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Národní plán obnovy

VETUNI pro 21. století: Rozvoj VETUNI v oblasti digitalizace činností, profesionálního vzdělávání a flexibilních forem vzdělávání

Projekt NPO registrační číslo NPO_VETUNI_MSMT-16594/2022

Specifický cíl A3: Tvorba nových profesně zaměřených studijních programů

Studijní program:

Veterinární asistence

Návaznost na výstup:

☐ č. 1 ☐ č. 2 ☐ č. 3 ☐ č. 5 ☒ č. 6 ☐ č. 7 ☐ č. 8 ☐ č. 10

Předmět:

Angličtina V2AJ1

Typ výstupu:

Studijní opory pro praktickou výuku

Autor výstupu:

Mgr. Schüllerová Silvie, Ph.D.

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Národní plán obnovy

English I (V2AJ1)

Week 1

Veterinary assistance

Background information

- Course coordinator and tutor:

  Mgr. Silvie Schüllerová, Ph.D.
- Winter term 13 weeks
- Tutorial 2hrs/W
- 2-credit compulsory course
- Course completion: meeting all requirements

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Course objectives

- to familiarize students with basic and necessary terminology in the field of veterinary medicine - mainly anatomy, physiology, pathology of domesticated and wild animals and treatment and prevention of diseases
- to acquire and expand especially professional lexical-grammatical knowledge, and receptive and productive communication skills for effective communication with a client or a specialist in the field

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Prerequisites

- initial knowledge of English equivalent to B1/B2 level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) for foreign languages is recommended
- check at: Council of Europe website
- https://www.coe.int/en/web/common-european-framework-reference-languages/level-descriptions

Competences acquired

- completion of the course will help you:

➢ to communicate primarily in the professional and vocational field

➢ to apply for possible internships or study stays abroad or to find professional employment in national and international companies and institutions

Requirements on student to earn the credits

- perfect attendance (100%) at tutorials; rescheduling shall be held at times and in a manner determined by the tutor by prior arrangement
- in the event of distance learning being mandated, the requirements will be specified and adjusted according to the currently applicable measures
- theoretical knowledge and practical skills are verified orally or in writing at the beginning of each tutorial
- independent preparation and delivery of a PPT presentation on a topic selected from the syllabus
- comprehensive assessment of theoretical and practical language knowledge and skills acquired during the study of the course

Syllabus

1) Introduction to the veterinary assistant profession
2) Medical terminology (medical terms, common abbreviations used in veterinary medicine)
3) Anatomy (anatomical directional terms, external anatomy)
4) Anatomy (body systems)
5) Behavior (animal body language), handling, and restraint
6) Office procedures and telephone techniques
7) Nutrition and weight management
8) Cats and dogs (terminology, breeding, health issues)
9) Pocket pets
10) Avian and Reptile
11) Equine
12) Cattle, swine and goats
13) Final revision and assessment

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PPT presentation - requirements

- Syllabus topic allocated to the student by the tutor
- Sent to the tutor via e-mail at least 3 days in advance
- Length: 10-15 minutes
- Learn by heart
- Reading only from notes in your presentation is tolerated

PPT presentation - tips

- Timely and thorough **preparation**
- Collect and collate all the **information** (course materials, web, experience, etc.) including **visual aids** (images, graphs, video, etc.)
- **Know the subject** thoroughly
- Anticipate any questions that could be asked and prepare possible responses

PPT presentation - tips

- **Structure your presentation** in a clear and concise way
- **Time** your presentation to make sure it will fit into the timeslot
- Write down the **key points** /bullet points - avoid full sentences
- **Rehearse** the talk as much as you can (have a dry-run)
- The more familiar you become with the topic the more comfortable and self-confident you will feel

Thank you for your attention

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Národní plán obnovy

V2AJ1
Week 1

1. Introduction to the veterinary assistant profession

Veterinary healthcare team

VETERINARY ASSISTANT	VET	RECEPTIONIST
assist in the care of animals	perform surgery	be the face and voice of the hospital
restrain patients	diagnose diseases and conditions	greet clients
clean hospital and boarding premises	give a prognosis relating to the diagnosis	issue invoices
set up equipment and supplies	prescribe medication	receive money
clean and maintain practice and laboratory facilities	treat the injuries	answer the hospital phone and schedule appointments
feed patients	examine animals and check their health status	acknowledge clients when they walk in and out of the practice
assist in the care of animals		

Veterinary healthcare team

OFFICE MANAGERS	GROOMERS	KENNEL ASSISTANTS
manage the office staff	cut and style the animal's fur	report any behaviour or condition changes to the vet
make important decisions on behalf of the practice	bathe, brush and dry the animals	clean cages
be responsible for the banking needs of the practice	trim claws/nails and hair/fur	provide caged animals with proper food and water
supervise the running of the practice	clean animals' teeth and ears	exercise dogs in a yard or take them for walks
handle performance issues among the team members	comb out animals' fur	look after elderly, ill or distressed animals
	de-matting and detangling hair as required	keep caged animals clean and groom them

Translate the following phrases

- otázky výkonnosti v oblasti výzkumu a vývoje
- performance issues in research and innovation
- přiměřené množství vhodného jídla
- adequate/appropriate amounts of proper food
- vhodná a řádně udržovaná zařízení a vybavení
- suitable and properly maintained facilities and equipment

Translate the following phrases

- metody znehybnění skotu a manipulace s ním
- cattle restraining and handling methods/techniques
- odmítnout provést chirurgický zákrok
- refuse to perform surgery
- nezapomeňte pravidelně stříhat drápky
- make sure you trim the cat's claws regularly

Translate the following phrases

- stálá nebo mobilní laboratorní zařízení
- permanent or mobile laboratory facilities
- výrobky pro použití v péči o zuby zvířat
- preparations used in dental care of animals
- lék dodávaný v injekčních stříkačkách
- a drug/medicine supplied with syringes

Translate the following phrases

- vystavit lékařský předpis
- issue a prescription
- ošetřit a zavázat hlubokou ránu
- treat and dress a deep wound
- nakrmit a vyvenčit psy
- feed and walk the dogs

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Národní plán obnovy

Multiple choice

The injured dog ……. was rescued from a burning car had an operation on his broken leg.

a) - b) that c) who d) whose

The cat was treated ……. for a head wound.

a) for b) of c) on d) with

Until the vet ……., you should keep a close eye on your horse and check its pulse.

a) arrives b) doesn't arrive c) will arrive d) won't arrive

Using a laser during surgery ……. a scalpel blade provides many advantages.

a) besides b) except for c) instead d) instead of

Multiple choice

It's high time we ……. the patient.

a) resuscitate b) resuscitated c) should resuscitate

d) would resuscitate

Would you mind if we ……. the dog without a leash?

a) are walking b) walked c) will walk d) would walk

Multidisciplinary management is the best way to find the most correct therapy ……..

a) despite the bad prognosis b) in spite the bad prognosis

c) although bad prognosis d) however the bad prognosis

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Národní plán obnovy

Discussion questions

- What is your motivation to became a veterinary assistant?
- What do you find attractive about the job?
- What could be some disadvantages to being a veterinary assistant?
- What questions can you be asked at a vet assistant interview?
- What qualities and skills do you need to be a good vet assistant?

The end

1. Introduction to the veterinary assistant profession

Veterinary medicine is the branch of medicine that provides animal patient care and exceptional customer service. A team-based approach is a critical strategy for the success of the practice and the best safety, care and comfort of the patient. Every individual member of the healthcare team is assigned specific roles and responsibilities, some being shared and others individual. The various members of the healthcare team include the following:

GROOMERS	OFFICE MANAGERS	VET
KENNEL ASSISTANTS	RECEPTIONIST	VETERINARY ASSISTANT

- ***Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the jobs listed above.***

assist in the care of animals	perform surgery	be the face and voice of the hospital
restrain patients	diagnose diseases and conditions	greet clients
clean hospital and boarding premises	give a prognosis relating to the diagnosis	issue invoices
set up equipment and supplies	prescribe medication	receive money
clean and maintain practice and laboratory facilities	treat the injuries	answer the hospital phone and schedule appointments
feed patients	examine animals and check their health status	acknowledge clients when they walk in and out of the practice

manage the office staff	cut and style the animal's fur	report any behaviour or condition changes to the vet
make important decisions on behalf of the practice	bathe, brush and dry the animals	clean cages
be responsible for the banking needs of the practice	trim claws/nails and hair/fur	provide caged animals with proper food and water
supervise the running of the practice	clean animals' teeth and ears	exercise dogs in a yard or take them for walks
handle performance issues among the team members	comb out animals' fur	look after elderly, ill or distressed animals
	de-matting and detangling hair as required	keep caged animals clean and groom them

- ***Task 2. Vocabulary list. Guess the words according to their definitions.***

a…… express recognition of the presence or existence of sb.

a…… a meeting arranged in advance

a…… give to someone a job or responsibility

b…… clean by immersion in water or using water

c…… a container made of wire or metal bars and used for keeping animals in

c…… the sharply curved part at the end of some animals' toes

c…… someone who pays for the services of a professional person

c…… arrange or groom (the hair)

c…… a person or company that buys goods or services

d…… cutting, shaving, or combing through mats in pet's fur

d…… separate pieces of hair that have become twisted or have knots in them

d…… the act of recognizing a disease from its signs and symptoms

d…… a feeling of extreme worry, sadness, or pain

e…… extremely good or impressive in an unusual way

f…… buildings, pieces of equipment, or services provided for a particular purpose

f…… the short, fine, soft hair of certain animals

g…… brush and clean the coat of a horse, dog, or other animals

i…… not in good health

i…… physical harm or damage done to a living thing

p…… a person/animal receiving or registered to receive medical treatment

p…… the exercise of a profession

p…… a piece of land together with its buildings

p…… a written direction or order for the preparation and use of a medicine

p…… the likely course of a medical condition

r…… be given, presented with, or paid st.

r…… control the actions or behaviour of an animal by force

s…… the condition of not being in danger or of not being dangerous

s…… arrange or plan (an event) to take place at a particular time

s…… u…… make ready in advance for some use

s…… observe and direct the work of sb.

t…… put into a neat or orderly condition by clipping

- ***Task 3. Translate the following phrases.***

otázky výkonnosti v oblasti výzkumu a vývoje _____

přiměřené množství vhodného jídla _____

vhodná a řádně udržovaná zařízení a vybavení _____

vystavit lékařský předpis _____

metody znehybnění skotu a manipulace s ním _____

výrobky pro použití v péči o zuby zvířat _____

nezapomeňte pravidelně stříhat drápky _____

stálá nebo mobilní laboratorní zařízení _____

lék dodávaný v injekčních stříkačkách _____

ošetřit a zavázat hlubokou ránu _____

odmítnout provést chirurgický zákrok _____

nakrmit a vyvenčit psy _____

- ***Task 4. Multiple choice. Choose the word that fits into the sentence.***

1. The injured dog ……. was rescued from a burning car had an operation on his broken leg.

   a) - b) that c) who d) whose

2. The cat was treated ……. for a head wound.

   a) for b) of c) on d) with

3. Until the vet ……., you should keep a close eye on your horse and check its pulse.

   a) arrives b) doesn't arrive c) will arrive d) won't arrive

4. Using a laser during surgery ……. a scalpel blade provides many advantages.

   a) besides b) except for c) instead d) instead of

5. It's high time we ……. the patient.

   a) resuscitate b) resuscitated c) should resuscitate d) would resuscitate

6. Would you mind if we ……. the dog without a leash?

   a) are walking b) walked c) will walk d) would walk

7. Multidisciplinary management is the best way to find the most correct therapy …….

   a) despite the bad prognosis b) in spite the bad prognosis c) although bad prognosis d) however the prognosis is bad

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Národní plán obnovy

V2AJ1
Week 2
2. Medical terminology and common abbreviations

Medical terminology and common abbreviations

- Understanding the language of medicine is basic to comprehension and competency in the world of veterinary medicine
- Medical terms are used every day in medical offices, newspapers, television, and conversational settings
- Current medical vocabulary is based on terms of Greek and Latin origin and modern language terms

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Národní plán obnovy

Medical terminology and common abbreviations

- The majority of medical terms are derived from word parts based on Greek and Latin words
- Proper spelling and pronunciation of medical terms is essential for communication with the professional staff as well as clients

Root - basic meaning

Examples:

cardi = heart	*cardiology (study of the heart)*
haemat = blood	*haematology (study of blood)*
dermat = skin	*dermatology (study of skin)*
gastr = stomach	*gastrology (study of the stomach)*
enter = small intestine	*enterology (study of the small intestine)*

Prefix - location, time, number, or status

Examples:

sub- = below	*subgastric (pertaining to below the stomach)*
epi- = above	*epigastric (pertaining to above the stomach)*
trans- = across	*transgastric (pertaining to across the stomach)*
pre- = before	*preoperative (preceding an operation)*
peri- = around	*perioperative (pertaining to the period around an operation)*
post- = after	*postoperative (following an operation)*

Suffix - procedure, condition, disease, or disorder

-ic = pertaining to gastric (pertaining to the stomach)

-logy = study of haematology (study of blood)

-itis = inflammation enteritis (inflammation of the small intestine)

- algia = pain arthralgia (pain in a joint)

- crine = secreting endocrine (gland that secretes hormones into the bloodstream)

-esthesia = sensation paresthesia (abnormal sensation)

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Národní plán obnovy

Task 1. Translation

předoperační

nitrosvalový

pitva

rýma

chirurgické otevření žaludku

nádor jater

zánět slepého střeva

krevní destička

nízký krevní tlak

ustupující zpět

dlouhohlavý

nezpůsobující poranění

Task 2. Explain the following terms in English.

Text

HEPATOLOGY	ENDOCRANIUM
HYSTEROTOMY	ANTIDEPRESSANT
ARTHRITIS	LARYNGOSCOPE
CEPHALIC	DECONTAMINATION
MEGACOLON	POLYCYSTIC
COLONOSCOPY	HISTOLOGY
CARDIOLOGIST	POLYTRAUMA

- Well done☺

2. Medical terminology and common abbreviations

Understanding the language of medicine is basic to comprehension and competency in the world of veterinary medicine. Medical terms are used every day in medical offices, newspapers, television, and conversational settings. Most people are familiar with many medical terms; however, other medical terms seem complicated and foreign. Learning and understanding how medical terminology developed can help in mastering these terms. Current medical vocabulary is based on terms of Greek and Latin origin and modern language terms. The majority of medical terms are derived from word parts based on Greek and Latin words. Proper spelling and pronunciation of medical terms is essential for communication with the professional staff as well as clients.

Root →		basic meaning	
cardi	=	*heart*	*cardiology (study of the heart)*
haemat	=	*blood*	*haematology (study of blood)*
dermat	=	*skin*	*dermatology (study of skin)*
gastr	=	*stomach*	*gastrology (study of the stomach)*
enter	=	*small intestine*	*enterology (study of the small intestine)*

Prefix →		location, time, number, or status	
sub-	=	*below*	*subgastric (pertaining to below the stomach)*
epi-	=	*above*	*epigastric (pertaining to above the stomach)*
trans-	=	*across*	*transgastric (pertaining to across the stomach)*
pre-	=	*before*	*preoperative (preceding an operation)*
peri-	=	*around*	*perioperative (pertaining to the period around an operation)*
post-	=	*after*	*postoperative (following an operation)*

Suffix →		procedure, condition, disease, or disorder	
-ic	=	*pertaining to*	*gastric (pertaining to the stomach)*
-logy	=	*study of*	*haematology (study of blood)*
-itis	=	*inflammation*	*enteritis (inflammation of the small intestine)*
- algia	=	*pain*	*arthralgia (pain in a joint)*
- crine	=	*secreting*	*endocrine (gland that secretes hormones into the bloodstream)*
-esthesia	=	*sensation*	*paresthesia (abnormal sensation)*

Prefixes

1. a-, an-	no; not; without	*atraumatic*
2. brachy-	short	*brachycephaly*
3. dia-	through; complete	*diarrhoea*
4. dolicho-	long	*dolichocephaly*
5. endo-	in; within	*endoparasite*
6. epi-	above; upon; on	*epidermis*
7. ex-, exo-	out; away from	*exoskeleton*
8. extra-	outside	*extracellular*
9. hyper-	above; excessive	*hyperglycaemia*
10. hypo-	deficient; below; under	*hypotension*
11. in-	in; into; not	*insalivation, invertebrates*
12. infra-	below or beneath	*infrared*
13. inter-	between	*interracial*
14. intra-	within; into	*intramuscular*
15. meso-	middle	*mesodermal*
16. pro-	before; forward	*pronoun*
17. retro-	back; again; backward	*retrograde*
18. sub-	under; below	*sublingual*
19. trans-	across; through	*transcript*

20. ultra-	above, increased	*ultrasound*

Suffixes

1. -ac, -al, -ic, -ical	pertaining to	*optic, optical*
2. -algia	pain	*nephralgia*
3. -centesis	surgical puncture to remove fluid or gas	*amniocentesis*
4. -cyte	cell	*thrombocyte*
5. -cytosis	increase in cell number	*erythrocytosis*
6. -ectomy	removal	*hysterectomy*
7. -emia	blood condition	*anaemia*
8. -genic	produced by or in	*carcinogenic*
9. -gram	record	*electrocardiogram*
10. -graph	instrument for recording	*radiograph*
11. -graphy	process of recording	*encephalography*
12. -ion	process	*communication*
13. -ist	specialist	*pathologist*
14. -itis	inflammation	*gastritis*
15. -logy	study of	*cytology*
16. -oma	tumour; mass; fluid collection	*hepatoma*
17. -opsy	view of	*necropsy*
18. -osis	(abnormal) condition	*arthrosis*
19. -pathy	disease condition; emotion	*enteropathy*
20. -scope	instrument for visual examination	*ophthalmoscope*
21. -scopy	visual examination	*endoscopy*
22. -tomy	incision; process of cutting	*gastrotomy*

- ***Task 1. Translate the following terms into English (use the words of Latin/Greek origin).***

předoperační	……	zánět slepého střeva	……
nitrosvalový	……	krevní destička	……
pitva	……	nízký krevní tlak	……
rýma	……	ustupující zpět	……
chirurgické otevření žaludku	……	dlouhohlavý	……
nádor jater	……	nezpůsobující poranění	……

- ***Task 2. Explain the following terms in English.***

hepatology ……..
hysterotomy ……..
arthritis ……..
cephalic ……..
megacolon ……..
colonoscopy ……..
cardiologist ……..
endocranium ……..
antidepressant ……..
laryngoscope ……..
decontamination ……..
polycystic ……..
histology ……..

- ***Task 3. Find a match.***

1. anti-inflammatory	A. against
2. polytrauma	B. abnormally high
3. aseptic	C. abnormally low
4. bronchitis	D. between
5. myotrophy	E. in the shape of

6. microscope F. inflammation
7. autoimmune G. instrument for viewing
8. baculiform H. many
9. hypotension I. nutrition
10. intercerebral J. outside
11. extrasensory K. self
12. hyperglycaemia L. under
13. subcutaneous M. without

Abbreviations and acronyms commonly used in veterinary practice

- ***Task 4. Translate the phrases into English, the abbreviations given in the table can help you.***

ABBREVIATION	FULL FORM OF A WORD OR PHRASE	CZECH
ASAP		co nejdříve
BAR		bystrý, bdělý a responzivní
BM		pohyb střev
BD		tělesná hmotnost
CAP		kapsle
CNS		centrální nervová soustava
CPS		kardiopulmonální resuscitace
DSH		domácí krátkosrstý/á
DLH		domácí dlouhosrstý/á
Dx		diagnóza
HBC		sražený autem
ICU		jednotka intenzivní péče
ID		intradermální
IM		intramuskulární
IV		intravenózní
K-9		psí

PO		perorálně
RBC		červená krvinka
Tab		tableta
BC		bílá krvinka

3. Anatomy (anatomical directional terms, external anatomy)

Anatomical terms to describe the relative positions of structures within the body

- ***Task 1. Match the terms with their meaning and translate them into Czech.***

Anterior	away from the body in a limb of the animal	
Posterior	towards the body in a limb of the animal	
Dorsal	towards the head	
Ventral	towards the lower part or belly of the standing animal	
Medial	towards the midline plane that separates the right and left sides of the body	
Lateral	towards the sides of a standing animal	
Proximal	towards the tail	
Distal	towards the upper part or back of the standing animal	

External parts of a cow

- ***Task 2. Name the cow's body regions that include the following parts.***

mouth, lip, cheek, chin, muzzle, forehead, poll, ear, eye, nostril	neck crest, dewlap, brisket, and jugular groove	hump, wither, loin, rump, pin bone, heart girth, flank, tail	the shoulder, arm, forearm, knee, cannon, fetlock, pastern, coffin joints, hoof	hipbone, thigh bone, leg bone, stifle, hock, cannon, Achilles tendon,

External parts of a chicken (beak, claw, comb, feathers, hackles, spur, wattle, wing)

- ***Task 3. Guess the parts of the chicken's body that are defined below.***

…… is the fleshy, red outgrowth on top of a chicken's head. The purpose of it is to keep the hen cool in hot weather as chickens cannot sweat.

…… are the feathers around the neck, and can sometimes be showy in roosters.

…… is the fleshy part that you can see below the beak of a chicken.

…… is a horny projecting mouth of a bird.

…… are a protective covering for fowl, protecting them from cold, rain, sun and injury.

…… are moveable organs for flying.

…… is a curved and pointed appendage at the end of a toe.

…… is a sharp horn-like protrusion that grows on a chicken leg.

Body coverage (Multiple-choice)

- ***Task 4. Multiple choice. Choose the word that fits the sentence.***

1. …... is extensive body coverage typical of mammals. It is made of short, very fine and soft hair. The principal function of fur is thermoregulation. 2. …... are thick, strong animal fibres collected at commercial abattoirs for use in brushes. Fish and snakes are covered with 3. …... which protect the body and help in locomotion. Snakes periodically 4. …... their scaly skins and acquire new ones. Specific types of body coverage include 5. …... hair (textile fibre obtained from sheep and other animals e.g. goats, camels, rabbits etc.), 6. …... - the hair that grows from the top of the neck of a horse or other equine and lions. All birds are covered with 7. ……. The externally visible feathers which determine a bird's silhouette and the contour of wings, tail and body are called contour feathers. Body covering of 8. …... (e.g. salamander or newts), skin, often has protective colouring and can absorb water and oxygen from the environments. Exoskeletons are hard 9. …... frameworks which support and protect the soft tissues of lower animals (e.g. shell of a crab or a crawfish). Some animal species are protected by 10. …... (quills) which are modified hairs coated with thick plates of keratin, e.g. a hedgehog.

1.		d)	Skin	c)	Hairs
a)	Fur	2.		d)	Mane
b)	Hairs	a)	Bristles	3.	
c)	Mane	b)	Fur	a)	fins

b) gills
c) plates
d) scales

4.
a) loose
b) moult
c) shave
d) throw

5.
a) bristle
b) coat
c) cotton
d) wool

6.
a) beard
b) mane
c) tail
d) wool

7.
a) feathers
b) plumages
c) scales
d) wings

8.
a) amphibians
b) molluscs
c) reptiles
d) rodents

9.
a) exterior
b) extern
c) external
d) externally

10.
a) claws
b) horns
c) spikes
d) spines

Body appendages (Gap-fill)

- ***Task 5. Gap fill. Fill in the gaps with correct wordsbelow the text.***

• ANTENNAE (sg. ANTENNA) - paired appendages used for sensing in arthropods (e.g. paired, mobile, and segmented, located between the eyes on the ..... in insects)

• TENTACLES are usually two or more ..... flexible organs present in animals, especially invertebrates which are used for feeding, feeling and grasping (e.g. in a jellyfish or octopus)

• WINGS – appendages used for flight. Insects are the only invertebrates known to have evolved flight; they have two pairs of wings - forewings and hindwings. Wings in bats developed on ..... bones and are much thinner than in birds; the result is quicker and more accurate flight. The tissue can ..... For birds, the flight is the main locomotion, their wings developed on forelimbs and appear in various shapes and sizes - enabling various speeds and .....

• GILLS are respiratory organs found in many aquatic organisms; they extract dissolved oxygen from water, and ..... carbon dioxide. The majority of bony fish species have five pairs of gills.

• LIMBS - most animals use limbs for locomotion (walking, running, and .....), some animals can use their front limbs to carry and manipulate objects, and some animals also use hind limbs for manipulation

• FINS - most distinctive features of fish, composed of bony spines ..... from the body with skin covering them and joining them together; located in different places (.....fin, caudal fin, anal fin etc.) on the fish serve different purposes (moving forward, turning, and keeping an upright position)

• TAILS - the section at the ..... end of an animal's body

• HOOF (pl. HOOVES) - the tip of a toe of ..... mammals, covered with a thick keratin shell, grow continuously. Most even-toed ungulates like sheep, goats, deer, cattle, bison, or pigs have two main hooves on each foot, together called a cloven hoof. Most also have two smaller hoofs called DEWCLAWS. Some ..... ungulates have one hoof on each foot; others such as rhinoceroses, and tapirs have three hoofed or heavily nailed toes, or one hoof and two dew-claws.

• HORN - a pointed projection of the skin on the head consisting of ..... covering. One pair of horns is usual, two pairs occur in a few wild species and domesticated breeds of sheep. Horns are usually curved or spiral and occur mainly in males. They grow soon after birth and continue to grow ..... life.

• ANTLERS - usually large, branching bony appendages on the heads of most ..... species. Antlers are found mostly in males, only caribou and reindeer have antlers on the females and grow faster than any other mammal bones. Antler growth and ..... are seasonal, and controlled by the length of daylight.

• CLAWS are found at the end of a ..... or finger in most mammals, birds, and some reptiles. They are made of keratin and used to catch and hold prey in carnivorous mammals, for digging, climbing trees etc. Many predatory mammals have ..... claws that can partially hide inside the animal's paw, especially the Felidae.

• BEAK – (also bill or rostrum) is an external anatomical structure of birds used for eating, killing ....., manipulating objects, probing for food, feeding young, etc. Beaks vary significantly in size and ..... from species to species. Two holes called nares or nostrils connect to the hollow inner beak and the respiratory system.

• PAWS - soft foot of a mammal, generally a quadruped (walking on four legs) that has ..... or nails. A hard foot is called a HOOF.

• WHISKERS – specialized hairs for tactile sensation that grow around the ....., above the lips, and on other parts of the face of most mammals, as well as on the forelegs and feet of some animals. A large part of the brain of many mammals is devoted to processing the nerve ..... from whiskers because it is important for survival

• SNOUT/MUZZLE - protruding portion of an animal's face, consisting of its nose, mouth, and .....

• TRUNK - a fusion of the nose and ..... lip, elongated and flexible, elephant's most important and versatile “tool”

claws	***forehead***	***prey***	***throughout***
climbing	***impulses***	***protractile***	***toe***
deer	***jaw***	***protruding***	***ungulate***
dorsal	***keratin***	***rear***	***upper***
elongated	***manoeuvring***	***regrow***	
excrete	***nostrils***	***shape***	
finger	***odd-toed***	***shedding***	

4. ANATOMY (body systems)

All higher organisms are built from **cells**, starting as a single cell (in the form of a fertilized egg or ovum) and developing into a more complicated multicellular organism. As cells divide and grow they differentiate into **tissues** with a variety of functions. The tissues normally found in the human body are muscle, connective, nerve, epithelial and fluid. They are grouped to form the **organs**, any given organ consisting of two or more kinds of tissue. Organs are organized into bodily **organ systems** that carry out major functions of the body. Although the systems are similar in structure and function among all species, there are differences in the detail of bodily systems among species. The greatest differences in common farm animals are between mammals and poultry.

- ***Task 1. Name the body systems.***

1. _____ system

The skin is the largest organ of the body which may represent up to 12%-24% of an animal's body weight. This bodily system consists of the skin and its associated structures, such as hair, nails, claws, hooves, sweat glands, and sebaceous glands. The skin forms the body's outer covering and forms a barrier to protect the body from chemicals, disease, UV light, and physical damage. Hair and nails extend from the skin to reinforce the skin and protect it from environmental damage. The exocrine glands of the integumentary system produce sweat, oil, and wax to cool, protect, and moisturize the skin's surface.

2. _____ system

This system provides the body with form, protection, support and strength. With the muscles attached, they permit the human to move. Its other functions are to store minerals and produce blood cells in the bone marrow. In mammals, it involves bones, cartilage, teeth, and joints. Bones are composed of calcium compounds, a gelatine-like protein called ossein and also of small amounts of other minerals. There are blood and lymph vessels and nerve fibres inside bones. Some bones have a hollow centre filled with a fatty network of connective tissue

called marrow. Cartilage is a tough connective tissue that is flexible and elastic and mostly converted to bone in adult individuals. It can be found in the joints of bones and some specialized structures such as in the trachea, nose, larynx or external ear. Based on the shape, bones can be divided into four groups: long, short, flat and irregular, the last mostly found in the head where they protect the brain. The skeletal system comprises the following main parts: axial skeleton with the skull, vertebral column and rib cage, and appendicular skeleton including pectoral limbs (front legs) and pelvic limbs (hind legs).

3. _____ system

In connection with the skeletal system, this system provides form, support and movement for the body. It also produces body heat in the chemical processes producing energy for the motion of the muscles. Skeletal, smooth[1] and cardiac are three types of muscle found in the human body. They differ in their structure, location and method of control. Skeletal muscle is usually attached to the skeleton by tendons and is controlled by the voluntary nervous system. Muscles around the hollow internal organs of the body, such as the blood vessels, stomach, intestines and bladder, are called smooth or unstriated involuntary muscles. They are not under the conscious control of the brain and are activated by the autonomic nervous system. They can stretch, which allows the organ they surround to expand. Smooth muscles are involved in digestion and other processes of the viscera. Cardiac or striated involuntary muscle is located only in the muscular wall of the heart (myocardium). It is striated in the same way as skeletal muscle. The autonomic nervous system can speed up or slow down the rate of heart muscle contraction and by maintaining a rhythmic heartbeat it keeps the blood circulating through the body.

4. _____ system

This system brings air into the body, where the oxygen is extracted to oxidize molecules to provide energy for body processes. Briefly said, during respiration oxygen is brought into the body and carbon dioxide is expelled from it. The system also helps control the temperature of

[1] also known as striated voluntary muscle

the human body and produce sounds by utilizing the larynx. The basic structures of the system in vertebrates are nostrils, nasal cavity, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, bronchioles and lungs. The lungs of mammals are a pair of organs located in the thoracic cavity.

5. _____ system

This system comprises the heart, arteries, capillaries and veins. The heart is a muscular organ that pumps blood throughout the system and in mammals is divided into four chambers. Blood leaves the heart through the aorta which further branches into smaller arteries and finally into the capillaries that reach tissues in the whole body. Capillaries are the place of exchange: nutrients and oxygen enter the cells while CO2, H2O and waste products go into the blood. From the capillaries the blood flows into small and then larger veins, eventually going back to the heart.

6. _____ system

This system is auxiliary to the circulatory system, leading a tissue fluid called lymph into the capillaries of the circulatory system. Bodily tissues absorb nutrients from both systems. It helps maintain fluid balance in the body by collecting excess fluid and particulate matter from tissues and depositing them in the bloodstream. It also helps defend the body against infection by supplying disease-fighting cells called lymphocytes. In mammals, the system includes the lymph glands, vessels and sinuses through which lymph is carried, and lymphoid tissues, such as bone marrow and the thymus.

7. _____ system

This system provides a method for cells to transmit signals from one part of the body to another as needed. The two main parts are the central nervous system (CNS) consisting of the brain and spinal cord and the peripheral nervous system (PNS) containing all the nerves radiating from the CNS to all other parts of the body. While the CNS controls the entire body, the autonomic nervous system, which is a part of the PNS, controls those body activities that are under automatic control.

8. _____ system

This system secretes hormones essential for the growth and development of the body and works in tandem with the nervous system to communicate with the body's other internal systems. The system comprises eight major glands, each performing a different function. They are the pituitary gland, thyroid, thymus gland, adrenal gland, ovary and testis, pancreatic islets, and pineal gland.

9. _____ system

The main components of this system are the kidneys, ureters, bladder and urethra. Waste products and some water in the blood are filtered out in the kidneys and the final liquid, urine, passes through the ureters to the bladder, where it is stored until the bladder is full. Then it is excreted from the body through the urethra.

10. _____ system

This system helps digest feed and break it down into simple substances – nutrients – which can be absorbed into the bloodstream and used by the body cells. It maintains fluid and electrolyte balance and finally evacuates waste products. The food enters the body through the mouth and is cut, broken, chewed and dissolved with the help of teeth, tongue and salivary glands. From there it passes through the oesophagus into the stomach which adds chemicals that help in the digestive process. Afterwards, the processed food goes through a long, folded tube called the small intestine, then the large intestine. The whole system ends with the rectum and undigested material, faeces, is excreted from the body through the anus. Accessory organs to this system are the liver and pancreas.

11. _____ system

This system is a collection of organs that work together to produce a new life. The major organs include the external genitalia and internal organs, including the gonads that produce gametes, which are cells that fuse with another cell during conception in organisms that reproduce sexually. The male system comprises two main parts: the testes, where sperm are produced, and the penis, both of these organs are outside the abdominal cavity. The testes

are carried in an external pouch known as the scrotum, where they normally remain slightly cooler than body temperature to facilitate sperm production. The two main parts of the female system are the vagina and uterus — which act as the receptacle for semen — and the ovaries, which produce the female's ova. The vagina is attached to the uterus through the cervix, while the Fallopian tubes connect the uterus to the ovaries. In response to hormonal changes, one ovum or more is released and sent down the Fallopian tube during ovulation. Females of other species of placental mammal undergo oestrous cycles, in which the endometrium is completely reabsorbed by the animal (covert menstruation) at the end of its reproductive cycle.

- ***Task 2. Make sure you can:***

- describe the individual body organ systems, their general functions, and the major organs/glands/structures contained in each
- understand the more general terms such as organ, cell, tissue, gland, cavity, bladder, vessel, etc.
- use the medical terms correctly in writing and speaking (pay special attention to perfect pronunciation!!!)
- fill in the gaps in the table below

	Skeletal	Muscular	Circulatory	Respiratory	Digestive
Organs/glands/ structures					
Functions					
	Integumentary	Lymphatic	Endocrine	Urinary	Reproductive
Organs/glands/ structures					

Functions					

- ***Task 3. Here are some organs and parts of the human body anatomy. Translate them into Czech and categorize them according to body organ system.***

Pituitary	……	BS:……
Gall bladder	……	BS:……
Uterus	……	BS:……
Adrenals	……	BS:……
Larynx	……	BS:……
Jejunum	……	BS:……
Thigh bone	……	BS:……
Sebaceous glands	……	BS:……
Nostril	……	BS:……
Spleen	……	BS:……

- ***Task 4. Match the ordinary English names of organs or body parts with the corresponding anatomical term of Latin or Greek origin.***

1) abdomen	a) gullet
2) intestine	b) back passage
3) cholecyst	c) womb
4) cranium	d) upper jaw
5) diaphragm	e) liver
6) hepar	f) midriff
7) mandible	g) bowel
8) maxilla	h) skull
9) oesophagus	i) gall bladder

10) rectum/anus	j) backbone/spine
11) thorax	k) windpipe
12) trachea	l) chest
13) uterus	m) lower jaw
14) vertebral column	n) belly

- ***Task 5. Here are some statements describing specific features of poultry anatomy. Translate the sentences and categorize them according to the body organ system.***

1) Birds do not have a diaphragm or nostrils. BS:……
2) In poultry, the ureters lead to the cloaca. BS:……
3) Poultry have no teeth; they have a crop and gizzard. BS:……
4) Elimination in poultry is through the vent. BS:……
5) A structure that allows making sounds in birds is called the syrinx. BS:……
6) Avian bones are thinner and harder than mammalian bones. BS:……
7) Two blind pouches, or ceca, are found in poultry. BS:……
8) Poultry does not have a bladder or urethra. BS:……
9) Instead of alveoli, poultry has small air capillaries. BS:……
10) Poultry rib cages have only a little involvement in breathing. BS:……

- ***Task 6. Write your simple English definitions of the following terms. Then compare with your partner.***

JOINT_____

SPINAL CORD_____

BLOOD_____

ARTERY_____

WINDPIPE_____

SKULL_____

BLIND GUT_____

GALL BLADDER_____

BACKBONE_____

SALIVA_____

THYROID GLAND_____

SPLEEN_____

- ***Task 7. The reproductive system in males and females. Test your knowledge. Choose the correct answer.***

1. The male has _____ organs for reproduction.

a) specialized b) special c) unusual d) odd

2. The _____ is a saclike part of the male reproductive system.

a) seminal vesicles b) testicles c) penis d) scrotum

3. The_____ produces a fluid that is mixed with the seminal fluid.

a) prostate gland b) penis c) testicles d) Cowper's glands

4. The penis deposits the _____.

a) semen b) seaman c) seminal water d) none of these

5. The urethra carries urine _____ the bladder.

a) to b) via c) in d) from

6. The epididymis contains a long tube connected to each _____.

a) testicle b) kidney c) prostate gland d) ureter

7. The testicles produce sperm cells and the male hormone called _____.

a) oestrogen b) testosterone c) progesterone d) relaxin

1. Females have 2 _____.

a) cervixes b) ova c) ovaries d) urethras

2. Females produce _____ main female sex hormones.

a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 0

3. Tubes that carry the ova from the ovaries are called _____.

a) fallopian tubes b) ovarian tubes c) fallop's tubes d) fallop's vessels

4. The vagina is the passage between _____.

a) the cervix and urethra b) the cervix and oviduct c) the cervix and vulva d) cervix and rectum

5. The vulva is the external opening of the _____ system.

a) reproductive b) vaginal c) urinary d) reproductive and urinary

- ***Task 8. Read the description of the digestive system in ruminants and fill in the gaps with the proper words from the box.***

chewing, coarse, cud, gastric, left, liquid, nonruminants, oesophagus, omasum, quickly, saliva, squeeze, swallow, true, unclear

In ruminants, 1…… is essential in chewing the 2……. However, ruminants eat 3…… and they do not chew the food completely before they 4…… it. Roughages, such as hay, silage or 5…… feed are re-chewed later. These feeds form ball-like masses in the stomach which are then forced back up the 6…… and chewed again. This process is called rumination or the cud 7……. Ruminant stomach differs from that in 8……. It consists of four parts. The solid part of the feed goes into the rumen where it is mixed and partially broken down by bacteria and the 9…… part passes into the reticulum, then to the 10…… and into the abomasum. The rumen and reticulum make up about 85 per cent of the stomach and are located on the 11…… side of the middle of the animal. The omasum makes up about 8 per cent of the stomach and its purpose is 12……: it grinds up a certain amount of feed and can 13…… some of the water out of the feed. The rest of the ruminant stomach – 7 per cent – is called the 14…… stomach or abomasum. Feed is mixed with 15…… juice here and the digestion here resembles the process in nonruminant animals.

- ***Task 9. Anatomy jokes. Match the questions with the answers.***

Why is the eye like the moon?	They are not humerus.
Which part of your anatomy was the king of rock and roll?	A gull bladder.

Why does it hurt to touch your backbone?	Your legs.
What is an anatomist’s favourite musical instrument?	A needle.
What punctuation mark can be found in the body?	The colon.
What has got one eye but cannot see?	It is a spine.
What's the most musical bone?	The organ.
If you see an organ flying overhead what is it?	They're both in orbit.
What has a bottom at the top?	The trombone.
What are these jokes not?	Pelvis Presley.

5. Behaviour (animal body language), handling, and restraint

POINTS OF IDENTIFICATION FOR ANIMAL BODY LANGUAGE

- ***Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the following phrases extracted from the text below.***

a) either round or almond-shaped
b) exposing the teeth
c) his ears will be raised
d) if the situation escalates or persists
e) in a defensive posture
f) low or between the legs
g) or arched over the back
h) pacing or shaking off
i) they are plastered to the sides
j) to create the sudden illusion of increased height

Eyes (figure out where the dog is looking and for how long)

If a dog is relaxed and happy, the eyes should look normal: 1. ….. If a dog is frightened, his eyes may appear either smaller or larger than usual. An aggressive dog usually has larger eyes than normal. If a dog is in pain or discomfort, he may appear to be squinting.

Ears (examine the position of the dog's ears)

When your dog is relaxed and not stressed, his ears will be in a natural position. When he becomes alert and starts watching something closely, 2. …. and turned toward whatever is holding his attention. If your dog's ears are pulled back or 3. …. of his head, he is submissive or afraid.

Hair (watch for raised hair over shoulders or back)

If the dog feels threatened, hair over the shoulders and rump may rise 4. …. (raised hackles, with or without barking, indicate that a dog is highly emotionally aroused, not necessarily dominant or aggressive).

Posture (pay attention to what stance the dog's body is in)

Calm posture is represented by a relaxed position, such as sitting or lying down and exposing the belly. Nervous posture is turning the head away and crouching, 5. ….. Aggressive behaviour is typical of dogs that are lunging or holding their body still.

Mouth (check if the dog's mouth is open, closed, or showing teeth)

Yawning and nose-licking are considered to be ambivalent behaviours, meaning that the dog is cautious, concerned, stressed, anxious, or has the potential to respond with aggression 6. ….. If the dog continues to feel threatened, he may progress to displays of the mouth area, with lips pulled back at the corners, retracting the lips into a snarl. In an offensive posture, the lips are curled into a snarl, 7. …..

Relaxed dogs usually have their mouths closed or open just a bit. If your dog is afraid, his mouth will be closed with his lips pulled back at the corners. Aggressive dogs will often pull back their lips to show their teeth.

Tail (examine the position of the dog's tail and how it moves)

Appeasement body signals are often represented by holding their tail 8. …., a dog that is bright and alert but not aroused will hold the tail up, and this dog showing signs of fear and submission holds the tail down. A threatened dog holds the tail vertically 9. ….. The movement of the tail in such a dog may be slow and deliberate or rapid and vibrating, called "flagging. The dog 10. …. signals fear through the tail tucked between its legs.

Vocalizations (work out what types of sounds the dog is making, or if any)[1]

- ***Task 2. Watch the video and fill in the gaps with the terms designating types of dog vocalization.***

1……

Dog laughter is also known as "play panting,", and dogs make this sound when they're especially happy.

Play panting has a different frequency than regular panting.

2……

In the wild, dogs and wolves howl *to notice/ to notify* of their presence and tell other members of their pack where they are.

Other reasons for howling are to express *discomfort/fear* or to attract attention.

3……

Reverse sneezing sounds like a *puffing/snoring* or gagging sound, and it looks like the dog has something caught in its throat or nose.

This is a way for the dog to attempt to remove foreign particles such as dust, powder or other irritants or allergens from its upper *air passages/air tubes*.

4……

Snoring in dogs generally occurs when air movement is restricted in the nasal passageways or throat.

It often occurs when the dog sleeps *in a prone position/in a supine position*, so its tongue partially blocks some of the air movement in its passageways.

Another reason could be your dog's *malnutrition/overweight*. A dog with a short *nose/nostril* or pushed-in face will more likely be a snorer.

5……

Dogs may sigh to signal *excitement/satisfaction* after a rewarding action. Puppies and adult dogs often sigh when they relax.

---

[1] Video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zph-TqhW2sk)
11 Sounds Dogs Make and What They Mean

Interestingly enough, dogs can also sigh to signal the exhaustion of their efforts when they are *annoyed/discontented* or conceding defeat.

6……

You may have noticed that dogs bark, *yawn/whine*, or growl in their sleep. This is because dogs just like humans dream in the REM stage of their sleep, and those sounds or muscle *jerks/tones* are responses to whatever is happening in their dreams.

7……

Dog whining sounds are high-pitched vocalizations, often produced *through the nose/through the throat* with the mouth closed. It is a signal that your dog needs or wants something from you.

8……

A yelp or a whimper is typically a sign that a dog is in pain and shows the dog's *disturbance/suffering* to a pack member.

9……

Barking is a dog's primary means of communication and may mean different things so observing body language can help you understand the message. The main reasons for barking are to *warn of/call on* danger, to voice frustration, to demand attention or food, to express fear, or to *welcome/receipt* you when you come home.

10……

Grumbling is more of a *roaring/squeaky* sound, resembling a motorboat. Many dogs grumble out of pleasure, so you may hear it when you *rub/tap* that spot behind their ears.

11……

Growl is not only a signal of aggression; dogs often growl because they're afraid, or are in discomfort. Sometimes it can also be an expression of *amusement/astonishment*.

RESTRAINT TOOLS

- ***Task 3. Translate the sentences using the terms describing the tools for the restraint of animals.***

CATCH OR CAPTURE POLES	LEASH
HALTERS OR HEAD COLLARS	MUZZLES

NETS

SLIP LEADS

SNAKE TONGS

TOWELS, CLOTHS OR BLANKETS

Posouzení zvířete pomůže zvolit typ požadovaného náhubku.

_____

_____

Odchytávací vodítko by mělo být použito, pokud chování psa není známo.

_____

_____

Kleště na hady lze používáme k odchytu a znehybnění hadů a jiných zvířat, např. koček.

_____

_____

Sítě jsou vhodné pro mnoho uchopení menších druhů zvířat, ale musí být adekvátní velikosti a síle zvířete.

_____

_____

Odchytávací tyče jsou používány k odchytu nekontrolovatelných zvířat, například agresivních psů.

_____

_____

Ručníky a deky umožňují zabalit kočku a tím ovládat její tělo, tlapky a drápy.

_____

_____

Ohlávky se používají hlavně k ovládání hlavy větších domácích zvířat např. koní i menších hospodářských zvířat, jako jsou kozy, ovce a mladý skot.

_____

_____

Vodítko chrání vašeho mazlíčka před dopravou a nepřipoutanými zvířaty.

_____

_____

6. Office Procedures and Telephone Techniques

VETERINARY TRAINING - HOW TO CONVERT PHONE CALLS TO APPOINTMENTS [1]

In the scene, you're about to see a receptionist will answer a phone caller's question "how much do you charge for an exam?". As you watch this scene play out, pay attention to the following points:

- you need to know what to say before you say it
- make sure you stay in charge of the conversation
- when appropriate, initiate the appointment on the phone with the caller
- use the person's name, it will make the call more personable and it deepens the rapport with the client
- show your interest in the caller as a person
- gain the client's trust and finally transfer that trust to the doctor
- show that you are knowledgeable by asking the right question

➢ ***Task 1. Watch the video and answer the questions.***

1. What is the name of the veterinary hospital?
2. What part of the day is the pet owner calling?
3. What is her cat's name?
4. Is Susan a regular client?
5. What is the reason for Susan's concern?
6. How long has the cat's condition been going on?
7. When is the appointment with the doctor scheduled?
8. Who will be the attending vet?
9. How much is the check-up?

[1] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u1I8sDfeAug

- ***Task 2. Complete the dialogue between the veterinary assistant and client with the sentences below.***

Jenifer: 1. _____

Susan: Hi this is Susan. How much is it for an exam for my cat?

Jenifer: 2. _____

Susan: Her name is Ginger.

Jenifer: 3. _____

Susan: Never, I'm new here.

Jenifer: 4. _____

Susan: I found you online.

Jenifer: 5. _____

Susan: I moved from New York but how much is it for an exam for my cat?

Jenifer: 6. _____

Susan: Well she's been coughing a lot lately.

Jenifer: 7. _____

Susan: About a month now.

Jenifer: 8. _____

Susan: Actually, it has.

Jenifer: 9. _____

Susan: 10 a.m. sounds great. How much is it?

Jenifer: 10. _____

Susan: Okay I'll see you then.

Jenifer: 11. _____

A) Has it been getting worse?
B) Look, Susan. This could be serious and you do sound concerned. I’m gonna give you an appointment today. I have 10 a.m. or 1 p.m. available. Which one works best for you?
C) Oh I'm so sorry to hear that Susan but you've definitely called the right place. How long has this been going on?

D) Oh well that is great. So where did you move from and how are you liking it here so far?
E) Oh well, then I'm glad you called us today. Please allow me to be the first one to welcome you to our practice. So how did you hear about us?
F) Okay and when did we last see Ginger?
G) Okay bye.
H) Okay that's great, Susan. The cost of an exam is $35 and you're gonna be seeing dr. Smith. She's a very experienced and knowledgeable doctor and she'll do whatever she can to make sure Ginger feels better. So thanks for calling us today and then we'll see you at 10:00 a.m.
I) Sure. But first I'm curious, what prompted you to call us today?
J) Thank you for calling ABC animal hospital. This is Jennifer. How can I help you?
K) Well good morning, Susan, and thanks for calling. What is your cat's name?

- ***Task 3. Translate the phrases form the dialogue.***

znít znepokojeně
sjednat schůzku v nejbližším možném termínu
zavolat na správné místo
být první, kdo přivítá v ordinaci
vidět pacienta naposledy
cena za vyšetření a rentgen
zkušený a erudovaný lékař
udělat vše proto, aby se kočka cítila lépe
přimět pacienta zavolat do ordinace

- ***Task 4. Form the questions according to the instructions.***

1. …… (It, get better – present perfect continuous)
2. ……(How, you, learn about us – past simple)
3. ……(How, the cat, like the treatment – present simple)

4. …… (Which date, best, suit, you – present simple)

5. ……(How long, the cat, cough – present perfect continuous)

6. …… (How, be, your cat – present simple)

7. ……(What drugs, your cat, take, the last year – past continuous)

8. …… (How much, the check-up, be – future)

9. …… (What tests, carry out – past simple passive)

10. ……(Your cat, be on medication – present perfect simple)

TIPS ON HOW A CLIENT AND THEIR PET SHOULD BE TREATED TO FEEL COMFORTABLE AND SAFE AT YOUR PRACTICE

- ***Task 5. Match the parts of the sentences and translate them into Czech.***

Team members should have all medical records	prepared and available for clients scheduled for that day.
Clients and pets should be welcomed with a	should never be worn for safety reasons.
The vet assistant should remember the owner's and pet's names as	smile and friendly greeting upon their entry
The veterinary staff are recommended to	tag which includes name, credentials, and job title.
Every member of the healthcare team should wear a name	this makes the client feel important, remembered and accepted.
It is important to wear comfortable and durable shoes, however, open-toed shoes	wear comfortable and durable clothing that is easily washable in hot water.

7. Nutrition and weight management

Nutrients are chemical elements or compounds that aid in the support of life. Animals must have five different groups of nutrients to grow and produce efficiently. Energy nutrients provide the energy necessary for movement and the production of body heat. Nutrients can be divided into five basic groups: energy nutrients (carbohydrates, fats, and oils), proteins, vitamins, minerals and water.

The major sources of energy nutrients in animal feed are carbohydrates and lipids (fats and oils). **Carbohydrates** are the most important because they are readily available, easily digested and lower in cost. They are organic compounds made of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen and include sugars, starches and cellulose. Carbohydrates in the feed are changed to simpler forms. Simple carbohydrates such as sugars and starches are easily digested; complex carbohydrates or fibre such as cellulose and lignin are more difficult to digest. The main source of simple carbohydrates and starch is cereal grains, e.g. corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye and sorghum. Complex carbohydrates are found in roughages such as hay and pasture plants (alfalfa, bromegrass, orchard grass, and bluegrass). Unlike simple-stomach animals, ruminant animals because of bacterial action in the rumen can utilize large portions of coarse roughage. Some monogastric herbivores, e.g. horses and rabbits may also eat these in large amounts. For herbivores, starch-rich grains, e.g. corn, wheat, oats, barley and sorghum, also make up a large part of the diet especially as they are cheap.

Fats and oils[1] have a higher energy value than carbohydrates and are necessary for liver function and the creation of hormones and provide animals with energy and body heat. Farmers will sometimes supplement herbivore diets with, e.g. oilseeds, and animal fats like fish oils, whole soybean and whole cottonseed.

Proteins are organic compounds made of amino acids. They contain mainly carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. Proteins supply material to build body tissues, hooves, horns, hair, and skin. It is also essential for foetal development in gravid animals. Animal protein

[1] In practice both fats and oils are commonly referred to as fats

sources (e.g. meat or fish meal, dried whey, casein or dried skim milk) are considered to be good quality proteins since they usually contain a good balance of the essential amino acids. Plant protein sources (e.g. linseed meal, soybean meal, cottonseed meal, etc.) are usually thought of as poor-quality proteins because they often lack some of the essential amino acids.

Vitamins are trace organic compounds; thus, they are needed only in very small amounts by animals. All vitamins contain carbon, but they are not alike chemically. Vitamins can be divided into two groups: fat-soluble (A, D, E, K) and water-soluble (C and B-complex) vitamins. Vitamins help to regulate any of the bodily functions: A is associated with healthy eyes, good conception rate and disease resistance, D is important for good bone development, E is necessary for normal reproduction, K is preventative of excessive bleeding, C helps in teeth and bone formation and B complex vitamins are necessary for chemical reactions in the animal's body. The main sources of the vitamins are green leafy hay, corn, cod liver, fish oils, or wheat germ oil. Commercial feed usually includes necessary vitamins in the mixture.

Minerals provide material for bones, teeth, and tissues and help to regulate chemical activity in the body. Major and trace minerals are usually supplied in commercial feeds and may be supplied in the form of a protein supplement or a mineral premix. However, it is important to make sure these substances are sufficiently included as major minerals that are often lacking in animal rations are salt, calcium and phosphorus. If a mineral deficiency is suspected, it is recommended that the feed is analysed. On the other hand, excessive quantities of some trace minerals may be toxic to livestock.

Water has many important functions. It dissolves and carries nutrients, regulates temperature, and is necessary for chemical reactions in the body. A fresh, clean supply of water is necessary for the proper use of other nutrients supplied in the feed.

Nutrients are supplied by the grains and forages fed to the animal. Additional nutrients needed by the animal are supplied by commercial feed mixtures.

- ***Task 1. Identify the major 5 nutrient groups (NG), their functions (F) in the animal body and their sources (S).***

NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
F	F	F	F	F
S	S	S	S	S

- ***Task 2. Find the defined word in the text below and translate them into Czech.***

b…….. a cereal plant cultivated especially for use in brewing and stock feed

b…….. a single section of a skeleton, made of very hard tissue

c…….. a chemical element that is present in teeth, bones, and chalk

c…….. a biomolecule consisting of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen atoms

c…….. a nonmetallic element that occurs in all organic compounds

c…….. l…….. oil a thick yellow oil given as a medicine, because it is full of vitamins A and D

c…….. a chemical substance that combines two or more elements

c…….. the act of becoming pregnant

c…….. a tall plant grown for its whole yellow seeds which are eaten as a vegetable

e…….. a simple substance that cannot be reduced to smaller chemical parts

f…….. food for domestic livestock

f…….. animal food for browsing or grazing

h…….. grass that is cut and dried and used as animal food

l…….. a fatty, waxy, or oily compound found in living organisms

l…….. cattle, pigs, horses, poultry, sheep, and small animals raised on a farm

m…….. a nutrient that is needed in small amounts to keep the body healthy

n…….. any substance that plants or animals need to live and grow

p…….. a poisonous yellowish-white chemical element with the symbol P

p…….. a commercially prepared mixture of dry ingredients

p…….. large, complex molecules that play many critical roles in the body

r…….. process by which organisms replicate themselves

s…….. a crystalline compound, sodium chloride (NaCl)

s…….. m…….. milk from which the cream and fat have been removed

s…….. a tropical cereal whose grains are cultivated to make flour and feed cattle

t…….. hard white structures in the mouth used for biting food

t…….. m……..a substance present in minimal amounts in biological systems

v…….. organic substance our body needs to keep working properly

w…….. g…….. the centre part of a grain of wheat which is eaten often as a source of vitamins and protein

WEIGHT MANAGEMENT [2]

Body Condition Scoring is a really useful way to assess whether your dog is a healthy weight for its breed and size. By getting hands-on and assessing three key areas on your dog, you can work out if they are underweight, overweight or in ideal condition.

- ***Task 3. Complete the table with the information below.***

The three areas to examine are:

	Ribs	Belly	Waist
Low scoring			
High scoring			

a) a noticeably narrow and the bones of the hips and spine may be easily visible and can be felt protruding under the skin
b) a very pronounced 'tummy tuck' up towards the hips and groin region
c) does not narrow towards the hips and the trunk or abdomen will often be just as wide as the chest giving the dog a barrel-shaped appearance
d) it droops or hangs down near the floor all the way along and doesn't tuck up underneath the hips
e) will be difficult to feel

[2] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QOnCx6CF01k&t=9s

f) will protrude and feel sharp or bumpy

After assessing these three areas, the dog can be given a score on a five-point scale:

- ***Task 4. Translate the following cut-lines into English and match them to the Body Condition Score points.***

BCS 1	BCS 2	BCS 3	BCS 4	BCS 5
Severely underweight	Underweight	Ideal condition	Overweight	Obese

- nad ideální hmotností, těžko nahmatatelná žebra, žádný viditelný pas
- pod ideální hmotností s viditelnými žebry a pasem
- dobrý stav, trochu obalený tukem, ale žebra snadno hmatatelná
- velká nadváha s tukovými záhyby a velkým břichem
- velmi štíhlý s vystouplými žebry a pánví

- ***Task 5. Watch the video and decide whether the following statements are true or false.***

1) In dogs with a thick wiry coat, you're not going to be able to feel the ribs very well.

2) In dogs with short coats, the ribs might be a bit more noticeable than in dogs with longer coats.

3) Monty has a body condition score of 3.

4) Bambi's tummy is quite upright, she has had puppies in the past so it is a little bit more obvious.

5) Bambi is put at a body condition score of 4 which means she is obese.

6) The recommendation for Bambi is to give her healthier treats and cut down on portion size.

7) Silken wind hound is related to Whippets or greyhounds and they are naturally on the leaner side of the body condition score.

8) Dogs like Sock have a very deep and slim chest.

9) Sock was given a body condition score between 2 and 3.

8. Dogs and Cats

Dogs are considered one of the most popular pets. They bring us unconditional love, laughter and happiness making them great companion animals. In your role as a veterinary assistant, you will come into contact with many different breeds of dogs. It is essential to be capable of recognising the different breeds and to know their specific behavioural traits. It is also necessary to understand all the unique features of each breed and any specific conditions or diseases.

- ***7 Main Groups of Dog Breeds[1] . Watch the video and answer the following questions.***

1) What is a breed?
2) What dog breed groups are discussed in the video?
3) Which breed in the working group is the heaviest?
4) What was the original purpose of huskies?
5) Which dog breed has the best sense of smell?
6) Which dog is the tallest dog on earth?
7) What animals are still being hunted by terriers in England?
8) Which two breeds love digging a lot?
9) What is a tracker dog used for?
10) What is the most popular dog breed in America?
11) Where does the name toy group come from?
12) What dog breeds belong to a non-sporting group?
13) How are dogs' senses compared to humans?
14) Do you have any idea what a *mongrel* is?

[1] (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mU6irl-qj4o)

HEALTH OF DOGS AND CATS

Almost all dogs and cats will experience some sort of health problem at some point in the course of their lives. Some breeds of dogs and cats are prone to certain diseases. Also, certain health problems are more commonly seen in purebred individuals compared to non-purebreds. The following is a list of conditions dogs and cats are often brought to the veterinary clinic.

Ear infections

Ear infections can be the result of the presence of yeast, bacteria and ear mites. Animals with ear infections often present symptoms like i…….. (svědící) ears, head shaking, head tilt, r…….. (zarudnutí), i…….. (zánět), brown residue inside the ears, ear pain, ear infections and u…….. s…….. (nepříjemný zápach).

Skin allergies

Dogs and cats are commonly reported to develop skin allergies. Allergies a…….. t…….. (jsou vyvolány) by contact between an allergen with the dog's body, which r…….. (rozpoznat) this substance as dangerous. Some of the most common allergies are caused by food, atopy, b…….. (bakterie), contact allergies and f…….. (blechy). Allergic pets may suffer from skin infections, h…….. l…….. (ztráta chlupů), s…….. (škrábání), i…….. (svědění), redness and inflammation.

Skin infections

Skin infections are usually a result of b…….. p…….. (přítomnost bakterií). Some skin infections can have a r…….. o…….. (rychlý nástup) and manifest as m…….. d…….. (mokvavá dermatitida). Other forms of skin infections can occur in the s…….. f…….. (kožní záhyby) of the dog. Here, excess skin traps moisture and bacteria which eventually leads to infection. Ulcers (vředy) may appear on i…….. (podrážděný) or itchy skin due to self-inflicted scratching injuries or licking infected skin. Clinical symptoms associated with skin infections often involve hair loss, irritation and inflammation of the skin, as well as l…….. (léze), acne and odour.

Digestive disorders, namely upset stomach and diarrhoea

A frequent cause of stomach problems is a…….. g…….. (akutní zánět žaludku) or inflammation of the stomach. An upset stomach can be developed for reasons such as

v…….. (zvracení), d…….. c…….. (změna jídelníčku), intoxication, e…….. f…….. b…….. (požití cizích těles), drugs or even bacterial, viral or parasitic infections. Examples of common signs include vomiting, s…….. (bolest řicha), a…….. (nechutenství), l…….. (letargie), b…….. in s…….. (krev ve stolici), w…….. l…….. (hubnutí) or d…….. (dehydratace).

Arthritis

Arthritis is the inflammation of one or more j…….. (klouby) that leads to s…….. (ztuhlost) in a…….. (postižené) joints and surrounding muscles. Although it can affect both young and old dogs, it is more p…….. (převládající) in dogs that have experienced wear and tear to their joints over time. O…….. (obezita) is also a risk factor. The most common signs of arthritis pet owners may notice include difficulty getting up and down, l…….. (chromost) in one or more legs, reluctance to go up and down stairs or to jump up and down or stiff, s…….. (oteklý), or sore joints.

Urinary tract infection (UTI)

Bladder infections or UTIs are more common in older female dogs, dogs s…….. f…….. (trpící) diabetes or those with b…….. s…….. (močové kameny). The clinical signs are e.g. dripping urine, f…….. l…….. (časté olizování) of the genitals, blood in the urine, and strain to urinate. As urinating is often p…….. (bolestivé), the dogs may cry out or w…….. (kňučet) when peeing.

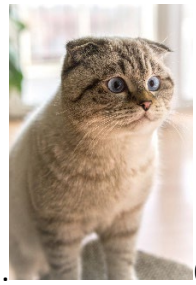
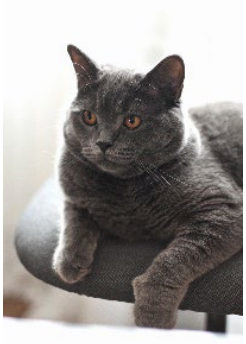
Bruise or Contusion

Bruises and contusions are caused by the r…….. (prasknutí) or t…….. (roztržení) of small b…….. v…….. (krevní cévy) under the skin. These injuries are often the consequence of dogs bumping into things or falling. However, bruises can also be a result of p…….. (destičky), vessel wall, or clotting factor disorders and will need further diagnostic tests on the dog to try to f…….. o…….. (zjistit) the cause of the condition. Some of the symptoms of bruises include blue to black discolouration of the site around the w…….. (rána), s…….. (otok) and s…….. (bolestivost).

CAT BREEDS

Match the examples of the most popular cat breeds with the descriptions of their appearance and the pictures below the table.

Bengal cat	a long-haired breed, characterized by a very flat face with full cheeks, large round wide-set eyes, a short muzzle and a short snub-nose
British shorthair	a medium-sized, svelte, silver-grey colour with strikingly blue eyes, a long neck, lean legs and a thin, whip-like tail
Maine Coon	a medium-to-large-sized cat breed, with a distinctively stocky body, dense coat, broad face with short nose and chipmunk cheek, and rounded paws
Persian cat	a rounded, medium-sized short-haired cat, has a dense, plush coat, large eyes and typically folded ears giving the cat an "owl-like" appearance
Scottish-fold cat	a sleek, muscular cat similar in appearance to other wild cats, their coats may show spots, rosettes, arrowhead markings
Siamese	an unmistakable, radical-looking natural hairless breed, however, some cats can come covered in fine hairs, much like “peach fuzz”
Sphynx	massive size, powerful muscular athletic body with a broad chest, a smooth, shaggy coat, pointed ear tufts

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 

9. Pocket pets

Pocket pets are very popular and many people prefer them to cats or dogs only because they think they require more time and effort to breed. However, these adorable furry creatures are very unique and certain species may not be right for everyone. And it is very important that you only bring an animal into your home when you are completely able to meet their needs and care for them properly. Thus you should do plenty of research if you have your heart set on a certain pocket pet but you're unsure if they are right for your lifestyle. To start off, answer the following questions before the purchase.

1. Jaký typ bydlení bude zvíře vyžadovat?
2. Co bude domácí mazlíček jíst?
3. Má zvíře nějaké specifické stravovací potřeby?
4. Kolik pohybu a interakce tento druh potřebuje?
5. Kdy bude kapesní mazlíček nejaktivnější?
6. Je zvíře obvykle aktivní přes den?
7. Je zvíře noční a může vás v noci budit?
8. Jaký typ veterinární péče, jako je kastrace nebo ošetření, bude kapesní mazlíček potřebovat?
9. Je zvíře společenské nebo samotářské?
10. Jaká je průměrná délka života zvířete, pro které jste se rozhodli?

➢ ***Task 1. Look at the pictures, label the animals and look up some facts concerning the points below***.



1…… 2…… 3……



4…… 5…… 6……



7…… 8…… 9……

- Size
- Lifespan
- Food requirements
- Ease of taming
- Cleanliness
- Activity during the day

GUINEA PIGS (ARE GUINEA PIGS RIGHT FOR YOU?) [1]

Guinea pigs are very cute gentle animals from South America who are natural-born vegetarians and herd animals. They can be somewhat timid but they are probably the least likely small pet to bite their owner. They love food, companionship and sleep and will spend lots of daylight hours awake and interacting with each other and you.

1. Size, Lifespan and daily care routine

- ***Task 2. Open cloze. Use one word to fill in the gaps in the texts.***

You will definitely need to handle your guinea pig with two …… to fully support them. Guinea pigs are also not climbing animals so …… you want a pet who will sit …… your shoulder you should look at other animals. Guinea pigs …… for an average of five years but they can live to be over seven if they are bred and cared for properly. Make …… that you are prepared for a seven-plus-year commitment before …… a guinea pig into your home. Guinea pigs don't need floor time as long …… they have large enough cages where they can exercise …… the day. They will be active mainly during daylight hours and it is recommended …… owners interact …… their pigs daily in order to promote tame behaviour. Guinea pigs eat …… lot so they will usually need to be fed twice a ……

2. Food requirements, ease of taming

- ***Task 3. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. The first letter and Czech equivalent have been given.***

Guinea pigs eat a lot and they need fresh foods in their diet each day. Your guinea pig will need …… (přístup) to some kind of meadow or timothy hay 24/7. Have a serving of store-bought hay-based pellets and a serving of fresh vegetables that are preferably high in vitamin C. Guinea pigs also have very sensitive …… (žaludky) and are very intolerant to sugars and …… (vápník). They will also need a diet that is high in vitamin C or receive some kind of daily vitamin C …… (doplněk). These are generally very …… (mírumilovný) animals but they tend to be somewhat …… (plachý) and easily startled. It is important to be

[1] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2cC87-2TKZU&t=6s

…… (trpělivý) and gentle with your guinea pigs so that you can build a trusting …… (vztah) with them.

3. Cleanliness and activity during the day

- ***Task 4. Word formation.***

They also poop a lot. Cages will need to be …… (sweep up) at least once a day to clean up poop, stale food and loose hay. Guinea pigs are also much …… (little) likely to spend a lot of time …… (groom) …… (they) in each other, however, they will remain clean as long as their cage is clean and they will not smell unless they have a …… (dirt) cage. Guinea pig breeds with long hair will need to be …… (regular) …… (groom)about once a month in order to keep their coat clean and …… (health). These animals are most active during the day but they still might spend a lot of daylight hours …… napping. Interacting with your guinea pigs will be much …… (differ) from interacting with more …… (energy) animals but it can be just as …… (reward). Guinea pigs enjoy …… (have) room to run around, chase each other and sometimes popcorn which is when a guinea pig will hop up into the air in…… (excited) but they will always love food and treats the …… (good).

- ***Task 5. Now, watch the video and check your answers.***

- ***Task 6. Find the phrases or words in the text above matching these explanations.***

	animals that are easily frightened or upset
	the mean length of life
	binding yourself to an animal for more than 7 years
	not wild or dangerous manners
	animals that share the same cage
	a type of perennial grass hay that is great for feeding both rabbits and horses
	hay made from permanent and usually natural grasslands

	to become suddenly surprised and frightened
	food which is no longer fresh or good to eat
	hay scattered around
	to remove droppings and dispose of it
	sleeping lightly or briefly

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10. Avians and reptiles

AVIANS

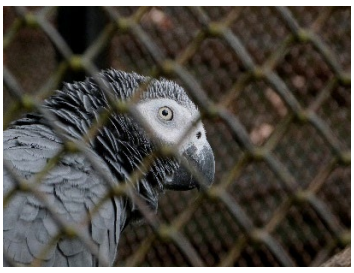
- ***Task 1. Word formation.***

Today, birds are very popular as pets. They provide …… (companion) and with proper breeding and handling, they can be …… (relative) easy pets to keep and care for. Some species of birds can even …… (teach) to communicate and talk to the …… (own). Members of the psittacine and passerine families are the …… (much) common companions of birds …… (enter) veterinary hospitals. The most popular companion birds are parrots. Psittacines are also referred to as hookbills because their upper beak is …… (hook). They also have a unique foot shape that refers to them as zygodactyl, where the …… (two) and …… (three) toes point forward and the …… (one) and …… (four) toes point backwards. Passerines or songbirds are small birds that have either a pointed bill or a …… (slight) hooked bill. They have anisodactyl legs, which means they have three legs. They point forward and one toe points backward. Songbirds are typically …… active (activate). They like to move and/or fly around their cage.

- ***Task 2. Match the pictures with the common types of pet birds.***

African grey parrot, blue macaw, budgie, canary, cockatiel, lovebird

1.



2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

- ***Task 3. Bird pets. History questionnaire. Translate the following questions and classify them following questions into English.***

Signalment	**Chief complaint**	**Where did you get the bird?**	**Living environment**
Diet	**Cage mates**	**Behaviour**	**Medical history**

1.

Jsou nějaké změny ve vokalizaci?

2. Přidávají se do jídla nebo vody nějaké doplňky?
3. Jsou v kleci nějaké hračky?
4. Jsou v kleci nebo v domě i jiní ptáci?
5. Vyskytlo se u papouška nebo jiných domácích zvířat v domácnosti nějaké předchozí onemocnění?
6. Koupili jste ptáka ve zverimexu nebo od chovatele?
7. Zpívá (vokalizuje) pták?
8. Byl tento pták před touto návštěvou ve veterinární nemocnici?
9. Vyskytly se v minulosti nějaké problémy s chováním?
10. Jak jste získali papouška?
11. Jakou má pták chuť k jídlu?
12. Jak často a jak moc je pták krmen?
13. Jak často se mění voda v misce?
14. Kolik je ptákovi let?
15. Pokud ano, jaký typ?
16. Je jídlo připravováno komerčně nebo doma?
17. Smí pták ven z klece?
18. Je pták samec nebo samice?
19. Byli nějací předchozí majitelé?
20. Čím je pták krmen?
21. Čím je klec vystlaná, novinami, hoblinami apod.?
22. Jaké má pták příznaky?
23. K jakému druhu pták patří?
24. V jakém typu klece pták žije?
25. Kde v domě je pták umístěn?
26. Proč byl pták přivezen do nemocnice?

REPTILES. INTRODUCTION TO AQUATIC & SEMI-AQUATIC TURTLE CARE[1]

- ***Task 4. Match the names of the turtles from the video.***

RED-EARED SLIDER	KLAPAVKA OBECNÁ
YELLOW-BELLIED SLIDER	KOŽNATKY
PAINTED TURTLE	PELOMEDÚZA AFRICKÁ
AFRICAN SIDENECK TURTLE	ŽELVA NÁDHERNÁ
SOFT SHELL TURTLES	ŽELVA OZDOBNÁ
MUSK TURTLE	ŽELVA ŽLUTOLÍCÍ

- ***Task 5. Watch the video on aquatic and semiaquatic turtles and fill in the missing information.***

1. Red earth sliders, yellow-bellied sliders, painted turtles, African side neck turtles and musk turtles are examples of …….. turtles.
2. …….. turtles prefer to spend most if not all of their time in the water.
3. Many semi-aquatic turtles are …….. because they feed on both animal protein and vegetables.
4. Kale, swiss chard, bok choy or mustard greens are part of ……..
5. Animal protein can be obtained from …….. fish, pinky mice, insects or earthworms.
6. Most adult turtles will require a minimum of …….. -litre tank.
7. The African side neck turtle lives in more …….. water.
8. To prevent the turtle from falling out of the tank during attempts to escape, there should be a …….. or at least six inches of air between the surface of the water to the top edge of the tank.
9. The heater that is placed inside the tank and under the surface of the water is called a ……..
10. The ideal water temperature for turtles is usually between …….. degrees Celsius.

[1] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cOmvc5Xi7fI&list=PLTRIxn_SVaG16OgLoXKD-7w1tqPhEWTr5&index=12

11. All aquatic and semi-aquatic turtles need a place to rest and bask under heat and UV bulbs bask …….
12. If a substrate is at the aquarium bottom, river rocks or gravel should be large enough …….
13. Softshell turtles and matamatas have very ……..
14. Turtles produce a relatively large amount of waste which can quickly ……. the water.
15. If water quality is poor, ……. will help.
16. Turtles are often carriers of salmonella and other bacteria showing ……. symptoms.
17. To prevent transmission of harmful bacteria from turtles to people, ……..
18. Common health problems in aquatic turtles often result from …….

- ***Task 6. Translate the following phrases from the video.***

A. dělit čas mezi souš a vodu
B. krmit kvalitními želvími granulemi
C. postupně přidávejte více zelené zeleniny
D. přesné poměry krmiva pro želvu
E. jíst více rostlinného materiálu
F. vylíhlá vodní želva
G. zajistit ideální teplotu vody
H. větší želvy jsou silné a vytrvalé
I. uvěznit a utopit želvu pod vodou
J. žárovka je v noci zhasnutá
K. sledujte teploty pomocí teploměrů
L. zahrabávat se na dně řek nebo rybníků
M. filtr udržuje vodu čistou bez amoniaku a dusitanů
N. bezpříznakoví nosiči salmonely a dalších bakterií
O. ušní abscesy, záněty spojivek a vnitřní paraziti

11. Equine

HORSE ANATOMY

➢ ***Task 1. Translation of anatomy terms.***

The equine …… (kostra) can be divided into two main sections: the axial skeleton, which consists of the …… (lebka), …… (páteř), …… (hrudní koš), and …… (pánev); and the appendicular skeleton, which comprises the …… (kosti) of the …… (končetiny). A horse's skull is composed of a series of bones connected by fibrous …… (klouby) that allow little movement between them. The main function of the skull is to protect the …… (mozek), …… (vnitřní ucho), parts of the …… (oko) and …… (nozdry). The …… (páteř) is similar to that of other mammals because it consists of groups of …… (obratle) and is used to house the …… (mícha), support the …… (lebka) and …… (hrudní koš), and serve as an attachment for the …… (pánev) and the …… (šlachy) of many …… (svaly). The horse has 18 pairs of …… (žebra). The appendicular skeleton is made up of the …… (přední končtiny) attached to the …… (trup) by the …… (lopatka) and …… (zadní končetiny) connected to the body by the …… (pletenec pánevní).

The digestive system of the horse is divided into the foregut and hindgut. The foregut includes the …… (tlama), …… (jícen), …… (žaludek) and …… (tenké střevo), and has a similar role as in other monogastric mammalian species. Here, most non-structural carbohydrates (starch), proteins and fats are digested by enzymes and absorbed. The hindgut encompasses the …… (tlusté střevo) - …… (slepé střevo) and …… (tračník) - and …… (konečník). The main role of the hindgut is the microbial digestion or fermentation of fibre and water reabsorption.

HORSE DISEASES

- ***Task 2. How to treat laminitis for your horse?[1] Gap fill. Fill in the gaps using the words from the box.***

ALSO AWAY BACK CONNECT DOWNWARDS EXCESSIVE FLOW IN INFLAMED INTENSE ISSUES KEY LASTLY LEADING LUSH NOT ON RELUCTANCE SORE STANCE STARCH SYMPTOMS WEIGHT WHEN

The hooves of your horse carry all of their body …… day and night so when they are …… it is a big problem. One possible cause for this is laminitis, a condition where the laminae and the hooves become ……. The laminae are structures that …… the coffin bone to the hoof wall. …… they become inflamed, this connection is weakened …… to stiff movement in your horse and often a …… to walk. Other …… are excessive heat in the feet and increased digital pulses. In severe cases, the coffin bone can tear …… from the hoof wall and sink …… pressing on the sole. This causes …… pain leading to this typical …… where the horse shifts his weight backwards. Any horse can be affected by laminitis and once they have had it tends to come …… so proper management and prevention are ……. Laminitis is often associated with metabolic ……. and overfeeding, in particular too much …… and sugar but also …… pasture can cause problems. That's why high-risk horses are best maintained …… a diet low in sugar and starch and high …… fibre. Specialized supplements that improve blood …… and reduce inflammation in the foot may…… help. ……., try to prevent obesity so that the hoofs do …… have to carry …… weight.

[1] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zBOihYnx9DI

HORSE NUTRITION

- ***Task 3. Translate the following phrases into English.***

přesné množství a vyváženost živin	hlavní zdroj energie a živin
obiloviny s vysokým obsahem škrobu	dostatek čerstvé vody vždy k dispozici
pícniny s vysokým obsahem vlhkosti	stavební kameny kosterní soustavy
pasoucí se nepřežvýkaví býložravci	zvýšená potřeba vápníku a fosforu
bakteriální kvašení v tlustém střevě	objemové krmivo bez plísní a bakterií
slinění aktivované při žvýkání	doplněné bílkoviny, minerály a vitamíny

BEHAVIOR AND HANDLING

- ***Task 4. Translate the following sentences.***

Kůň má instinkt "bojuj nebo uteč".

Koně jsou společenští tvorové a obvykle se pohybují ve stádech.

Pokud je kůň osamocen, může se stres projevit nežádoucími zlozvyky nebo chováním.

Hlavním pravidlem pro přiblížení ke koni je nepolekat ho.

Nikdy byste se neměli přibližovat ke koni z mrtvého úhlu přímo za koněm.

Jakmile kůň zpozoruje nové věci, zvedne hlavu a pokusí se je sledovat.

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12. CATTLE, SWINE AND GOAT

Animals kept for food are domesticated animals raised in an agricultural setting to provide labour and produce meat, eggs, milk, fur, leather, and wool. In Western countries, the category includes mainly cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, horses, donkeys, mules, and poultry.
The breeding, maintenance, and slaughter of livestock are known as animal husbandry. Livestock farming practices have largely shifted to intensive animal farming designed to maximize production while minimizing costs.

CATTLE

- ***Task 1. Find the match. Match the definitions 1-12 with the correct words A- L.***

front teeth typically adapted for cutting	A) oxen
a cow that has not had a calf	B) occur
the skin of an animal	C) genetically polled
eating grass growing in a field	D) rumen
used for pulling heavy loads	E) incisors
bring swallowed food up again to the mouth	F) hide
a chemical process by which molecules are broken down anaerobically	G) fibre
adult bovine castrated males	H) grazing
to come into existence	I) heifer

bred not to have horns	J) fermentation
the first compartment of the ruminant stomach	K) draft purposes
mostly indigestible material in food	L) regurgitate

- ***Task 2. Gap-fill. Fill the gaps in the following text with the right words A-L from exercise 1.***

Cattle are domesticated farm animals that are raised for their meat, milk, or (1) …….. or for draft purposes. The animals most often included under the term are the Western or European domesticated cattle as well as the Indian and African domesticated cattle. Domestic cows are one of the most common farm animals around the world. Both males and females have horns, and although these may be short in many breeds, they can grow to be spectacularly large. Some breeds are (2) ……....., and many other cows may be dehorned at a young age to make them easier to transport and safer to work around. Adults have 32 teeth but lack upper (3) ……. and canines — they have a dental pad instead that is used for (4) …….. The most specialized adaptation that the cow has is a massive four-chambered stomach, which acts as a (5) …… tank. Inside the (6) ……., bacteria and other microorganisms digest tough plant (7) ……. (cellulose). To aid in this process, cows (8) …… and re-chew food multiple times before it passes on to the rest of the digestive system. The English language has several words to describe these animals at various ages. A baby cow is called a calf. A (9) ……. is a female that has not had any offspring. Cows usually have their first calf when they are just under two years old—with single calves being typical, although twins sometimes (10) …… — and each cow may have ten or more calves throughout her life. Cows can live for 20 years or more. An adult male is known as a bull. Depending on the breed, mature bulls weigh 450–1,800 kg and cows 360–1,100 kg. Many male cattle are castrated to reduce their aggressive tendencies. Young, neutered males, which are primarily raised for beef, are called bullocks. Adult neutered males, which are usually used for (11) ……., are known as (12) ……..

- ***Task 3. Word formation. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words in brackets.***

Sheep are species of domesticated ruminant mammal, raised for their meat, milk, and wool. The sheep (1) ……. (be) usually stockier than its relative the goat; its horns, when present, are more divergent and the males lack the beards of goats. Sheep usually (2) ……. (have) short tails. In all wild species of sheep, the outer coat takes the form of hair, and beneath this lies a short undercoat of fine wool that has been developed into the fleece of domesticated sheep. Male sheep (3) ……. (call) rams, female ewes, and (4) ……. (mature) animals lambs. Mature sheep weigh from about 35 to as much as 180 kg.

Goats are related to sheep. They are lighter in build, have horns that arch backwards, a short tail, and straighter hair. Male goats, called bucks, usually have a beard. Females are called does and young goats are called kids. In China, Great Britain, Europe, and North America, the domestic goat is (6) ……. (prime) a milk producer, with a large portion of the milk being used to make cheese. One or two goats will supply (7) ……. (suffice) milk for a family throughout the year and can be maintained in small quarters, where it would be (8) ……. (economical) to keep a cow. For large-scale milk (9) ……. (produce), goats are inferior to cattle in the temperate zone but superior in very dry zones. Goat flesh is edible, and meat from young animals is quite tender and more (10) ……. (delicacy) in flavour than lamb, which it resembles. Some breeds e.g., the Angora and Cashmere, are raised for their wool.

- ***Task 4. Collocations. Match the adjectives from the text in exercise 3 with nouns A-J to make the most suitable pairs. Then translate them into Czech.***

inferior	A) space	……
temperate	B) behaviour	……
sufficient	C) issues	……
delicate	D) region	……
large-scale	E) meat	……

tender	F) zone	……
related	G) quality	……
backward	H) dishes	……
outer	I) production	……
mature	J) means	……

- ***Task 5. Gap-fill. Fill the gaps in the text with one word from the box.***

both	fed	bulbs	farmed	with	forage	refers (2x)

The pig, often called swine, is (1) …… principally for meat (pork, gammon, bacon) and skins and is found in many countries, though the main consuming countries are in Asia. In Britain the term pig (2) …….. to all domestic swine, while in the United States it (3) …… to younger animals weighing usually less than 82 kg, others being called hogs. The term boar is used to designate (4) …….. the male of the domestic pig and wild pigs in general. Females are commonly called sows.

Pigs are stout-bodied, short-legged, omnivorous mammals. Wild boars eat roots, seeds, (5) …….. and green plants, however, as opportunistic feeders, they will also eat invertebrates and even small mammals found on the forest floor. Domestic pigs are (6) ……. feed that is made from corn, wheat, soy, or barley. Pigs weigh between 140 and 300 kilograms, but domestic pigs are bred to be heavier.

Pig's skin is thick usually sparsely coated (7) ……. short bristles. They have small eyes and muzzles ending in a rounded cartilage disk used to dig for food. Their hooves have two functional and two non-functional digits. There is little difference between wild boars and domestic swine, though the tusklike teeth of domestic pigs are not as developed as the tusks of their wild relatives, who use the sharp ends to (8) …….. for roots and as a defensive weapon.

Swine are very intelligent animals. Several studies suggest that pigs are capable of remembering objects, perceiving time, and making use of learned information to navigate their environment.

Domestic pigs can breed throughout the year. Sows carry a litter of 2-14 piglets for approximately 114 days before giving birth. Pigs may live up to 25 years or more.

- ***Task 6. Definitions. Match the highlighted words in the text in exercise 5 with their definitions.***

short stiff hairs	……
taking advantage of situations to gain something	……
smoked meat from the back leg or the side of a pig	……
animal's nose and mouse	……
seeing or noticing something	……
a grain that is used to make food, beer, and whisky	……
a strong, tissue found in the joints	……
fingers or toes	……
animals without a spine	……
strongly and solidly built	……

- ***Task 7. Translation. Translate the following sentences into English.***

1. Žádná studie nemohla naznačovat, že prasata nejsou inteligentní.
2. Proč byli tito býci využíváni jako tažná zvířata?
3. Lidé domestikovali skot, aby získali zdroj potravy a pracovní sílu.
4. Kolik velkokapacitních vepřínů jste navštívili?
5. Studenti se museli zeptat, kolik prstů má prase.
6. Dorazil jsem na farmu pozdě, ale ovce se ještě pásly.
7. Kolik váží dospělá ovce?
8. Jehněčí je oblíbené jak na Blízkém východě, tak v Evropě.

Texts were adapted from https://www.britannica.com/

V2AJ1 Credit protocol *……. points out of 54 (pass mark 32)*

Monday 10:30 *Date* *Signature*

Reading comprehension. Define the words or phrases from the text above. (10 points)

A frequent cause of stomach problems in dogs is **acute gastritis**. An upset stomach can be developed for reasons such as vomiting, dietary change, intoxication, eating foreign bodies, drugs or even bacterial, viral or parasitic infections. Examples of common signs include vomiting, stomachache, **anorexia**, lethargy, blood in stools, weight loss or **dehydration**. Bladder infections are more common in older female dogs, dogs suffering from diabetes or those with bladder stones. The clinical signs are e.g. dripping urine, frequent licking of the genitals, blood in the **urine**, and **strain to urinate**. As urinating is often painful, the dogs may cry out or whine when peeing.

ACUTE GASTRITIS

ANOREXIA

DEHYDRATION

URINE

STRAIN TO URINATE

Use the words given in brackets to form a word that fits into the gap. (12 points)

You will ……. **(definite)** need to handle your guinea pig with two hands to ……. **(full)** support them. Guinea pigs are also not ……. **(climb)** animals so if you want a pet that will sit on your shoulder you should look at other animals. Guinea pigs live for an average of five years but they can live to be over seven if they are ……. **(breed)** and ……. **(care)** for properly. Make sure that you are ……. **(prepare)** for a seven-plus-year ……. **(commit)** before ……. **(bring)** a guinea pig into your home. Guinea pigs will be active ……. **(main)** during daylight hours and it is ……. **(recommend)** that owners interact with their pigs daily in order to promote tame behaviour. Guinea pigs eat a lot so they will usually need to be ……. **(feed)**……. **(two)** a day.

Translate the follwing phrases into English. (20 points)

podrážděná nebo svědivá kůže _____

zánět jednoho nebo více kloubů _____

prasknutí nebo roztržení krevních cév _____

středně velká krátkosrstá kočka _____

vyšetřovat zvířata a kontrolovat jejich stav _____

koupat, kartáčovat a sušit domácí zvířata _____

čistit a udržovat laboratorní zařízení _____

vést ke strnulému pohybu _____

související s překrmováním _____

zobák, křídla a peří _____

Translate the following sentences into English. (12 points)

Parohy se vyskytují převážně u samců, u samic mají parohy pouze sobi.

_____

Zabraňte obezitě, aby kopyta nemusela nést nadměrnou váhu.

_____

Čím je způsoben zánět bachoru?

_____

Které psí plemeno má nejlepší čich?

_____

Pokud se ušní infekce vyskytují často nebo jsou závažné, měl by veterinář předepsat antibiotika.

_____

_____

Postižení psi neměli změnu stravy.

_____