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## DISEASES OF ANIMALS AND BIRDS

Практикум

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Практикум включает в себя тексты из раздела «Болезни животных». Материал отобран из оригинальной и переводной литературы. Каждый урок пособия сопровождается словарем-минимумом, а также набором предтекстовых и послетекстовых лексико-грамматических упражнений, направленных на закрепление специальной медицинской терминологии, развитие навыков чтения и перевода, расширение словарного запаса и повторение грамматического материала, изученного на первом этапе обучения.

Предназначено для студентов факультета ветеринарной медицины.

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## Unit 1

### Ex. 1. Translate the following international words:

*conventional (adj), complication (n), virus (n), effect (v), pathogenic (adj), domestic (adj), problem (n), incubation period (n), infection (n), symptom (n), epidemic (n), transport (v), temperature (n), unsanitary condition (n), continent (n), traditional (adj)*

### Ex. 2. Define parts of speech and translate the words:

*complicate – complicated – complex  
effective – effectiveness – effectively  
transportation – transport – transporting  
sanitary – sanitation – sanitarium  
domesticate – domestication – domesticity  
mortal – mortality  
migrate – migratory – migration*

### Ex. 3. Get acquainted with the vocabulary list:

bird flu	['bɜ:d 'flu:]	птичий грипп
conventional	[kən'venʃnl]	обычный грипп
influenza	'ɪnflu'enzə]	
fever	['fi:və]	лихорадка, жар
cough	[kɒ:f]	кашель
sore throat	['sɔ:θrɒt]	ангина
muscle ache	['mʌsl 'eɪk]	боль в мышцах
ruffled	['rʌfld]	взъерошенный
feather	['feðə]	перо
mortality	[mɔ:'tælɪti]	смертность
death	['ðeθ]	смерть
illness	['ɪlnɪs]	болезнь
infection	[ɪn'fekʃn]	инфекция
migratory	['maɪgrətəri]	мигрирующие
waterfowl	['wɔ:təfaʊl]	водяные птицы

turkey	['tɜ:ki]	индейка
geese	['gi:s]	гуси
infected	[ɪn'fektɪd]	инфицированные
dropping	['drɒpɪŋ]	помет, навоз
nasal secretion	['neɪzəl si'kri:ʃən]	выделение носовой секреции
domesticated	[dɒmesti'keɪtɪd]	одомашнивание
poultry	['pɒltri]	домашняя птица
contaminated	[kɒntɪmi'neɪtɪd]	зараженный
to inhale	[ɪn'heɪl]	вдыхать
to destroy	[dɪs'trɔɪ]	уничтожать
to survive	[sə:'vaɪv]	выживать
hotbed	['hɒtbed]	очаг
outbreak	['aʊt'breɪk]	вспышка
to smuggle	['smʌgl]	провозить тайно
direct bird-to-human transmission		прямая передача от птицы к человеку

### Ex. 4. Match Russian equivalence with the English ones.

Обычный грипп	muscle ache
Боль в мышцах	infection hotbed
Взъерошенные водяные птицы	convectional influenza
Зараженная домашняя птица	to inhale an infected air
Вдыхать инфицированный воздух	bird flu outbreak
Очаг инфекции	ruffled waterfowl
Вспышка птичьего гриппа	contaminated poultry

### Ex. 5. Read the text find English equivalence for the Russian ones:

*вызывать серьезные заболевания; патогенные вирусы; чувствительные особи; точный инкубационный период; признак заболевания; инфекция глаза; откладывать вирус в помете; зараженная почва; продавать в антисанитарных условиях; распространяться через зараженные оборудование и одежду*

### *Bird flu (avian influenza)*

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

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

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

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

haven't followed traditional flyways. Instead, outbreaks seem much more likely to spread locally through “wet markets”, contaminated clothing and equipment, and **smuggled** birds.

#### **Ex. 6. Translate the text.**

#### **Ex. 7. Finish the sentences:**

1. In people bird flu begins with ... .
2. Among birds the effects of pathogenic viruses are ... .
3. Infected migratory waterfowl shed the virus in ... .
4. Highly pathogenic forms cause ... .
5. Bird flu spreads quickly and is transported from farm to farm on ... .
6. ... are hotbeds of infection and spread the disease into the wider community.
7. Scientists don't think that migratory birds are carrying the virus from continent to continent because ... .

#### **Ex. 8. Mark the sentences with true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS).**

1. Both low pathogenic viruses and highly pathogenic forms cause 100 percent mortality in every species.
2. The incubation period is developed from 1 to 5 days.
3. The indication of the disease is an eye infections, but not cough and fever.
4. Bird flu is carried by migratory waterfowl.
5. Domesticated chickens, turkeys and geese are the most infection susceptible species.
6. Direct bird-to-human transmission works through water, feed or soil catching the disease.
7. The virus can survive only in very high temperature.
8. Only open air markets are hotbeds of the infection.
9. Scientists insist that migratory birds are carrying the virus from continent to continent.
10. Outbreaks seem much more likely to spread locally through “wet markets”.

**Ex. 9. Answer the questions.**

1. What symptoms of bird flu do people have?
2. What symptoms of bird flu do the birds have?
3. What birds carry the viruses that cause bird flu?
4. What birds can the host birds spread the infection to?
5. What way do infected birds shed the virus by?
6. How does domestic poultry become infected?
7. How is bird flu spread?
8. What destroys the virus?
9. What are hotbeds of infection?
10. What do scientists think about outbreaks of bird flu?
11. What treatment for bird flu do the birds have?

**Ex. 10. Read and translate the sentences paying attention on modals and their equivalents.**

1. Bird flu can lead to life-threatening complications.
2. In some cases domestic birds may die when symptoms are appeared.
3. Host birds could always spread the infection to susceptible species.
4. When appeared symptoms might be noticed.
5. They might also catch the disease by inhaling the airborne virus.
6. Some years ago bird flu could lead to high mortality.
7. Thanks to vet service most susceptible species will be able to survive.
8. Vets must pay attention to sanitation of hotbeds.
9. Workers have to follow certain sanitary conditions to prevent illness outbreaks.
10. Eggs and poultry should be sold through legal markets.

**Ex. 11. Translate from Russian into English.**

1. Люди не смогли определить точный инкубационный период птичьего гриппа.

2. Высоко патогенные вирусы способны выживать при низких температурах.
3. Ученым приходится изучать маршруты птиц.
4. Не следует покупать домашнюю птицу на стихийных рынках.
5. Туристам не разрешено тайно провозить животных и птиц.
6. Должно быть, переносчиками инфекции являются мигрирующие птицы.
7. Прямое заражение, вероятно, происходит через помет и выделение носовой секреции птиц.

**Ex. 12. Tell about transmission and clinical signs of the bird flu disease.**

## Unit 2

### Ex. 1. Translate the following international words:

*aggressive (adj), clinical (adj), patient (adj), nervous (adj), agent(s) (n), symptom(s) (n), react (v), appetite (n), experience (n), urination (n), depression (n), attack (n), sexual (adj), instinct (n), intense (adj), paralysis (n), hyperemia (n)*

### Ex. 2. Define parts of speech:

*patient – patience – patiently  
infective – infectious – infect  
register – registrar – registration  
attack – attacker – attacked  
clinical – clinic – clinician  
suffer – suffocation – sufferer  
anxious – anxiety*

### Ex. 3. Get acquainted with the vocabulary list:

rabies	['reibiz]	бешенство
anthropozoonotic	['æntɹəpɔ:zʊ:'nɔ:stɪk]	антропозоонозитический
neurothropical	[njuə'rəθ'rɒpɪkəl]	нейротропный
virus	['vaɪrəs]	вирус
via	['vaɪə]	через
susceptible	[sə'septəbl]	восприимчивый
sign	[sain]	признак
contagination	['kɒntegɪ'neɪʃən]	заражение
tunic	['tju:nɪk]	оболочка
paralysis	[pə'ræləsɪs]	паралич
suffocation	['sʌfə'keɪʃən]	удушьё
husky mewing	['hʌski 'mju:]	хриплое мяуканье
scratching	['skrætʃɪŋ]	царапанье
limb	[lɪm]	конечность

mooring	['mu:ɪŋ]	мычание
anxiety	[ænk'saɪəti]	беспокойство
bite	[baɪt]	укус
hyperemia	['haɪpəreɪmɪə]	гиперемия
excitement	[ɪk'saɪtmənt]	возбуждение, волнение

### Ex. 4. Translate the following word combinations:

*восприимчивый к нейротропному вирусу; признак заражения; хриплое мяуканье; возбуждение и беспокойство; заражение через укус и царапание; паралич конечностей; удушье, вызванное параличом; волнение и беспокойство животного; признак паралича; антропозоонозитическое заболевание*

### Ex. 5. Read the text and find English equivalence for the Russian ones:

*слюна инфекционного больного; паралич центральной нервной системы; приводить к смерти животного; теплокровные животные; извращенный аппетит; мочевые выделения; сексуальный инстинкт; слизистая оболочка; паралич языка и нижней челюсти; дыхательная система*

#### **Rabies**

**Rabies** is the **anthropozoonotic** disease with aggressive clinical behavior. It is caused by polyathogenic **neurothropical virus** and transferred **via** the bite with saliva of an infective patient. It is accompanied by the affection of central nervous system, and as a rule ends with animal's death.

All warm-blooded animals are **susceptible** to rabies virus. They are fox, wolf, and jackal of cats and cattle, dogs, sheep, goats, and horses.

The source of virus agents comes to be ill animals and virus carries.

The most typical **signs** are registered with dogs. The first symptoms usually appear in 10–15 days after the **contagination**. The animal does not react to calling, it becomes very gentle, or barks without

any reason. The appetite is perverted, the animal refuses to eat, but can hardly swallow. Dogs have no hydrophobia; they are thirsty but cannot drink much. The experience dysphasia and difficulty of urination excrements are watery with odd objects inside. Salivation and sexual instincts are more intense. Depression comes after rage attacks and continues with indifference. During rage attacks the animal can bite a stick and keep it, if in a cage it bites swigs damaging its mouth mucous **tunic** and breaking teeth. The animal becomes aggressive wants to escape wherever. The wandering dogs tires to bite people and animals. The **paralysis** of larynx, tongue, lower jaw or pelvic is possible. The animals die because of the **suffocation** caused by the paralysis of respiratory center.

The clinical behavior of other species of animals can differ. For example, cats usually have violent form followed by **husky mew-ing, scratching** other animals and people, tries to escape. The duration of the disease is 3–6 days.

The violent form is observed with horses; they fall down and stand up, bite people caring after them or other try to run away, hit against obstacles. The paralysis starts with pelvic **limbs** and proceeds slowly. The disease lasts 4–6 days. The symptoms with cattle are the same as with horses. An ill animal is very aggressive, attacks other cattle and horses, butting or even biting them. The **mooring** is hoarse, loud and long. The clinical behavior of sheep and goats is practically the same.

The violent forms are also observed with pigs characterized by **anxiety, excitement** and aggressive attitude towards other animals and people. Rabies with birds is very rare, and is registered only in natural conditions due to a **bite** of an animal.

Among wild animals the wolves are affected mostly. They are extremely aggressive; they attack animals and people even in cities. The cases of rabies with jackal, wild pig, bear, lion and antelope are known.

**Ex. 6. Read the text once again and find answers for the following questions:**

1. What disease is rabies?

2. What virus is it caused by?
3. What kinds of animals are susceptible to rabies virus?
4. What is a source of the disease?
5. How long are the animals ill?
6. How many stages of the disease do the animals have?
7. What treatment do they have?
8. What prevention and measures should be recommended?
9. What symptoms of rabies do three stages of the disease include?
10. Which of wild animals are affected mostly?

**Ex. 7. Fill in the blanks with the key words:**

*the contagination; odd objects inside; susceptible; perverted; aggressive clinical behavior; mouth; mucous tunic; suffocation; husky mew-ing & scratching*

1. Rabies is a disease with ... .
2. The warm-blooded animals are ... to rabies virus.
3. The first symptoms usually appear after ... .
4. The animals appetite is ... .
5. The experience dysphasia and difficulty of urination excrements are watery with ... .
6. During rage attacks the animal bites swigs damaging its ... .
7. The animals die because of the ... caused by the paralysis of respiratory center.
8. Cats usually have violent form followed by ... .

**Ex. 8. Choose the sentences with information mentioned in the text.**

1. The animal becomes aggressive and wants to escape wherever.
2. The clinical behavior of infected people is the same.
3. Domestic animals should be vaccinated seasonally.
4. Rabies with birds is very rare.
5. The clinical behavior of animals can differ but the duration is the same about six days.

**Ex. 9. Translate the text.**

**Ex. 10. Read, translate the following sentences and define the voice (*active or passive*) of the verb.**

1.
  - a) The violent forms are observed with horses, pigs and rarely with birds.
  - b) Vets observed the patient carefully.
2.
  - a) All warm-blooded animals are susceptible to rabies virus.
  - b) The virus is transferred with saliva of an infective patient to the susceptible one.
3.
  - a) Depression comes after rage attacks and continues with indifference.
  - b) Then indifference is followed by aggressiveness again.

**Ex. 11. Translate into English paying attention on grammar (*active or passive voices*).**

1. Бешенство – антропозоонозическое заболевание, которое идентифицируется нейротропным вирусом.
2. Первые симптомы появляются через 10–15 дней после заражения.
3. Удушье вызывается параличом нервной системы и ведет к смертному исходу.
4. Паралич начинается с конечностей.
5. Депрессия сменяется возбуждением, а затем безразличием.

**Ex. 12. Choose the main symptoms characterizing the violent form of rabies and tell about the disease everything you know.**

- a) biting and attacking others;
- b) a perverted appetite;

- c) a desire to escape wherever;
- d) an intensive salivation;
- e) the possibility of paralysis;
- f) weak sexual instincts;
- g) cough and nasal secretion;
- h) fever;
- i) muscle ache;
- j) hydrophobia.

## Unit 3

**Ex. 1. Translate the following international words and give them in different parts of speech. Use dictionary if it's necessary.**

*Model: infectious – to infect – infected*

*contact, chronic, process, symptoms, provoke, toxic, pathological, localize, clinical, general, characterize, medical, quarantine, organize*

**Ex. 2. Get acquainted with the vocabulary list:**

psoroptose	[sə'ɒʊptʊz]	псороптоз
neat cattle	['ni:t 'kætl]	крупный рогатый скот
to reveal	[ri'vei:l]	проявляться
stalled keeping	['stɔ:ld 'ki:piŋ]	стойловое содержание
sick	['sɪk]	больной
herb	[hɜ:b]	гурт
to cure	['kju:ə]	лечить
lice	[lais]	вши
to provoke	['prə'vʊk]	вызывать
irritation	[iri'teɪʃən]	раздражение
neural	['njuərəl]	нервный
itch	[ɪtʃ]	зуд
coetaneous	[kju: 'teiniəs]	кожный
tick	[tɪk]	клевц
to pierce	[piəs]	прокалывать
proboscis	[prəʊ'bɒsɪs]	хоботок
secretion	[si'kri:ʃən]	выделение, секреция

inflammation	['ɪnflə'meɪʃən]	воспаление
to bleed	['bli:d]	кровоточить
scab	['skæb]	корка
coagulate	[kəʊ'ægjuleɪt]	свертываться
nidi	['naɪdaɪ]	очаги
affection	[æ'fekʃən]	поражение
sacral bone	['seɪkrəl 'bʊn]	крестец
to lick	[lɪk]	зализывать
itching place	['ɪtʃɪŋ 'pleɪs]	зудящее место
piodemic	['paɪədəmɪk]	пиодермический
focus	['fəʊkəs]	фокус
to predispose	['pri:di'skəʊp]	предрасполагать
large-drop	[la:dʒ drɒp]	крупнокапельный
sprinkling	['sprɪŋklɪŋ]	опрыскивание
solution	[sə'lju:ʃən]	раствор
ointment	['ɒɪntmənt]	мазь
insecticide powder	[ɪn'sektɪsaɪd 'paʊdə]	дустирование

**Ex. 3. Make up word combinations using vocabulary list.**

*стойловое содержание крупного рогатого скота, лечить псороптоз, вызывать раздражение, нервный зуд, кожный клещ, очаги поражения, опрыскивание раствором, зализывать зудящее место, подвергать карантину, пиодермический фокус, крестец, лечить мазью, дустирование и крупнокапельное опрыскивание, проявляться в гурте, токсичные выделения, прокалывать эпидермис, провоцировать воспаление, раздражение и зуд*

**Ex. 4. Read the text and find the equivalence for:**

*псороптоз крупного рогатого скота; появляться в стадах, животные с хроническим дерматитом; теплый период; распространяться до больших размеров; нервные окончания; провоцировать раздражение и зуд; прокалывать хоботком; количество клещей; расцарапанная кожа; темные кровяные корки*

### *Psoroptose of neat cattle*

**Psoroptose of neat cattle** is an infectious disease. The disease is clinically **revealed** in herds after the establishment of stable cold spell and the arrangement of **stalled keeping** of cattle.

The infection mostly often occurs when **sick** animals contact with healthy ones.

Usually the first symptoms of the disease in **herbs** are revealed in animals with chronic dermatitis. Then the number of sick animals in the herb is growing and sick animals' psoroptose process is progressing. The disease spreads quickly among young animals (up to the age of 2 years) than adult animals.

With a warm spell, the disease is gradually dying down and then the clinical symptoms of the disease disappear. Animals that have got the disease and haven't been **cured** get ill again the next cold period and serve as a source of the disease.

**Lice** and vlasoedi contribute to a great extent to development of psoroptose. Paraziting on animals' bodies, they **provoke irritation** of skin **neural** ends and **itch** and make better conditions for accustoming of ticks.

**Coetaneous ticks** pierce epidermis with their **proboscis** and secrete toxic **secretion**, provoke the development of **inflammation** process and itch.

The increase of the number of ticks contributes to a quick involving of healthy skin parts into a pathological process. The scratched skin surface **bleeds**. Mixing with hair and **scabs**, blood **coagulates** and makes big dark scabs.

Primarily, the **nidi** of the **affection** are localized at the base of horns, on the upper part of a neck, on a **sacral bone**, at the root of a tail. Then process spreads on the other parts of a body. The first clinical symptom is a skin itch. An animal **licks** and scratches **itching places**.

The itch **reveals** in rest and in movement, day and night, sometimes the process is complicated with the formation of the **piodermic focuses**. The disease weakens animals, it makes them **predispose** to other disease and it may become the cause for death.

The general development of psoroptose of neat cattle is characterized by the duration of the treatment. There are suggested medical and prophylactic treatments of neat cattle. They are used with the help of

the method of **large drop sprinkling** in the form of emulsions, suspensions and **solutions**, and by ointments and liniments. The **insecticide powder** is used in cold seasons.

It's obligatory to **quarantine** all the new coming animals to the farm, to keep animals in accordance with veterinary-sanitary norms, to organize full highly-qualified feeding.

### **Ex. 5. Finish the sentences according to the text.**

1. Usually the first symptoms of the disease in herbs are revealed in animals with ... .
2. With ..., the disease is gradually dying down and disappear.
3. The nidi of the affection are localized at ... .
4. The disease weakens animals, makes them ... to other disease.
5. There are suggested ... and ... treatments of neat cattle.
6. They are used with the help of the method of ... .
7. ... is used in cold seasons.

### **Ex. 6. Translate the text.**

### **Ex. 7. Mark the sentences with *true (T)*, *false (F)* or *not stated (NS)*.**

1. Psoroptose of neat cattle is a noninfectious disease.
2. The first symptom is revealed with chronic dermatitis provoking coetaneous itch.
3. The nidi of the affection is localized only at the base of horns and doesn't spread on other parts of body.
4. The disease weakens animals and may become the cause for death.
5. Psoroptose is threated with the method of large-drop sprinkling in the form of emulsions, suspensions and solutions.
6. Veterinary-sanitary norms and full highly-qualified feeding guarantee psoroptose absence.
7. All the new coming animals to the farm must be quarantined.
8. Medical and prophylactic treatment include large drop sprinkling in the form of the insecticide powder.

9. Ointments and liniments are used only in cold seasons.
10. Highly-qualified feeding prevents animals from serious diseases.

**Ex. 8. Answer the questions.**

1. What kind of disease is psoroptose of neat cattle?
2. What symptoms of the disease do sick animals have?
3. How quickly does the disease spread?
4. What insects influence the development of psoroptose and how?
5. What treatment of neat cattle is used?
6. How should the sick animals be kept?
7. Why does the disease make animals predispose to other disease?

**Ex. 9. Translate the sentences paying attention on –ing form of the verb. Define the form (*Gerund* or *Participle I*).**

1.
  - a) Stalled keeping of cattle makes sick animals contact with healthy ones.
  - b) Neat cattle keeping in stalls often infect each other.
2.
  - a) Paraziting on animals' bodies, lice and vlasoedi provoke irritation of skin.
  - b) Thus, itch makes better conditions for accustoming of ticks.
3.
  - a) Large-drop sprinkling in the form of emulsions and suspensions treat animals prophylactically.
  - b) Using such methods vets can prevent the infection.

**Ex. 10. Translate from Russian into English using the following key verbs:**

*to mix, to reveal, to sprinkle, to feed, to keep, to itch, to spread, to provoke, to involve*

1. Смешиваясь с шерстью, кровь сворачивается и образует большие темные корки.
2. Профилактическое лечение включает в себя крупнокапельное опрыскивание.
3. Больное животноелизывает зудящее место, тем самым перенося инфекцию по всему телу.
4. Появляясь в гурте, болезнь прогрессирует.
5. Качественное кормление и санитарные условия – необходимые меры для стойлового содержания крупного рогатого скота.
6. Паразитируя на теле животного, вши-власоеды провоцируют раздражение кожи.
7. Увеличение клещей на теле животного ведет к быстрому вовлечению здоровой кожи в патологический процесс.

**Ex. 11. Lay out the sentences in such order that they were a plan for retelling.**

1. The general development of psoroptose of neat cattle is characterized by the duration of the treatment.
2. Psoroptose of neat cattle is an infectious disease and it mostly occurs when sick animals contact with healthy ones.
3. Animals that have got a disease and haven't been cured get ill again the next cold period and serve as a source of the disease.
4. The disease weakens animals, makes them predispose to other disease and may become the cause for death.
5. The nidi of the affection are localized at the base of horns, on the upper part of a neck, on a sacral bone, at the root of a tail.
6. The first clinical symptom is a skin itch.
7. Medical and prophylactic measure includes large drop sprinkling and powder insecticide treatment.
8. The disease spreads quickly among young animals.
9. It's obligatory to quarantine all the new coming animals to the farm.

**Ex. 12. Retell the text shortly.**

## Unit 4

**Ex. 1. Translate the following English words on the basis of their similarities with the Russian ones.**

*bacterium (n), lethal (adj), domestic (adj), extremely (adv), generally (adv), laboratory (adj), collapse (n), appetite (n), result (v), progressive (adj), formation (n), present (v), fatal (adj), dose (n), antibiotic (n)*

**Ex. 2. Name nouns having common roots with the following verbs. Use dictionary if it's necessary.**

*Model: to infect – infection*

*to enter, to result, to quarantine, to treat, to inflame, to occur, to ingest, to inhale, to release, to resemble, to expose, to appear, to irritate, to ulcerate*

**Ex. 3. Get acquainted with the vocabulary list.**

anthrax	['ænθræks]	сибирская язва
lethal	['li:θəl]	смертельный
ruminant	['ru:minənt]	жвачное животное
spore	[spɔ:]	спора
soil-borne	[sɔɪl bɔ:n]	переносить почвой
lung	['lʌŋ]	легкое
cutaneous	['kju:'teɪnjəs]	кожный
pneumonic	['nju:mɒnɪk]	пневмонический
collapse	[kə'læps]	гибель
tract	[trækt]	тракт
papula	['pæpjʊ:li]	папулы узелок
ulceration	['ʌlsə'reɪʃən]	изъязвление
scar	[ska:]	шрам
eschar	['eska:]	струп
itchy	['itʃi]	зудящий

lesion	['li:ʒən]	поражение
dot	[dɒt]	точка
to resemble	[ri'zæmbl]	напоминать

**Ex. 4. Match the definitions.**

collapse	a permanent mark on someone's skin from a cut or wound
a scar	wanted to rub with fingers or nails
a lung	animals eating only grass or plants
oxidizing	the condition of sudden weakness (e.g. nervous)
ruminants	a piece of dead tissue that is cast off from the surface of the skin
itchy	one of two organs in one's body that you use for breathing
eschar	a chemical reaction with an oxygen

**Ex. 5. Read the text and find the synonyms for a) and antonyms for b):**

- a) *symptoms (n, pl), lethal (adj), appear (v), commonly (adv), distinct (adj), cutaneous (adj), death rate (n), pulmonary (adj);*  
 b) *chronic (adj), disappear (v), often (adv), domestic (adj), infected (P II), finally (adv), mild (not serious) (adj), birth-rate (n)*

### *Anthrax*

**Anthrax** is an acute infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Bacillus anthracis* and is highly **lethal** in some forms. Anthrax most commonly occurs in wild and domestic **ruminants**, but it can also occur in humans when they are exposed to infected animals, tissue from infected animals, or high density of anthrax **spores**. Anthrax cannot spread from human to human. Anthrax infection is extremely rare in common domestic pets (dogs and cats).

Anthrax is rare in humans although it occasionally occurs in ruminants such as cattle, sheep, goats, camels, and antelopes. *Bacillus anthracis* bacteria are **soil-borne**.

Anthrax can enter the human body through the intestines, **lungs**, or skin (**cutaneous**) and causes distinct clinical syndromes based on

its site of entry. An infected human will generally be quarantined. However, anthrax does not usually spread from an infected human to a noninfected human.

Anthrax is usually contracted by handling infected animals or their wool, germ warfare/terrorism or laboratory accidents.

**Pulmonary (respiratory or inhalation) anthrax.** Respiratory infection initially present with cold or flu-like symptoms for several days, followed by severe (and often fatal) respiratory **collapse**. If not treated soon after exposure, before symptoms appear, inhalation anthrax is highly fatal, with near 100 % mortality.

**Gastrointestinal (gastroenteric) anthrax.** Gastrointestinal infection is most often caused by the ingestion of infected meat and often presents with serious gastrointestinal difficulty, vomiting of blood, severe diarrhea, acute inflammation of the intestinal **tract**, and loss of appetite. Intestinal infections result in fatality 25 to 60 % of the time.

**Cutaneous (skin) anthrax.** **Cutaneous** infection is manifested by progressive stages from an erythematous **papule** to **ulceration** and finally to formation of black **scar** (i.e., eschar). The black **eschar** often presents with a large, painless necrotic ulcers (beginning as an irritating and **itchy** skin **lesion** or blister that is dark and usually concentrated as a black **dot**, somewhat **resembling** bread mold) at the site of infection. Cutaneous infection is the least fatal but without treatment, approximately 20 % of all skin infection cases may progress to toxemia and death. Treated cutaneous anthrax is rarely fatal.

**Ex. 6. Mark the sentences with *True (T)*, *False (F)* or *Not Stated (NS)*.**

1. Anthrax is an acute infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Bacillus anthracis*.
2. Anthrax occurs only in wild and domestic ruminants but never in humans.
3. *Bacillus anthracis* bacteria are air-borne.
4. Anthrax can enter the human body through the intestines, lungs, or skin.

5. Anthrax is usually contracted by high density of anthrax spores.

6. Respiratory infection initially presents with high temperature, sore throat and cough.

7. Gastrointestinal anthrax presents with acute inflammation of intestinal tract.

8. Cutaneous anthrax presents with black eschar.

**Ex. 7. Read the text once again and name the main types of anthrax.**

**Ex. 8. Finish the sentences.**

1. Pulmonary (or respiratory) infection is highly fatal if ....
2. Gastrointestinal anthrax often presents with ... of the intestinal tract.
3. Cutaneous infection is manifested from ... to ... and finally to ...
4. Anthrax is usually contracted by ... .
5. Anthrax is rare in ... although it occasionally occurs in ... such as cattle, sheep, goats etc.

**Ex. 9. Translate the text and answer the questions.**

1. What disease is anthrax?
2. What animals suffer from anthrax?
3. How can people get anthrax?
4. Can anthrax spread from human to human?
5. What kinds of anthrax are there?
6. What symptoms of pulmonary anthrax do the animals have?
7. What symptoms of gastro-intestinal anthrax do the animals have?
8. What symptoms of cutaneous anthrax do the animals have?
9. What type of anthrax is the most fatal?

**Ex. 10. Speak about anthrax using questions like a plan for retelling.**

**Ex. 11. Make up the correct sentences.**

1. antibiotics, treatment for anthrax, includes, large doses of.
2. can survive, in the environment, for long periods of time, anthrax spores, after release.
3. methods for, oxidizing agent, cleaning anthrax contaminated sites, use, commonly, such as peroxides.
4. painless necrotic ulcers, with, often, presents, the black eschar.
5. toxemia and death, progress, skin infection, may, to, cases, without treatment.

**Ex. 12. Skim the text once again and find the sentences in *Passive Voice*. Then try to use *Passive Voice* in *Ex. 11*.**

**Unit 5**

**Ex. 1. Read the following polysyllabic words paying attention on word-formative suffixes.**

- ly: seriously, commonly, eventually, extremely
- tion: medication, vaccination, nutrition, inflammation
- ive: productive, preventative, immersive, digestive
- ment: movement, environment, achievement, treatment
- al: physical, external, internal, fundamental
- ity: ability, reality, productivity, minority

**Ex. 2. Translate the following words.**

*infective, physically, nutritive, production, digestion, medical, fundamentality, experiment, nutriment, environmental, ineffectively, intensity, inflame, germination, requirement, comparative, botanical, essential*

**Ex. 3. Look through the vocabulary list and make up word combinations.**

worm	[wɜ:m]	червь, глист
to incubate	['ɪnkjuːbeɪt]	разводить, выращивать
drench	[drentʃ]	доза лекарства
investigation	['ɪnves'teɪʃn]	инвазия
bots	[bɒts]	личинки различных видов оводов
itch	[ɪtʃ]	зуд, чесотка
mite	[maɪt]	клещ
maggot	['mæɡət]	личинка мясной и сырной мух
malnutrition	['mælnju'triʃn]	недоедание
blow-fly	[bləu-flaɪ]	мясная муха
wound	[wu:nd]	рана
sinus	['saɪnəs]	пазуха, свищ

rot	[rɒt]	гниение, гниль
scald	[skæld]	ожог
foot-bath	[fu:t ba:θ]	ножная ванна
ameness	['leimnis]	хромота
rinderpest	['rindəpest]	чума рогатого скота
scabby	['skæbi]	покрытый струпьями
ecthyma	[ek'θaimə]	эктима
lesion	['li:ʒən]	повреждение, поражение
enzootic	['enzə(ʊ)'ɒtik]	энзоотический
abortion	[æb'ɔ:ʃn]	аборт
to devastate	['devəsteit]	опустошать, разорять
flock	[flɒk]	стадо

*опустошать стадо, покрытая струпьями рана, глистная инвазия, ожоговое поражение, энзоотический аборт, разводить (выращивать) стадо, личинки оводов и мух, лечение ножными ваннами, лекарство против чесотки, ожог и гниение*

**Ex. 4. Read the text and find the following “chains” of words.**

#### *Diseases of the sheep*

Common forms of preventive medication for sheep are vaccinations and treatments for parasites. Both external and internal parasites are the most prevalent malady in sheep, and are either fatal, or reduce the productivity of flocks. **Worms** are the most common internal parasites. They are ingested during grazing, **incubate** within the sheep, and are expelled through the digestive system. Oral anti-parasitic medicines known as **drenches** are given to a flock to treat worms, sometimes after worm eggs in the feces has been counted to assess **infestation** levels. Afterwards, sheep may be moved to a new pasture to avoid ingesting the same parasites. External sheep parasites include: lice, sheep kids, nose **bots**, sheep **itch mite**, and **maggots**. Kids are blood-**sucking** parasites that cause general **malnutrition** and decreased productivity, but are not fatal. Maggots are those of the bot

fly and the **blow-fly**. Fly maggots cause the extremely destructive condition of flystrike. Flies lay their eggs in **wounds** or wet, manure-soiled wool, when the maggots hatch they burrow into a sheep's flesh, eventually causing death if untreated. In addition to other treatments, crutching is a common preventative method. Nose bots are flies that inhabit a sheep's **sinuses**, causing breathing difficulties and discomfort. Common signs are a discharge from the nasal passage, sneezing, and frantic movement such as head shaking. External parasites may be controlled through the use of backliners, sprays or immersive sheep dips.

A wide array of bacterial diseases affects sheep. Diseases of the hoof, such as foot **rot** and foot **scald** may occur, and are treated with **footbaths** and other remedies. These painful conditions cause **lameness** and hinder feeding. Ovine Johne's disease is a wasting disease that affects young sheep. Bluetongue disease is an insect-borne illness causing fever and inflammation of the mucous membranes. Ovine **rinderpest** is a highly contagious and often fatal viral disease affecting sheep and goats.

A few sheep conditions are transmittable to humans. **Scabby mouth**, contagious **ecthyma** or sore mouth) is a skin disease leaving **lesions** that is transmitted through skin-to-skin contact. More seriously, the organisms that can cause spontaneous **enzootic abortion** in sheep are easily transmitted to pregnant women.

Also of concern are the prion disease scrapie and the virus that causes foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), as both can **devastate flocks**. The latter poses a slight risk to humans. During the 2001 FMD pandemic in the UK, hundreds of sheep were culled and some rare British breeds were at risk of extinction due to this.

*профилактическое лечение, внешние и внутренние паразиты, распространенная болезнь, пищеварительная система, уровень зараженности, новое пастбище, кровососущие паразиты, откладывать яйца, неадекватные движения, ящур (заболевание стоп и полости рта), риск исчезновения, передаваемое беременным женщинам*

**Ex. 5. Match the synonyms using the text.**

grazing	to incubate
to expel	making support with sticks
to hatch	eating grass
to burrow	a medicine
crutching	stopping existing
feces	to kill
dips	passed by touch
hoof	a hard part of animal's foot
remedy	fecal matters
contagious	to force out of
scrapie	a serious disease
to cull	to dig into
extinction	chemicals

**Ex. 6. Read the text once again and finish the sentences.**

1. Common forms of preventive medication for sheep are ... .
2. Worms are the most common ... .
3. Oral anti-parasitic medicines known as ... .
4. Diseases of the ... such as foot rot and foot scald may occur.
5. These painful conditions cause ... .
6. ... is a skin disease leaving lesions that is transmitted through skin-to-skin contact.
7. The prion disease scrapie and ... can devastate flocks.
8. Due to this hundreds of sheep were ... and some rare British breeds were at ... .

**Ex. 7. Translate the text.**

**Ex. 8. Choose the variant appropriating to the context.**

1. ... is the most prevalent malady in sheep.
- a) Fever.
  - b) External and internal parasites disease.
  - c) Foot-and-mouth disease

2. ... are given to a flock to avoid ingesting the same parasites.
- a) Hormones
  - b) Footbaths
  - c) Drenches

3. Common signs of parasite malady are ....
- a) malnutrition and decreased productivity
  - b) bleeding
  - c) lameness and hinder feeding

4. ... is an insect-borne disease causing fever and inflammation of the mucous membrane.
- a) Ovine Johne's disease
  - b) Bluetongue disease
  - c) Contagious ecthyma

5. ... is transmitted to humans.
- a) Itch mite
  - b) Foot rot
  - c) Scabby mouth

**Ex. 9. Give the title for each paragraph.**

1. *Bacterial diseases of sheep*
2. *Skin-to-skin contact diseases*
3. *External and internal parasites*

**Ex. 10. Speak about each paragraph answering the following questions.**

1. What is the most prevalent malady in sheep?
2. How do internal parasites incubate within the sheep?
3. What are given to a flock to assess infestation levels?
4. What do external sheep parasites include?
5. Which of them are fetal?
6. What bacterial sheep diseases do you know?
7. How are they treated?

8. What is the most contagious viral disease?
9. Are there any sheep conditions transmittable to human? What are they?
10. Is there any danger for pregnant women? What is FMD?

**Ex. 11. Retell the text shortly.**

**Ex. 12. Translate the sentences using the words from the list paying attention on voices (*Passive or Active*).**

## Unit 6

**Ex. 1. Get acquainted with the definitions of the new words from the following text.**

yersiniosis ['jesɪnɪʊsɪs]	a disease caused by the bacterium <i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>
to transmit [ˈtrænz'mɪt]	to send something from something
to pass [ˈpɑ:s]	to transmit
feces [ˈfi:sɪz]	fecals
rodent ['rɒdənt]	any small animals with sharp front teeth, such as rats and rabbits
rabbit ['ræbɪt]	a rodent with long ears and soft fur
pork [ˈpɔ:k]	a pig's flesh
pain [ˈpeɪn]	a feeling you have when any part of your body hurts
diarrhea [ˈdaɪə'riə]	liquid stool
wrist [rɪ:st]	a part of your body where your hand joins your arm

**Ex. 2. Read and translate text A.**

### *Yersiniosis (A)*

**Yersiniosis** is a disease caused by the bacterium *Yersinia enterocolitica*. Can animals **transmit** yersiniosis to people? Yes, some animals **pass** *Yersinia enterocolitica* in their **feces** and people can get sick from contact with infected feces. Other animals that can carry this dis-

ease include cats, dogs, horses, cows, **rodents**, and **rabbits**. People can also get yersiniosis by eating **pork** that is not cooked completely or by drinking contaminated milk. Young children usually have fever, stomach **pain**, and **diarrhea**. Adults can feel **pain** on their right side and may have a fever, pain in joints, such as knees or **wrists**.

### Ex. 3. Answer the questions.

1. What animals can get sick by yersiniosis?
2. Can people get yersiniosis? And how?
3. What symptoms of yersiniosis people have?
4. What should the patients do if they have yersiniosis?
5. Would you follow the doctor's recommendation if you have a disease?

### Ex. 4. Get acquainted with the new words and find the definitions for:

brucellosis [ˈbruːsiˈləʊsɪs] a disease caused by the bacterium Brucella

acute form [ˈækjʊt ˈfɔːm] a very serious form (ant. chronic)

malaise [məˈleɪz] being slightly ill

anorexia [ˈænəˈreksɪə] an illness that makes somebody stop eating

headache [heˈdeɪk] a pain in one's head

myalgia [maɪˈældʒɪə] a pain in one's muscles

undulant [ˈʌndjʊlənt] having waved form

epididymo-orchitis [epɪdɪdɪmo ˈɔːrkɪtɪs] an inflammation of male's genitals

fatigue [fəˈtɪɡ] a very great tiredness

syndrome [ˈsɪndrəʊm] an illness that has a set of typical problems

abrasion [əˈbreɪʒən] an injured rubbed area on one's skin

abattoir [ˈæbətwaː] a slaughterhouse

veterinarian [ˈvetərɪˈneəriən] a specialist who treats animals

### Ex. 5. Read and translate text B.

#### *Brucellosis (B)*

**Brucellosis** is a bacterial diseases caused by the bacterium Brucella. It is a chronicle disease of man and animals. At the **acute form** (< 8 weeks from illness onset) people have nonspecific and “flu-like” symptoms such as fever, sweats, **malaise**, **anorexia**, **headache**, **myalgia**, and back pain. At the **undulant** form (< 1 year from illness onset), symptoms include undulant fevers, arthritis. Neurologic symptoms may occur acutely in up to 5 % of cases. In the chronic form (> 1 year from onset), symptoms may include chronic **fatigue syndrome**, depression, and arthritis.

Among cattle and pigs are usually met abortions and **epididymo-orchitis**. Commonly it is transmitted through **abrasions** of the skin from handling infected mammals. It occurs more frequently by ingesting unpasteurized milk or dairy products at the **abattoir** workers, meat inspectors, animal handlers, **veterinarians**, and laboratorians.

### Ex. 6. Answer the questions.

1. What symptoms of brusellosis do people have?
2. What symptoms of brusellosis does cattle have?
3. How does brusellosis spread?
4. Are there any neurologic symptoms in the chronic form?
5. Can people get brusellosis?

**Ex. 7. Get acquainted with the new words and find the definitions for:**

salmonellosis ["sælmə'nelbʊsɪs]	a disease caused by the bacterium Salmonella
to infect [ɪn'fekt]	to give someone a disease
severe [si'viə]	very strong and serious
to affect [æ'fekt]	to make a strong influence on somebody producing great changes
stool [stu:l]	a physical action of intestines
lizard ['lɪzəd]	a type of reptile that has four legs and a long tail
snake [sneɪk]	a type of reptile with long thin body and no legs, that often has a poisonous bite
turtle ['tɜ:tl]	a type of reptile living in a water and hav- ing a soft body covered by a hard shell
immune [i'mju:n]	protecting against disease
infant ['ɪnfænt]	a baby or a very young child
patient ['peɪʃənt]	a sick person receiving medicines from a doctor
cancer ['kænsə]	a serious disease followed by growing some cells anomaly
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

**Ex. 8. Read and translate text C.**

***Salmonellosis (C)***

**Salmonellosis** is a bacterial disease caused by the bacterium *Salmonella*.

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

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

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

**Ex. 9. Answer the questions.**

1. What disease is salmonellosis?
2. What cattle does salmonellosis infect more often?
3. What symptoms of the disease do the cattle have?
4. Can people get salmonellosis?
5. What symptoms do people have?
6. What should the patients do if they have salmonellosis?
7. How long are people ill?
8. What treatment do they have?

9. Why are some people more likely to get salmonellosis?
10. What people are more affected by this disease?

**Ex. 10. Skim the texts once again and define the disease (-es) the sentence is spoken about.**

1. It is a bacterium disease.
2. It has flu-like symptoms.
3. It affects lungs and gastrointestinal system.
4. People can get the disease through abrasions of the skin.
5. The acute form of this disease is about eight weeks onset.
6. Rodents often carry this disease.
7. It occurs more frequently by ingesting unpasteurized milk and dairy products.
8. People receiving treatment for cancer are more likely to get this disease.
9. Infected adults can feel pain in joints, such as knees or wrists.
10. Neurologic symptoms may occur acutely in up to 5 % of cases.

**Ex. 11. Read the sentences and choose the most proper recommendations not to get *brucellosis*, *yersiniosis* and *salmonellosis*.**

1. Avoid any animals.
2. Don't drink unpasteurized milk and don't eat poorly cooked pork.
3. Eat only vegetables and wash your hands more often.
4. Don't smoke. Keep your immune system healthy.
5. See the doctor as soon as you feel any nonspecific symptoms.
6. Get necessary vaccinations in time.
7. Don't pay attention on malaise and fatigue.
8. Quarantine or remove sick animals.
9. Wait for one year from illness onset and the disease will get away.
10. Be careful with abattoir workers, meat inspectors, animal handlers, veterinarians and laboratorians. They are always infected.

**Ex. 12. Speak about any bacterium disease (*brucellosis*, *yersiniosis* or *salmonellosis*).**

## Unit 7

**Ex. 1. Skim the text and say what it is about. Start your answer with: *This text is about...***

### *Animal diseases that threaten man*

Animals, domesticated or wild, can be a source of human illness. Such diseases, **transmitted** between animals and man, are often referred to as **zoonoses**.

The animal **inflicted malady** that **inspires** the most fear is **rabies**, a virus that attacks the nervous system. The **saliva** of an **infected** animal contains the deadly virus and comes to us through a **bite** or open **sore** or **wound**. **Rural** people are at greater risk than urban because of the proximity of wild animals and many free **roaming unvaccinated** dogs and cats. **Warn** children about petting or feeding any animal acting abnormally. Have your family pets **inoculated**. Take immediate action if someone is bitten – try to capture the animal for examination by a veterinarian and seek prompt medical consultation.

**Brucellosis** afflicts cattle, goats and swine. It can be transmitted from infected animals to man through raw milk, contact of an open sore or wound with an **aborted fetus** or after birth or from **carcasses** at the time of **slaughter**.

**Undulant fever** is a severe and **tenacious** malady that you can avoid through good sanitation and management. Animals should be tested regularly and removed if infected. Check with your state regulatory officials regarding vaccination.

**Bovine tuberculosis** is much less common today due to **rigorous** testing and **elimination** of infected animals. As bacteria are found in anybody **secretion** or **discharge**, **handling tubercular** cattle is a health. Protective measures are regular testing and slaughter of those showing positive reaction, and **pasteurization** of family **consumed** milk.

**Trichinosis** is a painful and sometimes fatal disease in man. Eating uncooked or partially cooked **infested pork** is how we get in. Thorough cooking of pork is the best prevention.

Salmonella organisms are found in a variety of domestic and wild animals and **poultry**. **Transmission** to people occurs through contam-

inated food and water. The disease causes severe **gastro-intestinal distress**, fever and loss of appetite, and can be serious for the very young or old.

The natural reservoir of **tetanus** organisms is the intestinal tract of animals, especially horses. The **spores** are introduced into a person's body by contamination of a wound with soil, street dust or **fecal** material. Tetanus is a horrible disease with a high fatality rate; therefore, all rural people should be immunized.

**Leptospirosis** in humans can be a serious ailment. Carriers include domestic animals, rats and wild rodents. It is passed from animal to animal or to people through contact with **infected urine**, or with soil, feed, water or other materials so contaminated. Once on a farm, the disease is difficult to **eradicate**.

**Tularemia** is usually acquired by handling wild rabbits and eating imperfectly cooked contaminated meat. Though the disease is not usually life **threatening**, it is characterized by a high fever.

Other zoonoses that farm people should **guard** against include swine **erysipelas**, **animal pox disease**, **ring worm**, **tape worm**, **Newcastle disease**, **histoplasmosis**, **psittacosis**, and insect-borne animal diseases.

Here a few general preventive measures.

Keep animal **quarters** clean.

Immunize animals and keep them free of **parasites**.

**Quarantine** or remove sick animals.

Don't unduly expose yourself to any sick animal.

Wear rubber gloves when treating sick animals or assisting at birth and without fail if you have open sores or wounds on your hands and arms. Wash up and change clothing when finished.

Call your doctor if you become ill after contact with animals.

### Ex. 2. Name the main diseases mentioned in the text.

### Ex. 3. Read the text once again paying attention on the following words.

to transmit	[trænz'mit]	передавать
zoonosis	[zu:'nəʊsɪs]	зооноз

to inflict	[in'flikt]	страдать
malady	['mælədi]	болезнь;
		расстройство
to inspire	[in'spaɪə]	внушать, вселять
rabies	['reɪbɪz]	бешенство
saliva	[sə'laɪvə]	слюна
to infect	[in'fekt]	заражать
bite	[baɪt]	укус
sore	[sɔ:]	рана,
		больное место
wound	[wu:nd]	рана
rural	['ruərəl]	сельский,
		деревенский
unvaccinated	[ʌn'væksɪneɪtɪd]	невакцинированный
to roam	[rəʊm]	бродить, скитаться
to warn	[wɔ:n]	предупреждать
to inoculate	[ɪ'nɒkjuleɪt]	делать прививку
brucellosis	['bru:si'ləʊsɪs]	бруцеллез
to afflict	[ə'flikt]	поражать, причинять
		боль
aborted	[æ'bɔ:tɪd]	недоношенный
fetus	['fi:təs]	утробный плод
carcass	['kɑ:kəs]	тело, туша
slaughter	['slɔ:tə]	убой скота
undulant fever	[ʌn'dʌlənt 'fi:və]	мальтийская
		лихорадка
tenacious	[ti'neiʃəs]	серьезный, крепкий
bovine	['bəʊvɪn]	бычий
tuberculosis	[tju:'bɔ:kju'ləʊsɪs]	туберкулез
rigorous	['rɪgərəs]	строгий, точный
elimination	[ɪ'limɪ'neiʃən]	уничтожение
secretion	[si'kri:ʃən]	выделение, секреция
discharge	[dɪs'tʃɑ:dʒ]	выделение
handling	['hændlɪŋ]	уход
tubercular	[tju:'bɔ:kjələ]	туберкулезный
pasteurization	['pæstəraɪ'zeɪʃən]	пастеризация
to consume	[kən'sju:m]	потреблять

trichinosis	['triki'nəʊsɪs]	трихинеллез
to infest	[in'fest]	заражать
pork	[pɔ:k]	свинина
poultry	['pɔ:ltʃɪ]	домашняя птица
transmission	[trænz'mɪʃən]	передача
gastro-intestinal	['gæstrəu-in'tenstɪnəl]	желудочно-кишечный
distres	[distres]	расстройство
etanus	['tɛtənəs]	столбняк
spore	[spɔ:]	спора
fecal	[fi:kl]	каловый, фекальный
leptospirosis	['leptɔspi'rəʊsɪs]	лептоспироз
urine	['juərɪn]	моча
to eradicate	['ɪrædɪkeɪt]	искоренять, уничтожать
to threaten	['θreɪn]	грозить, угрожать
to guard	[ga:d]	защищать
erysipelas	['eri'sɪpɪləs]	рожа, рожистое воспаление
animal pox disease	['æniməl pɒks di'zi:z]	болезнь с высыпани- ями на коже
ring worm	[rɪŋ wɜ:m]	кольцевые черви
tape worm	[teɪp wɜ:m]	солитер
Newcastle disease	['nju:'kɑ: sl di'zi:z]	ньюкаслская болезнь (псевдочума, НБ)
histoplasmosis	['hɪstəplæz'məʊsɪs]	гистоплазмоз
psittacosis	['psɪtə'kəʊsɪs]	пситтакоз, попугайная болезнь
quarter	['kwɔ:tə]	помещение, место, стойло
parasite	['pærəsəɪt]	паразит
to quarantine	['kwɔ:rənti:n]	подвергать карантину

#### Ex. 4. Translate the text.

#### Ex. 5. Answer the questions.

1. What is zoonosis?
2. What does rabies attack?
3. Who is at greater risk of rabies?
4. What should people do to avoid rabies?
5. What are the ways of brucellosis transmitting?
6. Whom does brucellosis afflict?
7. What kind of malady is undulant fever?
8. How can people avoid it?
9. What are the protective measures of Bovine Tuberculosis?
10. Why is Bovine Tuberculosis much less common today?
11. What are the protective measures against Bovine Tuberculosis?
12. Is Trichinosis fatal in man?
13. Where can Salmonella organisms be found?
14. How does transmission occur?
15. What does Salmonella cause?
16. What is the natural reservoir of tetanus organisms?
17. What is Tetanus?
18. Who are the carriers of Tetanus?
19. Is Tetanus a highly fatal disease?
20. What are the general preventive measures?

#### Ex. 6. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Люди могут заразиться сибирской язвой от больных животных при обработке кожевенного сырья и шерсти. При кишечной форме у больных

появляются кровавая рвота, кровавый понос, боли в животе и высокая температура. При легочной форме развивается воспаление легких. Для предупреждения заражения надо соблюдать правила по уходу за животными.

2. Бешенство вызывается вирусом, который передается от больных животных здоровым через укусы или слюну больных. Бешенством болеют сельскохозяйственные и домашние животные всех видов, дикие животные, а также человек. Следует изо-

ликовать животное, больное бешенством, и вызвать ветеринарного врача. Профилактика бешенства проводится при помощи вакцинации животных и уничтожения бродячих собак.

3. Грипп кур – острая контагиозная болезнь, характеризующаяся поражением органов дыхания и пищеварения. Переносчиками вируса гриппа кур служат различные виды диких и экзотических птиц. Основным способом передачи инфекции воздушно-капельный.

4. Сальмонеллез вызывается бактерией сальмонеллой. У заболевших животных появляются понос, кашель, одышка, поражаются кишечник, легкие, печень и другие органы. Больные животные могут заражать здоровых. Больные животные погибают в течение 5–10 суток. С целью профилактики сальмонеллеза животных вакцинируют.

5. Бруцеллез – хроническая болезнь животных и человека, вызываемая микробом бруцеллой. Основным признаком бруцеллеза у крупного рогатого скота и свиней – аборт и воспаление семенников, а также поражение суставов. Человек может заразиться от овец больных бруцеллезом. Животных, больных бруцеллезом, не лечат, их сдают на убой.

6. Ящур – вирусная болезнь, характеризующаяся образованием пузырей на слизистой оболочке рта, межкопытной щели и на вымени. Животные, больные ящуром, выздоравливают через 3–4 месяца. Для профилактики ящура используют вакцины.

**Ex. 7. Speak about animal diseases that threaten man using Ex. 5.**

## Control Test

1. In the acute form brucellosis ... the “flu-like” symptoms: fever, sweats, anorexia, headache, and back pain.  
a) has b) have c) had
2. In the undult form symptoms ... undulant fevers and arthritis.  
a) includes b) have included c) include
3. Neurologic symptoms ... occur in 5 cases.  
a) must b) may c) can
4. The risk groups ... the abattoir workers, the meat inspectors, and the veterinarians.  
a) are b) I c) to be
5. Brucellosis is a nationally notable ... .  
a) symptom b) disease c) illness
6. For previous 10 years, approximately 100 cases of brucellosis ....  
a) have been reported b) has reported c) reported
7. The rapid diagnostic technologies ... developed for identification of *Brucella* sp.p.  
a) was developed b) developed c) were developed
8. Wash your hands with running water and soap after ... contact with animals and animal feces.  
a) any b) some c) anything
9. Many people have ... fever and stomach pain after they have got salmonella.  
a) diarrhea b) myalgia c) headache
10. People ... see a doctor or go to the hospital because the diarrhea usually affects other organs.  
a) can b) have to c) may

- 11.** Reptiles (lizards, snakes and turtles), baby chicks and ducklings are especial likely ... salmonellosis to people.  
**a)** to pass **b)** to have passed **c)** to be
- 12.** The list of diseases that have hitchhiked directly from animals to people has grown rapidly-hantavirus, monkey pox, avian influenza commonly called.....  
**a)** salmonellosis **b)** pneumonia **c)** bird flu
- 13.** Bird flu seems ... resistance to the flu drug Tamiflu.  
**a)** to be developing **b)** to be developed **c)** to have been developed
- 14.** In people bird flu usually ... much like conventional influenza, with fever, cough, sore throat and muscle aches.  
**a)** begin **b)** begins **c)** began
- 15.** Bird flu viruses ... complex, with a number of subtypes.  
**a)** are **b)** is **c)** were
- 16.** People with the most virulent type of bird flu virus – H5N1 – may develop life-threatening complications, particularly, viral pneumonia and acute... .  
**a)** respiratory **b)** fever **c)** sore throat
- 17.** Although a fever isn't an illness itself, it's usually a sign that something ... in your body.  
**a)** to be going on **b)** are going on **c)** is going on
- 18.** All influenza viruses ... into three types – A, B or C – depending on the virus structure.  
**a)** is divided **b)** are divided **c)** were divided
- 19.** Influenza B and C are usually ... in humans.  
**a)** to be found **b)** found **c)** find

- 20.** Type A influenza infects ... people ... animals, including birds, pigs, houses, seals.  
**a)** both ... and **b)** neither ... nor **c)** either ... or
- 21.** Avian subtypes ... in humans and in animals.  
**a)** find **b)** has found **c)** have been found
- 22.** All living things change, but influenza A viruses change quickly, constantly and sometimes ....  
**a)** continually **b)** cataclysmically **c)** unpredictably
- 23.** Avian viruses generally ... affect humans, but in 1997, an outbreak of bird in Hong Kong infected 18 people, six of whom died.  
**a)** do not **b)** did not **c)** have not
- 24.** Human cases of bird flu ... in Netherlands, Canada and throughout Asia.  
**a)** have been reported **b)** has been reported **c)** have reported
- 25.** People become sick after direct contact with infected birds or ... surfaces, not from contact with other animals.  
**a)** dirty **b)** natural **c)** bird-contaminated
- 26.** Domestic poultry become ... from contact with these birds or with contaminated water, feed or soil.  
**a)** is infected **b)** infected **c)** infects
- 27.** Bird flu spreads ... .  
**a)** quickly **b)** quick **c)** slowly
- 28.** Heat ... the virus.  
**a)** destroys **b)** keeps **c)** protects
- 29.** Scientists don't think that migratory birds ... the virus from continent to continent because outbreaks have not followed traditional flyways.  
**a)** is carrying **b)** carry **c)** are carrying

- 30.** Fifteen known subtypes of influenza A virus ... affect birds.  
**a) may b) can c) must**
- 31.** Rabies is the ... disease with aggressive clinical behavior.  
**a) anthroozoonostic b) cat-scratch c) skin**
- 32.** ... is accompanied by the affection of central nervous system, and as a rule ends with animal's death.  
**a) dog's parvovirus b) bovine virus diarrhea c) rabies**
- 33.** All warm-blooded animals are ... to rabies virus.  
**a) susceptible b) sensitive c) stable**
- 34.** first symptoms usually appear in 10–15 days after contagion.  
**a) a b) the c) –**
- 35.** is considered the “Father of medicine”.  
**a) Hippocrates b) Aristotle c) Herophilus**

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## **DISEASES OF ANIMALS AND BIRDS**

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