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Б25 *Veterinary Science: The First Steps* : учебно-методическое
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Учебно-методическое пособие состоит из 9 разделов, построенных по единому принципу: тексты А и В профессионально-ориентированны, послетекстовые упражнения имеют целью развитие навыков чтения и перевода с последующим устным изложением прочитанного материала. Тексты разделов пособия аутентичны, отличаются высокой информативностью и представляют собой материалы как из научных журналов, так и из интернет-ресурсов. Последняя часть разделов направлена на развитие поисковых умений при помощи мультимедийных средств. Подобное построение разделов значительно облегчает работу как студентов, так и преподавателей, помогая последним планировать занятия, а первым – выработать алгоритм усвоения материала.

Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов факультета ветеринарной медицины, обучающихся по программе уровня высшего образования (специалитет) по специальности 36.05.01 Ветеринария.

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UNIT 1

I AM A STUDENT OF THE STATE ACADEMY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

VOCABULARY LIST TO TEXT A

admire <i>v</i>	[əd'maɪə(r)]	восхищаться
admit <i>v</i>	[əd'mɪt]	зачислять, принимать
assignment <i>n</i>	[ə'saɪnmənt]	задание
convenient <i>adj</i>	[kən'veɪ : niənt]	удобный
correspondence <i>n</i>	[,kɒrɪ'spɒndəns]	здесь: заочный
curriculum <i>n</i>	[kə'ɪkjʊləm]	учебная программа
department <i>n</i>	[dɪ'pɑ : tmənt]	здесь: отделение
disease <i>n</i>	[dɪ'zi : z]	болезнь, заболевание
embankment <i>n</i>	[ɪm'bæŋkmənt]	набережная
exhibition <i>n</i>	[,eks'biʃn]	выставка
facilities <i>n pl</i>	[fə'sɪlɪtiz]	здесь: удобства
graduation <i>n</i>	[,grædʒ.u'eɪ.ʃən]	окончание
highly <i>adv</i>	['haɪli]	высоко
leave <i>v</i>	[li : v]	оставить, покинуть
lecturer <i>n</i>	['lektʃərər]	лектор
qualified <i>adj</i>	['kwɒlɪfaɪd]	квалифицированный
relative <i>n</i>	['relətɪv]	родственник
(hall of) residence <i>n</i>	['rez.ɪ.dəns]	общежитие
secondary <i>adj</i> (school)	['sekəndri]	здесь: средняя (школа)
state <i>adj</i> (exam)	[steɪt]	государственный
suffer <i>v</i>	['sʌfə(r)]	страдать
unified <i>adj</i> (exam)	['ju : nɪ.faɪd]	единый (экзамен)
wander <i>v</i>	['wɒndə(r)]	бродить

TEXT A ABOUT MYSELF

This year I left the *secondary* school. My favorite subjects at school were mathematics and biology but most of all I was interested in animals and their life. That is why I decided to become a vet. On *graduation* from my *secondary* school, I took *Unified State* Examinations in several subjects. I applied the results of my *Unified State* Examinations in Biology, Russian language and Mathematics to St. Petersburg State Academy of Veterinary Medicine. As my results of the Unified State Examinations in these subjects were high enough, I was *admitted* to the academy. The academy is a higher medical school that trains specialists for different branches of veterinary medicine. Now I am a first year student and I study at the day *department*. Besides day *department*, there is an evening *department* and a *correspondence department* at the academy, too. I entered St. Petersburg State Academy of Veterinary Medicine because my dream was to help animals *suffering* from different *diseases*.

I am not from St. Petersburg, I am from Petrozavodsk. There is no higher veterinary school in my town, so I came to St. Petersburg to get higher veterinary education. I decided to apply to the academy, as it is one of the best veterinary schools not only in St. Petersburg, but in Russia as well. I do not have any *relatives* in the city and now I live in a *hall of residence*. My *hall of residence* is located in Oleko Dundicha Street. This *hall of residence* is not very *convenient* and modern but it has all necessary *facilities* in it. There are two more students in my room. They are from different towns in Russia. They also came to St. Petersburg to study at the academy. We are rather friendly and always help each other with our home tasks. At the weekends when we have free time we go to the movies or theatres, museums or *exhibitions* or we just *wander* along the streets of the city *admiring* its beauty. I am very happy to be a student of the academy. It is very interesting to study here, though not easy.

Exercise 1. Complete the following sentences. Choose the ending according to the text.

1. This year I 2. Now I am 3. On graduation of my secondary school I 4. I study at 5. I entered St. Petersburg State Academy of Veterinary Medicine because 6. I am from 7. Now I live in 8. There are two more 9. At weekends when we have free time 10. It is very interesting to

Exercise 2. Translate the derivatives. Make up your own sentences with some of these words.

1. To graduate, graduation, graduating, graduated. 2. Examination, examiner, to examine, examining. 3. Special, speciality, specialist, specialize.

Exercise 3. Choose the most appropriate word from those given in brackets.

1. This year I (entered, left, admitted) my secondary school. 2. This summer I (gave, took) Unified State Examinations. 3. Now I (go, study, live) at the academy. 4. Our academy is a special (higher, secondary, middle) medical veterinary school. 5. I (passed, study, entered) the academy as I (want, like, have) to be a vet. 6. Now I (sit, live, stand) at the (hotel, house, hall of residence) because I am not from St. Petersburg and I don't have any (friends, parents, relatives) here.

Exercise 4. Give the English equivalents to the Russian words in brackets.

1. I am (первокурсник). 2. I study at (Санкт-Петербургская государственная академия ветеринарной медицины). 3. I (учиться) at the day department. 4. This summer I took (Единый государственный экзамен) in many subjects. 5. (Я не из Санкт-Петербурга), I am from Novosibirsk. 6. Now I (жить в общежитии). 7. There are (еще два студента в комнате). 8. We are rather friendly and (часто проводить свободное время вместе).

Exercise 5. Give the English equivalents of the following words and collocations in Russian.

Различные заболевания, средняя школа, дневное отделение, заочное отделение, удобное общежитие, свободное время, бродить по улицам, страдать от болезней, современные условия, первокурсник, родственник, биология, математика, русский язык.

Exercise 6. Make up dialogues using the prompts below. Try to find out as much as possible about your group mates.

a) What is your name? – I'm Alexander Pavlov. My name is Alexander Pavlov.

b) What do you do? What's your occupation? – I am a first year student of St. Petersburg State Academy of Veterinary Medicine .

c) How old are you? – I am 17 years old.

d) Are you from St. Petersburg? – Yes, I am/ No, I'm not.

e) What is your home town? – My home town is Pskov.

f) Where do you live in St. Petersburg? – I live in a hall of residence. (I rent an apartment in the north of St. Petersburg).

g) Have you got a family? Where does your family live? – Yes, I've got a family: my parents and my younger (elder) sister. They live in Pskov.

h) How many are you in the family? – We are four – my mom, dad, my elder sister and me.

i) Have you got any relatives in St. Petersburg? – Yes, I have. My aunt Nina lives here. / No, I haven't got any relatives here. I stay on my own here.

j) What do your parents do? What is your father's occupation? Are your parents pensioners? – My father is an electrician. My mother is a zootechnician. My parents are not pensioners, but my grandparents are on pension already.

Exercise 7. Make up your own story about yourself and your family.

MY WORKING DAY

Every day I get up at half past six. Our classes start at nine o'clock. I live rather far from the academy and it takes me an hour and a half to get to it. I leave for the academy at half past seven. As a rule, I go to the academy by metro. It is the fastest and the most convenient means of public transport in St. Petersburg. Every day we have three or four classes: lectures, seminars or practical classes. We listen to the lecturer and take notes at lectures and we do laboratory works, perform experiments, read and translate texts, discuss different philosophical works and problems at practical classes and seminars. Around 1 p.m. we have a lunch break at the academy. There are many subjects in our *curriculum*: anatomy, *chemistry*, organic chemistry, biochemistry, physiology, biology and others. My favorite subjects are anatomy and English. I like anatomy because it is a very important subject for my future work as a vet and I like English because it is necessary to know English in the modern world, besides every *highly qualified* professional should know at least one foreign language.

Usually our classes are over at half past four. After classes, I go straight home or sometimes stay in the library for another hour to get ready with my home *assignment*. When I come home, I have dinner, a little rest and then do my home assignments for the next day. Usually it takes me two or three hours to do everything.

There are twenty students in my academic group. We are all good friends and help each other in different situations. Sometimes we spend our free time together. I should say that it is very interesting to study at the veterinary academy, but not so easy. I often get home very tired, but I like to study at the academy and I hope to graduate from it in five years with a diploma of a qualified vet.

On Sunday, I usually get up later, have breakfast and do whatever I like: visit my friends, go shopping or stay at home and have a rest. When I have time, I like to read books, watch TV, surf the Internet or, when the weather is good, I go for a walk. I like to walk along the streets and *embankments* of our city and *admire* its beauty.

Exercise 8. Complete the following sentences. Choose the ending according to the text.

1. Our classes start 2. It takes me an hour and a half to... . 3. Metro is the fastest and the most convenient means of 4. At lectures we 5. At

practical classes 6. There are many subjects in our curriculum: 7. My favorite subjects are8. Usually our classes are over 9. On Sundays I 10. When I have time, I like

Exercise 9. a) Make up collocations using words from both columns.

highly qualified	world
modern	assignment
lunch	professionals
home	break

b) Fill in the gaps with the collocations from above.

1. Every ... should know at least one foreign language.
2. Around 1 p.m. we have a ... at the academy.
3. It is very important to know English in our
4. After classes, I go straight home or sometimes stay in the library for another hour to get ready with my

Exercise 10. Choose the most appropriate word from those given in brackets.

1. I (learn, study, go) at St. Petersburg State Academy of Veterinary Medicine. 2. Alex is a first (course, year) student. 3. Professor Ivanov (teaches, learns, studies) us to care for patients. 4. Usually I (come, walk) home at 5 o'clock. 5. It (spends, takes, gives) me two hours to do my home assignment. 6. Usually I (study, learn, teach) Latin terms in the evening before (taking, going, coming) to bed.

Exercise 11. Give the English equivalents of the following words and collocations in Russian.

Проводить эксперименты, делать лабораторные работы, любимый предмет, высококвалифицированный специалист, по крайней мере, довольно далеко, я трачу час, ехать на метро (трамвае, автобусе), быть усталым, свободное время, приходиться домой, делать домашнее задание, практические занятия, смотреть телевизор, сидеть в интернете, как правило, химия, анатомия, биология, физиология, биохимия.

Exercise 12. How long does it take?

	Transport	Leaves home	Arrives at the academy	Say how long it takes
Boris	by bus	8.15	9.00	
Kate	by metro	7.45	9.00	
Nelly	by car	8.25	9.00	
Ivan	by tram	7.50	9.00	

Exercise 13. What time is it? Write it down and practice saying it.

Exercise 14. Make up your own story about your working day.



01:15



06:30



10:15



02:30



05:45



03:45



11:30



11:00



12:30

VOCABULARY LIST TO TEXT B

applicant <i>n</i>	['æplɪkənt]	здесь: абитуриент
bacteriological <i>adj</i>	[bæk'tɪərɪə'lɒdʒɪkəl]	бактериологический
borrow <i>v</i>	['bɒrəʊ]	брать (на время)
chemistry <i>n</i>	['kemɪstri]	химия
department <i>n</i>	[dɪ'pɑ : tmənt]	здесь: кафедра
diagnostics <i>n</i>	[daɪəg'nɒstɪks]	диагностика
expertise <i>n</i>	[,ekspɜ : 'ti : z]	экспертиза
faculty <i>n</i>	['fækəlti]	факультет
guard <i>n</i>	[gɑ : d]	охрана
hygiene <i>n</i>	['haɪdʒi : n]	гигиена
infectious <i>adj</i>	[ɪn'fektʃəs]	инфекционный
microbiology <i>n</i>	[,maɪkrəʊbərɪ'ɒlədʒi]	микробиология
nervous <i>adj</i>	['nɜ : vəs]	нервный

obstetrics <i>n</i>	[ɒb'stetrɪks]	акушерство
pathology <i>n</i>	[pə'thɒlədʒi]	патология
postgraduate <i>n</i>	[pəʊst'grædʒuət]	аспирант
responsible <i>adj</i>	[rɪ'spɒnsəbl]	ответственный
sanitary <i>adj</i>	['sænitəri]	санитарный
sanitation <i>n</i>	[,sæni'teɪʃən]	санитария
surgeon <i>n</i>	['sɜ : dʒən]	хирург
surgery <i>n</i>	['sɜ : dʒəri]	хирургия
therapy <i>n</i>	['θerəpi]	терапия

TEXT B

ST. PETERSBURG STATE ACADEMY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

St. Petersburg is a home of veterinary education in Russia and our academy is one of the oldest higher veterinary schools in this country. The history of the academy dates back to the veterinary department of the Military academy of medical surgery, which appeared in 1808. The first veterinary *surgeons* got their certificates in 1813.

Near the Moscow Triumphal Arch, the former border of St. Petersburg, the so-called "Post of Veterinary *Guard*" was located. The old building on the corner of Moskovsky prospect (Moskovsky prospect, building 99) belonged to the *bacteriological* veterinary laboratory, which was set up here at the end of the 19 century and was part of the "Post of Veterinary *Guard*". The purpose of the laboratory was to control all the food products and animals that were brought to the city. This building still belongs to our academy. In 1919 the first Veterinary Institute was established on this very place. The Institute trained highly qualified specialists in veterinary science for the whole Russia and other countries. In 1995 the institute was renamed St. Petersburg State Academy of Veterinary Medicine. At present, the academy is one of the most important educational and scientific medical centers in this country.

To enter the veterinary academy the *applicants* have to apply the results of the Unified State Examinations in Biology, Russian language and Mathematics in July before the new academic year begins. Those of them, who have high results in these subjects are *admitted* to the academy. There are the following *faculties* in the academy: the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine with full time and correspondence course of education, the Faculty of Veterinary-*Sanitary Expertise*, the Faculty of Bioecology, the Faculty of Bioresources and Aquaculture, the Faculty of Professional Skills Upgrading. In 2010 the evening *department* was established for those stu-

dents who work during the day. Thus, these students can now combine their work with their studies. The course of training at the academy lasts for 5 years. The first and second year students study preclinical subjects such as biology, anatomy, mathematics, *microbiology*, physics, *chemistry*, Latin and foreign languages. They also study some social subjects among which are history, philosophy and economics. Senior students study clinical subjects such as diagnostics and *therapy, surgery*, pathology, *nervous and infectious* diseases, *hygiene and sanitation*, feeding, epizootology, veterinary pharmacology, toxicology, *obstetrics* and others. Most of these subjects are necessary for the future veterinary practitioners. The teaching staff of the academy is renowned for their scientific and research work. About 42 professors, more than 80 associate professors, whose names are known not only in this country but abroad, work at the academy. They develop new ways of treating animals as well as new methods of teaching future veterinarians.

There are 28 departments at the academy such as department of Anatomy, Foreign Languages, Physiology, Surgery, Hygiene, Obstetrics and Operative Surgery, Nutrition and others. Each department has its Head who is responsible for the work of the Department. The head of the Academy is Rector. He is *responsible* for the work of the academy in general. Two Prorectors are responsible for research and academic work. A dean is the head of the faculty. He helps students to solve any problems they have. All departments of the academy have well-equipped modern laboratories where students can work after their classes. Many students carry out their first scientific investigations in such laboratories at different departments. Students have all opportunities here to master their profession. If some of them are interested in research work, they can join a Student's Scientific Society. Students get their practical knowledge at the academy's clinic, on farms and other veterinary institutions. They work there under the guidance of experienced specialists.

The academy has a big library containing more than 300 thousand volumes of native and foreign literature. Among them, there are such rare editions as "Equine Diseases" published in 1535, "Equine Anatomy" of Carlo Ruini (1603), works of Thomas Willis collected in "Animal Anatomy" (1682) and others. Students can *borrow* books on veterinary medicine and other subjects from the academy's library and they can read for their lectures and seminars in its reading halls.

After the course of training students get diplomas of veterinary surgeons or veterinary inspectors and begin to work on farms, in veterinary clinics and bacteriological laboratories. Some of them set up their own veterinary business or emergency veterinary service. The academy has a *post-graduate* department in 20 specialities, and if you want to continue your education, you can apply for a post-graduate study.

Exercise 15. Complete the following sentences. Choose the ending according to the text.

1. The history of the academy dates back to 2. The purpose of the Post of Veterinary Guard was 3. In 1995 the veterinary institute was 4. To enter the veterinary academy the applicants 5. There are the following faculties in the academy: 6. The first and second year students study preclinical subjects such as 7. Senior students study clinical subjects such as 8. All departments of the academy have 9. If students are interested in research work, they can join 10. The academy has a postgraduate department in

Exercise 16. a) Make up collocations using words from both columns.

bacteriological	subjects
food	center
educational	work
preclinical	products
scientific	laboratory

b) Fill in the gaps with the collocations from above.

1. The old building on the corner of Moskovsky prospect belonged to the ... , which was set up here at the end of the 19 century and was part of the "Post of Veterinary Guard".

2. The purpose of the laboratory was to control all the ... and animals that were brought to the city.

3. At present, the academy is one of the most important ... in this country.

4. The first and second year students study ... such as biology, anatomy, mathematics and others.

5. The teaching staff of the academy is renowned for their

Exercise 17. Translate the derivatives. Make up your own sentences with some of these words.

1. To educate, education, educational, educative.

2. To apply, applicant, application, applying.

3. To investigate, investigator, investigation, investigating.

4. To infect, infection, infectious, infective.

Exercise 18. Give the English equivalents of the following words and collocations in Russian.

Бактериологическая лаборатория, высококвалифицированные специалисты, образовательный центр, вечернее отделение, факультет биологии, факультет биоресурсов и аквакультуры, факультет

повышения квалификации, иностранные языки, философия, экономика, нервные болезни, инфекционные болезни, гигиена, диагностика, терапия, хирургия, акушерство, токсикология, оперативная хирургия, высококвалифицированные лаборатории, читальный зал.

Exercise 19. Give the English equivalents to the Russian words in brackets.

1. Our academy is (одна из старейших высших ветеринарных школ) in this country. 2. The purpose of the Post was to (контролировать пищевые продукты и животных) that were brought to the city. 3. The Institute trained (высококвалифицированные специалисты) in veterinary science for the whole Russia and other countries. 4. At present, the academy is one of the most important (образовательный и научный медицинский центр) in this country. 5. To enter the veterinary academy the applicants have (подать результаты ЕГЭ по биологии, математике и русскому языку) in July before the new academic year begins. 6. The first and second year students study preclinical subjects such as (биология, анатомия, математика, микробиология, физика, химия, латинский и иностранный языки). 7. Senior students study clinical subjects such as (диагностика и терапия, хирургия, патология, нервные и инфекционные заболевания, гигиена и санитария, кормление, эпизоотология, ветеринарная фармакология, токсикология, акушерство и другие).

Exercise 20. The answers to the following questions are the summary of the text. Answer these questions and give the summary of the text.

1. What is the origin of veterinary education in Russia?
2. Where was the so-called "Post of Veterinary Guard" located?
3. What was the purpose of the bacteriological laboratory?
4. What was established on the place of the "Post of Veterinary Guard" in 1919?
5. When was Veterinary Institute renamed St. Petersburg State Academy of Veterinary Medicine?
6. How many faculties are there at the academy?
7. When was the evening department established at the academy?
8. How long is the course of training at the academy?
9. What subjects do the first and second year students study?
10. What subjects do senior students study?
11. What can you say about the teaching staff of the academy?
12. How many departments are there at the academy?
13. Who is the Head of the academy?

14. Where can students borrow books on veterinary medicine and other subjects?

15. Is there a post-graduate education at the academy?

Exercise 21. Read the text and compare veterinary medical school in the USA and in this country.

Veterinary medicine in the United States

Veterinary medicine in the United States is the performance of veterinary service by the licensed professionals¹, normally termed veterinarians or vets. Veterinarians are often assisted by paraveterinary workers² including veterinary technicians and veterinary assistants, and in some cases, these para-professionals may perform work on their own.

In order to practice, veterinarians must obtain a degree in veterinary medicine, followed by gaining a license³ to practice. Previously, veterinary degrees were available as a bachelor's degree⁴, but now all courses result in the award of a doctorate⁵ and are therefore awarded a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM) if the degree is awarded in English, or a Veterinariae Medicinae Doctoris ("Doctor of Veterinary Medicine") (VMD) if the degree is awarded in Latin.

Following qualification from the doctoral degree, the prospective veterinarian must receive a passing grade⁶ on the North America Veterinary Licensing Exam. This exam is completed over the course of eight hours, and consists of 360 multiple-choice questions⁷. This exam covers all aspects of veterinary medicine, as well as visual material designed to test diagnostic skills.

There is a high level of competition for admission to veterinary schools; there are currently only twenty eight veterinary schools in the United States which meet the accreditation standards⁸ set by the Council on Education of the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA)⁹, and five in Canada. Entrance requirements vary among veterinary schools, and various pre-professional degree programs have been developed to assist undergraduates¹⁰ in meeting these requirements.

Notes

1) licensed professionals – ветеринары, имеющие лицензию на ветеринарную практику;

2) paraveterinary workers – ветеринарный фельдшер;

3) to gain a license – получить лицензию;

4) a bachelor's degree – степень бакалавра;

5) a doctorate – докторская степень;

6) a passing grade – минимальный проходной балл;

7) 360 multiple – choice questions – 360 вопросов с выборочным ответом;

8) meet the accreditation standards — соответствовать требованиям аккредитации;

9) American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) — Американская ассоциация ветеринарной медицины;

10) undergraduates — студенты.

Exercise 22. Read the text and compare veterinary medical school in the United Kingdom and in our country.

Veterinary medicine in the United Kingdom

Veterinary medicine in the United Kingdom is the performance of veterinary service by licensed professionals, termed 'veterinary surgeons', normally referred to as 'vets', and strictly regulated by statute law, notably the Veterinary Surgeons Act of 1966.

Vets are often assisted by registered veterinary nurses¹, who are able to both assist the vet and to autonomously practice a range of skills of their own, including minor surgery under direction from a responsible vet.

The practice of veterinary medicine in the United Kingdom is regulated by the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (RCVS)². It gives a license³ to both veterinary surgeons and veterinary nurses.

Veterinary surgeons require both a degree in veterinary science or veterinary medicine, and must hold a current registration with the RCVS in order to practice.

Veterinary medicine degree courses are usually five years in length, although Cambridge University's degree takes six, and in some cases, a four year accelerated course⁴ is available. Only eight British Universities offer the degree (Bristol, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Nottingham, London, Surrey).

Continuing professional development (CPD)⁵ is a mandatory and key part of career development. The RCVS recommends a minimum of 105 hours CPD over a three-year period.

Vets may choose to specialize in any of a number of areas of veterinary medicine, through certificate qualifications, modular certificates or diplomas, with each specialty taking around two years to complete. Certificates cover a wide range of areas, including small animal medicine, small animal surgery, large animal medicine, welfare ethics and law, public health, cardiology and orthopedics. A certificate is also available in advanced veterinary practice (Cert AVP)⁶.

Some vets also undertake the training to become Official Veterinarians (OVs)⁷, which authorizes them to carry out tasks on behalf of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, such as testing cattle for tuberculosis or issuing of documentation for the export of animals and animal products.

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Учебно-методическое пособие

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