

ЗАЧЁТНАЯ РАБОТА. ВАРИАНТ 2

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»

Инструкция по выполнению

Работа состоит из 5 заданий. Внимательно прочитайте инструкцию к каждому заданию перед его выполнением.

- **Задание 1 (Сопоставление):** Вам даны два столбца: слева — слова и фразы на английском языке, справа — их переводы на русский. Найдите соответствие и запишите правильную пару.
- **Задание 2 (Множественный выбор):** К каждому предложению даны три варианта ответа. Выберите один правильный вариант.
- **Задание 3 (Текст и утверждения):** Вам предлагается текст для чтения. После текста даны 10 утверждений. Если утверждение соответствует содержанию текста, поставьте **True**. Если не соответствует, поставьте **False**.
- **Задание 4 (Минитексты и заголовки):** Вам дано 10 коротких текстов и 11 заголовков. Подберите к каждому тексту наиболее подходящий заголовок. Один заголовок лишний.
- **Задание 5 (Грамматика):** Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в нужное время.

Система оценивания: Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в **1 балл**. Максимальное количество баллов за работу — **50**.

ИТОГОВАЯ ШКАЛА ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ

Чтобы получить **итоговую оценку**, сложите все баллы, полученные за 5 заданий, и соотнесите с таблицей ниже.

Суммарный балл	Итоговая оценка	Уровень усвоения материала
45 – 50	5 (Отлично)	90–100%
35 – 44	4 (Хорошо)	70–89%
25 – 34	3 (Удовлетворительно)	50–69%
24 и ниже	2 (Неудовлетворительно)	менее 50%

Задание 1. Сопоставьте слово/фразу из левой колонки с переводом из правой. (10 баллов)

Английский язык

Русский язык

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. avian | A. слюнные железы |
| 2. salivary glands | B. кровоток |
| 3. rigidity | C. птичий |
| 4. duodenum | D. устойчивость, жесткость |
| 5. blood flow | E. двенадцатиперстная кишка |
| 6. infancy | F. яички |
| 7. the testicles | G. младенчество |
| 8. premises | H. хищники |
| 9. carnivores | I. предпосылки |
| 10. welfare | J. благополучие, соц. обеспечение |

Задание 2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа (А, В или С). (10 баллов)

- The combining form "gastr/o" refers to the _____.
A. liver
B. stomach
C. intestine
- The suffix "-ectomy" in the word "hepatectomy" means _____.
A. inflammation
B. surgical removal
C. study of
- The prefix "hyper-" in the word "hypertension" means _____.
A. below, beneath
B. excessive, above normal
C. without, lacking
- Birds have _____, which are unique to their class and are not found in mammals.
A. hair

- B. feathers
C. a diaphragm
5. To prevent breakage and hemorrhage, a bird's _____ should be trimmed regularly.
A. beak
B. claws
C. feathers
6. Cats are natural-born _____, with bodies designed for strength, agility, and hunting prey.
A. herbivores
B. carnivores
C. ruminants
7. The dog's brain has a large _____, which is why they have such an excellent sense of smell.
A. piriform cortex
B. cerebellum
C. optic nerve
8. Feral pigs are often maligned, but they are intelligent animals that build communal nests, which _____ their complex social behavior.
A. sheds light on
B. keeps up with
C. contributes to
9. In the UK, veterinary training is very _____, with a limited number of places for many applicants.
A. comprehensive
B. competitive
C. rigorous
10. Many veterinary students _____ practical experience by working on farms and in clinics during their studies.
A. obtain
B. locate
C. require

Задание 3. Прочитайте текст и отметьте утверждения после него как

True (Правда) или False (Ложь). (10 баллов)

The Anatomy of the Dog

Canine anatomy is the foundation of veterinary care. Understanding the dog's body structure, or edifice, helps vets diagnose ailments and perform surgeries effectively. The dog's sense of smell is legendary, and this is due to the large olfactory structures in their brain, particularly the piriform cortex. Different breeds of dogs have been developed over centuries, leading to significant variations in their skull shapes and body margins.

The respiratory system of a dog not only brings in oxygen but also plays a role in purification and humidification of the air. Air passes through the nasal cavity and

paranasal cavities before moving to the throat. The digestive system of a dog, while similar to other mammals, is adapted to their carnivorous nature. However, dogs can be prone to specific issues like gastric dilatation and volvulus (bloat), a life-threatening condition where the stomach twists. The small intestine, including the duodenum, is responsible for nutrient absorption through peristaltic movements. The pancreas produces enzymes for digestion, and the large intestine deals with metabolic residues.

The reproductive system ensures the perpetuation of the species. In males, this includes the testicles, and in females, the ovaries and the uterus. Spaying and neutering are common procedures to control populations and prevent certain health issues. Finally, the cardiovascular system, consisting of the heart and vessels, ensures blood flow delivers oxygen and nutrients to all parts of the body.

1. The shape of a dog's skull can vary greatly depending on its breed. _____
2. A dog's respiratory system is only responsible for bringing oxygen into the body. _____
3. Gastric dilatation and volvulus is a common and minor stomach upset in dogs. _____
4. The duodenum is a part of the small intestine. _____
5. The pancreas is involved in the digestive process. _____
6. Metabolic residues are processed in the small intestine. _____
7. The term "perpetuation of the species" refers to the reproductive system. _____
8. The ovaries are part of the male reproductive system. _____
9. Spaying is a procedure performed on female animals. _____
10. The cardiovascular system is responsible for distributing blood throughout the body. _____

Задание 4. Прочитайте тексты и подберите к каждому из них подходящий заголовок. Один заголовок лишний. (10 баллов)

Заголовки:

- A. The Function of the Skeletal System
- B. Common Diseases in Farm Animals
- C. A Career as an Equine Veterinarian
- D. The Role of Research Centers
- E. Preventative Care in Veterinary Medicine
- F. Understanding the Nervous System
- G. The Unique Respiratory System of Birds
- H. Veterinary Education in Russia
- I. The Importance of the Combining Form
- J. Specialized Structures in Ruminants
- K. Comparing Avian and Mammalian Skin

1. **Текст 1.** In medical terminology, the combining form is a word root with a vowel attached, most commonly the letter "o". This form, like gastr/o or enter/o, is essential because it allows different word parts to be joined smoothly. When a suffix beginning with a consonant is added, the combining vowel acts as a connector. For

example, to add the suffix -logy to the root hepat-, we use the combining form hepat/o to create hepatology, the study of the liver.

2. **Текст 2.** This system is the body's control center and communication network. It consists of the brain, spinal cord, and a vast network of nerves. In animals, it is responsible for everything from involuntary actions like breathing and heartbeat to complex behaviors like hunting or social interaction. The higher nervous activity, or psyche, is associated with this system, which unites all other organ functions into a single, coordinated whole.
3. **Текст 3.** The skin of a bird is notably different from that of a mammal. It is much thinner and more delicate, with a blood supply that is more fragile. This means special care must be taken during surgical procedures. Unlike mammals, the avian skin is protected by a layer of feathers, so it doesn't require the same kind of topical care. Specialized structures like combs, wattles, and leg scales are also found in birds, which are not present in mammals.
4. **Текст 4.** To become a veterinarian in Russia, applicants must enroll in a specialized institution. The training typically lasts for five years as a full-time student, though part-time options may exist. The curriculum is designed to give graduates a wide profile, preparing them to work with various species. Students spare no effort in learning about therapeutic methods, and they gain practical experience at enterprises, peasant farms, and in clinics to ensure their professional growth.
5. **Текст 5.** Farmers and veterinarians must constantly be vigilant against diseases that can affect livestock populations. Brucellosis and bovine tuberculosis are serious bacterial infections that can spread within a herd. Avian influenza is a viral threat to poultry. Parasites, including worms and ticks, are also a constant concern. Effective management relies on vaccination programs, strict biosecurity measures, and regular health monitoring to mitigate the impact of these ailments.
6. **Текст 6.** These facilities are at the forefront of advancing animal health. They are not just places for treatment but hubs of innovation where scientists and veterinarians work together on the latest findings. Internship and residency programs offered here provide mentorship and hands-on experience for new graduates. By conducting studies and publishing research, these centers contribute to the global knowledge base and help shape the future of veterinary medicine.
7. **Текст 7.** This system provides the fundamental framework for an animal's body. Composed of bones reinforced with calcium phosphate and other minerals, it serves multiple purposes. It protects vital organs, such as the brain within the skull. It acts as a system of levers that, along with muscles, allows for movement. In birds, some bones are even pneumatized, or air-filled, to reduce weight for flight, a unique adaptation not seen in mammals.
8. **Текст 8.** Stopping disease before it starts is a primary goal in animal husbandry. This approach involves regular health checks, maintaining clean premises, and providing proper nutrition. Vaccination programs are a cornerstone of this strategy, building immunity against common infectious diseases. For new arrivals on a farm, quarantine measures are essential to prevent the introduction of pathogens. Ultimately, good hygiene practices are the simplest and most effective form of prevention.

9. **Текст 9.** Ruminants, like cattle, have a digestive system that is uniquely adapted to break down tough plant fibers. Their stomach is divided into multiple compartments, which allows them to ferment food with the help of bacteria. They regurgitate partially digested food, or cud, to chew it further. This complex process enables them to thrive on hay and grass, converting nonproductive rangeland into nutritious milk and meat.
10. **Текст 10.** These professionals dedicate their careers to the health and well-being of horses. Their work requires specialized knowledge of equine anatomy and physiology. They handle everything from routine vaccinations and dental care to emergency treatment for colic or injuries on the track. Being at the helm of a horse's health team, they must understand the specific needs of these athletic animals and work closely with owners and trainers to keep them in top condition.

Задание 5. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в нужную грамматическую форму. (10 баллов)

1. Currently, the veterinary association _____ (to hold) its annual conference in London.
2. A healthy adult dog usually _____ (to have) 42 permanent teeth.
3. The veterinary student _____ (to finish) her practical placement at a local clinic last month.
4. I _____ (to decide) to specialize in feline medicine because I love cats.
5. The new animal hospital _____ (to open) its doors to the public next spring.
6. The patient's condition is improving, so we _____ (to discharge) him this afternoon.
7. Many wild birds _____ (to migrate) to warmer regions every autumn.
8. Listen! The vet _____ (to explain) the treatment plan to the animal's owner right now.
9. We _____ (to treat) over 50 cases of mastitis on this farm since the beginning of the year.
10. The veterinary technician _____ (to prepare) the surgical instruments when the power went out.