

Word-classes in English for Veterinary Medicine

2. VERBS

**** Present Tense Usage ****

EXERCISE 1 – Complete the text below with the appropriate form of *simple present*:

Raw Milk [source: Center for Animal Health and Food Safety, University of Minnesota: <https://www.cahfs.umn.edu/>]

Why *some people* (1. to drink) *raw milk*?

Some people believe raw milk (2. to be) a healthier choice compared to pasteurized milk. They believe the pasteurization process (3. to destroy) bacteria and healthy nutrients that (4. to benefit) human health. The taste of raw milk (5. to be) also mentioned as a reason for drinking it. Some dairy producers (6. to find) raw milk more convenient to drink.

..... (7. to be) *raw milk better for you*?

No. The changes that (8. to occur) to milk during pasteurization (9. to be) small. Killing harmful bacteria (10. to outweigh) any change that may occur.

EXERCISE 2 – Complete the text below with the appropriate form of *simple present*, sometimes in its passive voice:

Treating Pain in Your Dog [source: FDA, "Animal & Veterinary"]

Keeping your Best Friend Active, Safe, and Pain Free

Controlling your dog's pain (1. to be) essential to his overall well-being. Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs) (2. to be) a class of drugs commonly used to control pain and inflammation in dogs. NSAIDs (3. to help) many dogs lead more comfortable lives.

What (4. to be) **NSAIDs**?

NSAIDs (5. to help) to control signs of arthritis, including inflammation, swelling, stiffness, and joint pain. Inflammation – the body's response to irritation or injury – (6. to be characterized) by redness, warmth, swelling, and pain. NSAIDs (7. to work) by blocking the production of prostaglandins, chemicals produced by the body that (8. to cause) inflammation. Some NSAIDs (9. also / to be used) to control the pain and inflammation following surgery.

Your veterinarian (10. to prescribe) an NSAID to treat the pain

of osteoarthritis in your dog or to control pain following a surgical procedure.



EXERCISE 3 – Complete the text below with the appropriate form of simple present, sometimes in its passive voice:

Canine influenza (dog flu) (1. to be) influenza occurring in canine animals. Canine influenza (2. to be caused) by varieties of influenzavirus A, such as equine influenza virus H3N8, which in 2004 was discovered to cause disease in dogs. Because of the lack of previous exposure to this virus, dogs (3. to have) no natural immunity to this virus. Therefore, the disease (4. rapidly / to be transmitted) between individual dogs. Canine influenza may be endemic in some regional dog populations of the United States. It (5. to be) a disease with a high morbidity but a low mortality.

Influenza A viruses (6. to be) enveloped, negative sense, single-stranded RNA viruses. Genome analysis has shown that H3N8 was transferred from horses to dogs and then adapted to dogs through point mutations in the genes. The incubation period (7. to be) two to five days, and viral shedding may occur for seven to ten days following the onset of symptoms. It (8. not / to induce) a persistent carrier state.

About 80% of infected dogs with H3N8 (9. to show) symptoms, usually mild (the other 20% [10. to have] subclinical infections), and the fatality rate for Greyhounds in early outbreaks was 5 to 8 percent, although the overall fatality rate in the general pet and shelter population (11. to be) probably less than 1%. Symptoms of the mild form (12. to include) a cough that (13. to last) for ten to 30 days and possibly a greenish nasal discharge. Dogs with the more severe form may have a high fever and pneumonia. Pneumonia in these dogs (14. not / to be caused) by the influenza virus, but by secondary bacterial infections. The fatality rate of dogs that (15. / to develop) pneumonia secondary to canine influenza can reach 50% if not given proper treatment. Necropsies in dogs that (16. to die) from the disease have revealed severe hemorrhagic pneumonia and evidence of vasculitis.

The presence of an upper respiratory tract infection in a dog that has been vaccinated for the other major causes of kennel cough (17. to increase) suspicion of infection with canine influenza, especially in areas where the disease has been documented. A serum sample from a dog suspected of having canine influenza can be submitted to a laboratory that (18. to perform) PCR tests for this virus.



EXERCISE 4 – Complete the text below with the appropriate form of simple present, sometimes in its passive voice:

A pet (or companion animal) (1. to be) an animal kept primarily for a person's company or protection, as opposed to working animals, sport animals, livestock, and laboratory animals, which (2. to be kept) primarily for performance, agricultural value, or research. The most popular pets (3. to be noted) for their attractive appearances and their loyal or playful personalities.

Pets commonly (4. to provide) their owners physical and emotional benefits. Walking a dog (5. to supply) both the human and pet with exercise, fresh air, and social interaction. Pets (6. to give) companionship to elderly adults who (7. not / to have) adequate social interaction with other people. There (8. to be) a medically approved class of therapy animals, mostly dogs, that (9. to be brought) to visit confined humans. Pet therapy (10. to utilize) trained animals and handlers to achieve specific physical, social, cognitive, and emotional goals with patients.

The most popular pets (11. to be) likely dogs and cats, but people also (12. to keep) house rabbits; rodents such as gerbils, hamsters, chinchillas, fancy rats, and guinea pigs; avian pets, such as canaries, parakeets, and parrots; reptile pets, such as turtles, lizards and snakes; aquatic pets, such as tropical fish and frogs; and arthropod pets, such as tarantulas and hermit crabs.

Some scholars and animal rights organizations have raised concern over pet-keeping with regards to the autonomy of nonhuman animals.

[...] Wild animals (13. often / to be kept) as pets. The term wild in this context specifically (14. to apply) to any species of animal which has not undergone a fundamental change in behavior to facilitate a close co-existence with humans. Some species listed here may have been bred in captivity for a considerable length of time, but are still not recognized (15. still / not / to be recognised) as domesticated.



EXERCISE 5 – Complete the following passage with the appropriate form of simple present or present continuous:

- ❖ Swine influenza, also called (A)H1N1 flu, (1. to be) an infection of a host animal by any one of several specific types of microscopic organisms called "swine influenza virus". Transmission of swine influenza virus from pigs to humans (2. not /

to be) common and (3. not always / to cause) human influenza, often only resulting in the production of antibodies in the blood.

Although there (4. to be) no formal national surveillance system in the United States to determine what viruses (5. to circulate) in pigs, there (6. to be) an informal surveillance network in the United States that (6. to be) part of a world surveillance network.

WHO director Dr. Margaret Chan made the much-anticipated announcement immediately after an emergency teleconference with flu experts from a number of countries. «The world (7. to move) into the early days of its first influenza pandemic in the 21st century», Chan said in Geneva, according to the *Associated Press*. «The swine flu virus (8. to be [*possible alternatives to that verb*: to seem / to look]) now unstoppable».

WHO Declaration of Swine Flu Pandemic (9. to look) imminent. «We (10. to get) really very close to knowing that we (11. to be) in a pandemic situation», WHO influenza chief Keiji Fukuda said in Geneva.

- ✧ Avian influenza, sometimes Avian flu and commonly Bird flu, (1. to refer) to "influenza caused by viruses adapted to birds". An avian-adapted, highly pathogenic strain of H5N1 (2. to cause) H5N1 flu, commonly known as "avian influenza" or simply "bird flu", and (3. to be) endemic in many bird populations, especially in Southeast Asia. This Asian lineage strain of HPAI A(H5N1) (4. to spread) globally. Multinational poultry farming (5. increasingly / to become) unprofitable as H5N1 avian influenza (6. to become) endemic in wild birds worldwide.