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ФИО: Полябин Сергей Владимирович  
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**МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РОССИЙСКОЙ  
ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение  
высшего образования**

**«Московская государственная академия ветеринарной медицины и  
биотехнологии – МВА имени К.И. Скрябина»**

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ  
ПО ПРОВЕДЕНИЮ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАНЯТИЙ  
по дисциплине общепрофессионального цикла**

**«ОГСЭ.03 «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»  
(Английский язык)»**

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**Специальность**

36.02.01 Ветеринария

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Хакимова Г.А., Рахимова Д.А., Зубцова М.Л., Чупракова О.В. Методические рекомендации по проведению практических занятий по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» (Английский язык) для студентов кинологического колледжа специальности 36.02.01 Ветеринария. – М.: ФГБОУ ВО МГАВМиБ – МВА имени К.И. Скрябина. – 2021. – 35 с.

Методические рекомендации по проведению практических занятий определяют цели, задачи занятия по иностранному языку, порядок выполнения работы с текстом, а также некоторые практические советы по подбору упражнений. для закрепления теоретических знаний и приобретение необходимых практических навыков и умений по общепрофессиональной дисциплине «ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» (Английский язык), составлены в соответствии с учебным планом и рабочей программой дисциплины по специальности 36.02.01 Ветеринария среднего профессионального образования.

#### **РАЗРАБОТЧИКИ:**

Заведующая кафедрой иностраннных и русского языков	Г.А. Хакимова
Доцент кафедры иностраннных и русского языков	Д.А. Рахимова
Ст. преподаватель кафедры иностраннных и русского языков	М.Л. Зубцова
Ст. преподаватель кафедры иностраннных и русского языков	О.В. Чупракова

#### **Рассмотрено и одобрено:**

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## СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

ВВЕДЕНИЕ	4
<i>Практическое занятие № 1: Рабочий день ветеринарного фельдшера. Описание должностных обязанностей ветеринарного фельдшера.....</i>	8
<i>Практическое занятие № 2: Работа над текстом по теме: Фельдшер - незаменимый член команды.....</i>	12
<i>Практическое занятие № 3 Работа над текстом по теме: Описание качеств, необходимых в работе фельдшера.....</i>	15
<i>Практическое занятие № 4: Работа над текстом по теме: Место работы ветеринарного фельдшера. Описание ветеринарной клиники, кабинета. Служебные обязанности.....</i>	19
<i>Практическое занятие № 5 Работа над текстом по теме: Место работы ветеринарного фельдшера. Работа в сельской местности, ее специфика....</i>	22
<i>Практическое занятие № 6: Работа над текстом по теме: Устройство на работу.....</i>	25
<i>Практическое занятие № 7: Работа над текстом по теме: Описание мест работы вет. фельдшера, их специфика.....</i>	28
<i>Практическое занятие № 8: Работа над текстом по теме: Ветеринарная система России. Обзор состояния ветеринарной отрасли в России, правовые документы.....</i>	31
РЕКОМЕНДУЕМАЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРА ПРИ ПОДГОТОВКЕ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ.....	35

## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Методические рекомендации по выполнении практических занятий по учебной дисциплине составлены в соответствии с учебным планом и рабочей программой дисциплины по специальности 36.02.01 Ветеринария среднего профессионального образования. В соответствии с рабочей программой на изучение учебной дисциплины «ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» (Английский язык), раздела «Профессия – ветеринарный фельдшер» выделено 16 часов практических занятий.

Цель проведения практических занятий: формирование практических умений, необходимых в последующей профессиональной и учебной деятельности.

Задачи:

- обобщение, систематизация, углубление, закрепление полученных теоретических знания по конкретным темам;
- формирование умения применять полученные знания на практике;
- выработка при решении поставленных задач таких профессионально значимых качеств, как самостоятельность, ответственность, точность, творческая инициатива.

В программу включено содержание, направленное на формирование у обучающихся общих и профессиональных компетенций, необходимых для качественного освоения ОПОП СПО. Обучающийся должен освоить общие и профессиональные компетенции:

Код ПК, ОК	Умения	Знания
ОК 02	определять задачи для поиска информации; определять необходимые источники информации; планировать процесс поиска; структурировать получаемую информацию; выделять наиболее значимое в перечне информации; оценивать практическую значимость результатов поиска; оформлять результаты поиска	- номенклатура информационных источников, применяемых в профессиональной деятельности; приемы структурирования информации; формат оформления результатов поиска

		информации
ОК 04	организовывать работу коллектива и команды; взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами в ходе профессиональной деятельности	психологические основы деятельности коллектива, психологические особенности личности; основы проектной деятельности
ОК 05	грамотно излагать свои мысли и оформлять документы по профессиональной тематике на государственном языке, проявлять толерантность в рабочем коллективе	особенности социального и культурного контекста; правила оформления документов и построения устных сообщений
ОК 06	описывать значимость своей специальности; применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения	сущность гражданско-патриотической позиции, общечеловеческих ценностей; значимость профессиональной деятельности по специальности; стандарты антикоррупционного поведения и последствия его нарушения
ОК 10	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы; строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые); писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы	правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы; основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения; правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности

## Перечень практических занятий:

Наименование раздела(темы)	Практическая работа	Содержание практической работы	Количество часов
<b>Раздел 1. Профессия - ветеринарный фельдшер.</b>			
<b>. Рабочий день ветеринарного фельдшера. Описание должностных обязанностей ветеринарного фельдшера.</b>	<i>Практическое занятие № 1:</i> Работа над текстом по теме: Рабочий день ветеринарного фельдшера. Описание должностных обязанностей ветеринарного фельдшера.	Введение лексики по теме. Введение грамматического материала по теме: Имя существительное (сложные случаи образования множественного числа). Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.	<b>2</b>
<b>Фельдшер - незаменимый член команды.</b>	<i>Практическое занятие № 2:</i> Работа над текстом по теме: Фельдшер - незаменимый член команды..	Введение грамматического материала по теме: Притяжательные существительные. Исчисляемые неисчисляемые существительные. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.	<b>2</b>
<b>Описание качеств, необходимых в работе фельдшера.</b>	<i>Практическое занятие № 3</i> Работа над текстом по теме: Описание качеств, необходимых в работе фельдшера.	Введение грамматического материала по теме: Система времен английского глагола. Времена группы Simple и Continuous. Действительный залог. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений..	<b>2</b>
<b>Место работы ветеринарного фельдшера. Описание ветеринарной клиники, кабинета. Служебные обязанности</b>	<i>Практическое занятие № 4:</i> Работа над текстом по теме: Место работы ветеринарного фельдшера. Описание ветеринарной клиники, кабинета. Служебные обязанности	Введение грамматического материала по теме: Система времен английского глагола. Времена группы Perfect. Действительный залог. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.	<b>2</b>
<b>Место работы ветеринарного фельдшера. Работа в сельской местности, ее специфика</b>	<i>Практическое занятие № 5</i> Работа над текстом по теме: Место работы ветеринарного фельдшера. Работа в сельской местности, ее специфика.	Введение грамматического материала по теме: Система времен английского глагола. Времена группы Simple и Continuous. Пассивный залог. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.	<b>2</b>

<b>Устройство на работу.</b>	<i>Практическое занятие № 6:</i> Работа над текстом по теме: Устройство на работу.	. Введение грамматического материала по теме: Система времен английского глагола. Времена группы Perfect. Пассивный залог. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.	<b>2</b>
<b>Описание мест работы фельдшера, их специфика</b>	<i>Практическое занятие № 7:</i> Работа над текстом по теме: Описание мест работы вет. фельдшера, их специфика..	Введение грамматического материала по теме: Неличные формы глагола, их роль в предложении. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	<b>2</b>
<b>Ветеринарная система России. Обзор состояния ветеринарной отрасли в России, правовые документы.</b>	<i>Практическое занятие № 8:</i> Работа над текстом по теме: Ветеринарная система России. Обзор состояния ветеринарной отрасли в России, правовые документы	Введение грамматического материала по теме: Инфинитив, его виды и роль в предложении. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.	<b>2</b>

## ***Практическое занятие № 1: Рабочий день ветеринарного фельдшера.***

### **Описание должностных обязанностей ветеринарного фельдшера.**

#### *Работа над текстом*

##### Предтекстовый этап:

1. Работа с заголовком: определить тематику текста; перечень поднимаемых в нем проблем; ключевые слова и выражения.
2. Формулирование предположений о тематике текста на основе имеющихся знаний
3. Работа с новой лексикой и определение тематики/проблематики текста на основе языковой догадки

##### Текстовый этап

1. Чтение и перевод текста

#### **Working day of a veterinary assistant. Job description of a veterinary assistant .**

Want to know what a veterinary assistant does? Often the easiest way is to watch them in action. It's a diverse and interesting profession with a lot of variety – every animal and owner is different! Here, we look at a typical workday with veterinary assistant Geeta Saini, who focuses on small animals. Saini studied at the University of Queensland in 2005.

It's a full day – but varied and rewarding.

#### **5.45am**

I get up, put the kettle on for the first cup of tea for the day and, I am embarrassed to admit, check my emails. For most of the year, I walk down the track next to my house to the beach with my cup of tea to check out the surf. Occasionally, I will see the sunrise, but that's the exception – I'm not a great early morning person. I have a 24-minute drive to work, so I head off by 7am.

#### **7.30am**

I arrive at work. We open the doors at 8am, but I like to be there earlier. It gives me time to see which owners need to be contacted with pathology results, to review any of our patients that have been seen at the emergency centre (AES) over the weekend and prepare for any that will be coming back to us. I also like to follow up any cases from the week before (I work on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and every third Saturday morning).

#### **8am**

The three nurses rostered on Monday mornings arrive and open the doors. Officially appointments start at 8.30am, but two dog spay admissions are waiting, plus a “walk in”, a dog that couldn't walk this morning, but seems to be running around the waiting room quite happily.



Within the next hour the waiting room is full – the rest of the surgery cases are admitted and SMS messages are sent to clients to inform them that their blood results are in and to contact the surgery.

We always have two vets on each day and three nurses on most days. Sue Coote (my practice partner) and I each work three days a week, overlapping on Wednesdays, which is Andrew's day off. This seems to work well.

While Andrew works through the surgery lists, I keep consulting. Mondays are usually fully booked – vaccinations, skin cases (South East Queensland is dermatology heaven), a couple of revisits to check ears, a vomiting cat that I admit to hospital for fluids and work up (bloods and x-rays) and the morning progresses. The phone never stops ringing (which is good!) and the reception nurses are flat out.

### **12.45pm**

I finish my last consultation for the morning. By this time, Andrew is doing the X-rays, so I examine the sedated dogs with him and look at the X-rays. Two brains are always better than one. The vomiting cat's blood tests are normal, nothing on X-ray or abdominal palpation, but I send a blood sample off for a feline pancreas-specific lipase (fPL) as well. We haven't found any ticks and the cat has settled down now, so we'll see what 24 hours on fluids and symptomatic treatment does for her.

The next round of consultations is double-booked from 3pm, with surgery discharges from 2.30pm. If a client rings with a case that seems urgent, we will see them before then, but ideally that break in the middle of the day gives me a chance to ring clients that need following up, discuss the blood results, update the owner of the vomiting cat, do emails, talk to our practice manager about business issues, follow up with the nurses, check emails and have lunch.

### **3pm**

The afternoon consultations start. I show the owners of both dogs we have X-rayed the radiographs and discuss the surgical options. Andrew does tibial tuberosity advancements (TTAs) and both dogs are good candidates for this. One client books in for TTA surgery in two weeks and I send her in to talk to Andrew about the surgery. The other one has financial constraints – she will talk to her husband, but a de Angelus repair is likely.

### **5pm**

I finish consulting, but the clinic stays open until 6pm. Tonight is my yoga night, so I check that the cat on fluids is stable (the owners elect to leave it with us rather than transferring to the AES). The nurses have everything in hand, and I check with Andrew about any problem cases and I am out the door. Tomorrow is another day.

Послетекстовый этап

1. Составление плана текста, выделяя его основные мысли.
2. Краткое изложение содержания текста /составление аннотации/ рецензия на текст.
3. Ответить на вопросы:
  - 1) What a veterinary assistant does?
  - 2) What does a typical veterinary assistant's workday like?
  - 3) What time does the clinic open?
  - 4) What time does the character finish her work?

Введение грамматического материала:

Имя существительное (сложные случаи образования множественного числа)

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений

- 1) Fill in the gaps. Use the plural form of the given nouns.

Story, city, country, dictionary, key, party, tray

1. The students in my class come from many ... of our republic.
2. My money and my ... are in my pocket.
3. By the end of the term we'll have to read a few ... by S. Maugham.
4. I like going to ... because I enjoy socializing with people.
5. People carry their food on ... at a cafeteria.
6. We always look up words in ... when we write essays.
7. Sportsmen from different ... of the world take part in the Olympic Games.

- 2) Write down the translation of the words in brackets use singular or plural form.

1. (Дети) should not forget to brush their (зубы) twice a day.
2. How many (вулканов) are still active in Japan?
3. (Моя свекровь) always got along with her three (невестками).
4. Look! How beautiful the (ландыши) are!
5. On your way home buy some (картофеля) and (помидоров) and pick up the (фотографии) from the photographer's.
6. The job of (пожарных) is quite dangerous.
7. (Почтальоны) deliver mail early in the morning.
8. They sailed from India with (грузами) of (шелка, чая и табака разных сортов).
9. Laura has always given me good (советы).

- 3) Open the brackets, use the correct number and agree on the sentence with the verb to be (where necessary).

1. All the dirty (одежда)... in the washing machine.
2. These two (перекрестка) ... dangerous places for (водителей) and (пешеходов)...
3. Both the (средства)... of transport save energy.
4. (Эти деньги)... not mine. I can't take it.
5. The bad (новость)... that the train is delayed by an hour.
6. Many (видов)... of aquatic plants need very little light.
7. She got some (советов) ... from the tourist agency. (Они) ... very useful.
8. Several (пешеходов)... injured during the accident.
9. There (много полезных советов) ... in the book on baby care.
10. (Эти виды)... of birds are very rare.
11. The (полиция) ... investigating a series of attacks in the area.
12. We found with a sense of relief that there ... no (комаров) ... at the campsite.
13. (Физика) ... her favourite subject.
14. In summer (скот) ... mainly fed on green grass.

## ***Практическое занятие № 2: Фельдшер - незаменимый член команды.***

Работа над текстом

Предтекстовый этап:

1. Работа с заголовком: определить тематику текста; перечень поднимаемых в нем проблем; ключевые слова и выражения.
2. Формулирование предположений о тематике текста на основе имеющихся знаний
3. Работа с новой лексикой и определение тематики/проблематики текста на основе языковой догадки

Текстовый этап

1. Чтение и перевод текста.

### **The paramedic is an indispensable member of the team**

A paramedic is a healthcare professional who provides emergency treatment, including advanced life support, to patients in emergency situations. The paramedic role is to assess the urgent medical needs of patients and stabilize their conditions until doctors can administer more specific and extensive treatment. They are able to use life-saving medications and equipment.

Many paramedics work on ambulances or emergency response teams. Paramedics are the most highly trained emergency medical responders. They require a high school diploma, followed by training and certification as basic and advanced emergency medical technicians. They then require 1,300 hours of training in emergency medical procedures including use of a cardiac defibrillator and giving intravenous medication. This training can take between six-and-one-half months and two years to complete.

When you think about the paramedic job description for a resume, consider that a paramedic is second in the chain of medical command, and reports only to a supervising medical doctor. This physician prepares standard orders that authorize the paramedics who report to him to provide all necessary emergency care. Paramedics often supervise EMTs and other emergency responders who have less training than they do. Since paramedics administer medications, they are responsible for finding out whether a patient can tolerate a certain medication. They are also responsible for making legal and moral decisions concerning emergency care.

Paramedics respond to emergency service calls when life-saving assistance is necessary, including acute life-threatening illnesses and severe automobile accidents. They usually arrive in ambulances that are equipped with life-support medication and machinery. Paramedics supervise or provide basic life support such as CPR. They also initiate advanced life support measures,

including use of a defibrillator, intravenous medication, clearing a patient's airway and emergency tracheotomy, along with connection to mechanical breathing devices. They can perform and interpret medical tests using equipment such as electrocardiogram machines. Paramedics also administer antidotes in cases of poisoning or drug overdose.

A paramedic monitors each patient he treats during the trip to the hospital emergency room or other treatment facility, and he transmits the results of his monitoring to the urgent care facility. Usually, this is done with the help of monitoring equipment that automatically transmits patient data such as heart rate, pulse and respiratory function. Paramedics must communicate clearly with emergency room physicians and others who continue caring for patients once they arrive at the care facility. Once they are able to relinquish responsibility for acute care to emergency facility staff, paramedics must provide detailed written documentation of each case they handle.

### Послетекстовый этап

1. Составление плана текста, выделяя его основные мысли.
2. Краткое изложение содержания текста /составление аннотации/ рецензия на текст.
3. Ответить на вопросы:

- 1) What does a paramedic do?
- 2) What are the paramedic requirements?
- 3) What are the paramedic responsibilities?
- 4) What are the paramedic additional duties?

Введение грамматического материала: Притяжательные существительные.

Исчисляемые неисчисляемые существительные.

### Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений

1. Divide the nouns into two groups:

paper – bottle – porridge – happiness - pencil - coffee – girl – work – job – plate – dog – meat - news – apricot – toothpaste – time - bedroom – money - magazine – information – honey - metal – child – yoghurt – rice – spaghetti – water – air – spoon – mustard - egg – chair – shampoo – raincoat – flower – flour – bread – soap – toy – food – knowledge – garden – oil – furniture - friend

Countable:

Uncountable:

- 2) Rewrite the sentences using the possessive case of nouns.

1. This notebook belongs to Jane.

2. These suitcases belong to our guests.
3. This bedroom belongs to my son.
4. These keys belong to Mark.
5. This painting belongs to Picasso.
6. These poems belong to Pushkin.
7. This helicopter belongs to our boss.
8. These dictionaries belong to the students.

3) Write whether 's' in each sentence is a possessive case of a noun or an abbreviated form of the verb is.

1. Mary's day was very hard.
2. Peter's a dentist.
3. My son's girlfriend speaks four languages.
4. She's a talented tennis-player.
5. It's cold today.

Kate's uncle has lost his passport.

## ***Практическое занятие № 3: Описание качеств, необходимых в работе фельдшера.***

Работа над текстом

Предтекстовый этап:

1. Работа с заголовком: определить тематику текста; перечень поднимаемых в нем проблем; ключевые слова и выражения.
2. Формулирование предположений о тематике текста на основе имеющихся знаний
3. Работа с новой лексикой и определение тематики/проблематики текста на основе языковой догадки

Текстовый этап

1. Чтение и перевод текста.

### **Description of the qualities required in the work of a paramedic**

The job of paramedic is extremely important in saving lives. They are the ones who arrive first at the site of distress and it is up to them to help the patient. The numbers of accidents are increasing each year, and many lives are lost on the way to the hospital. Hence, it is important that accidents victims or people, who fall ill suddenly, receive immediate help from paramedics till they are admitted to a hospital. Read this job description to know more about this profession.

Paramedics are stationed inside ambulances. Whenever there is an emergency call, they go along with the ambulance. Even the ambulance drivers are paramedics. They reach the spot of distress, and give some basic treatment to the patient. If the patient is bleeding, they will try to control the bleeding, clean and stitch the wound. If the patient has suffered from a heart attack, the paramedic will immediately take them to the hospital, while the other paramedics will try and revive them.

They are trained to give emergency care to people in distress, until they are taken to a hospital. This is extremely helpful in saving lives. There have been cases where paramedics had to deliver children themselves, and have successfully done so. The biggest reason why they are able to reach the patients is the ambulance. They are trained really well on how to drive real fast and they also know the fastest routes. Other drivers also move out of the way of an ambulance and give them way.

### **Duties and Responsibilities:**

- They have to drive the ambulance to the site of distress and provide whatever care is possible to the patient, then they have to drive the patient back to the emergency room

- In the emergency room, they have to inform the doctors present there of the situation and the condition of the patient
- In the ambulance, they have to ask the patient some basic health details like allergies or illnesses they are suffering from like blood pressure or diabetes
- They have to give the patient all the care that they can; if the patient is unconscious and not breathing, they have to perform CPR or they can use the defibrillator, present in the ambulance, to start the heart of the patient
- They also have to take training in driving an ambulance
- They have to know all the roads and fastest routes to reach any place

Many of the paramedics are actually students wanting to study further to become doctors. They use this profession to support their education. The salary of a paramedic is good and they also get to work in the medical profession. The education required is also not that expensive.

Education required:

A high school diploma is the first requirement

- They need a certificate in emergency trauma care
- They need to be certified from the state
- They need to complete stipulated hours of field work

Career Advancement

Many of the paramedics use this as a way to support themselves for medical schools. The ones, who continue with this profession, get promoted to the post of paramedic captain.

The paramedic's job is to take care of a person in need till the time they receive medical care from doctors and nurses. They are responsible for saving many lives.

Послетекстовый этап

1. Составление плана текста, выделяя его основные мысли.
2. Краткое изложение содержания текста /составление аннотации/ рецензия на текст.
3. Ответить на вопросы:
  - 1) Why is the job of paramedic extremely important in saving lives?
  - 2) What are the duties and responsibilities paramedic?
  - 3) What education is required?

Введение грамматического материала: Система времен английского глагола.

Времена группы Simple и Continuous. Действительный залог.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений

- 1) Open the brackets by using the verb in the Present Simple, Past Simple, or Future Simple.



1. We ... (go) roller-skating last Saturday.
2. Our granny ... (bake) meat-pies every weekend.
3. We ... (write) an essay tomorrow.
4. I really ... (enjoy) the opera yesterday.
5. Where your husband ... (work) five years ago?
6. British people ... (prefer) tea to coffee.
7. Tom, you ... (meet) me at the railway station next Sunday?
8. Where she usually ... (celebrate) her birthdays?
9. ... you (have) a big family?
10. Newton ... (invent) the telescope in 1668.
11. When ... this accident (happen)?
12. I always ... (send) Christmas cards to my grandparents.
13. Nina and Nick ... (get married) in two weeks.
14. How many books they ... (bring) tomorrow?
15. Stanley ... (have) two sons and a daughter.

2) Put the verb to be in one of the Simple Tense forms.

1. ... your girlfriend Italian?
2. I ... afraid of spiders.
3. There ... a lot of tourists in our café yesterday.
4. Peter ... in Africa next winter.
5. We ... never late for our Drawing classes.
6. I ... 70 years old in 2050.
7. She ... my neighbor last year.
8. It ... usually very hot in Egypt.
9. I ... born in September.
10. My parents ... doctors.

3) Transform affirmative sentences into negative ones, paying attention to the form of the verb-predicate.

1. This coat belongs to Jane.
2. I drive to Moscow once a month.
3. Your boss is very impudent.
4. The car stopped near the bank.
5. The soup was delicious.
6. The concert will start at 7 p.m.
7. Her shoes are dirty.

8. I bought the curtains for my bedroom.

9. I am a football fan.

10. Their wedding will be in spring.

4) Open the brackets by using the verb in the form of Present Continuous, Past Continuous or Future Continuous.

1. I ... (study) Japanese online from 5 till 6 tomorrow evening.

2. Listen! Why the dogs ... (bark)?

3. She ... (wear) a yellow coat when I saw her.

4. They ... (take) their driving test next Monday.

5. I dropped my wallet when I ... (get) on the bus.

6. What you ... (do) in my office yesterday?

7. Bob ... (feel) much better today.

8. The kids ... (watch) cartoons in their room now.

9. I'm afraid she ... (sleep) in ten minutes.

10. We ... (have) tea soon?

5) Transform affirmative sentences into negative ones, paying attention to the form of the verb-predicate.

1. We are enjoying the party. (Нам нравится вечеринка.)

2. He'll be playing chess in an hour. (Через час он будет играть в шахматы.)

3. They were planting flowers in the garden last May. (Они занимались посадкой цветов в саду в прошлом мае.)

4. I am looking for a job. (Я ищу работу.)

5. The phone was working yesterday. (Вчера телефон работал.)

6. Margaret will be working as a waiter during her summer holidays. (Маргарита будет работать официанткой во время летних каникул.)

7. The secretary is typing a contract. (Секретарь печатает договор.)

## **Практическое занятие №4: Место работы ветеринарного фельдшера.**

Описание ветеринарной клиники, кабинета. Служебные обязанности.

Работа над текстом

Предтекстовый этап:

1. Работа с заголовком: определить тематику текста; перечень поднимаемых в нем проблем; ключевые слова и выражения.
2. Формулирование предположений о тематике текста на основе имеющихся знаний.
3. Работа с новой лексикой и определение тематики/проблематики текста на основе языковой догадки.

Текстовый этап

1. Чтение и перевод текста.

### **Workplace of a veterinary assistant. Description of veterinary clinic, cabinet. Job responsibilities**

In many respects, a veterinary assistant is similar to a pediatrician. Animals cannot express what is wrong with them, much like babies and toddlers can't. Therefore, much of their clinical history is obtained from the owner, as a pediatrician would obtain from a child's parents. Excellent people skills and communication skills are required.

What information cannot be retrieved from clinical history is obtained with the fingers, eyes, and smell. The ability to listen with a stethoscope and palpate with the fingers and hands will reveal much of the physical findings. The sense of smell is also important in detecting the fruity odor of the ketotic cow's breath, or the urea from the breath of a cat in renal failure.

What cannot be revealed by the history and exam is further supported by diagnostic tests like blood work, urinalysis, and fecal exams. Veterinary assistants should be well trained in laboratory medicine and parasitology.

The general practice veterinary assistant spends one-third to one-half of his or her time in surgery. Animal neutering operations are done in most veterinarians' offices. Many veterinarians also perform orthopedic procedures, bone setting, dentistry, and trauma surgery. Surgery requires good hand and eye coordination, and fine motor skills and veterinary assistants should be helpful to the surgeon. Accurate diagnosis frequently requires laboratory tests, radiography, and specialized equipment. Treatments may involve a number of different procedures including emergency lifesaving techniques, prescribing medication, setting fractures, birthing, performing surgery, or advising an owner on feeding and care of the animal.

To prevent the introduction of foreign diseases, veterinary assistants employed by government agencies quarantine and inspect animals brought into the country from other countries. They supervise shipments of animals, test for the presence of diseases and manage campaigns to prevent and eradicate many diseases such as tuberculosis, brucellosis, and rabies, which threaten animal and human health.

A veterinary assistant in research looks for better ways to prevent and solve animal and human health problems. Many problems, such as cancer and heart disease, are studied through the use of laboratory animals, which are carefully bred, raised, and maintained under the supervision of veterinarians.

Veterinarians also work in the area of public health. They help to prevent and control animal and human diseases and promote good health. As epidemiologists they investigate animal and human disease outbreaks such as food-borne illness, influenza, plague, rabies, AIDS, and encephalitis. They evaluate the safety of food processing plants, restaurants, and water supplies. Veterinarians in environmental health programs study and evaluate the effects of various pesticides, industrial pollutants, and other contaminants on people as well as on animals. In all named cases veterinary assistants stay side by side the veterinarian to offer the help.

#### Послетекстовый этап

1. Составление плана текста, выделяя его основные мысли.
2. Краткое изложение содержания текста /составление аннотации/ рецензия на текст.
3. Ответить на вопросы:
  - 1) What are the duties of a veterinary assistant?
  - 2) Why do veterinary assistants quarantine and inspect animals brought into the country from other countries?
  - 3) What problems are studied through the use of laboratory animals?

Введение грамматического материала: Система времен английского глагола.  
Времена группы Perfect. Действительный залог.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений:

1. Open the brackets using the present perfect, past perfect, or future perfect verb.
  1. Sam ... (lose) his keys. So he can't open the door.
  2. When I woke up in the morning, the rain already ... (stop).
  3. I hope I ... (finish) my test by midnight.
  4. The film turned out to be much longer than we ... (expect).

5. My sister just ... (leave) for the bank.
6. The girls were good friends. They ... (know) each other for 5 years.
7. Mother ... (lay) the table before we come.
8. I never ... (try) Japanese food.
9. Ted was so happy because his dream ... (come) true.
10. We ... (be) to Paris many times.

2. Choose the appropriate word or phrase in brackets. Translate the sentences.

1. She will have finished her resume ... (on Monday/by Monday/last Monday).
2. The aircraft hasn't landed ... (yet/just/already).
3. We have lived in New York ... (since/from/for) three years.
4. ... (After/Already/Ago) they had eaten the cake, they cleared the table.
5. They will have decorated the Christmas tree ... (by the time/before/by then).
6. My uncle has ... (already/yet/ago) repaired his car.
7. I haven't met them ... (from/since/for) their wedding.
8. ... (By the time/Already/Just) the sun set, the farmers had already stopped working.
9. Have you ... (just/ever/yet) been married, Kelly?
10. ... (When/How much/How long) has he known her?

3. Put the verb into the Present Perfect, Past Perfect or Future Perfect.

to arrive

1. Our taxi ... by 9 o'clock yesterday morning.
2. Let's go. The guests already ... .
3. They ... by the time the meeting starts.

to be

1. I am tired of waiting. Where you ... ?
2. By the time I'm 30 I ... a famous scientist.
3. He didn't remember where he ... before the accident.

to paint

1. We ... the house by next Tuesday.
2. She ... more than 10 pictures already.
3. I wondered if they ... the room.

## **Практическое занятие №5. Место работы ветеринарного фельдшера.**

### **Работа в сельской местности, ее специфика.**

Работа над текстом

Предтекстовый этап:

1. Работа с заголовком: определить тематику текста; перечень поднимаемых в нем проблем; ключевые слова и выражения.
2. Формулирование предположений о тематике текста на основе имеющихся знаний
3. Работа с новой лексикой и определение тематики/проблематики текста на основе языковой догадки

Текстовый этап

1. Чтение и перевод текста.

#### **Workplace of a veterinarian assistants. Work in the countryside, its specificity**

Production of meat, milk, timber, eggs and other products are being supplied to the regions. Most veterinarians and veterinary assistants work at agricultural enterprises of various forms of ownership and in veterinary institutions. The well-being of livestock production and other enterprises, storage enterprises, and the sale of products of animal origin largely depends on the level of organization of the veterinary industry service.

Veterinary specialists and veterinary assistants of the regional veterinary association have the right to:

check compliance with veterinary rules at livestock farms of agricultural enterprises, at meat, milk processing and other enterprises;

issue certificates, veterinary certificates to farms, institutions, enterprises, organizations and individual citizens in accordance with the established procedure;

give opinions on the death of animals in natural disasters, cases or forced slaughter from infectious diseases, provided for by the terms of insurance;

allow the slaughter of livestock and poultry, trade in animals, products of animal origin in accordance with applicable regulations;

prohibit or suspend the operation of livestock facilities, enterprises for the processing and storage of products of animal origin, as well as their construction or reconstruction if infectious animal diseases are detected or gross violations of veterinary rules are established.

Veterinary assistants are responsible for ante-mortem control, take biological material for laboratory tests, perform artificial insemination, castration and sterilization, diagnose pregnancy

and perform the functions of an obstetrician during direct childbirth. They take part in the examination of livestock products and raw materials used in their production. Veterinary assistants are broad-based specialists, the profession has been and continues to be in high demand. A veterinary assistant has a ton of job opportunities. He will be able to work in large veterinary clinics and private offices, at ambulance stations for animals, in nurseries. Many vacancies have been opened in public and private farms, enterprises for the processing of livestock products. Some paramedics combine their main work with volunteer activities aimed at helping homeless animals.

### Послетекстовый этап

1. Составление плана текста, выделяя его основные мысли.
2. Краткое изложение содержания текста /составление аннотации/ рецензия на текст.
3. Ответить на вопросы:
  - 1) What does the well-being of livestock production and other enterprises, storage enterprises, and the sale of products of animal origin largely depend on?
  - 2) What do veterinary specialists and veterinary assistants of the regional veterinary association have right to?

Введение грамматического материала: Система времен английского глагола.

Времена группы Simple и Continuous. Пассивный залог.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений:

- 1) Use the correct form of the verb in the passive voice.
  1. The roads (cover) with the snow. – Дороги покрыты снегом.
  2. Chocolate (make) from cocoa. – Шоколад изготавливается из какао.
  3. The Pyramids (build) in Egypt. – Пирамиды были построены в Египте.
  4. This coat (buy) four years ago. – Это пальто было куплено 4 года назад.
  5. The stadium (open) next month. – Стадион будет открыт в следующем месяце.
  6. Your parents (invite) to a meeting. – Твои родители будут приглашены на собрание.
  7. Where is your car? – It (mend) at the moment. – Где твоя машина? – В данный момент она ремонтируется.
  8. The books already (pack). – Книги уже упакованы.
  9. The castle can (see) from a long distance. – Замок можно увидеть издалека.
  10. The guests must (meet) at noon. - Гости должны быть встречены в полдень.
- 2) Change the sentences according to the example:

Shakespeare wrote "Romeo and Juliet". (Шекспир написал «Ромео и Джульетту».) – "Romeo and Juliet" was written by Shakespeare. («Ромео и Джульетта» была написана Шекспиром.)

1. Popov invented radio in Russia. (Попов изобрел радио в России.)
2. Every four years people elect a new president in the USA. (Каждые 4 года народ выбирает нового президента в США.)
3. The police caught a bank robber last night. (Полиция поймала грабителя банка прошлой ночью.)
4. Sorry, we don't allow dogs in our safari park. (Извините, но мы не допускаем собак в наш сафари парк.)
5. The postman will leave my letter by the door. (Почтальон оставит мое письмо у двери.)
6. My mum has made a delicious cherry pie for dinner. (Мама приготовила вкусный вишневый пирог на ужин.)
7. George didn't repair my clock. (Джордж не отремонтировал мои часы.)
8. Wait a little, my neighbor is telling an interesting story. (Подожди немного, мой сосед рассказывает интересную историю.)
9. My son can write some more articles about football. (Мой сын может написать еще немного статей о футболе.)
10. You must clean your bedroom tonight. (Ты должен убраться в своей спальне сегодня вечером.)

3) Give complete answers to the following questions.

1. Are the Olympic Games held every 10 years? (Олимпийские игры проводятся каждые 10 лет?)
2. Is bread made from flour or potatoes? (Хлеб готовят из муки или картофеля?)
3. Was the Eifel Tower built in Moscow? (Эйфелева башня была построена в Москве?)
4. Will the final exams be taken in summer or in winter? (Выпускные экзамены будут сдаваться летом или зимой?)
5. When is Christmas celebrated in Europe? (Когда празднуется Рождество в Европе?)



## **Практическое занятие №6: Устройство на работу.**

### *Работа над текстом*

#### Предтекстовый этап:

1. Работа с заголовком: определить тематику текста; перечень поднимаемых в нем проблем; ключевые слова и выражения.
2. Формулирование предположений о тематике текста на основе имеющихся знаний
3. Работа с новой лексикой и определение тематики/проблематики текста на основе языковой догадки

#### Текстовый этап

1. Чтение и перевод текста.

### **Applying for a job**

The job search may take a while, but with the simple steps you will find that job that suits you. Getting a job is one of the most stressful situations a man or a woman can go through. The main thing to remember about finding a job is to not let it stress you out.

When looking for a job, make sure that you are confident. If you show that you can do the job, you most likely will. Do not limit yourself to only one field of jobs, but try out for many jobs, and fill out as many applications as you can. Again, do not limit yourself.

Some jobs are also not right in front of your face either. You will have to do some searching. Also, keep in mind that if you know of a friend who works in a field that you are interested in, talk to him. He can usually help you out in your search, and possibly get you a job, or a career that you will love and enjoy.

Remember to try and choose a job that you will enjoy. If you enjoy the area of work that you work in, you will actually never work a day in your life.

Check out mystery shopping, or other fields like that if you are having trouble finding work, seek unemployment for the times that you can. Check out the money online programs. When you are applying for a job in the paper, or the sign in the window, there are a few simple guidelines to remember.

Keep your resume short and neat [четкий, ясный, точный], a one page resume is more than enough. If they look too long and gaudy [цветистый, витиеватый] looking, the employers will not give it their full attention. Again, be confident, be confident that you can and will do the job. List as many references that you have, attach them as well to your resume.

When seeking for a job remember to follow your interests and do not limit yourself. The job search may take a while, sometimes a few months, if not more, but never stop until you find that career that suits you. Always be in control of your life.

Before applying for a job it might be a good idea to think about some points. The perfect job application very much depends on where you want to apply. Take a few minutes and try to answer the following questions:

1. Where do you want to apply?
2. What do you know about your potential future workplace?
3. Are you answering a job posting [объявления о работе] or are you writing a prospective letter?
4. What do you expect of your future job? (Responsibilities, salary, team work, ...)
5. What are your strengths, what are your weaknesses regarding your profession?
6. Medium of application: Will you send your application via regular mail or via Email?

#### Послетекстовый этап

1. Составление плана текста, выделяя его основные мысли.
2. Краткое изложение содержания текста /составление аннотации/ рецензия на текст.
3. Ответить на вопросы:
  - 1) What is the main thing to remember about finding a job?
  - 2) What is the answer to the question - Tell us about yourself - at the interview?
  - 3) What do you expect of your future job?
  - 4) How to write a perfect job application?

Введение грамматического материала: Система времен английского глагола. Времена группы Perfect. Пассивный залог.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений:

- 1) Read the texts and find the sentences with Present Perfect Active and Present Perfect Passive tense forms. Translate them into your language.

A)

Nina has lived in Sydney for two years. She has done a lot of things in Sydney. She has seen several plays, she has gone to the picture galleries and museums. She has visited the circus as well, and she has taken a tour to the Islands on Port Jackson. However, there are a lot of planned things she hasn't done yet. She hasn't gone to the Australian Reptile Park yet. Nina hasn't been to some other parks yet.

B)

The boss is angry with his secretary today because important letters haven't been typed yet. Tea has been given to him cold. Wrong telephone numbers have been written down. The mail hasn't been sent in time. A lot of time has been spent over the telephone.

2) Change the sentences with Present Perfect Active into Present Perfect Passive.

1. I have already taken the books back to the library. The books ...
2. She has just posted those letters. Those letters ...
3. The teacher has already checked my test. My test ... —
4. He has lost the key. The key ...
5. We have opened all the windows. All the windows ... '
6. I have bought bread on the way home. Bread ...
7. I have done this exercise. This exercise ...

3) Answer the questions about your English lesson using Present Perfect Passive.

1. Have you been asked to read a text?
2. Has the text been translated?
3. Have the new words been written down?
4. Have the exercises been done by all the pupils?
5. Has your friend been asked to recite something?
6. Has large homework been given?
7. Who has been given good (bad) marks?
8. Have you been praised by the teacher?

## **Практическое занятие №7: Описание мест работы ветеринарного фельдшера, их специфика.**

Предтекстовый этап:

1. Работа с заголовком: определить тематику текста; перечень поднимаемых в нем проблем; ключевые слова и выражения.
2. Формулирование предположений о тематике текста на основе имеющихся знаний.
3. Работа с новой лексикой и определение тематики/проблематики текста на основе языковой догадки.

Текстовый этап

1. Чтение и перевод текста.

### **Description of veterinarian assistants' work places, their specificity**

In the agricultural industry, people of various specialties are in demand. Before choosing something specific, you need to know the features of each profession. The description of the specialty of a veterinary assistant allows you to find out the duties of an employee. This person is engaged in the prevention of the development of diseases in livestock and poultry.

Veterinary assistant refers to junior staff. He is not a full-fledged veterinarian, but his work is no less significant. If necessary, he can assist during complex operations. He helps the veterinarian, livestock specialist and works under their guidance. Often in small towns and cities there is only a veterinarian. In this case, he has to take on a wide range of responsibilities. A veterinary assistant can work not only in agriculture. His services are in demand in companies selling feed, zootechnical equipment, pet stores. The specialist can deal with both domestic and agricultural animals. Some professionals work only with exotics. A veterinarian is a generalist. He conducts pre-slaughter control, takes material for analysis, takes delivery. He may also take part in the examination of livestock products. Approximate range of responsibilities: diagnosis and treatment of diseases; vaccination, cosmetic procedures - cutting nails, brushing teeth, etc.; preparation of instruments for operations; consultations; caring for animals after surgery; monitoring the quality of feed and water; disease prevention. A veterinary assistant can work on farms, in clinics, at a food company, in a circus, a zoo. Some professionals prefer to conduct private practice. For example, a person takes additional courses and receives a certificate in trimming and shoeing horses. This allows him to work with horses. Sometimes a person specializes in orthopedic forging or tooth filing.

You often have to work in difficult conditions. For example, on a farm or in an open field, if the animal was injured while walking. Not all animals are cute and obedient. Even the use of the machine does not guarantee that the veterinarian will not be bitten or kicked, difficult work schedule, usually day after day, if the birth of livestock is planned, then the specialist can sleep right on the farm. This is necessary in order to provide timely assistance to the uterus.

Veterinary medicine has a number of advantages. Being engaged in it, a person is always close to animals. He helps them, relieves suffering, provides a good standard of living. The salary level is very different from 15,000 to 50,000 thousand rubles, but it all depends on the skills and place of residence.

The veterinary industry will suit selfless people who enjoy working with animals. A person should not be squeamish, otherwise it will be difficult for him. In the process, wounds have to be sutured, cleaned of pus and in contact with bodily fluids

### Послетекстовый этап

1. Составление плана текста, выделяя его основные мысли.
2. Краткое изложение содержания текста /составление аннотации/ рецензия на текст.
3. Ответить на вопросы:
  - 1) Where can a veterinarian assistant work?
  - 2) What is the approximate range of responsibilities?

Введение грамматического материала: Неличные формы глагола, их роль в предложении.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений:

1. Write what each word is followed by: *to V, V, Ving*.

Model: 1. to enjoy + **Ving**

- |                      |                 |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. consider +        | 6. agree +      | 11. know the way of + |
| 2. be good at +      | 7. refuse +     | 12. decide +          |
| 3. discuss +         | 8. had better + | 13. can +             |
| 4. promise +         | 9. would like + | 14. make him +        |
| 5. look forward to + | 10. hope +      | 15. would rather +    |

2. Underline the non- infinitive forms of the verbs, identify them, and write what parts of sentences they are.

Model: 1. Working with him was a pleasure. (простой герундий, подлежащее).

1. It is necessary to solve this problem. 2. It is no use crying over spilt milk. 3. She began crying. 4. He must have gone away. 5. The only way out is to tell him the truth. 6. I like to read

English books. 7. He did not want to be seen. 8. She insisted on speaking English. 9. He avoided talking about it. 10. There are a lot of books to choose from. 11. There is no reason for quarrelling. 12. He came here to take the photo. 13. He left without saying a word. 14. On seeing the child's drawing he smiled. 15. The train leaving from platform six goes to London. 16. The match planned for tomorrow must be put off. 17. Having worked all day she had tried. 18. Feeling tired he decided to have a rest. 219. Walking along the street he noticed his friend.

### 3. Translate into English.

1. Я вижу, вы огорчены. Не надо было мне все это вам говорить. 2. Мне приятно сказать вам, что вашему сыну хорошо дается математика. 3. Ты идешь на вечер? - Да, хотя я был очень удивлен, когда получил приглашение. 4. Пытаясь его убедить, я рассказал ему все, что знал. 5. Она была плохим читателем. Читая книгу, она обычно пропускала трудные места. 6. Прождав полчаса, он решил ехать один. 7. Я боюсь опоздать на поезд. 8. Дождь уже прекратился. Терпеть не могу выходить в дождь. 9. Она хорошо выглядит, несмотря на то, что не спала всю ночь, 10. Она упомянула, что видела его на днях в театре. 11. Ничего не имею против того, чтобы прийти рано. 12. Она ушла, не сказав ни слова. 13. Пойдем. Нельзя терять времени. 14. Нам нужно обсудить несколько вопросов. 15. Она позвонила мне, чтобы сообщить эту новость. 16. Он достаточно взрослый, чтобы помогать своему отцу. 17. Я избегал задавать ему вопросы о семье. 18. Спасибо, что зашли. 19. Я был доволен, что застал его дома.

### 4. Form the sentences as in the model.

Model: 1. Tom had a bad headache. He went to the doctor. - Having a bad headache, Tom went to the doctor.

2. Weather permits. We shall go for a walk. – Weather permitting, we shall go for a walk.

3. Helen was amused by this film. So she went to see it again. - Being amused by this film, Helen went to see it again.

1. Helen had a bad toothache. She went to the dentist. 2. It was a very dull party, so we left as soon as possible. 3. The piano was too heavy for him to move alone so he sent for help. 4. It was an extremely hot day. They went to the seaside. 5. They enjoyed their stay here very much. They decided to go there again the following summer. 6. Foreign policy of this country has always been steadfast policy of struggle for lasting peace. All peace-loving people follow it. 7. The peoples are showing a new and deeper sense of solidarity in the struggle for peace. It serves the better future of the world. 8. Emily enjoyed the story. She bought more books by this author.

### 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the –ing form or the infinitive.

1. Stop (to make) that dreadful noise. 2. I like (to bathe) in the sea. 3. Yesterday I started (to make) a new bookcase. 4. I should like (to see) him tomorrow. 5. Would you mind (to open) the door for me? 6. He was made (to do) his work again. 7. What made you (to say) that? 8. I look forward to (to see) Tom again. 9. I prefer (to skate) to (to ski). 10. You should give up (to smoke) too much. 11. Let him (to come) again tomorrow. 12. Do you allow them (to smoke) in here? 13. I stopped for a moment to (to speak) to him. 14. He is not yet used to (to operate) this machine. 15. I need (to see) Dr. Smith at once. 16. This machine needs (to attend) to. 17. I couldn't help (to make) such a mistake. 18. It's no use (to tell) him to be careful. 19. Don't let it (to fall), it's very brittle. 20. He came down to tea after (to wash) his face.

## **Практическое занятие №8: Ветеринарная система России. Обзор состояния ветеринарной отрасли в России, правовые документы.**

Предтекстовый этап:

1. Работа с заголовком: определить тематику текста; перечень поднимаемых в нем проблем; ключевые слова и выражения.
2. Формулирование предположений о тематике текста на основе имеющихся знаний
3. Работа с новой лексикой и определение тематики/проблематики текста на основе языковой догадки

Текстовый этап

1. Чтение и перевод текста.

### **Veterinary system of Russia. Review of the condition of the veterinary industry in Russia, legal documents**

1. Veterinary legislation

Veterinary legislation includes the law of the Russian Federation “On Veterinary Medicine” and legislative acts of the republics within the Russian Federation adopted in accordance with it, legal acts of the autonomous region, autonomous districts, territories, regions, cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg, as well as government acts and issued by the Department veterinary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Russian Federation regulations, instructions, manuals, rules, guidelines, norms, standards, recommendations and other documents regulating veterinary activities in the country.

The veterinary legislation of the Russian Federation regulates relations in the field of veterinary medicine in order to protect animals from diseases, produce veterinarily safe livestock products and protect the population from diseases common to humans and animals.

Fundamentals of legislative regulation of veterinary business in the Russian Federation

Veterinary legislation is a set of legal norms covering the area of professional work of veterinary specialists and the work of other persons related to animal husbandry, processing, sale, transportation of products and raw materials of animal origin.

2. Veterinary legislation regulates:

- veterinary measures that are mandatory for collective farms, state farms, livestock and other enterprises engaged in breeding and raising animals;



- obligatory zoohygienic and veterinary-sanitary conditions for keeping, feeding and industrial use of animals;
- the procedure and conditions for quarantine in animals, protection of farms, settlements, water bodies from the introduction of pathogens of infectious diseases;
- veterinary requirements for the sale of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin;
- mandatory norms of material support for veterinary activities;
- the procedure and criteria for evaluating the results of diagnostic studies;
- norms of labor costs of veterinary specialists for the performance of veterinary work;
- legal issues of veterinary business;
- the right to veterinary activities of specialists with higher and secondary specialized veterinary education;
- system and procedure for financing veterinary activities;
- organizational structure of the veterinary service.

The sciences and practices in the field of veterinary science form the basis of the legislative regulation of veterinary medicine.

3. The main tasks of veterinary medicine in the Russian Federation are:

- implementation of federal targeted programs for the prevention and elimination of quarantine and especially dangerous animal diseases;
- formation of federal programs for the training of specialists in the field of veterinary medicine, the production of drugs and technical means for veterinary purposes, as well as the organization of scientific research on veterinary problems;
- control over compliance with the veterinary legislation of the Russian Federation by executive authorities, officials, enterprises, institutions, organizations and other business entities, regardless of their subordination and form of ownership, public associations, international organizations, foreign legal entities, citizens of the Russian Federation, foreign citizens and persons without citizenship - by owners of animals and livestock products;
- protection of the territory of the Russian Federation from the introduction of animal diseases from foreign countries; implementation of state veterinary and departmental veterinary and sanitary supervision.

#### Послетекстовый этап

1. Составление плана текста, выделяя его основные мысли.
2. Краткое изложение содержания текста /составление аннотации/ рецензия на текст.
3. Ответить на вопросы:
  1. What does Veterinary legislation include?

2. What does Veterinary legislation regulate?
3. What are the main tasks of veterinary medicine in the Russian Federation?

Введение грамматического материала: Инфинитив, его виды и роль в предложении.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений:

1. Read the sentence and add it as in the model.

Model: 1. Wash my shirt. - Get my shirt washed.

2. Clean the house. - Have the house cleaned.

3. The car needs to be washed. -I want the car washed.

4. The house was painted. - I had the house painted.

5. The shirt has been ironed. - I had the shirt ironed.

2. Register the letter. Get ...

2. Shorten the dress. Get ...

3. Do this job. Get ...

4. Wash those dishes. Get ...

5. Clean your suit. Have ...

6. Mend the jacket. Have ...

7. Polish your shoes. Get ...

8. The TV was fixed. I had ...

9. The house is clean. I got ...

10. The car has been repaired. I had...

11. The program has been installed. We got ...

12. The walls have been papered. I had...

3) Say which of the forms can perform the function of a predicate.

Being asked, to ask, asked, asking, have asked, having asked, was asked, was asking, to be asked, to have asked, is to be asked, will ask, is being asked, having been asked, to have been asking, had to ask, shall have asked.

## РЕКОМЕНДУЕМАЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРА ПРИ ПОДГОТОВКЕ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ

### Основная литература

1. Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для общеобразов. орг. с прил. на электрон. носителе/ О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др.. - 7-е изд. - М.: Просвещение, 2014. - 243 с.: табл., фото, портр, рис.. - (Английский в фокусе). - Загл. обл.: Spotlight. Student`s Book. – ISBN 978-5-09-029135-4. – Текст непосредственный.
2. Белоусова, А.Р. Англо-русский ветеринарный словарь. English-Russian Veterinary Dictionary/ А.Р. Белоусова. - М.: ЗооВетКнига, 2015. - 205 с. – ISBN 978-5-90510664-4. – Текст непосредственный. Белоусова, А.Р. Русско-английский ветеринарный словарь. Russian-English Veterinary Dictionary/ А.Р. Белоусова. - М.: ЗооВетКнига, 2015. - 195 с. – ISBN 978-5-905106-63-7. – Текст непосредственный

### Перечень ресурсов информационно-телекоммуникационной сети интернет

1. Электронно-библиотечная система «Лань» : сайт / ООО «Издательство «Лань». – Санкт-Петербург, 2010. - URL : <https://e.lanbook.com> (дата обращения: 30.08.2022). - Режим доступа: для авториз. пользователей. - Текст : электронный.
2. Электронно-библиотечная система «Book.ru» : сайт / ООО дательства «КноРус медиа». - Москва, 2010. - URL : <https://www.book.ru> (дата обращения : 30.08.2022). - Режим доступа: для авториз. пользователей. – Текст : электронный.
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4. РУКОНТ : национальный цифровой ресурс : межотраслевая электронная библиотека : сайт / консорциум «КОНТЕКСТУМ». - Сколково, 2010. - URL : <https://rucont.ru> (дата обращения : 30.08.2022). - Режим доступа: для авториз. пользователей. - Текст : электронный.
5. Pet Health & Nutrition Information from petMD. – URL : <https://www.petmd.com/> (дата обращения : 30.08.2022). - Режим доступа: свободный доступ.
6. Tiermedizinportal. - URL : <https://www.tiermedizinportal.de/> - Режим доступа: свободный доступ.
7. Accueil-L'Ordre national des vétérinaires. - URL : <https://www.veterinaire.fr/> - Режим доступа: свободный доступ.