UỶ BAN NHÂN DÂN TỈNH ĐỒNG THÁP
TRƯỜNG CAO ĐẲNG CỘNG ĐỒNG ĐỒNG THÁP

GIÁO TRÌNH

MÔN HỌC: ANH VĂN CHUYÊN NGÀNH DÙNG CHUNG - DVTY&CNTY

NGÀNH, NGHỀ: DỊCH VỤ THÚ Y & CHĂN NUÔI THÚ Y

TRÌNH ĐỘ: CAO ĐẲNG

(Ban hành kèm theo Quyết định Số:..../QĐ-CĐCĐ-ĐT ngày… tháng… năm 2017 của Hiệu trưởng Trường Cao đẳng Cộng đồng Đồng Tháp)

Đồng Tháp, năm 2017

TUYÊN BỐ BẢN QUYỀN

PREFACE

The course "English in Veterinary Medicine" is meant for the students of the Agriculture Faculty who are intending to become veterinary engineers. This course is designed for veterinary service students who have passed the Certificate of English Level A or scored 300 points on the TOEIC test.

The aim of the course is to help students obtain their English skills and specialized vocabulary so that they can read English documents and books on veterinary medicine. I hope that the course "English in Veterinary Medicine" will help students achieve the basic knowledge of English in Veterinary Medicine.

The course includes seven chapters. Each chapter contains three parts;

Part 1: *Vocabulary*

Part 2: *Reading*

Part 3: *Further Practice*

This course was completed with the help of colleagues to whom I am indebted. At this time, I am seeking edits and corrections from colleagues.

Dong Thap, May 26th 2017.

Compiled by

Pham Thi Oanh

BẢNG NHỮNG CHỮ VIẾT TẮT

adj	adjective	tính từ
adv	adverb	phó từ
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid	a-đê-en
etc	et cetera	vân vân
e.g.	exampli gratia	thí dụ
ELISA	Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay	phương pháp ELISA hay EIA (là một kỹ thuật sinh hóa để phát hiện kháng thể hay kháng nguyên trong mẫu xét nghiệm.)
ER	Endoplasmic Reticulum	thể lưới nội chất
EDTA	**E**thylene **D**iamine **T**etraacetic **A**cid	một axít hửu cơ mạnh
fig	figure	hình vẽ minh họa
kg	kilogram(s)	ki lô gam
ml	milliliter	mi-li-lít
mg	milligram	mi-li-gam
n	noun	danh từ
OIE	Office International des Epizooties	Tổ chức Dịch tễ động vật Thế giới
pl	plural	số nhiều
lb(s)	pound(s)	pao, cân Anh
v	verb	động từ

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GIÁO TRÌNH MÔN HỌC

(Chương trình ban hành kèm theo Quyết định Số: /QĐ-CĐCĐ-ĐT ngày……. tháng…… năm…… của Hiệu trưởng Trường Cao đẳng Cộng đồng Đồng Tháp)

Tên môn học: ANH VĂN CHUYÊN NGÀNH DÙNG CHUNG - DVTY & CNTY

Mã môn học: CNN517

Vị trí, tính chất của môn học:

- Vị trí: Môn Anh văn chuyên ngành dùng chung Dịch Vụ Thú Y và Chăn Nuôi Thú Y là môn học, mô đun tự chọn thuộc nhóm các môn học chuyên môn, thuộc ngành Dịch Vụ Thú Y và Chăn Nuôi Thú Y được bố trí giảng dạy sau khi đã học xong các học môn học tiếng Anh cơ bản.

- Tính chất: Môn Anh văn chuyên ngành dùng chung Dịch Vụ Thú Y và Chăn Nuôi Thú Y giúp cho sinh viên có thể tham khảo tài liệu, sách Anh văn về chuyên ngành và làm nền tảng để học tiếng Anh chuyên ngành ở cấp độ cao hơn, góp phần nâng cao chất lượng đào tạo ngành và phát triển nguồn nhân lực trong giai đoạn mới.

- Ý nghĩa và vai trò của môn học: Môn học Anh văn chuyên ngành dùng chung Dịch Vụ Thú Y và Chăn Nuôi Thú Y là môn học tự chọn có ý nghĩa hỗ trợ cho 2 ngành Dịch Vụ Thú Y và Chăn Nuôi Thú Y và có vai trò giúp sinh viên có thêm nhiều nguồn kiến thức về Dịch Vụ Thú Y và Chăn Nuôi Thú Y.

Mục tiêu môn học:

- Kiến thức: Cung cấp vốn từ vựng tiếng Anh về một số kiến thức căn bản của chuyên ngành Dịch Vụ Thú Y và Chăn Nuôi Thú Y.

- Kỹ năng:

Sau khi học xong môn học này sinh viên sẽ có khả năng:

+ Nghe, nói, đọc, viết được một số hoạt động thông dụng bằng tiếng Anh.

+ Đọc, hiểu và dịch được một số nội dung chính các tài liệu cơ bản về chuyên ngành Dịch Vụ Thú Y và Chăn Nuôi Thú Y và các bản hướng dẫn dùng thuốc viết bằng tiếng Anh.

- Về năng lực tự chủ và trách nhiệm:

Chuẩn bị bài trước khi đến lớp, tham gia lớp học đầy đủ. Tập trung chú ý trong giờ học, tự giác chủ động phát biểu, tham gia đóng xây dựng bài và tích cực làm bài tập thực hành trên lớp cũng như các bài tập về nhà. Nghiêng cứu các tài liệu, bài báo và sách tham khảo ...v.v về Anh văn

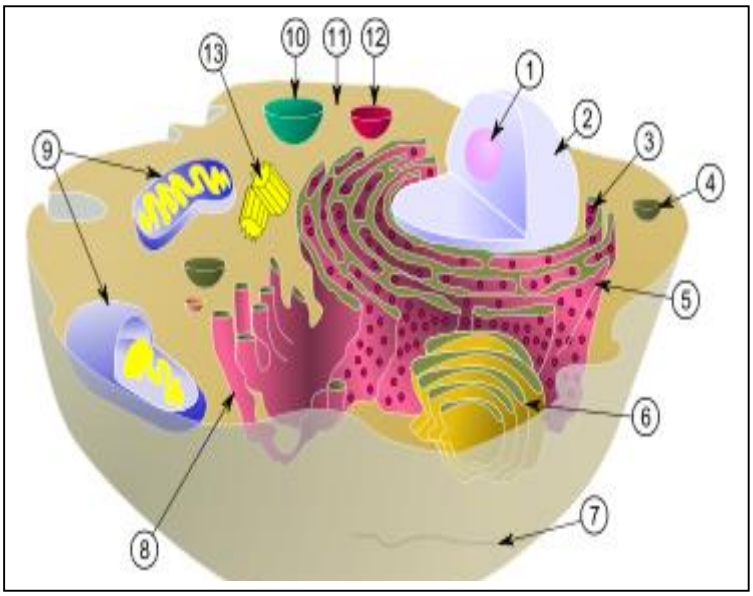
chuyên ngành Dịch Vụ Thú Y và Chăn Nuôi Thú Y để tự trao dồi thêm kiến thức và kỹ năng. Trung thực trong kiểm tra và thi.

Nội dung môn học:

Số TT	Tên chương, mục	Thời gian (giờ)			
		Tổng số	Lý thuyết	Thực hành, thí nghiệm, thảo luận, bài tập	Kiểm tra
1	Chương 1: THE BIOLOGY OF THE CELL	4	4	0	
2	Chương 2: ANIMAL BODY & THE BODY STRUCTURE ✲ Unit 1: ANIMAL BODY ✲ Unit 2: THE BODY STRUCTURE	5	5	0	
3	Chương 3: INFLAMM-ATION	3	3	0	
	Kiểm tra	1			1
4	Chương 4: MAJOR DISEASES OF FARM ANIMALS	3	3	0	
5	Chương 5: CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER (HOG CHOLERA)	5	5	0	
6	Chương 6: COMMON SIGNS IN SICK ANIMALS ✷ SUPPLEMENTARY READING – AVIAN INFLUENZA (FOWL PLAGUE)	3	3	0	
7	Chương 7 : DRUGS & DIRECTIONS FOR USE SHEET	5	5	0	
	Thi/kiểm tra kết thúc môn học	1			1
Cộng		30	28	0	2

Chapter 1

THE BIOLOGY OF THE CELL
MH38 - 01



In this Chapter

Objectives:

By the end of the Chapter, learners are able to

- Give the definition of the cell.
- Study the organelles of the cell.

1. Vocabulary: ***Translate the following words into Vietnamese and learn by heart them.***

Cell (n) :
Biology (n) :
Prokaryote (n) :
Eukaryote (n) :
Cyanobacteria (n) = blue_green algae (n):
Protozoa (pl); protozoan = protozoon (n):
Plasma membrane (n) :
Bi-Layer (n) :
Nucleus (n) :
Primitive (adj) :
Chromosome (n) :
Nucleolus = nucleoli (n) :
Endoplasmic reticulum (n):
Rough (adj) :
Smooth (adj) :
Ribosome (n) :
Amino Acid (n) :
Synthesis (n); syntheses (pl) :
Golgi apparatus (n) = golgi body = golgi complex:
Sac (n) :
Edge (n) :
Secretory vesicle (n) :
Lysosome (n) :
Enzyme (n) :
Peroxisome (n) :
Mitochondria (pl) = mitochondrion (n):
Centriole (n) :
Cylinder (n) :
Cytoplasm (n) :
Substance (n) :
Microscopic (adj) :
Cytoskeleton (n) :
Skeleton (n) :
Microtubule (n) :
Microfilament (n) :
Intermediate Filament (n) :

2. Reading: ***Read the following text and do the exercises that follow.***

THE BIOLOGY OF THE CELL

All organisms are made up of cells. The cell is one of the most basic concepts in biology. Organisms can be made from only one cell or many cells. No matter how complex a tissue, organ, or organism may become, the basic unit to all living things is the cell, and that's why it's important to study it.

Organisms are classified in two ways. They are either **prokaryotes or eukaryotes.** The main differences between prokaryotes and eukaryotes are shown in the following checklist:

Prokaryotes	**Eukaryotes**
no true nucleus	have a nucleus
cell organelles absent	have internal organelles

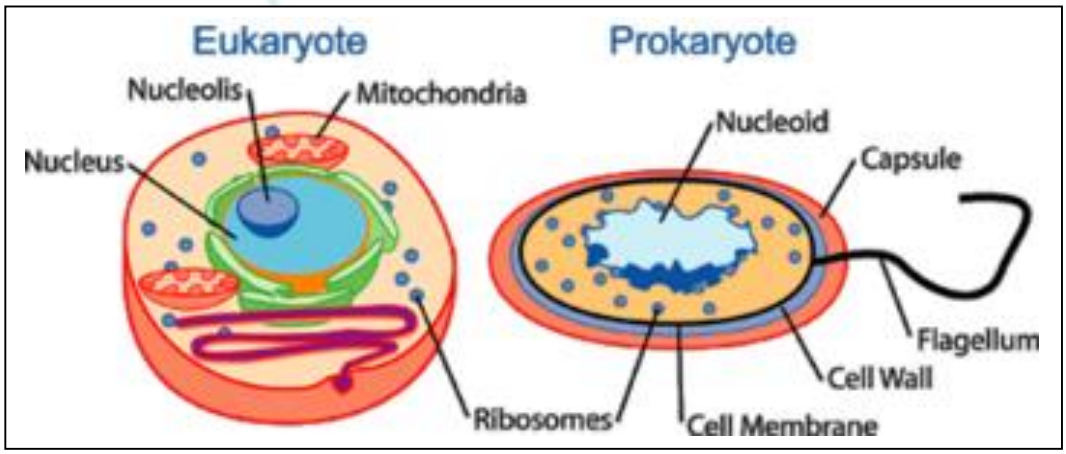


Fig.1.1 Eukaryote and Prokaryote

The prokaryotes are mainly bacteria and the cyanobacteria (also called the blue-green algae). The eukaryotes are represented by the protozoa, fungi, plants, and animals. There are a few things that both prokaryotes and eukaryotes have in common. Both have cytoplasm and plasma membrane.

Let's look now at the different parts of the cell and each of the different functions as they correspond to those parts. Please refer back to the diagram for help and remember that this diagram is an "ideal" eukaryotic animal cell and all cells do not look exactly like this.

2.1. Plasma Membrane

The plasma membrane (also called the cell membrane) forms the outer limits of the cell. As with other membranes, the plasma membrane is made up of

proteins and lipids, especially phospholipids. These lipids occur in two layers, often called the bi-layer. The bi-layer has globular proteins that seem to float in the lipid layer. This type of structure is in continual motion, giving it a fluid appearance. This appearance is often called the fluid mosaic structure. The proteins in this lipid layer are very important because they carry out many of the activities that the plasma membrane performs. The plasma membrane uses this fluid mosaic structure to control the environment of the cell. We'll talk about the functions of the membrane later.

2.2. Nucleus

Prokaryotic cells lack a nucleus (prokaryote literally means "primitive nucleus"), but eukaryotic (eukaryote literally means "true nucleus") cells have a distinct nucleus. The nucleus is mainly made up of DNA (DNA=Deoxyribonucleic Acid) in the form of linear units called chromosomes. If observed under a microscope, the chromosomes appear in their linear units at the time of mitosis, or cell division (we will talk about that in another lesson). When the DNA is not found in linear units it is known as chromatin. The nucleus in eukaryotic cells is surrounded by the nuclear envelope. This envelope is a double membrane that is similar to the plasma membrane and consists of lipid layers. The pores in the nuclear membrane allow the nucleus to communicate with the cytoplasm and direct the activities of the cell.

2.3. Nucleolus

The nucleolus is a dense organelle within the nucleus where organelles called ribosomes are formed before leaving the nucleus into the cytoplasm.

2.4. Endoplasmic Reticulum

The endoplasmic reticulum (commonly referred to as ER) is a series of membranes that is continuous with the nuclear membrane and can extend throughout the cytoplasm. There are two different types of ER. In some places the ER has tiny bodies known as ribosomes attached to it, when this occurs we call it rough ER. When the ER has no ribosomes attached,it is called smooth ER.

2.5. Ribosome

The ribosomes are organelles where amino acids are bound together. Commonly called the site of protein synthesis within the cell.

2.6. Golgi apparatus

The Golgi apparatus (or Golgi body, as it is sometimes called) is a series of sacs that appear to be flattened and curled at the edges. The proteins and lipids of the cell are processed and "packaged" in the Golgi apparatus. In order to "send" these proteins and lipids to there correct addresses, the outside-edge sacs frequently bulge and break away and form drop-like sacs that are called

secretory vesicles. In the diagram you can see some of these vesicles as they have broken away from the golgi apparatus.

2.7. Lysosome

The lysosome comes from the Golgi apparatus. The lysosome is also a drop-like sac full of enzymes that move about in the cytoplasm. The enzymes contained in the lysosome are used by the cell for digestion. They break down particles of food taken in and make the end products available for use by the cell.

2.8. Peroxisome

The peroxisome is also a small sac that contains enzymes.

2.9. Mitochondria

The word mitochondria are the plural form of the organelle mitochondrion. This organelle is commonly known as the "powerhouse of the cell" because it is the place where energy is stored and released. The energy released by the mitochondria is used to form ATP. We will talk more about the mitochondria later.(ATP= Adenosine Triphosphate : Adenosin Triphophat)

2.10. Centriole

The centriole is a cylinder-like organelle that occurs in pairs and its main function is cell division.

2.11. Cytoplasm

The cytoplasm (or cytosol as it is sometimes called) is a gel-like substance that is contained by the plasma membrane (sort of like jelly being contained by a bowl. Inside the cytoplasm are tiny microscopic organelles (literally called "little organs") which carry out specific functions of the cell (much like the different organs in our bodies that carry out specific duties, like the stomach, the heart or the lungs).

2.12. Cytoskeleton

The cytoskeleton is an organelle that provides the structure for a cell. Just like our bodies have a skeleton make of bone, material to provide us with support and form, the cell has the same type of system. The cytoskeleton is made of microtubules, microfilaments, and intermediate filaments-all composed of proteins.

***Exercise 1*: Are these sentences True ☑ or False ☒?**

☐ 1. Prokaryotes or eukaryotes are organisms.
☐ 2. The cell membrane is made up of proteins, lipids and phospholipids.
☐ 3. The literal meaning of prokaryote is “true nucleus” and the literal meaning of eukaryote is “primitive nucleus”.

☐ 4. Rough ER and smooth ER are two different types of the endoplasmic reticulum.

☐ 5. The Golgi apparatus is always called Golgi body.

☐ 6. The organelle mitochondrion is known as the "powerhouse of the cell".

☐ 7. The main function of the centriole is cell division.

☐ 8. The cytoplasm is large microscopic organelles which carry out specific functions of the cell.

☐ 9. The cytoskeleton is made of microtubules, microfilaments, and intermediate filaments.

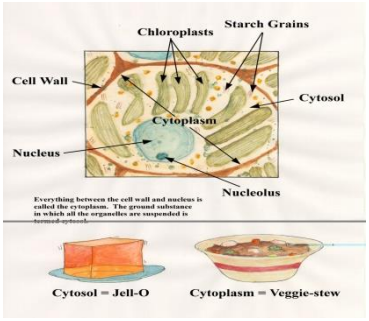
☐ 10. The proteins in this lipid layer are unimportant because they carry out many of the activities that the plasma membrane performs.

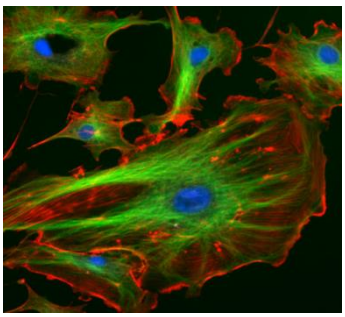
***Exercise 2*: Work in groups. Translate the text about The Biology of The Cell into Vietnamese.**

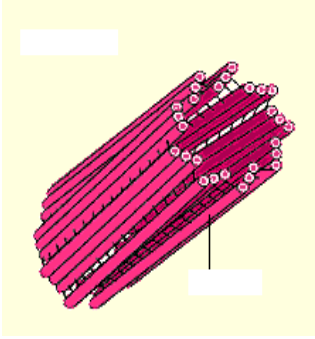
3. Further Practice

***Exercise*: Label the items using the words in the box.**

Cytoskeleton	**Golgi Apparatus**	**Plasma Membrane**	
Lysosome	**Ribosome**	**Peroxisome**	**Nucleus**
Mitochondria	**Centriole**	**Cytoplasm**	**Endoplasmic Reticulum**







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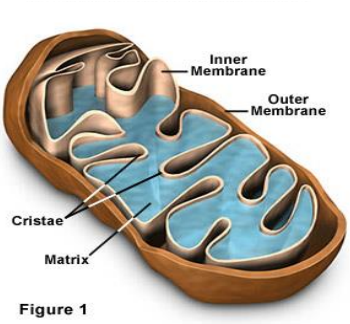
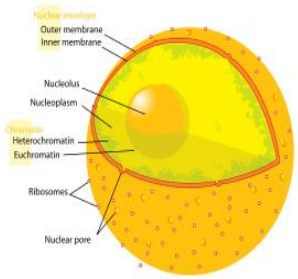


Figure 1



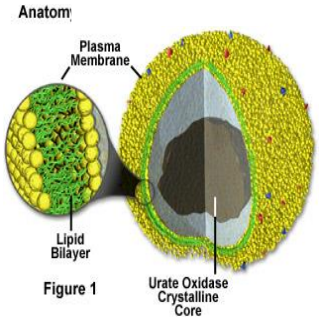


Figure 1

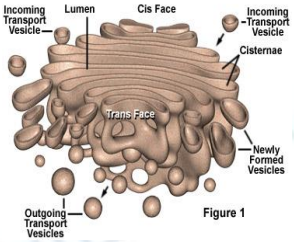


Figure 1

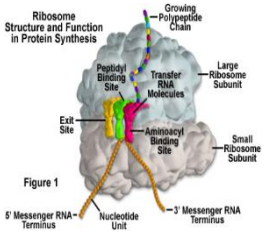
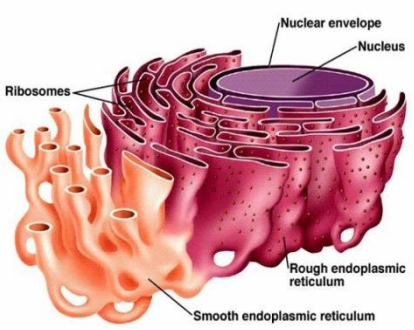
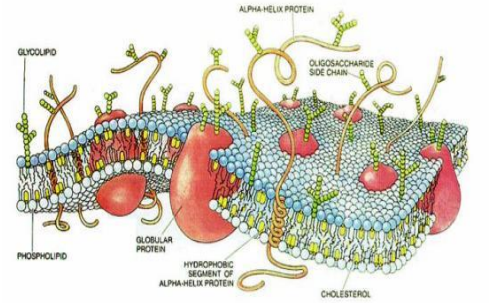


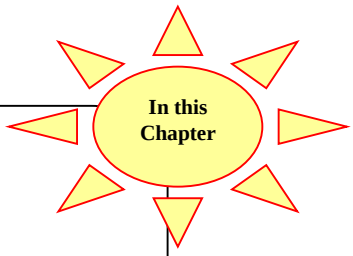
Figure 1





Chapter 2

ANIMAL BODY AND THE BODY STRUCTURE
MH38 - 02



Objectives:

By the end of the Chapter, learners are able to

- Know how many regions the animal body can be divided.
- Learn about viscera and the functions of the digestive organs, the respiratory organs, the urinary organs and genital organs.
- Give the names of internal organs.

Bài 1: ANIMAL BODY

1. Vocabulary: ***Translate the following words into Vietnamese and learn by heart them.***

Tissues (n) :
Epithelium (n) :
Connective tissue (n) :
Muscular tissue (n) :
Nervous tissue (n) :
Viscera (n) :
Trunk (n) :
Thorax (n) :
Abdomen (n) :
Diaphragm (n) :
Limb (n) :
Digestive organ (n) :
Mastication (n) :
Absorption (n) :
Expulsion (n) :
Accessory gland (n) :
Respiratory organ (n) :
Urinary organ (n) :
Genital organ (n) :
Germ cell (n) :
Blood vascular (n) :
Lymphatic system (n) :
Endocrine gland (n) :
Caudal (adj) :
Pelvis (n) :
Serous membrane (n) :
Lumen (n) :
Internal duct system (n) :
Urogenital opening (n) :

2. Reading: ***Read the following text and do the exercises that follow.***

ANIMAL BODY

The animal body is made up of millions of cells which have all developed from one cell by a process of division during which they gradually become more specialized. The specialized cells group together to form the various tissues of the body. There are four basic types of tissue in the animal

body: epithelium, connective tissue, muscular tissue and nervous tissue. From these tissues, the different organs or viscera are formed. The organs are the well defined parts of the animal which perform particular functions. Groups of organs having a particular common function are referred to as organs systems.

In general, the body can be divided into the following regions:

The head

The neck

The trunk, which is further subdivided into two parts: the *thorax* and the *abdomen*.

The two parts are separated from each other by an arched partition called *diaphragm*.

The four limbs

The *viscera* of the body include:

- The *digestive organs* are concerned with the nutrition of the animal. This function includes the prehension of food, its mastication, digestion, and absorption, and the initial storage of the nutrients released during digestion. The digestive organs also provide for the expulsion of the unabsorbed portion of the food, and those substances that are added to the digestive tract by its large accessory glands.

- The *respiratory organs* provide for the exchange of gases between the blood and the atmosphere, and produce the voice.

- The *urinary organs*, notably the kidneys, eliminate fluid wasted and foreign substances from the blood, and regulate the water and salt metabolism of the body.

- The *genital organs* are concerned with reproduction. Except for the production of the *germ cells*, the male and female organs have different functions to perform and consequently differ markedly in their morphology.

These four organ systems are closely related functionally to the *blood vascular* and *lymphatic systems*, to the *nervous system* which controls their functioning, and to the system of *endocrine glands*.

Most of the *viscera* are contained in the large body cavities of the trunk.

Some of them, however, are embedded in the tissues of the head, neck, and in the *caudal part* of the *pelvis*, where special cavities for them do not develop. The *viscera* occupying the body cavities are covered with the same *serous membrane* that lines the cavities, and are separated from one another and from the walls of the cavities allows them a certain amount of mobility.

All viscera have either a *lumen* or an *internal duct system* with which they communicate either directly or indirectly with the outside, through the *mouth*, *nose*, *anus*, or the *urogenital openings*, as the case maybe.