

Terminology in professional foreign language of the cattle industry



Vocabulary

Bull-бык

Goby, shanny-бычок

Calf-теленок

Livestock for slaughter-убойный скот

Alternating crossbreeding-Переменное скрещивание

Absorbing crossbreeding-поглочительное скрещивание

Reproduction of the herd-Воспроизводство стада

Copulation, zoogamy-спаривание животных, случка

Puberty-половая зрелость

Insemination-оплодотворение

Artificial Insemination-искусственное оплодотворение

Conceiving-зачатие

Appraisal-бонитировка

Cervix or uterus-шейка матки или матка



Called veal-телятина

Bovine-бычий

Distinguish-отличаться

Pasturelands-пастбище

Obviously-очевидно

Mankind-человечество

Fertilizers-удобрения

Urea-мочевина

Sorghum-сорго

Soil, ground-почва

Land, ground-земля

Meaning-значение, смысл

Achievement-достижение

Rotation-вращение, поворот

Protection-защита, охрана



Beef Glossary

Artificial Insemination (AI) - Placing semen into the female reproductive tract (usually the cervix or uterus) by means other than natural service.

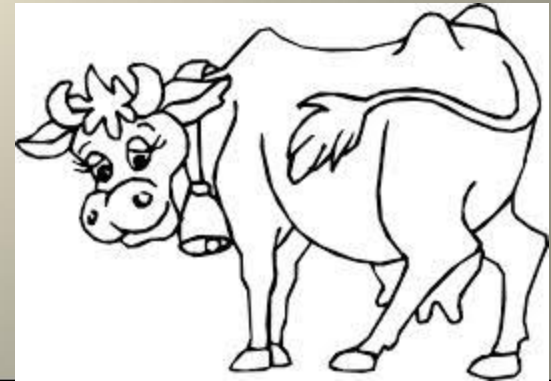
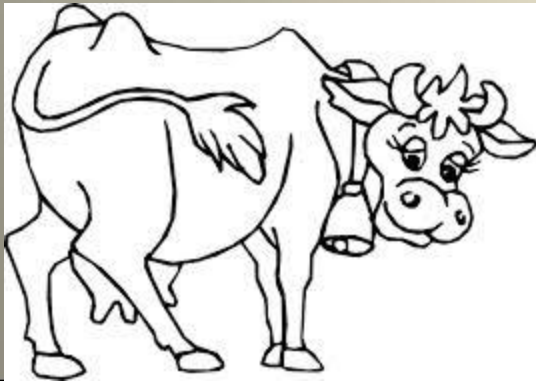
Beef - Meat from cattle (bovine species) other than calves. Meat from calves is called veal.

Bovine - Refers to a general family grouping of cattle.

Breed - Cattle of common origin and having characteristics that distinguish them from other groups within the same Bovine

Bull - Bovine male. The term usually denoted animals of breeding age.

Bullock - Young bull, typically less than 20 months of age.



Byproduct - Product of considerably less value than the major product. For example, the hide and offal are byproducts while beef is the major product.

Calf - Young male or female bovine animal under 1 year of age.

Calve - Giving birth to a calf. Same as parturition.

Concentrate - Feed that is high in energy, low in fiber content, and highly digestible.

Cow - Sexually mature female bovine animal that has usually produced a calf.

Feedlot - Enterprise in which cattle are fed grain and other concentrates for usually 90-120 days. Feedlots range in size from less than 100-head capacity to many thousands.





Finished Cattle - Fed cattle whose time in the feedlot is completed and are now ready for slaughter.

Forage - Feedstuffs composed primarily of the whole plant, including stems and leaves that are utilized by cattle.

Heifer - Young female bovine cow prior to the time that she has produced her first calf.

Herd - Group of cattle (usually cows) that are in a similar management program.

Meat - Tissue of the animal body that are used for food.

Nitrification - The biochemical oxidation of ammonium to nitrate, predominantly by autotrophic bacteria.

Legume - Some of the more common legumes used for human consumption are beans, lentils, peanuts, peas, and soybeans. Others, such as clover and alfalfa, are used as animal feed.

Roughage - Feed that is high in fiber, low in digestible nutrients, and low in energy (e.g., hay, straw, silage, and pasture).

Ruminant - Mammal whose stomach has four parts-rumen, reticulum, omasum, and abomasum. Cattle, sheep, goats, deer, and elk are ruminants.

Steer - Bovine male castrated prior to puberty.

Weaning (wean) - Separating young animals from their dams so that the offspring can no longer suckle.



Beef Production

1. Substitute the words in the right place: dairy cattle dairy cattle, beef dairy cattle, beef, cattle dairy cattle, beef, cattle, meat

Beef cattle are are raised for production (as distinguished from, used for milk production). The meat of adult cattle is known as





2. Determine the adjectives

Beef cattle production is a strong animal industry within the world. Since beef cattle can graze forages in the open range and pasturelands, they serve a unique role in providing high quality protein for human consumption from byproducts and forage sources that humans and non-ruminant animals do not consume.



3. Products from Beef Production

We think of beef cattle being produced only for meat production for потребления человеком. Очевидно, the meat is processed into many питательных продуктов, including, steaks, roasts, hamburger, сосиски, etc. However, there are several valuable субпродукты from the beef animal that also serve человечеству. These include leather goods, удобрения, cosmetics, drugs, perfumes, gelatin products, клеи and animal feed byproducts.

4. Insert the correct numbers in the text: 15, 6 to 8, 24, 9, 12, 9, 7 to 9

Life cycle of beef cattle

After a calf After a calf is weaned from the cow at aboutmonths of age, bull calves are typically castrated and ultimately, fed until market weight. Genetically superior bull calves are separated out for use in breeding programs. Heifers that will be kept in the herd reach sexual maturity bymonths of age and are bred to deliver their first calf when they aremonths of age. The gestation period for beef cattle ismonths. Following the first calf, the female, now a cow, is rebred after a two to three month period and another calf deliveredmonths later. The goal is amonth calving interval. The average cow will stay productive in a breeding herd foryears if no disease or physical problems develop.





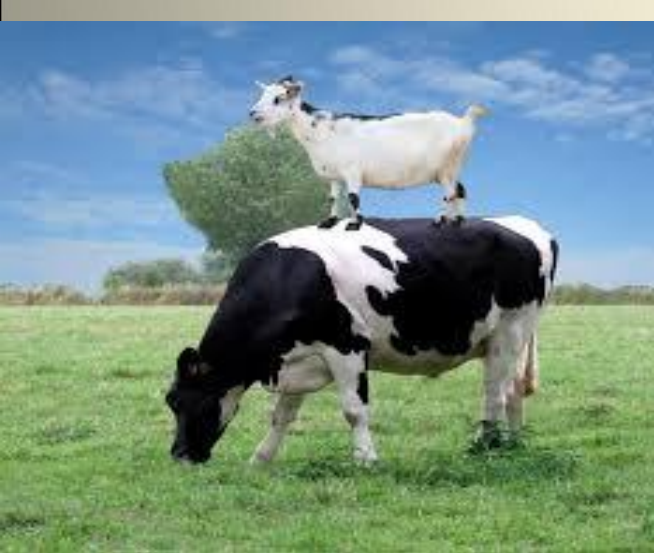
5. Name the the verbs in the present tense

Feeding beef cattle

Beef cattle, like other ruminants, possess a digestive system that includes a multi-compartment stomach that can digest fibrous materials such as grass, corn stalks, cottonseeds, alfalfa and grass hays, etc. Unlike most other animals, cattle can consume byproduct feeds like corn gluten, distiller's grains, brewer's grains, potato chips, soybean hulls, citrus pulp and other products that are considered waste products. Cattle are also fed protein sources, such as soybean meal, canola meal, alfalfa and urea, and cereal grains such as corn, sorghum, barley, wheat, and oats. A mature cow consumes about 5 tons of fibrous feed (forages) per year.

6. Match the words on the right (A) with their definition on the left (B).

Activity, cultivation, growing, meaning, breeding, achievement, developed, agronomical, rotation, various, considerably, chemical, improvement, deliveries, intensification, comprehensive, mechanization, utilization, liming, protection, development, valuable, raising, equipment, enlargement, combination.



7. Find the word on the right which should logically follow the word on the left:

teaching

to train

associate

well-planned

industrial

to carry out

experienced

excellent

to enter

specialists

students

practice

the University

staff

the research work

professor

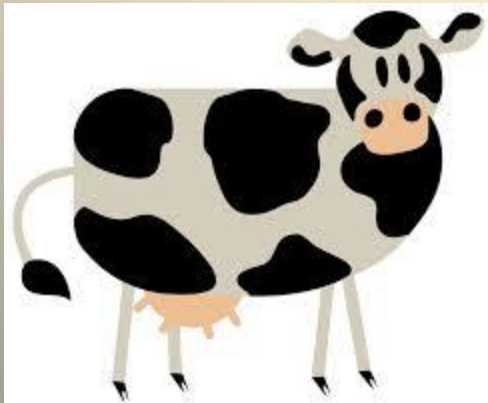
employment

teachers



Match the words on the right (A) with their definition on the left (B).

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Till we meet again!



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