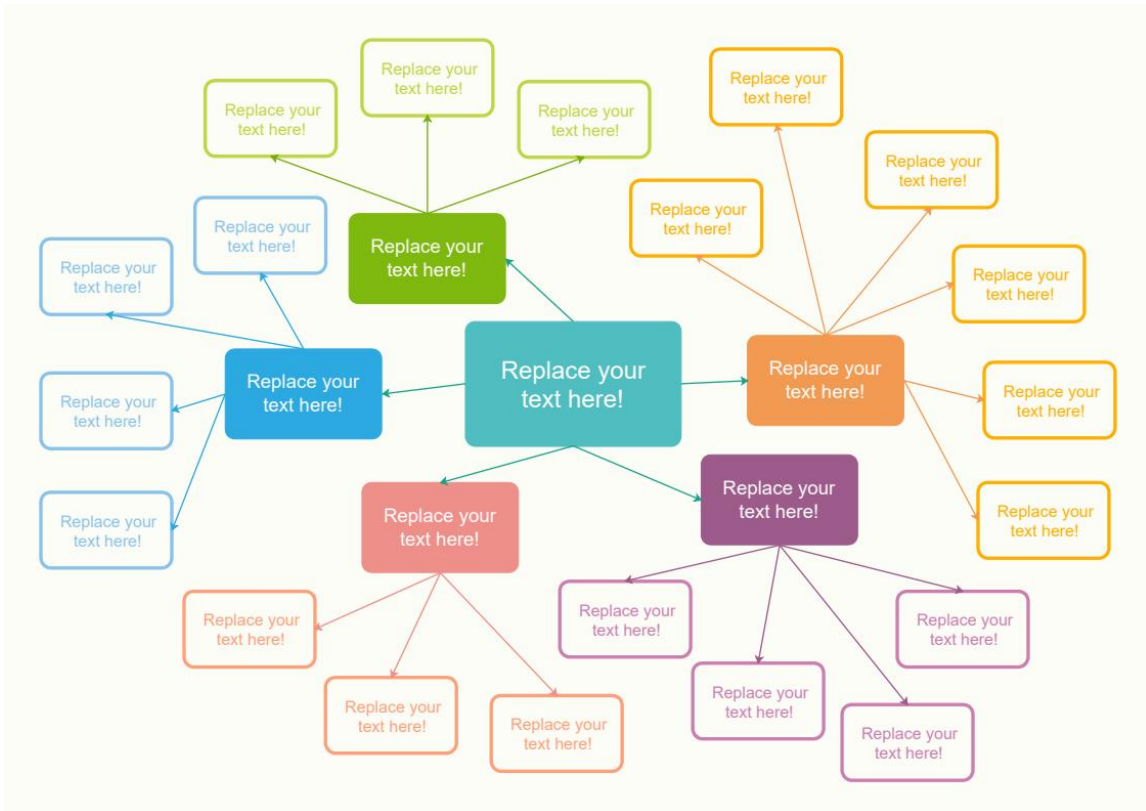
8. It is really important that they are groomed regularly and it is made (*as/with/as well as*) a fun game.

9. (*As/Then/As well as*) a thing of stress, if a cat is very anxious, then if you give them part of their bed to sit on, that can really help.

10. Cats must be treated (*as/then/as well as*) cats.

### **After reading**

**10. Use a dictionary and online sources (e.g., <https://icatcare.org/our-campaigns/> , etc.) and prepare a mind map about cat care (title in English, translation, characteristics, etc.). You can hand-draw a mind map or use digital tools (e.g., <https://www.mindmup.com/> or <https://miro.com/mind-map/> , etc.).**



**Fig. 2. Mind Map Template**

**11. Sum up the text using the key-points from the text.**

**Points for reflection**

1. What details if any can you give about
  - what cats should eat?
  - why their food mustn't be held by their water bowl?
  - handling cats?
  - opening cats' mouths?
  - how to smile at a cat?
2. Has anything surprised you?
3. What facts were the most amazing?
4. What can owning a cat bring you?

**1.3 RABBIT CARE**

**Before reading**

**1. a) Complete the table about rabbit care.**

Facts I know	Facts I'm not sure about	Facts I would like to know
--------------	--------------------------	----------------------------

--	--	--

**b) Answer the questions. To find answers or more interesting questions with answers about rabbit care you may use online sources such as <http://www.bunnyhugga.com/faqs/>**

1. What do you know about rabbits?
2. Can you provide examples of rabbit care?
3. What should you feed your rabbit?
4. What plants are safe for your rabbit to eat?
5. Can you keep two rabbits together?
6. Can you keep your rabbit indoors?
7. What type of bedding is best for rabbits?
8. Can your rabbit be aggressive towards you? Why?
9. Why won't your rabbit let you stroke it?
10. Why does my rabbit not like being picked up or held?

**2. Read and try to memorize the following words. Pay attention to the pronunciation.**

<b>№</b>	<b>Word/ word collocation</b>	<b>Transcription</b>	<b>Translation</b>	<b>Example</b>
1	<b>guinea pig</b>	['ɡɪni piɡ]	морская свинка	The model of allergic pneumonitis in guinea pigs was used. Была использована модель аллергического пневмонита у морских свинок.
2	<b>welfare</b>	['welfeə]	благополучие	We are extremely concerned about his welfare. Мы очень обеспокоены тем, все ли у него благополучно.
3	<b>prey</b>	[preɪ]	добыча, жертва	Most snakes swallow their prey whole. Большинство змей проглатывает свою добычу целиком.
4	<b>to injure</b>	['ɪndʒə]	ушибить, повредить, ранить	It is not lawful to kill or injure a pet animal. Убивать или причинять боль домашним

				животным — противозаконно.
5	<b>gently</b>	['dʒentli]	осторожно, мягко, нежно, тихо	She gently stroked the rabbit's flank. Она осторожно погладила кролика по боку.
6	<b>to scoop</b>  <b>to scoop up</b>	[sku:p]	черпать, выкапывать, зачерпывать;  подбирать; поднимать	Use buckets to scoop up the water. Черпайте воду вёдрами.  She bent down and scooped up the little rabbit. Она наклонилась и взяла маленького кролика.
7	<b>spine</b>	[spain]	позвоночник, спинной хребет	This X-ray shows her spine. Этот рентгеновский снимок показывает ее позвоночник.
8	<b>to fracture</b>	['fræktʃə]	ломать, ломаться, надломить, раздроблять	He fractured his right leg. Он сломал свою правую ногу.
9	<b>to nurture</b>	['nɜ:tʃə]	воспитывать, питать, взрастить	Teachers should nurture their students' creativity. Учителя должны воспитывать в учениках творческие способности.
10	<b>prone</b>	[prəʊn]	склонный	Man is prone to error / to err. Человеку свойственно допускать ошибки / заблуждаться.
11	<b>urine</b>	['jʊərɪn]	моча, урина	They collected a urine specimen for urinalysis. Они взяли образец мочи для анализа.
12	<b>digestive system</b>	[daɪ'dʒestɪv 'sɪstəm]	система органов пищеварения	the passage of food through the digestive system – прохождение пищи через пищеварительный тракт
13	<b>pellet</b>	['pelɪt]	гранула, шарик	feed pellet – кормовой брикет
14	<b>hay</b>	[heɪ]	сено	Make hay while the sun shines. посл. – Коси коса, пока роса.

15	gut	gʌt	кишки, внутренности	It is important to keep guts healthy. Важно поддерживать здоровье кишечника.
----	-----	-----	------------------------	--

### While reading

3. Take a phone with a camera, scan the code, watch the video recording from the ‘EDIVET: Do you have what it takes to be a veterinarian?’ COURSERA MOOC.



4. Read and translate the article.

## RABBITS

Hello, my name is Anna Meredith, and I am a vet that specializes in exotic and wild animals. I am going to be talking to you today about rabbits. Sandra is a very nice looking rabbit, and actually rabbits aren’t particularly exotic, but in veterinary terms, they come under that category because they are not dogs, or cats, or farm animals, or horses. Exotic animal vets deal with all sorts of species, but including rabbits, and **guinea pigs**, and small mammals.

Rabbits are very popular pets. They are increasing in popularity. We know there are about 1.7 million pet rabbits in the UK but unfortunately, they don’t get a very good deal sometimes when it comes to their health and **welfare**. So it is really important to know how to look after rabbits properly to keep them healthy and happy. As rabbits are **prey** species, they can get very easily stressed, and one thing that often stresses them is being picked up.



It is really important to be able to do that properly without **injuring** them and without them getting too stressed. One way to pick up a rabbit is to use your right hand just under the chest and **gently** lift the rabbit. Then place your fingers, your index and third finger, in between the front legs to secure those. Then with your elbow and forearm, you **scoop** up the back end of the rabbit and hold that against your body.

You can use your other hand if you want to just support underneath. But here you can see I am managing to do that with one hand, and the

rabbit feels nice and secure. She is held tightly against my body. Very importantly, I am supporting the **spine** and those long powerful hind legs. Rabbits, when they get stressed and struggle, often kick out with their hind legs and they can really damage their spine, and even **fracture** it.

It is very important that you do that and support that back end of the rabbit. Sandra is very used to being handled, but if she were to get a bit stressed, another thing I could do would be to cover her eyes with my hand. And that again, has a calming effect, and minimizes any stress to the rabbit.

When you put a rabbit down, it is important you don't let them leap out of your arms. So essentially you do the whole process in reverse and put the hind end of the rabbit down on the table first, and then release that and then replace the front end down and release that. That way you are doing the whole procedure without the rabbit getting stressed and without any damage to them.



Now the other thing to know about rabbits is that they are very sociable animals. It is really important that if you are thinking about getting a rabbit you actually get two or at least two. One of the things we know is really important to rabbits is that they are kept with at least one other rabbit that they get along well with. That is very important. We also must make sure that we **nurture** those rabbits as well.

Sandra is a female rabbit obviously, and we know that rabbits such as Sandra are very **prone** to getting cancer of the uterus if we don't neuter them. That is a really important thing to do to keep them healthy. Male rabbits as well, we should get those neutered. That stops unwanted aggressive behavior, spraying with **urine**, and other things you might find unpleasant if you're going to keep a male rabbit as a pet. It will also stop two male rabbits fighting with each other.

The other really important thing with rabbits, and what we see a lot of as vets, is diseases related to an inappropriate diet. Feeding your rabbits correctly is probably one of the most important things you can do to keep them healthy and happy.

Now Rabbits in the wild graze eat mainly grass. Their teeth and their **digestive system** have adapted and evolved to cope with that type of diet. Now unfortunately a lot of people when they keep rabbits as pets don't feed them the correct diet at all. They feed them things such as a muesli type mix based on cereals. We know that that is really bad for rabbits.

Rabbit's teeth grow continuously throughout their life, so they need to be continuously worn down by eating a very abrasive and high fiber diet like grass. That is what we should be feeding them when we keep them as pets. A rabbit like Sandra here, basically she should be eating either grass all day long if she can have access to that. But if you can't let your rabbit have access to grass and go out in the garden, you should just feed them plenty of good quality hay. They should have it available to them all the time.



In addition to that, you can feed just small amounts of a soft **pellet**, like this. Now, these are specially made for rabbits. They are very high fiber and they will help to keep teeth and the digestive system healthy. But you shouldn't feed just bowls and bowls of this, just a very small amount. A rabbit like Sandra would only need about two tablespoons of a diet like that every day.

Plenty of **hay**, plenty of grass, as small amount of a high **fibre pellet** like this one here, and then you can also feed nice green leafy vegetables. They really enjoy those as well. They will also provide some dental wear and keep their **guts** healthy.

Actually, it is a bit of a myth that rabbits like carrots and should be fed carrots. They do enjoy them but carrots and other fruits, such as apples and pears, although they like them they are not actually particularly good for them because they don't provide that wear on the teeth and the fiber for their digestive tract. If you are going to feed a carrot or an apple, just a small piece, maybe once or twice a week is all that they need.

*Source: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/becoming-a-veterinarian/lecture/G8f5u/rabbits>  
(accessed 16.11.2022)*

### **5. Read the article again and continue the following statements.**

1. Actually rabbits aren't particularly exotic, but ... .
2. We know there are about ... .
3. It is really important to know how ... .
4. Being prey species rabbits can ... .
5. One way to pick up a rabbit is ... .
6. When they get stressed and struggle, often kick out with their hind legs and they can really ... .
7. Sandra is very used to ... .
8. They are very sociable animals so ... .
9. We know that female rabbits are very prone to ... .
10. Rabbit's teeth grow continuously throughout their life, so they need to be ... .

### **6. Match the words with the correct definition of the word as it is used in the text.**

- |          |                    |          |  |
|----------|--------------------|----------|--|
| <b>1</b> | <b>to scoop up</b> | <b>a</b> | the general health, happiness and safety of a person, an animal or a group |
| <b>2</b> | <b>to nurture</b>  | <b>b</b> | an animal, a bird, etc. that is hunted, killed and eaten by another        |
| <b>3</b> | <b>urine</b>       | <b>c</b> | to harm yourself or somebody else physically, especially in an accident    |
| <b>4</b> | <b>welfare</b>     | <b>d</b> | to move or lift somebody/something with a quick continuous movement        |

5	<b>spine</b>	<b>e</b>	to break or crack; to make something break or crack
6	<b>gut</b>	<b>f</b>	to care for and protect somebody/something while they are growing and developing
7	<b>prey</b>	<b>g</b>	the row of small bones that are connected together down the middle of the back
8	<b>digestive system</b>	<b>h</b>	the waste liquid that collects in the bladder and that an animal passes from the body
9	<b>to injure</b>	<b>i</b>	the series of organs inside the body that digest food
10	<b>to fracture</b>	<b>j</b>	the tube in the body through which food passes when it leaves the stomach

**7. Complete the gaps with the correct preposition. Then check your answers against the text.**

1. I'm a vet that specializes (**by/with/in**) exotic and wild animals.
2. It is really important to know how to look after (**on/after/for**) rabbits properly to keep them healthy and happy.
3. It is really important to be able to pick up properly (**within/without/throughout**) injuring them and (**within/without/throughout**) them getting too stressed.
4. One way to pick up a rabbit is to use your right hand just (**under/by/from**) the chest and gently lift the rabbit.
5. Scoop (**into/up/at**) the back end of the rabbit and hold that against your body.
6. When you put a rabbit down, it is important you don't let them leap (**out/by/in**) of your arms.
7. One of the things we know is really important to rabbits is that they are kept (**in/with/through**) at least one other rabbit that they get along well with it.
8. Their teeth and their digestive system have adapted and evolved to cope (**within/with/inside**) that type of diet.
9. They really enjoy nice green leafy vegetables (**as well/also/for**).
10. Rabbit's teeth grow continuously (**within/in/throughout**) their life, so they need to be continuously worn down by eating a very abrasive and high fiber diet like grass.

**8. Match words 1-10 to words a-j to make collocations. Try to do it without looking at the text. Translate the collocations into Russian. Use them in sentences of your own.**

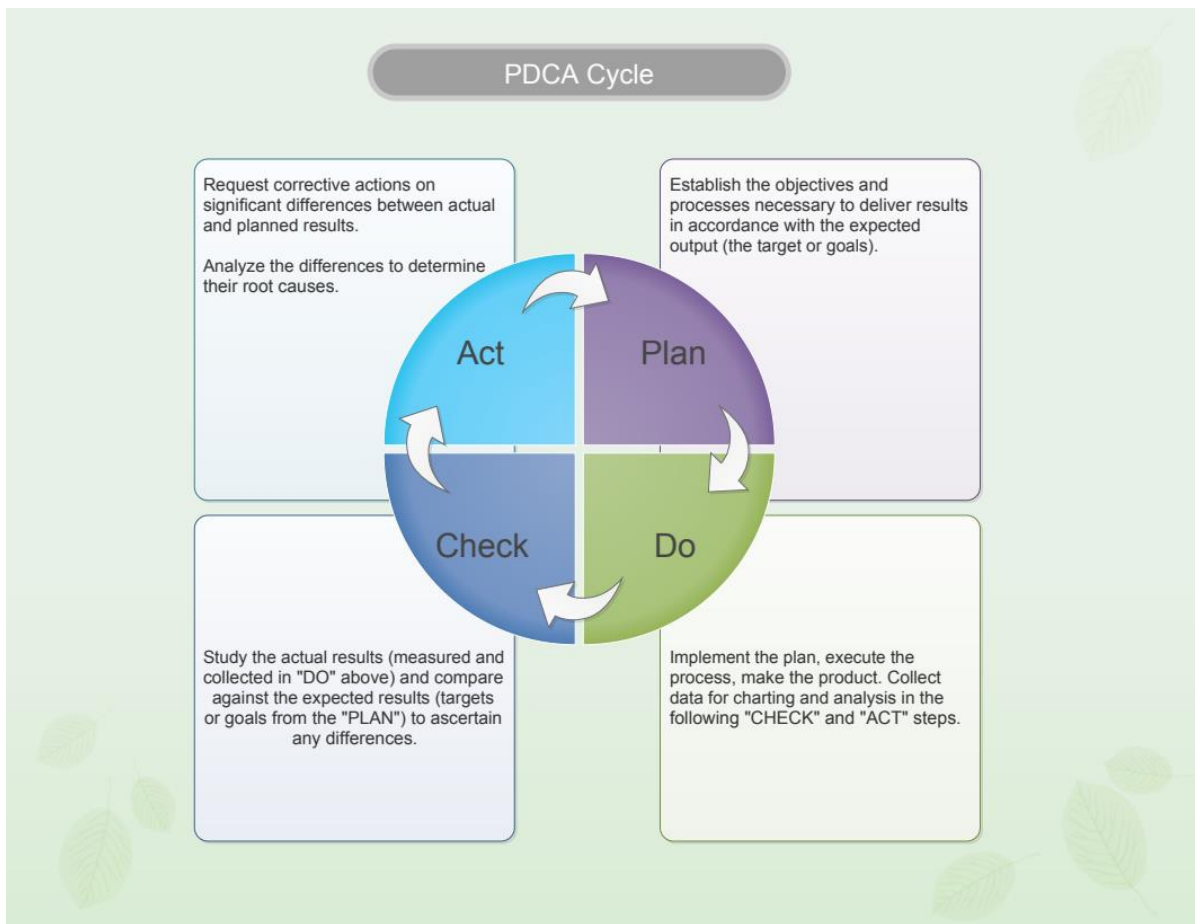
1	calming	a	terms
2	unwanted aggressive	b	species
3	in veterinary	c	finger
4	to leap out of	d	affect
5	prey	e	stress
6	index	f	arms
7	an inappropriate	g	rabbit
8	a female	h	behavior
9	the digestive	i	diet
10	to minimize	j	system

**9. Unscramble to make sentences. Try to do it without looking at the text.**

1. a / and / specializes / that / I am / in / animals. / exotic / wild / vet
2. with / Exotic animal / sorts of / rabbits, / small mammals. / deal / all / species, / vets / including / guinea pigs,
3. very / are / pets. / Rabbits / popular
4. between / Place / those. / fingers in / the / your / legs / secure / to / front
5. you / You / your / use / want / support / can / other hand / if / to just / underneath.
6. rabbits get / can really / often kick out / damage / stressed / and struggle, / and even fracture it. / they / with / their spine, / their hind legs, / so they / When
7. When you / you / your / put / don't let / a rabbit / them / down, / leap out / of / arms.
8. They / they / are / well / with / with. / at least / that / one other rabbit / get / kept / along
9. male / should / as / neutered / get / We / rabbits / well.
10. people / feed / A lot of / as / at all. / pets / don't / rabbits / them / the keeping / correct diet

**After reading**

**10. Use a dictionary and online sources (e.g., <https://myhouserabbit.com/rabbit-care/care-pet-rabbit/>, etc.) and prepare a mind map about rabbit care (title in English, translation, characteristics, etc.). You can hand-draw a mind map or use digital tools (e.g., <https://www.mindmup.com/> or <https://miro.com/mind-map/>, etc.).**



**Fig. 3. Mind Map Template**

**11. Sum up the text using the key-points from the text.**

**Points for reflection**

1. What details if any can you give about
  - rabbit body?
  - rabbit behavior?
  - rabbit feeding?
2. Has anything surprised you?
3. What facts were the most amazing?

**1.4 LIZARD CARE**

**Before reading**

**1. a) Complete the table about lizard care.**

Facts I know	Facts I'm not sure about	Facts I would like to know

b) Answer the questions. To find answers or more interesting questions with answers about lizard care you may use online sources such as

<https://regardingreptiles.com/11-commonly-asked-questions-about-lizards/>

- 1) What do you know about lizards?
- 2) Can you provide examples of lizard care?
- 3) Do lizards move around at night?
- 4) Why do lizards lick you?
- 5) How do lizards eat their food?
- 6) Do lizards play dead?
- 7) Why do lizards bob their head?
- 8) How do lizards live in the winter?
- 9) Do lizards get bored?
- 10) Why do lizards have white poop? Do lizards fart?

2. Read and try to memorize the following words. Pay your attention to the pronunciation.

No	Word/ word collocation	Transcription	Translation	Example
1	<b>bearded dragon</b>	['biədɪd 'dræg(ə)n]	бородатый дракон	Among the most popular pet reptiles, bearded dragons tend to be gentle, inquisitive, and active during the day. Среди самых популярных домашних рептилий бородатые драконы, как правило, ласковые, любознательные и активные в течение дня.
2	<b>reptile</b>	['reptail]	рептилия, пресмыкающееся	Reptiles crawl / creep / slither. Пресмыкающиеся ползают.
3	<b>tractable</b>	['træktəb(ə)l]	послушный, сговорчивый, податливый	This new approach should make the problem more tractable. Этот новый подход должен сделать проблему более разрешимой.
4	<b>species</b>	['spi:ʃi:z]	вид, разновидность,	The species occurs in vast numbers here. Данный вид

			порода, род, класс	встречается тут в большом количестве.
5	<b>husbandry</b>	ˈhʌzbəndrɪ	сельское хозяйство	animal husbandry – животноводство, poultry husbandry – птицеводство, silkworm husbandry – шелководство
6	<b>to precise</b>	priˈsaɪs	уточнять	It was difficult to precise information. Было тяжело точно определить информацию.
7	<b>invertebrate</b>	ɪnˈvɜːtɪbrət	беспозвоночный	Worms are an example of invertebrate animals. Черви являются примером беспозвоночных животных.
8	<b>item</b>	ˈaɪtəm	пункт, параграф, вопрос, отдельный предмет	They reduced the price on many items. Они снизили цену на многие товары/позиции.
9	<b>adequately</b>	ˈædɪkwətli	достаточно, соответственно	The room was adequately ventilated. Помещение проветривалось удовлетворительно.
10	<b>to dust</b>	dʌst	пылить, посыпать, опылять	Dust it with flour. Обсыпьте его мукой.
11	<b>dwelling</b>	ˈdwelɪŋ	жилье, жилище, дом	Bearded dragons are desert dwelling species from Australia. Бородатые драконы – пустынноживущие виды из Австралии.
12	<b>tank</b>	tæŋk	бак, резервуар, отсек	Getting the right style and design all bulbs set up in the tank for these reptiles is very important. Очень важно правильно подобрать стиль и дизайн всех ламп, установленных в аквариуме для этих рептилий.

13	<b>captivity</b>	kæp'tɪvɪtɪ	неволя; жизнь в неволе	The lizards have been successfully reared in captivity. Эти ящерицы успешно выращиваются в неволе.
14	<b>to harm</b>	hɑ:m	вредить, причинять вред, наносить ущерб	There is nothing in the tank that can harm lizards. В аквариуме нет ничего, что могло бы навредить ящерицам.
15	<b>whilst</b>	waɪlst	в то время как, пока, тогда как	They will sit on your lap whilst you're watching TV. Они будут сидеть у вас на коленях, пока вы смотрите телевизор.
16	<b>to adore</b>	ə'dɔ:	обожать, поклоняться, преклоняться	I simply adore lizards. Я просто обожаю ящериц.
17	<b>to bond</b>	bɒnd	связывать, скреплять	He was so friendly. No wonder I bonded to him. Он был таким дружелюбным. Нет ничего удивительного в том, что я привязалась к нему.

### While reading

3. Take a phone with a camera, scan the code, watch the video recording from the 'EDIVET: Do you have what it takes to be a veterinarian?' COURSERA MOOC.



4. Read and translate the article.

## LIZARDS

I am Kevin Eatwell, one of the animal clinicians at the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies. We spend a lot of our time seeing a variety of exotic patients that come to our clinics. One of the examples we have got here is Irwin, a **bearded dragon**, a very common pet **reptile**, and they are brilliant. They are so sort of **tractable**. You can handle them, you can see he is quite happily sitting on my hands here. Really sort of a pet you can engage and interact with.



With these sort of **species**, it is very important that we look after them properly. A lot of the cases that come through from a clinical point of view, coming on to clinics, is due to **husbandry** problems that we get, where people just haven't quite picked up on the **precise** care that these sort of species need to be kept healthy long-term. Bearded dragons eat a mixture of **invertebrates** and set of **items**; it's very important those are prepared ready for them **adequately**.

One of the issues we get is a lack of calcium coming through in the diet. They have to be **dusted**, and in the invertebrates, we got load them as well, we feed them high products in calcium to get sufficient calcium. When Irwin has his breakfast, he basically gets enough calcium in the diet.

Alongside that, bearded dragons are desert **dwelling** species from Australia, so they are exposed to high levels of ultraviolet light and heat naturally as well, and getting the right style and design all bulbs set up in the **tank** for these guys is very important. They can bask under and keep themselves nice and warm, but also get ultraviolet light as well at the same time is very important for their vitamin D metabolism.



Getting the diet right, getting the heating right, getting the lighting right, really are some of the first steps in getting these looked after, you know, properly for the long-term care in **captivity**. Having the right **enclosure** size, right levels of activity they can do within that, getting the humidity levels rise, and ensuring there is nothing in the tank that can **harm** them in terms of things they might eat accidentally or damage themselves is also very important. Once you have got the main sort of points of husbandry covered, then these are brilliant to have us pets long-term, they do really great.

You can just sort of do anything to these guys. They are very sort of tractable. A lot of people that have them as pets, they will be coming out and will be having half an hour in the living room on an evening just so to exercise. But, you know, they will sit on your shoulder, they will sit on your lap **whilst** you are watching TV, and they are really quite docile and friendly, and our clients just absolutely **adore** them. They really **bond** well with them. You can see Irwin, he was just absolutely sitting here having a bit of a handling time with me and is completely loving it.

Source: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/becoming-a-veterinarian/lecture/9Ikz0/lizards>  
(accessed 16.11.2022)



**5. Read the article again and continue the following statements.**

1. A bearded dragon is ... .
2. It is really sort of a pet you can ... .
3. It is very important that we look ... .
4. Bearded dragons eat a mixture of ... .
5. When Irwin has his breakfast, ... .
6. Bearded dragons are desert dwelling species from Australia, so they ... .
7. To get ultraviolet light as well at the same time is very important for ... .
8. The first steps in getting bearded dragons looked after properly for the long-term care in captivity are ... .
9. They will sit on your shoulder, they will sit on your lap whilst ... .
10. Our clients just absolutely adore them and bond well with them because they are really ... .

**6. Match the words with the correct definition of the word as it is used in the text.**

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>1 species</b>      | <b>a</b> any animal that has cold blood and skin covered in scales, and that lays eggs   |
| <b>2 reptile</b>      | <b>b</b> easy to deal with or control  |
| <b>3 invertebrate</b> | <b>c</b> a group into which animals, plants, etc. that are able to have sex with each other and produce healthy young are divided, smaller than a genus and identified by a Latin name |
| <b>4 adequately</b>   | <b>d</b> farming, especially when done carefully and well  |
| <b>5 tractable</b>    | <b>e</b> any animal with no backbone, for example a worm   |
| <b>6 husbandry</b>    | <b>f</b> in a way that is enough in quantity, or good enough in quality, for a particular purpose or need  |
| <b>7 to adore</b>     | <b>g</b> the state of being kept as a prisoner or in a space that you cannot escape from   |
| <b>8 captivity</b>    | <b>h</b> to hurt or injure somebody or to damage something   |
| <b>9 to bond</b>      | <b>i</b> to love somebody very much or to like something very much   |
| <b>10 to harm</b>     | <b>j</b> to develop or create a relationship of trust with somebody  |

**7. Complete the gaps with the correct word. Then check your answers against the text.**

1. It is very important that we look (**by/after/on**) them properly.
2. A lot of the cases come through (**on/from/for**) a clinical point of view.
3. People just haven't quite picked up (**between/on/into**) the precise care that these sort of species need to be kept healthy long-term.
4. One of the issues we get is a lack of calcium coming (**through/out/from**) in the diet.
5. We feed them high products (**of/in/on**) calcium to get sufficient calcium.
6. They are exposed to high levels of ultraviolet light and heat naturally (**so/as well/too**).
7. There is nothing in the tank that can harm them (**in terms of/by/in**) things they might eat accidentally or damage themselves.
8. A lot of people have them (**as/like/such as**) pets.
9. They will sit on your lap (**within/whilst/when**) you are watching TV.
10. They really bond well (**through/with/about**) them.

**8. Match words 1-10 to words a-j to make collocations. Try to do it without looking at the text. Translate the collocations into Russian. Make sentences with them.**

<b>1</b>	desert dwelling	<b>a</b>	patients
<b>2</b>	long-term	<b>b</b>	dragon
<b>3</b>	exotic	<b>c</b>	point of view
<b>4</b>	mixture of	<b>d</b>	problems
<b>5</b>	bearded	<b>e</b>	care in captivity
<b>6</b>	clinical	<b>f</b>	invertebrates
<b>7</b>	high levels of	<b>g</b>	calcium
<b>8</b>	husbandry	<b>h</b>	species
<b>9</b>	vitamin D	<b>i</b>	ultraviolet light
<b>10</b>	lack of	<b>j</b>	metabolism

**9. Unscramble to make sentences. Try to do it without looking at the text.**

1. One of / that / into clinics / is / come / pet reptile. / the / a / a / very common / exotic patients / bearded dragon,
2. with. / can / A / a / and / sort of pet / bearded dragon / is really / you / engage / interact
3. that / them / It is / look after / very / properly. / important / we
4. that / need / haven't quite / healthy / People just / picked up / care / species / to be kept / these sort of / long-term. / on the precise
5. eat / of / dragons / invertebrates. / a / Bearded / mixture
6. A / a / mixture / set / of items / of invertebrates /for / is prepared / them. / adequately
7. We feed / to get / high / in / products / calcium. / calcium / sufficient / them

8. Bearded dragons / species / of / from / dwelling / Australia, / desert / so they / are / are / as well. / to high / ultraviolet light and heat / exposed / levels / naturally

9. looked after properly / the first steps / in captivity. / Getting the diet right, getting the heating right, getting the lighting right / are some of / in getting these / for / care / the long-term

10. absolutely / A lot of / have / lizards / adore/ people / pets them. / that / as

### After reading

10. Sum up the text using the key-points from the text.

11. Use a dictionary and online sources (e.g., <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/reptiles/facts/bearded-dragon>, <https://www.thesprucepets.com/pet-lizards-1239181> etc.) and prepare a mind map about lizard care (title in English, translation, characteristics, etc.). You can hand-draw a mind map or use digital tools (e.g., <https://www.mindmup.com/> or <https://miro.com/mind-map/>, etc.).

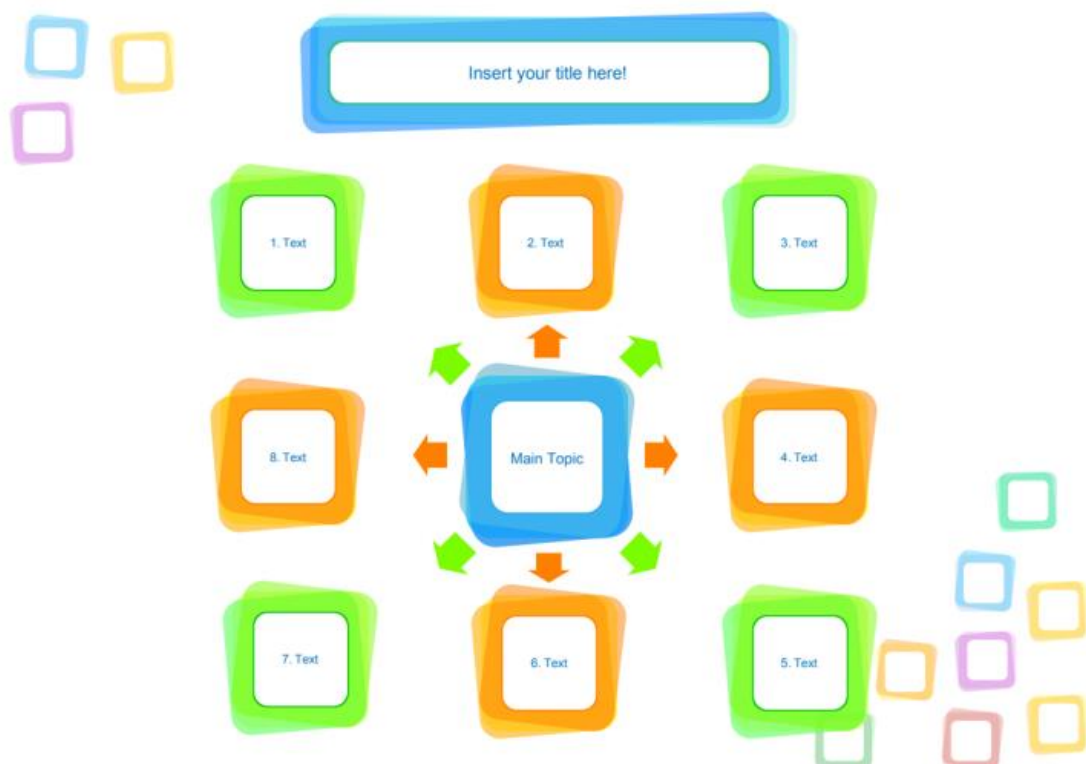


Fig. 4. Mind Map Template

### Points for reflection

1. What details if any can you give about
  - lizards?
  - lizards lifestyle?
  - lizard care?
2. Has anything surprised you?

3. What facts were the most important for you about lizard care?

## 1.5 SNAKE CARE

### Before reading

1. a) Complete the table about snake care.

Facts I know	Facts I'm not sure about	Facts I would like to know

b) Answer the questions. To find answers or more interesting questions with answers about snake care you may use online sources such as

<https://www.vetstreet.com/our-pet-experts/6-question-quiz-to-test-your-snake-knowledge>

- 1) What do you know about snakes?
- 2) Are snakes slimy, dangerous creatures?
- 3) Snakes as pets: what to know before you bring one home?
- 4) Does a boa constrictor make a good pet?
- 5) Can you provide examples of snake care?
- 6) Do pet snakes require little care?
- 7) Do snakes require relatively little living space?
- 8) Will snakes eat anything?
- 9) Do snakes need regular veterinary care just like other pets?
- 10) What is the life span of pet snakes?

2. Read and try to memorize the following words. Pay attention to the pronunciation.

No	Word/ word collocation	Transcription	Translation	Example
1	python	ˈpaɪθ(ə)n	ПИТОН	Ball pythons are among the most popular pet snakes. Шаровидные питоны – одни из самых популярных домашних змей.
2	handleable	ˈhænd(ə)lˈeɪbl	Способный быть на руках, прирученный	If you are keeping a pet snake, having one easily handleable is as important. Если вы держите

				домашнюю змею, важно, чтобы с ней можно было легко справиться.
3	<b>to grip</b>	grip	схватить; сжать	Please relax your grip on my arm. Пожалуйста, не сжимай мне так руку.
4	<b>prey</b>	prei	добыча, жертва	Most snakes swallow their prey whole. Большинство змей проглатывает свою добычу целиком.
5	<b>to defrost</b>	di:'frɒst	размораживать, таять	to defrost meat – размораживать мясо
6	<b>sufficient</b>	sə'fɪʃ(ə)nt	достаточный, достаточное количество	He had not sufficient courage for it. На это у него не хватило смелости.
7	<b>although</b>	ɔ:l'dəʊ	хотя, если бы даже, несмотря на то	Although in poor health, she continued to carry out her duties. Несмотря на слабое здоровье, она продолжала выполнять свои обязанности.
8	<b>requirement</b>	rɪ'kwaɪəmə(ə)nt	требование, потребность, необходимое условие, нужда	The requirements of his work affected his health. Условия работы сказались на его здоровье.
9	<b>critical</b>	'krɪtɪk(ə)l	критический, решающий, критичный, переломный, опасный, предельный	It is absolutely critical for us to know the truth. Нам жизненно важно знать правду.
10	<b>to tend</b>	tend	ухаживать, заботиться, присматривать; ходить, стеречь	Old people tend to feel the cold more. Старики, как правило, мёрзнут больше.
11	<b>to flick</b>	'flɪk	слегка ударить; щёлкнуть; хлестнуть, стегнуть; замахнуться	The snake flicked its tongue in and out. Змея высунула и мгновенно втянула обратно язык.
12	<b>to restrain</b>	rɪ'streɪn	сдерживать, держать в узде; обуздывать;	He could not restrain the dog from attacking. У него не было

			удерживать? Ограничивать, лишать свободы	возможности удержать собаку от нападения.
13	<b>obviously</b>	'ɒbvɪəslɪ	очевидно, явно, видно, ясно, по- видимому	That is obviously not her real name. Это явно не её настоящее имя.
14	<b>tightly</b>	'taɪtlɪ	плотно, тесно, крепко, туго, наглухо, натуго	She kept her eyes tightly closed. Её глаза оставались плотно закрытыми.
15	<b>secure</b>	sɪ'kjʊə	безопасный, обеспеченный, обезопасить, гарантировать, добиваться	Keep your passport in a secure place. Храните свой паспорт в безопасном месте.
16	<b>to hydrate</b>	'haɪdreɪt	Гидратировать, гидратироваться	Drink fluids to hydrate the body. Пейте больше жидкости для увлажнения тела.
17	<b>enclosure</b>	ɪn'kləʊzə	приложение, вложение, ограждение, ограда, огороженное место	During the day the horses are kept in an enclosure. В течение дня лошади содержатся в загоне.
18	<b>opaque</b>	ə(ʊ)'peɪk	непрозрачный, матовый, мрак, темнота	opaque glass — непрозрачное стекло
19	<b>dot</b>	dɒt	точка, пятнышко	She never dots her i's. Она никогда не ставит точку в букве "i"
20	<b>pit</b>	pɪt	яма, ямка, карьер, углубление	The female digs a pit in which to lay the eggs. Самка выкапывает ямку, в которую отложит яйца.

## While reading

3. Take a phone with a camera, scan the code, watch the video recording from the 'EDIVET: Do you have what it takes to be a veterinarian?' COURSERA MOOC.

4. Read and translate the article.



## SNAKES

This is Montie. He is a ball **python** or a royal python, a very common pet species we see coming through to our clinic. He is probably getting close to more adult size now. He will probably go a little bit larger than this, but not much. If you are keeping a pet snake, having one of a sensible size, that it is easily **handleable** is as important.



The royal pythons are great. You can see he is quite happily here, he is **gripping** onto me. I would expect him to do that. It is a good sign. He has got muscle strength there, which he

should have. Snakes, again, are very, very common pets. They feed on whole **prey**. In the UK, we feed them on frozen and **defrosted** small mammals. Montie here, he will be on a small mice. We defrost those. He gets fed basically once a week on those which is **sufficient** to keep him well satiated and in a good body condition which we can see he is quite nice and rounded here over his back there.

Temperature is very important for these as well; they need to be kept to the right temperature. **Although** most snakes don't have a **requirement** for ultraviolet lights, although it benefits them, that is not so **critical** in the same way that it would be for all other lizards. He is taking whole prey, so we **tend** to have less issues with calcium problems with these guys, because he is eating the bones of the prey item as well.



The tongue **flicking** he is doing is normal. He is just investigating the environment, and he can use that sort of taste and smell it, if you like, to see where he is and what is going on. Just so he gets a feel for where he is, and what he is doing. In terms of **restraining** a small snake like this, a pet snake is well trained because they will just run over

your hands quite happily. Larger snakes you might want a couple of people to hold them just simply because of weight.

**Obviously**, if they do grip onto you, they can grip onto you quite **tightly**. He is just holding on here just to make himself feel **secure** and happy with the handling. They do enjoy being bathed. He gets a bath two or three times a week to make sure he is nicely **hydrated**, and his **enclosure** as well.

The other interesting thing with the pythons: if you actually have a look over his face, you will see he has got a series of little **opaque dots** just above his upper lip there. These are actually heat sensitive **pits**, and he can use those to detect very subtle temperature changes. When he is feeding, he knows exactly the temperature of the prey that he is taking before he feeds on that, and they use them as a heat seeking mechanism for when they are hunting for prey naturally in the wild.

*Source: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/becoming-a-veterinarian/lecture/O2lYK/snakes>  
(accessed on 16.11.2022)*

### 5. Read the article again and continue the following statements.

1. In the UK, we feed them on ... .
2. He gets fed basically once ... .
3. They need to be kept to the right ... .
4. Most snakes don't have a requirement ... .
5. We tend to have less issues with calcium problems with these guys, because ... .
6. It is normal he is doing the tongue ... .
7. If they do grip onto you, they can do it ... .
8. He gets a bath two or three times a week to ... .
9. If you actually have a look over his face, you will see ... .
10. He can use heat sensitive pits to ... .

### 6. Match the words with the correct definition of the word as it is used in the text.

- |   |                    |   |   |
|---|--------------------|---|---|
| 1 | <b>to grip</b>     | a | capable of being handled  |
| 2 | <b>to restrain</b> | b | to hold something tightly   |
| 3 | <b>to defrost</b>  | c | an animal, a bird, etc. that is hunted, killed and eaten by another   |
| 4 | <b>critical</b>    | d | to make food warmer so that it is no longer frozen                    |
| 5 | <b>prey</b>        | e | something that you need or want                                       |
| 6 | <b>to hydrate</b>  | f | extremely important because a future situation will be affected by it |
| 7 | <b>to tend</b>     | g | to be likely to do something or to happen in a particular way because |





<b>9</b>	ball	<b>i</b>	environment
<b>10</b>	in the same	<b>j</b>	dot

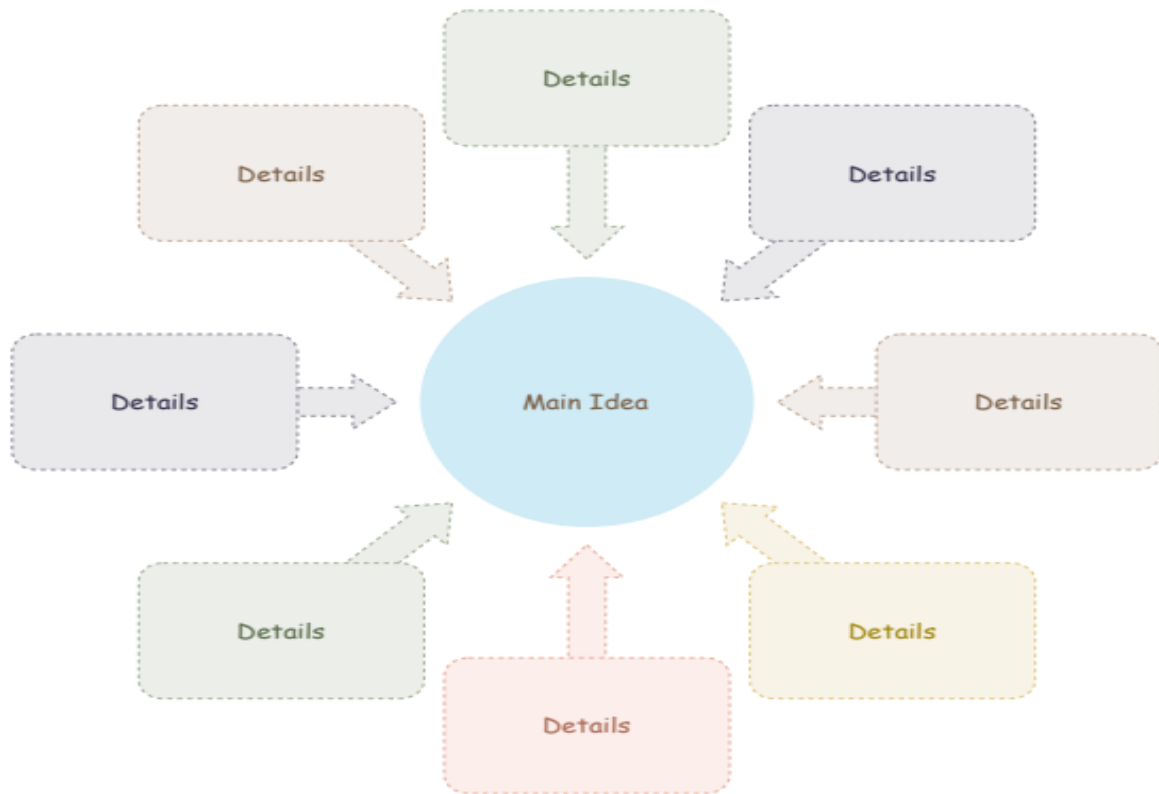
### **9. Translate from Russian into English.**

1. Если вы держите домашнюю змею, важно иметь змею разумного размера, с которой легко справиться.
2. В Великобритании их кормят замороженными и размороженными мелкими млекопитающими.
3. Его кормят в основном раз в неделю, что достаточно для того, чтобы он был сыт и находился в хорошей физической форме.
4. У большинства змей нет потребности в ультрафиолетовом освещении.
5. Щелканье языком, которое он делает, является нормальным.
6. Он просто исследует окружающую среду.
7. Ясно, что если они схватятся за вас, то могут вцепиться в вас довольно крепко.
8. Его купают два-три раза в неделю, чтобы поддерживать необходимую влажность, в том числе и в вольере.
9. Если вы посмотрите на его лицо, вы увидите, что у него есть ряд маленьких непрозрачных точек прямо над верхней губой.
10. Это термочувствительные ямки, и он использует их чтобы определять очень небольшие изменения температуры.

### **After reading**

#### **10. Sum up the text using the key-points from the text.**

**11. Use a dictionary and online sources (e.g., <https://www.petsmart.com/learning-center/reptile-care/snake-care-guide-how-to-take-care-of-a-pet-snake./A0042.html> etc.) and prepare a mind map about snake care (title in English, translation, characteristics, etc.). You can hand-draw a mind map or use digital tools (e.g., <https://www.mindmup.com/> or <https://miro.com/mind-map/> , etc.).**



**Fig. 5. Mind Map Template**

**Points for reflection**

1. What details if any can you give about
  - snake species?
  - royal pythons' behavior?
  - feeding snakes?
2. Has anything surprised you?
3. What facts were the most amazing?

**1.6 QUIZ**

1. The puppy and kitten vaccine series normally begins when the animal is ...
  - a) between 1-3 weeks old
  - b) at sexual maturity
  - c) between 6-10 weeks old
  - d) between 4-6 months old
  
2. Adult dogs and cats should see a vet for a routine health check ...
  - a) only when the animal is sick
  - b) only when the animal needs a vaccine

- c) at least once monthly
- d) at least once yearly

3. When cats are eating, where would most prefer their food bowl to be placed?

- a) Next to the cat flap so they can get plenty of fresh air when eating.
- b) With the other cats within the household so they can share each other's food.
- c) Somewhere they can eat their food away from other cats.
- d) Wet food with the other cats, dry food scattered around the house for foraging.

4. Cats are OBLIGATE CARNIVORES. What does this mean?

- a) They MUST eat animal fat with every meal.
- b) They CANNOT absorb nutrients from vegetables.
- c) They CAN absorb nutrients from vegetables.
- d) They MUST eat animal meat with every meal.

5. What is the main reason it is important to pick up rabbits correctly?

- a) To support their back legs so they don't struggle and break them
- b) To prevent them biting you
- c) To prevent them kicking you with their back legs and damaging their spine
- d) To support their front legs so they don't struggle and break them

6. Why is fibre in the diet so important for rabbit health?

- a) Fibre keeps the teeth and the digestive system healthy
- b) Fibre keeps the digestive system healthy and prevents rabbits getting cancer of the gut
- c) Fibre keeps the teeth healthy and prevents rabbits getting cancer of the uterus (womb)
- d) Fibre keeps the teeth and nails healthy as they grow continuously and need to be worn down

7. How can you tell muscle tone and strength in a snake?

- a) They will be able to submerge themselves in water.
- b) They will sit on your hand.
- c) They will hold onto surfaces with their body.
- d) They will lie in a straight line.

8. Ultraviolet lighting is needed to aid a bearded dragon's metabolism of which vitamin?

- a) A
- b) B
- c) C
- d) D

9. The tongue flicking snake is doing is not normal.

- a) True
- b) False

10. What is the pythons heat seeking mechanism when they are hunting for prey naturally in the wild?

- a) Opaque dots
- b) Tongue flicking
- c) Muscle strength
- d) None of them

## UNIT 2 BASIC FARMING ANIMAL CARE

### 2.1 COW CARE

#### Before reading

1. a) Complete the table about cow care.

Facts I know	Facts I'm not sure about	Facts I would like to know

b) Answer the questions. To find answers or more interesting questions with answers about cow care you may use online sources such as <https://www.drink-milk.com/dairy-farming-faq/>

- 1) What do you know about farming animal care?
- 2) What do you know about cows?
- 3) Are cows better cared for on small farms?
- 4) What are dairy farmers doing to prevent animal abuse?
- 5) Why are some dairy cows kept in barns instead of out on pasture?
- 6) What do dairy cows eat?
- 7) Why aren't dairy calves kept with their mothers?
- 8) Why and how are calves dehorned?

9) What are dairy farmers doing to make their farms more sustainable?

10) What do dairy farmers do with all their cows' manure?

**2. Read and try to memorize the following words. Pay attention to the pronunciation.**

№	Word/ word collocation	Transcription	Translation	Example
1	<b>companion animal</b>	ˌkəmˈpænjən ˈænim(ə)l	домашний питомец	care of companion animals забота о домашних питомцах
2	<b>management</b>	ˈmænɪdʒm(ə) nt	содержание животных	Economics plays a large part in farm animals management
3	<b>dairy cattle</b>	ˈdeəri ˈkæt(ə)l	молочный скот	Female cattle are cows. Женские особи крупного рогатого скота - это коровы.
4	<b>stable</b>	ˈsteɪb(ə)l	конюшня, хлев	Where do you stable your horses? Где вы ставите своих лошадей? (Где у них стойло / конюшня?)
5	<b>herd</b>	hɜːd	стадо, табун	The cows were herded into the corral. Коров загнали в загон.
6	<b>yield</b>	jiːld	доходность, урожай	The average milk yield per cow has doubled. Средний удой молока от одной коровы увеличился вдвое /удвоился/.
7	<b>roughly</b>	ˈrʌfli	грубо, резко, приблизительно	The two yields are roughly equal in size. Эти два урожая примерно одного размера.
8	<b>to struggle</b>	ˈstrʌɡ(ə)l	бороться, стараться изо всех сил	He struggled to make himself heard. Он делал всё, чтобы его услышали.
9	<b>straw yard</b>	strɔː jɑːd	соломенный загон	Two main housing systems for dairy cattle are straw yards and cubicle sheds.
10	<b>cubicle shed</b>	ˈkjuːbɪk(ə)l ʃed	отсек под навесом	
11	<b>mattress</b>	ˈmætrɪs	матрац, тюфяк	A soft mattress is bad for your back.

				Мягкий матрац вреден для спины.
12	<b>sawdust</b>	/'sɔ:dʌst	опилки	We put a dusting of sawdust on the top. Мы посыпали опилки сверху.
13	<b>slurry</b>	/'slʌrɪ	жидкая глина	effluent slurry – жидкие стоки
14	<b>lameness</b>	/'leɪnənəs	хромота, прихрамывание	The cow had gone lame, and it grew lamer. Корова стала хромать, и она становилась все более хромой.
15	<b>ruminant</b>	/'ru:mɪnənt	жвачный	ruminant animal – жвачное животное
16	<b>calving</b>	/'kɑ:vɪŋ	отёл	calving date – дата отёла
17	<b>dry period</b>	draɪ  /'praɪəɪəd	Сухостойный период	A holiday for 60 days is called the dry period
18	<b>udder</b>	/'ʌdə	вымя	Udder care – уход за выменем
21	<b>colostrum</b>	kə'ləʊstrəm	молозиво	Calf fed on colostrum – телёнок-молозивник
22	<b>vital</b>	/'vaɪt(ə)l	жизненно важный	It is vital for your health. Это жизненно важно для вашего здоровья.
23	<b>peak yield</b>	pi:k   dʒi:ld	Наивысший доход	A cow's milk yield that we call her peak yield
24	<b>a herringbone parlor</b>	/'herɪŋbəʊn  /'pɑ:lə	Колосообразный доильный зал	A herring bone parlor which can milk 28 cows at a time
25	<b>hygiene</b>	/'haɪdʒi:n	гигиена	to practise (good) hygiene – поддерживать гигиену
26	<b>hygienic</b>	haɪ'dʒi:nɪk	гигиенический	The hygienic conditions Санитарно-гигиенические условия
27	<b>clot</b>	klɒt	сгусток, тромб, комок, свернувшаяся кровь	Anything abnormal is noticed in the milk, such as clots.
28	<b>mastitis</b>	mæ'staɪtɪs	мастит, грудница, воспаление молочных желез	An udder infection called mastitis
29	<b>tank</b>	tæŋk	бак, танк, резервуар	The milk tank's almost empty. Молочный бак почти пустой.
30	<b>teat canal</b>	ti:t	Сосковый канал	They are not at risk of

		kə'næɪ		infection immediately after milking, when the teat canal is still open.
31	<b>BactoScan test</b>	bæktəskæn test	Тест на бактосканирование	The hygienic quality of the milk is monitored by a BactoScan test
32	<b>curve</b>	kɜ:v	кривая, изгиб	the price curve – кривая цен
33	<b>pregnant</b>	'pregnənt	Беременная, жеребая, стельная, супоросная, суягная, котная	cows are pregnant
34	<b>to coincide</b>	,kəʊɪn'saɪd	совпадать, соответствовать, равняться	Our views on this matter coincided. Наши взгляды по этому вопросу совпали.
35	<b>tough time</b>	tʌftaɪm	Тяжелое время	Early lactation is a tough time for the cattle
36	<b>fertility</b>	fə'tɪlɪtɪ	плодородие, плодовитость	Cow fertility is one of the main challenges facing dairy farmers
37	<b>profitable</b>	'prɒfɪtəb(ə)l	доходный, выгодный, полезный	The advertising campaign proved very profitable. Рекламная кампания оказалась весьма прибыльной.

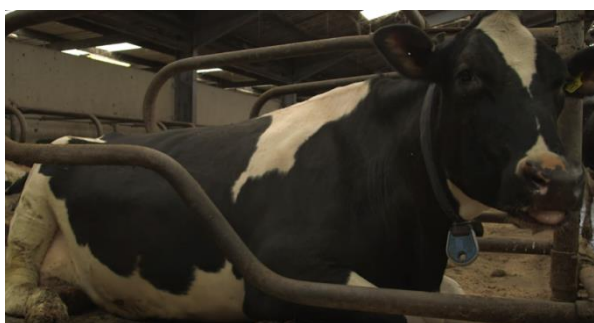
### While reading

3. Take a phone with a camera, scan the code, watch the video recording from the 'EDIVET: Do you have what it takes to be a veterinarian?' COURSERA MOOC.



4. Read and translate the article.

### DAIRY CATTLE



going to have a look at **dairy cattle**.

You have been looking at the care of **companion animals**. Now we will start to focus on **farm animals**, or **production animals** as we sometimes call them. These farm animals are kept as part of a farm business, and therefore economics plays a large part in their **management**. We are



The number of dairy farms in the UK has decreased significantly in recent years due to the difficult economic climate, although the number of cattle has actually remained fairly **stable** at just under 2 million. Therefore, the farms that have survived have done so by increasing the **herd** size and also increasing **milk yields**. The average UK dairy farm has around 125 cows, yielding **roughly** 7,000 liters of milk per year. At Lang Hill Dairy Farm on the outskirts of Edinburg, we are well above average with 220 Holstein Friesian cows yielding around 9,000 liters of milk per year. If you are **struggling** to visualize 9,000 liters of milk, this is what it would look like.



Two main housing systems for dairy cattle are **straw yards** and **cubicle sheds**. Cubicle sheds like we have here at Lang Hill are very popular because they tend to be easier to manage, but it is really important that the cubicles are comfortable, and therefore they must be well designed and

the correct size. And ideally there should be 10% more cubicles than there are cows.

And these cubicles are really well designed because they allow the cows to lie in a really natural position. And they are fitted with **mattresses** to make them really comfortable. And we put a dusting of **sawdust** on the top, which helps us to keep them clean. Poor cubicle design can encourage cows to stand with their back feet in the **slurry** passage, which can predispose them to **lameness**, which can be quite a problem in some farms. Cows are **ruminant** animals, and they naturally spend a lot of time lying down and chewing the cud. And quite a good indication of how successful a cubicle shed is, is just by looking at how many cows are lying down, looking content at any one time.

The purpose of a dairy farm is obviously to produce milk to sell. And in order to produce milk, these cows need to have **calves**. And ideally, we want them to have a **calf** every year. The number of days between consecutive **calvings** is called the calving interval, and most dairy farmers would like the cows to work to a 365-day cycle. Now, within that 365-day calving interval, we would milk the cows for 305 days, and then we would give her a holiday for 60 days, called the **dry period**. Now, in the dry period, we stop milking her and we give her time to recover and put on a bit of body weight and for her **udder** to repair and regenerate for the next lactation.

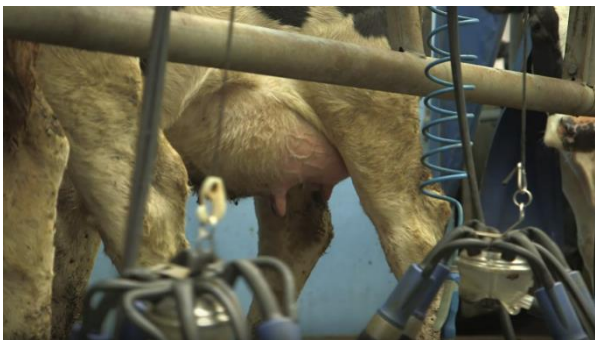
Our cows calve in these **straw yards** so that we can be on hand, and supervise them, and give them the help if they need to at calving time. When a cow **calves**, for the first few days she produces a special milk called **colostrum**. This is a highly nutritious milk packed full of immunity providing antibodies. It is absolutely **vital** that the calves get a good feed of colostrum as soon as possible after birth because they are born with no natural immunity.

From day four after calving, the milk returns to a more normal composition, and that is when we are able to start selling it. A cow's milk yield will gradually

increase up until about six weeks after calving, and that is what we call her **peak yield**. That is when she will be producing her maximum amount per day. At Lang Hill, the cows here produce about 45 to 50 liters per day at peak yield.

## THE MODERN MILKING PROCESS

Here at Lang Hill we have a **herring bone parlor** which can milk 28 cows at a time, 14 cows on either side. Traditionally, dairy cows are milked twice a day, and the milking times at Lang Hill are 5 AM and 3 PM. The modern milking process is very automated, with some farms now even having robotic milking systems where the cows go and milk themselves up to four times per day. Each cow wears a transponder round her neck, which allows them to be automatically identified as they enter the parlor.



In the milking parlor, we have to pay great attention to **hygiene**, both from a cow health and milk quality point of view. As the cows enter the parlor, they are identified by their electronic collar, and then they receive their ration of concentrates.

We then prepare the udder by spraying the teats with a disinfectant, and then wiping them clean with an individual paper towel per cow. At this stage, we also check that the milk looks normal. And if anything abnormal is noticed, such as **clots** in the milk, this would indicate that there would be an udder infection called **mastitis**, and that cow would be milked into a separate **tank**.

We attach the clusters and the cow starts to milk, and then when the cluster comes off automatically when the milk flow drops below a set level. And we then disinfect the teats again to make sure they are not at risk of infection immediately after milking, when the **teat canal** is still open.



The milk leaves the parlor and is cooled as quickly as possible to 4 degrees C in the bulk tank. And each week, a milk sample is taken from the tank and is analyzed to check the compositional and **hygienic** quality of the milk. The hygienic quality of the milk is monitored by a **BactoScan test**, which counts the number of bacteria in the milk sample, and a somatic cell count test, which gives us an indication of the cow's udder health. Compositional quality of the milk is expressed as butter fat percent and protein percent. The amount of money we are paid for our milk is dependent on the volume of milk we sell, and also on the results of these tests, so it is really important that we have really high quality milk.

This is the lactation **curve**, and as we have previously mentioned, cows are encouraged to work to a 365-day cycle. We would milk the cow for 305 days, followed by a 60-day dry period, and her peak daily yield would occur around six weeks after calving. However, with the gestation length of cattle being around 282 days, in order to achieve a 365-day calving interval, cows need to be **pregnant** again by 83 days.

This **coincides** with early lactation, which is a **tough time** for these cattle, because that is when their bodies are already working hard to produce high yields of milk. And it can be a difficult time for them to get pregnant again. And therefore, cow **fertility** is one of the main challenges facing dairy farmers and their vets.

Dairy cattle lead really busy lives and they are expected to meet lots of targets and deadlines. The main challenges facing dairy cattle are fertility, mastitis, and lameness. And therefore there is plenty of interesting work for farm vets to do to help ensure that the farmer has a healthy, high yielding, **profitable** herd of dairy cattle.

*Source: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/becoming-a-veterinarian/lecture/z3ZwU/cows>  
(accessed on 16.11.2022)*

**5. Read text 1 again and find out if the following statements are true or false.**

1. Today we are going to have a look at dairy cattle or companion animals as we sometimes call them.
2. The number of dairy farms in the UK has increased significantly in recent years due to the beneficial economic climate.
3. Straw yards and cubicle sheds are the main housing systems for dairy cattle.
4. In Lang Hill Dairy Farm cubicle sheds are unpopular because they tend to be difficult to manage.
5. Cubicles are fitted with mattresses to make the cows really comfortable.
6. Well-designed cubicle can predispose the cows to lameness.
7. Cows spend a lot of time lying down and chewing the cud.
8. In order to have calves, the cows need to produce milk.
9. The number of days between consecutive calvings is called the dry period.
10. A cow's peak yield is a milk yield of a cow at the period around six weeks after calving.

**6. Match each word with the correct definition, as it is used in text 1.**

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>1 stable</b>       | <b>a</b> is an animal that is raised and kept for agricultural purposes                    |
| <b>2 dairy cattle</b> | <b>b</b> the act or skill of dealing with people/animals or situations in a successful way |
| <b>3 herd</b>         | <b>c</b> are cattle (also called dairy cows) bred for                                      |

the ability to produce large quantities of milk, from which dairy products are made. Dairy cattle generally are of the species *Bostaurus*.

<b>4 yield</b>	<b>d</b>	a farm building for housing horses or other livestock
<b>5 farm animal</b>	<b>e</b>	a group of cattle or sheep or other domestic mammals all of the same kind that are herded by humans
<b>6 management</b>	<b>f</b>	the total amount of crops, profits, etc. that are produced
<b>7 vital</b>	<b>g</b>	to try very hard to do something when it is difficult or when there are a lot of problems
<b>8 to struggle</b>	<b>h</b>	the condition of being unable to walk well because of an injury to the leg or foot
<b>9 ruminant animal</b>	<b>i</b>	any animal that brings back food from its stomach to its mouth and chews it again
<b>10 lameness</b>	<b>j</b>	urgently needed; absolutely necessary

**7. Complete the sentences using the words from the box. Then check against text 1.**

*production, management, herd, yields, roughly, straw yards, cubicle sheds, lameness, calving interval, dry period, colostrum, vital*

1. We will start to focus on farm animals, or ... animals.
2. Economics plays a large part in the farm animals ... .
3. The farms that have survived have done so by increasing both the ... size and milk ... .
4. The average UK dairy farm has around 125 cows, yielding ... 7,000 liters of milk per year.
5. Two main housing systems for dairy cattle are ... and ... .
6. Poor cubicle design can encourage cows to stand with their back feet in the slurry passage, which can predispose them to ... .
7. The number of days between consecutive calvings is called the ... .
8. The ... is the period before calving that cows are not milked, which is traditionally about 6 to 8 weeks.
9. When a cow calves, for the first few days she produces a special milk called ... .
10. It is absolutely ... that the calves get a good feed of colostrum as soon as possible after birth because they are born with no natural immunity.

**8. Unscramble to make sentences. Try to do it without looking at text 1.**

1. as part / The farm animals / a farm / of / are kept / business.

2. milk per year. / dairy farm / yielding roughly / of / has around 125 cows, /  
The average UK / 7,000 liters

3. dairy cattle / housing systems / are straw yards / for / Two main / and cubicle  
sheds.

4. ruminant animals, / a lot of / Cows are / and they naturally spend / and  
chewing / the cud. / time lying down

5. to sell. / The purpose / produce milk / to / is obviously / of a dairy farm

6. to / In order to / need / these cows / have calves. / produce milk,

7. the calving / days between / The number of / is called / interval. /  
consecutive calvings

8. a special milk / colostrum. / calves, / for the first / she / called / When a cow  
/ few days / produces

9. that / as soon as possible / the calves / get / of / a good feed / It is absolutely  
vital / colostrum / after birth.

10. until about six weeks / A peak yield / gradually / after calving. / which will  
/ is / a cow's milk / increase up / yield

**9. Match words 1-10 to words a-j to make collocations. Try to do it without  
looking at text 2. Translate the collocations into Russian. Use them in sentences  
of your own.**

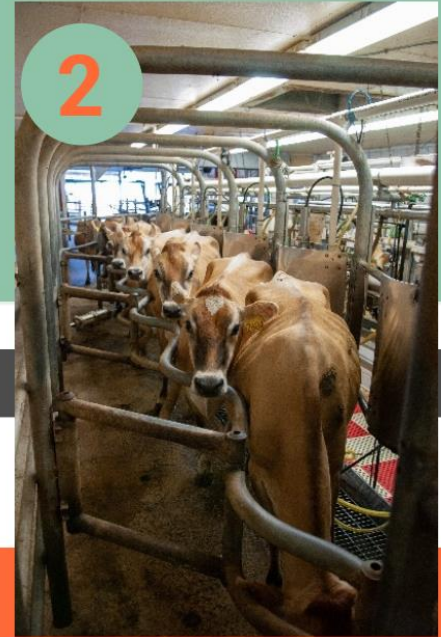
- |    |  |   |   |
|----|--|---|---|
| 1  | teat                                   | a | parlor                                      |
| 2  | to pay great                           | b | where the cows go and milk<br>themselves up |
| 3  | the main challenges facing             | c | attention to hygiene                        |
| 4  | an udder infection called              | d | spraying the teats with a<br>disinfectant   |
| 5  | a herring bone                         | e | per cow                                     |
| 6  | robotic milking system                 | f | mastitis                                    |
| 7  | profitable herd of                     | g | canal                                       |
| 8  | to prepare the udder by                | h | dairy farmers                               |
| 9  | an individual paper towel              | i | bacteria in the milk sample                 |
| 10 | BactoScan test counts the<br>number of | j | dairy cattle                                |

**After reading**

**10. Sum up the text using the key-points from the text.**

**11. Choose a picture and describe it. Tell your partner what you see in the  
picture or imagine a situation and discuss it in pairs.**





### Points for reflection

1. What details if any can you give about
  - production animals?
  - dairy cattle?
  - modern milking process?
2. Has anything surprised you?
3. What facts were the most amazing?

## 2.2. SHEEP CARE

### Before reading

#### 1. a) Complete the table about sheep care.

Facts I know	Facts I'm not sure about	Facts I would like to know

**b) Answer the questions. To find answers or more interesting questions with answers about sheep care you may use online sources such as**

**<https://www.agrifarming.in/sheep-farming-questions-and-answers-for-beginners>**

- 1) How much money do sheep farmers make?
- 2) Is sheep farming profitable?
- 3) How many acres do you need for a sheep?
- 4) What state has the most sheep in it?
- 5) How much milk does a sheep produce in a day?
- 6) How many babies do sheep have at a time?
- 7) Where do most sheep live?
- 8) How much does it cost to buy a sheep?
- 9) What are the five common breeds of sheep?
- 10) What is the scientific name for a sheep?

**2. Read and try to memorize the following words. Pay attention to the pronunciation.**

№	Word/ word collocation	Transcription	Translation	Example
1	<b>ewe</b>	ju:	овца	breeding ewe — племенная овца
2	<b>terminal sire breed</b>	'tɜ:mɪn(ə)l 'saɪə brɪ:d	конечная порода родителей	Select the terminal breed or breeds that best fit with your ewe flock and can improve the quality of market lambs you produce. Выберите породу или породы, которые лучше всего подходят для вашего стада овец и могут улучшить качество товарных ягнят, которых

				вы производите.
3	<b>gestation</b>	dʒe'steɪʃ(ə)n	беременность, созревание, период беременности	The gestation period of a sheep is about 7 months. Период беременности овцы составляет около семи месяцев.
4	<b>ram</b>	ræm	баран	Male sheep are called rams, the females ewes, and immature animals lambs. Самцов овец называют баранами, самок - овцами, а неполовозрелых животных - ягнятами.
5	<b>ultrasound scan</b>	['ʌltrəsaʊnd skæn	УЗИ, ультразвуковое сканирование	An ultrasound scan revealed that the baby was a boy. Ультразвуковое исследование показало, что ребенок - мальчик.
6	<b>triplet</b>	['trɪplɪt	тройка, тройня, тройняшка, близнец из тройни	She has triplets. У неё тройня.
7	<b>haylage</b>	['heɪlɪdʒ	сенаж	high-moisture haylage — сенаж с высоким содержанием влаги
8	<b>umbilical cord</b>	ʌm'bɪlɪk(ə)l kɔ:d	пуповина	occlusion of umbilical cord — прижатие пуповины
9	<b>dipping</b>	['dɪpɪŋ	погружение, окунание, макание	We do this by dipping the naval with veterinary iodine to help prevent infection entering. Для этого мы обмакиваем навигатор в ветеринарный йод, чтобы предотвратить инфекцию.
10	<b>to feign</b>	feɪn	симулировать, притворяться, придумывать, выдумывать	He feigned that he was sick. Он притворился больным.
11	<b>to suckle</b>	['sʌk(ə)l	кормить грудью, вскармливать, давать сосать ВЫМЯ	The wetnurse suckled the infant. Кормилица покормила младенца грудью.



12	<b>inherent</b>	in'hiər(ə)nt	свойственный, врожденный, прирожденный	He has an inherent sense of fair play. Он обладает врожденным чувством справедливости.
----	-----------------	--------------	--	---

### While reading

3. Take a phone with a camera, scan the code, watch the video recording from the 'EDIVET: Do you have what it takes to be a veterinarian?' COURSERA MOOC.



4. Read and translate the article.

## SHEEP

Sheep are also classed as production animals and at Easter Bush farm in the outskirts of Edinburgh, we have a flock of mule **ewes**, whose purpose is to produce prime **butcher's lambs**. The mule ewe is a **crossbred** ewe, whose characteristics include hardiness, good mothering ability. Hopefully, she has two lambs per year and a good supply of milk with which to feed them. We cross these mule ewes with a **terminal sire breed** of sheep, such as the Texel or Suffolk, which are large meaty breeds to produce a high quality butcher's lamb.

In the UK, lambing traditionally happens in the spring so that the ewes can benefit from the spring grass during lactation. The average **gestation** length of sheep being 147 days, in order to lamb in the spring, we have to put the **rams** or **tops** as we call them in Scotland, out with the ewes back in early November. Now, a mature ram will usually be put out with 30 to 50 ewes, or sometimes farmers will run three rams out with 100 ewes.

We put a color on the ram's brisket or chest, so that when he mates a ewe, it leaves a color on her tail head, and the farmer then knows that these ewes have been mated. At 45 to 90 days gestation, it should be useful to **ultra sound scan** the ewes, to detect pregnancy and also to find out how many lambs each ewe is expecting. The main benefit from this is that we can allocate the feed more efficiently. Because obviously, a ewe carrying a single lamb will have much lower nutritional requirement than a ewe carrying **triplet** lambs. Therefore, we can allocate the feed more effectively and make sure every ewe's nutritional needs are met. We also feed them **ad lib forage**<sup>1</sup>, and that is conserved grass, either as hay, **haylage**, or silage.

---

<sup>1</sup> Ad libitum – фраза, в переводе с латинского означающая «по желанию», «по собственному усмотрению».

Lambing can be indoors or outdoors. At the Easter Bush farm we bring the ewes into the shed in January. The benefits of this include rest in the grazing pasture and preventing it getting damaged over the winter. It gives us more control of the ewes' nutrition and allows us closer supervision of the ewes at lambing time. At lambing time, the ewes lamb out in these large pens. Then once they have lambed, we bring the ewe and her lambs into smaller individual pens to give them time to recover and bond before we finally move them outside. While they are in these individual pens, we also have the opportunity to observe and help them as needed.

The first task is to treat the **umbilical cord**, which is a potential infection route. We do this by **dipping** or spraying the **naval** with veterinary iodine to help prevent infection entering the lamb's system. We also ensure that the lambs have had that first vital feed of **colostrum**. Colostrum is the first milk that the ewe produces after lambing and it is packed with nutrients and antibodies and it is really important that the lambs get a feed of that as soon as possible, exactly the same story as we had with the calves.

Usually, the lambs will manage to **feign** their teeth and **suckle** this themselves, but if they need a bit of help, we will do that or if the lamb is unusually **weak**, we might have to provide the colostrum with a **stomach tube**. The ewes and lambs normally spend around 24 hours in the individual pens before being turned out to grass. However, we will only do this once we are sure that the ewe and lambs are both in good health and ready to be put outside. Our aim is for every ewe to leave the shed with two healthy lambs, to give us a 200% lambing percentage, a target that is rarely met.

The ewes and lambs stay together out in the field until they are weaned, around four months of age, with the ewes then put on to poorer pasture to dry up their milk supply. And the lambs are put onto the best grass we can find, so that they will continue to grow well.

We then start to select the lambs that have reached the required weight and confirmation that the market buyers are looking for. We select lambs that weigh about 40 kilograms under the right body confirmation, which is a skill that is very important. Because if we select lambs that don't meet the market requirements, we will be paid less money for these lambs.

The role of the farm vet obviously includes treatment of individual sick animals, but increasingly they are involved in producing flock **inherent** health plans in order to help the farmer keep his animals healthy and productive. Therefore, although the role of the farm vet is very different from that of the small animal vet, the contribution to the health of these animals is every bit as important.

*Source: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/becoming-a-veterinarian/lecture/Mk0nd/sheep>  
(accessed on 16.11.2022)*

## 5. Quiz.

1. What is the average gestation length of sheep?  
a) 63 days

- b) 147 days
- c) 282 days
- d) 305 days
- e) 365 days

2. What are 3 breed characteristics of a Terminal Sire such as the Suffolk?

- a) good muscle conformation
- b) fast growth rate
- c) prolific
- d) large size
- e) hardy

3. What is the main benefit gained from ultrasound scanning the breeding ewe flock to determine litter sizes?

- a) It helps to predict when lambing will finish
- b) It will identify possible health problems at lambing time
- c) It helps to predict when lambing will start
- d) It helps to ensure that the pregnant ewes are fed appropriate rations

4. Select 3 benefits of winter housing of ewes.

- a) Allows close control of ewes' nutrition
- b) Reduces the labour requirement at lambing time
- c) Allows better supervision of lambing ewes
- d) Reduces the risk of problems with infectious diseases
- e) Helps prevent damage to the grazing fields

5. Why is it very important to treat the navel (umbilical cord) of a newborn lamb with veterinary iodine as soon as possible after birth?

- a) To discourage the ewe from licking the umbilical cord
- b) To prevent infection entering via the umbilical cord
- c) To help prevent another ewe from claiming the lamb
- d) To identify lambs that the farmer knows are healthy

6. In addition to treating individual sick animals, what is an increasingly important role of farm vets?

- a) Providing help with routine sheep husbandry
- b) Preventing sheep worrying by dogs
- c) Promoting the use of antibiotics
- d) Producing Herd and Flock Health Plans

7. What is the target lambing % of low-ground farms such as The University of Edinburgh's Easter Bush Farm?

- a) 100%
- b) 150%

- c) 200%
- d) 250%

8. Why is it vital that lambs receive a feed of colostrum as soon as possible after birth?

- a) To provide antibiotics
- b) To prevent the ewe from getting mastitis
- c) To provide antibodies against infection
- d) To provide rehydration after the birth process

9. At what age do we normally separate the lambs from the ewes (weaning)

- a) 4 days
- b) 4 weeks
- c) 4 months
- d) 4 years

10. What is the main benefit gained from ultrasound scanning ewes to determine the number of lambs each ewe is expecting?

- a) Identifies potential health problems
- b) Ewes can be grouped and fed an appropriate ration
- c) Identifies the sex of the lambs
- d) Gives accurate expected lambing dates

**6. Match the words with the correct definition of the word as it is used in the text.**

- |                            |          |  |
|----------------------------|----------|--|
| <b>1 Mule ewe</b>          | <b>a</b> | A term often used to describe farm animals   |
| <b>2 Veterinary Iodine</b> | <b>b</b> | A crossbred female sheep. A hill breed ewe crossed with a Bluefaced Leicester ram.   |
| <b>3 Stomach tube</b>      | <b>c</b> | A lowground breed of sheep such as the Suffolk or the Texel. Breed characteristics include large size, fast growth rate and good muscling conformation.                          |
| <b>4 Condition Score</b>   | <b>d</b> | The number of days from conception to birth.   |
| <b>5 Terminal sire</b>     | <b>e</b> | A Scottish term used for Rams (male sheep).  |
| <b>6 Colostrum</b>         | <b>f</b> | A scanning method used to detect pregnancy and count the number of lambs expected. This information is very useful and allows the ewe's feeding to be tailored to her needs.     |
| <b>7 Ultrasound scan</b>   | <b>g</b> | Conserved grass.   |
| <b>8 Gestation length</b>  | <b>h</b> | The first milk produced after a sheep lambs. It has a very high nutritive value and is packed with immunity providing antibodies. It is essential that lambs receive their first |

			feed of colostrum (50ml/kg) as soon as possible after birth as they are born with no natural immunity.
<b>9</b>	<b>Production Animal</b>	<b>i</b>	Used to treat the umbilical cord as soon as possible after birth to prevent infection entering the lamb's system.
<b>10</b>	<b>Tups</b>	<b>j</b>	Used to feed colostrum to weak lambs.
<b>11</b>	<b>Hay, Haylage and Silage</b>	<b>k</b>	A system of grading the body condition of animals. Sheep scored from 1 (very thin) to 5 (very fat).
<b>12</b>	<b>Flock Health Plans</b>	<b>l</b>	A document produced by the vet to help the farmer plan his routine husbandry and health treatments to promote a healthy flock.

### 7. Circle the correct word. Check against the text.

- The mule ewe is a *hybrid/crossbred/dissimilar* ewe, whose characteristics include hardiness, good mothering ability.
- The average *gestation/childbearing/fetation* length of sheep is 147 days
- We *immerse/dip/plunge* the naval in veterinary iodine to help prevent infection entering the lamb's system.
- We also ensure that the lambs have had that first vital feed of *colostrum/grass/silage*.
- The ewes and lambs stay together out in the field until they are *weaned/broken/withdrawn*.
- The lambs are put onto the best *grass/hay/haylage*.
- We select the lambs that have *attained/obtained/reached* the required weight.
- If we select lambs that don't *suit/accord/meet* the market requirements, we will be paid less money for these lambs.
- The role of the farm vet obviously includes *treatment/healing/curing* of individual sick animals.
- The farm vets are involved in producing flock *immanent/inherent/incident* health plans in order to help the farmer keep his animals healthy and productive.

**8. Match the names of the breeds with the pictures. To learn more about genetic evaluation of crossbred lamb production use this article: [file:///C:/Users/egor6/Downloads/J51\\_AR\\_FogartyMCPT1AR04221.pdf](file:///C:/Users/egor6/Downloads/J51_AR_FogartyMCPT1AR04221.pdf)**

**1 Bluefaced Leicester**

**a**

**Longwool breed**

Large size  
Prolific  
Good milk yields

*Source of the picture:  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bluefaced\\_Leicester](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bluefaced_Leicester)*



**2 Suffolk**

**b**

**Terminal Sire**

Large size  
Fast Growth rate  
Good muscle conformation

*Source of the picture:  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suffolk\\_sheep](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suffolk_sheep)*



**3 Scottish Blackface**

**c**

**Hill sheep**

Hardy  
Good mother

*Source of the picture:  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scottish\\_Blackface](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scottish_Blackface)*



**4 Texel**

**d**

**Terminal Sire**

Large size  
Fast Growth rate  
Good muscle conformation

*Source of the picture:  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texel\\_sheep](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texel_sheep)*



**5 Scottish Mule**  
(Scottish Blackface  
ewe crossed with a  
Bluefaced Leicester  
ram)

**e**

**Crossbred ewe**

Hardy  
Good mother  
Milky  
Prolific

*Source of the picture:  
<http://www.mcdermitranch.com/scotch-mules>*



**9. Unscramble to make sentences. Check against the text.**

1. The / a / a / whose / crossbred ewe, / and / mule ewe / is include / characteristics / hardiness / good mothering ability.
2. such as / Texel or Suffolk. / We / cross / these / a terminal sire / mule ewes / breed of sheep, / the / with
3. In / in / in the spring, / early November. / lamb / put / out with the ewes / the rams / order to / we have to
4. it should be useful / each ewe / to find out / to detect pregnancy / to ultra sound scan the ewes, / and / also / how many lambs / is expecting. / At 45 to 90 days gestation,
5. We feed / grass, / them / which / is conserved / ad lib forage, / as hay, haylage, or silage. / either
6. which / is / is / to treat / The first task / the umbilical cord, / a potential infection route.



7. Colostrum / packed with nutrients / produces / it is / the first milk / is / that / the ewe / after lambing / and antibodies.

8. The ewes / stay together until / and lambs / they are weaned. / in the field

9. that have reached / the lambs / the required weight / that the market buyers / are / We select / and confirmation / looking for.

10. the farmer / The farm vets / in producing flock / health / healthy / plans / in order to / are involved / inherent / help / keep his animals / and productive.

### After reading

10. Sum up the text using the key-points from the text.

11. Choose a picture and describe it. Tell your partner what you see in the picture or imagine a situation and discuss it in pairs.



### Points for reflection



1. What details if any can you give about
  - sheep breeding?
  - lambing?
  - the role of the farm vet?
2. Has anything surprised you?
3. What facts were the most amazing?

## 2.3 HORSE CARE

### Before reading

#### 1. a) Complete the table about horse care.

Facts I know	Facts I'm not sure about	Facts I would like to know

**b) Answer the questions. To find answers or more interesting questions with answers about horse care you may use online sources such as <https://www.horseanswerstoday.com/horse-care/questions-answers>**

- 1) Can your horses bedding cause thrush. What exactly is this?
- 2) Your horse does not do much during winter so you just feed it plenty of hay. Is that okay?
- 3) What is the key to understanding your horse's behaviour?
- 4) How does a horse tell you if it is not well?
- 5) What should you do if your horse starts coughing?
- 6) What is a laminitis? Causes, management and prevention?
- 7) How much water does your horse need?
- 8) What is the best diet for optimum growth of your horse?
- 9) Does your horse need a dental examination?
- 10) Should you give your horse a massage? Are wisping, banging and strapping good for muscle tone of your horse?

**2. Read and try to memorize the following words. Pay attention to the pronunciation.**

№	Word/ word collocation	Transcription	Translation	Example
1	<b>nutrition</b>	njʊ'triʃ(ə)n	питание, пища, корм	Good nutrition is important for proper muscle

				development. Хорошее питание является важным условием для правильного развития мышц.
2	<b>husbandry</b>	['hʌzbəndrɪ]	земледелие, сельское хозяйство	animal husbandry — животноводство poultry husbandry — птицеводство silkworm husbandry — шелководство good husbandry — умелое ведение дел/хозяйства/
3	<b>outcome</b>	['aʊtkʌm]	результат, исход, выход	There are two possible outcomes. Возможны два исхода.
4	<b>domesticated setting</b>	[də'mestɪkət 'setɪŋ]	домашние условия, одомашненная обстановка	Dogs were the first animals to be domesticated. Первыми домашними животными были собаки.
5	<b>welfare</b>	['welfeə]	благополучие, благополучие	We are extremely concerned about his welfare. Мы очень обеспокоены тем, все ли у него благополучно.
6	<b>nomadic</b>	[nəʊ'mædɪk]	кочевой, кочующий, бродячий	They lead a nomadic existence. Они ведут кочевой образ жизни.
7	<b>to roam</b>	[rəʊm]	бродить, скитаться	Goats roam free on the mountain. По горе свободно бродят козы.
8	<b>to graze</b>	[greɪz]	пасти, задевать, щипать траву	Groups of cattle were grazing on the rich grass. Стада крупного рогатого скота паслись на сочной траве.
9	<b>intestinal</b>	[ɪnte'staɪn(ə)l]	кишечный	They examined the animal's feces for signs of intestinal parasites. Они обследовали экскременты животного на наличие кишечных паразитов.
10	<b>to ingest</b>	[ɪn'dʒest]	глотать, проглатывать,	Grazing animals ingest dioxins through eating

			усваивать	contaminated plants. Пасущиеся животные поглощают диоксины, поедая загрязненные растения.
11	<b>feedstuff</b>	['fi:dstʌf]	корм, корма	concentrated feedstuff — концентрированный корм
12	<b>forage</b>	['fɔrɪdʒ]	корм, фураж	The pigs foraged in the woods for acorns. Свиньи рыскали по лесу в поисках желудей.
13	<b>fiber</b>	['faɪbər]	волокно, фибра, нить	It is important to get enough fiber in your diet. Важно получать в рационе достаточное количество клетчатки.
14	<b>herd</b>	[hɜ:d]	стадо, табун, толпа	The horses were herded into the corral. Лошадей загнали в загон.
15	<b>survival</b>	[sə'vaɪv(ə)l]	выживание, выживаемость	He has a strong survival instinct. У него сильный инстинкт самосохранения.
16	<b>grooming</b>	['gru:mɪŋ]	уход	The dog's woolly coat will require a lot of grooming. Пушистая шерсть этой собаки потребует много ухода.
17	<b>instinctively</b>	[ɪn'stɪŋktɪvli]	инстинктивно, подсознательно	Cats have an instinctive desire to hunt. Коты обладают инстинктивной потребностью охотиться.
18	<b>to perceive</b>	[pə'si:v]	воспринимать, чувствовать, ощущать	Cats are not able to perceive colour. Кошки не способны различать цвета.
19	<b>mindful</b>	['maɪn(d)fʊl]	внимательный, заботливый, , помнящий	we must be mindful of the children — мы должны думать о детях
20	<b>to cater</b>	['keɪtə]	угождать, поставлять, потворствовать, обслуживать зрителя	to be cater-cousins — дружить

## While reading

3. Take a phone with a camera, scan the code, watch the video recording from the ‘EDIVET: Do you have what it takes to be a veterinarian?’ COURSERA MOOC.

4. Read and translate the article.



## NATURAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE HORSE

Welcome to the horse husbandry section. I am Dr. Jo-Anne Murray and I am a senior lecturer in animal **nutrition** and **husbandry** at the Royal Dick School of Veterinary Studies.

In terms of the learning **outcomes**, I am looking for you to be able to describe what good horse husbandry is. **In terms of** what we are going to cover, we are going to begin by looking at the natural environment of the horse, and then we are going to look at how we have **managed** horses in a **domesticated setting**, and then we are going to finish off by looking at what good husbandry is and how good husbandry can **ensure** good health and **welfare** of our horses and ponies.

We are going to begin by looking at the natural environment of the horse. Horses are **nomadic** animals. They will **roam** over a number of kilometers per day. In the wild somewhere between 6 and 26 kilometers per day, and what they will do is they will **graze** little and often during this time. They will take a couple of **bites** of grass, forage, they will move on, take another couple of bites.

Therefore, they are grazing little and often. In terms of their **intestinal** system, this has developed **to ingest forages** on an almost continual basis, and therefore to be eating little and often. The types of **feedstuffs** that their intestinal system is designed to process are feedstuffs that are low in nutritional quality and high in **fiber**.

Also when we think about horses and their natural behaviors, horses are highly sociable animals. They move around in **herds** and they do this to increase their chance of **survival**, but when we also look at horse behavior, they do still seem to require their personal space, and when we look at how they behave in the wild environment, they tend to have their **preferred grooming** partners.

The other thing to remember is that horses communicate through body language, so they are very good at **picking up** on our body language while we are not necessarily very good at picking up on theirs **because** we are used to communicating **verbally**.

The other thing is horses are **prey** animals. They will **instinctively** run away from **perceived** danger, and if they can't run away they will fight. It is important to be **mindful** of the horses' natural environments and of their **instinctive** behaviors, so that we can try to **cater** for this when we manage horses in the domesticated setting.

## HORSES MANAGEMENT IN THE DOMESTICATED SETTING

Now let's consider the management of horses in the domesticated setting. Let's first of all consider how we currently use horses. We use them for **recreational** purposes, so for leisure riding. We use them for breeding. We use horses a lot in sport, for example, in racing. In some parts of the world we use horses for meat production.

What has changed in particular about how we manage horses in the domesticated setting is that we put them in a **stable** environment. We **house** them **indoors**. Let's just remember that horses won't **voluntarily confine** themselves, so this is an unnatural setting for the horse. We do this because it allows us to manage our horses when we are using them for riding activities because it allows us to keep them cleaner.

We have got more control over their feed **intake**. If we have got expensive horses that we use in sport we are reducing the risk of injury by minimizing their **turnouts**, but we still need to be **mindful** that horses do need to have that social interaction, and they do need to have some turnout to ensure good health and welfare. I had mentioned that one of the reasons to stable horses is to control and manage their feed intake, and what has particularly changed as well is the types of **feedstuffs** that we are feeding to horses.

If you think about the horse in its natural setting, it is designed to ingest low-quality forages in an almost continual basis, but because we have moved to using horses for higher level activities, so they have more energy **expenditure**. We have added higher energy feeds into their diet, and **predominantly** we have included high **starch** cereal **grains** in the diet. Now, horses can digest starch in their **gastrointestinal** system, but they have a limited **capacity** to do this. If we have too much starch in the diet, it can cause gastrointestinal problems.

The other issue is that, if you **cast** your mind back to the natural environment, the forages that horses would typically graze on in the wild would be low nutritional quality forages. But horses in the domesticated setting are grazing what we call these improved **pastures**, pastures with a higher nutritional quality. Also because during times of the year when grass growth is limited, we are actually adding supplementary feedstuff to the diet toward including conserve forages in the diet.

In the wild where you would see horses **gain** better weight during the spring and summer and lose a bit of weight over the winter, we are not necessarily seeing that in the domesticated setting, and so therefore we do have some increasing issues with **obesity** in horses.

The other thing that we have done is we have moved to managing horses for human **convenience**. We have moved towards meal feeding, which again is very different from how the horses **evolved**, this eating on an almost continual basis, because what we need to remember again is horses won't voluntarily fast and horses shouldn't be left without access to forage for any more than three hours. Sometimes

in the stable environment, particularly overnight, this can happen, and this again can have impact on their gastrointestinal system.

## WHAT IS GOOD HORSE HUSBANDRY?

When we think about how we manage horses in the domesticated setting then, if we don't manage them **appropriately**, poor management practices can lead to digestive upset or other health issues. It can lead to the development of stereotypical behavior such as **crib-biting** or **wind-sucking**. And it can also lead to difficulty with us being able to handle and manage our horses, so I think it is very important that we look at what good husbandry is and how we can implement good husbandry practices.

Now let's look at good management. First of all we need to ensure **adequate turnout**, and turnout onto well-managed pastures, pastures that are not **overgrazed** or **undergrazed**. We also need to make sure that our horses have access to clean water and that we check them on a regular basis to check that they are not injured or have become unwell.

We need to provide them with **shelter**, that can be natural shelter from trees and **hedges** or it can be purpose built **manmade** shelters. If they need additional protection during particularly cold times of the year or wet times of the year, we can use **rugs** for that purpose. During times of the year when grass growth is limited we need to provide additional conserved forages for our horses in the field as well. Then thinking about management of our horses in the stable environment, first of all we need to make sure that the stable is the correct size. The recommended sizes are 3.65 metres x 3.05 metres for a pony and 3.65 metres x 4.25 metres for a horse.

We need to ensure that there is good **ventilation** because horses that actually respond to developing respiratory **disorders** and the recommendation is a minimum of four air changes per hour. If it is cold, we should never close the top door. We can provide extra **warmth** by using rugs. We need to provide good bedding in the stable environment, bedding that is low dust and also bedding that is kept clean. If the bedding becomes dirty, horses can be **prone** to developing **fungal** foot infections, and also remember that **ammonia** is a respiratory **irritant** that can lead to the development of respiratory issues.

We need to remember to provide clean water in the stable. We can do this by providing water **buckets**, using automatic drinkers, but we need to remember that we check actually that our automatic drinkers are working at all times. If you **cast** your mind back to the natural environment of the horse, horses are designed to eat in an almost continual basis. We must provide forage in the stable for our horses. We mustn't leave them in the stable for long periods of time without access to forage. Therefore, feeding supplementary feedstuffs, we need to provide them little and often. We also need to be **mindful** that not all of our horses need supplementary feedstuff. In fact, most of our horses are used for leisure purposes and can be maintained absolutely fine on a forage only diet.

What we have covered is we have looked at the natural environment of the horse, we have looked at the management of horses in the domesticated setting, we have looked at what is required for good management.

Source: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/becoming-a-veterinarian/lecture/Q3jIt/horses>  
(accessed on 16.11.2022)

### 5. Read the article again and continue the statement.

1. Horses are ... .
2. They will roam over ... .
3. Their intestinal system has developed to ingest ... .
4. The types of feedstuffs that their intestinal system is designed to process is ... .
5. Horses are ... .
6. They move around in herds and they do this to ... .
7. They tend to have their ... .
8. Horses communicate through ... .
9. Horses are prey animals so ... .
10. We use them for ... .
11. We house them indoors, because ... .
12. Horses can digest starch in their gastrointestinal system, but ... .
13. If we don't manage them appropriately, it can lead to ... .
14. The recommended stable sizes are ... .

### 6. Match the words with the correct definition of the word as it is used in the text.

- |          |                             |          |   |
|----------|-----------------------------|----------|---|
| <b>1</b> | <b>husbandry</b>            | <b>a</b> | the process by which living things receive the food necessary for them to grow and be healthy       |
| <b>2</b> | <b>to groom</b>             | <b>b</b> | farming, especially when done carefully and well  |
| <b>3</b> | <b>to cater</b>             | <b>c</b> | an environment where wild plants and animals are adapted for human use                              |
| <b>4</b> | <b>to graze</b>             | <b>d</b> | the general health, happiness and safety of an animal or a group                                    |
| <b>5</b> | <b>domesticated setting</b> | <b>e</b> | belonging to a community that moves with its animals from place to place                            |
| <b>6</b> | <b>to ingest</b>            | <b>f</b> | to walk or travel around an area without any definite aim or direction                              |
| <b>7</b> | <b>to roam</b>              | <b>g</b> | to eat grass that is growing in a field   |
| <b>8</b> | <b>welfare</b>              | <b>h</b> | to take food, drugs, etc. into your body, usually by swallowing (= making them go down your throat) |

**9 nutrition**

**10 nomadic**

**i** to clean or brush an animal

**j** to provide food and drinks for a social event

**7. Circle the correct word. Check against the text.**

1. We look at how we have *managed/driven/controlled* horses in a domesticated setting.

2. Horses *wander/roam/vagabond* over a number of kilometers per day.

3. Horses *graze/feed/tend* little and often during this time.

4. The types of feedstuffs for horses are low in nutritional quality and high in *grain/lint/fiber*.

5. Horses are highly *companionable/sociable/associative* animals.

6. Horses move around in herds to increase their chance of *persistence/survival/vitality*.

7. Horses tend to have their preferred *grooming/caring/nursing* partners.

8. Horses communicate through *solid/body/corpus* language.

9. Horses instinctively run away from *perceptible/perceived/palpable* danger.

10. We are used to communicate *with gestures/verbally/in dumb show*.

**8. Match words 1-10 to words a-j to make collocations. Try to do it without looking at the text. Translate the collocations into Russian. Use them in sentences of your own.**

**1** perceived

**2** body

**3** instinctive

**4** good

**5** nomadic

**6** prey

**7** grooming

**8** intestinal

**9** domesticated

**10** nutritional

**a** setting

**b** husbandry

**c** animal

**d** system

**e** quality

**f** partners

**g** language

**h** animal

**i** danger

**j** behavior

**9. Quiz.**

1. How many hours a day will a horse typically graze?

a) 18-22

b) 16-20

c) 14-18

d) 10-14

e) 12-16



2. The intestinal system of the horse is designed to process forage on an almost continual basis.

- a) True
- b) False

3. Horses prefer to be kept on their own.

- a) True
- b) False

4. All horses must be fed supplementary feeds, such as cereal grains (e.g. oats and barley etc).

- a) True
- b) False

5. What is the maximum amount of time a horse should be stabled without access to forage?

- a) 6 hours
- b) 9 hours
- c) 3 hours
- d) 12 hours

6. How many kilometers per day will a horse roam over in the wild?

- a) 46-80
- b) 1-3
- c) 6-26
- d) 10-15

7. What is the standard recommended size of loose box for a pony?

- a) 3,65 metres x 3,05 metres
- b) 3,05 metres x 3,05 metres
- c) 3,65 metres x 3,05 metres
- d) 3,65 metres x 3,65 metres

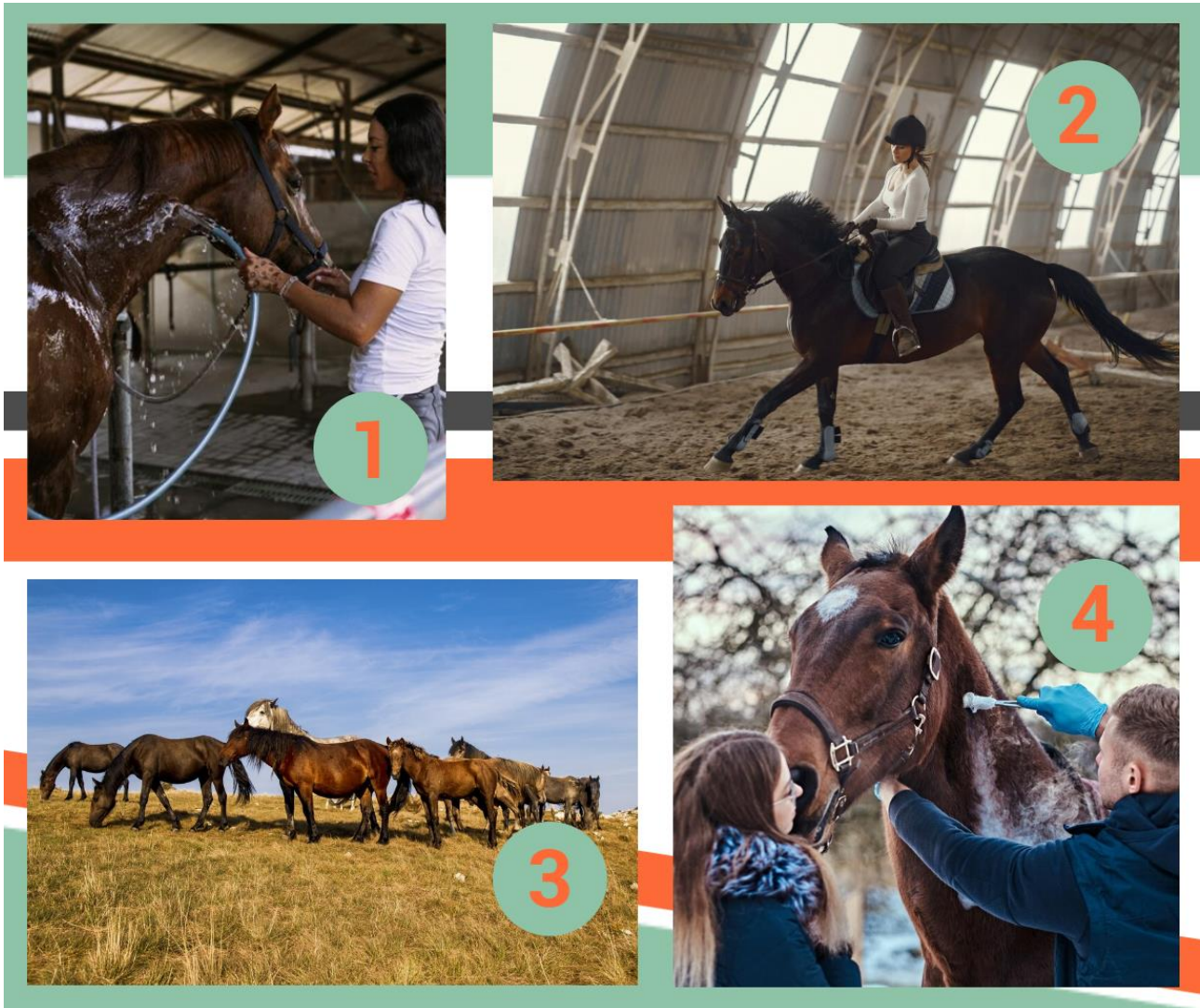
8. What is the standard recommended size of loose box for a horse?

- a) 3,65 metres x 3,05 metres
- b) 3,65 metres x 3,65 metres
- c) 3,65 metres x 4,25 metres
- d) 3,65 metres x 4,25 metres

### **After reading**

**10. Sum up the text using the key-points from the text.**

**11. Choose a picture and describe it. Tell your partner what you see in the picture or imagine a situation and discuss it in pairs.**



### **Points for reflection**

1. What details if any can you give about
  - horse breeding?
  - natural environment of the horse?
  - horse management in the domesticated setting?
2. Has anything surprised you?
3. What facts were the most amazing?

## **2.4 PIG CARE**

### **Before reading**

1. a) Complete the table about pig care.

Facts I know	Facts I'm not sure about	Facts I would like to know

b) Answer the questions. To find answers or more interesting questions with answers about pig care you may use online sources, such as <https://agriculture.vic.gov.au/livestock-and-animals/pigs/health-and-welfare/transport-and-care-of-pigs>; <https://farmandanimals.com/fun-facts-questions-answers-about-pigs/>

- 1) What do you know about general pig care?
- 2) What are five basic needs of pigs?
- 3) How can pigs be transported?
- 4) How to handle pigs in a new environment?
- 5) How should a pig house be designed?
- 6) What is drinking water for pigs?
- 7) How to feed pigs?
- 8) What are the signs of sick pigs?
- 9) Why do pigs have curly tails?
- 10) Why do pigs like mud?

2. Read and try to memorize the following words. Pay attention to the pronunciation.

№	Word/ word collocation	Transcription	Translation	Example
1	sow	səʊ	свинья, свиноматка	We consider the main welfare issues for the lactating sow. Мы рассматриваем основные вопросы о благополучии кормящей свиноматки.
2	farrow	'færəʊ	помет поросят	The farrow at the sow comes faster if the light is not turned off in the pigsty. Опорос у свиноматки наступает быстрее, если в свинарнике не выключать свет.
3	oestrus	'i:stɹəs	течка; период течки	Females come into oestrus only once during this period, lasting for three to five days. У самки

				наступает течка только один раз в течение этого периода, и длится в течение трех-пяти дней.
4	<b>litter</b>	ˈlɪtə	выводок, приплод, помет	The rabbit littered in its small nest. Кролик насорил в своём гнёздышке.
5	<b>detrimental</b>	ˌdetriˈment(ə)	вредный, убыточный, причиняющий ущерб	detrimental consequences – пагубные последствия
6	<b>offspring</b>	ˈɒfsprɪŋ	отпрыск, потомок, плод, приплод	She was the mother of many offspring. Она стала матерью многочисленного потомства.
7	<b>stall</b>	stɔːl	стойло, киоск, ларек, кабинка, прилавок	Well, every morning, you'll have to muck out his stall. Каждое утро ты должен вычищать его стойло.
8	<b>hierarchy</b>	ˈhaɪərəːki	иерархия	ruling hierarchy – существующая иерархия
9	<b>scratch</b>	skrætʃ	царапина, царапанье, скрип	The dog scratched its ear. Собака почесала ухо.
10	<b>lesion</b>	ˈliːz(ə)n	повреждение, убыток, нарушение, вред	It is important that the skin lesion has been properly diagnosed. Важно, чтобы повреждение кожи было диагностировано должным образом.

### While reading

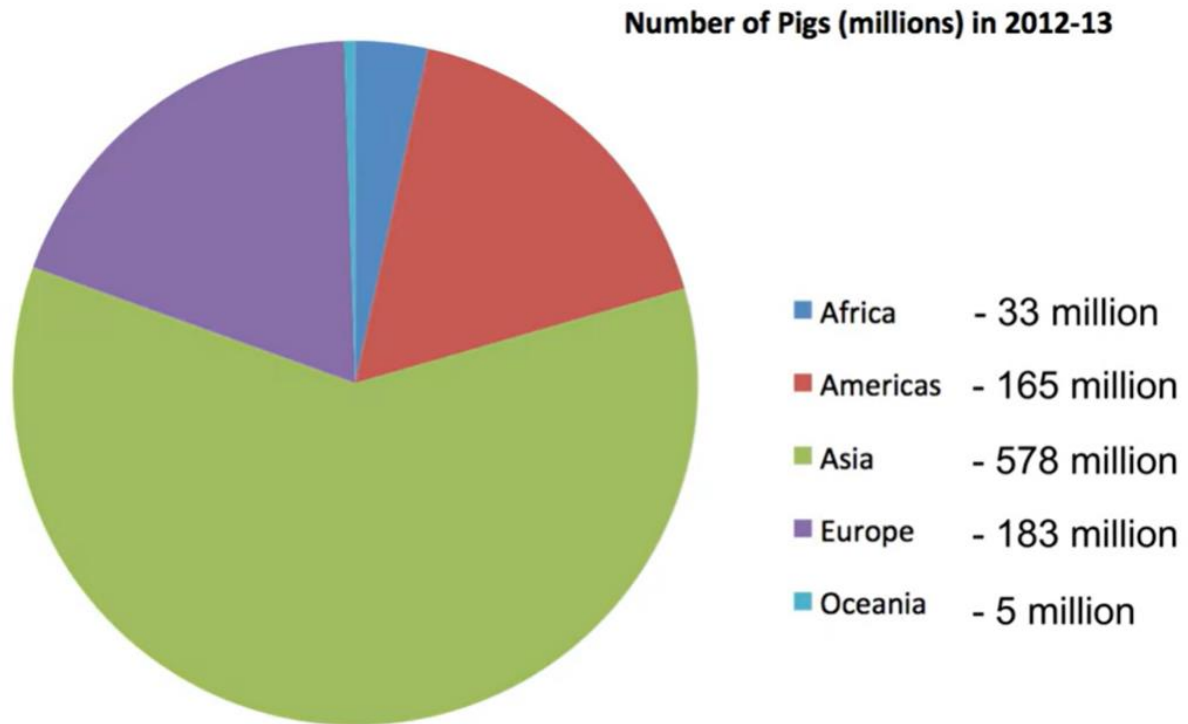
3. Take a phone with a camera, scan the code, watch the video recording from the ‘Animal Behaviour and Welfare’ COURSERA MOOC.

4. Read and translate the article.



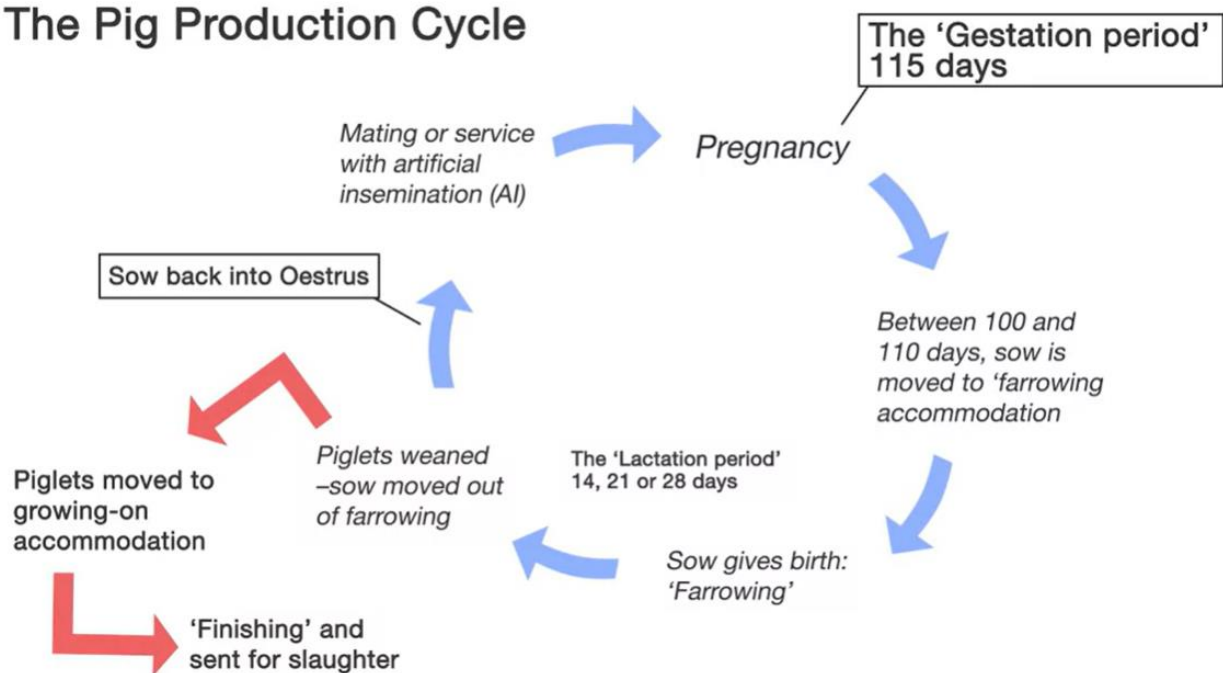
PIGS

Around the world, there are differing attitudes towards the keeping of pigs for meat production and this is due to various and different cultural beliefs. However, there are around one billion pigs produced globally and therefore it is imperative that we consider their welfare. There is a large population of pigs within the EU and the USA. But actually, nearly half of the world's population are produced in China, and this is also a growing market.



This short presentation will consider the main welfare issues for the pregnant and lactating **sow** and for piglets during the first few weeks of their lives. Let's take a look at the pig **production circle** and highlight the main stages that we will consider. If we begin with the mating or service of the sow, she is then pregnant for around 115 days. This is known as the **gestation period**.

## The Pig Production Cycle



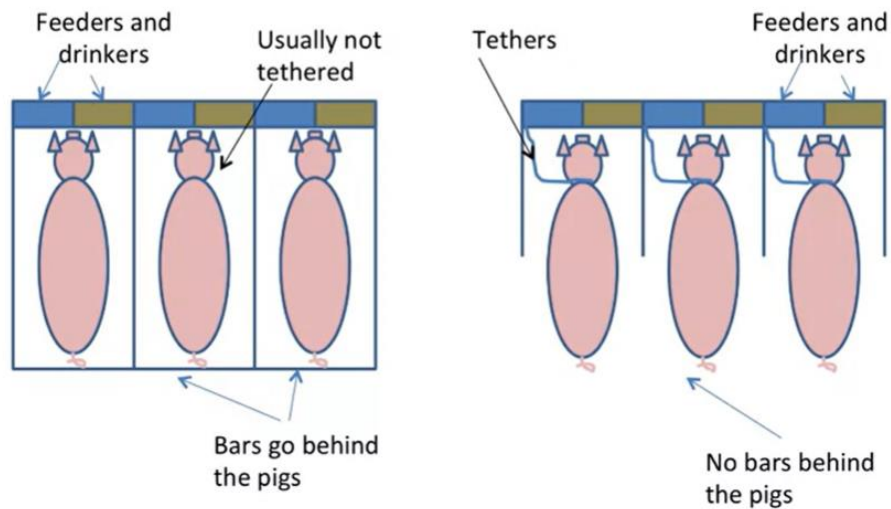
The sow gives birth or **farrows**. She feeds the piglets, known as the **lactation period**. The piglets are weaned which is when the piglets are removed from the sow and moved onto solid food only. Following weaning, the sows will come back into heat, or **oestrus**, and will be mated again to become pregnant with the next **litter**. Following weaning, the piglets will grow, and then be finished for meat production. Pregnancy is an extremely important time for the sow and her developing piglets.

Management has to ensure that the sow receives sufficient nutrition for herself and also to maintain her pregnancy. There is growing evidence in humans that stress during pregnancy can have long term **detrimental** effects on her **offspring**, such as a loss of pregnancy, low birth weight, poor development of the **fetus**. Also issues later in life, such as learning difficulties, Diabetes Type 2, chronic heart disease, and also a greater predisposition to anxiety and depression.

There is also growing evidence in non-human animals, including work cows out in Edinburgh and pigs, show that stress during pregnancy can have long term, negative impacts on the welfare of the offspring. Therefore, it is incredibly important that we consider the well-being of sows during pregnancy, for herself and also for her developing piglets.

Let's talk about two main stressors that sows experience during pregnancy. The first is housing. Sows are predominantly kept in gestation **stalls**. These are individual stalls in which the feeder and drinker are placed at the front. Normally these have slotted floors so that cleaning is minimal. The restriction over the gestation period, along with food restriction can lead to the development of stereotypies. Such as **bar biting** and **chain chewing**.

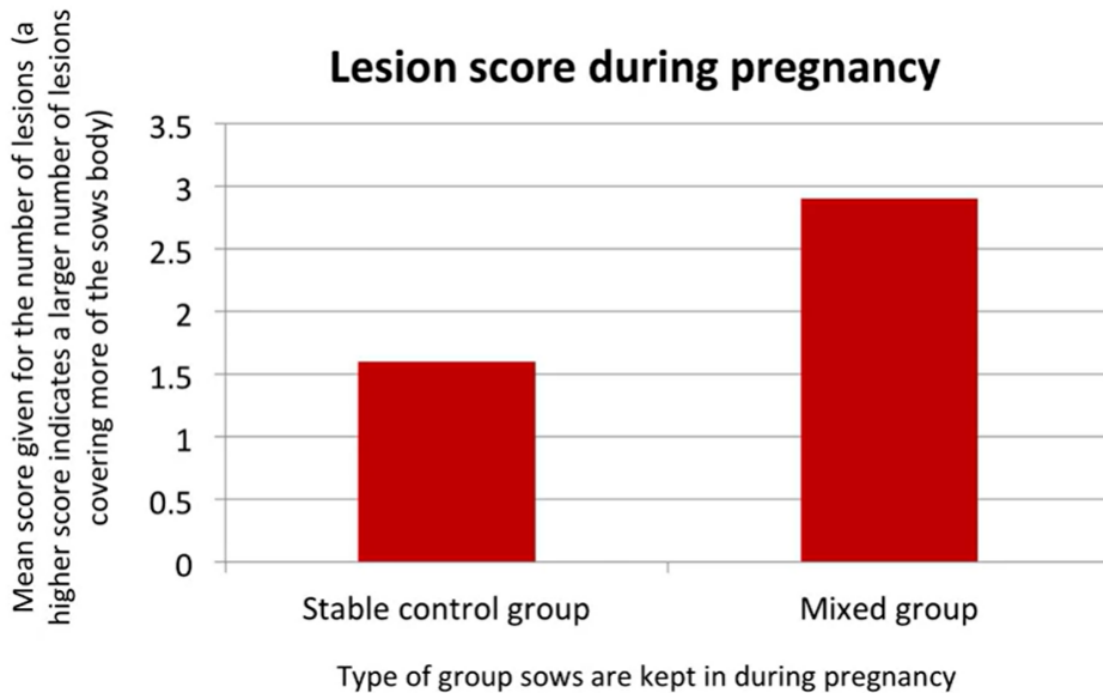
# Gestation crates or stalls



Within the EU, gestation stalls are no longer used to the majority of pregnancy. And this has been as of the first of January 2013. However, gestation stalls are the predominant system used for pregnant sows globally. As such within the EU, we now have to group house sows during pregnancy, and they have space for movement. However, there are welfare concerns with group posing. When sows are mixed into new groups, this can lead to aggression and damage to the sows in the form of **scratches** or **skin lesions** while they sort out their dominance **hierarchy**.

The research in Edinburgh shows you a group of young female sows who have recently been mixed into a new group. If we quantify these skin lesions, we can use this as a proxy measure of the level of aggressiveness that has occurred during the mixing event.





This graph shows a large increase in the number of skin lesions of sows that have been mixed into new groups during pregnancy compared to those sows that have not been mixed. Therefore, it is important to minimize social mixing during pregnancy of sows, and to manage the system using stable groups wherever possible. This not only has positive implications for the welfare of the sow but also minimizes the negative impacts of stress during pregnancy on the developing piglets.

The other stressor during pregnancy is **hunger**. There has been considerable genetic selection for increased litter size and for rapid growth rate. As a consequence, piglets have the potential to grow very fast. As they share half of their **genes** with their mother, she, too, has the potential to grow fast. But to be able to reproduce her growth has to be restricted. Therefore sows are restricted in feeding during pregnancy to prevent rapid growth of the sow. She has fed enough to maintain her litter and the body weight suitable for reproduction.

This raises the issue of hunger in pregnant sows. Some work has looked at maintaining the energy levels of diets by increasing the **bulkiness** of the diet to minimize the feeling of hunger. In fact within the EU, sow diets now have to contain fiber or sows have to be given access to fiber sources. In addition, sows are normally fed their daily ration once a day. They normally eat this ration within a few minutes and then have to wait a further 24 hours before they are fed again. The anticipation of the delivery of this ration can lead to high states of arousal and high levels of vocalization.

In addition to hunger and housing, there are other welfare issues that we need to consider for the pregnant sow. Such as **udder** and **uterine** infections, and also painful experiences such as **lameness**. However, we need to consider the management of the pregnant sow. And to minimize stress to not only improve her welfare but also the welfare of her piglets in the longer term.



**5. Read the article again and find out if the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.**

1. Nearly half of the world's population of pigs are produced in the EU and the USA.
2. The mating sow is pregnant for around 115 days.
3. The sow gives birth or lambs.
4. After weaning, the piglets are raised for meat production.
5. Stress during pregnancy does not affect offspring.
6. Sows are kept in gestation stables.
7. When sows are mixed into new groups, this can lead to aggression and damage to the sows while they sort out their dominance hierarchy.
8. There are two main stressors that sows experience during pregnancy: housing and famine.
9. During pregnancy, sows are restricted in feeding to prevent rapid growth of the sow.
10. Sows are normally fed their daily ration twice a day.

**6. Match the words with the correct definition of the word as it is used in the text.**

- |           |                    |          |  |
|-----------|--------------------|----------|--|
| <b>1</b>  | <b>scratch</b>     | <b>a</b> | an act of giving birth to pigs   |
| <b>2</b>  | <b>farrow</b>      | <b>b</b> | a number of baby animals that one mother gives birth to at the same time   |
| <b>3</b>  | <b>litter</b>      | <b>c</b> | harmful  |
| <b>4</b>  | <b>stall</b>       | <b>d</b> | any young or immature animal   |
| <b>5</b>  | <b>hierarchy</b>   | <b>e</b> | a section inside a farm building that is large enough for one animal to be kept in   |
| <b>6</b>  | <b>offspring</b>   | <b>f</b> | a system, especially in a society or an organization, in which people are organized into different levels of importance from highest to lowest |
| <b>7</b>  | <b>lesion</b>      | <b>g</b> | a mark, a cut or an injury made by scratching somebody's skin or the surface of something  |
| <b>8</b>  | <b>detrimental</b> | <b>h</b> | an area of damage to the skin or part of the body caused by injury or by illness   |
| <b>9</b>  | <b>lameness</b>    | <b>i</b> | the feeling caused by a need to eat  |
| <b>10</b> | <b>hunger</b>      | <b>j</b> | the condition of being unable to walk  |

well because of an injury to the leg or foot

**7. Circle the correct word. Check against the text.**

1. Around the world, there are differing attitudes towards the keeping of pigs for meat production and this is due to various cultural *beliefs/faiths/creeds*.

2. *Gestation/production/lactation* period is the period of development during the carrying of an embryo, and later fetus, inside viviparous animals.

3. Weaning is when piglets are removed from the sow and moved onto *hard/rigid/solid* food only.

4. Stress during pregnancy can have long term *wrongful/detrimental/prejudicial* effects on her offspring, such as a loss of pregnancy, low birth weight, poor development of the fetus.

5. Let's talk about two main stressors that sows *experience/sensate/test* during pregnancy.

6. Sows are predominantly kept in gestation *stables/stalls/sheds*.

7. When sows are mixed into new groups, this can lead to *advent/offence/aggression* and damage to the sows

8. The other stressor during pregnancy is hunger because sows are feed *abridged/restricted/confined* during pregnancy to prevent rapid growth.

9. The *anticipation/contemplation/waiting* of the ration delivery can lead to high states of sows arousal.

10. We need to consider the *governance/management/control* of the pregnant sow.

**8. Match words 1-10 to words a-j to make collocations. Try to do it without looking at the text. Translate the collocations into Russian. Use them in sentences of your own.**

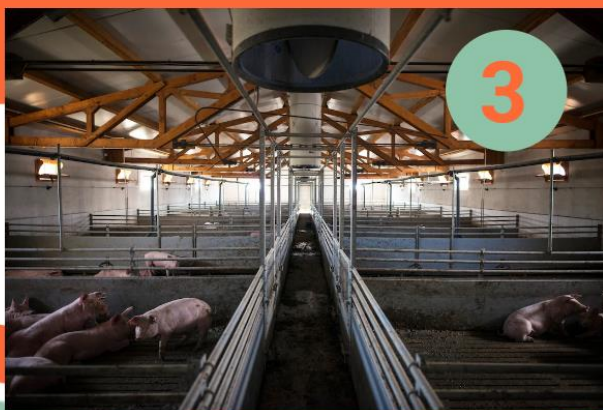
- |    |                    |   |                     |
|----|--------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1  | growing            | a | the keeping of pigs |
| 2  | the level of       | b | market              |
| 3  | to improve         | c | circle              |
| 4  | the pig production | d | period              |
| 5  | individual         | e | production          |
| 6  | skin               | f | effect              |
| 7  | attitudes towards  | g | stall               |
| 8  | gestation          | h | lesion              |
| 9  | detrimental        | i | aggressiveness      |
| 10 | meat               | j | the welfare         |

**9. Unscramble to make sentences. Check against the text.**

1. A / a / sow. / mother / is / as / known / pig
2. a / period / The / is / gestation / of / sow / 115 days.
3. An average / 8 to 12 piglets, / twice / birth to / a litter / sow / containing / about / a year. / will give
4. The / birth / word / means / to / to / give / piglets. / farrow
5. Piglets / to safely / remain / in farrowing stalls, / which are / specially-designed pens / that allow / next to / them / their mothers / rest / and drink milk.
6. three to four weeks old, / When / about / they / are / are / piglets / weaned.
7. Weaning / is / where they / are removed / to another barn / from / and / moved / their mother's milk / when the piglets / are housed / with other similar-size piglets.
8. Piglets / are given / solid food / to eat / and / and they have access / to waterers, / which / enable / them / to drink / as often / as much as / they like.
9. Piglets will continue to be well cared for and well fed until they reach market weight.
10. The market weight is the weight at which they may be sold and processed into pork products.

### **After reading**

- 10. Sum up the text using the key-points from the text.**
- 11. Choose a picture and describe it. Tell your partner what you see in the picture or imagine a situation and discuss it in pairs.**



### Points for reflection

1. What details if any can you give about
  - pig breeding?
  - pig keeping for meat production?
  - pig management in the domesticated setting?
2. Has anything surprised you?
3. What facts were the most important in pig care?

## 2.5 POULTRY CARE

### Before reading

1. a) Complete the table about poultry care.

Facts I know	Facts I'm not sure about	Facts I would like to know

- b) Answer the questions. To find answers or more interesting questions with answers about poultry care you may use online sources such as

- 1) What do you know about poultry care?
- 2) What are layers in a poultry farm?
- 3) How poultry farming is done?
- 4) What is the best laying hen?
- 5) How many years does a chicken live?
- 6) How long does it take a baby chick to grow into a chicken?
- 7) How old are chickens when they stop laying eggs?
- 8) How long does it take to grow a chicken with growth hormones?
- 9) How long are chicken raised before slaughter?
- 10) What do chickens eat? List your ideas.

**2. Read and try to memorize the following words. Pay attention to the pronunciation.**

№	Word/ word collocation	Transcription	Translation	Example
1	<b>fowl</b>	'faʊl	птица, домашняя птица	I spotted a long-legged fowl by the water's edge. У края воды я заметил длинноногую птицу.
2	<b>laying hen</b>	l'eɪŋ hen	кураца-несушка; несушка	Raising laying hens is a different process than raising chickens for meat. Выращивание кур-несушек отличается от выращивания кур на мясо.
3	<b>table egg</b>	'teɪb(ə)l eg	столовое яйцо; пищевое яйцо	Farmers deliver table eggs to the market. Фермеры поставляют на рынок столовые яйца.
4	<b>to hatch</b>	'hætʃ	вылупиться, выводить, выводиться	All the chicks have hatched out. Все птенцы уже вылупились.
5	<b>flock</b>	'flɒk	стая, поголовье, стадо, толпа	We observed a large flock of birds heading north. Мы наблюдали за тем, как улетает на север большая стая птиц.
6	<b>to gather</b>	'gæðə	собираться, собирать	He saw a flock of laying hens gathered before the door. Он увидел стаю кур-

				несушек, собравшихся перед дверью.
7	<b>consciousness</b>	['kɒnʃəsniːs]	сознание, сознательность, понимание	He drifted in and out of consciousness. Он приходил в себя и снова терял сознание.
8	<b>circumstance</b>	['sɜːkəmst(ə)ns]	обстоятельство, случай, деталь	This is a circumstance worthy of being noted. На это обстоятельство стоит обратить внимание.
9	<b>infrared</b>	ˌɪnfərəˈred	инфракрасный	Infrared beak trimming is commonly used throughout Europe. Инфракрасный тримминг клюва широко используется во всей Европе.
10	<b>mandible</b>	ˈmændɪb(ə)l	подклювье (у птиц), нижняя челюсть, мандибула	The lower half of a bird's bill is called the mandible or lower mandible. Нижняя половина клюва птицы называется мандибулой или нижней челюстью.

### While reading

3. Take a phone with a camera, scan the code, watch the video recording from the 'Animal Behaviour and Welfare' COURSERA MOOC.



4. Read and translate the article.

## POULTRY WELFARE: THE LAYING HEN



When we talk about poultry, we are referring to domesticated **fowl**, particularly those that are kept for egg and meat production, such as chickens, geese, turkeys, and ducks. We are going to focus on the welfare of chickens namely **laying hens** and meat chickens. Meat chickens are otherwise known as broilers or broiler chickens. And these



two types of chickens produce eggs and meat. Let's talk about these two types of chickens in more detail.

Last year an estimated 65,500,000 million tons of chicken eggs were produced worldwide. Most of these eggs are **table eggs** or the eggs that we eat. But some of the eggs are kept by for **hatching** new **flocks** of broiler chickens or laying hens. A small proportion of eggs are kept for vaccine production. Asia is the biggest producers of eggs in the world with about 59% of the market, followed by the Americas with 20%, Europe with 16%, Africa and Oceania bringing up the last 5%.

Here in the UK in 2013 we produced almost 27,000 cases of eggs. There are 360 eggs in a case so you get the picture it is a lot of eggs. 75% of these were produced in England and Wales. Egg production can be further broken down into housing type. In Europe laying hens are largely housed in one of four methods of production.



It is helpful to understand what types of commercial breeds of laying hens are used. They can largely be split into two types, brown or white egg layers. Usually brown hens lay brown eggs and white hens lay white eggs. In much of the EU and North America, white eggs, and thus white hens, are most popular. These breeds are often smaller

in size than brown hens, but they lay more egg mass, that is, the weight of all eggs produced in a year, than brown hens. A typical white hen probably looks like this.



Brown eggs are preferred in the UK, so we have mostly brown hens for table egg production, so let's look at the process of egg production from start to finish. First of all we need to have breeding flocks that will produce our **chicks** that will eventually grow to be adult laying hens. Breeding flocks consist of adult males and

females kept a **ratio** of about one male for every ten females. And this maximizes their breeding potential. These adult breeding flocks are typically housed in loose house systems, in other words, on the floor with litter or wood **shavings** cover, they are kept with nest boxes, and they are allowed to **mate** naturally.

The eggs that they lay are collected, and these are kept in a cool **storeroom** for up to about ten days and until then, we can collect lots and lots of fertilized eggs. The eggs are stored before incubating so that the **hatchery** can build up a large number of eggs which are then incubated all together and thus they also **hatch** together. This is known as synchronized **hatching**. Wild fowl employ the same technique by laying an egg a day but delaying incubating until they have **gathered** a **clutch** of eggs and therefore all their young **hatch** together and there is safety in numbers and they run around behind their mother.

After twenty-one days of incubation, the chicks hatch. Now, once they have hatched, the chicks have to be sexed, in other words, identified as male or female. Unfortunately, half of all the chicks that hatch are male and male chicks don't grow up to lay eggs so those chicks have to be destroyed. There are several methods of humane destruction of chicks that are permitted in the EU. Including gas methods of killing. And this is most commonly used here. The gas could be a mixture of inert gas such as argon or nitrogen and carbon dioxide. The chicks are exposed to the gas. They lose **consciousness** within a few seconds and they die shortly thereafter.

The **day old female chicks** then go on to be vaccinated and in many **circumstances**, they also get **beak trimmed**. Laying hens are beak trimmed as a method of controlling **feather pecking**. To go back to the methods of beak trimming, **infrared beak trimming** is commonly used throughout Europe. But many countries will still use **hot blade beak trimming methods** at seven to ten days old. The infrared method passes an **infrared beam** across the chicks upper and lower **mandibles** which destroys the blood supply to the beak tip.

After a couple of weeks the dead tissue sluffs off and a duller beak tip is left behind. In contrast, the hot blade method uses a heated sharp blade to both cut and cauterize the beak tip. The advantages of infrared beak trimming is that it does not require additional handling of the birds at seven to ten days of age and also that it has been shown not to cause **neuroma formation** which is also another name for nerve damage. It also doesn't show evidence of chronic signs of pain in the birds that are treated. In contrast, hot blade trimming does cause nerve damage, although young birds are less prone to showing signs of nerve damage than older birds that need to be trimmed when there's been a feather pecking outbreak.

## REARING AND LAYING FARMS

After beak trimming and vaccination the chicks are transported in temperature controlled vehicles to a **rearing farm**. They are not provided with any feed or water during this period and that is okay as long as the transport takes no more than 24 hours, and the chicks must arrive at their destination within 72 hours or, in other words, three days of hatching.

The reason we can transport chicks like this is that they have now **internalized** the **yolk sac** that they were living off when they were in the egg. The yolk sac provides them with enough food and water to keep them going until they get to the rearing farm, and they are supplied with food and water by the farm. It is essential, though, that once they get to the farm, they are given access to food and water straight away.

What might a rearing farm look like? Layer chicks, which are also known as **pullets** from now on until they are sexually **mature**, are broadly reared in one of three types of housing conditions. One of those conditions is **cages**. Sometimes layer pullets are reared in cages from day olds but sometimes they are reared in cages from about seven to eight weeks of age after a short period of being reared on the floor. Those birds that are reared in cages go on to be housed in cages as adults.



Another housing method is being **floor reared** and that means from the day the chicks arrived at the rearing farm. They are on the floor, with wood shavings, litter, or something similar. And they stay in that system until they are transported at point of lay. The third system is a **multi-tier system**. Now, these chicks will be reared in this system only if they are going on to live in a multi-tier system as adults.

It is important that we try to match the housing system that the pullets go to in rear to what they are going to be living in when they are adults in lay. Otherwise birds don't adapt very well and that is particularly important if the laying hen system is going to be quite complex. For example, you could take a rearing pullet from a fairly simple flooring system to a pretty uncomplex system like a cage system but you couldn't go from a very simple rearing system like a floor system to the multi-tier **aviary** system because the birds won't have learned how to ascent and descend through the system.

At about 16 weeks of age, the pullets are transported to the **laying farm**. This requires catching and handling, placing them into transport modules, and a road trip. Within a few weeks of arriving at the laying farm, the pullets are brought in to lay. We do that by stimulating them by light. We give them a longer day length. We also increase the light intensity with the overhead lights. This means that they become sexually mature, and they start to lay eggs. So from now on, we are going to refer to them as laying hens.

What would a laying farm look like? Let's focus on **free range egg production**, and **furnished cage egg production**. Enriched cages which are also called furnished cages, are the only type of caged housing that are **permissible** for laying hens within the EU. They were designed to give hens more opportunities to express their natural behavior. To be more comfortable as well and they are an improvement over the **barren** cage in that regard. But they are still criticized for limiting hen behavior. These enriched cages must provide 750 square centimeters of floor space for each hen plus a **nest box**, **scratch mat**, **perches**, a **feed trough**, and **nipple drinkers**. Let's look at these cages in more detail.

These cages are commercially available cages but this is a very small cage size. It only holds 21 hens per cage. In a commercial enterprise most furnished cages would be a lot larger. They would hold about 60 to 80 birds per cage. But the principles are still the same, and it still has the same furniture. It still has the same amount of space per bird. Let's look at some of the detail of what the hens have available to them. In front of the birds, there is a food trough. And in the food trough is the **layers mashed**, that they eat. Where the cage is brightest, there is a pecking and scratching mat underneath these hens. Then running from the side to side, there are perches, where the birds can stand, and particularly at nighttime while they are **roost**.

At the back of the cage, there are nipple drinkers, where they can get access to water. And at this end of the cage, where the cage is darkest, there is a nest box. You can imagine that all 21 of these hens would really struggle to show pecking and scratching behavior on that pecking and scratching at the same time. Hens are very sociable animals so they do tend to like to do things together. But in this case that

would be impossible. Also you can imagine that after some food is dispensed onto that scratch mat, after the third or fourth bird has been there to peck and scratch at it, there won't be any food left there anymore.

Hens will also probably try and show dust bathing behavior on that pecking and scratching mat but because the behavior is incomplete, we call it **sham or vacuum dust bathing**. The other **drawback** about this pecking and scratching mat is that it is being provided with food to show the behavior, they still can't show the behavior fully, so in a wild type environment, these hens would be out showing foraging behavior which is specking out and scratching out the dirt and the earth floor in order to find food particles. Now in this situation, they can only show it in a very limited area and that food will quickly disappear, so most of the hens that come to show the behavior don't have anything to find when they show pecking and scratching.

This is the nest box end of the furnished cage and it is a little dark and **gloomy** here but it is supposed to be because we want the nest box area to be a bit darker and **secluded** from the rest of the cage. Then you can see on the side of the cage here there are some plastic strips that are hanging down. The hens can push through the plastic strips so they can get into the nest box, but those strips help keep the light from penetrating a nest box. Then this particular design, the front of the nest box is solid. Again, that stops the light getting into the nest box and then if we look into a nest box itself, the floor of a nest box is different from the rest of the cage. It is not just a **plain wire**. In this case it is overlaid with a plastic mat and that gives the hens a more comfortable place to sit and lay her eggs.

Regardless of the type of housing system that a hen lives in, after about one year in her production housing system her productivity and shell quality start to decline and so hens will go through one of two processes. In some cases the hens will be put through a **molt** and this were hens are feed a very low energy diet to make them lose about half their body weight. As a consequence, they stop laying and then they are allowed to recover.

The quality of their diet is increased. They **regrow** the feathers that have dropped out, which is why it is called a molt, and they come back in to lay. This improves the quality of the shell while maintaining the big egg size. The hens will be kept after the molt for a few more months to produce these big eggs. In other cases, after about a year of production the hen is sent away for depopulation. That is when the house is emptied and the hens are transported for **slaughter**.

What are some of the common welfare problems that laying hens will experience? A common cause of death for laying hens from all types of housing systems is **egg peritonitis**. This is a condition where the egg is laid internally and becomes infected and unfortunately, unless the hen can be identified and treated, then normally she will die.

Another cause of suffering is **bone fracture**. Laying hens are rather **fragile** animals because we are asking them to produce an egg a day. And the egg shell is formed in part by calcium. And that has to come from the bone structure of the bird. As a consequence, the bird is often fairly **osteoporotic**. Her bones are quite fragile

and so she is likely to cause herself injury when she **bumps** into things like perches or cage furniture or furniture in the house such as nest boxes and drinkers.

Source: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/animal-welfare/lecture/E8V7I/poultry-welfare-part-1-the-laying-hen> (accessed on 16.11.2022)

**5. Read the text 1 again and find out if the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.**

1. When we talk about poultry, we are referring to domesticated fowl.
2. Laying hens are known as broiler chickens.
3. Only laying hens produce eggs and meat.
4. Table eggs are kept by for hatching new flocks of broiler chickens or laying hens.
5. In Europe there are four production methods where laying hens are housed.
6. Brown and white laying hens are two types of commercial breeds of laying hens that are used.
7. In the EU and North America, brown eggs, and thus brown hens, are most popular.
8. Brown eggs are preferred in the UK.
9. Once chicks have hatched, they have to be sexed.
10. The male chicks go on to be vaccinated and in many circumstances, they also get beak trimmed.

**6. Match the words with the correct definition of the word as it is used in text 1.**

- |           |                      |          |  |
|-----------|----------------------|----------|--|
| <b>1</b>  | <b>circumstance</b>  | <b>a</b> | a bird that is kept for its meat and eggs  |
| <b>2</b>  | <b>fowl</b>          | <b>b</b> | to produce eggs from the body (of a bird, insect, fish, etc.)                                  |
| <b>3</b>  | <b>to lay</b>        | <b>c</b> | eggs in the form most familiar to consumers  |
| <b>4</b>  | <b>to gather</b>     | <b>d</b> | to come out of an egg (of a young bird, fish, insect, etc.)                                    |
| <b>5</b>  | <b>consciousness</b> | <b>e</b> | to assemble or get together  |
| <b>6</b>  | <b>to hatch</b>      | <b>f</b> | the state of being able to use your senses and mental powers to understand what is happening   |
| <b>7</b>  | <b>storeroom</b>     | <b>g</b> | the conditions and facts that are connected with and affect a situation, an event or an action |
| <b>8</b>  | <b>table egg</b>     | <b>h</b> | a room used for storing things   |
| <b>9</b>  | <b>beak trimming</b> | <b>i</b> | the lower half of a bird's bill  |
| <b>10</b> | <b>mandible</b>      | <b>j</b> | debeaking  |

**7. Circle the correct word. Check against text 2.**

1. The chicks are transported in temperature controlled *vehicles/cars/trucks* to a rearing farm.

2. The yolk *pocket/sac/bag* provides chicks with enough food and water to keep them going until they get to the rearing farm where they are supplied with food and water.

3. Layer chicks are also known as *pullets/partridges/partlets*.

4. Pullets, until they reach sexual maturity, are widely *grown/reared/bred* in cages.

5. The third rearing system is a *multi-stage/multi-link/multi-tier* system.

6. Furnished cages are the type of caged housing that are *permissible/allowed/remissible* for laying hens within the EU.

7. Hens will probably try and show dust bathing behavior on a pecking and *scrabbling/scraping/scratching* mat.

8. The nest box is an area which is a bit darker and *snug/secluded/cloistered* from the rest of the furnished cage.

9. Hens *regrow/sprout/rear* the feathers that have dropped out, that is why it is called a molt.

10. Laying hens are rather *feeble/fragile/breakable/* animals because we are asking them to produce an egg a day.

**8. Match words 1-10 to words a-j to make collocations. Try to do it without looking at the text 2. Translate the collocations into Russian. Use them in sentences of your own.**

- |    |                |   |                            |
|----|----------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1  | laying         | a | farm                       |
| 2  | common welfare | b | hen                        |
| 3  | cause of       | c | production                 |
| 4  | egg            | d | cage                       |
| 5  | nipple         | e | box                        |
| 6  | regardless of  | f | mat                        |
| 7  | rearing        | g | drinker                    |
| 8  | furnished      | h | the type of housing system |
| 9  | scratch        | i | problems                   |
| 10 | nest           | j | suffering                  |

**9. Unscramble to make sentences. Try to do it without looking at text 2.**

1. are / controlled / transported / Chicks / in / vehicles / temperature / a rearing / to / farm.

2. What / like? / rearing / a / farm / might / look

3. At / 16 weeks of age, / the pullets / are / about/ laying / transported / to the / farm.

4. free range / Let's focus / egg production, / furnished cage egg / and / on / production.

5. In / furnished cages / 60 to 80 birds / most / would / per cage. / a commercial enterprise / hold about

6. It / the / has / same / amount / of / still / space / per / bird.

7. where / get access / At the back / they can / there are / of the cage, / nipple drinkers, / to water.

8. Hens / on the pecking / and / and / or / we call it sham / show / vacuum dust bathing. / scratching mat / dust bathing behavior

9. This is / it is / the furnished cage / and / and / a little dark / gloomy here. / the nest box end / of

10. The egg shell / by calcium / partially / structure. / from / is / formed / the bird's bone

### **After reading**

**10. Sum up the text using the key-points from the text.**

**11. Choose a picture and describe it. Tell your partner what you see in the picture or imagine a situation and discuss it in pairs.**



**Points for reflection**

1. What details if any can you give about
  - poultry welfare?
  - rearing farm?
  - laying farm?
  - common welfare problems that laying hens experience?
2. Has anything surprised you?
3. What facts were the most amazing?

**2.6 QUIZ**

1. What is meant by the term ‘Calving Interval’?
  - a) Number of days between a cow’s consecutive calvings
  - b) Number of days between calving and becoming pregnant again
  - c) Time interval between calving seasons
  - d) Time taken for a calf to be born
  
2. What is the term given to an udder infection?
  - a) Mastitis

- b) Milk fever
- c) Tetanus
- d) Metritis

3. What are the two indicators of Hygienic Milk Quality?

- a) Somatic Cell count and Butterfat%
- b) Butterfat % and Bactoscan
- c) Bactoscan and Somatic Cell Count
- d) Butterfat % and Protein %

4. What are the three main health problems affecting UK dairy herds?

- a) Lameness, Mastitis and Pneumonia
- b) Ringworm, Mastitis and Lameness
- c) Fertility, Pneumonia and Ringworm
- d) Fertility, Lameness and Mastitis

5. What is the target lambing % of low-ground farms such as The University of Edinburgh's Easter Bush Farm?

- a) 100%
- b) 150%
- c) 200%
- d) 250%

6. Why is it vital that lambs receive a feed of colostrum as soon as possible after birth?

- a) To provide antibiotics
- b) To prevent the ewe from getting mastitis
- c) To provide antibodies against infection
- d) To provide rehydration after the birth process

7. At what age do we normally separate the lambs from the ewes (weaning)?

- a) 4 days
- b) 4 weeks
- c) 4 months
- d) 4 years

8. What is the main benefit gained from ultrasound scanning ewes to determine the number of lambs each ewe is expecting?

- a) Identifies potential health problems
- b) Identifies the sex of the lambs
- c) Ewes can be grouped and fed an appropriate ration
- d) Gives accurate expected lambing dates

9. If maintained at pasture 24 hours per day, how many hours would a horse or pony typically graze for?

- a) 4 to 6
- b) 8 to 10
- c) 12 to 14
- d) 16 to 18
- e) 20 to 22

10. Good ventilation is essential in the stable environment. What is the minimum number of air changes per hour required to ensure a well-ventilated environment?

- a) 2
- b) 4
- c) 6
- d) 8
- e) 10

11. What breeding goal may help to minimise the number of piglets dying before weaning?

- a) Breeding for the number of piglets alive at birth
- b) Breeding for the number of piglets alive at weaning
- c) Breeding for smaller piglets

12. According to EU legislation what do furnished cages for laying hens have to provide?

- a) an egg belt
- b) a nest box
- c) air conditioning
- d) a feed trough
- e) a nipple drinker

13. Feather pecking never occurs within free-range farming systems. Is it true or false?

- a) True
- b) False

## References

1. EDIVET: Do you have what it takes to be a veterinarian? – The University of Edinburgh. – URL:<https://www.coursera.org/learn/becoming-a-veterinarian/home/welcome>(датаобращения 20.01.2022)

2. Sustainable Food Production Through Livestock Health Management. – University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. – URL:



<https://www.coursera.org/learn/livestock-farming/home/welcome> (датаобращения 20.01.2022)

3. Equine Welfare and Management– University of California, Davis. – URL: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/equine/home/welcome>(датаобращения 20.01.2022)

4. Animal Behaviour and Welfare– The University of Edinburgh. – URL: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/animal-welfare/home/welcome>(датаобращения 20.01.2022)

# KEYS

## UNIT 1

### BASIC COMPANION ANIMAL CARE

#### 1.1 DOG CARE

5. 1) pet selection; 2) grooming; 3) obesity; 4) spaying and neutering; 5) at least six weeks; 6) vaccine; 7) regular worming; 8) vaccines and annual health checks; 9) external and internal parasites; 10) There is a lot more to it.

6. 1) b; 2) d; 3) h; 4) a; 5) c; 6) e; 7) i; 8) j; 9) g; 10) f.

7. 1) F; 2) T; 3) F; 4) F; 5) T; 6) F; 7) T; 8) F; 9) T; 10) F

8. 1) i; 2) e; 3) a; 4) f; 5) g; 6) b; 7) d; 8) j; 9) c; 10) h.

#### 1.2 CAT CARE

5. 1) feline medicine; 2) then they will go into liver failure; 3) in their early socialization period; 4) food can contaminate water; 5) having their paws felt; 6) trimmed; 7) any signs of fleas; 8) “Yeah, I want to be groomed”; 9) to having their mouths open; 10) in big groups of cats; 11) a slowly blink.

6. 1) i; 2) e; 3) a; 4) f; 5) g; 6) b; 7) d; 8) k; 9) c; 10) h; 11) j.

7. 1. They are obligate carnivores, which means they must eat meat.

2. It's very stressful to have all your cats eating in one place.

3. Siamese and Burmese tend to like living with other cats that are related to each other.

4. Look at those beautiful eyes, those lovely ear tufts too.

5. Get them used to having their paws felt.

6. They need to have their nails trimmed.

7. You need to check their coat for any signs of fleas.

8. They prefer to have four paws on the floor.

9. You can get them used to having their mouths open when they are babies, if you have to give them pills.

10. Just remember, cats are cats, they are different from dogs.

8. 1) e; 2) d; 3) h; 4) a; 5) b; 6) c; 7) i; 8) j; 9) g; 10) f.

9. 1) in; 2) in; 3) by; 4) from; 5) about; 6) for; 7) at; as; 8) as; 9) As; 10) as.

### 1.3 RABBIT CARE

5. 1) in veterinary terms, they come under that category because they are not dogs, or cats, or farm animals, or horses;  
2) 1.7 million pet rabbits in the UK;  
3) to look after rabbits properly to keep them healthy and happy;  
4) get very easily stressed;  
5) to use your right hand just under the chest and gently lift the rabbit;  
6) damage their spine, and even fracture it;  
7) being handled;  
8) you should actually get two or at least two rabbits;  
9) getting cancer of the uterus if we don't neuter them;  
10) continuously worn down by eating a very abrasive and high fiber diet like grass.

6. 1) d; 2) f; 3) h; 4) a; 5) g; 6) j; 7) b; 8) i; 9) c; 10) e.

7. 1) in; 2) after; 3) without; without; 4) under; 5) up; 6) out; 7) with; 8) with; 9) as well; 10) throughout.

8. 1) d; 2) h; 3) a; 4) f; 5) b; 6) c; 7) i; 8) g; 9) j; 10) e.

9. 1. I am a vet that specializes in exotic and wild animals.

2. Exotic animal vets deal with all sorts of species, including rabbits, guinea pigs, small mammals.

3. Rabbits are very popular pets.

4. Place your fingers in between the front legs to secure those.

5. You can use your other hand if you want to just support underneath.

6. When rabbits get stressed and struggle, they often kick out with their hind legs, so they can really damage their spine, and even fracture it.

7. When you put a rabbit down, you don't let them leap out of your arms.

8. They are kept with at least one other rabbit that they get along well with.

9. We should get male rabbits neutered as well.

10. A lot of people keeping rabbits as pets don't feed them the correct diet at all.

### 1.4 LIZARD CARE

5. 1) a very common pet reptile; 2) engage and interact with; 3) after them properly; 4) invertebrates and set of items; it's very important those are prepared ready for them adequately; 5) he basically gets enough calcium in the diet; 6) are exposed to high levels of ultraviolet light and heat naturally as well; 7) their vitamin D metabolism; 8) getting the diet right, getting the heating right, getting the lighting right; 9) you are watching TV; 10) quite docile and friendly.

**6.** 1) c; 2) a; 3) e; 4) f; 5) b; 6) d; 7) i; 8) g; 9) j; 10) h.

**7.** 1) after; 2) from; 3) on; 4) through; 5) in; 6) as well; 7) in terms of; 8) as; 9) whilst; 10) with.

**8.** 1) h; 2) e; 3) a; 4) f; 5) b; 6) c; 7) i; 8) d; 9) j; 10) g.

**9.** 1. One of the exotic patients that come into clinics is a bearded dragon, a very common pet reptile.

2. A bearded dragon is really sort of a pet you can engage and interact with.

3. It is very important that we look after them properly.

4. People just haven't quite picked up on the precise care that these sort of species need to be kept healthy long-term.

5. Bearded dragons eat a mixture of invertebrates.

6. A mixture of invertebrates is a set of items prepared adequately for them.

7. We feed them high products in calcium to get sufficient calcium.

8. Bearded dragons are desert dwelling species from Australia, so they are exposed to high levels of ultraviolet light and heat naturally as well.

9. Getting the diet right, getting the heating right, getting the lighting right are some of the first steps in getting these looked after properly for the long-term care in captivity.

10. A lot of people that have lizards as pets absolutely adore them.

## **1.5 SNAKE CARE**

**5.** 1) frozen and defrosted small mammals; 2) a week; 3) temperature; 4) for ultraviolet lights; 5) he is eating the bones of the prey item as well; 6) flicking; 7) quite tightly; 8) make sure he is nicely hydrated, and his enclosure as well; 9) he has got a series of little opaque dots just above his upper lip there; 10) detect very subtle temperature changes.

**6.** 1) b; 2) i; 3) d; 4) f; 5) c; 6) j; 7) g; 8) e; 9) a; 10) h.

**7.** 1) sensible; 2) gripping; 3) defrosted; 4) sufficient; 5) requirement; 6) tend; 7) flicking; 8) tightly; 9) hydrated; 10) dots.

**8.** 1) h; 2) e; 3) c; 4) f; 5) d; 6) j; 7) i; 8) b; 9) a; 10) g.

**9.** 1. If you are keeping a pet snake, having one of a sensible size really that is easily handleable is as important.

2. In the UK, they are fed frozen and defrosted small mammals.

3. He is fed mainly once a week, which is sufficient to keep him well satiated and in good body condition.

4. Most snakes don't have a requirement for ultraviolet lights.

5. The tongue flicking he is doing is normal.
6. He is just investigating the environment.
7. Obviously, if they do grip onto you, they can grip onto you quite tightly.
8. He gets a bath two or three times a week to make sure he is nicely hydrated, in his enclosure as well.
9. If you have a look over his face, you will see he has got a series of little opaque dots just above his upper lip.
10. These are heat sensitive pits, and he can use those to detect very subtle temperature changes.

### **1.6 QUIZ**

1) c; 2) d; 3) c; 4) d; 5) c; 6) a; 7) c; 8) d; 9) b; 10) a.

## **UNIT 2**

### **BASIC FARMING ANIMAL CARE**

#### **2.1 COW CARE**

5. 1. F - Today we are going to have a look at dairy cattle or farm animals/ production animals as we sometimes call them.
  2. F - The number of dairy farms in the UK has decreased significantly in recent years due to the difficult economic climate.
  3. T - Two main housing systems for dairy cattle are straw yards and cubicle sheds.
  4. F - Cubicle sheds like we have here at Lang Hill are very popular because they tend to be easier to manage.
  5. T - Cubicles are fitted with mattresses to make the cows really comfortable.
  6. F - Poor cubicle design can encourage cows to stand with their back feet in the slurry passage, which can predispose them to lameness.
  7. T - Cows are ruminant animals.
  8. F - And in order to produce milk, these cows need to have calves.
  9. F - The number of days between consecutive calvings is called the calving interval.
  10. T - A cow's milk yield will gradually increase up until about six weeks after calving, and that's what we call her peak yield.
- 6.** 1) d; 2) c; 3) e; 4) f; 5) a; 6) b; 7) j; 8) g; 9) i; 10) h.
- 7.** 1) production; 2) management; 3) herd, yields; 4) roughly; 5) straw yards, cubicle sheds; 6) lameness; 7) calving interval; 8) dry period; 9) colostrum; 10) vital.
- 8.** 1) These farm animals are kept as part of a farm business.  
2) The average UK dairy farm has around 125 cows, yielding roughly 7,000 liters of milk per year.

- 3) Two main housing systems for dairy cattle are straw yards and cubicle sheds.
- 4) Cows are ruminant animals, and they naturally spend a lot of time lying down and chewing the cud.
- 5) The purpose of a dairy farm is obviously to produce milk to sell.
- 6) In order to produce milk, these cows need to have calves.
- 7) The number of days between consecutive calvings is called the calving interval.
- 8) When a cow calves, for the first few days she produces a special milk called colostrum.
- 9) It is absolutely vital that the calves get a good feed of colostrum as soon as possible after birth.
- 10) A peak yield is a cow's milk yield which will gradually increase up until about six weeks after calving age, as grey hairs can also just be part of the normal coloration for an individual dog.

9. 1) g; 2) c; 3) h; 4) f; 5) a; 6) b; 7) j; 8) d; 9) e; 10) i.

## **2.2. SHEEP CARE**

5. 1) b; 2) a; 3) d; 4) a; c; e; 5) b; 6) d; 7) c; 8) c; 9) c; 10) b.

6. 1) b; 2) i; 3) j; 4) k; 5) c; 6) h; 7) f; 8) d; 9) a; 10) e; 11) g; 12) l.

7. 1) crossbred; 2) gestation; 3) dip; 4) colostrum; 5) weaned; 6) grass; 7) reached; 8) meet; 9) treatment; 10) inherent.

8.1) b; 2) d; 3) a; 4) e; 5) c.

9. 1. The mule ewe is a crossbred ewe, whose characteristics include hardiness and a good mothering ability.

2. We cross these mule ewes with a terminal sire breed of sheep, such as the Texel or Suffolk.

3. In order to lamb in the spring, we have to put the rams out with the ewes in early November.

4. At 45 to 90 days gestation, it should be useful to ultra sound scan the ewes, to detect pregnancy and also to find out how many lambs each ewe is expecting.

5. We feed them ad lib forage, which is conserved grass, either as hay, haylage, or silage.

6. The first task is to treat the umbilical cord, which is a potential infection route.

7. Colostrum is the first milk that the ewe produces after lambing and it is packed with nutrients and antibodies.

8. The ewes and lambs stay together out in the field until they are weaned.

9. We select the lambs that have reached the required weight and confirmation that the market buyers are looking for.

10. The farm vets are involved in producing flock inherent health plans in order to help the farmer keep his animals healthy and productive.

### **2.3 HORSE CARE**

5. 1) nomadic animals; 2) a number of kilometers per day; 3) forages on an almost continual basis, and therefore to be eating little and often; 4) feedstuffs that are low in nutritional quality and are therefore high in fiber; 5) highly sociable animals; 6) increase their chance of survival; 7) preferred grooming partners; 8) body language; 9) they will instinctively run away from perceived danger; 10) recreational purposes, for leisure riding, for breeding, in sport, for example, in racing, for meat production; 11) it allows us to manage our horses when we are using them for riding activities and it allows us to keep them cleaner; 12) they have a limited capacity to do this; 13) the development of stereotypical behavior such as crib-biting or wind-sucking; 14) 3.65 metres x 3.05 metres for a pony and 3.65 metres x 4.25 metres for a horse.

6. 1) b; 2) i; 3) j; 4) g; 5) c; 6) h; 7) f; 8) d; 9) a; 10) e.

7. 1) managed; 2) roam; 3) graze; 4) fiber ; 5) sociable; 6) survival; 7) grooming; 8) body; 9) perceived; 10) verbally.

8. 1) i; 2) g; 3) j; 4) b; 5) c; 6) h; 7) f; 8) d; 9) a; 10) e.

9. 1) b; 2) a; 3) b; 4) b; 5) c; 6) c; 7) c; 8) c.

### **2.4 PIG CARE**

5. 1) F - Nearly half of the world's population of pigs are produced in China.

2) T

3) F - The sow gives birth or farrows.

4) T - Following weaning, the piglets will grow, and then be finished for meat production.

5) F - There is growing evidence in humans that stress during pregnancy can have long term detrimental effects on her offspring such as a loss of pregnancy, low birth weight, poor development of the fetus.

6) F - Sows are predominantly kept in gestation stalls. A stall is usually sized to hold only one animal. A stable is the building where the stalls are.

7) T

8) F - There are two main stressors that sows experience during pregnancy: housing and hunger.

9) T - Sows are feed restricted during pregnancy to prevent rapid growth of the sow.

10) F - sows are normally fed their daily ration once a day.

6. 1) g; 2) a; 3) b; 4) e; 5) f; 6) d; 7) h; 8) c; 9) j; 10) i.

7. 1) beliefs; 2) Gestation; 3) solid; 4) detrimental; 5) experience; 6) stalls; 7) aggression; 8) restricted; 9) anticipation; 10) management.

8. 1) b; 2) i; 3) j; 4) c; 5) g; 6) h; 7) a; 8) d; 9) f; 10) e.

9. 1. A mother pig is known as a sow.

2. The gestation period of a sow is 115 days.

3. An average sow will give birth to a litter containing 8 to 12 piglets, about twice a year.

4. The word farrow means to give birth to piglets.

5. Piglets remain in farrowing stalls, which are specially-designed pens that allow them to safely rest next to their mothers and drink milk.

6. When piglets are about three to four weeks old, they are weaned.

7. Weaning is when the piglets are removed from their mother's milk and moved to another barn where they are housed with other similar-size piglets.

8. Piglets are given solid food to eat and they have access to waterers, which enable them to drink as often and as much as they like.

9. Piglets will continue to be well cared for and well fed until they reach market weight.

10. The market weight is the weight at which they may be sold and processed into pork products.

## 2.5 POULTRY CARE

5. 1) T

2) F - Meat chickens are known as broiler chickens.

3) F - These two types of chickens produce eggs and meat.

4) F - Table eggs are eggs that we eat. But some of the eggs are kept by for hatching new flocks of broiler chickens or laying hens.

5) T - In Europe laying hens are largely housed in one of four methods of production.

6) T - It is helpful to understand what types of commercial breeds of laying hens are used. They can largely be split into two types, brown or white egg layers.

7) F - In much of the EU and North America, white eggs, and thus white hens, are most popular.

8) T

9) T

10) F - The female chicks go on to be vaccinated and in many circumstances, they also get beak trimmed.

6. 1) g; 2) a; 3) b; 4) e; 5) f; 6) d; 7) h; 8) c; 9) j; 10) i.



7. 1) vehicles; 2) sac; 3) pullets; 4) reared; 5) multi-tier; 6) permissible; 7) scratching; 8) secluded; 9) regrow; 10) fragile.

8. 1) b; 2) i; 3) j; 4) c; 5) g; 6) h; 7) a; 8) d; 9) f; 10) e.

9. 1. Chicks are transported in temperature controlled vehicles to a rearing farm.

2. What might a rearing farm look like?

3. At about 16 weeks of age, the pullets are transported to the laying farm.

4. Let's focus on free range egg production, and furnished cage egg production.

5. In a commercial enterprise most furnished cages would hold about 60 to 80 birds per cage.

6. It still has the same amount of space per bird.

7. At the back of the cage, there are nipple drinkers, where they can get access to water.

8. Hens show dust bathing behavior on the pecking and scratching mat and we call it sham or vacuum dust bathing.

9. This is the nest box end of the furnished cage and it is a little dark and gloomy here.

10. The egg shell is partially formed by calcium from the bird's bone structure.

## 2.6 QUIZ

1) a; 2) a; 3) c; 4) d; 5) c; 6) c; 7) c; 8) c; 9) d; 10) b; 11) b; 12) b; d; e; 13) b.

## **СВЕДЕНИЯ ОБ АВТОРАХ**

Бабушкина Лариса Евгеньевна, кандидат педагогических наук, доцент кафедры иностранных и русского языков Института экономики и управления АПК Российского государственного аграрного университета – МСХА им. К. А. Тимирязева

Порческу Галина Васильевна, кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры иностранных и русского языков Института экономики и управления АПК Российского государственного аграрного университета – МСХА им. К. А. Тимирязева

*Учебное издание*

**Бабушкина Лариса Евгеньевна  
Порческу Галина Васильевна**

**ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES  
DOMESTIC ANIMAL CARE**

*Учебное пособие*

Подписано для размещения в Электронно-библиотечной системе  
РГАУ-МСХА имени К.А. Тимирязева 15.12. 2022 г.